



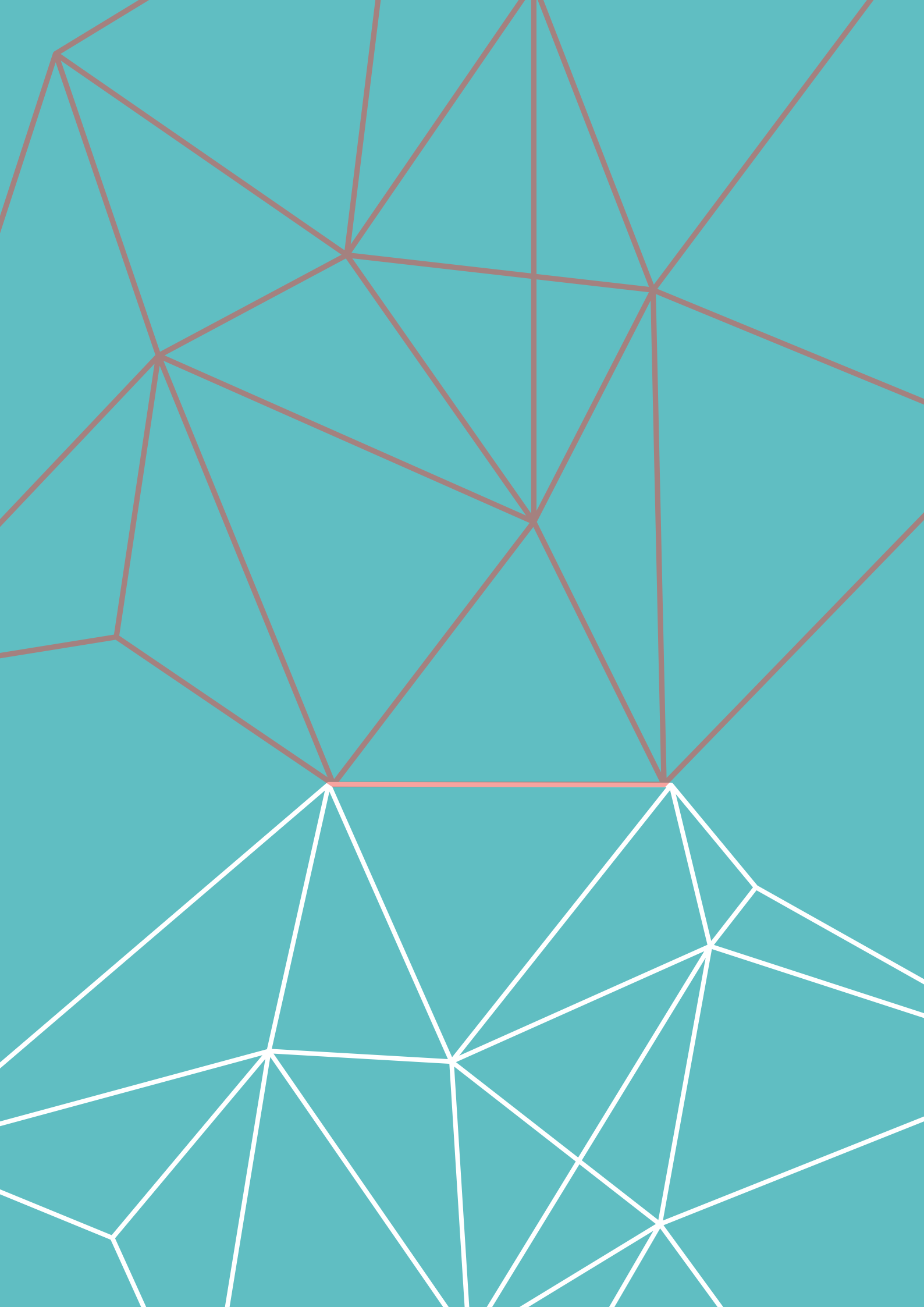
# Laporan Delegasi

## Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia

Dalam Rangka Menghadiri Rangkaian  
Sidang Virtual *The 29<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of  
Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF)*  
*(Working Group, Executive Committee,  
Drafting Committee dan Plenary Sessions)*

Seoul, Republic of Korea  
13 - 15 Desember 2021





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**LAPORAN DELEGASI**  
**DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT REPUBLIK INDONESIA**  
**DALAM RANGKA MENGHADIRI RANGKAIAN SIDANG VIRTUAL**  
***THE 29<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL MEETING OF ASIA PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM (APPF)***  
***(WORKING GROUP, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, DRAFTING COMMITTEE,***  
***PLENARY SESSIONS)***

***“The Role of Parliament in Strengthening Resilience in the Post-Covid-19 Era”***

**Seoul - Republic of Korea, 13 – 15 Desember 2021**

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## **I. PENDAHULUAN**

Ketua Parlemen Korea Selatan mengumumkan melalui Surat tertanggal 2 Desember 2021 bahwa Sidang *The 29<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF)* atau Sidang Tahunan ke-29 APPF akan diselenggarakan secara virtual dengan mengusung tema utama *“The Role of Parliaments in Strengthening Resilience in the post-Covid-19 Era”*. Ini untuk pertama kalinya Sidang Tahunan APPF diselenggarakan secara virtual. Alasannya yaitu munculnya Omicron varian virus COVID-19 yang baru mengharuskan setiap negara untuk memperketat tindakan pencegahan agar jumlah korban tidak melonjak.

Parlemen Korea Selatan selaku tuan rumah Sidang (*host*) kemudian berinisiatif membagi persidangan APPF secara virtual ini kedalam 3 (tiga) sesi yaitu:

- Sesi rangkaian Sidang *Working Group* dan *Executive Committee* pada tanggal 8 - 12 November 2021
- Sesi rangkaian Sidang *Drafting Committee* pada tanggal 17 - 19 November 2021
- Sesi rangkaian Sidang Pleno pada tanggal 13 - 15 Desember 2021

Sesi Rangkaian Sidang *Working Group* dan *Executive Committee* (8-12 November 2021) dan Sesi rangkaian Sidang *Drafting Committee* (17-19 November 2021) beragendakan pembahasan Draft-draft Resolusi terkait isu-isu *Political and Security Matters; Economic and Trade Matters; Regional Cooperation in Asia Pacific region; dan Women Parliamentarians* yang diusulkan oleh negara-negara anggota APPF. Sedangkan rangkaian Sidang Pleno (13-15 Desember 2021) beragendakan penyampaian *statement* dari masing-masing perwakilan Anggota APPF sesuai agenda item. Hasil pembahasan Draft-draft Resolusi pada masing-masing *Working Group* yang sudah disepakati pada *Drafting Committee* akan disampaikan pada *Plenary Session APPF* pada bulan Desember untuk diadopsi menjadi Resolusi APPF.

Sidang Tahunan ke-29 APPF ini dihadiri oleh 22 negara, yaitu : Australia, Fiji, Filipina, Indonesia, Jepang, Kamboja, Kanada, Kepulauan Marshall, Kolombia, Korea Selatan, Kosta Rika, Laos, Malaysia, Meksiko, Mongolia, Peru, Rusia,

Selandia Baru, Singapura, Tiongkok, Thailand, Vietnam. Brunei Darussalam hadir sebagai negara Pengamat.

#### A. Dasar Hukum Pengiriman Delegasi DPR RI

DPR RI mengirimkan Delegasi untuk menghadiri rangkaian Sidang Tahunan ke-29 APPF berdasarkan:

1. Keputusan Pimpinan BKSAP dalam rapatnya tanggal 15 September 2022 telah menyetujui pengiriman Delegasi DPR RI ke Sidang APPF baik kehadiran secara fisik (*attending in person*) maupun sidang secara virtual
2. Surat tertanggal 16 September 2021 dari Ketua Parlemen Korea Selatan, H.E. Mr. Park Byeong-seug, perihal Undangan kepada DPR RI untuk menghadiri Sidang Tahunan ke-29 APPF yang akan diselenggarakan secara fisik (*attending in-person*) dengan didahului beberapa tahapan rangkaian persidangan secara virtual
3. Surat tertanggal 2 Desember 2021 dari Ketua Parlemen Korea Selatan, H.E. Mr. Park Byeong-seug, perihal pemberitahuan perubahan format Sidang Tahunan ke-29 APPF, yang semula kehadiran secara fisik (*attending in-person*) diubah menjadi pertemuan virtual.

#### B. Susunan Delegasi DPR RI

Sehubungan dengan adanya perubahan format pertemuan yang semula pertemuan fisik (*attending in person*) menjadi pertemuan secara virtual, maka susunan dan komposisi Delegasi DPR RI yang hadir dalam Sidang Tahunan ke-29 APPF terbagi kedalam beberapa kelompok sesuai rangkaian Sidang sebagai berikut:

- Susunan dan komposisi Delegasi DPR RI pada Sidang Working Group pada tanggal 8-12 November 2021 yaitu:



Yohanis Fransiskus Lema, S.IP., M.Si  
F-PDIP/A-239  
Anggota BKSAP | Anggota Komisi IV





**Ir. Effendy Sianipar**  
**F-PDIP/A-144**  
**Anggota BKSAP | Anggota Komisi IV**



**Puteri Anetta Komarudin B.Com**  
**F-Golkar/A-295**  
**Anggota BKSAP | Anggota Komisi XI**



**Hj. Himmatul Aliyah, S.Sos., M.Si**  
**F-Gerindra/A-78**  
**Anggota BKSAP | Anggota Komisi X**



**Ratih Megasari Singkaru, M.Sc**  
**F-NasDem/A-402**  
**Anggota BKSAP | Anggota Komisi XI**



**H. Syahrul Aidi Ma'Azaat, Lc., M.A**  
**F-PKS/A-418**  
**Anggota BKSAP | Anggota Komisi V**



**Heru Widodo, S.Psi**  
**F-PKB/A-55**  
**Anggota BKSAP | Anggota Komisi III**



**Drs. H. Asman Abnur, S.E.,**  
**F-PAN/A-492**  
**Anggota BKSAP | Anggota Komisi VII**

- **Susunan dan komposisi Delegasi DPR RI pada Sidang *Executive Committee* pada tanggal 10 November 2021 yaitu:**



**Irene Yusiana Roba Putri, S.Sos., MCOMN&MEDIAS**  
**F-PDIP/A-262**  
**Anggota BKSAP | Anggota Komisi I**



**Didi Irawadi Syamsuddin, S.H., LL.M**  
**F-Demokrat/A-546**  
**Anggota BKSAP | Anggota Komisi XI**



- **Susunan dan komposisi Delegasi DPR RI pada Sidang *Drafting Committee* pada tanggal 17-19 November 2021 yaitu:**



**Dr. Sihar P.H. Sitorus, BSBA., M.B.A.**  
**F-PDIP/A-139**  
**Wakil Ketua BKSAP | Anggota Komisi XI**



**H. Singgih Januratmoko, S.K.H., M.M.**  
**F-Golkar/A-305**  
**Anggota BKSAP | Komisi VI**

- **Susunan dan komposisi Delegasi DPR RI yang hadir pada rangkaian Sidang Pleno pada tanggal 13-15 Desember 2021 yaitu:**



**I Gusti Agung Rai Wirajaya, S.E., M.M.**  
**F-PDIP/A-234**  
**Anggota BKSAP | Anggota Komisi XI**  
**Ketua Delegasi**



**Hj. Himmatul Aliyah, S.Sos., M.Si**  
**F-Gerindra/A-78**  
**Anggota BKSAP | Anggota Komisi X**



**Heru Widodo, S.Psi**  
**F-PKB/A-55**  
**Anggota BKSAP | Anggota Komisi III**



**Arzeti Bilbina, S.E., M.A.P.**  
**F-PKB/A-32**  
**Anggota BKSAP | Anggota Komisi IX**



**Drs. Fathan**  
**F-PKB/A-18**  
**Anggota BKSAP | Wakil Ketua Komisi XI**



**Linda Megawati, S.E., M.Si.**  
**F-Demokrat/A-545**  
**Anggota BKSAP | Komisi IX**



**Primus Yustisio, S.E., M.A.P.**  
**F-PAN/A-498**  
**Anggota BKSAP | Anggota Komisi XI**



## C. Maksud dan Tujuan Pengiriman Delegasi

### a. Maksud

Maksud dari pengiriman Delegasi DPR RI ke Sidang Tahunan ke-29 APPF yaitu:

1. Berpartisipasi aktif dalam rangkaian Sidang APPF yaitu *Working Group, Executive Committee, Drafting Committee* dan *Plenary Meeting* dengan memberikan kontribusi solusi dalam upaya menyelesaikan isu-isu yang menjadi pembahasan berdasarkan prinsip-prinsip universal untuk perdamaian kawasan, kemerdekaan, demokrasi, hak asasi manusia dan kesetaraan gender, serta meningkatkan upaya penguatan parlemen pasca pandemi COVID-19
2. Mempererat hubungan dengan negara-negara anggota APPF serta memperdalam dan memperkaya pemahaman terkait fungsi legislasi melalui pertukaran informasi.

### b. Tujuan

Delegasi DPR RI ke Sidang Tahunan ke-29 APPF yaitu:

1. Memperjuangkan isu-isu yang menjadi kepentingan nasional Indonesia seperti isu perdamaian di kawasan Asia Pasifik, isu Myanmar, ketidakstabilan wilayah Timur Tengah yang masih terus berlangsung, demokrasi, perubahan iklim, penanganan bencana pasca COVID-19, kesetaraan gender, ekonomi dan perdagangan yang terhubung dengan teknologi digital;
2. Memperkuat diplomasi parlemen Indonesia di kawasan Asia Pasifik yang sejalan dengan diplomasi pemerintah Indonesia
3. Mempertegas posisi Indonesia terhadap isu-isu yang dibahas dalam rangkaian Sidang *Working Group* dan *Drafting Committee* dengan mengusulkan berbagai solusi yang sesuai dengan kepentingan nasional Indonesia dan politik luar negeri Indonesia yang bebas aktif


## D. Misi Delegasi

Misi Delegasi DPR RI ke Sidang Tahunan ke-29 APPF yaitu:

1. Memainkan peran "*leading role*" Indonesia di kawasan Asia Pasifik melalui posisi Indonesia sebagai Anggota *APPF Executive Committee* periode 2020-2023
2. Memperjuangkan *Draft Resolusi* usulan Indonesia agar dapat diterima oleh Forum dan diadopsi menjadi Resolusi APPF

## E. Persiapan Pelaksanaan Tugas

Rangkaian persidangan Sidang Tahunan ke-29 APPF cukup menguras pikiran dan tenaga karena diselenggarakan secara virtual dengan perbedaan waktu GMT yang besar dan dilaksanakan dalam waktu yang berbeda-beda yaitu Sidang *Working Group* pada tanggal 8-11 November



2021, Sidang *Executive Committee* pada tanggal 10 November 2022, Sidang *Drafting Committee* pada tanggal 17-19 November 2021, dan Sidang *Plenary Sessions* pada tanggal 13-15 Desember 2021.

Dalam melaksanakan persiapan, baik teknis maupun substansi, Sekretariat BKSAP bekerjasama dengan Tenaga Ahli BKSAP dan Direktorat Asia Pasifik dan Afrika Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia guna menyiapkan usulan Draft Resolusi usulan Indonesia sesuai arahan Pimpinan BKSAP dan juga menyiapkan materi delegasi lainnya seperti posisi delegasi, *Points of Intervention*, *Statement* sesuai *Agenda Item* Sidang Tahunan APPF-29.

Sekretariat BKSAP juga melakukan kerja sama dengan berbagai Perguruan Tinggi yang memiliki Fakultas Ilmu Politik dan Fakultas Ilmu Bahasa (Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Universitas Pamulang, Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatulloh Bekasi), dan Pemerintah Daerah (Pemerintah Kota Tangerang Selatan dan Pemerintah Kabupaten Bekasi) dalam rangka sosialisasi Sidang APPF dan para mahasiswa dapat mengikuti proses persidangan yang sesungguhnya, baik dari segi substansi maupun segi teknis seperti diperlukannya tenaga penerjemah untuk kelancaran persidangan.

#### F. ANGGARAN

Keikutsertaan Delegasi BKSAP DPR RI dalam keseluruhan rangkaian Sidang Tahunan ke-29 APPF yang diselenggarakan secara virtual dari Parlemen Korea Selatan di Seoul ini menggunakan biaya dari APBN pada DIPA Satuan Kerja Dewan Tahun Anggaran 2021 berupa biaya perjalanan dinas sebesar Rp. 560.993.000 (Lima Ratus Enam Puluh Juta Sembilan Ratus Sembilan Puluh Tiga Ribu Rupiah).

## II. JALANNYA SIDANG

### A. Agenda Utama Sidang

Sidang Tahunan ke-29 APPF yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 13-15 Desember 2021 mengusung tema “*The Role of Parliaments in Strengthening Resilience in the Post-COVID-19 Era*” dengan agenda utama sebagai berikut:

#### *APPF Women Parliamentarians Meeting*

- a. *Resolution on Promoting Gender-Sensitive Covid-19 Response and Post-Pandemic Recovery*
- b. *Achieving gender equality by increasing women’s participation and representation*

#### *Session 1: Political and Security Matters*

- a. *Parliamentary leadership for peace and security in the Asia-Pacific and beyond*
- b. *Strengthening regional multilateralism and addressing issues based on rules*
- c. *Promoting people-centered cooperation by guaranteeing human security*





**Session 2: Economic and Trade Matters**

- a. *International cooperation for greater economic resilience and inclusive economic recovery*
- b. *Enhancing connectivity and the digital economy*
- c. *The role of parliaments in enhancing economic integration and promoting trade in the region*

**Session 3: Regional Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region**

- a. *The role of parliaments in balancing disease control, economy, human rights, and ideas for inter-parliamentary cooperation*
- b. *Joint parliamentary action in response to climate change and for sustainable development*
- c. *Improving understanding of cultural diversity in the Asia Pacific*

**Final Plenary Session**

- a. *Adoption of Resolutions and Joint Communiqué*
- b. *Signature of Joint Communiqué*
- c. *Presentation by the next host parliament*
- d. *Closing Ceremony*

**Final Plenary Session** Sidang Tahunan ke-29 APPF dapat terselenggara dengan baik dan lancar harus melalui proses berupa rangkaian persidangan yaitu :

- Sidang *Working Group* untuk membahas semua usulan Draft Resolusi dari semua negara Anggota APPF
- Sidang *Executive Committee* untuk membahas isu organisasi dan penetapan agenda item Sidang
- Sidang *Drafting Committee* untuk membahas ulang dan mematangkan Draft Resolusi hasil pembahasan *Working Group* dan Draft Joint Communiqué. Hasil dari *Drafting Committee* kemudian akan diadopsi pada *Final Plenary Session*.

**B. Situasi Umum Persidangan**


**1. Rangkaian Sidang Virtual Working Group pada 8-12 November 2021**

Rangkaian Sidang virtual Working Group dan Executive Committee dilaksanakan pada tanggal 8-12 November 2021 dengan mekanisme sebagai berikut:

**Working Group on Women Parliamentarians (8 November 2021)**

Sidang *Working Group of Woman Parliamentarians* dilaksanakan pada hari senin 8 November 2021 pukul 17.00 WIB. Persidangan tersebut dihadiri oleh 13 negara yaitu Australia, Filipina, Indonesia, Jepang, Kamboja, Kanada, Korea Selatan, Laos, Meksiko, Rusia, Singapura, Tiongkok, Thailand.

Sidang dipimpin oleh Hon. Nam In-soon, Anggota Parlemen Korea Selatan (National Assembly of the Republic of Korea). Chair Hon. Nam In-soon membuka persidangan dengan menjelaskan agenda sidang



dan membacakan seluruh judul Draft resolusi yang akan dibahas yaitu 1) *Identifying ways to ensure a gender-sensitive crisis response after the COVID-19 pandemic*; 2) *Achieving gender equality by increasing women's participation and representation*. Pada kesempatan itu, para delegasi dari berbagai negara dipersilakan untuk memberikan masukan serta intervensinya terhadap draft-draft resolusi tersebut. Sidang diakhiri dengan kesepakatan terhadap kedua Draft Resolusi.

#### Working Group on Political and Security Matters (8 dan 11 November 2021)

Sidang Working Group 1 (Political and Security Matters) dilaksanakan pada hari senin 8 November 2021 pukul 13.00 WIB. Sidang dihadiri oleh 13 negara yaitu Australia, Filipina, Indonesia, Jepang, Kamboja, Kanada, Korea Selatan, Laos, Meksiko, Rusia, Singapura, Tiongkok, Thailand.

Sidang dipimpin oleh Hon. Kim Han-jung, Anggota Parlemen Korea Selatan (National Assembly of the Republic of Korea). Chair Hon. Kim Han-jung membuka persidangan dengan menjelaskan agenda sidang dan membacakan judul seluruh *Draft Resolusi* yang akan dibahas yaitu 1) *Parliamentary leadership for peace and security in the Asia-Pacific and beyond*; 2) *Strengthening regional multilateralism and addressing issues based on rules*; 3) *Promoting people-centered cooperation by guaranteeing human security*, serta 2 (dua) topik tambahan yaitu 1) *Peace on the Korean Peninsula* dan 2) *Countering Terrorism and Extremism in the Asia-Pacific Region*.


Pembahasan Draft Resolusi tentang *Parliamentary Leadership For Peace And Security In The Asia-Pacific And Beyond* cukup alot sehingga Draft-Draft Resolusi lainnya akan dilanjutkan pembahasannya pada 11 November 2021.

Pada Sidang *Working Group* pada 11 November 2021, Sidang membahas Draft Resolusi tentang *Strengthening regional multilateralism and addressing issues based on rules, Countering terrorism and extremism in the Asia-pacific region*. Dikarenakan pembahasan Draft Resolusi tentang *Parliamentary leadership for peace and security in the Asia-Pacific and beyond* cukup lama, maka pembahasan draft resolusi selanjutnya disepakati untuk dibahas pada *Drafting Committee* pada tanggal 17 November 2021.

#### Working Group on Economic and Trade Matters (9 November 2021)

Sidang Working Group 2 (Economic and Trade Matters) dilaksanakan pada hari Selasa 9 November 2021 pukul 13.00 WIB. Sidang dihadiri oleh 13 negara yaitu Australia, Filipina, Indonesia, Jepang, Kamboja, Kanada, Korea Selatan, Laos, Meksiko, Rusia, Singapura, Tiongkok, Thailand.

Sidang dipimpin oleh Hon. Yung Chang-hyun, Anggota Parlemen Korea Selatan (National Assembly of the Republic of Korea). Chair



Hon. Yung Chang-hyun membuka persidangan dengan menjelaskan agenda sidang dan membacakan judul seluruh Draft yang akan dibahas yaitu 1) *International cooperation for greater economic resilience and inclusive economic recovery*; 2) *Enhancing connectivity and the digital economy*; 3) *The role of parliaments in enhancing economic integration and promoting trade in the region*.

Pembahasan draft resolusi dimulai dari draft *international cooperation for greater economic resilience and inclusive economic recovery*. Pembahasan berlangsung dengan lancar dan dilanjutkan dengan draft berikutnya yaitu, *Enhancing connectivity and the digital economy*. Pada pembahasan ini negara-negara menyampaikan perspektifnya terkait dengan ekonomi digital. Draft terakhir yang dibahas adalah draft resolusi *the role of parliaments in enhancing economic integration and promoting trade in the region*. Chair Hon. Yung Chang-hyun menerima seluruh masukan serta perspektif masing-masing negara dan menutup sidang sesuai dengan agenda.

#### Working Group on Regional Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region (9 November 2021)

Sidang *Working Group 3* (Regional Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region) dilaksanakan pada hari Selasa 9 November 2021 pukul 08.00 WIB. Sidang dihadiri oleh 13 negara yaitu Australia, Filipina, Indonesia, Jepang, Kamboja, Kanada, Korea Selatan, Laos, Meksiko, Rusia, Singapura, Tiongkok, Thailand.

Sidang dipimpin oleh Hon. Park Jin, Anggota Parlemen Korea Selatan (National Assembly of the Republic of Korea). Chair Hon. Park Jin membuka persidangan dengan menjelaskan agenda sidang dan membacakan judul seluruh Draft yang akan dibahas yaitu 1) *The role of parliaments in balancing disease control, economy, human rights, and ideas for inter-parliamentary cooperation*; 2) *Joint parliamentary action in response to climate change and for sustainable development*; 3) *Improving understanding of cultural diversity in the Asia Pacific*.

Pembahasan draft resolusi dimulai dari draft *the role of parliaments in balancing disease control, economy, human rights, and ideas for inter-parliamentary cooperation*. Pembahasan resolusi tersebut berlangsung dengan lancar namun terdapat beberapa poin didalam resolusi yang ditunda terlebih dahulu. Pembahasan dilanjutkan dengan draft berikutnya yaitu, *Joint parliamentary action in response to climate change and for sustainable development*. Pada pembahasan ini negara-negara menyampaikan perspektifnya terkait dengan isu-isu lingkungan serta perubahan iklim. Draft terakhir yang dibahas adalah draft resolusi *Improving understanding of cultural diversity in the Asia Pacific*. Hon. Park Jin menerima seluruh masukan serta perspektif masing-masing negara dan menutup sidang sesuai dengan agenda dan seluruh pembahasan dinyatakan selesai.



2. Special Virtual Meeting of the APPF Executive Committee (10 November 2021)

Sidang Executive Committee diselenggarakan secara virtual oleh Australia pada Rabu, 10 November 2021. Sidang tersebut dihadiri oleh Anggota Eksekutif APPF yaitu Korea Selatan sebagai tuan rumah APPF 29, Thailand sebagai tuan rumah pertemuan berikutnya, Jepang sebagai negara yang ditunjuk oleh Presiden Kehormatan, China sebagai negara perwakilan sub-region Asia timur laut. Indonesia dan Laos sebagai negara perwakilan sub-region Asia tenggara. Australia dan Fiji sebagai negara perwakilan sub-region Oseania, dan Kanada sebagai negara perwakilan sub-region Amerika.

Sidang dibuka oleh Chair Hon. Tony Smith dari Parlemen Australia. Sidang Executive Committee APPF memiliki agenda untuk membahas resolusi dari sidang APPF 28 resolusi nomor 19 terkait Presidensi APPF. Selanjutnya Hon. Park Byeong-seug dari Parlemen Korea Selatan selaku tuan rumah pelaksanaan sidang tahunan APPF ke-29 memberikan informasi terkait pelaksanaan sidang tersebut. Pembahasan terakhir adalah mengenai status Brunei Darussalam dalam keanggotaan APPF. Pada sidang tersebut disepakati bahwa Presiden APPF akan bertindak juga sebagai tuan rumah pertemuan tahunan APPF dan memiliki masa jabatan selama 1 (satu) tahun dan Brunei Darussalam diberikan status keanggotaan penuh dalam APPF.

3. Rangkaian Drafting Committee Meeting (17-19 November 2021)

Sidang Drafting Committee dilaksanakan pada hari Rabu 17 November 2021 pukul 13.00 WIB. Sidang dihadiri oleh 13 negara yaitu Australia, Filipina, Indonesia, Jepang, Kamboja, Kanada, Korea Selatan, Laos, Meksiko, Rusia, Singapura, Tiongkok, Thailand.

Sidang dipimpin oleh Hon. Hong Ihk-pyo, Anggota Parlemen Korea Selatan (National Assembly of the Republic of Korea). Chair Hon. Hong Ihk-pyo membuka persidangan dengan menyebutkan draf-draf resolusi yang masih belum disepakati dalam working group sehingga diperlukan pembahasan lebih lanjut yaitu 1) *Strengthening regional multilateralism and addressing issues based on rules (Political and Security Matters)*; 2) *Peace on the Korean Peninsula (Political and Security Matters)*; 3) *Countering Terrorism and Extremism in the Asia-Pacific Region (Political and Security Matters)*; 4) *The role of parliaments in enhancing economic integration and promoting trade in the region (Economic and Trade Matters)*.

Chair Hon. Hong Ihk-pyo mempersilakan para delegasi untuk memberikan posisinya agar dapat didiskusikan untuk mencapai 1 (satu) resolusi yang disepakati oleh seluruh peserta sidang. Pembahasan berlangsung cukup alot dan dinamis, sampai pada akhir pertemuan masih terdapat 2 (dua) draf resolusi yang belum mencapai kesepakatan yaitu 1) *Strengthening regional multilateralism and addressing issues based on rules (Political and Security Matters)*; dan

**4) *The role of parliaments in enhancing economic integration and promoting trade in the region (Economic and Trade Matters).***

Dikarenakan belum tercapainya keputusan Bersama dalam beberapa resolusi Chair Hon. Hong Ihk-pyo menunda persidangan dan akan dilanjutkan pada tanggal 19 November 2021. namun dalam berjalannya persidangan masih terdapat beberapa resolusi yang belum mencapai kesepakatan sehingga dijadwalkan kembali pertemuan sidang Drafting Committee ketiga pada tanggal 24 November 2021.

**4. Rangkaian Sidang Virtual Plenary Sessions ke-29 APPF (13-15 Desember 2021)**

Rangkaian Sidang Virtual Plenary Session yang dilaksanakan pada tanggal 13-15 Desember 2022 dibagi dalam beberapa Sesi yaitu *Meeting of Women Parliamentarians, First Plenary Session (Political and Security Matters), Second Plenary Session (Economic and Trade Matters), dan Third Plenary Session (Regional Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region)* dengan agenda penyampaian *statement* dari setiap perwakilan negara anggota APPF serta pembahasan final dan adopsi Draft-draft Resolusi.

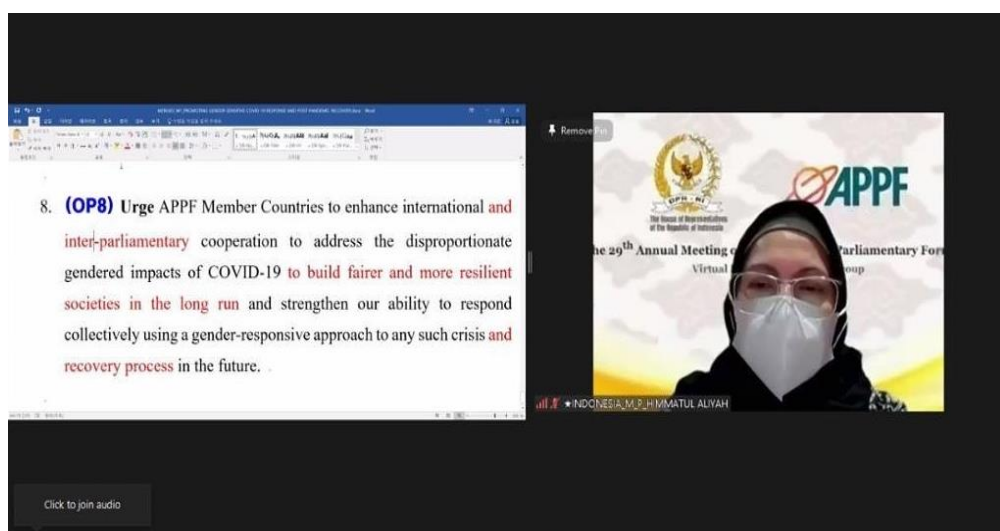
Adapun sesi terakhir, *Final Plenary Session* beragendakan *Adoption of Resolutions and Joint Communiqué, Signature of Joint Communiqué, dan Closing Ceremony.*

### III. PARTISIPASI DELEGASI DPR RI

Delegasi DPR RI telah hadir secara penuh dan berperan aktif dalam setiap sesi rangkaian Sidang Tahunan ke-29 APPF sesuai jadwal *Programme of Activities.*

**1. Rangkaian Sidang Virtual Working Group**

Pada Sidang Women Parliamentarians hari senin 8 November 2021 pukul 17.00 WIB, Delegasi DPR RI diwakili oleh Hj. Himmatul Aliyah, S.Sos., M.Si (F-Gerindra/A-78/Komisi X).



