



Laporan Delegasi Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia

**Dalam Rangka Menghadiri Sidang Tahunan ke-30
Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF-30)**

Bangkok, Thailand | 26 - 29 Oktober 2022

BADAN KERJA SAMA ANTAR PARLEMEN

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L A P O R A N
DELEGASI DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT REPUBLIK INDONESIA
KE SIDANG TAHUNAN KE-30
ASIA PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM (APPF-30)

26 - 29 Oktober 2022, Bangkok - Thailand

I. PENDAHULUAN

A. LATAR BELAKANG

Sidang Tahunan ke-30 *Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum* (APPF) diselenggarakan secara tatap muka fisik (luring) pada tanggal 26 - 29 November 2022 di Bangkok, Thailand dengan format rangkaian sidang *Working Group, Executive Committee, Drafting Committee* dan Sidang Pleno dengan mengusung tema utama yaitu *The Role of Parliaments in Strengthening Resilience in the post-Covid-19 Era*.

Rangkaian Sidang *Working Group, Executive Committee, dan Drafting Committee* 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. Adapun rangkaian Sidang Pleno 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* kemudian disampaikan pada *Plenary Session* APPF untuk diadopsi.

Rangkaian Sidang APPF kali ini dihadiri oleh 21 negara dari 28 negara Anggota APPF, yaitu : Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Kanada, Federasi Mikronesia, Jepang, Kamboja, Laos, Malaysia, Meksiko, Selandia Baru, Papua Nugini, China, Chile, Indonesia, Korea Selatan, Singapura, Filipina, Rusia, Thailand, Vietnam, Uzbekistan.

Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF) merupakan Forum Parlemen Negara-Negara di Kawasan Asia Pasifik yang dibentuk atas gagasan Yasuhiro Nakasone (Mantan Perdana Menteri Jepang dan Anggota Parlemen Jepang) guna mengumpulkan para anggota parlemen di Negara-negara Asia-Pasifik untuk membicarakan masalah-masalah bersama di kawasan Asia Pasifik.

Delegasi DPR RI berpartisipasi secara aktif dan kontinyu dalam Sidang Tahunan APPF sejak awal pembentukannya. Indonesia mendapat kehormatan menjadi tuan rumah penyelenggara Sidang Tahunan ke-14 APPF yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 15-20 Januari 2006 di Jakarta.

B. DASAR PARTISIPASI DELEGASI

Partisipasi Delegasi DPR RI ke Sidang Tahunan ke-30 *Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum* (APPF) pada tanggal 26 – 29 Oktober 2022 di Bangkok, Thailand berdasarkan:

1. Hasil Rapat Pimpinan BKSAP DPRI RI ke-32 tanggal 7 Juli 2022 tentang Delegasi BKSAP DPR RI menghadiri Sidang Tahunan ke-30 APPF di Bangkok, Thailand
2. Hasil Rapat Pimpinan DPRI RI tanggal 24 Agustus 2022 tentang Delegasi DPR RI menghadiri Sidang Tahunan ke-30 APPF di Bangkok, Thailand
3. Surat Keputusan Pimpinan DPR RI Nomor: 161/PIMP/I/2022-2023 tanggal 4 Oktober 2022.
4. Surat Tugas Nomor 51/D/ST-PD.LN/BKSAP-KSR/10/2022 tentang Delegasi DPR RI menghadiri Sidang Tahunan ke-30 APPF tanggal 24-30 Oktober 2022 di Bangkok, Thailand

C. SUSUNAN DAN KOMPOSISI DELEGASI DPR RI

Delegasi DPR RI yang hadir pada Sidang Tahunan ke-30 APPF tanggal 26 – 29 Oktober 2022 di Bangkok, Thailand tersebut terdiri dari:



Dr. (HC). Puan Maharani
F-PDIP/ A-188
Ketua DPR RI | Ketua Delegasi



Dr. H. Fadli Zon, S.S., M.Si
F-P-Gerindra/A-086
Ketua BKSAP | Anggota Komisi I



Putu Supadma Rudana, M.B.A.
F-PD/A-563
Wakil Ketua BKSAP | Anggota Komisi VI



Ir. H. Achmad Hafisz Tohir
F-PAN/A-487
Wakil Ketua BKSAP | Anggota Komisi XI



Dr. Mardani Ali Sera
F-PKS/A-422
Wakil Ketua BKSAP | Anggota Komisi II



Charles Honoris
F-PDIP/A-162
Anggota BKSAP | Anggota Komisi IX



Vanda Sarundajang
F-PDIP/A-254
Anggota BKSAP | Anggota Komisi X



Sudin, S.E.
F-PDIP/A-151
Anggota DPR RI | Anggota Komisi I



Lasarus, S.Sos., M.Si.
F-PDIP/A-242
Anggota DPR RI | Anggota Komisi V



Yohanis Fransiskus Lema
F-PDIP/A-239
Anggota BKSAP | Anggota Komisi IV



Dyah Roro Esti Widya P.
F-P.Golkar/ A-322
Anggota BKSAP | Anggota Komisi VII



Linda Megawati
F-PD/A-545
Anggota BKSAP | Anggota Komisi IX

Selama persidangan berlangsung, Delegasi DPR RI didampingi oleh Pejabat dan Staff Setjen DPR RI, Tenaga Ahli BKSAP, serta Pejabat dan Staff Kementerian Luar Negeri RI.

D. MAKSUD DAN TUJUAN DELEGASI

1. Maksud

Maksud dari Delegasi DPR RI menghadiri Sidang Tahunan ke-30 APPF yaitu :

- a. Berpartisipasi aktif dalam *Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum* (APPF) sebagai organisasi antar parlemen negara-negara di kawasan Asia Pasifik berdasar pada prinsip-prinsip universal untuk perdamaian kawasan, kemerdekaan, demokrasi, hak asasi manusia dan kesetaraangender.
- b. Melakukan peran diplomasi parlemen dalam kerangka *multitrack diplomacy* guna memfasilitasi dan mendukung kebijakan politik luar negeri RI untuk diplomasi total di kawasan Asia-Pasifik.

2. Tujuan

Sedangkan tujuan dari Delegasi DPR RI menghadiri Sidang Tahunan ke-30 APPF yaitu berperan aktif memperjuangkan kepentingan nasional Indonesia di kawasan Asia Pasifik melalui keanggotaan di *APPF Executive Committee* dan pembahasan Draft Resolusi usulan Indonesia di Komisi Tetap.

E. MISI DELEGASI

Misi delegasi dalam sidang APPF-30 adalah:

1. Memperjuangkan isu-isu yang menjadi kepentingan nasional Indonesia misalnya: perdamaian kawasan, demokrasi, perubahan iklim, penanganan dampak perubahan iklim, ekonomi hijau, penanganan kesehatan pasca pandemi, pariwisata serta ekonomi dan perdagangan;
2. Memperdalam dan memperkaya pemahaman terkait fungsi legislasi melalui berbagi pengalaman dan praktik terbaik dengan parlemen dari negara-negara di Asia-Pasifik mengenai isu-isu yang menjadi perhatian Indonesia;
3. Mempererat persahabatan antara Indonesia dengan negara-negara anggota APPF dan menganalisa serta mencari solusi terbaik untuk tantangan bersama yang ada di kawasan Asia-Pasifik.
4. Memberikan kontribusi solusitif terhadap isu-isu yang menjadi tantangan bersama di kawasan Asia Pasifik melalui kerjasama antar parlemen yang berdasarkan prinsip saling menghormati, dan mengutamakan dialog.

F. PERSIAPAN PELAKSANAAN TUGAS

Serangkaian kegiatan telah dilakukan dalam rangka persiapan menghadapi Sidang ke-30 APPF tersebut baik dalam hal teknis maupun substansi. Untuk persiapan teknis, Sekretariat melakukan koordinasi

dengan KBRI Bangkok dan Kementerian Luar Negeri RI guna kelancaran tugas delegasi. Sedangkan dari sisi substansi TA BKSAP menyiapkan *remarks, Statement, points of intervention*, serta usulan rancangan resolusi yang sesuai dengan isu-isu yang dibahas saat sidang.

G. ANGGARAN

Biaya yang digunakan melakukan perjalanan seluruh kegiatan pertemuan tersebut adalah Rp. 540.554.865,- (lima ratus empat puluh juta lima ratus limapuluh empat ribu delapan ratus enam puluh lima rupiah)

II. ISI LAPORAN

A. AGENDA SIDANG

Sidang Tahunan ke-30 APPF mengusung tema "*Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development*" dengan 4 Agenda (terlampir): (i) *Women Parliamentarians*; (ii) *Political and Security Matters*; (iii) *Economic and Trade*; dan (iv) *Regional Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region* beserta topik-topik terkaitnya.

Pada Sidang Tahunan ke-30 APPF yang diselenggarakan di Bangkok, Thailand ini, topik agenda yang dibahas dibagi dalam *Plenary Session, Working Group* dan *Drafting Committee* sebagai berikut:

APPF Women Parliamentarians Meeting

- a. *Empowering women to cope with future crises.*
- b. *Strengthening women's participation in post-COVID-19 economic recovery*

Session 1: Political and Security Matters

- a. *Promoting parliamentary diplomacy for regional security*
- b. *Strengthening cyber security in the Asia-Pacific Region*
- c. *Parliaments and the POST-COVID-19 sustainable recovery to promote democracy, peace, and security*

Session 2: Economic and Trade Matters

- a. *Promoting biodiversity and green economy for inclusive development*
- b. *Strengthening connectivity and enhancing digital economy in the Asia-Pacific region*

Session 3: Regional Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region

- a. *Parliaments and the promotion of the use of renewable energy to achieve carbon neutrality/net zero emissions*
- b. *Developing health care services and facilitating equal access to primary health care*

c. *Promoting regional tourism and understanding of cultural diversity*

Final Plenary: APPF

a. *Report of the Meeting of Women Parliamentarians*

b. *Report of the Meeting of the Drafting Committee*

c. *Chairman's statement on APPF work*

d. *Adoption of Resolutions and Joint Communiqué*

e. *Signing of Joint Communiqué*

f. *Future Work of APPF and presentation by the next host parliament*

g. *APPF's Flag hand-over ceremony to the next host*

h. *Closing Statement*

B. SITUASI UMUM PERSIDANGAN

Sidang Tahunan ke-30 *Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum* (APPF) dilaksanakan di Gedung Parlemen Thailand pada tanggal 26-29 Oktober di Bangkok, Thailand. Sidang tersebut dihadiri oleh 20 dari keseluruhan 27 negara anggota, dan 1 peninjau/*observer*. Negara anggota APPF yang menghadiri sidang adalah: Australia, Kamboja, Kanada, Chile, Tiongkok, Federasi Mikronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Jepang, Korea Selatan, Laos, Malaysia, Meksiko, Singapura, Selandia Baru, Russia, Thailand, Papua Nugini, Meksiko, Filipina dan Viet Nam. Negara peninjau/*observer* yang menghadiri sidang adalah: Uzbekistan. Sedangkan *Guest of the Host* yang turut hadir adalah: ASEAN *Inter-Parliamentary Assembly* (AIPA), *Inter-Parliamentary Union* (IPU) dan *United Nations Development Program* (UNDP).

Sidang diawali dengan pelaksanaan *Executive Committee Meeting* yang dijadwalkan pada tanggal 26 Oktober 2022 pukul 09:30 dan merupakan agenda pada hari pertama.

Opening Ceremony

Pada kesempatan ini, Presiden APPF, **H.E. Mr. Chuan Leekpai**, yang juga merupakan Presiden Parlemen Thailand menyampaikan pidato pembukaan yang menekankan peran strategis APPF di percaturan global saat ini. Sebagai forum bagi anggota parlemen kawasan Asia-Pasifik, APPF memberikan kesempatan kepada anggota parlemen untuk mendiskusikan isu-isu yang menjadi perhatian bersama dan bertukar pengalaman dengan tujuan untuk lebih memajukan perdamaian dan kemakmuran regional. Pertemuan Tahunan ke-30 APPF ini adalah pertemuan tatap muka pertama Forum sejak wabah COVID-19. Hal ini bertujuan untuk mendorong sesama anggota parlemen di kawasan Asia-Pasifik untuk berbagi pandangan dan pengalaman tentang tantangan yang dihadapi kedua kawasan dan untuk mencari cara kembali ke jalur pembangunan nasional, terutama di jalan menuju pencapaian SDGs.



Sesi foto bersama pada Opening Ceremony Sidang Tahunan ke-30 APPF

Setelah acara pembukaan, sidang pleno yang terbagi menjadi 3 (tiga) sesi dimulai pada tanggal 26 sampai dengan 28 Oktober 2022 bertempat di *New Parliament House of Thailand*. Sidang Pleno dilaksanakan secara paraleldengan *Drafting Committee* dan *Working Group* yang membahas rancanganresolusi yang telah diajukan oleh negara-negara anggota APPF. Sidang ditutupdengan *Final Plenary Session* yang mengadopsi resolusi yang telah dibahas dalam *Drafting Committee* dan *Working Group*.

Agenda APPF-30 memiliki fokus pada 3 (tiga) isu, yakni: *Political and Security Matters*, *Economic and Trade Matters* dan *Regional Cooperation*. Delegasi Indonesia telah berperan aktif di dalam persidangan APPF-30 tersebut dengan menyampaikan *Statement*, Intervensi, mengusulkanRancangan Resolusi serta membahas resolusi-resolusi yang sesuai dengan kepentingan Indonesia di dalam sidang tersebut.

III. PARTISIPASI DELEGASI DPR RI

Executive Committee Meeting

Rapat Komite Eksekutif (*Executive Committee/EXCOM*) berlangsung setelah pertemuan *South East Asia Regional Group (SEAG)*. Rapat dimulai pada pukul 11:00 waktu setempat dan dipimpin oleh Thailand selaku tuan rumah sekaligus anggota EXCOM. Rapat membahas sejumlah hal mulai dari persetujuan terhadap agenda APPF-30, serta beberapa hal yang dipandang penting untuk dibahas bersama. Rapat dihadiri oleh Delegasi anggota EXCOM antara lain; Thailand, Jepang, Kanada, Australia, RRT, New Zealand, Filipina serta Indonesia. Beberapa bahasan yang mengemuka dalam rapat EXCOM adalah sebagai berikut:

- Thailand menyampaikan permohonan dari Parlemen Uzbekistan untuk dapat menjadi peninjau (*observer*) di APPF. Permohonan Parlemen

Uzbekistan inmendapatkan persetujuan dari seluruh anggota EXCOM yang hadir. Namun demikian, Jepang menyampaikan pertanyaan mengenai alasan apa yang melatarbelakangi keinginan Uzbekistan tersebut kepada Thailand. Menanggapi pertanyaan tersebut, Thailand tidak menjawab secara spesifik dan hanya menyampaikan bahwa merupakan hak penuh dari tuan rumah untuk dapat menerima Uzbekistan sebagai peninjau di APPF.



Ketua BKSAP Dr. Fadli Zon (F.P-Gerindra/A-86) dan Wakil Ketua BKSAP Putu Supadma Rudana (F-PD/A-563) menyampaikan usulan Delegasi DPR RI di Sidang Komite Eksekutif APPF

- Seluruh agenda APPF-30 yang dipaparkan oleh Thailand mendapatkan persetujuan dari anggota EXCOM yang hadir. Di samping itu, EXCOM juga sepenuhnya menerima keinginan Filipina untuk menjadi tuan rumah pelaksanaan APPF-31 yang akan datang.
- Pada pembahasan lain Delegasi Australia menyampaikan usulannya agar seluruh anggota EXCOM dapat menolak semua Rancangan Resolusi yang diajukan oleh Russia. Hal ini disampaikan atas pertimbangan kebijakan Russia di Ukraina yang mendapat tentangan keras dari dunia internasional. Usulan Australia ini mendapatkan dukungan dari Kanada dan New Zealand. Menyikapi dinamika yang terjadi, Thailand menyampaikan bahwa EXCOM dibentuk untuk mempertimbangkan usulan Rancangan Resolusi yang masukserta menyetujui agenda APPF. EXCOM tidak membahas mengenai substansisehingga usulan Australia tersebut dapat dipertimbangkan untuk dibahas lebih lanjut pada sesi *Working Group*. RRT memberikan tanggapan bahwa selagi Rancangan Resolusi yang diajukan sesuai dengan tema besar APPF maka sebenarnya tidak menjadi masalah dan Rancangan Resolusi bisa dibahas lebih lanjut melalui mekanisme *Working Group*.

- Delegasi Kanada mengusulkan untuk melakukan peninjauan ulang terhadap keanggotaan Russia di APPF. Dasar daripada usulan ini sesuai dengan apa yang tercantum pada *rules and procedures* APPF. Bahwa keanggotaan suatu negara pada dasarnya dapat ditinjau ulang. Usulan Kanada ini mendapatkan dukungan dari Australia dan New Zealand. Terhadap usulan dari Kanda ini, RRT menyatakan bahwa sebaiknya EXCOM mempertimbangkan kembali, khususnya mengingat bahwa usulan tersebut bersifat sensitif. Thailand selakupimpinan EXCOM setuju dengan usulan dari RRT. Terlebih, bahwa sampai dengan saat ini *rules and procedures* APPF tidak mengatur lebih rinci mengenai peninjauan ulang keanggotaan suatu negara, serta belum mengatur lebih jauh indikator apa saja yang akan dijadikan dasar untuk peninjauan kembali keanggotaan suatu negara.
- Delegasi Indonesia sebagai *chair of SEAG* menyampaikan usulan mengenai jangka waktu keanggotaan EXCOM, agar diubah dari yang semula 4 tahun, menjadi 2 tahun sesuai kesepakatan pada pertemuan SEAG. Usulan ini akan dipertimbangkan pada APPF berikutnya.

Rangkaian Sidang Pleno:

1. Pleno Sesi APPF Women Parliamentarians

Pertemuan Anggota Parlemen Wanita APPF dilaksanakan pada hari Rabu, 26 Oktober 2022 mulai pukul 13.45-16.15 (GMT+7) di Bangkok. Pertemuan dipimpin oleh **Pechdau Tohmeena**, Anggota Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat, Kerajaan Thailand. **H.E. Mr. Chuan Leekpai**, Presiden Majelis Nasional Thailand, Ketua Komite Eksekutif dan APPF-30 turut menghadiri pembukaan pertemuan tersebut. Delegasi yang hadir berasal dari Thailand, Australia, Kamboja, Kanada, Indonesia, Jepang, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Filipina, Rusia, Singapura, dan Viet Nam. Rapat juga dihadiri oleh **Martin Chungong**, Sekretaris Jenderal *Inter-Parliamentary Union* (IPU).

Pada pertemuan tersebut, Delegasi dari negara-negara yang hadir menyepakati bahwa mempromosikan pemberdayaan perempuan untuk mengatasi tantangansaat ini dan krisis di masa depan sangat penting untuk pemulihan ekonomi yangberkelanjutan dan pembangunan sosial. Selain itu, peran perempuan dan anak perempuan dalam komunitas mereka adalah dasar dari kesejahteraan sosial ekonomi. Delegasi negara-negara yang hadir juga menyarankan perumusan dan implementasi kebijakan dalam hal pemberdayaan perempuan, termasuk memastikan dukungan keuangan dan kelembagaan seperti menerapkan rencana pemulihan sosial ekonomi COVID-19 yang menyediakan perlindungan sosial, perawatan kesehatan yang dapat diakses dan pengasuhan anak yang terjangkau, menghilangkan kekerasan berbasis gender, mempromosikan kesempatan yang sama di tempat kerja, dan mendorong digitalisasi inklusif.

Dalam menghadapi kemungkinan krisis di masa yang akan datang, Ketua DPR-RI pada sesi Sidang Pleno *Women Parliamentarians* menegaskan pentingnya penguatan perempuan melalui pemerataan pendidikan, literasi digital, akses permodalan, serta kewirausahaan perempuan. Menurutnya, perempuan harus menjadi agen perubahan dalam menghadapi tantangan global yang semakin beragam.

Delegasi yang hadir kemudian menyepakati untuk membahas lebih lanjut dua rancangan resolusi yang ada, ke sesi *Working Group* dan *Drafting Committee*.

2. Pleno Sesi 1: Political and Security Matters

Sesi ini dilaksanakan pada hari Kamis 22 Oktober 2022. Pada sesi ini, Delegasi negara Anggota APPF menyerukan upaya anggota parlemen, sebagai wakil rakyat, untuk meningkatkan kontribusi parlemen dalam manajemen konflik melalui berbagi praktik terbaik, memfasilitasi dialog publik, serta menjaga hak rakyat untuk memastikan masyarakat yang aman, adil dan tangguh.

Di samping itu, Delegasi negara-negara yang hadir juga mendiskusikan mengenai kebutuhan mendesak untuk memastikan perangkat hukum yang memungkinkan dan mendesak pemerintah masing-masing untuk mendukung infrastruktur teknologi yang diperlukan untuk memerangi kejahatan dunia maya dan ancaman dunia maya terhadap data pribadi warga.



Ketua DPR-RI Dr. (H.C.) Puan Maharani (F-PDIP/A-188) bersama dengan Ketua Komisi IV DPR-RI Sudin (F-PDIP/A-151) dan Anggota BKSAP Charles Honoris (F-PDIP/A-162), Vanda Sarundajang (F-PDIP/A-254) pada Pleno Sesi 1 Political and Security Matters

Pada sesi ini, Ketua DPR-RI, **Dr (H.C.) Puan Maharani** menegaskan pentingnya penguatan kerja sama regional dalam menghadapi berbagai tantangan keamanan, terutama dalam kerangka *Human Security* yang dewasa ini semakin mengemuka.

3. Pleno Sesi 2: Economic and Trade Matters

Sesi plenary 2 dalam rangkaian APPF-30 dilaksanakan secara paralel dengan pertemuan semua *Working Group*. Hal ini secara teknis berpengaruh terhadap kondisi sesi *plenary* yang tidak dihadiri secara penuh oleh seluruh delegasi anggota maupun tamu undangan APPF. Sesi Plenary 2 dibagi menjadi dua subtema yaitu: 1) *Promoting Biodiversity and Green Economy for Inclusive Development*; 2) *Strengthening Connectivity and Enhancing Digital Economy in the Asia-Pacific Region*.

Sesi ini dimoderatori oleh **Weerasak Kowsurat**, Anggota Senat Parlemen Thailand. Pada kesempatan itu, selain Indonesia, delegasi yang menyampaikan *statement* antara lain: Mongolia, New Zealand, Kanada, Meksiko, China, Laos, Viet Nam, Chile, Philippines, Russia, dan Thailand.

Terkait tema yang pertama, **Putu Supadma Rudana** (Wakil Ketua BKSAP DPR RI) menyampaikan *statement* atas nama Delegasi Indonesia. Dalam pernyataannya, Putu Supadma menekankan beberapa hal, yaitu: *pertama*, mengenai pentingnya mengubah perilaku ekonomi kita dari ekonomi berbasis eksploitasi menuju ekonomi hijau yang berkelanjutan untuk meminimalisir berbagai dampak perubahan iklim seperti gelombang panas, kebakaran hutan, naiknya permukaan laut, banjir, dan kekeringan berkepanjangan.



Wakil Ketua BKSAP Putu Supadma Rudana (F-PD/A-563) bersama Linda Megawati (F-PD/A-545) menyampaikan Statement Delegasi DPR RI pada Pleno Sesi 2 Economic and Trade Matters

Kedua, mengenai potensi dari transisi menuju ekonomi hijau yang dapat memberikan keuntungan baik dari sisi ekonomi dan juga penyerapan tenaga kerja. Estimasi keuntungan tersebut mencapai 26 triliun USD pada tahun 2030 dan menyerap lebih dari 24 juta lapangan kerja baru pada 2030.

Ketiga, juga disampaikan mengenai pentingnya mengkombinasikan kearifan lokal dalam membantu mempromosikan ekonomi hijau. Contohnya adalah filosofi hidup Tri Hita Karana yang menjadi *local wisdom* di Bali untuk menjaga harmoni antara manusia dengan manusia dan manusia dengan alam.

Keempat, Putu Supadma juga menyampaikan komitmen Indonesia untuk penurunan emisi karbon dan transisi menuju ekonomi hijau. Disampaikan bahwa Indonesia telah menaikkan target penurunan emisi dari 29% menjadi 31,89% dengan kapasitas sendiri dan dari 41% menjadi 43,20% dengan dukungan internasional yang tercantum dalam dokumen *Enhanced NDC*.

Kelima, Putu turut menyampaikan bahwa Indonesia juga menargetkan untuk menyelesaikan uji coba B40 pada Desember 2022 – yaitu berupa campuran 40% biodiesel berbasis minyak sawit dan 60% solar – yang merupakan program *upgrade* dari B30 yang telah diterapkan di dalam negeri RI.

Terakhir, dalam penutup *statement*-nya, Putu Supadma mengajak seluruh delegasi APPF untuk terus membangun kerja sama regional dalam melakukan transisi menuju ekonomi hijau. Menurutnya, tidak ada negara yang dapat mengupayakan keanekaragaman hayati dan transisi ekonomi hijau dengan kekuatan sendiri tanpa bantuan negara lain. Dukungan dan kerja sama antar negara di kawasan Asia-Pasifik tentu sangat krusial.

Pada tema kedua mengenai konektivitas dan ekonomi digital, Delegasi Indonesia yang menyampaikan *statement* adalah **Linda Megawati** dari Fraksi Partai Demokrat. Dalam *statement*-nya, Linda Megawati menyampaikan prospek ekonomi digital yang terus meningkat. Di Asia Pasifik, ekonomi digital diperkirakan akan menghasilkan sekitar 8,6 triliun USD hingga tahun 2025.