Pada Sidang Women Parliamentarians kali ini Delegasi DPR RI mengusulkan *Draft Resolution on Promoting Gender-Sensitive Covid-19 Response and Post-Pandemic Recovery* dan *Draft Resolution on Achieving Gender Equality By Increasing Women's Participation And Representation*. Delegasi DPR RI mendorong negara-negara Anggota APPF untuk mengembangkan, menerapkan, dan memperkuat legislasi serta mekanisme kelembagaan yang terkait dengan perlakuan yang sama, akses yang sama terhadap sumber daya, dan partisipasi yang setara untuk mempromosikan kesetaraan gender dan keterwakilan perempuan sehingga perempuan dapat berpartisipasi secara setara dan bermakna di semua sektor, termasuk politik, ekonomi, masyarakat, kesehatan dan budaya, tanpa diskriminasi dan kekerasan. Delegasi DPR RI juga menyampaikan mengenai pentingnya kerjasama antar anggota APPF dalam mendorong kesetaraan gender dan keterwakilan perempuan baik dalam konteks nasional maupun regional.

Selanjutnya, pada Sidang Working Group 1-Political and Security Matters pada hari senin 8 November 2021 pukul 13.00 WIB, Delegasi DPR RI diwakili oleh Puteri Anetta Komarudin, B. Com (F-Golkar/A-295/Komisi XI) dan H. Syahrul Aidi Ma'Azat, Lc., M.A. (F-PKS/A-418/Komisi V).



Pada Sidang Working Group 1-Political and Security Matters kali ini Delegasi DPR RI mengusulkan *Draft Resolution on Parliamentary Leadership for Peace and Security in the Asia Pacific and Beyond*. Delegasi DPR RI sepakat dengan dimasukkannya isu perubahan iklim sebagai tantangan terbesar bagi keamanan dan perdamaian internasional. Delegasi juga menegaskan isu rasisme, xenophobia, islamophobia dan intoleransi agama maupun nasional juga dipandang sebagai bentuk diskriminasi yang menimbulkan ancaman terhadap



perdamaian dan keamanan serta dibutuhkan aksi mendesak di tingkat internasional maupun regional untuk menangani dampak negatif dari ancaman tersebut.

Pada Sidang Working Group 2- Economic and Trade Matters Delegasi pada hari Selasa 9 November 2021 pukul 13.00 WIB, Delegasi DPR RI yang hadir diwakili oleh Yohanis Fransiskus Lema, S.IP., M.Si. (F-PDIP/A-249/Komisi IV) dan Ratih Megasari Singkarru, M.Sc. (F-PNasDem/A-402/Komisi X).



Pada Sidang Working Group 2-Economic and Trade Matters kali ini Delegasi DPR RI mengusulkan *Draft Resolution on International Cooperation For Greater Economic Resilience And Inclusive Growth After The Covid-19 Crisis* dan *Draft Resolution On Accelerating Digital Economy And Enhancing Connectivity*. Delegasi DPR RI mendorong diperkuatnya solidaritas dan kerjasama internasional yang intensif dalam kerangka multilateral dan regional untuk menangani pandemi serta dampaknya, berdasarkan nilai inklusifitas, transparansi, keterbukaan, saling menghargai dan menguntungkan. Delegasi DPR RI mendorong penuh langkah ekonomi hijau untuk mencapai pemulihan ekonomi yang lebih berkelanjutan, pembangunan yang lebih cepat dan masyarakat yang lebih inklusif. Delegasi DPR RI menggarisbawahi pentingnya peran digitalisasi, inovasi dan teknologi dalam mempromosikan ketahanan Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah (UMKM) terutama di masa pandemi, sehingga diperlukan penguatan kebijakan dan regulasi untuk memperkuat UMKM dan akselerasi konektivitas digital di kawasan.

Adapun pada Sidang Working Group 3-Regional Cooperation in Asia-Pacific Region pada hari Selasa 9 November 2021 pukul 08.00 WIB, Delegasi DPR RI diwakili oleh Ir. Effendy Sianipar (F-PDIP/A-144/Komisi IV) Heru Widodo, S.Psi (F-PKB/A-55/Komisi III) dan Dr. H. Asman Abnur, S.E., M.Si (F-PAN/A-492/Komisi VII).



Pada Sidang Working Group 3-Regional Cooperation in Asia-Pacific Region kali ini Delegasi DPR RI mengusulkan *Draft Resolution on Joint Parliamentary Action in Pursuing Response to Climate Change and for Sustainable Development*. Delegasi DPR RI menyerukan agar parlemen menggandakan upayanya dalam mendorong masing-masing negaranya untuk pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan yang mencakup aksi iklim. Delegasi DPR RI juga menyerukan agar parlemen menggandakan upayanya dalam mendorong masing-masing negaranya untuk pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan yang mencakup aksi iklim. Delegasi DPR RI menekankan pentingnya pendekatan berbasis masyarakat dan lokal, serta solusi berbasis alam dan kearifan lokal dalam kebijakan dan program mitigasi perubahan iklim.

## 2. Rangkaian Sidang Virtual *Executive Committee*

Pada tanggal 10 November 2021 Delegasi DPR RI yang juga anggota *Executive Committee APPF* menghadiri Sidang *Executive Committee* untuk membahas amandemen terkait *Rules of Procedure* serta *Presidensi dan Sekretariat APPF*. Delegasi DPR RI diwakili oleh Irine Yusiana Roba Putri, S.Sos., MCOMN&MEDIAS (F-PDIP/A-262/Komisi I) dan Didi Irawadi Syamsuddin, S.H., LL.M. (F-PD/A-546/Komisi XI).



Delegasi DPR RI berkontribusi dalam sidang Executive Committee dengan mendorong usulan terkait penyelenggaraan sidang tahunan APPF, Tuan rumah parlemen akan menjadi ad-hoc Secretariat dan bertanggungjawab untuk memfasilitasi serta mendukung pelaksanaan sidang tahunan APPF, selain itu Delegasi DPR RI juga percaya bahwa tanpa sekretariat permanen APPF akan tetap berjalan sebagaimana mestinya. Sedangkan terkait dengan Presidensi APPF Delegasi DPR RI mengusulkan bahwa periode presiden APPF cukup selama 1 (satu) tahun sejalan dengan kepemimpinan tuan rumah, dan Delegasi DPR RI mendukung penetapan Brunei Darussalam sebagai anggota penuh APPF.

### 3. Rangkaian Sidang Virtual *Drafting Committee*

Pada Sidang *Drafting Committee* tanggal 17 November 2021, Delegasi DPR RI yang hadir diwakili oleh Dr. Sihar P.H. Sitorus, BSBA., MBA (FPDIP/A-139/Komisi XI) dan H. Singgih Januratomoko, S.K.H., M.M. (FPG/A-305/Komisi VI).





Delegasi DPR RI berkontribusi dengan memberikan intervensi terhadap 6 (enam) Draft Resolusi dari seluruh sesi yang telah diagendakan. Delegasi DPR RI juga mengusulkan 2 topik tambahan yaitu, *Situation in Myanmar* dan *Parliamentary support in achieving peaceful coexistence in the Middle East Peace Process*. Namun tidak diakomodir oleh panitia sekretariat APPF-29. Delegasi DPR RI juga turut berperan aktif dalam seluruh rangkaian acara sidang virtual APPF ke-29.

#### 4. Rangkaian Sidang *Plenary Sessions*

Setelah melaksanakan rangkaian Sidang Virtual Working Group, Executive Committee, dan Drafting Committee di atas, selanjutnya diselenggarakan Sidang Pleno APPF ke-29 pada tanggal 13-15 Desember 2021. Sidang dibagi dalam 5 (lima) sesi yaitu *Meeting of Women Parliamentarians*, *First Plenary Session (Political and Security Matters)*, *Second Plenary Session (Economic and Trade Matters)*, *Third Plenary Session (Regional Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region)* dan *Final Plenary Session (Adoption of Resolutions and Joint Communique, Signature of Joint Communique, Closing Ceremony)*.



Sidang Pleno APPF ke 29 dibuka dengan acara *Inagural Ceremony*, dihadiri oleh I Gusti Agung Rai Wirajaya, S.E., M.M. (FPDIP/A-234/Komisi XI). Pada kesempatan ini, berlangsung beberapa agenda acara yaitu *Meeting of Women Parliamentarians*, *First Plenary Session (Political and Security Matters)*, *Second Plenary Session (Economic and Trade Matters)*, dan *Third Plenary Session (Regional Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region)*, dan *Final Plenary Session* yang memiliki beberapa agenda yaitu *Adoption of Resolutions and Joint Communique*, *Signature of Joint Communique*, dan *Closing Ceremony*.

Setelah acara Inaugural Ceremony, dilaksanakan Sidang *Women Parliamentarians* yang dihadiri oleh Arzeti Bilbina, S.E., M.A.P (FPKB/A-32/Komisi IX).



Delegasi DPR RI yang menjadi sponsor kedua Draft Resolusi dari sidang *Women Parliamentarians* menekankan perlunya memastikan semua respon terhadap COVID-19 dan pembuatan keputusan untuk pulih dari COVID-19 dapat memenuhi kebutuhan Perempuan. Oleh karenanya menjadikan pandemi saat ini sebagai momentum untuk membangun inklusi yang lebih kuat bagi perspektif, pengalaman, talent dan bakat yang dimiliki perempuan dalam merespon krisis. Delegasi DPR RI juga menggarisbawahi peran kritikal anggota parlemen perempuan dalam merangkul anggota parlemen pria sebagai mitra kerja di Parlemen agar berkomitmen dalam menerapkan respons yang sensitif terhadap isu gender karena kolaborasi antara perempuan dan laki-laki diperlukan dalam mencapai tujuan bersama untuk menyelesaikan masalah dan pulih dari pandemi.

Selanjutnya, dilaksanakan *First Plenary Session* yang diwakili oleh Drs. Fathan (FPKB/A-18/Komisi XI) yang berisi agenda penyampaian statement terkait Political dan Security Matters dari masing-masing Delegasi.



Delegasi DPR RI dalam statementnya menegaskan bahwa kerjasama yang didasarkan pada dialog bersama dan rasa saling percaya sangat diperlukan untuk menjaga keamanan dan perdamaian di kawasan. Terutama dalam menghadapi berbagai tantangan keamanan yang kian kompleks dan dinamis, seperti perubahan iklim, kelangkaan sumber daya, penyakit menular, bencana alam, migrasi yang tidak terduga, kekurangan pasokan makanan dan kejahatan transnasional. Delegasi DPR RI juga menekankan bahwa parlemen memiliki peran krusial dalam mempengaruhi prioritas kebijakan yang ditetapkan pemerintah dan menjaga implementasinya agar tetap dalam koridor. Sebagai pemegang mandat rakyat, parlemen berperan penting dalam menciptakan fondasi demokrasi yang kuat, yang dapat mendorong peningkatan kerjasama multilateral, perdamaian, keamanan dan pembangunan di kawasan Asia Pasifik.

Pada *Second Plenary Session*, Delegasi DPR RI diwakili oleh Heru Widodo, S. Psi. (FPKB/A-55/Komisi III) dan Primus Yustisio, S.E., M.A.P. (FPAN/A-498/Komisi VI) dengan agenda penyampaian statement terkait Economic and Trade Matters dari masing-masing Delegasi.





Delegasi DPR RI dalam *statement*-nya menegaskan bahwa penting untuk meningkatkan persatuan, solidaritas dan kerjasama global dalam rangka menjadikan situasi pandemi sebagai momentum untuk mengimplementasikan upaya pemulihan dari covid yang ramah lingkungan. Sehingga dapat mewariskan dunia yang bersih, hijau, sehat, aman dan lebih tangguh bagi generasi mendatang. Delegasi DPR RI juga menekankan bahwa payung hukum legislasi sangat signifikan dalam mendukung akselerasi pemulihan ekonomi negara. Parlemen merupakan pemain kunci dalam membangun pemulihan jangka panjang dan berkelanjutan melalui mandat konstitusional legislasi, pengawasan dan penganggaran. Selain itu Delegasi DPR RI turut menggarisbawahi keterkaitan antara akselerasi pengembangan masyarakat digital dengan pencapaian tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan. Kerjasama dan aksi yang terkoordinasi di kawasan dalam tingkat multilateral di bidang Teknologi, Komunikasi dan Informasi (TKI) oleh karenanya menjadi sangat penting.

Pada sesi berikutnya, *Third Plenary Session*, Delegasi DPR RI diwakili oleh Linda Megawati, S.E., M.Si. (FPDemokrat/A-545/Komisi VI) dengan agenda penyampaian *statement* terkait Regional Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region dari masing-masing Delegasi.



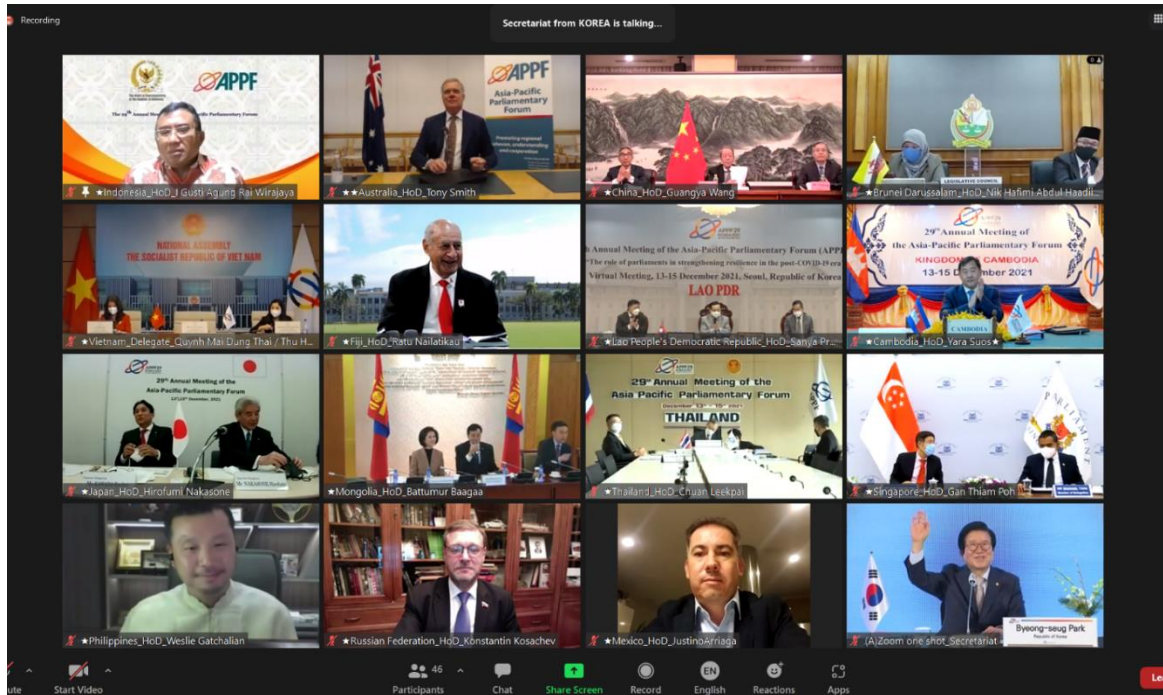


Delegasi DPR RI melalui statementnya menekankan pentingnya mengambil langkah yang tepat dan memperkuat kesadaran masyarakat mengenai perubahan iklim dan dampak yang ditimbulkannya. Delegasi DPR RI juga menegaskan bahwa Parlemen memiliki peran krusial dalam memastikan pembangunan berkelanjutan agar tetap dapat berada pada jalurnya. Anggota parlemen memainkan peranan utama melalui fungsi legislasi dan penganggaran yang dimiliki, dalam memfasilitasi dan mendukung pencapaian SDGs serta memastikan akuntabilitas eksekutif dalam implementasi SDGs.

Rangkaian Sidang Pleno Tahunan ke-29 APPF diakhiri dengan *Final Plenary Session* yang berisi (tiga) agenda utama yaitu, *Adoption of Resolutions and Joint Communique, Signature of Joint Communique, Closing Ceremony*. Pada kesempatan ini, I Gusti Agung Rai Wirajaya, S.E., M.M. (FPDIP/A-234/Komisi XI) selaku Ketua Delegasi DPR RI melakukan *e-signing Joint Communique* sebagai hasil Sidang Tahunan tersebut.

#### IV. HASIL-HASIL YANG DICAPAI

Sidang Tahunan ke-29 APPF telah berhasil menyepakati dan mengadopsi 13 (tiga belas) Resolusi serta menghasilkan *Joint Communique* yang berisi ringkasan inti tentang seluruh rangkaian persidangan dan ditandatangani oleh masing-masing Ketua Delegasi.



Adapun 13 (tiga belas) Resolusi yang diadopsi adalah sebagai berikut:

1. **Resolution on Parliamentary Leadership for Peace and Security in the Asia-Pacific and Beyond**

Resolusi ini membahas tentang kepemimpinan parlemen dalam menjaga ketertiban serta kedamaian di wilayah Asia Pasifik. Resolusi tersebut juga menekankan tindakan-tindakan yang dilakukan oleh parlemen harus sesuai dengan perjanjian serta kesepakatan yang telah disepakati sebelumnya. Menekankan bahwa perang nuklir tidak akan menghasilkan pemenang dan hanya menghasilkan kerugian, Memastikan bantuan kemanusiaan di Myanmar serta mendorong terjadinya demokrasi dan penegakan hak asasi manusia di Myanmar.

2. **Resolution on Strengthening Regional Multilateralism and Addressing Issues Based on Norms and Rules of International Law**

Resolusi ini menekankan komitmen negara-negara anggota APPF untuk terus bekerjasama dan meningkatkan solidaritas sebagai respon dari tantangan regional seperti pandemi Covid-19, perubahan iklim, degradasi keanekaragaman hayati, dan konflik geopolitik.

3. **Resolution on Promoting People-Centered Cooperation by Guaranteeing Human Security**

Resolusi ini mendorong negara-negara APPF untuk melakukan perlindungan terhadap segala ancaman kepada manusia, melakukan kerjasama lintas batas negara untuk menjaga keselamatan manusia, serta berbagi informasi dan teknologi di berbagai sektor termasuk di sektor pangan, kesehatan, dan lingkungan untuk pemulihan kesejahteraan manusia pasca pandemi Covid-19.

4. **Resolution on Peace on the Korean Peninsula**

Resolusi ini membahas terkait situasi di semenanjung Korea, menekankan pentingnya kerjasama regional serta internasional untuk mendorong terjadinya perdamaian di semenanjung Korea serta menegaskan pentingnya upaya denuklirisasi untuk mewujudkan perdamaian dunia.

5. **Resolution on Countering Terrorism and Extremism in the Asia-Pacific Region**

Resolusi ini mendorong negara-negara anggota APPF untuk meningkatkan upaya anti-terorisme dan ekstrimisme, meningkatkan upaya pembentukan hukum dan kerangka kerja terkait anti-terorisme dan ekstrimisme, dan menggunakan diplomasi internasional untuk melakukan promosi agenda anti terorisme.

6. **Resolution on International Cooperation for Greater Economic Resilience and Inclusive Growth after the Covid-19 Crisis**

Resolusi ini mendorong negara-negara anggota APPF untuk berusaha memastikan terciptanya pertumbuhan lapangan kerja dalam implementasi rencana pemulihan pasca pandemi Covid-19. Resolusi ini juga mendorong agar negara-negara APPF mengurangi batasan-batasan regulasi usaha kecil menengah dan mikro (UMKM) serta meningkatkan akses UMKM terhadap keuangan, teknologi dan jaringan inovasi yang dapat membantu UMKM berkembang dalam ekonomi global.

7. **Resolution on Accelerating Digital Economy and Enhancing Connectivity**

Resolusi ini mendorong negara-negara APPF untuk mempersiapkan infrastruktur serta kebijakan negara terhadap transisi menuju ekonomi digital. Meningkatkan upaya pengembangan keamanan siber dan perlindungan data pribadi, serta bekerjasama untuk meningkatkan pemahaman terhadap perkembangan ekonomi digital dan membangun sarana pendidikan kompetensi yang relevan.

**8. Resolution on Enhancing Economic Integration and Promoting Trade in the Region**

Resolusi ini membahas tentang kerjasama terbuka antar negara, mendorong negara-negara APPF untuk turut serta dalam perjanjian pasar bebas, memastikan berlanjutnya kebebasan akses pergerakan tenaga kerja esensial, serta mengikutsertakan strategi promosi perdagangan dalam rencana pemulihan nasional pasca pandemi.

**9. Resolution on the Role of Parliaments in Balancing Disease Control, Economy, and Human Rights, and Ideas for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation**

Resolusi ini membahas tentang penanganan krisis pandemi serta pemulihan ekonomi dan hak asasi manusia. Resolusi tersebut mendorong negara-negara anggota APPF untuk mendedikasikan usaha dalam melindungi hak asasi manusia mengacu kepada hasil-hasil kesepakatan terkait pedoman perlindungan hak asasi manusia. Resolusi ini juga merekomendasikan negara-negara anggota APPF untuk meringankan kebijakan perjalanan antar negara untuk membangkitkan ekonomi.

**10. Resolution on Joint Parliamentary Action in Pursuing Response to Climate Change and for Sustainable Development**

Resolusi ini membahas dampak perubahan iklim, dimana 85% penduduk dunia telah merasakan dampaknya, yang akan mengarah kepada krisis pangan serta air bersih dan bencana alam. Karenanya, resolusi ini mendorong negara-negara APPF untuk berkolaborasi dalam seluruh lini untuk menguatkan wilayah Asia-Pasifik dalam merespon dampak perubahan iklim secara bersama.

**11. Resolution on Improving Understanding of Cultural Diversity in the Asia-Pacific**

Resolusi ini menekankan pentingnya upaya melestarikan budaya dan keunikan identitas dari seluruh individu di wilayah Asia-Pasifik. Resolusi ini memberi rekomendasi kepada seluruh negara anggota APPF untuk bekerjasama dengan organisasi internasional, termasuk UNESCO untuk melindungi serta mempromosikan keanekaragaman budaya di wilayah Asia-Pasifik, termasuk dengan dukungan pendanaan serta institusional dalam pengembangan industri kreatif dan pariwisata untuk mengembangkan keanekaragaman budaya.



## **12. Resolution on Promoting Gender-Sensitive Covid-19 Response and Post-Pandemic Recovery**

Resolusi ini mendorong negara-negara anggota APPF untuk mengikutsertakan wanita dalam lembaga penanganan pandemi untuk memberikan perspektif gender secara netral dalam penanganan pandemi. Resolusi ini juga turut menekankan kepada setiap negara untuk memastikan perlindungan atas kekerasan dalam rumah tangga terhadap wanita selama masa pandemi.


## **13. Resolution on Achieving Gender Equality by Increasing Women's Participation and Representation**

Resolusi ini menekankan pentingnya partisipasi serta kepemimpinan wanita dalam perkembangan kemanusiaan yang inklusif di wilayah Asia-Pasifik. Resolusi ini mendorong negara-negara anggota APPF untuk mengembangkan kebijakan serta peraturan terkait untuk menciptakan serta memperluas kesempatan untuk wanita dalam peranan tersebut.

## **V. KESIMPULAN DAN REKOMENDASI**

### **a. KESIMPULAN**

- 1. Sidang Tahunan ke-29 APPF yang dilaksanakan secara virtual telah berlangsung dengan lancar dan sukses, termasuk rangkaian Sidang *Working Group*, Sidang *Executive Committee* dan Sidang *Drafting Committee*. Ini untuk pertama kali dalam sejarah Sidang Tahunan APPF yang diselenggarakan secara virtual.**
- 2. Sidang Tahunan ke-29 APPF dinilai berhasil karena dihadiri oleh 22 negara dari 27 negara Anggota sehingga keputusan-keputusan APPF diambil dengan jumlah suara memenuhi *quorum* (lebih dari setengah). Sidang Tahunan ke-29 APPF berhasil mengadopsi 13 (tiga belas) Resolusi dan Joint Communique.**
- 3. Indonesia berperan sangat baik dalam tiap Sesi dari rangkaian Sidang *Working Group* dimana Anggota Delegasi DPR RI cukup aktif terlibat dalam diskusi membahas masing-masing agenda yaitu *Political and Security*, *Economy and Trade* serta *Regional Cooperation* dan *Meeting of Women Parliamentarians***
- 4. Diskusi pada Sidang Tahunan ke-29 APPF ini berlangsung dinamis dan cukup alot antara negara-negara ASEAN dengan negara-negara besar seperti Australia, Tiongkok dan Rusia serta tuan rumah Korea Selatan. Hal ini dikarenakan terdapat perbedaan perspektif yang cukup mencolok diantara negara-negara tersebut terutama terkait pembahasan *Political and Security* terutama mengenai isu Denuklirisasi semenanjung Korea, isu Myanmar, dan upaya pemulihan pasca pandemi Covid-19.**

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5. Forum menyepakati hasil Sidang *Executive Committee* pada 10 November 2021 yang menyetujui amandemen *APPF Rules of Procedure*, termasuk penghapusan klausul penghapusan posisi *Honorary President* dan *President*, mengubah komposisi dan masa jabatan (*term of office*) *Executive Committee*, dan menggunakan bahasa yang memasukkan isu gender (*gender inclusive language*).
  6. Sidang Tahunan ke-29 APPF juga menyepakati kepengurusan APPF seperti saat ini dimana *Chair of the Annual Meeting* juga bertindak sebagai *Chair of the Executive Committee* dan setiap Tuan Rumah (*host country*) akan menanggung semua biaya penyelenggaraan Sidang Tahunan APPF tanpa ada Sekretariat Permanent.
  7. Forum menyampaikan ucapan terima kasih kepada The Hon. Tony Smith MP, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Australia, yang telah bersedia menjalankan tugas sebagai *President of the APPF ad interim*.
  8. Sidang Tahunan ke-29 APPF menyetujui keputusan *Executive Committee meeting* yang menetapkan Anggota Baru dalam *Executive Committee* yang dipilih dari masing-masing *sub-region*: Japan (Northeast Asia); Vietnam (Southeast Asia); and New Zealand (Oceania), the extension of the term of office of Canada (the Americas).
  9. Brunei Darussalam saat ini masih sebagai Observer APPF. Sidang Tahunan ke-29 APPF menetapkan Brunei Darussalam diterima menjadi Anggota Tetap APPF (*full membership*) sehingga pada Sidang Tahunan ke-30 APPF nanti, posisi Brunei Darussalam sudah menjadi Member, seluruh negara Anggota AIPA (10 negara) telah menjadi Anggota APPF. Hal ini sangat menguntungkan secara politis untuk memperkuat daya tawar ASEAN/AIPA di kawasan Asia-Pasifik.
  10. Sidang Tahunan ke-29 APPF ditutup dengan penandatanganan *Joint Communique* yang menekankan pentingnya upaya regional untuk mempererat kerjasama dan mendorong upaya pemulihan pasca pandemi Covid-19 melalui kerjasama regional serta peningkatan infrastruktur ekonomi digital. APPF tahun ini menekankan pula pada upaya parlemen dalam mengatasi tantangan-tantangan terkait perubahan iklim dan kekerasan serta ekstrimisme di wilayah Asia-Pasifik.
  11. Sebagaimana keputusan dalam *Joint Communique*, Sidang Tahunan ke-30 APPF ditetapkan akan diselenggarakan di Thailand.

## **b. SARAN**

- 1. Sebagai salah satu *founding father* APPF, BKSAP DPR RI diharapkan selalu hadir dan berpartisipasi secara aktif dalam Sidang-Sidang APPF**
- 2. BKSAP DPR RI diharapkan menyampaikan poin-poin penting dari resolusi-resolusi yang sudah diadopsi APPF kepada Komisi-komisi terkait di DPR RI sebagai rekomendasi dan tindak lanjut sesuai bidang yang ditangani;**
- 3. Sebagai persiapan untuk Sidang Tahunan ke-30 APPF di Thailand, BKSAP sebaiknya melakukan koordinasi dengan Pimpinan DPR RI dan Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia guna mendapatkan arahan dan masukan tentang update isu-isu terkini yang perlu diusulkan Indonesia sebagai Draft Resolusi APPF tahun 2022. Koordinasi sebaiknya dilakukan jauh hari sebelum batas waktu pengiriman usulan resolusi APPF kepada tuan rumah yang diperkirakan sekitar bulan September.**

## **VI. PENUTUP**

### **A. UCAPAN TERIMA KASIH**

**Delegasi BKSAP DPR RI menyampaikan ucapan terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang telah mendukung terlaksananya partisipasi Indonesia di rangkaian Sidang Tahunan ke-29 APPF.**

**Ucapan terima kasih disampaikan pula kepada Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia dan Tenaga Ahli BKSAP yang telah menyiapkan substansi sejak awal hingga penutupan Sidang.**

**Ucapan terima kasih juga disampaikan kepada Perguruan Tinggi (Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Universitas Pamulang, Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatulloh Bekasi) dan Pemerintah Daerah (Pemerintah Kota Tangerang Selatan dan Pemerintah Kabupaten Bekasi) yang telah bersedia hadir selama persidangan berlangsung dan mempelajari proses diplomasi parlemen secara langsung.**

### **B. KETERANGAN LAMPIRAN**

**Laporan ini dilengkapi oleh lampiran hasil-hasil persidangan sebagai berikut:**

- a. *List of Participants***
- b. *Report of Executive Committee***
- c. *Statement Delegasi***
- d. *Joint Communiqué***
- e. *Resolutions***
- f. *Amended APPF Rules of Procedure***
- g. *Kliping berita***

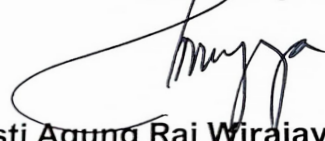
### C. KATA PENUTUP

Demikianlah pokok-pokok Laporan Delegasi DPR RI yang menghadiri rangkaian Sidang Tahunan ke-29 *Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum* (APPF) yang telah diselenggarakan secara virtual dari Parlemen Korea Selatan di Seoul dan dilaksanakan secara bertahap dari rangkaian Sidang *Working Group* (8 - 11 November 2021), Sidang *Drafting Committee* (17 - 19 November 2021) dan Sidang *Plenary* (13-15 Desember 2021).

Laporan ini dibuat sebagai bentuk pertanggungjawaban dan transparansi pelaksanaan tugas Delegasi BKSAP DPR RI dalam menghadiri persidangan regional dan penguatan diplomasi parlemen Indonesia. Semoga bermanfaat bagi kita semua.