Untuk menangkap peluang tersebut, konektivitas regional sangat diperlukan. Hal itu bisa dilakukan dengan harmonisasi regulasi dan sharing informasi, baik itu dalam kerangka *government to government* maupun *people to people*. Dalam konteks itu, peran parlemen sangat diperlukan.

Selanjutnya, Linda Megawati juga menunjukkan capaian-capaian bisnis digital di Indonesia. Indonesia merupakan *hub* bagi berbagai perusahaan berbasis digital yaitu berupa 2 *decacorn* dan 9 *unicorn* start-up yang bergerak di berbagai bidang layanan. Selain itu, Indonesia juga telah berupaya mengintegrasikan pemulihan ekonomi pasca pandemi dengan pengembangan usaha mikro kecil menengah (UMKM). Terakhir, Linda Megawati mengajak seluruh parlemen negara APPF untuk terus melakukan kerjasama konkret agar ekonomi digital di kawasan tumbuh secara merata.

Selain Indonesia, beberapa negara turut menyampaikan *statement*-nya

mengenai isu tersebut, yaitu Mongolia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Kanada, Meksiko, Kamboja, Jepang, Viet Nam, Korea, Chile, Brunei Darussalam, Philippines, Rusia, dan Thailand.

4. Pleno Sesi 3: Regional Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region

Sesi Plenary 3 diselenggarakan pada hari ketiga yaitu Jum'at, 8 Oktober 2022. Pertemuan dipimpin oleh **Virasakdi Futrakul**, Anggota Senat Parlemen Thailand yang juga sebelumnya menjadi *Chair* di pertemuan *Working Group on Regional Cooperation in Asia Pacific Region*.

Terdapat tiga isu yang menjadi topik bahasan, yaitu: 1) *Parliament and the promotion of the use of renewable energy to achieve carbon neutrality/net zero emissions*; 2) *Developing health care services and facilitation equal access to primary health care*, dan 3) *promoting regional tourism and understanding cultural diversity*.

Pada isu pertama, delegasi Indonesia yang menyampaikan *statement* adalah **Dr. Mardani Ali Sera**. Mardani berbicara pada urutan pertama. Pada awal paparannya, ia menyoroti tentang semakin tingginya emisi karbon yang dikeluarkan tiap individu pada dekade terakhir dari hanya 3,8 metric ton per kapita pada 2000 menjadi 5,0 metric ton per kapita pada tahun 2020. Selain itu, ditunjukkan juga bahwa 41,5% emisi global dihasilkan oleh negara kekuatan ekonomi besar seperti China, Amerika Serikat, Uni Eropa, dan India.

Selanjutnya, Dr. Mardani menyampaikan tiga poin kunci yaitu: pertama, APPF harus bisa menjadi kerangka kerja sama regional yang efektif, adil, dan konkret sehingga menghasilkan aksi bersama; kedua, pentingnya mengkombinasikan penggunaan teknologi dengan kearifan lokal dalam menangani dampak perubahan iklim; ketiga, pentingnya parlemen untuk terus mendukung berbagai inisiasi yang datang dari masyarakat untuk aksi perubahan iklim seperti dari kalangan pemuda.

Terakhir, Mardani juga menunjukkan beberapa contoh upaya Indonesia dalam rangka transisi menuju penggunaan energi terbarukan. Paparan delegasi Indonesia mendapatkan apresiasi dari *Chair* selaku anggota parlemen Thailand.

Pada isu kedua tentang kesehatan, **Putu Supadma Rudana** kembali menyampaikan *statement*-nya. Pada kesempatan itu, delegasi dari Brunei Darussalam, Mongolia, New Zealand, Kamboja, Kanada, Malaysia, Viet Nam, Rusia, Mikronesia, dan Thailand juga menyampaikan *statement*-nya masing-masing.

Dalam paparannya, Putu Supadma Rudana menggarisbawahi bahwa akses kesehatan merupakan hak warga negara. Menurutnya, hak untuk menikmati

standar kesehatan baik fisik maupun mental telah disebutkan di dalam beberapainstrumen hak asasi manusia pada *level* internasional, termasuk Kovenan Internasional untuk Hak-Hak Ekonomi, Sosial dan Budaya (ICESCR) yang telah diratifikasi Indonesia.

Lebih lanjut, Putu juga menyampaikan bahwa Indonesia terus berupaya meningkatkan sistem kesehatan melalui peningkatan cakupan kesehatan yang komprehensif dengan Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN). Program inidirancang untuk memberikan perlindungan dan manfaat kesehatan bagi semua warga negara, termasuk mereka yang hidup dalam kemiskinan.



Wakil Ketua BKSAP Putu Supadma Rudana (F-PD/A-563) dan Dr. Mardani Ali Sera (F-PKS/A-422)

Dalam konteks COVID-19, Indonesia juga akhirnya berhasil memproduksi vaksin sendiri – IndoVac dan InaVac dan terus mendorong vaksinasi COVID-19 secara menyeluruh sebagai prioritas utama Indonesia saat ini.

Terakhir, Putu Supadma Rudana juga menegaskan bahwa Indonesia juga akan terus mengadvokasi implementasi *Financial Intermediary Fund* atau Dana Perantara Keuangan (FIF) global – yaitu berupa mekanisme pembiayaan multilateral yang didedikasikan untuk mengatasi kesenjangan pembiayaan untuk Kesiapsiagaan, Pencegahan dan Responsivitas (PPR) pandemi.

Isu terakhir yaitu tentang pariwisata dan budaya, **Dr. Mardani Ali Sera** kembali menyampaikan *statement* atas nama Delegasi Indonesia. Secara garis besar, Dr. Mardani menekankan pentingnya menjadikan

keanekaragaman budaya sebagai modalitas bagi pengembangan pariwisata. Untuk itu, keragaman budaya tingkat regional Asia Pasifik juga harus menjadi modal bagikerja sama pariwisata antar negara.

Dr. Mardani juga mengajak seluruh delegasi APPF untuk mengintegrasikan berbagai program pemulihan ekonomi pasca pandemi dengan pengembangan pariwisata.

Pada kesempatan itu, disampaikan juga bahwa Indonesia saat ini sedang menjalani tiga fase pemulihan pariwisata yaitu tahap *emergency preparedness*, *recovery*, dan *normalization* sebagai upaya untuk membangkitkan kembali pariwisata nasional. Dalam upaya tersebut, Indonesia sangat terbuka untuk melakukan kerja sama dengan negara-negara Asia Pasifik.

Sebelum acara ditutup, Wakil ketua BKSAP, **Achmad Hafisz Tohir** juga menyampaikan sedikit paparannya mengenai harus ada hubungan yang kuat antara komitmen parlemen tentang perubahan iklim dengan agenda pariwisata berkelanjutan seperti yang juga dipromosikan oleh Organisasi PBB untuk Organisasi Pariwisata Dunia (UNWTO).

Rangkaian Sidang Working Group dan Drafting Committee

1. Working Group APPF Women Parliamentarians

Working Group Women Parliamentarians diselenggarakan tanggal 27 Oktober 2022 di Gedung Dewan Nasional Thailand di Bangkok secara paralel dengan working group lainnya. Working Group ini merupakan kelanjutan agenda dari Pertemuan Women Parliamentarians yang dipimpin oleh **Pechdau Tohmeena**, anggota Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Kerajaan Thailand, tanggal 26 Oktober 2022 sebelumnya.

Secara teknis, agenda Working Group Women Parliamentarians ini masih melanjutkan pembahasan terkait dua rancangan resolusi yaitu: (1) *Empowering women to cope with future crises*, dan (2) *Strengthening women's participation in Post-COVID-19 economic recovery*, yang membuka kesempatan bagi perwakilan Delegasi Parlemen APPF yang hadir untuk memberikan intervensi terhadap resolusi yang diusulkan.

Dalam proses diskusi tersebut, Indonesia menyampaikan poin intervensi terhadap kedua usulan draft resolusi yang dibawa oleh Dyah Roro Esti dari Fraksi Partai Golkar dan Linda Megawati dari Fraksi Partai Demokrat. Lebih jauh, Delegasi Indonesia mengisyaratkan dukungan penuh atas pengajuan kedua rancangan dan mengusulkan sebanyak 3 poin masukan bagi masing-masing draft resolusi sebagai bahan pertimbangan bagi seluruh Anggota Parlemen Wanita APPF yang hadir sebagaimana berikut:

Menanggapi resolusi yang bertajuk "*Empowering Women to Cope with*

FutureCrises”, **Dyah Roro Esti** mengemukakan poin pertama masukan Indonesia yang menekankan tentang pentingnya penguatan kerja sama kawasan di bidang investasi infrastruktur, teknologi digital, dan perdagangan untuk mengatasi kesenjangan digital antara laki-laki dan perempuan serta mewujudkan pemulihan ekonomi yang inklusif. Selain itu untuk poin kedua, Dyah Roro Esti menggarisbawahi pentingnya pencegahan, kesiapsiagaan, respons terhadap endemik atau pandemi di masa depan, serta upaya mengatasi kesenjangan dalam konteks ketimpangan gender oleh Parlemen di kawasan. Dan sebagai penutup di poin ketiga, Indonesia mengusulkan bahwa bahasan mengenai kesetaraan gender perlu memperhatikan pula krisis iklim yang padarealitasnya sangat rentan berdampak bagi perempuan.



Dyah Roro Esti Widya Putri (F-PG/A-322) menyampaikan Statement Delegasi DPR RI pada Working Group APPF Women Parliamentarians

Berkenaan dengan resolusi kedua yang berjudul “*Strengthening women’s participation in Post-COVID-19 economic recovery*”, Delegasi Indonesia yang diwakili **Linda Megawati** menyampaikan tiga perspektif tambahan meliputi: Mengusung pendekatan berbasis HAM yang mengandung prinsip partisipasi, seperti kesetaraan dan nondiskriminasi untuk dimanifestasikan dalam resolusi ini; Mendorong urgensi Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah (UMKM) yang lebih terbuka terhadap kepemimpinan perempuan sebagai roda fundamental perekonomian suatu negara melalui peran aktif parlemen; Terakhir, mengajak seluruh Anggota Parlemen Wanita untuk tidak hanya meningkatkan kesadaran tentang kesetaraan gender namun juga kesadaran terhadap isu iklim atas dasar keyakinan bahwa kerusakan iklim adalah elemen besar yang memperparah problematika ketidaksetaraan gender.

Secara holistik, Delegasi Parlemen APPF dalam pertemuan tersebut bersama-sama menyadari esensi dari kedua usulan resolusi, sejalan dengan dibutuhkannya sebuah instrumen kebijakan berbasis gender-responsive yang dapat mendesak Parlemen Kawasan segera mengurangi,

mempersiapkan, dan mencegah tantangan eskalasi ketimpangan dan kekerasan berbasis gender sebagai implikasi Pandemi COVID-19 yang terjadi di seluruh dunia.

Delegasi Parlemen APPF yang hadir juga menyadari bahwa perjuangan mewujudkan kesetaraan gender sejatinya belum usai, karena itu representasi dan partisipasi parlemen wanita perlu terus digalakkan untuk mendorong gerakan ini di tingkat legislatif.

Atas pengukuhan komitmen bersama untuk membentuk jaringan regional parlemen perempuan demi memperkuat kerja sama di kawasan dalam rangka mengatasi ketidaksetaraan gender, delegasi yang hadir dalam pertemuan Working Group ini pada akhirnya berhasil menyepakati kedua resolusi yang diajukan. Baik resolusi “*Empowering women to cope with future crises*” maupun “*Strengthening women’s participation in Post-COVID-19 economic recovery*” selanjutnya diserahkan kepada drafting committee untuk diproses lebih lanjut dan bentuk resolusi finalnya telah diadopsi sebagai resolusi dari penyelenggaraan APPF-30.

2. Working Group Political and Security Matters

Working Group Political and Security Matters membahas mengenai masalah- masalah politik dan keamanan di Kawasan Asia-Pasifik, khususnya yang terkait dengan tiga Rancangan Resolusi yang berjudul:

- 1) *Promoting Parliamentary Diplomacy for Regional Security*;
- 2) *Strengthening Cyber Security in The Asia-Pacific Region*; serta
- 3) *Parliaments and The Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Recovery to Promote Democracy, Peace, And Security*.

Rancangan Resolusi ketiga merupakan usulan Delegasi Indonesia yang berhasil diadopsi menjadi Resolusi dengan dukungan penuh dari seluruh Delegasi yang hadir pada *Working Group*. Pada *Working Group* ini, Delegasi Indonesia diwakili oleh Ketua BKSAP DPR-RI **Dr. Fadli Zon**. Delegasi Thailand selaku tuan rumah memimpin jalannya rapat. Beberapa hal yang mengemuka pada *Working Group* ini antara lain:

Delegasi Parlemen anggota APPF yang hadir menyepakati pentingnya kolaborasi bilateral dan multilateral serta diplomasi parlemen yang harus ditekankan dan dilaksanakan untuk mempromosikan institusi yang lebih kuat, menyelesaikan konflik regional dan mengatasi tantangan kontemporer, sehingga dengan demikian, meletakkan dasar bagi perdamaian dan stabilitas regional.