Jakarta, Desember 2021

a.n. Delegasi  
Ketua Delegasi,



I Gusti Agung Rai Wirajaya, S.E., M.M.  
A-234





# KETERANGAN LAMPIRAN

- *LIST OF PARTICIPANTS*
- *REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE*
- *JOINT COMMUNIQUE*
- *RESOLUTIONS*
- *AMENDED APPF RULES OF PROCEDURE*
- *STATEMENT DELEGASI*
- *DOKUMENTASI KEGIATAN*
- *KLIPING BERITA*





## 29th Annual Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum Participants List

Date

2021-12-10

No	Category	Country	Name (First Name + Last Name)
1	Head of Delegation	Australia	Tony Smith
2	Delegate	Australia	Joanne Ryan
3	Delegate	Australia	Graham Perrett
4	Delegate	Australia	Melissa McIntosh
5	Delegate	Australia	David Van
6	Head of Delegation	Brunei Darussalam	Nik Hafimi Abdul Haadii
7	Delegate	Brunei Darussalam	Pehin Dato Haji Judin Haji Asar
8	Delegate	Brunei Darussalam	Pehin Dato Haji Abdul Ghani Haji Abdul Rahim
9	Delegate	Brunei Darussalam	Haji Ramli Haji Lahit
10	Head of Delegation	Cambodia	Yara Suos
11	Delegate	Cambodia	Vanna Chhay
12	Delegate	Cambodia	Muth Khieu
13	Delegate	Cambodia	Mariyas Kop
14	Delegate	Cambodia	Sokhun Ty
15	Delegate	Cambodia	Kheng Lork
16	Delegate	Cambodia	Saphon Nin
17	Head of Delegation	Canada	Yuen Pau Woo
18	Delegate	Canada	Pierrette Ringuette
19	Delegate	Canada	Terry Sheehan
20	Delegate	Canada	Paul Massicotte
21	Delegate	Canada	Stanley Kutcher
22	Delegate	Canada	Victor Oh
23	Delegate	Canada	Marilou McPhedran
24	Delegate	Canada	Han Dong



25	Head of Delegation	China	Chunxian Zhang
26	Delegate	China	Guangya Wang
27	Delegate	China	Fusheng He
28	Delegate	China	Xiuwen Liu
29	Delegate	Costa Rica	Karine Niño Gutiérrez
30	Head of Delegation	Fiji	Ratu Nailatikau
31	Delegate	Fiji	Jeanette Emberson
32	Delegate	Fiji	Alexander O'Connor
33	Delegate	Fiji	Adi Kepa
34	Head of Delegation	Indonesia	I Gusti Agung Rai Wirajaya
35	Delegate	Indonesia	Arzeti Bilbina
36	Delegate	Indonesia	Himmaul Aliyah
37	Delegate	Indonesia	Heru Widodo
38	Delegate	Indonesia	Primus Yustisio
39	Delegate	Indonesia	Linda Megawati
40	Delegate	Indonesia	Muslim
41	Delegate	Indonesia	Fathan
42	Head of Delegation	Japan	Hirofumi Nakasone
43	Delegate	Japan	Yuki Waseda
44	Delegate	Japan	Ryuhei Kawada
45	Delegate	Japan	Akihisa Nagashima
46	Head of Delegation	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Sanya Praseuth
47	Delegate	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Hongkham Souvannavong
48	Delegate	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Khammouane Xomsihapanya
49	Delegate	Malaysia	Susan Chemerai Anding
50	Head of Delegation	Marshall Islands	Kenneth Kedi
51	Delegate	Marshall Islands	Joe Lomae
52	Delegate	Marshall Islands	Morean Watak
53	Delegate	Marshall Islands	Carl Alik

54	Head of Delegation	Mexico	Rogelio Israel Zamora Guzmán
55	Delegate	Mexico	Cora Cecilia Pinedo Alonso
56	Delegate	Mexico	Ernesto Pérez Astorga
57	Delegate	Mexico	Eruviel Ávila Villegas
58	Delegate	Mexico	Eduardo Enrique Murat Hinojosa
59	Delegate	Mexico	Otoniel García Montiel
60	Delegate	Mexico	Justino Eugenio Arriaga Rojas
61	Head of Delegation	Mongolia	Battumur Baagaa
62	Delegate	Mongolia	Munkhtsetseg Gompildoo
63	Delegate	Mongolia	Dorjkhand Togmid
64	Delegate	Mongolia	Unurbolor Damdinsuren
65	Head of Delegation	New Zealand	James McDowall
66	Head of Delegation	Peru	Alex Antonio Paredes Gonzales
67	Delegate	Peru	Ruth Luque Ibarra
68	Delegate	Peru	Alejandro Enrique Cavero Alva
69	Delegate	Peru	José Alberto Arriola Tueros
70	Head of Delegation	Philippines	Weslie Gatchalian
71	Delegate	Philippines	Stella Luz Quimbo
72	Delegate	Philippines	Michael L. Romero
73	Head of Delegation	Russian Federation	Konstantin Kosachev
74	Delegate	Russian Federation	Anna Otke
75	Delegate	Russian Federation	Olga Epifanova
76	Delegate	Russian Federation	Vadim Dengin
77	Delegate	Russian Federation	Igor Morozov
78	Delegate	Russian Federation	Anatoly Shirokov
79	Delegate	Russian Federation	Andrey Klimov
80	Delegate	Russian Federation	Sergei Neverov
81	Delegate	Russian Federation	Inna Sviatenko
82	Delegate	Russian Federation	Sergey Kislyak
83	Delegate	Russian Federation	Leonid Slutskiy
84	Delegate	Russian Federation	Valentina Matvienko
85	Delegate	Russian Federation	Igor Ananskikh

86	Delegate	Russian Federation	Vladimir Plyakin
87	Delegate	Russian Federation	Dmitrii Novikov
88	Head of Delegation	Singapore	Gan Thiam Poh
89	Delegate	Singapore	Carrie Tan
90	Delegate	Singapore	Sharael Taha
91	Head of Delegation	Thailand	Chuan Leekpai
92	Delegate	Thailand	Piyachat Wanchalerm
93	Delegate	Thailand	Surapong Suwana-adth
94	Delegate	Thailand	Supadich Akasariksha
95	Delegate	Thailand	Krisda Tanterdtit
96	Delegate	Thailand	Korrawee Prissanantakul
97	Delegate	Thailand	Wayo Assawarungruang
98	Delegate	Thailand	Issara Sereewatthanawut
99	Delegate	Thailand	Pitcharat Laohapongchana
100	Head of Delegation	Vietnam	Hue Vuong Dinh
101	Delegate	Vietnam	Quynh Mai Dung Thai
102	Delegate	Vietnam	Thi Hong Yen Pham
103	Delegate	Vietnam	Thanh Cam Nguyen
104	Delegate	Vietnam	Thu Ha Le
105	Delegate	Vietnam	Hoai Son Bui
106	Delegate	Vietnam	Xuan Hung Vu
107	Delegate	Vietnam	Tuan Anh Nguyen
108	Delegate	Vietnam	Ha Vu Hai
109	Delegate	Vietnam	Cuong Bui Van
110	Delegate	Vietnam	Tuan Phong Don



## 대한민국 국회의장

아시아·태평양의회포럼(APPF) 집행위원회  
집행위원 귀하

아시아·태평양의회포럼(APPF)의 무궁한 발전과 번영을 위해 항상  
힘써주시는 집행위원님께 경의를 표합니다.

지난 11월 대한민국 국회는 서면 보고로 집행위원회를 갈음하는 것에 대해  
위원님의 의견을 여쭙는 서한을 드린 바 있습니다. 감사하게도 위원님들께서는  
집행위원회의 서면 보고 대체를 너그러이 이해해주셨습니다.

이에 따라 집행위원회 안건에 대해 보고드리고자 합니다. 첫 번째로  
차기 회의 개최국 승인 건입니다. 태국이 2020년 10월부터 제30차 총회  
개최국의 지위로 집행위원국을 수임해온 점을 고려하여, 태국을 차기 회의  
개최국으로 승인하고자 합니다. 두 번째는 브루나이의 정회원국 승격 승인  
건입니다. 집행위원국의 의견을 수렴한 결과, 모든 집행위원국이 브루나이의  
정회원 승격에 관해 만장일치로 동의해주셨습니다.

나머지 안건인 의사규칙 개정안 승인, 회원국 제출 이행보고서 승인, 소지역별  
신규 집행위원국 선임과 관련하여 각각 붙임 A, B, C를 첨부드리오니 확인해  
주시기 바랍니다. 의사규칙 개정에 대한 모든 회원국의 의견을 회람한 결과 특별한  
이견이 없었음을 알려드립니다.

집행위원회의 서면 보고 대체를 양해해주신 위원님께 다시 한 번 감사의  
말씀을 올리며 곧 화상으로나마 총회에서 뵈 수 있기를 고대하겠습니다.

2021년 12월 10일

박병석

대한민국 국회의장

박 병 석





SPEAKER OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY  
Republic of Korea

*(Courtesy Translation)*

December 10, 2021

Members of the Executive Committee  
Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF)

Dear Members of the Executive Committee,

Allow me to express my respect to your contribution to the development and prosperity of the APPF as Members of the Executive Committee.

Last month, I sent you a letter asking for your comments on my proposal to report in writing on the agenda items of the Executive Committee instead of holding another Executive Committee meeting. I appreciate your kind understanding and consent to the proposal.

In this regard, I would like to report the developments on the agenda items of the Executive Committee. The first item is the approval of the next host country of the APPF Annual Meeting. Considering that Thailand has been serving as a member of the Executive Committee since October 2020 in its capacity as the host country of the 30<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting, I propose that the Executive Committee approve Thailand as the next host country of the Annual Meeting. The second item is the approval of the full membership of Brunei Darussalam. We sought the views of the Executive Committee Members on this and found unanimous consent for Brunei's full membership of the APPF.

Please find attached Appendices A,B, and C on the remaining agenda items: the approval of the amendments of the Rules of Procedure; approval of implementation reports of prior resolutions; and selection of new Executive Committee Members elected from sub-regions. We circulated the proposed amendments among all member countries of the APPF and received no objection to them.

Once again, expressing my gratitude for your understanding of holding this Executive Committee meeting by correspondence, I look forward to meeting you, albeit virtually, at the Annual Meeting soon.

Yours sincerely,

/sgd/

Park Byeong-seug

# **ASIA-PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM**

## **RULES OF PROCEDURE**

As amended in 2021 Annual Meeting in the Republic of Korea

The procedural arrangements in the APPF were set out in the 1994 Annual Meeting in the Philippines and are updated from time to time. They are as follows:

### **Structure and Role**

1. The APPF will be loosely structured and non-exclusive forum of national parliaments of sovereign states of the Asia-Pacific region, in which parliamentarians will participate either as delegates of their parliaments or in their personal capacities.
2. The APPF will seek to provide opportunities for national parliamentarians of sovereign states of the Asia-Pacific region:
  - a. to identify and discuss matters of common concern and interest and to highlight them in a global context;
  - b. to deepen their understanding of the policy concerns, interests and experiences of the countries of the region;
  - c. to examine the critical political, social, and cultural developments resulting from economic growth and integration;
  - d. to encourage and promote regional cooperation at all levels on matters of common concern to the region; and
  - e. to play the roles of national parliamentarians in furthering in their respective countries a sense of regional cohesion, understanding and cooperation.
3. The APPF will operate on the basis of:
  - a. commitment to frank and constructive dialogue;
  - b. equal respect for the views of all participants; and
  - c. full recognition of the roles performed by governments, business communities, labour organisations, research institutes and others.

4. The APPF will act to promote greater regional identification and cooperation with particular focus on:
  - a. cooperation for the further advancement of peace, freedom, democracy, and prosperity;
  - b. open and non-exclusive cooperation for the expansion of free trade and investment, sustainable development and sound environment practices;
  - c. non-military cooperation which gives due consideration to issues relating to regional peace and security; and
  - d. preservation and promotion of the diverse cultures of the peoples in the region.
  
5. The APPF will maintain the closest relations with regional institutions, particularly the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC), and the Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC), to ensure a free flow of information between the APPF and these institutions. APPF member parliaments will endeavour to have APPF views reflected in these institutions.

## **Membership and Observership**

6. Membership of the APPF will in principle be open to all national parliaments of sovereign states in the Asia-Pacific region (in particular those of the member nations of ASEAN, APEC, and the PIF) which:
  - a. have an active interest in promoting dialogue among parliamentarians in the region; and
  - b. accept the objectives and principles of the APPF as reflected in the 1993 Tokyo Declaration and subsequent declarations and the Rules of Procedure.
  
7. Membership of the APPF will be reviewed from time to time.
  
8. National parliamentarians of sovereign states of the Asia-Pacific region and others invited as observers or in any other appropriate status may attend the APPF Annual Meeting.
  
9. Parliamentarians from member parliament delegations (hereinafter referred to as "participating delegates") will attend the Annual Meeting. In cases where a national parliament is represented by an official delegation, the attendance of other parliamentarians from that parliament in a personal capacity is allowed only with the advice and consent of that parliament.

## **Chair of the Annual Meeting**

10. Deleted

11. The host country shall appoint a Chair of the meeting from the host parliament who shall serve as Chair from the conclusion of the previous meeting to the conclusion of the hosted meeting.

12. The Chair of the meeting shall serve as Chair of the Executive Committee.

13. Deleted

14. Deleted

15. Deleted (replaced by amended Rule 11)

16. The Chair of the Annual Meeting shall direct the work of the meeting and see that the rules are observed. The Chair shall also open, suspend, and close the sessions, make known the results, and declare the meeting closed.

17. The Chair of the Annual Meeting may, with the approval of the Executive Committee, appoint deputies from among participating delegates to direct the meeting in place of the Chair, as necessary.

## **Annual Meeting**

18. The APPF will meet annually.

19. The host, date and venue of each Annual Meeting will be determined by the plenary at the preceding meeting.

20. The host country will be proposed on the basis of discussion among those countries wishing to host the Annual Meeting. Priority will be given to those countries which have not previously hosted an Annual Meeting. Where no country wishes to host the meeting, the host will be proposed with reference to the order of hosting previous Annual Meetings.



*Attachment (A)*

21. The host of the Annual Meeting will make the necessary arrangements for the meeting including coordination of the provisional agenda of the meeting in consultation with the Executive Committee and for the provision of a secretariat for the Annual Meeting.
22. The host parliament will bear the cost of organizing the meeting and the participants will cover their expenses for attending the meeting. Membership of a delegation will be limited to a maximum of ten parliamentarians. This limitation shall not apply to the host parliament.
23. The host country will determine the provisional agenda in principle no later than four months prior to the opening date of the Annual Meeting and notify member parliaments.
24. The agenda shall be approved by the Annual Meeting on the advice of the Executive Committee.
25. Requests for supplementary items may be considered by the Executive Committee for inclusion on the agenda.
26. Member parliaments must submit draft resolutions to the host country in principle no later than two months prior to the opening date of the Annual Meeting. This time limit, however, will not apply to draft resolutions relating to supplementary items included in accordance with Article 25.
27. Draft resolutions must be relevant to the agenda items.
28. A proposed resolution must be made available for circulation to all participating delegates before it is moved.
29. All decisions of the APPF will be made by consensus at the Annual Meeting. When decisions are required on substantive matters, the principle of unanimity shall be observed.
30. While draft resolutions will be adopted on a consensus basis, the Chair of the Annual Meeting may allow mention to be made of partial reservations in the resolution document, and thereby permit minority opinions to be reflected.
31. Draft resolutions shall be discussed at the plenary session before examination by the Drafting Committee.
32. Where a resolution is adopted by the Annual Meeting, the country tabling that resolution shall provide the next host country with a

written report on how that resolution has been put into effect no later than two months prior to the opening date of the next Annual Meeting. The next host country shall endeavour to gather information and report at the next Annual Meeting on the status of action in each country in relation to resolutions.

33. After the Annual Meeting, the host country shall send the adopted resolutions out to the relevant countries and international institutions for reference purposes.
34. Parliamentary delegations will be requested by the host parliament to submit motions for discussion at the next Annual Meeting by a specified date.
35. A participating delegate may, when called by the Chair, speak freely on any matter included in the agenda.
36. As a general rule, only current members of parliaments may voice opinions.
37. In inviting participating delegates to speak, the Chair of the Annual Meeting will be guided by the following two principles:
  - a. commitment to frank and constructive dialogue; and
  - b. equal respect for the views of all participants.
38. Priority to speak will be given to participating delegates. The representatives of the parliaments attending as observers and other official participants may also speak with agreement of the Annual Meeting, when called by the Chair.

## **Executive Committee**

39. Membership of the Executive Committee shall be open to all member countries of the APPF and shall comprise representatives of the following:
  - a. The current Annual Meeting host country
  - b. The next Annual Meeting host country
  - c. The previous Annual Meeting host country
  - d. Countries elected from sub-regions.
40. Qualification for Executive Committee Members
  - a. Executive Committee members must be current members of parliaments.
  - b. The countries of Executive Committee members may be re-elected.

41. In the election of representative countries from sub-regions as stipulated in Article 39, with due regard to balance in regional representation, the Asia-Pacific shall be divided into the following four sub-regions with two countries being elected from each sub-region.
  - a. Northeast Asia (5 countries): People's Republic of China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mongolia and Russian Federation.
  - b. Southeast Asia (9 countries): Brunei Darussalam, Kingdom of Cambodia, Republic of Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Republic of the Philippines, Republic of Singapore, Kingdom of Thailand and Socialist Republic of Vietnam.
  - c. Oceania (6 countries): Australia, Republic of Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and Republic of the Marshall Islands.
  - d. The Americas (8 countries): Canada, Republic of Chile, Republic of Colombia, United Mexican States, Republic of Peru, United States of America, Ecuador and Costa Rica.
  
42. Duties of the Executive Committee
  - a. The Executive Committee may submit recommendations to the Annual Meeting with regard to policy issues which the APPF wishes to address or APPF's management policy.
  - b. The Executive Committee shall engage in coordination with the host country of the Annual Meeting concerning the draft agenda and schedule of the Annual Meeting.
  - c. The Executive Committee shall advise the host country of the Annual Meeting concerning the matters deemed necessary for the Annual Meeting.
  - d. The Executive Committee shall receive applications for membership in the Forum from each parliament, and submit the recommendations to the next Annual Meeting for determination.
  
43. The term of office for an Executive Committee member representing a sub-region shall be four years, from the conclusion of an Annual Meeting until the conclusion of the Annual Meeting four years later, subject to the following conditions.
  - a. Half of the Executive Committee members representing sub-regions shall be re-elected every two years.
  - b. The method of election of Executive Committee members representing sub-regions shall be decided by each sub-region in order to respect its voluntary will. Sub-region representatives shall report to the Executive Committee when the Executive Committee member for their respective region has been elected.

- c. If any Executive Committee member representing a sub-region is unable to attend an Executive Committee meeting, a parliamentarian from another country in that sub-region may be designated by those sub-region representatives present at the annual meeting to serve as an alternative member.
44. The term of office for an Executive Committee member representing the host country of an Annual Meeting shall be from the conclusion of the preceding Annual Meeting until the conclusion of the next Annual Meeting.
45. Reports of the Executive Committee on its work may be made orally or in writing at the Annual Meeting.

## **Meeting of Women Parliamentarians**

46. A Meeting of Women Parliamentarians will be held on the occasion of the APPF Annual Meeting.
47. The Meeting of Women Parliamentarians will seek to create a forum for all parliamentarians to discuss issues on women, children and to achieve gender equality.
48. The Chair of the Meeting of Women Parliamentarians shall be a member of the host parliament.
49. The Meeting of Women Parliamentarians may elect Co-Chairs from among participating delegates.
50. The Meeting of the Women Parliamentarians will submit a report to the Plenary Session.

## **Drafting Committee**

51. Drafting Committee will be established at the Annual Meeting on the advice of the Executive Committee to prepare draft resolutions and a draft joint communiqué for consideration, adoption, and release at the conclusion of the Annual Meeting.



52. The Chair of the Drafting Committee shall be designated based on approval from the Executive Committee. The provisions of Article 17 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the appointment of deputy chairs to the Drafting Committee.
53. A participating delegate from each member parliament submitting a draft resolution shall participate in the Drafting Committee examination of that resolution.
54. The Drafting Committee, when in session, shall determine its own priorities. At the conclusion of its deliberations the Drafting Committee will report to the plenary session of the Annual Meeting.
55. Reports of the Drafting Committee on its work may be made orally or in writing at the Annual Meeting.

## **Working Groups**

56. Working Groups may be established by the Annual Meeting on the advice of the Executive Committee:
  - a. to examine specific issues referred for consideration and report on these to the Annual Meeting or to the Executive Committee; or
  - b. to create a new joint draft resolution in place of multiple existing proposals with similar content, and submit this to the Drafting Committee.
57. Working Groups examining draft resolutions will include but need not be limited to a participating delegate from each member parliament submitting a draft resolution.

## **Matters Not Covered by Rules**

58. The Chair of the Annual Meeting shall decide on all matters not covered by these rules, on the advice of the Executive Committee.

**REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED  
DURING THE 28th APPF ANNUAL MEETING**

- 1. REPUBLIC OF KOREA**
- 2. CANADA**
- 3. JAPAN**
- 4. RUSSIAN FEDERATION**
- 5. INDONESIA**

## 1. REPUBLIC OF KOREA

<b>Country name:</b>	Republic of Korea
<b>Resolution:</b>	RES16 – Resolution on Peace in the Korean Peninsula
<b>Sponsoring country/countries:</b>	Republic of Korea and Japan
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>(Paragraph 2 &amp; 5) The Government of the Republic of Korea is leading the process for complete denuclearization and the establishment of permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula. The Korean President and Foreign Minister have called for the international community's support in this regard on various occasions. High-level consultations with diverse stakeholders have been carried out to create a conducive environment for the resumption of denuclearization talks between the U.S. and North Korea as well as trilateral dialogues involving the two Koreas and the U.S.</p> <p>(Paragraph 4) The Republic of Korea maintains the position that it will continue to faithfully implement the UN Security Council resolutions on sanctions against North Korea until substantive progress is made toward complete denuclearization as demonstrated by the Joint Statement of the 2021 Republic of Korea – United States Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting (March 18, 2021), which reaffirmed the importance of full implementation of relevant UN Security Council resolutions by the international community, including North Korea.</p> <p>(Paragraph 7) The Government of the Republic of Korea joined in the adoption by consensus of resolutions on North Korean human rights by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council, and had meetings with the officials of the UN Human Rights Office in Seoul and supported their activities.</p>

## Detailed response to resolutions

At the 28th Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum, held in Canberra, Australia, the parliamentarians of the APPF resolved to:

Resolution	Status update
<p>2. Call upon all relevant stakeholders to take efforts to ensure practical progress for the complete denuclearisation and permanent peace of the Korean Peninsula, including 2 full and prompt implementation of the Panmunjeom Declaration, the US-DPRK Joint Statement and the Pyongyang Joint Declaration;</p> <p>5. Encourage APPF Member Countries to urge the resumption of the “working-level denuclearisation talks between the US and DPRK” and support efforts to achieve denuclearisation and build permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula;</p>	<p>Regarding the implementation of the Panmunjeom Declaration, the US-DPRK Joint Statement, and the Pyongyang Joint Declaration as well as complete denuclearisation and the establishment of permanent peace of the Korean Peninsula, the Korean Government, as a direct stakeholder of the issues of the Korean Peninsula, is leading the process for complete denuclearization and the establishment of permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula. President Moon Jae-in has emphasized his commitment to continuous efforts in this regard on such occasions as the 75th UN General Assembly (September 23, 2020), meeting with the US Secretaries of State and Defense (March 18, 2021), and meeting with the Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister (November 26, 2020).</p> <p>The South Korean Foreign Minister has also called for the international community’s support in this regard at many foreign ministerial meetings and the Conference on Disarmament’s High-Level Segment (February 24, 2020).</p> <p>The South Korean Government is making its best efforts, through high-level consultations involving heads of governments, foreign ministers, vice foreign ministers, and nuclear envoys of the U.S., China, Japan, and Russia, to create a conducive environment for the resumption of the US-NK denuclearization negotiation as well as the trilateral dialogues involving the two Koreas and the U.S.</p>
<p>4. Call on the international community to fully support the proactive measures taken by the relevant stakeholders to peacefully resolve issues on the Korean Peninsula such as improving inter-Korean relations and achieving denuclearisation, and continue to work to realise peace on the Korean Peninsula by completely implementing the</p>	<p>Regarding peaceful resolution of the situation on the Korean Peninsula and full implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions, the Republic of Korea maintains the position that it will continue to faithfully implement the UN Security Council resolutions on sanctions against North Korea until substantial progress is made on complete denuclearization as demonstrated by the Joint Statement of the 2021 Republic of Korea – United States Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting (March 18, 2021), which reaffirmed the “importance of full implementation of relevant UN Security Council resolutions by the international community, including North Korea.”</p>



Resolution	Status update
relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions;	
7. Urge the DPRK to respond to all humanitarian concerns, including abduction issues, expressed by the international community in a swift and reliable manner	The Government of the Republic of Korea has actively participated in international efforts for the improvement of the human rights situation of North Korea by joining in the adoption by consensus of resolutions on North Korean human rights by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council, as well as through its meetings with the officials of the UN Human Rights Office in Seoul and its support for their activities.

## 2. CANADA

<b>Country Name:</b>	Canada.
<b>Resolution:</b>	<a href="#">APPF28/RES/11</a> – Resolution on Prioritising Oceans Management and the Blue Economy to Advance Sustainable Development in the Asia-Pacific Region.
<b>Sponsoring Country/Countries:</b>	Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Japan.
<b>Summary:</b>	Canada and other APPF member states have undertaken numerous strategies to promote the sustainable use of ocean resources. For example, Canada launched its Oceans Agenda, with the goals of maintaining healthy oceans and coasts, acting on climate change and creating modern and resilient infrastructure. There have also been a range of international and multilateral initiatives, including at the United Nations, World Bank, G7 and the Ocean Panel.

## Detailed Response to Resolutions

At the 28<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), held in Australia, the parliamentarians of the APPF resolved to:

Resolution	Status Update
<p>1. <b>Recognise</b> the imperative of protecting and preserving the ocean, which is common heritage shared by all;</p>	<p>Canada launched its <a href="#">Oceans Agenda</a>, which includes an announcement of C\$1.5 billion made by <a href="#">Oceans Protection Plan</a> in 2016. The Oceans Protection Plan recognizes the oceans and marine ecosystems as a common heritage for all Canadians. It includes funding for marine oil spill disaster mitigation and coastal restoration initiatives.</p>
<p>2. <b>Raise</b> public awareness of ocean issues and related scientific research, particularly among youth;</p>	<p>In August 2021, Canada invested C\$8.7 million in <a href="#">Ocean Networks Canada</a>, which is an initiative of the University of Victoria, to support oceanic research and observation activities.</p>
<p>3. <b>Promote</b> the sustainable use of marine resources, while taking into account the needs and traditions of local coastal communities;</p>	<p>In June 2021, Canada announced the <a href="#">closure of certain Pacific salmon fisheries</a> and a voluntary retirement of some commercial licenses as part of the Pacific Salmon Strategy Initiative. This closure will be coupled with consultations with First Nation fishers on shifting to selective fishing gear or to other viable fisheries. At the same time, the House of Commons Standing Committee on Fisheries and Oceans presented its <a href="#">report on the state of wild Pacific salmon</a>, which called on Canada to ensure that the needs and knowledge of local coastal communities is taken into account when promoting the sustainable use of marine resources such as Pacific salmon.</p>
<p>4. <b>Promote</b> “blue economy” strategies that can provide jobs, food safety and sustainable development for everybody living in the region;</p>	<p>In January 2021, the Prime Minister <a href="#">mandated</a> the Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard to lead efforts to develop a comprehensive blue economy strategy “to create good middle class jobs and opportunities for ocean sectors and coastal communities, while advancing reconciliation and conservation objectives.” Canada released its <a href="#">Blue Economy Strategy Engagement Paper</a> for comment in the spring of 2021. This follows up on Canada’s 2021 endorsement, along with 13 other nations (notably including APPF member-states Chile, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan and Mexico) of the <a href="#">Transformations for a Sustainable Ocean Economy: A Vision for Protection, Production and Prosperity</a> which commits countries “to put a [100%] Sustainable Ocean Plan in place by 2025” and “supports a global target to protect 30% of the ocean by 2030.” Canada also announced up to <a href="#">C\$153 million in funding</a> for <a href="#">Canada’s Ocean Supercluster</a> to “digitiz[e] and optimiz[e] marine operations, maximiz[e] sustainable approaches to resources, and increase[e] safety for those operating in marine environments.”</p>

Resolution	Status Update
<p><b>5. Encourage</b> work towards the restoration of marine and coastal ecosystems in order to strengthen oceanic health and the resilience of coastal communities that rely on the ocean;</p>	<p>Canada launched its <a href="#">Oceans Agenda</a>, which includes an announcement of C\$1.5 billion made by <a href="#">Oceans Protection Plan</a> in 2016. The Oceans Protection Plan recognizes the oceans and marine ecosystems as a common heritage for all Canadians. It includes funding for marine oil spill disaster mitigation and coastal restoration initiatives. In 2019, Canada also ratified the <a href="#">Agreement on Port State Measures</a>, which denies use of Canadian ports to fishing vessels involved in illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. In 2019, Canada also ratified an agreement concerning a <a href="#">commercial fishing moratorium in the central Arctic Ocean</a>, pending further research on the sustainable use of Arctic marine resources. Other parties to the moratorium include APPF member-states China, Russia and South Korea.</p>
<p><b>6. Reinvigorate</b> our commitment to achieve the targets of Sustainable Development Goal 14, while taking into account national capacities;</p>	<p>In 2019, Canada surpassed its <a href="#">target of protecting 10% of its coastal and marine environments</a> as provided under the United Nations <i>Convention on Biological Diversity</i>, also known as Aichi Target 11. This target was also confirmed under Sustainable Development Goal 14. To date, Canada has established 14 Marine Protected Areas, three National Marine Conservation Areas, one marine National Wildlife Area, and 59 marine refuges. These areas contribute to protecting 13.81% of Canada's marine and coastal areas.</p> <p>In July 2020, Canada joined the <a href="#">Global Ocean Alliance</a>, which is advocating to protect at least 30% of the world's oceans through the establishment of Marine Protected Areas and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures by 2030.</p>
<p><b>7. Promote</b> tools for sustainable coastal and oceans management, including the enactment of marine protected areas, consistent with international law and based on the best available scientific information;</p>	<p>In December 2020, Canada <a href="#">announced</a> an additional C\$4 million in support of the <a href="#">World Bank PROBLUE Fund</a> to support developing nations to produce sustainable ocean plans. Canada is currently the largest single donor country to the Fund. This builds on Canada's pledge to protect 30% of its marine environment by 2030 through the establishment of science-based marine protected areas, among other tools.</p>



Resolution	Status Update
<p><b>8. Encourage</b> the generation of an updated record of marine protected areas in the Asia Pacific region, as a first step, in order to identify unprotected and especially risky marine and coastal ecosystems;</p>	<p>Canada, in collaboration with the Canadian Council on Ecological Areas, established the <a href="#">Conservation Areas Reporting and Tracking System</a> (CARTS) as a geodatabase to help report on the Canada's protected areas. When the House of Commons Standing Committee on Fisheries and Oceans studied the <a href="#">process for designating marine protected areas</a>, it recommended that Canada establish "a process to regularly review boundaries of existing and new marine protected areas for efficiency and relevance to optimize the protected area's performance in achieving its objectives and support the needs of local people who depend on the resources of the marine protected area." In its May 2021 report on First Nation treaty fishing rights in Atlantic Canada, the Committee called on Canada to "implement joint data collection protocols, science assessments and consideration of fishery-wide conservation matters to ensure the future of coastal communities."</p>
<p><b>9. Assist</b> small-scale artisanal fishers by improving their access to marine resources and markets and by enhancing their ability to contribute to food security;</p>	<p>In May 2021, the House of Commons Standing Committee on Fisheries and Oceans issued a report on the <a href="#">implementation of the Mi'kmaq treaty right to fish in pursuit of a moderate livelihood</a>, which recommended that Canada "acknowledge that Mi'kmaq and Maliseet have the rights to manage and develop resources for their economies with the guidance of their traditional governance institutions, Elders, and leaders, determining manner of ownership, access, manner and pace of economic development derived from the access and use of resources within their traditional ancestral homeland territories, and within the Constitution and laws of Canada." The Committee's 2019 report on <a href="#">West Coast Fisheries</a> also drew attention to the consolidation of fish processing in larger urban areas to the detriment of food security in smaller coastal communities.</p>
<p><b>10. Prioritise</b> efforts that can help to rebuild over-exploited, depleted and recovering fish stocks, while enhancing sustainable fisheries management, in a way that addresses the root causes of destructive fishing practices;</p>	<p>In 2019, Parliament enacted <a href="#">Bill C-68</a> (see <a href="#">Legislative Summary</a>), which amended the <i>Fisheries Act</i> to include a provision at section 6.1 that enjoins the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans to implement measures to maintain major fish stocks "at or above the level necessary to promote the sustainability of the stock."</p>
<p><b>11. Advance</b> science-based policy making and robust ocean observation by working to improve scientific and research capacity in the Asia Pacific region;</p>	<p>In December 2020, Canada <a href="#">announced</a> an additional C\$4 million in support of the <a href="#">World Bank PROBLUE Fund</a> to support developing nations to produce sustainable ocean plans. Canada is currently the largest single donor country to the Fund. Canada also established the <a href="#">Canadian Integrated Ocean Observing System</a> (CIOOS) to "improve national coordination and collaboration between diverse ocean data sources as well as improve the access and discoverability of information for better decision making."</p>

Resolution	Status Update
<p><b>12. Support</b> initiatives that can further the understanding of the effects of climate change on the ocean and marine biodiversity;</p>	<p>Canada released its <a href="#">Oceans Now, 2020</a> report which examined the effects of climate change on Canada's oceans and marine biodiversity. The report showed that the Pacific Ocean is experiencing a long-term warming trend.</p>
<p><b>13. Encourage</b> all APPF Member States that have not yet done so to become parties to international agreements that address the protection and preservation of the marine environment and its living marine resources, including those targeting marine plastic litter, land-based pollution and abandoned fishing gear;</p>	<p>Canada is leading initiatives on international agreements to combat marine pollution including the <a href="#">Ocean Plastics Charter</a> (agreed to by APPF member states Chile, Costa Rica, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Mexico and Peru) the <a href="#">Global Ghost Gear Initiative</a> (with the participation of APPF member states Mexico and New Zealand), and the <a href="#">Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities</a> (with APPF member state and G7 partner Japan).</p>
<p><b>14. Provide</b> oversight of the national implementation of international and regional conventions and commitments on ocean conservation and management; and</p>	<p>The <a href="#">Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development</a>, a part of the Office of the Auditor General of Canada, conducts independent audits of Canada's efforts to protect the environment and foster sustainable development. Recent report subjects include: <a href="#">Protecting Marine Mammals</a>, <a href="#">Salmon Farming</a>, <a href="#">Conserving Biodiversity</a> and <a href="#">Aquatic Invasive Species</a>. Fisheries and Oceans Canada also conducts internal audits and evaluations including the <a href="#">2019 evaluation of phase 1 of the Oceans Protection Plan</a>.</p>
<p><b>15. Work</b> to mainstream ocean-related concerns in policy, legislative and budgeting processes.</p>	<p>Canada's <a href="#">2021 Budget</a> included the acknowledgment that the blue economy contributes C\$36.1 billion to Canada's gross domestic product and upwards of 300,000 jobs. It further committed nearly C\$1 billion over five years to help Canada reach its target of protecting 25% of its marine environment, an addition C\$10 million to combat abandoned fishing gear (ghost gear), C\$647 million to protect and revitalize wild Pacific salmon populations, and C\$20 million for consultations on the transition away from open-pen salmon farming in British Columbia.</p> <p>Canada's <a href="#">Blue Economy Strategy Engagement Paper</a> also discusses the concept of blue financing, which "refers to private and public investments in projects that help restore and protect the ocean environment, while also supporting sustainable economic activities in the ocean. Its intent is to finance (or support by improving insurance availability) ocean-based projects that are grounded in sustainability and growth."</p>

### 3. JAPAN

REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTIONS  
PROPOSED BY JAPAN AND ADOPTED DURING  
THE 28th APPF ANNUAL MEETING IN CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

-Report by the Japanese Delegation-

Pursuant to Article 32 of the New APPF Rules of Procedure, the Delegation of the National Diet of Japan to the APPF hereby reports on the status of action for the resolutions sponsored by Japan and adopted by the 28th APPF Annual Meeting in Australia in January 2020.