Delegasi Parlemen anggota APPF yang hadir menyadari bahwa ada kebutuhan untuk memperkuat kerja sama dalam rangka menemukan solusi terhadap isu-isu mendesak yang saat ini tengah dihadapi oleh negara-negara di kawasan, terutama seputar isu perlucutan senjata nuklir, kerawanan pangan dan energi, ancaman keamanan dari kejahatan

transnasional dan perubahan iklim. Di samping itu, disadari pula perlunya untuk bersama-sama mendasarkan kebijakan sebagai respon terhadap tantangan-tantangan tersebut pada hukum dan norma internasional yang berlaku, serta kepentingan dan kesejahteraan rakyat di kawasan.



Ketua BKSAP Dr. Fadli Zon (F.P-Gerindra/A-86) dalam Working Group of Political and Security Matters

Terlepas dari adanya kesadaran dan kesepakatan bersama terkait perlunya kerjasama dalam rangka merespon dinamika internasional dan regional serta menghadapi berbagai tantangan yang mengemuka saat ini, Delegasi yang hadir tidak berhasil mencapai kesepakatan terkait dengan Rancangan Resolusi yang berjudul *Promoting Parliamentary Diplomacy for Regional Security*. Adanya perbedaan pandangan yang tajam khususnya antara Delegasi Rusia, Tiongkok, Kanada, Australia, Jepang, Micronesia dan New Zealand mengenai definisi dari konsep *human security* menjadi penyebab utama sulitnya tercapai konsensus. Di samping itu, nuansa sentimen penolakan yang kuat terhadap Rusia melatarbelakangi perbedaan pandangan diantara Delegasi-Delegasi tersebut.

Sampai dengan akhir sesi *Working Group* hingga selesainya *Drafting Committee*, perbedaan tersebut masih menjadi kendala utama bagi disetujuinya Rancangan Resolusi *Promoting Parliamentary Diplomacy for Regional Security*. Dengan demikian, Rancangan Resolusi tersebut ditunda pembahasannya sampai dengan pelaksanaan APPF-31 yang akan datang.

3. Working Group Economic and Trade Matters

Working Group Meeting on Economic and Trade Matters merupakan salah satu rangkaian pada Forum Parlemen Asia Pasifik/*Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum* (APPF) yang diselenggarakan mulai pada tanggal 26 Oktober 2022 di Gedung Dewan Nasional Thailand di Bangkok. Pada kesempatan ini, pertemuan dipimpin oleh **Pisit Leeahtam**, Anggota Dewan

Nasional Thailand. Pertemuandihadiri oleh delegasi dari Thailand, China, Korea, Kanada, Rusia, Mikronesia, Indonesia, Jepang, Chile, dan Papua New Guinea.

Substansi utama pertemuan tersebut adalah pembahasan dua draft resolusi yang telah diusulkan sebelumnya. Kedua draft resolusi tersebut berjudul: 1) *Draft Resolution on Promoting Biodiversity and Green Economy for InclusiveDevelopment* yang diusulkan oleh Indonesia dan didukung oleh Thailand dan Chile; dan 2) *Draft Resolution on Strengthening Connectivity and EnchancingDigital Economy in the Asia-Pacific Region* yang didukung oleh Meksiko, Rusia,dan Thailand.

Draft Resolusi tentang ekonomi hijau pertama dibahas dengan ritme yang sangat cepat karena hanya sedikit keberatan terhadap *wording* yang sudah ada.

Beberapa input yang menjadi pembahasan antara lain penambahan rujukan berupa komitmen parlemen global untuk aksi perubahan iklim di Paragraf 2. Inimerupakan usulan Indonesia untuk memasukan rujukan tersebut yaitu Nusa Dua *Declaration* berjudul ‘*Getting to Zero: Mobilizing Parliaments to Act on Climate Change*’ yang diadopsi pada Sidang Majelis Umum *Inter-ParliamentaryUnion* (IPU) ke 144 di Nusa Dua, Bali.



Wakil Ketua BKSAP Putu Supadma Rudana (F-PD/A-563) dalam Working Group of Economic and Trade Matters

Selanjutnya, pada resolusi tersebut juga dibahas mengenai resolusi pada APPF ke-28 di Australia yang menyangkut komitmen parlemen untuk mendorong ekonomi biru. Hal ini sejalan dengan kondisi geografis negara-

negara Asia Pasifik yang memiliki luas laut dan diperlukan upaya-upaya koaborasi untuk melestarikan dan menjaga ekosistem laut termasuk mengatasi polusi laut dari sampah-sampah terutama plastik. Isu ini kemudian diakomodir ke dalam sebuah *Preamble Paragraph*.

Pada diskusi tersebut, para peserta juga sepakat untuk mengakomodir masuknya satu paragraf usulan Indonesia mengenai pentingnya mendorong mekanisme pembiayaan inovatif untuk ekonomi hijau dalam konteks pembangunan berkelanjutan dan adaptasi perubahan yang juga terintegrasi dengan upaya untuk mendorong penguatan UMKM.

Terakhir, yang menjadi poin perdebatan dalam pembahasan draft resolusi ini adalah mengenai sistem *monitoring* dalam upaya melacak kemajuan negara- negara Asia Pasifik dalam mencapai target penurunan emisi seperti yang tertuang dalam dokumen NDC (*Nationally Determined Contribution*) masing-masing. Pada akhirnya, forum menyepakati diksi '*self-monitoring*' untuk menghindari adanya penafsiran ganda mengenai sistem *monitoring* secara regional.

Selanjutnya pembahasan dilanjutkan terhadap Draft Resolusi kedua mengenai '*Strengthening Connectivity and Enhancing Digital Economy in the Asia- Pacific Region*'. Draftres ini disponsori oleh Meksiko, Rusia, dan Thailand. Secara garis besar, substansi Drafres ini sejalan dengan upaya-upaya yang tengah diupayakan di Indonesia.

Beberapa isu yang menjadi bahasan dalam forum tersebut. Pertama, Paragraf 1 mengenai rujukan penguatan digitalisasi yaitu UN's *Road Map*. Delegasi dari China mengusulkan agar rujukan ini diperjelas sehingga dokumen mana harus jelas. Setelah diskusi beberapa saat, forum akhirnya sepakat untuk membuat diksi yang lebih spesifik yaitu '*the UN Secretary General's Roadmap for Digital Cooperation*'. *Chair* terus melanjutkan persidangan dari paragraf ke paragraf berikutnya.

Selanjutnya, pembahasan yang cukup panjang terjadi ketika forum mulai membahas *Operative Paragraph Paragraph 1* menyangkut seruan agar parlemen anggota APPF terus menyuarkan upaya penghapusan halangan terhadap perdagangan. *Paragraf* usulan Rusia dan Thailand tersebut berbunyi:

"Call on APPF Member Parliaments to pass laws in response to the changing global economy, set up new guidelines to facilitate new investments, eliminate unnecessary barriers to trade that impede economic development, increase mutual trade, and enable all parties to move towards sustainable and resilient economic growth based on the principles of equality, and respect for mutual interests". Perdebatan muncul karena adanya multi-tafsir terhadap *wording* '*unnecessary barriers*'.

Delegasi Rusia mengusulkan agar kata '*unnecessary barrier*' diganti dengan kata '*politically-motivated restriction*'. Para delegasi dari negara lain terutama negara-negara Barat menentang usulan tersebut karena dinilai sangat bias dan menganggap diksi '*politically-motivated*' merujuk pada sanksi barat terhadap Russia. Diksi ini memancing perdebatan cukup sengit di antara dua blok yaitu negara-negara Barat dan Rusia yang mulai mengaitkan dengan isu perangRusia-Ukraina.

Untuk menghindari *deadlock*, Delegasi Rusia kemudian mengusulkan pengantian kata '*politically-motivated restriction*' dengan '*intergovernmental restrictions*'. Namun demikian, diksi itu juga dianggap sangat tendensius sehingga belum mampu meyakinkan kedua belah pihak. *Chair* persidangan yaitu **Pisit Leeahtam** menunda persidangan untuk dilakukan keesokan harinya.

Pada tanggal 27 Oktober 2022, forum kembali dilanjutkan dengan agenda tunggal yaitu membahas *Operative Paragraph 1* khususnya mengenai diksi '*inter-governmental restrictions*' yang belum mencapai konsensus. Pada akhirnya, forum berhasil menyepakati rumusan paragraf tersebut kembali ke konsep awal yaitu '*unnecessary barrier*' kemudian ditambahkan kriteria yaitu '*which may offend international laws and WTO*'.

Rumusan *Paragraph 1* yang disepakati berbunyi:

“Call on APPF Member Parliaments to pass laws in response to the changing global economy, set up new guidelines to facilitate new investments, eliminate any unnecessary barriers to trade which may offend international laws and WTO rules that impede economic development, increase mutual trade, and enable all parties to move towards sustainable and resilient economic growth based on the principles of equality, and respect for mutual interests.”

4. Working Group Regional Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region

Working Group Meeting on Regional Cooperation in Asia Pacific diselenggarakan secara paralel dengan *Working Group* yang lain dimulai pada 26 Oktober 2022 di Kompleks Parlemen Dewan Nasional Thailand di Bangkok. Pertemuan dipimpin oleh **Virasakdi Futrakul**, Anggota Senat Parlemen Thailand.

Agenda pembahasan pada pertemuan ini adalah tiga draf resolusi yaitu: 1) *Draft Resolution on Parliaments and the Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy and Enhancing Biodiversity to Achieve Carbon Neutrality / Net Zero Emissions* yang disponsori oleh Kanada, Jepang, Meksiko, dan Thailand; 2) *Draft resolution on Developing Health Care Services and Facilitating Equal Access to Primary Health Care*; dan 3) *Draft Resolution on Promoting Regional Tourism and Understanding of Cultural Diversity* yang disponsori oleh Federasi Rusia dan Thailand.

Dalam pembahasan di seluruh draf resolusi, sangat terasa ketegangan antara Rusia dengan negara-negara dengan pandangan “barat” yang diwakili oleh Kanada, Australia, Selandia Baru dan Jepang. Hampir di setiap pembahasan, materi yang ada selalu dikaitkan dengan perang Rusia – Ukraina.

Dalam upaya untuk mempercepat *renewable energy*, pembahasan dikaitkan dengan agresi militer Rusia di Ukraina yang dianggap barat telah menghancurkan ketahanan energi global dan menghambat upaya dunia untuk beralih ke energi bersih akibat adanya krisis energi yang melanda Eropa. Namundemikian, resolusi tersebut akhirnya bisa diadopsi di dalam persidangan.



Anggota BKSAP Linda Megawati (F-PD/A-545) dalam Working Group of Regional Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region

Pada Drafres kedua tentang kesehatan, forum pertemuan dapat dilaksanakan dengan lancar meskipun pihak Barat dan Rusia selalu mengaitkan dengan isu perang. Dalam pembahasan Drafres **kedua**, pertemuan dihadiri oleh Thailand selaku *Chair*, Jepang, Kanada, Rusia, Federasi Mikronesia, Australia dan Indonesia. Pada dasarnya seluruh peserta bersepakat dengan elemen-elemen yang terdapat dalam ranres.

Dalam pertemuan ini, fokus utama dalam ranres kedua adalah bagaimana mendorong terpenuhinya pelayanan kesehatan menyeluruh (*Universal Health Care Coverage*) bagi seluruh masyarakat secara memadai dan terjangkau. Guna mencapai hal tersebut, Anggota Parlemen APPF mendorong masing-masing Pemerintah untuk memastikan terpenuhinya pelayanan Kesehatan bagi seluruh lapisan masyarakatnya.

Berbeda dengan Drafres kedua, pembahasan isu *tourism* di Draft Resolusi ke-3 mengalami perdebatan cukup panjang. Dalam kesempatan itu, pihak Barat yang dimotori Jepang dan Kanada membuka pertemuan dengan mengancam serangan Rusia yang telah menghancurkan sejumlah UNESCO

World Heritage Building di Ukraina, sehingga menurut perwakilan Parlemen kedua negara tersebut Rusia tidak layak (*unworthy*) berada dalam pembahasan topik pariwisata.

Di samping perdebatan di atas, isu yang juga mencuat pada pembahasan Draftres ketiga adalah mengenai keberadaan '*indigenous community*'. Istilah itu merujuk pada komunitas lokal dan disponsori oleh negara-negara yang memiliki *indigenous community* seperti Kanada, Australia, dan New Zealand. Thailand sebagai *host country* dan Indonesia sendiri tidak mempunyai kepentingan untuk mendukung isu tersebut. Namun demikian, akhirnya istilah tersebut tetap dimasukkan di dalam resolusi mengenai *cultural diversity* dan *tourism* baik di dalam *Preamble Paragraph* dan *Operative Paragraph*.