Japan sponsored the following four draft resolutions to the 28th Annual Meeting:

- (1) Realization of Denuclearization in the Korean Peninsula
- (2) Building Trust for Peace, Security and Sustainable Development in the Region
- (3) Economy and Trade
- (4) Enhancing Parliamentary Roles in response to Climate Change

At the final plenary session of the Annual Meeting, the four resolutions stated above were adopted after consolidation with and examination of similar draft resolutions submitted by other parliaments.

After the Annual Meeting, the Delegation of the National Diet of Japan to the APPF reported to Japanese Diet members and others regarding the adopted resolutions and other achievements by compiling a detailed report about the 28th Annual Meeting.

We intend to continue making efforts toward the application of resolutions adopted by the APPF Annual Meeting not only in national politics but on a wider scale in international society.

## 4. RUSSIAN FEDERATION

### **REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS INITIATED BY THE DELEGATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND APPROVED BY THE 28TH SESSION OF APPF IN CANBERRA**

#### APPF28/RES/13 Resolution on building trust for peace, security and sustainable development in the region

We have been active in strengthening the existing system of interstate cooperation in the Asia Pacific region, with a focus on promoting the principles of equal and indivisible security, the rule of international law and building relations on the basis of collective non-aligned principles. We stressed the importance of strengthening ASEAN-formed mechanisms to enhance inclusive and pragmatic multilateral cooperation in the region.

These approaches are documented in the outcomes of the 15th East Asia Summit (EAS, November 2020) as well as the Russia-ASEAN Dialogue Partnership Foreign Ministers' meetings (July and August 2021), the ASEAN Regional Security Forum (ARF, August 2021), the EAS (August this year) and the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures (CICA, October 2021).

One of the meetings of the ASEAN Permanent Representatives to ASEAN (Jakarta, August 2021) with representatives of foreign ministries focused on the security architecture in the Asia Pacific region.

Regional cooperation in responding to new challenges and threats has been enhanced by the launch of the Russian-ASEAN High Representatives' Consultations on Security Issues (June 2021) and the Russia-ASEAN Dialogue on Security of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT, September 2021), as well as the approval of a new confidence-building measure - ICT cooperation - on the CICA platform (October 2021).

During the ARF Intersessional Meeting on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (June 2021), we drew attention to the need for nuclear risk reduction and engagement in this area in the format of the Nuclear Five. We called for the strengthening of the remaining multilateral arms control regimes, for specific de-escalation measures and for the avoidance of dangerous incidents. We promoted relevant initiatives, in particular to ensure predictability and restraint in the missile sphere in the face of the termination of the Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missile Treaty as a result of Washington's withdrawal from it. We were in favour of developing a substantive dialogue between the Russian Federation and the USA on strategic stability, aimed at working out a new "security equation" (it was possible to agree on its resumption with the American side in June of this year) on a constructive and equal basis.

APPF28/RES/15 Resolution on countering terrorism and extremism  
in the Asia Pacific Region

The ASEAN-Russia Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (July 2021) provided an impetus to strengthen joint efforts to ensure international and regional security, with a focus on combating terrorism, organized crime and drug trafficking. We continue to provide expert assistance in the training of Asean law enforcement personnel.

In December 2020 and September 2021, regular anti-drug courses were held for them through the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs. In September-October 2021 The Russian FSC organised counter-terrorism training in Moscow for two groups of trainees from competent ASEAN authorities.

APPF28/RES/02 Resolution on Strengthening Institutions for Trade and Growth

In international fora, in particular the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Russia has systematically advocated the WTO as the key instrument for regulating global trade. Relevant approaches are reflected in the APEC Leaders' Declaration (November 2020) and the Joint APEC Trade Ministers' Statement on Countering COVID-19 (May 2020).

The APEC Trade Ministers' Final Statement (July 2020) enshrines the provisions we promote on the importance of ensuring an open, equitable, non-discriminatory, transparent, predictable and stable trade and investment environment, the central role of WTO in stimulating business activity, minimizing disruption to global supply chains, including through unlocking the potential of digital solutions and services.

APPF28/RES/05 Resolution on promoting gender equality for sustainable development  
and shared prosperity realising the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The ARF and the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting with Dialogue Partners (AMMA Plus) have advocated the realisation of women's constructive potential for peace and security in the Asia Pacific region. We supported the adoption of a profile leadership statement within the EAC in 2020.

In 2021, the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia implemented the ASEAN and Russian Women Entrepreneurs Network for Professional Communication to create a unified multi-lingual platform to support women's business.



## 5. INDONESIA



### THE 29<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM (APPF)

#### *The Role of Parliaments in Strengthening Resilience in the Post-Covid-19 Era*

Seoul - Republic of Korea, 13 - 15 December 2021

### Report on the Implementation of Prior Resolutions The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia

*In accordance with Article 32 of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum Rules of Procedure, where a resolution is adopted by the Annual meeting, the country tabling that resolution shall provide the next host country with a written report on how that resolution has been put into effect no later than two months prior to the opening date of the next Annual Meeting.*

At the 28<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum, held in Canberra in 2020, Australia the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia proposed several draft resolutions. After further discussion with other Parliamentarians of the APPF at the meeting regarding the proposed draft resolutions, the drafts were then adopted into resolutions below:

1.

<b>Country name:</b>	INDONESIA
<b>Resolution:</b>	<b>APPF28/RES/05 – Resolution on the Promoting Gender Equality for Sustainable Development and Shared Prosperity, Realising The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</b>
<b>Sponsoring country/countries:</b>	Australia, Indonesia and the Russian Federation
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>In Indonesia, mainstreaming gender equality and gender responsive policies into national long- and medium-term development plans is mandatory and regulated through Presidential Instruction that strengthen Law No. 12 Year 2011 on Gender Equality. In the implementations, it is complemented with a guideline for gender mainstreaming at local government and gender-responsive budgeting.</p> <p>Indonesia also issued various laws and regulations to promote gender equality and empowerment of women, among others the Law No.12 Year 1999 on Discrimination in Work and Job Position, Law No. 13 Year 2003 on Manpower, Law No. 39 Year 2004 on Placement and Protection of Migrant Worker, Minister of Manpower Regulation No.03 Year 1999 on Prohibition on termination of employment on the basis of marriage, pregnancy and child birth as well as Circular Note No.04</p>

	<p>Year 1996 on Non-discrimination against women worker in the company.</p> <p>Under the National Legislation Program, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia continues to deliberate several draft legislations that combat discrimination and violence against women in all settings, among others the draft revision of Law on Domestic Violence, and some draft laws under legislative deliberation include Law on Sexual Violence; and Law on Gender Equality and Justice.</p> <p>The Government of Indonesia is also undergoing a process to set national and regional action plans to achieves 169 SDGs target, including targets on Gender Equality. This process is led by Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS).</p>
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2.

<b>Country name:</b>	INDONESIA
<b>Resolution:</b>	<b>APPF28/RES/07 – Resolution on Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Decision Making at All Levels</b>
<b>Sponsoring country/countries:</b>	Australia and Indonesia
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>In Politics, Indonesia has long passed Law (UU) No. 68 of 1958 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women. This law regulates the realization of equality of position (non-discrimination), guarantees of equal rights to vote and to be elected, guarantees of participation in policy formulation, opportunities to occupy bureaucratic positions, and guarantees of participation in socio-political organizations.</p> <p>However, the increased in women's representation in politics only occurred after the enactment of the amendment to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, namely Article 28 H paragraph (2) which states "Everyone has the right to get special facilities and treatment to obtain the same opportunities and benefits in order to achieve equality and justice."</p> <p>Further, Indonesia also has Law (UU) No. 12 of 2003 on General Elections, Law no. 2 of 2008 concerning Political Parties, and Law No. 10 of 2008 concerning the General Election of the People's Representative Council which mandates a 30% quota for women's representation in parliament. In addition to meeting a minimum of 30% representation, currently the Executive and Legislative branch of the government, including all interested parties are working together in encouraging the improvement of the quality of women legislative members, so that women's representation in parliament will have a more significant impact.</p> <p>At the workplace, Law No. 13 Year 2003 on Manpower is the umbrella legislation for non-discriminatory and gender equality in recruitment and treatment in the workplace. International Conventions concerning well-being of female workers have also been ratifying through Law No.</p>

	<p>7/1984 on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; Law No. 21/1999 on ILO Convention No. 111 concerning Anti-Discrimination in Position and Occupation; Law No. 80/1957 on the Ratification of ILO Convention No. 100 concerning Wage Equality. In regards to protection of Indonesian female migrant workers, Law No. 39/2004 on Placement and Protection of Migrant Worker is in place.</p> <p>The national legislations have also been translated into implementing regulations, among others Regulation No 03/1999 on Prohibition on termination of employment on the basis of marriage, pregnancy and child birth, Circular Note No.04/1996 on Non-discrimination against women worker in the company.</p>
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3.

<b>Country name:</b>	INDONESIA
<b>Resolution:</b>	<b>APPF28/RES/14 – Resolution on Addressing Drivers of Radicalisation</b>
<b>Sponsoring country/countries:</b>	Australia, Indonesia and Malaysia
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>As a democratic country with a pluralistic society, Indonesia is quite experienced and fairly successful in dealing with terrorism. Government with the support of parliament and together with civil societies and the religious communities have been working together in implementing de-radicalization programs aimed at promoting moderation and tolerance as well as to prevent miss-interpretation of religious teachings that foster radicalization, extremism and often led to acts of terrorism.</p> <p>The terms de-radicalization means any effort to neutralize radical ideas through interdisciplinary approaches, such as law, psychology, religion, economics, education, humanity and socio-culture for those who are influenced or exposed to radical and/or pro-violence.</p> <p>The program also refers to counterterrorism or strategic preventive measures to neutralize ideas that are considered radical and dangerous by means of non-violent approaches. The aim of this de-radicalization is to restore the involved actors who have a radical understanding to return to the more moderate path of thinking.</p> <p>the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia has enacted new revision of anti-terrorism law No.5 of 2018, which defines terrorism as an act that uses violence or the threat of violence which creates an atmosphere of terror or widespread fear, causes mass casualties, and / or causes damage or destruction to strategic vital objects, environment, public facilities, or international facilities with ideology or politics motives, or security disturbances.</p> <p>Under this law the government is required to prevent any acts of terrorism through prevention effort, where anticipatory steps need to be taken continuously based on the principle of protecting human rights and the principle of prudence. Prevention shall be carried out</p>

	<p>through: national preparedness, counter radicalization (promote moderation and tolerance) and de-radicalization.</p> <p>The deradicalization mandated by Law Number 5 of 2018 has the following stages; For those in correctional institutions, identification is carried out first, then rehabilitation, re-education, and reintegration. Meanwhile, prevention efforts outside the correctional facility are carried out through identification, religious approach, national insights, and economic empowerment through entrepreneurship.</p> <p>The law also stipulates on the establishment of a supervisory team on counter-terrorism by the House of Representatives to ensure that steps taken by the government in response to the terrorism, radicalization and extremism are in line with the principle of human rights and the principle of prudence. The Indonesian House is of the view that it is vital to ensure national security, but it is also important to bear in mind that in doing so, human rights should not be violated.</p> <p>Further, this law regulates that anyone who has a relationship with a Terrorism organization and deliberately disseminates speech, attitudes or behaviour, writing, or display with the aim of inciting people or groups of people to commit violence or threats of violence that can lead to criminal acts of terrorism, thus are punishable by law. This is aim specifically in response to the spread of information, ideas or ideology that contains radical or extreme materials often displayed publicly through social media or the internet.</p>
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4.

<b>Country name:</b>	INDONESIA
<b>Resolution:</b>	<b>APPF28/RES/04 – Resolution on Improving Participation in the Digital Economy and Enhancing Connectivity throughout the Region</b>
<b>Sponsoring country/countries:</b>	Malaysia, Australia, Cambodia, Vietnam and Indonesia
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>On digital economy and e-commerce, Law No. 36/1999 on Telecommunication has been in place to enhance digital connectivity across Indonesia and encourage progress on e-commerce. The law provides legal basis for the provision of universal services on telecommunication including internet. Indonesia currently successfully develops connection of fibre optic throughout Indonesia in 2019. Through this fibre optic, all area in Indonesia will have equal access of telecommunication including internet. There is also Law No. 7/2014 on Trade as the legal basis for further regulation on e-commerce as the legislation instrument provides coverage on trade through electronic means.</p> <p>However, digital connectivity cannot be built without strong financial support. In line with this, the Indonesian House has also adopted Law No. 1 Year 2013 on Micro Financial Institution. This law prescribes a legal framework in establishing micro financial institutions that support access to finance for small economies, empowering MSMEs, farmer and home industries.</p>

	<p>In relations to the regional economic cooperation, Law No. 4/2018 on the Ratification of Protocol to Implement the Sixth Package of Commitments on Financial Services under the ASEAN Framework Agreement Services to facilitate open trade, investment and free movement of goods, services, and capital.</p> <p>An Omnibus Law on Job Creation has been enacted in November 2020 by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. Law No. 11 Year 2020 aims to attract investment, create new jobs, and stimulate the economy. It simplifies the licensing process and harmonizes various laws and regulations, and makes policy decisions faster for the central government to respond to global or other changes or challenges.</p> <p>In addition to support connectivity, the Government of Indonesia has released Regulation No.42 of 2021 regarding Easiness in National Strategic Project to support the enhancement of national connectivity. There is also Presidential Regulation (PERPRES) concerning the Implementation of Public Service Obligations for the Transportation of Goods from and to Disadvantaged, Remote, Outermost, and Border Areas which aims to create logistic connectivity.</p>
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5.

<b>Country name:</b>	INDONESIA
<b>Resolution:</b>	<b>APPF28/RES/08 – Resolution on Enhancing Parliamentary Roles in Response to Climate Change</b>
<b>Sponsoring country/countries:</b>	Australia, Chile, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia and Japan
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>Law No. 6 Year 1994 on the ratification of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as the Law No. 32 Year 2009 on the Protection and Management of Environment.</p> <p>These laws were passed by the Indonesian House based on the understanding that Indonesia is located between two continents and two oceans with tropical weather, climate and seasons which produce high-value natural conditions.</p> <p>However, Indonesia is also in a position vulnerable to climate change impacts which includes among others; decreased food production, disruption in clean water supply, the spread of pests and diseases which would affect humans and plants, rising sea levels, the sinking of small islands and the extinction of biodiversity, the Law mandates on the need to enhance efforts to address pollution, environmental damage, achieve sustainable development and anticipate global environmental issues.</p> <p>In 2016, the Indonesian House has ratified the Paris Agreement to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Indonesia remains steadfast in its commitments under the Paris Agreement:</p>



	<p>a. Indonesia is determined to be part of the solution to combat climate change and its impacts.</p> <p>b. Fulfill its NDC commitment to reduce Green House Gas emissions up to 29% by business as usual, and up to 41% with international support</p> <p>c. Enhance the use of new and renewable energy, and continue to protect and conserve the environment.</p> <p>This year, the Indonesian House is tabling a House's initiative on New and Renewable Energy Bill as a legislative priority. The bill will provide a strong legal basis for the development of new and renewable energy in Indonesia. It is also expected to boost the renewable energy sectors into a more favourable business and investor-friendly so that these sectors can have to some extent, the same level playing field with the fossil-based one.</p>
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6.

<b>Country name:</b>	INDONESIA
<b>Resolution:</b>	<b>APPF28/RES/17 – Resolution on Addressing the Humanitarian Plight of The Rohingya People</b>
<b>Sponsoring country/countries:</b>	Indonesia and Malaysia
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>In line with the Indonesian government's foreign policy, the Indonesian House of Representatives through the Committee of Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation has consistently voiced the importance of supporting the repatriation process of Rohingya refugees to be carried out in a safe, voluntary, dignified and sustainable manner to their places of origin, both in regional or international forums such as the AIPA (ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly) and the IPU (Inter-Parliamentary Union).</p> <p>The Indonesian House, for example, has been persistently and consistently striving for a resolution regarding the humanitarian situation of the Rohingya refugees, for four (4) consecutive years in the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA), despite of no consensus in the Assembly, due to strong opposition from the Parliament of Myanmar.</p> <p>The Committee also fully support the Indonesian Government's effort through diplomacy to urge the government of Myanmar to restore peace and security in Rakhine state and ensure access to humanitarian assistance and international aid for the Rohingya refugees, as well as granting rights of citizenship for the Rohingya people.</p> <p>The Indonesian government through Ministry of Foreign Affairs also built hospital for the Rohingya ethnic and conflict-affected civilians in Rakhine, Myanmar. The hospital was officially opened on August 2021. The development project is a synergy between the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs representing the government, with a coalition of 11 non-governmental organizations from Indonesia.</p>

7.

<b>Country name:</b>	INDONESIA
<b>Resolution:</b>	<b>APPF28/RES/12 - Resolution on Protecting the Integrity of Government and Legislative Institutions</b>
<b>Sponsoring country/countries:</b>	Australia and Indonesia
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>In order to protect the integrity of Government and Legislative Institutions, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia has enacted several Laws among others, is Law 39 of 2008 concerning the Ministry of State, this Law regulates the position, authority of the state ministries, Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration, this legislation is intended to provide legal certainty and protection for government officials and civil society, Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services, which in this Act stipulates that government officials and public service operators must provide services by considering the principles of effectiveness, efficiency, transparency, accountability and sustainability. There is also Law Number 5 of 2014 regarding State Civil Apparatus which concerns on the Bureaucratic reform aims to create a professional government bureaucracy with adaptive characteristics, integrity, high performance, clean and free of corruption, collusion and nepotism, able to serve the public, neutral, prosperous, dedicated, and upholding the basic values and code of ethics of the state apparatus.</p> <p>For the parliament, there is Law Number 2 of 2018 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 17 of 2014 concerning the People's Consultative Assembly, the House of Representatives, the Regional Representatives Council and the Regional House of Representatives. The Law mandates the formation of Council of Honour for Legislative Institutions.</p> <p>The Council of Honour is tasked with conducting investigations and verification of any complaints against members of parliament, or whenever members of parliament are unable to carry out their duties continuously or for 3 (three) consecutive months without confirmation, or is deemed no longer fit for office in accordance to the provisions regarding the requirements for candidates for parliamentarians, as regulated in the law regarding the general election of members of parliament and/or violates the prohibition provisions as regulated in this Law.</p> <p>In addition to the tasks mentioned above, the Honorary Court of the Council evaluates and refines the Parliament's code of ethics. The Honorary Court of the Council is also authorized to summon relevant parties and cooperate with other institutions.</p>

**Results of the selection of new Executive Committee Members by each sub-region**

<b>Sub-regions</b>	<b>Outgoing members</b>	<b>New members</b>
<b>Northeast Asia</b>	Russian Federation	Japan
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Vietnam
<b>The Americas</b>	Canada	Canada
<b>Oceania</b>	Fiji	New Zealand

\* With no member country in the Americas wishing to serve on the Executive Committee, Canada agreed to extend its term of office.

## **29th Annual Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum**

Seoul, Republic of Korea, 13-15 December 2021

### **JOINT COMMUNIQUE**

1. At the invitation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, the 29th Annual Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF) was held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, from 13 to 15 December 2021. A total of 211 delegates from 22 Member Countries of the APPF attended the meeting, which took place virtually due to COVID-19.

#### **Executive Committee**

2. Two Executive Committee meetings were conducted by correspondence in August and November of 2021. The Executive Committee meeting in August approved the agenda and programme of the 29th Annual Meeting. The Executive Committee meeting in November approved 36 draft resolutions to be submitted to working groups and the Drafting Committee for consideration and appointed Hon. Hong Ihk-pyo as Chair of the Drafting Committee and Hon. Nam In-soon as Chair of the Meeting of Women Parliamentarians.

3. The Executive Committee held a closed virtual meeting on 10 November 2021, chaired by the Hon. Tony Smith MP, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Australia and President of the APPF, to discuss amendments to the APPF Rules of Procedure. Member Parliaments present agreed on the amendments including abolishing the positions of Honorary President and President, changing the composition and the term of office of the Executive Committee and using gender inclusive language. The Executive Committee also confirmed the existing arrangement in which Chair of the Annual Meeting serves as Chair of the Executive Committee and each host country resources the Annual Meeting without a permanent secretariat.

4. The last Executive Committee meeting of the 29<sup>th</sup> APPF, conducted by correspondence on 10 December 2021, approved the amendments of the Rules of Procedure, the appointment of new Executive Committee members elected from each sub-region: Japan (Northeast Asia); Vietnam (Southeast Asia); and New Zealand (Oceania), the extension of the term of office of Canada (the Americas), confirmation of Thailand as the host country of the 30th Annual Meeting of the APPF, and the full membership of Brunei Darussalam.

## **Opening Ceremony**

5. In the opening ceremony on 14 December 2021, Mr. Lee Choon-suak, Secretary General of the Korean National Assembly Secretariat, gave a progress report on the hosting of the meeting.

6. H.E. Moon Jae-in, President of the Republic of Korea, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, President & Chair of the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), and the Hon. Tony Smith MP, President of the APPF, delivered welcome and congratulatory remarks.

7. H.E. Park Byeong-seug, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea and Chair of the 29<sup>th</sup> APPF, gave opening remarks to welcome presiding officers and parliamentary delegations taking part in APPF29 for peace and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

## **Meeting of Women Parliamentarians**

8. The Meeting of Women Parliamentarians was held on 13 December 2021, chaired by Hon. Nam In-soon. The meeting covered two topics: identifying ways to ensure a gender-sensitive crisis response after the COVID-19 crisis; and achieving gender equality by increasing women's participation and representation.

9. The meeting noted that the COVID-19 crisis exacerbated discrimination and exclusion faced by women and urged member parliaments to strengthen international and inter-parliamentary cooperation to build a more just and resilient society in the long-term and respond collectively using a gender-sensitive and gender-responsive approach to any such crisis in the future.

10. The meeting reaffirmed the 1979 UN Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the resolutions of the 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> APPF Annual Meetings on achieving gender equality and empowerment of women at all levels of decision-making, and urged Member Parliaments to ensure women's participation and representation to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality.

11. Member Parliaments recalled the 1993 Vienna Declaration, which put violence against women on the international human rights agenda for the first time, and emphasized the enforcement of policies to prevent and combat violence against women, which has worsened during the prolonged pandemic, and protect female victims.

12. Member Parliaments recalled UN Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace, and security and pledged to improve their legislations, budgets, policies, and national agenda and exert all diplomatic efforts to secure and expand opportunities for women to contribute to prevention, management, and resolution of conflict.



## Plenary Sessions

13. The first plenary session considered political and security matters, and focused on three topics: parliamentary leadership for peace and security in the Asia-Pacific and beyond; strengthening regional multilateralism and addressing issues based on norms and rules of international law; and promoting people-centered cooperation.

14. Member Parliaments agreed on the need to promote peaceful resolution of conflicts based on international law, including the UN Charter, a comprehensive notion of security, development and democracy, supported the efforts to ensure maritime security and safety, freedom of navigation and over-flight in full compliance with international law in particular the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) in the interest of all, and called for continued parliamentary diplomacy efforts to maintain and secure peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

15. Member Parliaments emphasized multilateral cooperation to tackle trans-national challenges such as the pandemic, climate change, terrorism and extremism, ensuring reliable and safe supply of water, energy and food; and called on the Asia-Pacific regional community to develop universally agreeable principles in line with norms and rules of international law to this end.

16. Member Parliaments recognized that human security requires a comprehensive approach encompassing many different areas, including the economy, society, poverty reduction, health, climate change, and culture, and recommended cross-border cooperation to protect and restore each individual's life affected by COVID-19.

17. Member Parliaments recognized the efforts of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea to pursue an inter-Korean parliamentary meeting and those of the Republic of Korea for the Korean Peninsula Peace Process, including a declaration on the end of the Korean War and a peace accord, and reaffirmed the need for North Korea and related parties in the region to engage in dialogue and negotiation to achieve complete denuclearization and establishment of permanent peace regime on the Korean Peninsula and regional peace and stability.

18. Member Parliaments affirmed to strengthen cross-border cooperation to respond to terrorism and extremism, and make an active use of parliamentary diplomacy to discuss international anti-terrorist agenda and cooperation.

19. The second plenary session considered economic and trade matters, and focused on three topics: strengthening international cooperation for greater economic resilience and inclusive economic recovery; accelerating digital economy and enhancing connectivity; and the role of parliaments in enhancing economic integration and promoting trade in the region.

20. Member Parliaments emphasized the importance of inclusive digital transformation and digital infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific region for a resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, and agreed on the need to provide policy support to socially vulnerable groups such as

children, young people, the elderly, women, people with disabilities, and migrants, and the need to consider institutions to enable joint growth and win-win cooperation of large corporations and micro and small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and achieve a sustainable and inclusive economic recovery.

21. Member Parliaments recalled the resolutions of the 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> APPF Annual Meetings on increasing regional connectivity through digital economy and e-commerce, and underlined the role and support of parliaments in strengthening security of and in the use of ICTs and protecting personal information for the development of digital economy through the promotion of e-commerce and digital trade.

22. Member Parliaments urged to advance the Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP) and seeking of an optimal method for multilateral cooperation by developing institutions that promote regional economic integration and joint prosperity, such as the Regional Comprehensive Partnership Agreement (RCEP), the Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (CPTPP), and the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) and by promoting participation in the framework of the Greater Eurasian Partnership and cooperation on its "integration of integrations"; encouraged to promote further a responsive, relevant and revitalized WTO.

23. The third plenary session considered regional cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region, and focused on three topics: the role of parliaments in balancing disease control, economy, and human rights, and ideas for inter-parliamentary cooperation; joint parliamentary action in pursuing response to climate change and for sustainable development; and improving understanding of cultural diversity in the Asia-Pacific.

24. Member Parliaments called on the international community to bolster solidarity and share their experiences and strategies in responding to emergency situations to balance disease control, economy, and human rights and for equitable access to vaccination and medication as a public good amidst the COVID-19 pandemic.

25. In addition, Member Parliaments recalled the results of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Paris Agreement, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and invited each country to make efforts to maintain the goals of the Paris Agreement and continue regional and international cooperation to respond to climate change.

26. Member Parliaments reaffirmed the resolutions of the 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> APPF Annual Meetings on cultural diversity and development of tourism in the region, and agreed to devote efforts to protect and promote cultural diversity in the Asia-Pacific and bolster financial and institutional support to promote regional cultural and tourism exchange programs.

27. The final plenary session was chaired by H.E. Park Byeong-seug, Speaker of the National



Assembly of the Republic of Korea. The results of the Executive Committee meeting, namely the approval of reports on implementation of prior resolutions submitted by Member Parliaments, amendment of the APPF Rules of Procedure, appointment of new Executive Committee Member Parliaments from sub-regions, confirmation of the next host as Thailand, and elevation of Brunei's status from Observer to Member, were presented to the plenary and gained final approval with the agreement of participating members.

28. Hon. Nik Hafimi Abdul Haadii, Head of the Delegation of Brunei, expressed her appreciation to all Member Parliaments for their support of Brunei's accession to APPF and pledged commitment to actively work for the joint prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region.

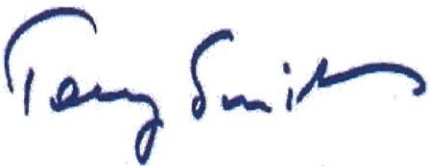
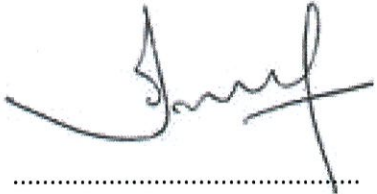
29. Hon. Nam In-soon delivered a report on the results of the Meeting of Women Parliamentarians and Hon. Hong Ihk-pyo, a report on the results of agreements reached at the Drafting Committee and on the Joint Communiqué.

30. A total of 13 resolutions and a Joint Communiqué were adopted in this Annual Meeting.

31. The host country for the 30th APPF Annual Meeting was declared as Thailand, which was followed by a promotional video and the acceptance speech by H.E. Chuan Leekpai, President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Thailand.