Demikian halnya dengan yang terjadi di *Working Group* lain, pembahasan Draftres pada *WG Regional Cooperation* sempat ditunda dan dilanjutkan keesokan harinya yaitu pada 28 Oktober 2022. Di sesi-sesi terakhir, pembahasan di *Working Group* ini kemudian mengalami *deadlock* akibat adanya usulan *paragraph* baru dari Kanada mengenai kecaman terhadap aksi Rusia di Ukraina.

Usulan baru tersebut berbunyi sebagai berikut:

“Encourage APPF members Parliaments to condemn any member in the event that their invasion and/or attack on another country causes injury, suffering or death of civilians, destroys or damages health care facilities and/or disrupts access to the delivery of health care (CAN, AUS, FSM)”

Menanggapi hal tersebut, delegasi Rusia tentunya menyampaikan penolakannya dikarenakan paragraf tersebut bersifat politis dan belum diterima oleh negara anggota lain sebelum pertemuan. Menanggapi pertentangan pandangan antara Rusia dengan Kanada, Australia dan Federasi Mikronesia, Chair menyampaikan bahwa Draftres yang dibahas dalam *Working Group* ini nantinya harus memperoleh persetujuan secara konsensus dalam *Drafting Committee*.

Lain-lain

1. Pertemuan Bilateral Dengan Parlemen Jepang

Delegasi Indonesia mengadakan pertemuan bilateral dengan Delegasi Jepang disela-sela rangkaian pertemuan APPF-30. Hadir mewakili Delegasi Indonesia adalah Ketua BKSAP DPR-RI **Dr. Fadli Zon** dari Fraksi Gerindra serta Wakil Ketua BKSAP DPR-RI dari Fraksi Partai Demokrat yaitu **Putu Supadma Rudana**. Sementara itu Delegasi Jepang diwakilkan antara lain oleh **Yasutaka Nakasone**, **Rui Matsukawa**, serta **Kazuhiro Haraguchi**. Beberapa hal penting yang menjadi pembicaraan

pada pertemuan bilateral tersebut adalah sebagai berikut:

- Delegasi Jepang menyampaikan bahwa Indonesia merupakan negara ASEAN yang sangat penting dan strategis bagi Jepang. Terutama dengan posisi Indonesia saat ini yang memegang presidensi G20. Delegasi Jepang juga menyampaikan permohonan maaf karena tidak bisa menghadiri Pertemuan Parlemen negara-negara G20 atau yang disebut juga dengan P20, yang baru-baru ini dilaksanakan di Indonesia pada tanggal 5-7 Oktober 2022.
- Delegasi Jepang menyampaikan bahwa sebagai negara ASEAN yang penting, hubungan bilateral dengan Indonesia menjadi salah satu prioritas. Diharapkan hubungan bilateral dapat terus berkembang tidak hanya mencakup ekonomi, tetapi juga pertahanan dan keamanan. Delegasi Jepang juga menyampaikan bahwa masih banyak potensi kerja sama di antara kedua negara yang sangat berpeluang untuk dikembangkan, antarlain di bidang transisi energi, penanganan bencana, pengembangan keretalistrik cepat (sinkansen) di Indonesia serta di bidang Industri pertahanan.



Ketua BKSAP Dr. Fadli Zon (F.P-Gerindra/A-86) dan Wakil Ketua BKSAP Putu Supadma Rudana (F-PD/A-563) berdiskusi dengan Delegasi Jepang

- Khusus mengenai industri pertahanan, Delegasi Jepang menyampaikan bahwa saat ini Jepang siap untuk mengeksport kapal perang jenis *fregat* untuk kebutuhan pertahanan Indonesia. Untuk mendukung ekspor kapal perang jenis *fregat* tersebut, Jepang juga bersedia untuk melakukan transfer teknologi. Bagi Jepang, Indonesia merupakan negara yang sama-sama memandang penting isu keamanan maritim, khususnya terkait dengan isu *freedom of navigation dan protection of the sea*. Delegasi Jepang memahami bahwa sebagai negara kepulauan, Indonesia sering mengalami pelanggaran wilayah laut. Kedua negara juga dipandang memiliki perhatian yang sama terkait isu Laut Tiongkok Selatan.
- Delegasi Jepang juga menyampaikan bahwa saat ini Jepang baru saja merampungkan Undang-undang yang mengatur mengenai keamanan teknologi dan industri khusus hasil pengembangan negara tersebut.

Kedepan, inovasi-inovasi hasil pengembangan teknologi dan industri khusus di Jepang dapat lebih dikelola dengan baik oleh pemerintah Jepang dengan dukungan Parlemen Jepang, tidak hanya untuk kepentingan rakyat Jepang tetapi juga untuk kepentingan kemanusiaan.

- Delegasi Indonesia menyampaikan bahwa Jepang selama ini telah menjadi mitra penting Indonesia. Namun demikian, kerja sama ekonomi antara Indonesia dengan Jepang saat ini tidak sepesat di masa lalu dikarenakan munculnya pesaing alamiah Jepang seperti Korea Selatan dan Tiongkok. Delegasi Indonesia juga menyampaikan agar Jepang semakin meningkatkan hubungan bilateral dengan Indonesia di berbagai bidang yang dianggap potensial dan bermanfaat bagi kedua negara. Terutama mengingat bahwa tahun 2023 yang akan datang merupakan peringatan hubungan bilateral antara Indonesia – Jepang. Delegasi Indonesia menyambut dengan baik tawaran kerja sama dari Jepang dalam bidang transisi energi, penanganan bencana, pengembangankereta listrik cepat (sinkansen) di Indonesia serta di bidang Industri pertahanan. Khusus terkait dengan tawaran Jepang mengenai ekspor kapalperang jenis fregat, Delegasi Indonesia menyampaikan akan coba dikomunikasikan dengan komisi terkait di DPR-RI. Pertemuan bilateral antara kedua Delegasi ditutup dengan ramah tamah dan sesi foto bersama serta saling tukar cinderamata antara kedua delegasi.

2. APPF Southeast Asia Regional Group Meeting (SEAG)

Southeast Asia Regional Group atau yang disingkat dengan SEAG merupakan *Sub-Regional Grouping* yang terdapat dalam APPF dan beranggotakan negara-negara ASEAN. Mengawali rangkaian sidang APPF, SEAG melaksanakan pertemuan pada tanggal 26 Oktober 2022 pukul 09.00 waktu setempat. Pertemuan dihadiri oleh Delegasi dari Indonesia, Laos, Thailand, Singapura, Vietnam serta Filipina. Menyusul Pertemuan APPF ke-29 di Canberra dua tahun lalu, Indonesia didaulat menjadi Ketua (*chair*) pada pertemuan SEAG di APPF-30 Bangkok tahun ini. Mewakili Delegasi DPR-RI sebagai *chair* yang memimpin jalannya pertemuan adalah **Putu Supadma Rudana** Wakil Ketua BKSAP dari Fraksi Partai Demokrat. Jalannya pertemuan adalah sebagai berikut:

- Mengawali pertemuan, Putu Supadma Rudana mengucapkan selamat kepada Brunei Darussalam atas keanggotaan penuh pada APPF mulai tahun ini. Dengan demikian, semua negara anggota ASEAN telah menjadi anggota penuh APPF, terkecuali Myanmar. Disamping itu, Putu Supadma Rudana juga menyampaikan apresiasi dan terima kasih kepada Parlemen Thailand atas sambutan dan keramah-tamahannya yang luar biasa sebagai tuan rumah pada pertemuan APPF-30 ini.

Delegasi negara-negara ASEAN lainnya juga menyampaikan apresiasi dan terima kasihnya secara bergiliran pada Parlemen Thailand atas peran sebagai tuan rumah.



Wakil Ketua BKSAP Putu Supadma Rudana (F-PD/A-563) memimpin pertemuan Southeast Asia Sub-Regional Group Meeting bersama dengan Delegasi dari negara-negara Asia Tenggara, turut dihadiri oleh Ketua BKSAP Dr. Fadli Zon (F.P-Gerindra/A-86)

- Kemudian Putu Supadma Rudana menyampaikan beberapa hal yang akan menjadi agenda pembahasan pada pertemuan SEAG kali ini antara lain; Indonesia akan segera mengakhiri masa jabatannya sebagai *chair* of SEAG pada April 2023. Terkait dengan hal ini, Indonesia sudah menerima surat dari Parlemen Thailand yang menyatakan bahwa Thailand secara sukarelasiaip untuk menggantikan posisi Indonesia sebagai *chair*, terhitung sejak berakhirnya masa keketuaan Indonesia. Delegasi Indonesia juga menyampaikan dukungan penuh pada Thailand untuk menjadi *chair* berikutnya. Seluruh delegasi negara-negara ASEAN yang hadir juga menyatakan dukungannya. Oleh karena itu, pertemuan kemudian mengukuhkan Thailand sebagai *chair* SEAG berikutnya, sekaligus sebagai *ex-officio* anggota Komite Eksekutif APPF mewakili SEAG.
- Pertemuan juga membahas mengenai usulan perubahan mekanisme penentuan *chair* SEAG yang diusulkan oleh Indonesia. Dimana semula ditentukan berdasarkan urutan alfabetis, menjadi berdasarkan kesanggupan melalui diskusi pada tiap pertemuan SEAG. Usulan ini mendapatkan dukungan penuh dari seluruh delegasi yang hadir, mengingat bahwa selama ini penentuan posisi *chair* secara alfabetis dipandang tidak lagi relevan. Pertemuan juga membahas mengenai masa keanggotaan pada Komite Eksekutif yang dipandang terlalu lama yaitu 4 tahun. Oleh karena itu, Indonesia mengusulkan bahwa sebaiknya masa keanggotaan pada Komite Eksekutif dirubah menjadi 2 atau 3 tahun saja. Dengan demikian, semua negara bisa merasakan menjadi anggota Komite Eksekutif secara bergiliran dengan waktu yang tidak terlalu lama.

- Menanggapi usulan Indonesia, mayoritas Delagasi negara ASEAN yang hadir menyetujui untuk merubah mekanisme penentuan chair of SEAG dari alfabetis berurutan, menjadi berdasarkan hasil diskusi pada saat pertemuan. Mendukung penuh Thailand sebagai *chair* berikutnya. Demikian halnya mengenai usulan untuk memperpendek masa keanggotaan pada Komite Eksekutif, mendapatkan dukungan mayoritas yang hadir. Dengan demikian hasil pertemuan SEAG pada APPF-30 ini akan diusulkan lebih lanjut ke Komite Eksekutif, khususnya yang terkait dengan masa keanggotaan.

IV. HASIL-HASIL YANG DICAPAI

Rangkaian Pertemuan Tahunan ke-30 APPF menghasilkan Resolusi sebagai berikut:

1. *Session 1: Political and Security Matters*

a. *Resolution on Parliaments and the POST-COVID-19 sustainablerecovery to promote democracy, peace, and security*

Resolusi ini merupakan gagasan Indonesia yang mendapatkan dukungan dari Chile dan Meksiko. Resolusi ini menekankan pada pentingnya penguatan demokrasi sebagai bagian dari agenda pemulihan paska pandemi COVID-19. Di samping itu, Resolusi ini juga menegaskan bahwa wewenang pemerintah yang luas dalam hal penanganan pandemi haruslah diimbangi dengan pengawasan dari Parlemen dalam rangka menciptakan *check and balance* dalam pemerintahan.

b. *Resolution on Strengthening cyber security in the Asia-Pacific Region*

Resolusi ini menekankan pada pentingnya peningkatan kerja sama antara negara-negara di Kawasan Asia-Pasifik dalam menanggulangi ancaman keamanan non-tradisional, khususnya di bidang keamanan siber.

c. *Resolution on the Korean Peninsula*

Resolusi ini merupakan tambahan pada sesi *working group political and security matters*. Resolusi usulan Jepang dan Korea Selatan ini merupakan respon atas situasi terkini yang berkembang di Semenanjung Korea, khususnya terkait dengan aktifitas Korea Utara yang dipandang mengancam perdamaian.

2. Session 2: Economic and Trade Matters

a. Promoting biodiversity and green economy for inclusive development

Resolusi ini merupakan usulan Indonesia yang berhasil diadopsi pada working group *Economic and Trade Matters*. Resolusi menekankan pentingnya pengembangan ekonomi hijau sebagai bagian dari upaya pemulihan ekonomi paska pandemi. Di samping itu resolusi juga mengemukakan kerentanan kawasan Asia-Pasifik terhadap perubahan iklim dengan hilangnya keanekaragaman hayati laut, punahnya spesies terestrial, masalah besar yang ditimbulkan oleh mikro-plastik di Samudra Pasifik, dan mencairnya lapisan es, serta keberlangsungan lingkungan hidup.