32. In his closing address, H.E. Park Byeong-seug, Speaker of the Korean National Assembly, underlined that although the Annual Meeting was held in a virtual format, it was an opportunity for Member Parliaments to proclaim their commitment to solidarity and cooperation for the promotion of peace in the Asia-Pacific region and economic cooperation, and to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic. Delegations of each country conveyed their appreciation to the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea for devoting many efforts to successfully host the meeting amidst the rapidly changing situation surrounding COVID-19.

Signed in Seoul, Republic of Korea on December 15, 2021

 ..... Australia	 ..... Brunei Darussalam
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 <p>Cambodia</p>	 <p>Canada</p>
 <p>China</p>	 <p>Costa Rica</p>
 <p>Fiji</p>	 <p>Indonesia</p>
 <p>Japan</p>	 <p>Lao PDR</p>
 <p>Malaysia</p>	 <p>Marshall Islands</p>
 <p>Mexico</p>	 <p>Mongolia</p>

 New Zealand	 Peru
 Philippines	 Russian Federation
 Singapore	 Thailand
 Vietnam	

# 박병석

Republic of Korea  
**Park Byeong-seug**  
Chair of the APPF29



## [Appendix 1]

Australia

Brunei Darussalam

Cambodia

Canada

China

Costa Rica

Fiji

Indonesia

Japan

Lao PDR

Malaysia

Marshall Islands

Mexico

Mongolia

New Zealand

Peru

Philippines

Republic of Korea

Russia

Singapore

Thailand

Vietnam

## ASIA-PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM

### RULES OF PROCEDURE

As amended in 2021 Annual Meeting in the Republic of Korea

The procedural arrangements in the APPF were set out in the 1994 Annual Meeting in the Philippines and are updated from time to time. They are as follows:

### Structure and Role

1. The APPF will be loosely structured and non-exclusive forum of national parliaments of sovereign states of the Asia-Pacific region, in which parliamentarians will participate either as delegates of their parliaments or in their personal capacities.
2. The APPF will seek to provide opportunities for national parliamentarians of sovereign states of the Asia-Pacific region:
  - a. to identify and discuss matters of common concern and interest and to highlight them in a global context;
  - b. to deepen their understanding of the policy concerns, interests and experiences of the countries of the region;
  - c. to examine the critical political, social, and cultural developments resulting from economic growth and integration;
  - d. to encourage and promote regional cooperation at all levels on matters of common concern to the region; and
  - e. to play the roles of national parliamentarians in furthering in their respective countries a sense of regional cohesion, understanding and cooperation.

3. The APPF will operate on the basis of:
  - a. commitment to frank and constructive dialogue;
  - b. equal respect for the views of all participants; and
  - c. full recognition of the roles performed by governments, business communities, labour organisations, research institutes and others.
  
4. The APPF will act to promote greater regional identification and cooperation with particular focus on:
  - a. cooperation for the further advancement of peace, freedom, democracy, and prosperity;
  - b. open and non-exclusive cooperation for the expansion of free trade and investment, sustainable development and sound environment practices;
  - c. non-military cooperation which gives due consideration to issues relating to regional peace and security; and
  - d. preservation and promotion of the diverse cultures of the peoples in the region.
  
5. The APPF will maintain the closest relations with regional institutions, particularly the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC), and the Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC), to ensure a free flow of information between the APPF and these institutions. APPF member parliaments will endeavour to have APPF views reflected in these institutions.

## Membership and Observership

6. Membership of the APPF will in principle be open to all national parliaments of sovereign states in the Asia-Pacific region (in particular those of the member nations of ASEAN, APEC, and the PIF) which:
  - a. have an active interest in promoting dialogue among parliamentarians in the region; and
  - b. accept the objectives and principles of the APPF as reflected in the 1993 Tokyo Declaration and subsequent declarations and the Rules of Procedure.
  
7. Membership of the APPF will be reviewed from time to time.

8. National parliamentarians of sovereign states of the Asia-Pacific region and others invited as observers or in any other appropriate status may attend the APPF Annual Meeting.
9. Parliamentarians from member parliament delegations (hereinafter referred to as "participating delegates") will attend the Annual Meeting. In cases where a national parliament is represented by an official delegation, the attendance of other parliamentarians from that parliament in a personal capacity is allowed only with the advice and consent of that parliament.

## Chair of the Annual Meeting

10. Deleted
11. The host country shall appoint a Chair of the meeting from the host parliament who shall serve as Chair from the conclusion of the previous meeting to the conclusion of the hosted meeting.
12. The Chair of the meeting shall serve as Chair of the Executive Committee.
13. Deleted
14. Deleted
15. Deleted (replaced by amended Rule 11)
16. The Chair of the Annual Meeting shall direct the work of the meeting and see that the rules are observed. The Chair shall also open, suspend, and close the sessions, make known the results, and declare the meeting closed.
17. The Chair of the Annual Meeting may, with the approval of the Executive Committee, appoint deputies from among participating delegates to direct the meeting in place of the Chair, as necessary.

## Annual Meeting

18. The APPF will meet annually.
19. The host, date and venue of each Annual Meeting will be determined by the plenary at the preceding meeting.
20. The host country will be proposed on the basis of discussion among those countries wishing to host the Annual Meeting. Priority will be given to those countries which have not previously hosted an Annual Meeting. Where no country wishes to host the meeting, the host will be proposed with reference to the order of hosting previous Annual Meetings.
21. The host of the Annual Meeting will make the necessary arrangements for the meeting including coordination of the provisional agenda of the meeting in consultation with the Executive Committee and for the provision of a secretariat for the Annual Meeting.
22. The host parliament will bear the cost of organizing the meeting and the participants will cover their expenses for attending the meeting. Membership of a delegation will be limited to a maximum of ten parliamentarians. This limitation shall not apply to the host parliament.
23. The host country will determine the provisional agenda in principle no later than four months prior to the opening date of the Annual Meeting and notify member parliaments.
24. The agenda shall be approved by the Annual Meeting on the advice of the Executive Committee.
25. Requests for supplementary items may be considered by the Executive Committee for inclusion on the agenda.
26. Member parliaments must submit draft resolutions to the host country in principle no later than two months prior to the opening date of the Annual Meeting. This time limit, however, will not apply to draft resolutions relating to supplementary items included in accordance with Article 25.
27. Draft resolutions must be relevant to the agenda items.



28. A proposed resolution must be made available for circulation to all participating delegates before it is moved.
29. All decisions of the APPF will be made by consensus at the Annual Meeting. When decisions are required on substantive matters, the principle of unanimity shall be observed.
30. While draft resolutions will be adopted on a consensus basis, the Chair of the Annual Meeting may allow mention to be made of partial reservations in the resolution document, and thereby permit minority opinions to be reflected.
31. Draft resolutions shall be discussed at the plenary session before examination by the Drafting Committee.
32. Where a resolution is adopted by the Annual Meeting, the country tabling that resolution shall provide the next host country with a written report on how that resolution has been put into effect no later than two months prior to the opening date of the next Annual Meeting. The next host country shall endeavour to gather information and report at the next Annual Meeting on the status of action in each country in relation to resolutions.
33. After the Annual Meeting, the host country shall send the adopted resolutions out to the relevant countries and international institutions for reference purposes.
34. Parliamentary delegations will be requested by the host parliament to submit motions for discussion at the next Annual Meeting by a specified date.
35. A participating delegate may, when called by the Chair, speak freely on any matter included in the agenda.
36. As a general rule, only current members of parliaments may voice opinions.
37. In inviting participating delegates to speak, the Chair of the Annual Meeting will be guided by the following two principles:
  - a. commitment to frank and constructive dialogue; and
  - b. equal respect for the views of all participants.
38. Priority to speak will be given to participating delegates. The

representatives of the parliaments attending as observers and other official participants may also speak with agreement of the Annual Meeting, when called by the Chair.

## Executive Committee

39. Membership of the Executive Committee shall be open to all member countries of the APPF and shall comprise representatives of the following:
- a. The current Annual Meeting host country
  - b. The next Annual Meeting host country
  - c. The previous Annual Meeting host country
  - d. Countries elected from sub-regions.
40. Qualification for Executive Committee Members
- a. Executive Committee members must be current members of parliaments.
  - b. The countries of Executive Committee members may be re-elected.
41. In the election of representative countries from sub-regions as stipulated in Article 39, with due regard to balance in regional representation, the Asia-Pacific shall be divided into the following four sub-regions with two countries being elected from each sub-region.
- a. Northeast Asia (5 countries): People's Republic of China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mongolia and Russian Federation.
  - b. Southeast Asia (9 countries): Brunei Darussalam, Kingdom of Cambodia, Republic of Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Republic of the Philippines, Republic of Singapore, Kingdom of Thailand and Socialist Republic of Vietnam.
  - c. Oceania (6 countries): Australia, Republic of Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and Republic of the Marshall Islands.
  - d. The Americas (8 countries): Canada, Republic of Chile, Republic of Colombia, United Mexican States, Republic of Peru, United States of America, Ecuador and Costa Rica.
42. Duties of the Executive Committee
- a. The Executive Committee may submit recommendations to the Annual Meeting with regard to policy issues which the APPF wishes to address or APPF's management policy.

- b. The Executive Committee shall engage in coordination with the host country of the Annual Meeting concerning the draft agenda and schedule of the Annual Meeting.
  - c. The Executive Committee shall advise the host country of the Annual Meeting concerning the matters deemed necessary for the Annual Meeting.
  - d. The Executive Committee shall receive applications for membership in the Forum from each parliament, and submit the recommendations to the next Annual Meeting for determination.
43. The term of office for an Executive Committee member representing a sub-region shall be four years, from the conclusion of an Annual Meeting until the conclusion of the Annual Meeting four years later, subject to the following conditions.
- a. Half of the Executive Committee members representing sub-regions shall be re-elected every two years.
  - b. The method of election of Executive Committee members representing sub-regions shall be decided by each sub-region in order to respect its voluntary will. Sub-region representatives shall report to the Executive Committee when the Executive Committee member for their respective region has been elected.
  - c. If any Executive Committee member representing a sub-region is unable to attend an Executive Committee meeting, a parliamentarian from another country in that sub-region may be designated by those sub-region representatives present at the annual meeting to serve as an alternative member.
44. The term of office for an Executive Committee member representing the host country of an Annual Meeting shall be from the conclusion of the preceding Annual Meeting until the conclusion of the next Annual Meeting.
45. Reports of the Executive Committee on its work may be made orally or in writing at the Annual Meeting.

## **Meeting of Women Parliamentarians**

46. A Meeting of Women Parliamentarians will be held on the occasion of the APPF Annual Meeting.



47. The Meeting of Women Parliamentarians will seek to create a forum for all parliamentarians to discuss issues on women, children and to achieve gender equality.
48. The Chair of the Meeting of Women Parliamentarians shall be a member of the host parliament.
49. The Meeting of Women Parliamentarians may elect Co-Chairs from among participating delegates.
50. The Meeting of the Women Parliamentarians will submit a report to the Plenary Session.

## Drafting Committee

51. Drafting Committee will be established at the Annual Meeting on the advice of the Executive Committee to prepare draft resolutions and a draft joint communiqué for consideration, adoption, and release at the conclusion of the Annual Meeting.
52. The Chair of the Drafting Committee shall be designated based on approval from the Executive Committee. The provisions of Article 17 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the appointment of deputy chairs to the Drafting Committee.
53. A participating delegate from each member parliament submitting a draft resolution shall participate in the Drafting Committee examination of that resolution.
54. The Drafting Committee, when in session, shall determine its own priorities. At the conclusion of its deliberations the Drafting Committee will report to the plenary session of the Annual Meeting.
55. Reports of the Drafting Committee on its work may be made orally or in writing at the Annual Meeting.

## Working Groups

56. Working Groups may be established by the Annual Meeting on the advice of the Executive Committee:
- a. to examine specific issues referred for consideration and report on these to the Annual Meeting or to the Executive Committee; or
  - b. to create a new joint draft resolution in place of multiple existing proposals with similar content, and submit this to the Drafting Committee.
57. Working Groups examining draft resolutions will include but need not be limited to a participating delegate from each member parliament submitting a draft resolution.

## **Matters Not Covered by Rules**

58. The Chair of the Annual Meeting shall decide on all matters not covered by these rules, on the advice of the Executive Committee.





APPF29/RES/01

## **RESOLUTION ON PARLIAMENTARY LEADERSHIP FOR PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC AND BEYOND**

*Draft Resolution Sponsored by: Republic of Korea, Indonesia and Russian Federation*

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), participating in the 29<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the APPF held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, under the theme *The Role of Parliaments in Strengthening Resilience in the Post-Covid-19 Era*:

**Reaffirming** previous APPF resolutions on political and security matters in the Asia-Pacific region, including the Resolution on Building Trust for Peace, Security and Sustainable Development in the Region (APPF28/RES/13) adopted in Canberra, Australia, in 2020 and the Resolution on Promoting Parliamentary Diplomacy for Peace, Security and Prosperity in the Region and the World (APPF26/RES/05) adopted in Hanoi, Vietnam, in 2018,

**Recalling** the Vancouver Declaration of 1997, which proclaimed the pledge of all APPF Member Countries to transform the Asia-Pacific region into a community of unity, peace, safety, security, and prosperity, and the New Tokyo Declaration adopted in 2012 to promote the APPF vision for open and non-exclusive cooperation based on frank, constructive dialogue to achieve peace, stability, and prosperity, and the Hanoi Declaration of 2018, which reaffirms the APPF's commitment to promote cooperation, pioneer in maintaining peace, stability and security in the region and worldwide, preventing conflicts and seeking solutions to end conflicts, promoting dialogue, building trust, respecting fundamental principles of the United Nations, international law, norms and standards,

**Upholding** the basic principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter and Treaty of Amity

and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, including independence, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, peaceful resolution of disputes, and refraining from the threat or use of force,

***Mindful of*** the UN General Assembly Resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, which approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the UN Charter, the Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security of 1991, the Declaration on the Commemoration of the 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the United Nations for the promotion of peace, security, and human rights, and the universally recognized international law, norms and principles of sovereign equality of states, non-use of force, non-interference in internal affairs of sovereign states, and self-determination of peoples,

***Recognizing*** the importance of continuing to work actively toward an open, transparent and inclusive Asia-Pacific (APAC) architecture of equal and indivisible security,

***Acknowledging*** that effective security issues regulation is a cornerstone of peacekeeping and sustainable development, as well as an important tool for conflict prevention and resolution, which contributes to confidence-building in the Asia-Pacific region and that a timely response to emerging threats to global and regional security increases the level of state security, thus enabling stability and development in the Asia-Pacific region,

***Recognizing*** that the lives and happiness of individuals, national sovereignty and safety, and peace and stability of the region and the world are deteriorated by transnational security threats, such as extremism, terrorism and transnational crimes, and the emergence of new transnational threats, such as contagious diseases and climate change,

***Proceeding*** from the firm conviction that there can be no winners in nuclear war and that it must never be fought,

***Recognizing*** the impactful work of parliaments in the Asia-Pacific region in promoting peace and security, expanding democracy, and promoting disarmament and non-proliferation through inclusive and open diplomacy as well as legislative, oversight and budgetary functions,

*Emphasizing* the crucial role parliaments should play in responding to the global increase in racial discrimination, xenophobia, and intolerance, and promoting peace and security as an institution based on democracy and inclusive of all people, regardless of gender, age, ethnicity, and religion, and an open, transparent platform that mediates disputes in a non-violent manner,

*Expressing* our commitment to strengthening the APPF's authority as an inter-parliamentary forum which contributes to peace and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region and the world at large,

**RESOLVE TO:**

1. **Urge** APPF Member Countries to comply with the United Nations Charter, principles of international law, and United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions in order to resolve differences and disputes among nations, build mutual trust, and shape a peaceful and stable regional order;
2. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to pursue a direction toward facilitation of peace and cooperation among countries in carrying out legislative and government oversight functions to ensure a reliable foundation to promote peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region;
3. **Call upon** APPF Member Parliaments to work towards peaceful resolution of disputes and conflicts between countries through democratic dialogue in accordance with international law, norms and relevant agreements and inclusive cooperation and constantly engage in parliamentary diplomacy to maintain and ensure peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region;
4. **Invite** APPF Member Parliaments to pursue parliamentary diplomacy efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and an arms race including missiles, as well as to exercise self-restraint with a view to ensuring peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the world at large;

5. **Recommend** APPF Member Countries to consider to undertake legislative activities to promote global unity, solidarity, and cooperation to ensure collective containment of COVID-19, remind APPF Member Countries a comprehensive security approach should be adopted encompassing the areas of health, economy, food and the environment with the Covid-19 pandemic bringing an unprecedented challenge to the security of the Asia-Pacific region and the world, and encourage APPF Member Parliaments to enhance this understanding in relevant standing committees;
6. **Urge** APPF Member parliaments to work to find a way to guarantee equal security for all without distinction as to race, religion, sex, or language, and eliminate newly emerging forms of racial discrimination and xenophobia;
7. **Fully support** democracy as it ensures equality, diversity, justice, freedom, participation, transparency, and monitoring by people, thereby making governments more effective, fostering peace and security within societies, and unlocking economic potential;
8. **Note** that restrictive measures not in accordance with the UN Security Council's decisions negatively influence regional cooperation and impede the development of trust among countries;
9. **Take advantage** of the APPF Member States parliamentarians' potential in combating the glorification of nazism, neo-nazism and other practices contributing to the escalation of modern forms of racial discrimination, xenophobia and, related to them, intolerance;
10. **Invite** APPF Member Parliaments to participate actively in major inter-parliamentary conferences, including the Inter-parliamentary Union (IPU), Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), and Meeting of Speakers of Eurasian Countries' Parliaments (MSEAP), ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) to discuss ways to enhance peace and security in the region and international community, and faithfully implement inter-parliamentary agreements through close cooperation with major international and regional organizations, including the United Nations, with a view to

effectively addressing security challenges of the post-COVID-19 era;

11. **Support** member countries' efforts in the Asia-Pacific region, including through ASEAN, to ensure humanitarian assistance to the Myanmar and to promote democracy and human rights in Myanmar; and
12. **Fully support** the efforts of Cambodia, the rotating Chair of ASEAN 2022, to continue facilitating inclusive political dialogues and promote confidence building.





APPF29/RES/02

**RESOLUTION ON STRENGTHENING REGIONAL  
MULTILATERALISM AND ADDRESSING ISSUES BASED ON NORMS  
AND RULES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW**

*Draft Resolution Sponsored by: Republic of Korea, Australia and Russian Federation*

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), participating in the 29th Annual Meeting of the APPF held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, under the theme *The Role of Parliaments in Strengthening Resilience in the Post-Covid-19 Era*:

**Reaffirming** the Vancouver Declaration of 1997, which proclaimed the pledge of all APPF Member Countries to transform the Asia-Pacific region into a community of unity, peace, safety, security, and prosperity, the New Tokyo Declaration adopted in 2012 to promote the APPF vision for open and non-exclusive cooperation based on frank, constructive dialogue to achieve peace, stability, and prosperity, the Hanoi Declaration adopted in 2018 on APPF's vision for Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Partnership, which stresses its commitment to the promotion of multilateral efforts to cope with new challenges, and previous APPF resolutions on the importance of multilateral cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region,

**Recalling** the High Level Declaration on parliamentary leadership for more effective multilateralism that delivers peace and sustainable development, adopted at the 5<sup>th</sup> World Conference of Speakers of Parliament; the Declaration on the Commemoration of the 75<sup>th</sup>

Anniversary of the United Nations, which reiterated the emphasis on the revival of multilateralism and the role of the UN; and the Resolution adopted by the 74<sup>th</sup> UN General Assembly on 4 September 2020 (A/RES/74/304) on interaction between the UN and the IPU for the promotion and strengthening of multilateralism,

**Reaffirming** the Belgrade Declaration adopted at the 141<sup>st</sup> IPU Assembly which underlined the role of parliament and contribution of regional cooperation for the strengthening of international law,

**Noting with concern** that the uprising of unilateralism and trade protectionism are prevalent and multilateralism has faced numerous challenges in fulfilling its significant role to resolve issues at a time when international solidarity and cooperation are needed more than ever amid the global health emergency caused by the COVID-19 pandemic,

**Convinced** that strengthening of economic ties through regional cooperation will contribute to greater prosperity; and multilateral cooperation and solidarity among the countries in the Asia-Pacific region is essential, acknowledging that emergency caused by the pandemic and climate change present challenges that no country can address alone,

**Acknowledging** that regional institutions in the Asia-Pacific play a critical role in the multilateral system,

**Stressing** that the APPF should connect parliaments and parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific region, home to 3 billion people, to provide a strong collective voice for multilateralism and resolution of issues based on norms and rules of international law,

*Recognizing* that overcoming the pandemic, resolving the region's transnational issues, and achieving co-prosperity can be realized when peaceful coexistence and cooperative competition among all member countries are ensured, and *underlining* that parliaments need to actively engage in and give impetus to those endeavors,

**RESOLVE TO:**

1. **Recommend** APPF Member Countries to strengthen cooperation and solidarity to respond to regional challenges such as global pandemics, including COVID-19, climate change, biodiversity degradation, and geopolitical tension;
2. **Urge** APPF Member Countries to unite our strengths and engage in multilateral cooperation in response to challenges that no country can overcome alone and take the path towards solidarity and cooperation rather than lockdowns;
3. **Note** the Declaration on the Commemoration of the 75th Anniversary of the United Nations and the High-Level Declaration of the 5th World Conference of Speakers of Parliament, and **call upon** APPF Member Countries to take part in their practical implementation and strengthen solidarity and cooperation with countries outside the region and international organizations;
4. **Request** APPF Member Countries to continue to build the practice of dialogue and cooperation and develop universally agreeable rules and norms within the framework of regional consultative bodies with a view to promoting the institutionalization of

cooperation and resolution of issues based on norms and rules of international law, which represent the essence of multilateralism;

5. **Recommend** APPF Member Countries to promote genuine multilateral cooperation that does not exclude or leave any country behind and to uphold the values of openness and inclusiveness in implementing multilateralism;
6. **Call upon** APPF Member Countries to acknowledge that a fair, open, comprehensive, transparent, and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system serves as a key foundation for the global economy;
7. **Emphasize** that overcoming the coronavirus emergency, including through the development and distribution of vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics and economic recovery, as well as the mutual recognition of vaccines and vaccine certificates, should be an inclusive global process based on the common understanding reached at the 5th World Conference of Speakers of Parliament (5WCSP) that “No one will be safe from COVID-19 until everyone is safe” and helping countries not properly responding to the crisis requires multilateral cooperation;
8. **Recommend** that APPF Member Countries support international collective efforts such as the East Asia Summit Initiative on Emerging Infectious Diseases Prevention and Control, the Northeast Asia Cooperation Initiative for Infectious Disease Control based on the spirit of cooperation and multilateralism and that APPF Member Parliaments continue their efforts to strengthen vaccine multilateralism through government oversight with a view to guaranteeing all countries fair access to vaccines; and

9. **Request** APPF Member Countries, a closely-intertwined community sharing a common future, to work together and build institutions for the reinforcement of multilateralism within the frameworks of regional international organizations and consultative bodies, while also working for the proliferation of multilateralism throughout the world by supporting the central roles and functions of international organizations, most prominently the UN, and actively participating in their activities.





APPF29/RES/03

## **RESOLUTION ON PROMOTING PEOPLE-CENTERED COOPERATION BY GUARANTEEING HUMAN SECURITY**

*Draft Resolution Sponsored by: Republic of Korea*

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), participating in the 29<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the APPF held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, under the theme *The Role of Parliaments in Strengthening Resilience in the Post-Covid-19 Era*:

**Recalling** previous APPF resolutions on human security including the Resolution on Human Security (APPF13/RES/16) adopted in 2005 in Hanoi, Vietnam,

**Emphasizing** that recovery efforts from COVID-19 must uphold the rule of law, democratic principles, and universal human rights in recognition of its disproportionate impact on vulnerable populations,

**Considering** the UN Charter which affirmed faith in the worth, dignity, and universality of human rights and international cooperation to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which underlined the universality of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and International Human Rights Conventions adopted and taken into effect based on the Vienna Declaration on Human Rights which stated the

universality, indivisibility, and interdependence of human rights and the international community's interest in the promotion and protection of human rights,

***Recognizing*** in this context the important work of international community including UN General Assembly, UNDP, UNESCO, and APEC,

***Considering*** the Sustainable Development Goals adopted at the UN Development Summit 2015, a set of goals across 17 areas aiming to achieve peace and prosperity for people and the planet now and into the future,

***Bearing in mind that*** human security is an approach to assist countries and the international community in identifying and addressing widespread and cross-cutting challenges to the survival, livelihood and dignity of people including COVID-19, health, economy, politics, environment, and food,

***Concerned*** that the COVID-19 pandemic has undermined progress towards SDGs and aggravated global poverty, hunger, inequalities, and violence, thereby posing a serious threat to people's lives and wellbeing,

**RESOLVE TO:**

1. **Recommend** that APPF Member Countries pursue people-centered cooperation to protect people from all kinds of threats and help them lead lives in which their well-being, happiness and dignity are respected;
2. **Recommend** APPF Member Countries to promote trans-border cooperation and joint efforts to protect each country's peace and each individuals' life with the recognition that

no country alone is capable of providing the kind of comprehensive security that human security approach refers to;

3. **Emphasize** to APPF Member Countries that considering the highest risk faced by vulnerable populations - women, the elderly, people with disabilities, the disadvantaged, immigrants, and people in conflict zones, overcoming all the differences among us and providing protective measures for them in a spirit of solidarity, cooperation, cultural tolerance, coexistence, and acceptance of others is a fundamental step in establishing people-centered cooperation;
4. **Recommend** parliamentary efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through legislative and budget processes, support government policies, and oversee their implementation, recognizing that international economic recovery from the impact of COVID-19 requires tackling poverty, reducing inequalities and unemployment, and enhancing access to education and social services;
5. **Recommend** APPF Member Countries to share experience and technology in many different areas, including health, economy, food, and environment, to promote a sustainable and equitable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, taking into consideration that gaps in national health and economic capacities may result in differentiated impacts of COVID-19 on countries in the region; and
6. **Encourage** APPF Member Countries to promote comprehensive cooperation with international organizations under the recognition that human security requires a comprehensive approach encompassing many different areas, including the economy, society, health, climate change and culture.



APPF29/RES/04

## **RESOLUTION ON PEACE ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA**

*Draft Resolution Sponsored by: Republic of Korea and Japan*

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), participating in the 29<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the APPF held in Seoul, Republic of Korea under the theme *The Role of Parliaments in Strengthening Resilience in the Post-Covid-19 Era*:

**Recalling** the Resolution on Peace on the Korean Peninsula (APPF28/RES/16) adopted in Canberra, Australia, in 2020 and other resolutions on the Korean Peninsula adopted at APPF Annual Meetings over the years,

**Reaffirming** the Panmunjom Declaration of April 2018, the Joint Statement between the United States and Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) of June 2018, and the Pyongyang Joint Declaration of September 2018 for the complete denuclearization and establishment of a permanent peace regime on the Korean Peninsula and recognizing the efforts of the Republic of Korea and the international community for a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula,

**Recalling** the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions on nuclear non-proliferation in the DPRK adopted since 1993,

**Noting** the annual adoption of the resolution titled "Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" at International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conferences from 1993 to 2021,

**Expressing** concern at the danger to peace and stability in Northeast Asia and the globe brought

by provocations and attempts at nuclear armament by DPRK such as nuclear tests and a series of ballistic missile launches and other launches, while acknowledging the need to address the legitimate concerns of the related parties,

***Acknowledging*** the importance of regional and international cooperation to promote peace on the Korean Peninsula given that the complete denuclearization and establishment of a peace regime on the Korean Peninsula and world peace are inseparable,

***Welcoming*** the diplomatic efforts including the Summit meetings between the US and DPRK as a step towards the comprehensive resolution of the outstanding issues including the humanitarian concerns of the international community regarding DPRK,

***Recognizing*** that permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula can only be achieved based on building trust, mutual respect, and agreement among related parties through dialogue and negotiations,

**RESOLVE TO:**

1. **Reaffirm** the importance of a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula;
2. **Urge** all related parties to work towards tangible progress for the complete denuclearization and settlement of permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula, including the complete and expedited implementation of the Panmunjom Declaration, the Joint Statement between the United States and DPRK, and the Pyongyang Joint Declaration;
3. **Call upon** the DPRK to implement its commitment made to related parties and the international community to achieve complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and refrain from conducting additional nuclear or ballistic missile tests; **urge** the DPRK to abandon its nuclear and ballistic missile programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner in accordance with all UN Security Council resolutions; and

**encourage** the international community to join in efforts to seek a political and diplomatic solution to this issue;

4. **Invite** the international community to support the major principles of zero tolerance for war, mutual security assurance, and joint prosperity and make continued efforts for peaceful resolution of the situation on the Korean Peninsula to create a new order of reconciliation and cooperation on the Korean Peninsula proposed by the government of the Republic of Korea;
5. **Recognize** efforts of the Republic of Korea to achieve substantial progress in the Korean Peninsula Peace Process, including a declaration on the end of the Korean War and a peace accord, while reaffirming the importance of dialogue and diplomacy as the only solution to achieving complete denuclearization and establishment of permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula;
6. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to engage in dialogue with the DPRK to establish peace on the Korean Peninsula and the Asia-Pacific region, while welcoming efforts of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea to pursue an inter-Korean parliamentary meeting without any conditions;
7. **Request** APPF Member Countries to implement the UNSC resolutions on denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula for peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region as well as the Korean Peninsula;
8. **Urge** the DPRK to take concrete actions to address the humanitarian concerns of the international community; and
9. **Urge** the international community to assist the DPRK in addressing various aspects of the humanitarian situation.





APPF29/RES/05

## **RESOLUTION ON COUNTERING TERRORISM AND EXTREMISM IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION**

*Draft Resolution Sponsored by: Russian Federation*

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), participating in the 29<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the APPF held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, under the theme *The Role of Parliaments in Strengthening Resilience in the Post-Covid-19 Era*:

**Recalling** Resolution APPF28/RES/15 on Countering Terrorism in the Asia-Pacific Region, adopted at the 28th session of the APPF,

**Pointing out** that terrorism in all its forms and aspects continues to be one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, and any act of terrorism is a crime and unjustifiable wrongdoing irrespective of its motives, and of where, when and by whom it is committed,

**Noting** that the rapid spread of coronavirus infection reduced the operational capabilities of terrorists, but in the meantime it has led to an accelerated transformation of terrorist threats in the virtual space,

**Again calling on** UN Member States, international and regional organizations, as well as all the forces of the world community to unite within the framework of a broad international coalition in countering the global threat of terrorism, primarily coming from ISIS, Al-Qaeda

and individuals and organizations related with them, based on the principles of the UN Charter, relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and international anti-terrorism conventions,

***Confirming the commitment*** to the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and striving for its full implementation, also in the Asia-Pacific Region (APR),

***Noting*** the importance of further strengthening counterterrorism cooperation through the ASEAN Regional Security Forum (ARF) as well as the APEC Working Group on Counter-Terrorism,

***Stressing*** that international cooperation in the field of combating terrorism and extremism should be based on international law, including the universally recognized principles of the sovereign equality of states and non-interference in their internal affairs, as well as on the recognition of the decisive role of states and their competent bodies in countering terrorism and extremism, and take into account national experience and the specifics of states,

***Emphasizing*** the inadmissibility of the practice of using terrorist and extremist groups by states, as well as the problems of countering international terrorism as means of achieving political goals,

***Taking into consideration*** the risk of emergence of new hotbeds of armed conflicts and further extension of the geography of terrorism, and threats from foreign terrorists returning from armed conflict zones to countries of origin or moving to third countries,

***Noting with alarm*** that with the COVID-19 pandemic and most governments imposing a regime of restrictions and reduction of social activity, terrorists' "withdrawal" into the Internet and social networks has accelerated, with the use of non-contact methods to spread terrorist and extremist ideology and call for violence of various ideological types,

***Stressing*** in this context the need to intensify specialized discussions at various international platforms, among them the ARF and APEC, including in view of the growing danger of an outbreak in radicalization of public sentiments,

***Emphasizing*** that a depoliticized approach is needed in the field of countering extremism, involving the development of a unified terminology and aimed at strengthening the international legal framework of counterterrorism,

***Reaffirming*** the inadmissibility of public calls and incitement to terrorism and extremism, in accordance with the UN Security Council resolution 2354 on “threats to international peace and security posed by terrorist acts” and the “Comprehensive International Framework” with a set of recommendations and best practices to counter the terrorist propaganda,

***Highlighting*** as priority tasks for the APPF member parliaments the building up of interaction in the fight against propaganda of terrorist and extremist ideas, as well as the promotion of meaningful dialogue between states and IT companies to develop common standards for countering the dissemination of illegal information on the Internet,

**RESOLVES TO:**

1. **Confirm** that APPF Member Countries play the leading role and bear primary responsibility in the combating and prevention of terrorism both at the national level and within the framework of international anti-terrorism cooperation;
2. **Strengthen** inter-parliamentary cooperation within the APPF to improve legal and regulatory frameworks regarding prevention of terrorism and extremism; **create**

conditions for effective fighting against this phenomena at the national and international levels including counteraction to the financing of terrorism;

3. **Use** the potential of parliamentary diplomacy for active promotion of meaningful international anti-terrorist agenda and political discussion of anti-terrorist cooperation within the scope of international measures without politicization and "double standards";
4. **Make full use** of existing practices of national parliaments, members of the APPF, to promote the ratification and implementation of international treaties regulating cooperation between states in the sphere of countering terrorism and extremism;
5. **Take measures** to improve cooperation in the field of security and combating new challenges and threats, combating terrorism and extremism where applicable; **focus** efforts on the development of universal legal norms to counter the use of the Internet for illegal purposes;
6. **Help** prevent the practice of providing information platforms for terrorists and their sponsors and fueling tensions in the information space that contribute to terrorist radicalization, and to focus efforts on legislating accountability for such violations; and
7. **Contribute** to ensuring the rule of law at the international and national level as a fundamental principle governing measures to combat terrorism and extremism and provide for strict adherence to the international human rights law.



APPF29/RES/06

## **RESOLUTION ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR GREATER ECONOMIC RESILIENCE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH AFTER THE COVID-19 CRISIS**

*Draft Resolution Sponsored by: Republic of Korea, Indonesia and Russian Federation*

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), participating in the 29<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the APPF held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, under the theme *The Role of Parliaments in Strengthening Resilience in the Post-COVID-19 Era*:

**Reaffirming** our commitment to implementing prior APPF resolutions aiming to support vulnerable groups and promote inclusive growth in the Asia-Pacific region including the Resolution on Building Strong Institutions to Promote Trade and Investment for Sustainable and Inclusive Growth (APPF27/RES/08) adopted in 2019 in Siem-Reap, Kingdom of Cambodia and Resolution on the Role of the APPF in Promoting the Partnership for Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth in the Asia-Pacific (APPF26/RES/06) adopted in 2018 in Hanoi, Vietnam,

**Recalling** the Resolution E/RES/2017/22 adopted by the UN Economic and Social Council on 6 July 2017 aimed at achieving inclusive and sustainable economic development,

**Noting** the G20 Leaders' Statement of the Extraordinary G20 Leaders' Summit in 2020 which determined to safeguard people's jobs and incomes and provide help to all countries in need of assistance,

**Supporting** the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040 for an open, dynamic, resilient and peaceful Asia-Pacific Community by 2040,

**Recognizing** that the COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions it provoked have caused substantial losses to the Asia-Pacific economies and concerns are raised over deepening polarization within and between countries during the COVID-19 crisis, rising demand and supply chain disruption, sluggish investment activities, ballooning debts, and contraction of trade and tourism,

**Mindful** that mitigating inequalities is essential to promoting economic development and prosperity as excessive income inequalities could disrupt economic growth,

**Agreeing** that social impact from the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic should be minimized and proper protection should be provided for workers, people in vulnerable situations, migrants, Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs),

**Recognizing** that ensuring full opportunities for economic activities to all social groups especially women, youth, people with disability, people in poverty, migrants as well as MSMEs is a great driver of inclusive growth,

**Stressing** that vigilant attention should be paid to increase in unemployment, SME bankruptcies, and deepening polarization, which can possibly emerge at the time of crisis, and that recovery from the crisis should take the path towards inclusive growth,

**Emphasizing** on the need to push forward green economic policies and develop an innovative economy based on the achievements of the digital sphere to ensure more sustainable and faster economic recovery,

**Affirming** the need for a strengthened regional cooperation to effectively respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, contribute to job creation in the Asia-Pacific and achieve sustainable economic growth,



## **RESOLVE TO:**

1. **Call on** APPF Member Countries to make efforts to ensure job-creating growth in implementing post-COVID economic recovery plans;
2. **Recommend** APPF Member Countries to take measures to increase investment in people and restore supply chains to support sustainable and inclusive economic recovery in response to the COVID-19 pandemic;
3. **Recommend** APPF Member Countries to review and improve their social safety net for the people in vulnerable situations in the society to ensure preparedness for future crises after the COVID-19 pandemic;
4. **Encourage** APPF Member Countries to seek policies to provide equal opportunities for quality education through strengthening support for early education for children from socially and economically vulnerable families and improving vocational training system for non-college bound youths;
5. **Encourage** APPF Member Countries to adopt policies to provide vulnerable groups including the youth, elderly, women, and migrants with necessary financial and network support and skills in starting and running businesses;
6. **Encourage** APPF Member Countries to reduce barriers that undermine the establishment and growth of SMEs such as complicated regulations and bureaucracy while improving SMEs' access to finance, technology and innovation network that are essential for them to excel in the global economy in recognition that SMEs are playing a pivotal role in promoting inclusive growth by providing innovative driving forces and employing a wide spectrum of workers including low skilled ones in countries faced with sluggish growth and widening inequalities;
7. **Urge** APPF Member Countries to commit to intensified international cooperation through regionalism and multilateralism based on inclusivity, mutual benefit and respect in order to overcome the pandemic and its consequences to our economies; and

8. **Urge** APPF Member Countries to enhance multi-stakeholder partnerships at all levels including APPF meetings to continue discussions on innovative pathways to achieving sustainable growth in the fields of economic activities, environmental conservation, creation of decent job opportunities, and promotion of inclusive development models.



APPF29/RES/07

## **RESOLUTION ON ACCELERATING DIGITAL ECONOMY AND ENHANCING CONNECTIVITY**

*Draft Resolution Sponsored by: Republic of Korea, Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Mexico,  
the Philippines, Russian Federation and Vietnam*

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), participating in the 29<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the APPF held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, under the theme *The Role of Parliaments in Strengthening Resilience in the Post-COVID-19 Era*:

**Recalling** the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040 of “an open, dynamic, resilient and peaceful Asia-Pacific Community by 2040, for the prosperity of all our people and future generations” adopted by APEC Leaders in 2020, the Hanoi Declaration on “A new vision for Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Partnership” adopted on January 2018 in Vietnam which sets out the vision for the future development of the APPF to 2030 with an aim to strengthen cooperation to capitalize on the potential of the digital and Internet economy including facilitating digital economy, enhancing service competitiveness, and promoting quality and resilient infrastructure, sub-region and remote area connectivity, and other international outcomes such as the APEC Internet and Digital Economy Roadmap (2017), the APEC Cross-border Ecommerce Facilitation Framework (2017), the APEC Framework on Human Resources Development in the Digital Age (2017),

**Reaffirming** our commitment to implementing prior APPF resolutions which have sought to enhance participation in the digital economy and connectivity in the Asia-Pacific including the Resolution on Improving Participation in the Digital Economy and Enhancing Connectivity throughout the Region (APPF28/RES/04) adopted in 2020 in Canberra, Australia, Resolution

on Enhancing Connectivity in the Asia-Pacific Through E-Commerce (APPF27/RES/10) adopted in 2019 in Siem Reap, Cambodia, Resolution on Promoting Sustainable Economic Growth in the Asia-Pacific Region through the Digital Economy (APPF25/RES/08) adopted in 2017 in Natadola, Fiji and Resolution on Fostering Innovation and Connectivity (APPF24/RES/10) adopted in 2016 in Vancouver, Canada,

**Noting** that many APEC economies have launched their regulatory sandboxes, and other jurisdictions would like to use this experience as a reference in establishing their own sandboxes,

**Noting** the APEC Framework for Securing the Digital Economy in 2019, the G20 Leaders' Statement of the Extraordinary G20 Leaders' Summit in 2020, which commits to leverage digital technologies in fighting the pandemic, G20 Ministerial Declaration of the subsequent G20 Digital Economy Ministers Meeting,

**Also noting** the adoption of the ASEAN Digital Masterplan 2025 during the first ASEAN Digital Ministers' Meeting on January 2021 to transform ASEAN into a leading digital economic bloc powered by secure and transformative digital services and technologies and the adoption of the Bandar Seri Begawan Roadmap: An ASEAN Digital Transformation Agenda to Accelerate ASEAN's Economic Recovery and Digital Economy Integration at the 53<sup>rd</sup> ASEAN Economic Ministers' Meeting in September 2021 to turn the ongoing pandemic crisis into an opportunity through digital transformation,

**Recalling** the APEC Connectivity Blueprint for 2015-2025 adopted by the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in 2014 in Beijing, China, which embodies the aspiration of APEC economies for a seamlessly connected and integrated Asia-Pacific region by strengthening physical, institutional and people-to-people connectivity,

**Recognizing** the WTO's Joint Statement on Electronic Commerce in 2019, wherein signatories confirmed their intention to begin negotiations on trade-related aspects of e-commerce,

**Acknowledging** that digital technologies can produce positive social consequences by enhancing access to education, medical and other services and improving employment

opportunities for people in vulnerable situations, such as women, minorities, indigenous peoples, differently abled persons and those living in remote communities,

***Being aware of*** the significance of innovation, digital technologies and digital policies as a key means to exit from the COVID-19 crisis, strengthen collective response to pandemics such as COVID-19 and prevent future crises,

***Recognizing*** the necessity of support to narrow gaps within and between countries in the process of adapting to a new environment such as digital transition in the 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial Revolution,

***Realizing*** that promotion of digital literacy through Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) education facilitates adoption of digital technologies and that training and educating young people particularly in STEM will help ensure that our region builds and sustains digitally-skilled workforces,

***Cognizant*** that international approaches are required to address newly emerging economic and social challenges of digital economy such as sharing of economic and social benefits if we are to effectively promote digital economy which has cross-border nature,

## **RESOLVE TO:**

1. ***Affirm*** the determination of APPF Member Parliaments to maximize their roles to complete the national institutional frameworks in support for further development of digital economy with focus on e-governments, shaping e-ecosystem of trade promotion and managing e-commerce platforms;
2. ***Encourage*** APPF Member Countries, as measures to overcome the economic crisis caused by COVID-19, to establish national policies and regulations and expand government investment in supporting MSMEs' digital transition, creating jobs in emerging digital industries, and accelerating the growth of digital economy, and share experiences to facilitate dialogues and engagement in the development of FinTech

regulatory sandboxes with better understanding of related risks and barriers;

3. **Urge** APPF Member Countries to facilitate the flow of data, strengthen digital infrastructure, technologies and consumer trust in digital transactions and, when necessary, harmonize policies and legislation for regional economic digital integration envisioned in the APEC Connectivity Blueprint for 2015-2025;
4. **Invite** APPF Member Countries to work together to strengthen connectivity for early detection of and response to new threats to the region in the post COVID era such as new infectious diseases, natural disasters and cyber threats;
5. **Encourage** developed APPF Member Countries to provide technical and financial support for the less developed Member Countries in building necessary infrastructure to speed up their transition to digital economy;
6. **Recommend** APPF Member Countries to make sure that regulations on the infringement of personal privacy and sensitive state information and cybersecurity threats, which can surface with the integration and sophistication of regional digital economy, can be integrated, transparent, predictable and rules-based while seeking to align and harmonize the regulatory frameworks among Member Countries and take a balanced approach between the regulations and digital business facilitation;
7. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to improve their competition laws to better capture anti-competitive practices in the digital markets, for example, by defining new relevant concepts such as certain practices of digital platforms that harm competition;
8. **Encourage** APPF Member Countries to work to enhance their digital infrastructure to achieve the ultimate goal of universal connectivity that enables citizens in the region, especially those marginalized and vulnerable to digital divide, to benefit from digital connectivity and fully exercise their rights in digital space by providing them with affordable, safe and high quality Internet services and opportunities to learn basic digital skills at affordable or no cost and communicating the benefits of universal participation in the digital economy and its importance to achieving equality;



9. **Encourage** APPF Member Countries to consider ways of improving data exchange and infrastructure to make the data more convenient to use so that data-based policy making, project implementation and academic research can be facilitated, while ensuring compliance with requirements of national laws and regulations;
10. **Encourage** APPF Member Countries to increase digital transition of public services to enable citizens to have access to public services wherever they want;
11. **Recommend** APPF Member Parliaments to seek ways that promote cybersecurity, protect personal data and facilitate digital payments in e-commerce while using parliamentary scrutiny on national e-commerce laws, regulations and policies;
12. **Recommend** APPF Member Countries to analyze and share the results of the potential uses of blockchain, issues of universal accessibility as well as their potential benefits and risks;
13. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to promote understanding of regulatory approaches affecting the Internet and Digital Economy and foster the mechanisms for parliamentary oversight of government activities to support digital economy in recognition that parliaments have the role to complete the national institutional frameworks in support for further development of digital economy;
14. **Invite** APPF Member Parliaments to strengthen cooperation and exchanges to lead the way to enhance understanding and share experiences in digital economy and develop relevant skills education and training programs; and
15. **Recommend** APPF Member Countries to support the APEC actions to develop sustainable digital economy and strengthen digital infrastructure and technologies while respecting applicable domestic laws and regulations.



APPF29/RES/08

## **RESOLUTION ON ENHANCING ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND PROMOTING TRADE IN THE REGION**

*Draft Resolution Sponsored by: Republic of Korea, Japan, Russian Federation and Vietnam*

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), participating in the 29<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the APPF held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, under the theme *The Role of Parliaments in Strengthening Resilience in the Post-COVID-19 Era*:

**Reaffirming** prior APPF resolutions on regional economic integration and trade promotion including the Resolution on Strengthening Institutions for Trade and Growth (APPF28/RES/02) adopted in 2020 in Canberra, Australia, Resolution on the Role of Parliaments in Promoting Seamless Regional Economic Integration (APPF26/RES/04) adopted in 2018 in Hanoi, Vietnam, Resolution on Fostering and Strengthening Connectivity Towards Economic Integration and Shared Prosperity in the Asia-Pacific Region (APPF24/RES/09) adopted in 2016 in Vancouver, Canada, and Resolution on Regional Economic Integration (APPF09/RES/09) adopted in 2001 in Valparaíso, Chile,

**Welcoming** that the leaders of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) adopted the Putrajaya Vision 2040 to pursue “an open, dynamic, resilient and peaceful Asia-Pacific Community by 2040, for the prosperity of all people and future generations” in the 27<sup>th</sup> APEC Economic Leaders Meeting in 2020,

**Recognizing** that protectionist measures in trade and investment can negatively influence the world economy when there are significant downside risks for the global economy and that the

pace of regional economic integration has been slowed and free trade practices have been affected by the pandemic,

*Stressing* that it is important to strengthen our economic policy responses in a cooperative manner taking into account country-specific circumstances, if we are to swiftly achieve a strong, sustainable and balanced growth pattern in the face of global challenges,

*Recognizing* the need for a people-centered approach to regional development cooperation to promote sustainable development and overcome such challenges as poverty, exclusion, social inequality, food security and environmental pollution because the ultimate end of economic development is the improved well-being of all people,

*Confirming* the role and the engagement of APPF Member Parliaments in creating favorable institutional environment to economic integration, restoring regional cooperation mechanisms and promoting trade for the realization of the ultimate long-term goal of the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP) and free trade at the new background of recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic;

**RESOLVE TO:**

1. **Call on** APPF Member Countries to work constructively to create conditions and seek optimal schemes for multilateral cooperation for the realization of the FTAAP as a comprehensive and high-quality future free trade agreement by developing institutions to enhance regional economic integration and promote trade for shared prosperity in the Asia-Pacific in the post-COVID-19 era such as the RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership), CPTPP (Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership), and APTA (Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement);
2. **Request** APPF Member Countries, which have joined such trade pacts aiming to promote free trade in the region as RCEP, CPTPP, and APTA, to encourage and support other Asia-Pacific states to meet the requirements to join the agreements, with a view to providing the foundation for the establishment of a free trade zone in the Asia-Pacific in the long term

while also keeping in mind the desire to expand trade with neighboring countries, such as member states of the EAEU;

3. **Note** that the RCEP Agreement is an unprecedented mega regional trading arrangement that comprises a diverse mix of developed, developing and least developed economies of the region, **Welcome** the full conclusion of RCEP negotiations at the 4<sup>th</sup> RCEP Summit held virtually in November 2020 and **Call on** APPF Member Parliaments to make efforts to ratify the agreement;
4. **Recommend** APPF Member Countries to make policy efforts to ensure the resumption and expansion of free movement of essential workforce and products that have been restricted by the pandemic;
5. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to put trade promotion strategies on their post pandemic growth agenda and carry out an ongoing assessment of international trade instruments to the extent of their legislative powers with a view to promote equality of opportunities within and between Member Countries;
6. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments, with an aim to create an open and non-discriminatory market that respects the interests of all economies, to exchange views on economic and trade policy coordination in the region on the occasion of the APPF annual meetings and strengthen national legislation to facilitate exchanges of practices and experiences in cooperation and sustainable development among Member Countries;
7. **Promote** cooperation on “integration of integrations”, bridging the existing economic integration frameworks in Eurasia under the common framework of the Greater Eurasian Partnership;
8. **Acknowledge** that global trade and investment is underpinned by the multilateral trading system with the World Trade Organization (WTO) at its center, and cooperation among Member States is needed to improve its functions; **Encourage** APPF Member Countries to commit themselves to fighting all unfair trade practices and restrictive economic measures against free trade under the auspice of the WTO and taking actions to improve

WTO's functioning of dispute settlement in order to ensure our recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and facilitate economic growth through free trade and investment; and **Emphasize** the significance of a WTO rules-based, free, open and transparent, resilient, inclusive and responsive multilateral trading system for the post COVID-19 recovery;

9. **Encourage** APPF Member Countries to come up with outreach programs to promote regional trade agreements to foster the participation of small and medium enterprises, and social and economic organizations in regional markets and encourage businesses to utilize bilateral and regional trade agreements;
10. **Emphasize** that efforts toward the realization of trade liberalization according to national regulations and economic integration ought to be made while recognizing the need to facilitate such activities as improvement of trade rules related to intellectual property rights and investment, implementation of good practices of regulation, food security and environmental protection; **Pay attention** to the promotion of agroecology, which involves applying ecological principles to agriculture in order to protect ecosystems, as encouraged in the context of the CFS Policy Recommendations on Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition that was endorsed by the 48th Committee on World Food Security; **Also pay attention** to the promotion of agriculture that takes advantage of regional characteristics; and
11. **Bear in mind** that restrictive economic measures that are inconsistent with the existing WTO rules and the relevant UN Security Council resolutions can destabilize and undermine trade among countries.



APPF29/RES/09

## **RESOLUTION ON THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTS IN BALANCING DISEASE CONTROL, ECONOMY, AND HUMAN RIGHTS, AND IDEAS FOR INTER-PARLIAMENTARY COOPERATION**

*Draft Resolution Sponsored by: Republic of Korea, Australia and Mexico*

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), participating in the 29<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the APPF held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, under the theme *The Role of Parliaments in Strengthening Resilience in the Post-COVID-19 Era*:

**Reaffirming** joint declarations and resolutions adopted at major international conferences on COVID-19 response, including the President's summary of the debate on the overall theme of the 142<sup>nd</sup> IPU Assembly, the Joint Statement of the Special ASEAN Plus Three Summit on Coronavirus Disease 2019, resolutions adopted by the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> World Health Assemblies (WHA), the 2020 Riyadh G20 Leaders' Declaration, and the resolution adopted by the United Nations Human Rights Council,

**Concerned** at the situation where public health measures have resulted in having an unintentional impact on human rights and the economy, including the shrinking of national economies in the Asia-Pacific region caused by unnecessary restrictions in travel between countries and regions, and how vulnerable groups were the hardest hit and basic rights ensured under the Constitution were in some cases unreasonably or arbitrarily limited, including infringement of individual freedom and personal information, in the process of controlling the spread of COVID-19,



*Acknowledging* disease control, economy, and human rights during the COVID-19 pandemic are goals no country can neglect,

*Keeping in mind* that medical health cooperation in vaccines and treatments vitalizes the economy by efficiently restoring daily life and improving universal access to public health, thereby building the foundation to achieve balance in disease control, economy, and human rights,

*Emphasizing* the need for cooperation and solidarity in the Asia-Pacific region to share experiences in achieving balance in disease control, economy, and human rights to strengthen crisis response capability and thereby enhance resilience in the post-COVID-19 era,

**RESOLVE TO:**

1. **Recommend** APPF Member Parliaments assess the balance in disease control, economy, and human rights, and gender equality by examining whether or not any of the measures adopted to control COVID-19 excessively restricted the economy and human rights, and monitor the government so that it can adopt a human-rights-based and gender-sensitive approach and take into account the inequality faced by vulnerable groups;
2. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to devote efforts to protect human rights by taking into consideration human rights guidelines of international organizations, such as the Declaration of Human Rights and International Bill of Rights, during the deliberation of bills on disease control to prevent all forms of infringement on human rights that may arise in the process of responding to health crises in the COVID-19 and post-COVID-19 era;
3. **Recommend** APPF Member Countries to ease policies on travel between countries and regions that were put in place to curb the spread of COVID-19 and be committed to reviving the economy by restoring the freedom to travel and promoting trade; when appropriate to do so in keeping with public health best practices
4. **Urge** APPF Member Countries to cooperate in the preemptive establishment of a response

strategy so that balance may be achieved in disease control, economy, and human rights in case of a recurrence of a global health crisis in the post-COVID-19 era;

5. **Invite** APPF Member Parliaments to share experiences in disease control through the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum on Global Health (APPFGH) and other regional and international meetings and together, seek a more effective response measure that does not disrupt the economy or infringe upon human rights; and

6. **Call upon** APPF Member Countries to collaborate in the area of medical health to ensure fair and affordable access to vaccines and treatments, cognizant of their importance as a public good in achieving balance in disease control, economy, and human rights.



APPF29/RES/10

**RESOLUTION ON JOINT PARLIAMENTARY ACTION  
IN PURSUING RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE  
AND FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

*Draft Resolution Sponsored by: Republic of Korea and Indonesia*

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), participating in the 29<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the APPF held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, under the theme *The Role of Parliaments in Strengthening Resilience in the Post-COVID-19 Era*:

**Welcoming** the outcome document adopted at COP 26 Parliamentary meeting in November 2021, which lays out a roadmap to increase parliamentary engagement to address climate change,

**Reaffirming** our commitment to implement the resolutions on climate change adopted at previous APPF Annual Meetings, including the Resolution on Enhancing Parliamentary Roles in Response to Climate Change (APPF28/RES28/08) adopted in Canberra, Australia, in 2020 and the Resolution on Enhancing Parliamentary Roles in Response to Climate Change (APPF27/RES/04) adopted in Siem Reap, Cambodia, in 2019,

**Recalling** Goal 13 of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, the resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on climate change (HRC41/21), and the Sixth Report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (“AR6 Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis”),

**Noting** the achievements of COP22, COP23, COP24, COP25 and COP26, to make a global

effort for the achievement of the Paris Agreement that was adopted at the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP21) in 2015 according to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and came into effect in November 2016 and climate change response,

***Recognizing*** at least 85% of the world's population has been impacted by human-induced climate change, which could lead to drastic food and water shortages, and deadly climate disasters,

***Mindful*** that a return to pre-COVID-19 lifestyles will once again accelerate climate change while acknowledging the mitigation of climate change resulting from an unprecedented pandemic is a temporary phenomenon,

***Noting*** every country is now struggling to recover their economy after the COVID-19 pandemic and refocus their plan to achieve the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

***Recognizing*** climate change response goes beyond efforts by individual countries and calls for continuous partnerships through multilateral cooperation, and the potential of such cooperation is abundant in the Asia-Pacific region,

***Recognizing*** the damage caused by climate change and impact of pandemics, such as COVID-19, on humanity may be comparable or even more aggravating, and that such damage hits hardest vulnerable groups suffering from poverty or geographical isolation, and therefore calls for a supranational climate change response inclusive of these people,

***Acknowledging*** the crucial role of parliamentary institutions in pursuing climate change response and sustainable development through their legislative, management and oversight, and budgetary functions for the national implementation of international agreements,

**RESOLVE TO:**

1. **Urge** APPF Member Countries to support the transition to a carbon neutral society in the lead up to the post-COVID-19 era based on a change of perception that climate change response and sustainable development policies can serve as opportunities for new economic growth and improvement of the environment; **note** that they do not substantially disadvantage those whose livelihoods depend on existing industries;
2. **Recommend** APPF Member Countries to enhance the effort in maintaining green economy paradigm in national development agenda and accelerating transition to sustainable and environment-friendly energy sources including renewables;
3. **Request** APPF Member Countries to double their climate effort to maintain the Paris Agreement target of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and continue regional and international cooperation for climate change response;
4. **Recommend** APPF Member Countries to take part in regional meetings to share climate change response measures and achievements for the efficient and transparent implementation of the Paris Agreement;
5. **Urge** APPF Member Countries to continue working effectively and in good faith on developing mechanisms, modalities, procedures and guidelines towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement, taking into account the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC) in light of national circumstances as provided for under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement;
6. **Encourage** APPF Member Countries and the international community to take a greater interest in groups vulnerable to climate change for reasons such as poverty and geographical isolation, vulnerable sectors, including agriculture and water resources, and disaster management, and increase support in human resources and materials;
7. **Encourage** APPF Member Countries to collaborate in the support of human resources, materials, and technology to strengthen the capacity of the Asia-Pacific region to respond

collectively to climate change;

8. **Encourage** APPF Member Countries to harness local and community-based approaches, nature-based solutions, and traditional as well as indigenous knowledge in the implementation of climate change response plans;
9. **Call upon** APPF Member Countries to align their post-pandemic recovery plan with their climate change efforts and achievement of the sustainable development agenda;
10. **Recommend** APPF Member Countries to bolster cooperation to preserve a healthy ecosystem by monitoring the ecosystem of the Asia-Pacific region and protecting biodiversity in preparation against changes to the ecosystem due to climate change;
11. **Invite** APPF Member Parliaments to make legal and financial efforts to increase R&D investments in innovative energy technologies to respond to climate change and devise solid economic stimulus package to promote green economy and sustainable energy transition; and
12. **Call upon** APPF Member Parliaments to double their legislative, oversight, and budgetary efforts to facilitate climate change response and resilience in accordance with the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement, and push their respective nations in achieving the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on climate change.





APPF29/RES/11

## **RESOLUTION ON IMPROVING UNDERSTANDING OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC**

*Draft Resolution Sponsored by: Republic of Korea and Russian Federation*

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), participating in the 29<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the APPF held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, under the theme *The Role of Parliaments in Strengthening Resilience in the Post-COVID-19 Era*:

**Reaffirming** resolutions on cultural diversity in the Asia-Pacific region adopted at previous APPF Annual Meetings, including the resolution on Promoting regional cultural diversity and tourism (APPF28/RES/09) adopted in Canberra, Australia, in 2020 and the Resolution on Enhancing Parliamentary Cooperation in Promoting Cultural Diversity and Tourism in Asia-Pacific (APPF27/RES/05) adopted in Siem Reap, Cambodia, in 2019,

**Recalling** the Guidelines on the Implementation of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expression in the Digital Environment approved at the 6th Ordinary Session of the Conference of Parties to the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions in June 2017 considering the rapid change in the digital environment,

**Emphasizing** the Asia-Pacific region is the largest region in terms of area and population with a rich diversity of cultures, arts, traditions, languages, beliefs, religions, and ethnic groups, therefore, a better understanding of cultural diversity as well as mutual understanding and trust among Asia-Pacific countries are essential to maintaining peace, friendship, stability and cooperation in the region,

**Noting** concerns that limited exchange between countries due to border lockdowns because of COVID-19 and the increasing prioritization of national interests and proliferation of nationalism and religious extremism may impair values of cultural diversity,

**Recognizing** the need for preserving and promoting the identity and uniqueness of every people as an essential element of free existence and development of various cultures within the Asia-Pacific region,

**Acknowledging** the importance of promoting trust and resolving disputes inside and between societies with different cultures, ethnicities, and religions as a critical condition for achieving progress, prosperity and a better quality of life, and the role of parliamentary diplomacy in resolving related conflicts,

**Recognizing** cultural diversity is a shared legacy for all humanity and protecting the creative activities of citizens from different cultural backgrounds requires not only efforts by individual countries but also the collaboration of the international community as a whole,

**Supporting** stronger communication and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region so that each country can develop the capacity to promote cultural diversity,

## **RESOLVE TO:**

1. **Affirm** the importance of parliamentary actions for the protection of cultural diversity unique to the Asia-Pacific for the effective integration and promotion of values of this region;
2. **Urge** APPF Member Parliaments to undertake financial projects to proliferate the recognition in values of cultural diversity to restore the value of cultural diversity undermined by COVID-19 and national legislative measures aiming to protect the identity and uniqueness of cultures, ethnicities, languages, and religions and promote the right to

live together; Additionally, we recognize the languages and cultures of indigenous peoples, and promote the renewal of just relationships between the non-indigenous and indigenous peoples;

3. **Recommend** APPF Member Countries to intensify intermediary processes at national and regional levels on disputes between cultures, ethnicities, and religions, and facilitate dialogue between cultures, ethnicities, and religions;
4. **Recommend** APPF Member Countries to cooperate with international organizations, including UNESCO, and work towards the protection and promotion of cultural diversity in the Asia-Pacific;
5. **Recommend** APPF Member Parliaments bolster financial and institutional support to the creative and tourism industries to expand cultural diversity by promoting the right of people in the Asia-Pacific to enjoy culture;
6. **Encourage** APPF Member Countries to ease, on a phase-by-phase basis, restrictive measures to promote exchange in culture, arts and tourism that has been suspended since the outbreak of COVID-19, recognizing that exchange in culture, arts and tourism constitute a basis for a wider recognition of cultural diversity;
7. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to support the UN and IPU initiative for a world conference on interreligious and interethnic dialogue, which would bring together heads of states, parliamentarians, and representatives of world religions, as entrenched in the UN General Assembly resolution on Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (RES72/278) adopted in 2018; and
8. **Encourage** APPF Member Countries to promote projects to expand exchange and relations between countries in the Asia-Pacific, staff training programs, cultural heritage digital archives and workshops on preparation and hosting of cultural events.