Terhadap situasi demikian, resolusi menganjurkan agar negara-negara Asia Pasifik segera merumuskan kebijakan, program, dan perangkat kebijakan serta instrumen pengukuran kinerja dengan mengarusutamakan ekonomi hijau dalam konteks pembangunan berkelanjutan dan paradigma pengentasan kemiskinan termasuk mempercepat target net-zero emisi yang direkomendasikan COP26 melalui *Glasgow Climate Pact*, konservasi hutan, kredit karbon dan lain-lain sejalan dengan upaya berkelanjutan dalam percepatan ekonomi hijau dalam rangka pembangunan berkelanjutan dan pengentasan kemiskinan.

b. Strengthening connectivity and enhancing digital economy in the Asia-Pacific region.

Resolusi menekankan pentingnya integrasi ekonomi digital dan memberikan dukungan yang lebih besar untuk pemulihan ekonomi berkelanjutan dari COVID-19. Di samping itu ditekankan juga pentingnya untuk mengintegrasikan konsep keberlanjutan ke dalam rencana pembangunan nasional dan strategi implementasi mereka di tingkat nasional dan lokal untuk mencapai Agenda 2030 untuk Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dalam jangka waktu yang ditentukan.

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

a. Parliaments and the promotion of the use of renewable energy to achieve carbon neutrality/net zero emissions

Resolusi mendorong Parlemen Anggota APPF untuk secara aktif dan konkrit mendukung UNFCCC, *Paris Agreement* dan instrumen lain terkait seperti *Green Climate Fund*, *Adaptation Committee and Technology Executive Committee*, untuk mengurangi emisi gas rumah

kaca, termasuk dengan melakukan pengurangan yang signifikan pada tahun 2030 dan mengambil langkah-langkah dalam jangka pendek yang memungkinkan tercapainya emisi nol; dan mengesahkan *Glasgow Climate Pact* yang mengakui bahwa dampak perubahan iklim akan jauh lebih rendah pada kenaikan suhu hanya 1,5°C dibandingkan dengan kenaikan 2°C, dan memutuskan untuk mengejar upaya untuk membatasi kenaikan suhu hingga 1,5 °C.

Di samping itu, resolusi juga menekankan kebutuhan mendesak bagi negara-negara maju secara kolektif untuk menyediakan US\$100 miliar per tahun dalam pendanaan iklim untuk mendukung kebutuhan negara-negara berkembang dalam mitigasi dan adaptasi perubahan iklim.

b. Developing health care services and facilitating equal access to primary health care

Resolusi ini menyerukan kepada Parlemen anggota APPF untuk memberikan dukungan legislatif untuk pengesahan undang-undang yang terkait dengan kesehatan masyarakat untuk meningkatkan penyediaan dan akses ke layanan kesehatan esensial yang berkualitas.

Di samping itu juga menghimbau agar negara-negara Asia Pasifik memperbarui undang-undang lokal dan nasional yang mendorong pemerataan akses ke layanan kesehatan, mengurangi ketidaksetaraan dan hambatan terhadap layanan kesehatan, terutama di antara kelompok rentan, dan mendesak tindakan untuk mengembangkan atau memperkuat kebijakan yang bertujuan menghilangkan ketidakadilan kesehatan untuk memastikan akses yang adil ke layanan kesehatan yang berkualitas tinggi, aman, pelayanan kesehatan yang menyeluruh, terpadu, mudah diakses, tersedia dan terjangkau, termasuk pelayanan kesehatan jiwa.

c. Promoting regional tourism and understanding of cultural diversity

Resolusi ini menggarisbawahi pentingnya pemulihan sektor pariwisata yang sangat terdampak oleh pandemi COVID-19. Di samping itu, turut pula mempromosikan pariwisata regional, termasuk ekowisata, sebagai alat untuk mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi yang inklusif dan berkelanjutan, pembangunan sosial, keanekaragaman hayati, konservasi, dan inklusi keuangan. Resolusi juga merekomendasikan Parlemen Anggota APPF untuk mempromosikan kreativitas, teknologi, dan inovasi lokal untuk mengubah warisan lokal menjadi ekonomi berbasis nilai dan didorong oleh inovasi dengan merayakan dan melestarikan keanekaragaman hayati yang unik di setiap tempat untuk menciptakan lingkaran dan ekonomi hijau berdasarkan tiga prinsip utama: 1) mengurangi dan menghilangkan limbah dan polusi, 2) menjaga produk dan material tetap digunakan, dan 3) meregenerasi sistem alami.

Sebanyak sebelas resolusi diadopsi, tiga resolusi ditunda ke pertemuan berikutnya, dan dua resolusi ditarik oleh sponsor resolusi. Selain itu, *Joint Communique* berhasil diadopsi pada Pertemuan Tahunan ke-30 APPF ini. Republik Filipina dinyatakan sebagai Negara tuan rumah untuk Pertemuan Tahunan ke-31 APPF.

Sebelas Resolusi yang berhasil diadopsi oleh Sidang Tahunan ke-30 APPF yaitu :

1. Resolution on Enhancing the Effectiveness of Gender-Responsive Budgeting (Sponsored by Malaysia Co-sponsored by Australia, Cambodia, Canada and Thailand)
2. Resolution on Strengthening Cyber Security in The Asia-Pacific Region (Sponsored by Thailand Co-sponsored by Australia, Cambodia, Canada and Malaysia)
3. Resolution on Promoting Biodiversity and Green Economy for Inclusive Development (Sponsored by Chile, Indonesia and Thailand)
4. Resolution on Promoting Regional Tourism and Understanding of Cultural Diversity (Sponsored by Russian Federation and Thailand)
5. Resolution on Strengthening Connectivity and Enhancing Digital Economy in the Asia-Pacific Region (Sponsored by Mexico, Russian Federation, and Thailand)
6. Resolution on Parliaments and Sustainable Post-Covid-19 Recovery to Promote Democracy, Peace, and Security (Sponsored by Chile, Indonesia and Mexico)
7. Resolution on Parliaments and the Promotion of Biodiversity and the Use of Renewable Energy, as Well as Clean Energy Technologies in Particular Low-Emission Technologies to Achieve Carbon Neutrality / Net Zero Emissions (Sponsored by Canada, Japan, Mexico and Thailand)
8. Resolution on Empowering Women to Cope with Future Crises (Sponsored by Thailand and Russian Federation)
9. Resolution on Strengthening Women's Participation in Post-Covid-19 Economic Recovery (Sponsored by Thailand, Canada and Mexico Co-sponsored by Japan)
10. Resolution on Developing Health Services and Facilitating Equitable Access to Primary Health Care (Sponsored by Canada and Thailand)
11. Resolution on the Korean Peninsula (Sponsored by Korea and Japan)



Penandatanganan Joint Communique oleh Delegasi DPR RI

V. KESIMPULANDAN REKOMENDASI

Kesimpulan

1. Keseluruhan rangkaian Sesi Pleno dan *Working Groups* Sidang ke-30 APPF berjalan lancar. Indonesia sangat berperan dalam tiap sesi *working group* dimana Anggota Delegasi cukup aktif terlibat dalam diskusi untuk membahas masing-masing agenda yaitu *Political and Security, Economy, and Trade* serta *Regional Cooperation* dan *Meeting of Women Parliamentarians*.
2. Pada Sidang Tahunan ke-30 APPF ini, Delegasi DPR RI mengajukan dua Draft Resolusi yaitu “*Parliaments and the Post Covid-19 Sustainable Recovery To Promote Democracy, Peace And Security*” di Komisi Politik dan Keamanan dan “*Promoting Green Economy And Sustainable Growth For Inclusive Development*” di Komisi Ekonomi. Kedua Draft Resolusi tersebut berhasil dibahas di Komisi dan diadopsi menjadi Resolusi.
3. Pada Sidang Tahunan ke-30 APPF ini, terjadi perdebatan yang cukup keras antara negara-negara seperti Australia, Kanada dan Jepang ditambah Selandia Baru dengan Rusia. Perdebatan keras terjadi di hampir semua sesipada *working group* dan *drafting committee*. Hal ini dikarenakan tingginyasentimen anti-Russia akibat perang yang terjadi di Ukraina.

4. Berkembangnya sentimen anti-Russia juga sangat dirasakan pada rapat APPF Komite Eksekutif, dimana Australia mengusulkan peninjauan kembali atas keanggotaan Russia dan Kanada dan mengusulkan agar semua resolusi usulan Russia ditolak. Kendati kedua usulan ini tidak mencapai konsensus dari anggota Komite Eksekutif yang hadir, namun sentimen anti-Russia tersebut sangat kuat terasa di hampir semua sesi.
5. Parlemen Thailand sebagai tuan rumah memprakarsai diselenggarakannya “*Parliamentary Roundtable on Young Parliamentarians of Asia Pacific’s Engagement to Leave No One Behind*” dan disepakati sebagai dibentuknya *Young Parliamentarians Meeting* di APPF.
6. Sidang ke-30 APPF ditutup dengan penandatanganan *Joint Communiqué* yang menekankan pentingnya untuk secara konstruktif bekerja sama untuk membangun kesejahteraan, kemajuan, dan kemakmuran semua negara dan rakyat di kawasan Asia-Pasifik.
7. Indonesia merupakan Anggota APPF *Executive Committee* hingga tahun 2023 dan sekaligus menjadi Ketua *South East Asia Sub-Regional Group* sehingga memimpin rapat Group dan mewakili Group dalam rapat di *Executive Committee Meeting*.
8. Sidang menyepakati Filipina menjadi tuan rumah Sidang Tahunan ke-31 APPF pada tahun 2023.

Rekomendasi

1. BKSAP DPR RI dapat menyampaikan poin-poin penting dari resolusi dan juga hasil pertemuan bilateral kepada seluruh Alat Kelengkapan Dewan DPR RI guna memastikan tindak lanjut sesuai bidang yang ditangani, sesuai mekanisme yang berjalan di DPR.
2. Sebagai persiapan untuk Sidang Tahunan APPF selanjutnya di Filipina, BKSAP sebaiknya segera mengadakan rapat-rapat persiapan Delegasi untuk menetapkan usulan resolusi tahun 2023. Sesuai *Rules of Procedures of APPF*, usulan resolusi APPF harus dikirimkan kepada tuan rumah paling lambat 3 bulan sebelum penyelenggaraan Sidang (sekitar bulan September).
3. Delegasi DPR RI ke Sidang Tahunan ke-31 APPF di Vietnam tahun 2023 sebaiknya mengikutsertakan Anggota Parlemen Muda dan Anggota Parlemen Perempuan dengan komposisi yang seimbang.

VI. PENUTUP

A. UCAPAN TERIMA KASIH

Delegasi menyampaikan ucapan terima kasih kepada Parlemen Thailand selaku tuan rumah Sidang Tahunan ke-30 APPF yang telah mencurahkan dedikasinya sehingga persidangan berjalan lancar dan sukses.

Delegasi juga menyampaikan ucapan terima kasih kepada Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia yang telah membantu menyiapkan materi/ substansi. Selain itu, Delegasi juga mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Duta Besar dan jajaran Kedutaan Besar Republik Indonesia di Bangkok atas dukungannya dan bantuannya sehingga Delegasi DPR RI dapat berpartisipasi dengan lancar di persidangan

Ucapan terima kasih juga disampaikan kepada Sekretariat dan semua pihak yang mendukung kelancaran pelaksanaan partisipasi Delegasi DPR RI dalam Sidang APPF-30 ini. Kami mengucapkan terima kasih atas kepercayaan yang diberikan kepada delegasi untuk melaksanakan tugas berat yang mulia demi bangsa dan negara Indonesia.

B. KETERANGAN LAMPIRAN

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

- a. Report of APPF Executive Committee*
- b. Joint Communiqué*
- c. Resolutions*
- d. Statement Delegasi*
- e. Report of Southeast Asia Sub Regional Group Meeting*
- f. List of Participants*
- g. List of Member Countries*
- h. List of Members of Executive Committee*
- i. List of Sub Regional Group of Executive Committee*
- j. Dokumentasi Kegiatan*
- k. Kliping berita*

C. KATA PENUTUP

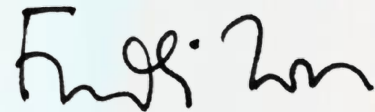
Demikianlah pokok-pokok Laporan Delegasi DPR RI ke Sidang Tahunan ke-30 *Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum* (APPF) pada tanggal 26-29 Oktober 2022 di Bangkok – Thailand.

Laporan ini disampaikan sebagai bentuk pertanggungjawaban dan transparansi pelaksanaan kegiatan DPR RI di bidang diplomasi parlemen.

Semoga bermanfaat bagi kita semua.

Jakarta, 31 Oktober 2022

a.n. Delegasi
Ketua BKSAP,



Dr. H. Fadli Zon, S.S, M.Sc.