APPF29/RES/12

## **RESOLUTION ON PROMOTING GENDER-SENSITIVE COVID-19 RESPONSE AND POST-PANDEMIC RECOVERY**

*Draft Resolution Sponsored by: Republic of Korea, Australia, Russian Federation and Vietnam*

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), participating in the 29<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the APPF held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, under the theme *The Role of Parliaments in Strengthening Resilience in the Post-Covid-19 Era*:

**Recalling** the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040 adopted by APEC Leaders in 2020, which commits to achieve an open, dynamic, resilient and peaceful Asia-Pacific Community by 2040 for the prosperity of all our people and future generations;

**Reaffirming** our commitment to implementing the resolutions adopted by the APPF Women Parliamentarians Meeting, including the Resolution on Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Decision-Making at All Levels (APPF28/RES/07) adopted in Canberra, Australia, in 2020 and the Resolution on Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Decision-Making at All Levels (APPF27/RES/03) adopted in Siem Reap, Cambodia, in 2019,

**Bearing in mind** the UN Sustainable Development Goal 5, which emphasizes the importance of achieving gender equality and empowering every woman and girl for inclusive growth that "leaves no one behind,"

**Noting** the spirit of the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which underlined the need for developing and implementing gender-responsive policies to eliminate discrimination against women in various fields,

**Recalling** the 1993 Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, which called for the elimination of discrimination and violence against women, thereby putting violence against women on the international human rights agenda for the first time,

**Noting** that women's employment is under serious threat as they are overrepresented in certain industries such as service sectors and non-standard employment that are vulnerable to abrupt changes and they are having a hard time recovering from job losses and career interruption caused by COVID-19,

**Expressing** concern that situations of crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and conflicts, can have a disproportionately negative impact on women and worsen gender-based inequalities,

**Recognizing** that gender perspectives are not reflected in major decision-making processes for pandemic response due to women's exclusion from such processes when many of them are frontline healthcare workers with high risk of infection,

**Acknowledging** the critical role of women in COVID-19 prevention, response and recovery efforts, which has been crucial in delivering health services, maintaining social cohesion and preventing further instability,

**Noting** the significance of innovation and digital technology to the economic growth, enabling the future of the region and the world, as well as being an effective solution for gender-sensitive COVID-19 response and post-pandemic recovery,

**RESOLVE TO:**

1. **Remind** APPF Member Countries that no pandemic response is complete without gender perspectives, recognizing the serious challenges that COVID-19 brought to women in all areas, including human rights, health, and the economy;
2. **Urge** APPF Member Countries to take actions that ensure the safety and comprehensive development of women and children during and after the pandemic, and enable women to participate in and benefit fully from the recovery, as well as carry the APEC Vision 2040 towards the strong, balanced, secure, sustainable and inclusive growth;
3. **Call upon** APPF Member Countries to share their experiences on best practices and improve the legal framework to address women's issues caused by COVID-19; to enhance the representation and leadership of women in decision-making at all levels, particularly on COVID-19 recovery plans, gender-responsive COVID-19 legislation and oversight of government action on the pandemic from a gender perspective;
4. **Call upon** APPF Member Countries to cooperate to espouse the goal of equitable vaccine distribution and to ensure that women and children have equal access to vaccine and drugs;
5. **Recommend** APPF Member Countries to consider the human rights of women and gender equality and allocate more financial resources to these areas in the process of developing and implementing policies for COVID-19;
6. **Recommend** Member Countries to promote the incorporation of gender perspectives by ensuring the representation of women in pandemic response bodies such as COVID-19 task forces when developing policies for COVID-19 response and post-pandemic recovery;
7. **Call on** women parliamentarians of APPF Member Countries to participate actively in discussions and government oversight efforts with regard to COVID-19 response incorporating gender perspectives;

8. **Encourage** APPF Member Countries to support modelling, collection, tracking and management of quality data on the gendered impacts of COVID-19 and utilize such data in developing appropriate crisis response measures;
9. **Encourage** APPF Member Countries to implement and strengthen inclusive digital strategies that actively aim to address gender digital divide;
10. **Call upon** APPF Member Countries to develop and implement policies to address the adverse effects of COVID-19 on female employment, including those aimed at diversifying women's employment, improving an unstable working environment, and helping women to overcome career interruption;
11. **Acknowledge** the importance of fully unlocking the potential of women's participation in the economy and the development of women's entrepreneurship for the recovery of the world economy from the crisis associated with post-pandemic recovery;
12. **Request** APPF Member Countries to enforce and strengthen policies to prevent all forms of violence against women including domestic violence and to protect female victims, expressing concern over a surge in domestic violence against women amid the prolonged pandemic; and
13. **Urge** APPF Member Countries to enhance international and inter-parliamentary cooperation to address the disproportionate gendered impacts of COVID-19, build fairer and more resilient societies in the long run and strengthen our ability to respond collectively, using a gender-responsive approach to any such crisis and recovery process in the future.





APPF29/RES/13

## **RESOLUTION ON ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY BY INCREASING WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION**

*Draft Resolution Sponsored by: Republic of Korea, Canada, Indonesia, Mexico, Russian Federation  
and Vietnam*

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), participating in the 29<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the APPF held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, under the theme *The Role of Parliaments in Strengthening Resilience in the Post-Covid-19 Era*:

**Recalling** the Hanoi Declaration on A New Vision for Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Partnership adopted in Hanoi, Vietnam in 2018, which points out the importance of the increased participation and leadership of women across the political, economic and social spheres,

**Reaffirming** resolutions on enhancing women's participation and gender equality, including the Resolution on Promoting Gender Equality for Sustainable Development and Shared Prosperity, Realizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (APPF28/RES/05) and the Resolution on Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Decision Making at All Levels (APPF28/RES/07), both of which were adopted in Canberra, Australia, in 2020, and the Resolution on Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Decision Making at All Levels (APPF27/RES/03) adopted in Siem Reap, Cambodia, in 2019,

**Recalling** the Parliamentary Meeting on the occasion of the 65<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW65), which called for concrete and bold legislation to enhance women's

political participation and discussed various measures, including transformative steps to enhance the political participation of underrepresented groups such as young women, women with disabilities, and ethnic minority women,

***Bearing in mind*** the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Goal 5 on the commitment to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which was adopted by the 34<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN General Assembly in 1979 to achieve gender equality and enhance the status of women, as well as other relevant conventions and treaties for realizing gender equality,

***Recalling*** the Resolution on Interaction between the United Nations, National Parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (A/RES/74/304) adopted by the 74<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN General Assembly, which underlined the importance of women's full, equal, and meaningful participation and leadership,

***Bearing in mind*** UN Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015), 2467 (2019) and 2493 (2019) on women, peace and security, which have enshrined the essential role of women in all efforts directed at bringing about and maintaining peace and security,

***Recalling*** the Hanoi Commitment to Action (2020) which recognizes the key roles of women in achieving sustainable peace and development, whether as peacemakers, peacekeepers, peacebuilders, or as responders to crises ; commits to the promotion of gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls, and the realization of their human rights as an integral parts of efforts to maintain international peace and security, prevent conflicts, rebuild societies, and to build and sustain peace,

***Noting*** that 98 UN Member Countries, including a number of states in the Asia-Pacific region, have adopted National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security and ***recognizing*** that financial resources required for the implementation of UN resolutions on women, peace and security are not sufficient,

**Welcoming** the Joint Statement on Promoting Women, Peace and Security in ASEAN adopted at the 31<sup>st</sup> ASEAN Summit (2017) in the Philippines and the Joint Statement on Promoting the Women, Peace and Security Agenda at the ASEAN Regional Forum adopted at the 26<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Regional Forum (2019) in Thailand,

**Acknowledging** that women's meaningful participation, leadership and representation can contribute to inclusive and sustainable economic growth and productivity, politics and cultural growth, peace and security, and the development of humanitarianism in the Asia-Pacific region, which is reflected in the concept of "Helping Women is Helping Oneself,"

**Being concerned with** the multi-faceted and disproportionate impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on women and girls, deepening gender inequalities and exclusion of women from important decision-making processes, the political and socio-economic status of women, limited access to critical health services, information, job opportunities, education, and protection against violence,

**Expressing** concern that a rise in remote work and the lack of childcare services in the aftermath of the protracted COVID-19 pandemic have increased care burden on women, further hampering their social and economic participation,

**Recognizing** the need to use digital technology and develop digital skills among women to further increase women's participation and representation,

**Noting** the women's significant underrepresentation in high decision-making positions caused by such barriers as the male-dominated culture, negative gender stereotypes against the role of women, and lack of social support,

**Recognizing** that despite an increase in the number of women in politics, the proportion of women in national parliaments stood at a mere 24.9% in 2020 and 25.5% in 2021 and that the current political gender gap is expected to take 145.5 years to close,

## RESOLVE TO:

1. **Strengthen** the parliamentary actions focused on gender-responsive recovery policies and strategies including advocating for, initiating, debating and enacting law reform to support gender equality and women's representation and counter violence directed at women, especially parliamentarians, so that women can participate equally and meaningfully in all sectors and at all decision-making levels;
2. **Promote** the implementation of the SDG 5 on gender equality as well as SDG 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions by facilitating women's participation in national and regional mechanisms to resolve conflicts, build peace and secure women's and children's rights;
3. **Call on** APPF Member Countries to create an enabling environment for more women to hold senior, managerial, and decision-making positions in public and private sectors;
4. **Call on** the APPF Executive Committee to consider APPF's own rules and recommend changes to the Plenary Session to ensure female representation on the Executive Committee,
5. **Encourage** APPF Member Countries to introduce and strengthen diverse institutional mechanisms to promote political participation, including in parliament, of women from diverse backgrounds, and consider providing financial support in this regard;
6. **Recommend** APPF Member Countries to guarantee equal rights and opportunities to work by building support and consensus among both men and women on the importance of work-life balance and creating a conducive environment for women's participation in the workforce, including through the use of flexible work arrangements and a stronger social support system for care responsibilities;
7. **Reiterate** the call on APPF Member Countries to guarantee women's access to equal and quality education from primary to tertiary levels and opportunities to enjoy its benefits, and also to enhance education and training and provide information and financial support for women in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Math) where women are particularly underrepresented;

8. **Encourage** APPF Member Countries to organize mentoring activities between women politicians and girls, to nurture confidence and offer guidance, fostering future female leaders with capacity and inspiration.
9. **Encourage** APPF Member Countries to increase women's access to digital information and resources through digital literacy training and expand opportunities for women to participate in the workforce and decision-making processes;
10. **Encourage** APPF Member Countries to promote the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security, and adopt, implement, and monitor National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security, to increase the empowerment and engagement of women in line with international commitments, with due consideration of different national contexts and specific needs;
11. **Call on** APPF Member Countries to improve the legal documents, policies and agendas to create and expand opportunities for women to contribute to peace and security in the world by ensuring women's representation and active participation in conflict prevention, crisis management and non-traditional security challenges resolution, creating a solid foundation for transforming economies and for the comprehensive development of women;
12. **Call on** APPF Member Countries to exert all diplomatic efforts to contribute to ensuring that the Afghan government protects the human rights of women and guarantees women's participation in the nation's development and efforts to build peace and security;
13. **Recommend** APPF Member Countries to create and strengthen sessions dedicated for women MPs in major inter-parliamentary meetings and international conferences to promote dialogue and share knowledge and experience among women leaders, including the Eurasian Women's Forum, which will be held for the fourth time in 2024 in the Russian Federation which all representatives of APPF Member countries are invited; and
14. **Urge** the Parliaments of APPF Member Countries to strengthen cooperation, collaboration, and partnership among each other and with other relevant institutions, as well as sharing the lessons learned in achieving gender equality by increasing women's participation and representations.

# ASIA-PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM

## RULES OF PROCEDURE

As amended in 2021 Annual Meeting in the Republic of Korea

The procedural arrangements in the APPF were set out in the 1994 Annual Meeting in the Philippines and are updated from time to time. They are as follows:

### Structure and Role

1. The APPF will be loosely structured and non-exclusive forum of national parliaments of sovereign states of the Asia-Pacific region, in which parliamentarians will participate either as delegates of their parliaments or in their personal capacities.
2. The APPF will seek to provide opportunities for national parliamentarians of sovereign states of the Asia-Pacific region:
  - a. to identify and discuss matters of common concern and interest and to highlight them in a global context;
  - b. to deepen their understanding of the policy concerns, interests and experiences of the countries of the region;
  - c. to examine the critical political, social, and cultural developments resulting from economic growth and integration;
  - d. to encourage and promote regional cooperation at all levels on matters of common concern to the region; and
  - e. to play the roles of national parliamentarians in furthering in their respective countries a sense of regional cohesion, understanding and cooperation.
3. The APPF will operate on the basis of:
  - a. commitment to frank and constructive dialogue;
  - b. equal respect for the views of all participants; and
  - c. full recognition of the roles performed by governments, business communities, labour organisations, research institutes and others.

4. The APPF will act to promote greater regional identification and cooperation with particular focus on:
  - a. cooperation for the further advancement of peace, freedom, democracy, and prosperity;
  - b. open and non-exclusive cooperation for the expansion of free trade and investment, sustainable development and sound environment practices;
  - c. non-military cooperation which gives due consideration to issues relating to regional peace and security; and
  - d. preservation and promotion of the diverse cultures of the peoples in the region.
  
5. The APPF will maintain the closest relations with regional institutions, particularly the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC), and the Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC), to ensure a free flow of information between the APPF and these institutions. APPF member parliaments will endeavour to have APPF views reflected in these institutions.

## Membership and Observership

6. Membership of the APPF will in principle be open to all national parliaments of sovereign states in the Asia-Pacific region (in particular those of the member nations of ASEAN, APEC, and the PIF) which:
  - a. have an active interest in promoting dialogue among parliamentarians in the region; and
  - b. accept the objectives and principles of the APPF as reflected in the 1993 Tokyo Declaration and subsequent declarations and the Rules of Procedure.
  
7. Membership of the APPF will be reviewed from time to time.
  
8. National parliamentarians of sovereign states of the Asia-Pacific region and others invited as observers or in any other appropriate status may attend the APPF Annual Meeting.
  
9. Parliamentarians from member parliament delegations (hereinafter referred to as "participating delegates") will attend the Annual Meeting. In cases where a national parliament is represented by an official delegation, the attendance of other parliamentarians from that parliament in a personal capacity is allowed only with the advice and consent of that parliament.



## Chair of the Annual Meeting

10. Deleted

11. The host country shall appoint a Chair of the meeting from the host parliament who shall serve as Chair from the conclusion of the previous meeting to the conclusion of the hosted meeting.

12. The Chair of the meeting shall serve as Chair of the Executive Committee.

13. Deleted

14. Deleted

15. Deleted (replaced by amended Rule 11)

16. The Chair of the Annual Meeting shall direct the work of the meeting and see that the rules are observed. The Chair shall also open, suspend, and close the sessions, make known the results, and declare the meeting closed.

17. The Chair of the Annual Meeting may, with the approval of the Executive Committee, appoint deputies from among participating delegates to direct the meeting in place of the Chair, as necessary.

## Annual Meeting

18. The APPF will meet annually.

19. The host, date and venue of each Annual Meeting will be determined by the plenary at the preceding meeting.

20. The host country will be proposed on the basis of discussion among those countries wishing to host the Annual Meeting. Priority will be given to those countries which have not previously hosted an Annual Meeting. Where no country wishes to host the meeting, the host will be proposed with reference to the order of hosting previous Annual Meetings.

21. The host of the Annual Meeting will make the necessary arrangements for the meeting including coordination of the provisional agenda of the meeting in consultation with the Executive Committee and for the provision of a secretariat for the Annual Meeting.
22. The host parliament will bear the cost of organizing the meeting and the participants will cover their expenses for attending the meeting. Membership of a delegation will be limited to a maximum of ten parliamentarians. This limitation shall not apply to the host parliament.
23. The host country will determine the provisional agenda in principle no later than four months prior to the opening date of the Annual Meeting and notify member parliaments.
24. The agenda shall be approved by the Annual Meeting on the advice of the Executive Committee.
25. Requests for supplementary items may be considered by the Executive Committee for inclusion on the agenda.
26. Member parliaments must submit draft resolutions to the host country in principle no later than two months prior to the opening date of the Annual Meeting. This time limit, however, will not apply to draft resolutions relating to supplementary items included in accordance with Article 25.
27. Draft resolutions must be relevant to the agenda items.
28. A proposed resolution must be made available for circulation to all participating delegates before it is moved.
29. All decisions of the APPF will be made by consensus at the Annual Meeting. When decisions are required on substantive matters, the principle of unanimity shall be observed.
30. While draft resolutions will be adopted on a consensus basis, the Chair of the Annual Meeting may allow mention to be made of partial reservations in the resolution document, and thereby permit minority opinions to be reflected.
31. Draft resolutions shall be discussed at the plenary session before examination by the Drafting Committee.
32. Where a resolution is adopted by the Annual Meeting, the country tabling that resolution shall provide the next host country with a

written report on how that resolution has been put into effect no later than two months prior to the opening date of the next Annual Meeting. The next host country shall endeavour to gather information and report at the next Annual Meeting on the status of action in each country in relation to resolutions.

33. After the Annual Meeting, the host country shall send the adopted resolutions out to the relevant countries and international institutions for reference purposes.
34. Parliamentary delegations will be requested by the host parliament to submit motions for discussion at the next Annual Meeting by a specified date.
35. A participating delegate may, when called by the Chair, speak freely on any matter included in the agenda.
36. As a general rule, only current members of parliaments may voice opinions.
37. In inviting participating delegates to speak, the Chair of the Annual Meeting will be guided by the following two principles:
  - a. commitment to frank and constructive dialogue; and
  - b. equal respect for the views of all participants.
38. Priority to speak will be given to participating delegates. The representatives of the parliaments attending as observers and other official participants may also speak with agreement of the Annual Meeting, when called by the Chair.

## Executive Committee

39. Membership of the Executive Committee shall be open to all member countries of the APPF and shall comprise representatives of the following:
  - a. The current Annual Meeting host country
  - b. The next Annual Meeting host country
  - c. The previous Annual Meeting host country
  - d. Countries elected from sub-regions.
40. Qualification for Executive Committee Members
  - a. Executive Committee members must be current members of parliaments.
  - b. The countries of Executive Committee members may be re-elected.
41. In the election of representative countries from sub-regions as

stipulated in Article 39, with due regard to balance in regional representation, the Asia-Pacific shall be divided into the following four sub-regions with two countries being elected from each sub-region.

- a. Northeast Asia (5 countries): People's Republic of China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mongolia and Russian Federation.
- b. Southeast Asia (9 countries): Brunei Darussalam, Kingdom of Cambodia, Republic of Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Republic of the Philippines, Republic of Singapore, Kingdom of Thailand and Socialist Republic of Vietnam.
- c. Oceania (6 countries): Australia, Republic of Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and Republic of the Marshall Islands.
- d. The Americas (8 countries): Canada, Republic of Chile, Republic of Colombia, United Mexican States, Republic of Peru, United States of America, Ecuador and Costa Rica.

#### 42. Duties of the Executive Committee

- a. The Executive Committee may submit recommendations to the Annual Meeting with regard to policy issues which the APPF wishes to address or APPF's management policy.
- b. The Executive Committee shall engage in coordination with the host country of the Annual Meeting concerning the draft agenda and schedule of the Annual Meeting.
- c. The Executive Committee shall advise the host country of the Annual Meeting concerning the matters deemed necessary for the Annual Meeting.
- d. The Executive Committee shall receive applications for membership in the Forum from each parliament, and submit the recommendations to the next Annual Meeting for determination.

#### 43. The term of office for an Executive Committee member representing a sub-region shall be four years, from the conclusion of an Annual Meeting until the conclusion of the Annual Meeting four years later, subject to the following conditions.

- a. Half of the Executive Committee members representing sub-regions shall be re-elected every two years.
- b. The method of election of Executive Committee members representing sub-regions shall be decided by each sub-region in order to respect its voluntary will. Sub-region representatives shall report to the Executive Committee when the Executive Committee member for their respective region has been elected.
- c. If any Executive Committee member representing a sub-

region is unable to attend an Executive Committee meeting, a parliamentarian from another country in that sub-region may be designated by those sub-region representatives present at the annual meeting to serve as an alternative member.

44. The term of office for an Executive Committee member representing the host country of an Annual Meeting shall be from the conclusion of the preceding Annual Meeting until the conclusion of the next Annual Meeting.
45. Reports of the Executive Committee on its work may be made orally or in writing at the Annual Meeting.

## Meeting of Women Parliamentarians

46. A Meeting of Women Parliamentarians will be held on the occasion of the APPF Annual Meeting.
47. The Meeting of Women Parliamentarians will seek to create a forum for all parliamentarians to discuss issues on women, children and to achieve gender equality.
48. The Chair of the Meeting of Women Parliamentarians shall be a member of the host parliament.
49. The Meeting of Women Parliamentarians may elect Co-Chairs from among participating delegates.
50. The Meeting of the Women Parliamentarians will submit a report to the Plenary Session.

## Drafting Committee

51. Drafting Committee will be established at the Annual Meeting on the advice of the Executive Committee to prepare draft resolutions and a draft joint communiqué for consideration, adoption, and release at the conclusion of the Annual Meeting.
52. The Chair of the Drafting Committee shall be designated based on approval from the Executive Committee. The provisions of Article 17

shall apply mutatis mutandis to the appointment of deputy chairs to the Drafting Committee.

53. A participating delegate from each member parliament submitting a draft resolution shall participate in the Drafting Committee examination of that resolution.
54. The Drafting Committee, when in session, shall determine its own priorities. At the conclusion of its deliberations the Drafting Committee will report to the plenary session of the Annual Meeting.
55. Reports of the Drafting Committee on its work may be made orally or in writing at the Annual Meeting.

## Working Groups

56. Working Groups may be established by the Annual Meeting on the advice of the Executive Committee:
  - a. to examine specific issues referred for consideration and report on these to the Annual Meeting or to the Executive Committee; or
  - b. to create a new joint draft resolution in place of multiple existing proposals with similar content, and submit this to the Drafting Committee.
57. Working Groups examining draft resolutions will include but need not be limited to a participating delegate from each member parliament submitting a draft resolution.

## Matters Not Covered by Rules

58. The Chair of the Annual Meeting shall decide on all matters not covered by these rules, on the advice of the Executive Committee.



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**Seoul - Republic of Korea, 13 - 15 December 2021**

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**STATEMENT OF THE INDONESIAN DELEGATION  
AT SECOND PLENARY**

**Session 2: Economic and Trade Matters**

**a. International cooperation for greater economic resilience and  
inclusive growth after the Covid-19 crisis**

Delivered by:

**Hon. Mr. Heru Widodo, MP**

*(Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation/Member of  
the House Commission III of the Indonesian House of Representatives)*

***His Excellency Mr. Park Byeong-seug, Speaker of the National  
Assembly of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea and  
Chair of APPF29,  
Excellencies Speakers and Vice Speakers of the Member Parliaments  
of APPF,  
Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,***

Year 2021 almost over soon, and the COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact the lives and livelihood of our people. Aside from its detrimental impact, we see the need to turn the pandemic into a real opportunity. It presents us with the opportunity to do the right things for the future. It gives momentum for countries in the APPF to make the recovery packages environmentally friendly. Thus, we can leave a legacy of a world that are clean, green, healthy, safe and more resilient to the next generation.

In order to achieve that ideal, we believe that it is important to strengthen global unity, solidarity and cooperation. Only through working together, we will see our economies recover, strengthen and flourish. Indonesia, in this sense, is always in the forefront of multilateralism advancement, and cooperation at regional and international fora. We believe that an effective and inclusive multilateral system





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combined with strengthened global collaboration to upscale timely and equitable production and distribution of safe and efficacious diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines, is the key to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic.

On domestic economic recovery, we believe in the importance of having umbrella legislation that supports the acceleration of domestic economic recovery. Indonesia also put an importance to the urgency of the national government to strengthen national social safety nets mechanism. We also believe in the necessity strengthen parliamentary oversight mechanism over fiscal stimulus allocation and its delivery. An Omnibus Law has also been enacted. It is a crucial step to improve business climate, provide legal certainty, and incentives to attract investment, particularly for labour intensive industries and the digital economy.

Since we are choosing the credo of build back better, our recovery shall be enclosed in the greater purpose of achieving the SDGs and leaving no one behind. Parliament is part of key players to establish sustainable immediate and long-term recovery through our constitutional mandate of legislation, budgeting and oversight. At the same time, Parliament shall also promote partnership and cooperation with and between all countries and with different stakeholders.

We believe cooperation is the key to strengthen global recovery, create resilience, and build prosperity for all.

***Thank you.***



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**STATEMENT OF THE INDONESIAN DELEGATION  
AT SECOND PLENARY**

**Session 2: Economic and Trade Matters**

**b. Accelerating digital economy and enhancing connectivity**

Delivered by:

**Hon. Mr. Primus Yustisio, MP**

*(Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation/Member of  
the House Commission XI of the Indonesian House of Representatives)*

***His Excellency Mr. Park Byeong-seug, Speaker of the National  
Assembly of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea and  
Chair of APPF29,  
Excellencies Speakers and Vice Speakers of the Member Parliaments  
of APPF,  
Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,***

Information and communication technology have been instrumental in keeping economies and societies going during the pandemic. Our encounter with the COVID-19 has further highlighted the urgency of accelerating the digital transformation.

Digital technology is also a catalyst to the global goals. All of the 17 goals and 169 targets in the Agenda 2030 are attached to the implication of digital technology. With less than ten years left to achieve the SDG, the urgency to address COVID-19 presents us with the opportunity to accelerate the development of a digital society. In doing so, having a coordinated actions and cooperation on ICT in regional and multilateral spheres has become more instrumental.

As part of the national efforts to accelerate the ICT development, our Government are doing the following:



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**First**, continue to build infrastructure and adopt rules and regulations to assist the growth of the digital economy, particularly the digital banking industry. The Palapa Ring and base transceiver stations were built across the nation. To complement this effort, the Government is also working to enhance digital finance and economic literacy.

**Second**, considering the intricacy and interrelationship of multiple policies among stakeholder authorities, a National Digital Economy Strategy is developed. Digital talent, research, and innovation, physical and digital infrastructure, as well as legislative and regulatory assistance are the primary pillars of the National Strategy. It is developed with the aim to achieve the fundamental objective of sustainable and equitable economic growth.

**Third**, facilitation the digital transformation of MSMEs, which account for 60 percent of the national gross domestic product and 97 percent of the domestic workforce.

Leveraging digital technology for greater inclusion comes with its own set of challenges. In the digital economy, issues beyond traditional trade issues such as trusted data access, protection of privacy and security, competition policy and norms governing emerging technologies will arise. These are the areas, that we deemed important for us in APPF to further discuss and forge stronger cooperation.

**Thank you.**



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**STATEMENT OF THE INDONESIAN DELEGATION  
AT FIRST PLENARY**

**Session 1: Political and Security Matters**

**a. Parliamentary leadership for peace and security in the Asia-Pacific and beyond**

Delivered by:

**Hon. Fathan, MP**

*(Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation/Vice Chairperson of the House Commission XI of the Indonesian House of Representatives)*

***His Excellency Mr. Park Byeong-seug, Speaker of the National Assembly of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea and Chair of APPF29,  
Excellencies Speakers and Vice Speakers of the Member Parliaments of APPF,  
Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,***

It is an honor to share our views on the subject of discussion today on Parliamentary leadership for peace and security in the Asia-Pacific and beyond. This is important, especially given to the nature of global challenges today and in the future, that tends to be more complex and would have direct impact on peace and security.

Peace and security are an essential factor of human life. A peaceful and secure environment is critical to every society since it affects all aspects of economic and social development, not only in a country, but also in the context of a region. Both peace and security are means to other ends. A secure and peaceful region would create an enabling environment for the fundamentals of progress such as human capital formation, infrastructure development, markets subject to the rule of law, and so on. Hence, maintaining peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region is essential.



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However, as the world's most dynamic region with the fastest economic growth rate, the peace and security challenges in Asia-Pacific are also high. This region has been dealing with major security issues for quite some time, and as the world that we are living in has become increasingly more complex with new security challenges, there are also impending non-traditional security issues that become challenges to the survival and well-being of the peoples of Asia-Pacific.

Issues such as climate change, resources scarcity, infectious diseases, natural disasters, irregular migration, food shortages and transnational crimes.

Against such challenges, if we are about to maintain the security and peace in the region, then cooperation based on mutual trust and dialogue is a must. This is where we, as parliamentarians, could play an important part. As the representatives of the people and as elected members of national parliaments, we have a crucial role in influencing policy priorities, holding governments accountable and providing a firmer democratic foundation to the advancement of security, peace, cooperation and development across the Asia-Pacific region.

Further, through parliaments assemblies or organization, parliamentarians should be able to encourage the strengthening of multilateralism by upholding international law and United Nations Charter principles. It can also be strengthened through dialogue, consensus, inclusiveness and cooperation. It is only in this way that parliament can have a significant role in maintaining peace and security in our highly dynamic region.

***Thank you***



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**STATEMENT OF THE INDONESIAN DELEGATION  
AT THIRD PLENARY**

**Session 3: Regional Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region  
b. Joint parliamentary action in pursuing response to climate change  
and for sustainable development**

Delivered by:

**Hon. Mrs. Linda Megawati, MP**

*(Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation/Member of the  
House Commission IX of the Indonesian House of Representatives)*

***His Excellency Mr. Park Byeong-seug, Speaker of the National  
Assembly of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea and Chair  
of APPF29,  
Excellencies Speakers and Vice Speakers of the Member Parliaments of  
APPF,  
Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,***

First and foremost, let the most believe that climate change is real. Unfortunately, in the face of overwhelming scientific evidence, and news reports of the increasing association between climate change and more frequent storms, floods, and wildfires, it is a puzzle to many experts why climate denial still has such a hold some people. Furthermore, I am also worried that some people in decision making also hold such view. If it happens, the most urgent that should be taken is to scale up raising awareness and thereby understanding of the effects of climate change on the future of the planet and human life.



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A survey by *YouGov* conducted from Feb. 28 to March 26 in 2019 stated that 18 percent of Indonesians do not believe human activity causes climate change, while another 6 percent believe that the climate is not changing at all. A quarter of Indonesians said humans were mainly responsible for climate change, while 29 percent believed other factors also played a role. Another 21 percent of respondents answered by saying they did not know. Eight percent of Indonesians said human-driven global warming was a hoax and part of a conspiracy theory.

Based on that backdrop, it is very important to take appropriate steps to strengthen people's awareness on climate change and its disruptive impacts. The steps must be carried out in planned, measurable, comprehensive, controlled and sustainable manner, by involving all elements of society: parliament, government, media, civil and religious society, academic, business etcetera. Parliament with its embedded functions especially to legislate, is demanded to provide a national legal instrument to make sure that the steps could be grounded. It is hoped that every level of our educational institutions teach their students climate change subject and its related matters. Early climate awareness shall be instilled in young people's brains. They will speak up climate change from their deep awareness, not from public commotion. We look forward people on the planet talking climate change as their common concerns.

One of the most current important subjects is sustainable development. I am on view that the SDGs 2030 is ground-breaking for a more inclusive, prosperous and equal world even during the crisis. It seeks to address the full spectrum of development challenges facing countries and communities, cutting across three critical dimensions of sustainable development: the environmental, social and economic spheres. It also sets, at least on paper, an ambitious mechanism to coordinate the pursuit of the goals globally, nationally and locally.

Since the world hit by the pandemic, the future of our SDGs' achievement looks more difficult. It gets further backsliding on a massive scale. The COVID-19 has been a step back in terms of achieving the 17 economic, social and environmental





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goals stipulated in the SDGs by 2030. The planet is at risk of losing all the progress made in the last few years. However, the SDGs should not be up for revision. Instead, the SDGs are now more relevant than ever and are a guide path out of the crisis including climate disruption. Just because there is a crisis does not mean the SDGs have become less urgent.

Furthermore, in my opinion, it is very timely to put the SDGS as a pathway to addresses climate change and its negative impacts. While the government has a big role in the implementation of the SDGs, Parliament's role is not less crucial. Parliamentarians can ensure that the entire the SDGs on the right track. Parliamentarians play their crucial role by putting legislation and making state budget which facilitate and support the attainment of the SDGs, and also to ensure accountability in the implementation of the SDGs.

Finally, I am of the view that it is about our political will to achieve SDGs and address climate change. Politics can do more than anything. In addition, the global cooperation is also most important on this matter and we are willing to have a parliamentary partnership with all countries.

**Thank you**



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**STATEMENT OF THE INDONESIAN DELEGATION  
AT WOMEN PARLIAMENTARY MEETING**

**a) Promoting gender-sensitive COVID-19 response and post-pandemic recovery**

Delivered by:

**Hon. Mrs. Arzeti Bilbina, MP**

*(Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation/Member of the House Commission IX of the Indonesian House of Representatives)*

***His Excellency Speaker of the National Assembly of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea,  
Honorable Member Parliaments of APPF,  
Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,***

It is an honor to share our views on the subject of discussion today on promoting gender-sensitive COVID-19 response and post-pandemic recovery. We believe that it is our duty as women parliamentarians, to take action on ensuring all COVID-19 response and recovery decision making addresses women's needs.

Globally, women make up 70 per cent of workers in the health and social sector, and they do three times as much unpaid care work at home as men. Besides, women are also over-represented in sectors hardest hit economically by the pandemic, such as hospitality, tourism, and labor which indeed put them at greater risk of losing incomes both at the short and longer term.

Thus, we need to seize the moments of crises as the opportunities to foster the stronger inclusion of women's perspectives, experiences, talents, and skills in responding to the crisis.



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To this end, parliaments can lead an example to ensure that any emergency response and recovery legislation, emergency and/or relief packages and budgets are developed on the basis of sex dis-aggregated data, gender analysis, and consultations with gender experts, and include a gender impact assessment.

In addition to that, it is critical for women parliamentarians, to engage the male parliamentarians' counterparts in being committed to a gender sensitive response because we cannot achieve our goal alone and collaboration is needed.

Rising inequalities are inevitable during COVID-19 pandemic. As we are struggling with the health impacts of the pandemics, we must not forget to continuously advocate for the improvement of economic inclusion of women through equal pay, better job protection, equal distribution of care work, expand social protection for the caregivers, and other informal jobs involving women.

Further, I am of the view that we need to strengthen our collaboration, cooperation, and coordination not only among APPF Women Member of Parliaments, especially through information sharing and exchange of best practices on an effort to promote gender sensitive COVID-19 response and pandemic recovery; but also with women organizations, civil society, business sectors, academic, and other women activists, in order to engage more women in the COVID-19 responses and pandemic recovery.

Only then will women and girls be able to change their lives, and in doing so, make an even greater contribution to the region's prosperity.

***Thank you***



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**STATEMENT OF THE INDONESIAN DELEGATION  
AT WOMEN PARLIAMENTARY MEETING**

**b) Achieving gender equality by increasing women's participation and representation**

Delivered by:

**Hon. Mrs. Arzeti Bilbina, MP**

*(Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation/Member of the House Commission IX of the Indonesian House of Representatives)*

***His Excellency Speaker of the National Assembly of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea,  
Honorable Member Parliaments of APPF,  
Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,***

The Indonesian House is of the view that women's participation and representation is a prerequisite to achieve gender equality and democracy. Encouraging women's representation in elected bodies allows them to contribute to the development and nation-building, as well as to ensure, that governance is participatory, responsive, equitable, inclusive and leads to equal access to resources and to development results and outcomes for all.

Participation and representation would also allow women's direct engagement in public decision-making and is a means in ensuring women's empowerment and accountability. Through representation women's voices will be heard better and issues of their concerns will be fairly recognized. This is because women in legislative tend to more likely than men in addressing women's interests.

In Indonesia, mainstreaming gender equality and gender responsive policies into national long- and medium-term development plans is mandatory and regulated



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**Theme: The Role of Parliaments in Strengthening Resilience in the Post-Covid-19 Era**

**Seoul - Republic of Korea, 13 - 15 December 2021**

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through Presidential Instruction that strengthen Law No. 12 Year 2011 on Gender Equality. In the implementations, it is complemented with a guideline for gender mainstreaming at local government and gender-responsive budgeting. Indonesia also issued various laws and regulations to promote gender equality and empowerment of women.

In terms of women's participation and representation in politics, Indonesia has long passed Law (UU) No. 68 of 1958 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women. This law regulates the realization of equality of position (non-discrimination), guarantees of equal rights to vote and to be elected, guarantees of participation in policy formulation, opportunities to occupy bureaucratic positions, and guarantees of participation in socio-political organizations.

Indonesia also has Law (UU) No. 12 of 2003 on General Elections, Law no. 2 of 2008 concerning Political Parties, and Law No. 10 of 2008 concerning the General Election of the People's Representative Council which mandates a 30% quota for women's representation in parliament.

In addition to meeting a minimum of 30% representation, currently the Executive and Legislative branch of the government, including all interested parties are working together in encouraging the improvement of the quality of women legislative members, so that women's representation in parliament will have a more significant impact. This is because we believe that representation affects more than just policy – it is a tool for social empowerment.

***Thank You***



**29<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM (APPF)**  
**Theme: The Role of Parliaments in Strengthening Resilience in the Post-Covid-19 Era**

**Seoul - Republic of Korea, 13 - 15 December 2021**

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**INTERVENTION OF INDONESIAN DELEGATION  
AT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING**

Delivered by:

**Hon. Mrs. Irine Yusiana Roba Putri, MP**

*(Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation/Member of the House Commission I of the Indonesian House of Representatives)*

**Hon. Mrs. Didi Irawadi Syamsuddin, MP**

*(Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation/Member of the House Commission XI of the Indonesian House of Representatives)*

***Excellency Chair of the Executive Committee,  
Honorable Delegates,***

On behalf of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, we would like to extend deepest appreciation to the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea for its able leadership as the host of the 29<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of our organization. We would also like to commend for the anticipatory step taken regarding the technical change of our meeting into completely virtual. It is the necessary step in the midst of uncertainty over the outbreak of the new COVID-19 variant.

In principle, we fully support the agenda of the 29<sup>th</sup> APPF Annual Meeting and its related meetings provided by the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea. Nevertheless, we would like to present some of our views at this meeting.

1. With regards to the amendment to the position of Honorary President and President into Chair of the Annual Meeting, as well as other amended provisions related to it, the Indonesian House has no objections and approves this amendment. We are of the view that by using the word "Chair", it would



## **29<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM (APPF)**

### **Theme: The Role of Parliaments in Strengthening Resilience in the Post-Covid-19 Era**

#### **Seoul - Republic of Korea, 13 - 15 December 2021**

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- strengthen APPF inclusiveness to become a more democratic organization in the future.
2. The Indonesian House also has no objection for the amendment regarding the composition and the term of office of the Executive Committee. While for the selection of new Executive Committee member representing the Southeast Asia sub-region, we leave this matter entirely to Lao PDR, as we have received information that Malaysia and the Philippines have decided to skip the turn. As for Brunei Darussalam, we recommend a full membership status.
  3. The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia would also like to reiterate our opinion regarding current arrangement of no permanent secretariat and that each host parliament will bear the responsibility to fully support all necessary arrangement for the annual meeting. Hence, the host parliament will also adhere to the APPF Rules of Procedures, including establishment of an ad-hoc secretariat. This arrangement appears to have run well and so far, meet the needs of holding the annual meeting of APPF.
  4. Regarding to an annual membership contribution, this shall be made in accordance with the arrangement from the Indonesian Government through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. As we all know, majority of the national resources were allocated to address the COVID-19 pandemic and as well as to mitigate its risks.
  5. Lastly, the Indonesian House would also like to propose for APPF to have a meeting of young parliamentarians, perhaps in the near future. As we have strengthened the inclusivity of this organization by making some changes to the rules of procedure, we are also of the view that inclusivity also means involving and providing opportunities for young parliamentarians to have their say on important issues in Asia-Pacific.

Once again, we highly appreciate and sincerely thank you for the efforts the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea as the host of the 29th APPF Annual Meeting. May we all be given the strength to get through this pandemic.

***Thank You***





**29<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY  
FORUM  
SEOUL - REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

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**INTERVENTION OF INDONESIAN DELEGATION  
Working Group 1: Political and Security Matters**

**Virtual Meeting**

**8 November 2021 (13.00 - 15.00 WIB/15.00 - 17.00 KST)**

**11 November 2021 (13.00 - 15.00/15.00 - 17.00 KST)**

***Honorable Chairperson  
Distinguished Delegates,***

***Good morning and afternoon***

Before proceeding further, allow me first to take my introduction. My name is Puteri Anetta Komaruddin, Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia from The Party of Functional Groups, I am accompanied by Syahrul Aidi Ma'azat, Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia from Prosperous Justice.

We are really honored to participate in this Working Group on Political and Security Matters that should be placed as one of critical APPF's working groups due to its further impacts on other walks of life. Both political and security are much needed for ensuring sustainable and robust economic growth in search of the common prosperity.

Let me extend my gratitude for accommodating the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia's draft resolution on **Parliamentary Leadership for Peace and Security in the Asia-Pacific and Beyond**. The draft goes to point out several crucial political and security matters in the region. It emphasizes number of points:

1. Parliaments in the region should look itself as key actors in ensuring peace and security. Their roles in respective national parliament are extremely pivotal in term of decisions-making. They constitutionally exercise



## **29<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM SEOUL - REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

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legislation, state-budget making, and scrutiny. Nowadays, they also hold regional and global interface marked as inter-parliamentary diplomacy

2. For some reason, it must be the most common concerns around the unfolding deteriorating situation in a number of Asian countries such as Afghanistan, Myanmar, Palestine, Syria, and Yemen. If the situation is not addressed amicably and gets worse, it will openly threaten peace, stability, development and prosperity in the region and beyond
3. It also should be the common concerns over the growing trend of multipolar grouping powers with the Asia Pacific region as a key factor while greater multilateral cooperation among countries becomes the most matters needed for healing the world from the severe impacts of COVID-19. As guardian of democracy, parliaments play their prominent role in preserving democracy, human rights, and the rule of law as these are fundamental basis for unlocking economic growth and common prosperity
4. For all told, our draft urges APPF Member States to hold and enhance their leadership in maintaining and ensuring peace and security in the region and beyond. Furthermore, it firmly invites APPF Member States to take more initiative in addressing a number of the unresolved conflicts in part of Asian countries by supporting all possible means and ways to settle all disputes through peaceful means given such figure will openly threaten peace and security in the region and beyond
5. The draft also puts a warning sign for the growing trend of multipolar grouping powers in the region as it is not in favor of maintaining peace and security. Instead, the draft strongly promotes the global unity, solidarity, and cooperation in the efforts to be able to contain COVID-19 properly and collectively
6. On other side, the draft convinces that democracy with its positive relation can ensure equality, diversity, justice, freedom, participation, and transparency as these are fundamental basis for peace, security, and prosperity



## 29<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM SEOUL - REPUBLIC OF KOREA

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7. Allow me take this great occasion to forward my comments on two same drafts proposed by the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation: first, I fully agree to include climate change matters as one of the greatest challenges of modern human being in term of peace of security. Climate change is a “crisis multiplier” that has profound implications for international peace and stability. Rising global temperatures are fuelling devastating extreme weather throughout the world, with spiralling impacts on economies and societies. Experts conclude that climate change is already having an impact—harming people, damaging assets, and interrupting business activity
8. Second, it is the most critical things to exert global concerted efforts to globally ensure de-escalating arm race and denuclearization. The both are critical and must be global. Denuclearization is not only about the North Korea. It is also for everyone. Waging wars mean endless human sufferings as these happened particularly during the World War I and II. The loser turns to ashes, the winner to charcoal
9. Third, racism, xenophobia, islamophobia, national and religious intolerance as well as other forms of discriminations create cycle that increases rates of polarization among the global people. Such discriminations can no longer be ignored and that these threats require urgent action at both regional and international levels due their negative effects on peace and security
10. Fourth, efforts to achieve the SDGs by 2030 are a pressing need to ensure peace and security. I am of the view that the SDGs 2030 is ground-breaking for a more inclusive, peace, security, prosperous and equal world even during the crisis. It seeks to address the full spectrum of development challenges facing countries and communities, cutting across three critical dimensions of sustainable development: the environmental, social and economic spheres.

We look forward for a fruitful discussion.

***Thank you.***



**29<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY  
FORUM  
SEOUL - REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

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**INTERVENTION OF INDONESIAN DELEGATION  
Working Group 2: Economic and Trade Matters**

**Virtual Meeting**

**9 November 2021 (13.00 - 15.00 WIB/15.00 - 17.00 KST)**

**12 November 2021 (13.00 - 15.00/15.00 - 17.00 KST)**

***Honorable Chairperson  
Distinguished Delegates,***

***Good morning and Good afternoon***

Before proceeding further, allow me first to introduce the Delegation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. My name is **Yohanis Franssikus Lema**, Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation of the Indonesian House from Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle and also Member of House Commission IV dealing with Agricultural, Plantations, Forestry, Maritime, Fisheries, and Food Affairs. I am from Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle Faction. In this meeting, I am accompanied by my two colleagues from the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation of the Indonesian House, **Honorable Mr. Melchias Markus Mekeng** from Functional Group Party and Member of House Commission XI dealing with Finance, National Development Planning Board, Banking and Non-Bank Financial Institutions Affairs; and Honorable Mrs. Ratih Megasari Singkarru from Democrat National (NASDEM) Party and Member of House Commission XI dealing with Finance, National Development Planning Board, Banking and Non-Bank Financial Institutions Affairs.

It is my great pleasure to be virtually here to both participate and contribute to this APPF's Working Group on Economic and Trade Matters. The Working Group's topic will perhaps be one of almost every state's main concerns. Globally, economic and trade matters have been more out looked to ensure its positive rebound following nearly two years' sluggish due to the pandemic. We should



## **29<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM SEOUL - REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

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turn unfolding global economic crisis into perfect opportunities to come together with stronger cooperation than ever.

Let me extend my gratitude for accommodating the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia's two draft resolutions on: (1) Strengthening international cooperation for greater economic resilience and inclusive economic recovery and (2) Accelerating digital economy and enhancing connectivity.

The first draft on strengthening international cooperation for greater economic resilience and inclusive economic recovery goes to point out several crucial emphases:

1. Reemphasizing the pandemic's negative impacts on global economics such as rising demand and supply chain disruption, sluggish investment activities, ballooning debts, contraction of trade and tourism
2. Underlining the urgent need for strengthening multilateralism, global solidarity and cooperation in term of responding the pandemic and its impacts
3. Fully pushing to bear green economic measures to achieve more sustainable economic recovery, faster development, and a more inclusive human society
4. Based on such emphases, our draft urges APPF Member States to: (1) encourage intensified international cooperation and solidarity, regionalism and multilateralism in support of tackling the pandemic and its impacts based on inclusivity, transparency, openness, mutual benefit and respect; (2) make sure that the containment of the pandemic balanced, resilient, sustainable, inclusive, and supportive for small and medium enterprises

The second draft on accelerating digital economy and enhancing connectivity goes to point out several crucial emphases:

1. Recognizing the critical role of digitalisation, innovation and technology in promoting MSME resilience, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic
2. Noting to turn the pandemic into accelerating collaborative innovation and digitalization
3. Underlining the importance of ensuring cyber security and personal data protection as well as related matters



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4. Based on such emphases, our draft urges APPF Member States to: (1) strengthen policies and regulatory framework that enhance MSME growth and resilience; (2) take action for acceleration of digital connectivity in the region; (3) encourage broader cooperation in the region to advocate awareness on the benefit of digital society as well as on education and digital inclusion in order to improve the ICT skills and digital literacy; (4) strengthen cooperation on cybersecurity and data protection

We look forward for a fruitful discussion.

***Thank you.***



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**INTERVENTION OF INDONESIAN DELEGATION  
Working Group 3: Regional Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region**

**Virtual Meeting**

**9 November 2021 (08.00 - 10.00 WIB/10.00 - 12.00 KST)  
12 November 2021 (08.00 - 10.00 WIB/10.00 - 12.00 KST)**

***Honorable Chairperson  
Distinguished Delegates,***

***Good morning***

My name is **Effendy Sianipar**, Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia from the Great Indonesia Movement Party Faction. I am also a Member of the House Commission IV dealing with agriculture, plantations, maritime, and fisheries.

I am here today with my two colleagues: First, **Honorable Mr. Heru Widodo**, Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation from National Awakening Party Faction and also a Member of House Commission III on laws and human rights; Second, **Honorable Mr. Asman Abnur**, Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation from National Democrat Party Faction and also representing House Commission XI on finance, national development planning, banking, and non-banking financial institution.

We are pleased to participate in this Working Group and to draft the resolutions that will be the outcomes of this year Annual Meeting.

In this Working Group, Indonesia has put forward proposal to co-sponsor a resolution on Enhancing parliamentary roles in response to climate change/enhancing joint action response to climate change. We thank the Host Country for accommodating our proposal.





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In our proposal, we put an emphasis on:

1. Mainstreaming green economy paradigm in national development agenda and accelerating transition to renewable energies such as wind energy, solar power, and hydropower.
2. Taking advantages of the local and community-based approaches, nature-based solutions, and traditional as well as indigenous knowledge (local wisdom) in implementing policy and programs on climate change mitigation and climate adaptation.
3. Encouraging parliamentarians to double their effort in pushing thier respective nations in achieving Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on climate change.
4. Strengthening public and private partnership in establishing alternative fund to accelerate the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals that includes climate action.

We look forward for a fruitful discussion.

***Thank you.***



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FORUM  
SEOUL - REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

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**INTERVENTION OF INDONESIAN DELEGATION  
Working Group Women Parliament**

**Virtual Meeting**

**8 November 2021 (17.00 - 19.00 WIB/19.00 - 21.00 KST)**

**11 November 2021 (17.00 - 19.00/19.00 - 21.00 KST)**

***Honorable Chairperson  
Distinguished Delegates,***

***Good evening,***

My name is **Himmatul Aliyah**, Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia from the Great Indonesia Movement Party Faction. I am also a Member of the House Commission X dealing with education, youth, sport, tourism, arts, and culture affairs.

On behalf of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, I am pleased to participate in this Working Group and to draft the resolutions that will be the outcomes of this year Annual Meeting.

In this Working Group, Indonesia has put forward proposal to co-sponsor a resolution on Achieving gender equality by increasing women's participation and representation. We thank the Host Country for accommodating our proposal.

In our proposal, we put an emphasis on the following points:

1. ***Recognizing*** that despite an increase in the number of women in politics, the proportion of women in national parliaments stood at a mere 24.9% in 2020 and 25.5% in 2021 and that the current political gender gap is expected to take 145.5 years to close,



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FORUM  
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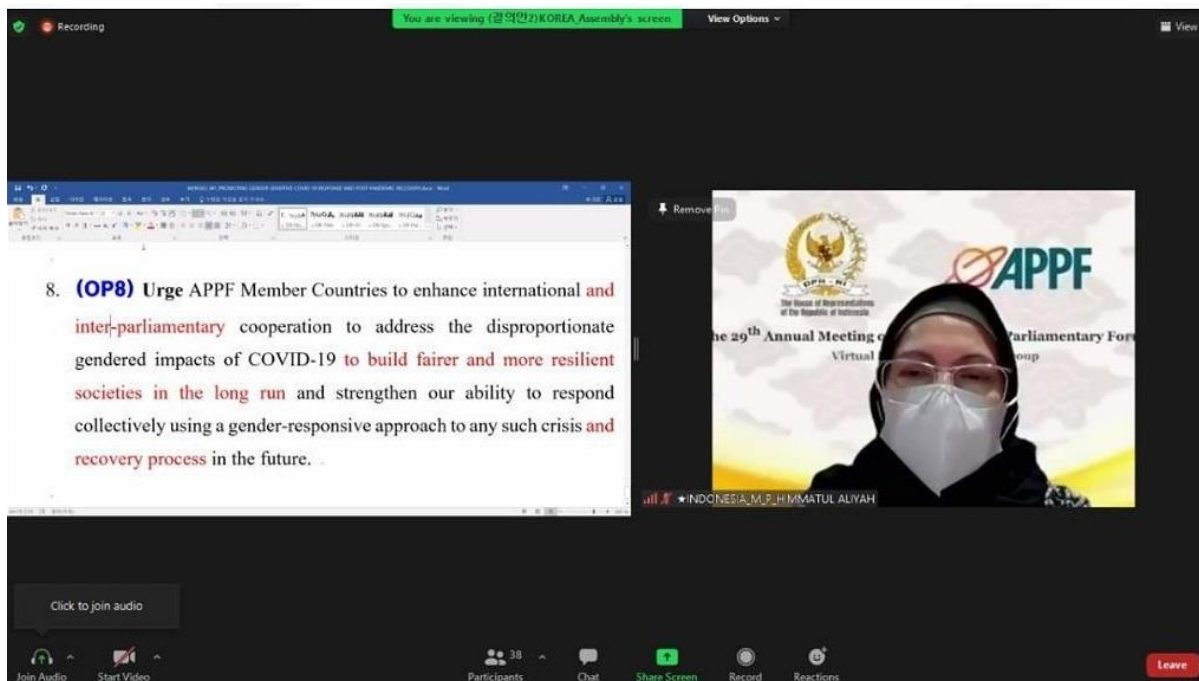
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2. **Expressing** concern about the impacts of COVID-19 which disproportionately hit women differently from men in the Asia Pacific region, and deepening pre-existing inequalities as well as exposing vulnerabilities that undermines women's economic security and resilience against shocks, thus women's participation, representation, and leadership are needed in the formulation and implementation of all policies and regulations in order to reflect women's and girls' specific needs;
3. **Recognizing** the role of parliament to prioritize female digital literacy and promote women in tech careers in order to further increase women's participation so that women could benefit from the digital age,
4. **Encourage** APPF Member Countries to develop, implement, and strengthen legislation and institutional mechanisms related to equal treatment, equal access to resources, and equal participation for the promotion of gender equality and women's representation so that women can participate equally and meaningfully in all sectors, including politics, economy, society, health and culture, without discrimination and violence;
5. **Call on** the Parliaments of APPF Member States to prioritize women's involvement in the parliamentary response to COVID-19 pandemic and cultivate a gender sensitive environment in parliament at the same time during the crisis;
6. **Urge** the Parliaments of APPF Member States to strengthen cooperation, collaboration, and partnership among each other and with other relevant institutions, as well as sharing the lessons learned in achieving gender equality by increasing women's participation and representation.

We look forward for a fruitful discussion.

***Thank you.***

## Dokumentasi Kegiatan APPF-29



Hj. Himmatul Aliyah, S.Sos., M.Si (F-PGerindra) pada Sidang *Working Group of Women Parliamentarians*



Delegasi DPR RI Puteri Anetta Komarudin B.Com (F-PGolkar) dan H. Syahrul Aidi Ma'Azaat, Lc., M.A (F-PKS) pada Sidang *Working Group 1 (Political and Security Matters)*



Heru Widodo, S.Psi (F-PKB), Ir. Effendy Sianipar (F-PDIP) dan Drs. H. Asman Abnur, S.E., (F-PAN) pada Sidang *Working Group 2 (Economic and Trade Matters)*



Yohanis Fransiskus Lema, S.IP., (F-PDIP) dan Ratih Megasari Singkarru, M.Sc M.Si (F-NasDem) pada Sidang *Working Group 3 (Regional Cooperation in Asia-Pacific Region)*





Delegasi DPR RI Irene Yusiana Roba Putri, S.Sos., MCOMN&MEDIAS (F-PDIP) dan Didi Irawadi Syamsuddin, S.H., LL.M (F-PDemokrat) pada Sidang *Executive Committee Meeting*



Dr. Sihar P.H. Sitorus, BSBA., M.B.A (F-PDIP) dan H. Singgih Januratmoko, S.K.H., M.M. (F-Golkar) pada Sidang *Drafting Committee Meeting*



I Gusti Agung Rai Wirajaya, S.E., M.M. (F-PDIP) pada *Opening Ceremony of APPF-29 Annual Meeting*



Delegasi DPR RI Arzeti Bilbina, S.E., M.A.P. (F-PKB) pada Sidang *Meetings of Women Parliamentarians*





Drs. Fathan (F-PKB) pada Sidang *First Plenary Session of APPF-29 Annual Meeting*



Drs. Fathan (F-PKB) menyampaikan pernyataan Delegasi DPR RI pada *First Plenary Session Annual Meeting APPF-29*



Delegasi DPR RI Heru Widodo, S.Psi. (F-PKB) dan Primus Yustisio, S.E., M.A.P. (F-PAN) pada Sidang *Second Plenary Session of APPF-29 Annual Meeting*



Heru Widodo, S.Psi. (F-PKB) menyampaikan pernyataan Delegasi DPR RI pada *Second Plenary Session of APPF-29 Annual Meeting*





Primus Yustisio, S.E., M.A.P. (F-PAN) menyampaikan pernyataan Delegasi DPR RI pada *Second Plenary Session of APPF-29 Annual Meeting*



Linda Megawati, S.E., M.Si. (F-PDemokrat) menyampaikan pernyataan Delegasi DPR RI pada *Third Plenary Session of APPF-29 Annual Meeting*

## BKSAP DPR: Transformasi Digital Berperan Penting Jaga Perekonomian Selama Pandemi

Samrut Lelloisima | Rabu, 15/12/2021 09:21 WIB



Anggota Badan Kerja Sama Antar-Parlemen (BKSAP) DPR RI Primus Yustisio hadir secara virtual dari Gedung Nusantara III DPR RI dalam agenda The 29th Annual Meeting of The Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), yang diselenggarakan dari Seoul, Korea. Senin (13/12/2021). Foto: Erman/Man

Jakarta, Jurnas.com - Teknologi informasi dan komunikasi berperan penting dalam menjaga perekonomian selama pandemi **Covid-19**.

Anggota Badan Kerja Sama Antar-Parlemen (**BKSAP**) DPR RI, Primus Yustisio menyatakan bahwa wabah ini telah menyadarkan dunia akan pentingnya percepatan transformasi digital.

Primus menegaskan hal tersebut pada pertemuan The 29th Annual Meeting of The Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), yang diselenggarakan dari Seoul, Korea 13-15 Desember 2021.

### TERKINI



Presiden Pasang Targetkan Pelabuhan Patimban Bisa Ekspor 15 Ribu Kendaraan Per Bulan



Venezuela Siap Gantikan Rusia Penuhi Permintaan Minyak AS



Mulai Hari Ini, Naik KA Jarak Jauh Tak Perlu Tes Antigen dan PCR



Arab Tolak Panggilan Telepon Presiden Joe Biden



Petenis Novak Djokovic Belum Jelas Bisa Masuk AS



Once Mekel Prakasai Program Kolaborasi Musik Dalam Bentuk NFT



Polisi Akan Periksa Istri Doni Salman Soal Aliran Dana



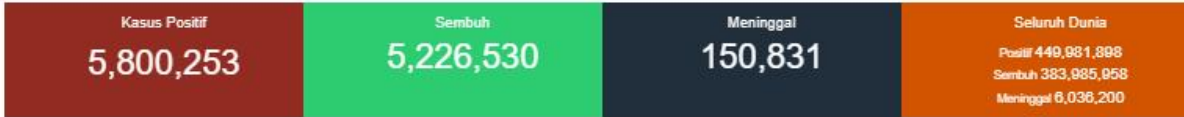
Ditahan, Polisi Tracing Aset Crazy Rich Doni Salman



DUNIA BERUBAH KAMI BERADAPTASI

BERLANGGANAN

### UPDATE INFORMASI COVID-19 INDONESIA



TERAKHIR UPDATE : 09 MARCH 2022, 10:48 WIB

Akibat Cinta Ditolak, Pria Ini Cekik Wanita Hingga Tewas di Mengg Tolak Penundaan Pemilu, Pemerintah Dituntut Pembuktian Giroud Lagi-lagi Jadi Penentu bagi Milan Wapres: Wajib Rajak Diminta

Selasa 14 Desember 2021, 13:25 WIB

## Parlemen Berperan Penting dalam Jaga Stabilitas Perdamaian dan Keamanan Asia-Pasifik

mediaindonesia.com | Politik dan Hukum



Isi DPR Anggota Badan Kerja Sama Antar-parlemen (BKSAP) DPR RI Fathan dalam agenda The 29th Annual Meeting of The Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum.

Anggota Badan Kerja Sama Antar-parlemen (BKSAP) DPR RI Fathan mengungkapkan, sebagai kawasan paling dinamis di dunia dengan tingkat pertumbuhan ekonomi tercepat, tantangan perdamaian dan keamanan di Asia-

### E-Paper Media Indonesia

**Fokus** Edisi Rabu, 09 Mar 2022

### Jalan Panjang Menata Paru-Paru Kota Cianjur

Tidak mudah menciptakan hutan di tengah kota saat jumlah penduduk terus bertambah. Padahal, itu merupakan implementasi Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 63/2022 tentang Hutan Kota.

Baca E-Paper

Berita Terkini



## Atasi Pandemi, Legislatur PKB Ajak Parlemen Dunia Beri Perhatian terhadap Perempuan

M. Isa | Senin, 13/12/2021 21:10 WIB



Anggota DPR RI PKB Arzeti Bilbina (foto: dpr)

**RADARBANGSA.COM** - Anggota Badan Kerja Sama Antar-Parlemen (BKSAP) DPR RI Arzeti Bilbina menyampaikan, terdapat 70 persen kaum perempuan yang bekerja di sektor kesehatan, sosial dan rumah tangga. Untuk itu, mereka harus mendapat perhatian serius dari anggota parlemen dunia.

"Oleh karena itu kita perlu memanfaatkan momen-momen krisis sebagai peluang untuk mendorong inklusi yang lebih kuat dari perspektif, pengalaman, bakat, dan keterampilan perempuan dalam menangani krisis," ungkap Arzeti dalam acara The 29<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of The Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), secara virtual, Senin 13 Desember 2021.

Dalam forum yang mengangkat tema *The Role of Parliaments in Strengthening Resilience in the Post-Covid-19 Era*, Arzeti mengungkapkan bahwasanya banyak para perempuan yang berada sektor-sektor yang paling terpukul akibat pandemi. Contohnya saja, sektor perhotelan dan pariwisata, banyak perempuan cenderung kehilangan penghasilan maupun pekerjaannya.

### Berita Populer

- 1 Gus Fatchulloh: Kalau Cinta Mbah Blisri, Pasti Cinta Gus Muhaimin
- 2 Sarat Pengalaman, IKA-PMII Sulsel Promosikan Gus Muhaimin Presiden 2024
- 3 BRI Liga 1: Persaingan Papan Atas Klasemen Kian Sengit
- 4 Sapa Kader se Sulawesi dan Kalimantan, Gus Muhaimin: PKB Amat Sangat Siap Memerintah!
- 5 Pengasuh Ponpes-Guru Ngaji se Pacitan Restui Gus Muhaimin Presiden 2024
- 6 Nakes dan 40 Ribu Alumni UIT Nyatakan Sikap Dukong Gus Muhaimin Presiden 2024
- 7 Segera Rilis, iPhone SE 2022 Dibanderol Mulai dari Rp4,3 juta
- 8 Kejar Keteringgalan, Gus Muhaimin Dorong Negara Investasi Besar untuk SDM
- 9 Film Downfall: The Case Against Boeing Ungkap Kasus Kecelakaan Lion Air 2018
- 10 Didukung Jadi Presiden, Gus Muhaimin Dibekali Tasbih Sakti oleh Kiai Trenggalek

### Berita Terkini



Update Harga Emas Capai Rp1.036.000 Per Gram



Mentan: Stok Sapi Siap Potong Cukup, Masyarakat Tidak Perlu Khawatir







**Badan Kerja Sama Antar Parlemen  
Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia**

Gedung Nusantara III, Lantai 6, Komplek MPR/ DPR/ DPD RI  
Jln. Jenderal Gatot Subroto, Senayan, Jakarta

Telp. : 021-5715 294/210

Faks. : 021-5752132

Email : [biro\\_ksap@dpr.go.id](mailto:biro_ksap@dpr.go.id)



@bksapdpr



@bksapdpri



BKSAP DPRRI



BKSAP DPRRI



<http://ksap.dpr.go.id>