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KETERANGAN LAMPIRAN

- *Report of APPF Executive Committee*
- *Joint Communiqué*
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**30th ANNUAL MEETING
THE ASIA-PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM (APPF
30)
26 - 29 OCTOBER 2022
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, BANGKOK, THAILAND**



*"Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable
Development"*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

Wednesday 26 October 2022

INTRODUCTION

The Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF)'s Executive Committee meeting took place in Bangkok on 26 October 2022. The meeting was chaired by the H.E. Mr. Chuan Leekpai, President of the National Assembly of Thailand and Chair of the APPF. The Chair welcomed the delegations to the 30th Annual Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum in Thailand, the first in-person gathering of the Forum since the COVID-19 outbreak and expressed his appreciation for their attendance.

Participants included representatives of the following Executive Committee member countries, namely, Australia, Canada, China, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, and Viet Nam. The current host country Thailand, the previous host country the Republic of Korea, and the host country of the next APPF Annual Meeting, the Philippines were also present.

APPROVAL OF APPF RULES OF PROCEDURE

The Executive Committee approved the reordering numbers of the APPF Rules of Procedure, which were amended at the 29th APPF Annual Meeting.

**APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA AND PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE 30th
APPF ANNUAL MEETING**

The Executive Committee considered the draft agenda for the 30th Annual Meeting and was informed by the Chair that Thailand proposed the Parliamentary Roundtable on "Young Parliamentarians of Asia Pacific's Engagement to Leave No One Behind" and hoped that this second gathering of APPF young parliamentarians would be an opportunity for young parliamentarians in the Asia-Pacific region to meet each other and strengthen their closer relationships.

The agenda and program of activities for the 30th Annual Meeting was approved by the Executive Committee and submitted to the Plenary for adoption.

GUESTS AND OBSERVER COUNTRY INVITED BY THE HOST PARLIAMENT

The Executive Committee was informed that there were 5 guests, namely, UNDP Thailand, AIPA Secretariat, IPU Secretariat, UN ESCAP, and World Health Organization; and 1 observer country, the Republic of Uzbekistan invited by the Host in the Forum.

The meeting took note of the request of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan to attend APPF Annual Meeting as an observer from 2022 onward, and acknowledged that the decision to invite any countries as an observer is under the purview of the host of each Annual Meeting.

CHAIRS OF PLENARY SESSIONS, MEETING OF WOMEN PARLIAMENTARIANS, DRAFTING COMMITTEE AND WORKING GROUPS

The Executive Committee Meeting also approved the Chairs of Plenary Sessions, Meeting of Women Parliamentarians, Drafting Committees and Working Groups nominated by the Thai National Assembly as follows:

- Meeting of Women Parliamentarians and the Working Group on Women Parliamentarians
 - Hon. Ms. Pechdau Tohmeena, Member of the House of Representatives
- The Drafting Committee
 - Hon. Mr. Kitti Wasinondh, Member of the Senate
- The First Plenary Session
 - Hon. Mr. Kiat Sittheeamorn, Member of the House of Representatives
- The Working Group on Political and Security Matters
 - Hon. Mr. Kiat Sittheeamorn, Member of the House of Representatives
 - Hon. Mr. Anusart Suwanmongkol, Member of the Senate
- The Second Plenary Session
 - Hon. Mr. Weerasak Kowsurat, Member of the Senate
- The Working Group on Economic and Trade Matters
 - Mr. Pisit Leeahtam, Member of the House of Representatives
- The Third Plenary Session and the Working Group on Regional Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region
 - Hon. Mr. Virasakdi Futrakul, Member of the Senate

These nominations were referred to the Plenary for adoption.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY MEMBER DELEGATIONS

The Executive Committee Meeting has been informed that 34 draft resolutions from 9 parliaments were submitted, including those submitted after the deadline.

The host secretariat has proposed new joint draft resolutions in place of multiple existing proposal with similar content to facilitate the consideration of the draft by the working groups in accordance with the practice of the 29th APPF.

Pursuant to the continuous practice of APPF Annual Meetings, the Executive Committee Meeting decided to accept all 34 draft resolutions and have them sent to relevant working groups and the drafting committee (non-overlapping draft resolutions) for consideration. The Drafting Committee and Working Group schedule was approved.

IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS

Pursuant to Article 32 of the APPF Rules of Procedure, the Executive Committee Meeting acknowledged the receipt of the past implementations reports by 4 countries, namely, Indonesia, Canada, Russia, and Japan.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee Meeting has been informed of the current members of the Executive Committee at the time of the 30th Annual Meeting as follows:

- Thailand (the current host country)
- Republic of the Philippines (the next host country)
- Republic of Korea (the previous host country)
- Japan and the People's Republic of China (Northeast Asia)
- Republic of Indonesia and Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Southeast Asia)
- New Zealand and Commonwealth of Australia (Oceania)
- Canada (the Americas)

Regarding the vacancy of an Executive Committee member representing the America's sub-region, the Canadian delegation was asked to consult with its sub-region for the filling of the vacancy.

FUTURE WORK OF THE APPF

The Delegation of the Republic of the Philippines confirmed its willingness and handed the written acceptance to the Chair to host the 31st Annual Meeting in 2023.

OTHER MATTERS

President opened the floor for deliberations on Other Matters. The first topic raised was the review of membership of the Russian Federation in accordance with Article 7 of the Rules of Procedure "membership of the APPF will be reviewed from time to time". The other topic raised was a proposal for the Executive member representing the sub-regions to have a 2-year term of office instead of 4-year term at present.

With regard to the proposal for the review of membership on Russia, the Chair has expressed his opinion that this is a serious matter which would require a clear mandate and resolution from respective member parliaments before we start deliberating on this point. Therefore, the meeting unanimously agreed that this item may be further discussed at the next Annual Meeting.

Regarding the proposal on the term of the Executive Committee, it is concluded that it would be approved by the Plenary Session in accordance with Article 29, "All decisions of the APPF will be made by consensus at the Annual Meeting. When decisions are required on substantive matter, the principle of unanimity shall be observed.



30th ANNUAL MEETING
THE ASIA-PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM (APPF 30)
26 - 29 OCTOBER 2022
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, BANGKOK, THAILAND



"Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development"

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

1. At the invitation of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Thailand, the 30th Annual Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF) was held in Bangkok, Kingdom of Thailand, from 26 to 29 October 2022. A total of 304 delegates from 20 Member Countries of the APPF, 1 observer country and 3 guests of the host attended the Meeting. (listed as Annex A)

Executive Committee

2. The Executive Committee Meeting, held on 26 October 2022, under the chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Chuan Leekpai, President of the National Assembly of Thailand and Chair of the Executive Committee and APPF 30, approved the agenda and programme of activities.
3. The Meeting approved the Chairs of Plenary Sessions, Meeting of Women Parliamentarians, Drafting Committee, and Working Groups. (listed as Annex B)
4. The Executive Committee Meeting took note of the Guests and Observer Country invited by the Host Parliament. The Guests of the Host are representatives from UNDP Thailand, AIPA, IPU, ESCAP, and WHO. The Observer Country for the 30th APPF is the Republic of Uzbekistan.
5. The Executive Committee Meeting has been informed that 34 draft resolutions were submitted, including those submitted after the deadline, from 9 parliaments. The host secretariat has proposed new joint draft resolutions in place of multiple existing proposal with similar content to facilitate the consideration of the draft by the working groups in accordance with the practice of the 29th APPF. Pursuant to the continuous practice of APPF Annual Meetings, the Executive Committee Meeting decided to send all 34 draft resolutions to relevant working groups for consideration.
6. The Executive Committee Meeting congratulated and welcomed the Republic of the Philippines, which expressed its wishes to host the 31st APPF Annual Meeting in 2023.
7. The Executive Committee Meeting approved 34 draft resolutions to be submitted to Working Groups and the Drafting Committee for consideration, and announced the Republic of the Philippines as the host country of the 31st Annual Meeting of the APPF. (The full report of the Executive Committee Meeting is attached as Annex C)

Inaugural Ceremony

8. The Inaugural Ceremony was held on 26 October 2022. H.E. Prof. Pornpetch Wichitcholchai, President of the Senate of Thailand, delivered the welcoming remarks. In his remarks, he accented on the efforts to strengthen multilateral cooperation and collaboration under the APPF framework to continuity of people-centered development to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals together for a better future for all.

9. HE. Mr. Chuan Leekpai, President of the National Assembly of Thailand and Chair of the Executive Committee and APPF 30, delivered the opening address. In his opening address, he focused on the effect of COVID-19 pandemic on people's lives, including the progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. He shared two approaches to accelerate the accomplishment of SDGs in Thailand, which are the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) and Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) Economic Model. He also emphasized the role of parliamentarians in promoting mutual trust, solidarity, and inclusiveness for turning crisis into opportunity.

Meeting of Women Parliamentarians

10. The Meeting of Women Parliamentarians was held on 26 October 2022. Hon. Mrs. Pikulkeaw Krairiksh, Chairperson of the Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs of Thailand, delivered the opening remarks for the Women Parliamentarians Meeting. In her remarks, she emphasized that parliamentarians had a key role to play in addressing global challenges posed by COVID-19 pandemic and delivering effective support towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals. She urged parliamentarians to perform to the best of their ability to ensure vulnerable people's equal access to healthcare as well as employment opportunities and resources. She also addressed that empowering women is crucial for future crises preparedness.
11. Then, Hon. Mrs. Nguyen Tuong Van, Secretary General of ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) gave a keynote speech by emphasizing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 5: achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. She also urged parliamentarians to work within legal frameworks to ensure that women and girls, especially those who are in vulnerable groups are protected. Budget allocation and partnership between men and women parliamentarians were also highlighted to address emerging challenges and promote gender equality respectively.
12. The Meeting of Women Parliamentarians was chaired by Hon. Ms. Pechdau Tohmeena, Member of the House of Representatives of Thailand. The meeting covered two topics: (i) empowering women to cope with future crises, and (ii) strengthening women's participation in post-COVID-19 economic recovery.
13. APPF Member Parliaments noted that COVID-19 pandemic has posed a significant impact on society, economy and politics. Women's livelihood has also been significantly affected by the challenges posed by the pandemic including economic downturns, insecure employment, family care and family welfare, mental wellbeing and domestic violence.
14. Promoting women's empowerment to cope with current challenges and future crises is essential for sustainable economic recovery and social development. APPF Member Parliaments suggested policies formulation and implementation in terms of women's empowerment including ensuring financial and institutional support such as implementing COVID-19 socio-economic recovery plan providing social protection, accessible healthcare and affordable childcare, eliminating gender-based violence, promoting equal opportunity in workplace, and fostering inclusive digitalization.
15. APPF Member Parliaments also considered the importance of education and technology provision. Parliamentarians should encourage Governments to implement policies that allow women and girls to access quality education, life-long learning and opportunities to develop their potential and skills necessary for employment and their future.

16. Women should acquire equal participation in leadership and political decision-making process and economy. Women in leadership positions in all levels, both in public and private sectors, can promote successful result in tackling significant post-COVID-19 challenges especially economic recovery.

Meeting of Young Parliamentarians

17. The Parliamentary Roundtable on “Young Parliamentarians of Asia Pacific’s Engagement to Leave No One Behind” was held on 27 October 2022. H.E. Mr. Chuan Leekpai, President of the National Assembly of Thailand, delivered the opening remarks for the roundtable discussion. In his remarks, he noted that Thailand is aware of the significance of young parliamentarians and therefore set up the Young Parliamentarians Caucus of Thailand in 2020. He also emphasized that almost 60 percent of the world’s youth live in the Asia-Pacific region enhancing their roles in closer regional cooperation is the key to overcoming the crisis and challenges.
18. The roundtable discussion of Young Parliamentarians was chaired by Hon. Mr. Issara Sereewatthanawut, Member of the House of Representatives of Thailand and Chairperson of Thailand’s Young Parliamentarian Caucus. Participants included representatives of the following APPF Member Parliaments: Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Papua New Guinea. The Guests of the Host, UNDP, IPU, and AIPA were also present.
19. The discussion allowed the young people in the Asia-Pacific to send their messages through the video presentation on the main challenges and their expectations. Young parliamentarians shared their views and experiences, not only the principle of leaving no one behind but also the issues of climate action, inequalities, poverty and gender. The discussion also emphasized the roles of APPF young parliamentarians to strengthen the future of society, and enhance young people needed to be engaged and empowered in the policy decision-making process.

Plenary Sessions

20. The first plenary session considered political and security matters focusing on three topics which are: (i) promoting parliamentary diplomacy for regional security, (ii) strengthening cyber security in the Asia-Pacific Region, and (iii) parliaments and the post-COVID-19 sustainable recovery to promote democracy, peace, and security.
21. APPF Member Parliaments agreed on the importance of bilateral and multilateral collaboration as well as parliamentary diplomacy that should be emphasized and implemented to promote stronger institutions, resolve regional conflict and overcome contemporary challenges, thereby, laying the foundation for regional peace and stability for all.
22. APPF Member Parliaments agreed on the urgent need to work together to find parliamentary solutions to the pressing issues facing the international community and high on the APPF’s priorities, such as nuclear disarmament, food and energy insecurity, and climate change, in line with international norms and laws as well as in the best interest and wellbeing of people in the region.

23. APPF Member Parliaments called on the efforts of parliamentarians, as people's representatives, to step up parliamentary actions on conflict management through best practice sharing, facilitating public dialogues, as well as safeguarding the people's right to ensure safe, just and resilient communities.
24. APPF Member Parliaments acknowledged the urgent need to ensure enabling legal environments and urge their respective governments to support necessary technological infrastructure to combat cybercrimes and cyber threats against personal data of global citizens in a timely manner.
25. The second plenary session considered economic and trade matters, and focused on two topics: (i) promoting biodiversity and green economy for inclusive development, and (ii) strengthening connectivity and enhancing digital economy in the Asia-Pacific region.
26. APPF Member Parliaments emphasized the significance of integrating the digital economy and providing greater support for a sustainable economic recovery from COVID-19. Member Parliaments also agreed to integrate the concept of sustainability into their national development plans and implementation strategies at the national and local levels in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development within the given timeframe.
27. APPF Member Parliaments are encouraged to promote the Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) Economy Model, which rests on leveraging technology and innovation that balance environment protections, sustainable economic growth and inclusivity. Furthermore, the Green Recovery approach will improve the efficient use of natural resources and lessen negative impacts on the planet as a result.
28. APPF Member Parliaments called on their respective governments to promote connectivity and link physical infrastructures within the Asia-Pacific region, as well as to ensure adequate budgets needed to facilitate seamless operation and enabling environments for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSME) to be competitive in the digital economy.
29. The third plenary session considered regional cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region covering three topics: (i) parliaments and the promotion of the use of renewable energy to achieve carbon neutrality/net zero emissions, (ii) developing health care services and facilitating equal access to primary health care, and (iii) promoting regional tourism and understanding of cultural diversity.
30. APPF Member Parliaments emphasized multilateral cooperation to urgently respond to the pressing cross-border climate emergency, threatening the region and humanity as a whole. Member Parliaments are also encouraged to take a swift action to address this global crisis such as reducing greenhouse gas emission, making and reviewing robust climate laws and regulations, facilitating green technological transfer and climate financial assistance from developed countries to developing countries, particularly small islands developing states in the Pacific, and advancing the transition to an inclusive, resilient and sustainable green economy.

31. APPF Member Parliaments reaffirmed that the right to health and mental health is a fundamental human right and equal access to primary health care is a basic welfare for all to enjoy without discrimination of any kind. Moreover, they acknowledged that high-quality and inclusive health care services are critical for both social and economic development. APPF members are encouraged to redress any discriminatory laws or practices and strengthen policies aimed at reducing health care disparities across the all population groups.
32. APPF Member Parliaments fully supported necessary measures to revive tourism industries and hospitality sectors in the region that have been severely crippled by the COVID-19 pandemic, by sharing experiences and good practices to revitalize regional economy and the livelihood of their citizens. They also urged national Parliaments and their respective Governments to support resilient and sustainable tourism as well as a new way of life in a multi-cultural society in the post-COVID-19 era.
33. In the final plenary session, Hon. Ms. Pechdau Tohmeena, Chair of the Women Parliamentarians Meeting, delivered a report of the Meeting of Women Parliamentarians and Hon. Mr. Kitti Wasinondh, Chair of the Meeting of the Drafting Committee, gave a briefing on the outcomes of the Meeting of the Drafting Committee.
34. H.E. Mr. Chuan Leekpai, President of the National Assembly of Thailand, delivered the Chairman's statement on APPF work.
35. A total of eleven resolutions were adopted, three resolutions were deferred to the next meeting, and two resolutions were withdrawn by the sponsor of the resolution, in addition, a Joint Communiqué were adopted at this Annual Meeting.
36. The host country for the 31st APPF Annual Meeting was declared the Republic of the Philippines, followed by a promotional video. Then, the APPF's flag was handed from the Kingdom of Thailand to the Republic of the Philippines as the incoming host in 2023.
37. H.E. Mr. Chuan Leekpai, the President of the National Assembly of Thailand, concluded the Forum by expressing warm and sincere thanks to APPF members for the support of this Meeting. APPF is the parliamentary forum that presents the power of multilateralism by actively sharing common concerns and constructively working together to build the well-being, progress, and prosperity of all countries and peoples in the region.

Signed in Bangkok, Kingdom of Thailand on 28 October 2022.

 <p>Commonwealth of Australia</p>	 <p>Brunei Darussalam</p>
 <p>Kingdom of Cambodia</p>	 <p>Canada</p>
 <p>Republic of Chile</p>	 <p>People's Republic of China</p>
 <p>Republic of Indonesia</p>	 <p>Japan</p>
 <p>Lao People's Democratic Republic</p>	 <p>Malaysia</p>
 <p>The United Mexican States</p>	 <p>Federated States of Micronesia</p>
 <p>New Zealand</p>	 <p>The Independence State of Papua New Guinea</p>

 <p>Republic of the Philippines</p>	 <p>Republic of Korea</p>
 <p>The Russian Federation</p>	 <p>Republic of Singapore</p>
 <p>The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam</p>	 <p>Kingdom of Thailand</p>



H.E. Mr. Chuan Leekpai
Chair of the APPF 30



30th ANNUAL MEETING
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"Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development"

APPF30/RES/01

**RESOLUTION ON ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF
GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING**

*Resolution Sponsored by Malaysia
Co-sponsored by Australia, Cambodia, Canada and Thailand*

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), gathering in Bangkok, Thailand, for the 30th Annual Meeting of the APPF under the theme *Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development*:

Upholding the general principles and decisions made in the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (2014) to implement, oversee and evaluate effective gender-responsive planning and budgeting to promote efficient, effective and equitable public sector budgetary spending;

Reaffirming our commitment to fulfilling the resolutions adopted by the APPF Women Parliamentarians Meeting, including the Resolution on Promoting Gender-Sensitive COVID-19 Response and Post-Pandemic Recovery (APPF29/RES/12) and the Resolution on Achieving Gender Equality by Increasing Women's Participation and Representation adopted in Seoul, Republic of Korea in 2021, Resolution on Promoting Gender Equality for Sustainable Development and Shared Prosperity, Realising 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) 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;

Further Reaffirming the commitments of APPF Member Countries to the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) as the fundamental and foundational framework for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and are linked with the four dimensions of budgets: revenue, expenditure, macroeconomics of the budget, and budget decision-making processes;

Recalling the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes documents of their review conferences, by which gender perspectives are integrated into budgetary decisions on policies and programmes, as well as adequate financing of specific programmes for securing equality between women and men;

Acknowledging that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls are at the centre of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which points out the government's commitment to increase their investments to close the gender gap and strengthen support for institutions in relation to gender equality and the empowerment of women at the global, regional and national levels (A/RES/70/1, para 20);

Bearing in mind the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development (2015) which called for the government to reiterate the need for gender mainstreaming, including targeted actions and investments in the formulation and implementation of all financial, economic, environmental and social policies;

Noting with deep concern, despite many countries have officially adopted gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) and have made a commitment through legislation or national plan and strategies, there exists no clear data or improved allocations for women resulting from GRB activities; and

Expressing concern that gender-responsive planning and budgeting are imperative for realising the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

RESOLVE TO:

1. ***Remind*** the Asia Pacific Member Countries that limited financing for national women's machinery remains a key obstacle to realising the Sustainable Development Goals and eliminating the gap between women and men across the region;
2. ***Encourage*** the APPF Member Countries to strengthen the national and sub-national gender-disaggregated databases and expand research on the gender impacts across issues involving women and girls, namely poverty, economic participation, health, education, gender-based violence and leadership;
3. ***Urge*** the APPF Member Countries to integrate a gender-sensitive and gender-responsive framework into COVID-19 economic recovery policies to address the specific needs of women and girls and establish a robust gender-sensitive and gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation framework to measure the impact of national policies;
4. ***Emphasise*** that the distribution of state expenditures and programs impact gender differently, and Parliaments play an essential role in reviewing the gender-responsiveness of public resource allocation to ensure that Governments are held accountable for their gender policy commitments;
5. ***Concurs*** that gender-responsive planning and budgeting is gradually accepted as a critical tool for attaining the global aspirations of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which is the blueprint for gender equality and the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals;
6. ***Call upon*** the APPF Member Parliaments to monitor and highlight whether their plans and programs are gender-responsive or having loopholes in specific clauses that affect the ability of women and girls to enjoy their rights fully and meaningfully;
7. ***Recommend*** the APPF Member Parliaments to conduct a gender-based analysis at all stages of the budgetary actions to track budget performance and ensure that government expenditure addresses the needs of women and men;
8. ***Call on*** the APPF Member Parliaments to conduct a gender-based review on its Parliaments process and procedures to promote Parliaments as a gender-sensitive and gender-responsive institution, where both men and women have equal rights to participate without discrimination; and

9. ***Further recommend*** that the APPF Member Parliaments mandate competent committees to assess all bills to be brought to Parliament, to monitor the implementation and impact of laws on gender, and amend them adequately.



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"Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development"

APPF30/RES/02

**RESOLUTION ON STRENGTHENING CYBER SECURITY
IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION**

*Resolution Sponsored by Thailand
Co-sponsored by Australia, Cambodia, Canada and Malaysia*

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), gathering in Bangkok, Thailand, for the 30th Annual Meeting of the APPF under the theme *Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development*:

Recalling the 73rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security (A/RES/73/27) and on advancing responsible State behavior in cyberspace in the context of international security (A/RES/73/266), which were adopted in 2018, and the 74th Session of the United Nations General Assembly resolution on the Establishment of the United Nations Special Committee on Negotiating the Cybercrime Convention (A/RES/74/247), which was adopted in 2019;

Bearing in mind the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which highlights the importance of information and communication technologies (ICTs) and digitalization as powerful enablers of socio-economic growth and the need of national and international efforts to address an increase in cyberattack attempts;

Reaffirming the 132nd Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Assembly resolution on cyber warfare: a serious threat to peace and global security in 2015, which calls on all Member Parliaments to review their countries' legal framework to examine how to best adapt to potential threats which may arise from the evolution of cyberspace and to ensure their national laws do not condone the criminal use of cyber technology with the purpose of instigating conflict between States;

Recalling all the APPF relevant resolutions on cyber security, including the 23rd APPF resolution on cyber security and rights to privacy adopted in Quito, Ecuador, in 2015, the 27th APPF resolution (APPF27/RES/13) on strengthening parliamentary cooperation in promoting the responsible use of cyberspace (information space) for social progress adopted in Siem-Reap, Cambodia, in 2019 and the 28th APPF resolution (APPF28/RES/18) on promoting cooperation towards enhancing cyber security adopted in Canberra, Australia, in 2020;

Recognizing the trend of digital transformation and e-Government to serve people's lives and businesses' activities that depend on information technology infrastructure;

Noting the public's concern on the growing frequency and severity of cyber crimes and cyberattacks as a result of the increased dependence on the use of internet network in all aspects, particularly following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic;

Expressing concern that unauthorized access to information systems and illegal activities in borderless cyberspace would threaten individual privacy, public safety and impose risks on national security at an unprecedented level;

Noting that cyberspace creates unequal risks to vulnerable groups, such as the elderly, children, etc., who are lacking their own tools to be supported and protected in cyberspace;

Recognizing that cyber governance is essential for protecting the right of privacy and freedom of expression, and hence meaningful cooperation among all stakeholders including governments, private sector, intergovernmental agencies is urgently needed to address cyber threats and to promote open, safe, secure, accessible, interoperable, peaceful and resilient cyber environment; and

Noting that APPF Member Parliaments can play a vital role in exchanging best practices to improve the legal framework and ensuring cybersecurity in the region, in accordance with the relevant national laws, policies and regulations of the APPF Member States to help combat cyber threats, such as computer viruses, malwares, and phishing attacks, among others.

RESOLVE TO:

1. **Call on** APPF Member Parliaments to exchange parliamentary best practices in dealing with cyber threats and attacks on information infrastructures with an aim to create a legislative framework for cyber security in the Asia-Pacific region including their domestic laws to effectively address challenges in cyber security;
 2. **Raise** awareness among parliamentarians of APPF Member Parliaments on the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in achieving the SDGs with universal commitments to digital security;
 3. **Recommend** APPF Member Parliaments to oversee good governance principles, based on accountability, responsiveness, efficiency and effectiveness, to promote an open, secure, stable, accessible and peaceful cyber environment in accordance with respective national laws and international obligations, with an aim to addressing cases of abuses, disinformation and fake news, and the use of the internet for malicious purposes;
 4. **Urge** APPF Member Parliaments to strengthen cooperation related to cybersecurity and data protection within the Asia-Pacific region and between the region and its partners through the facilitation of more exchanges, information sharing, as well as information and technology infrastructure development across strategic, policy, and technical spheres;
 5. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to work closely and continuously together with their respective Governments to support new initiatives on cyber security, risk mitigation strategies and new tools to address the severity of potential adverse effects in political, economic and social aspects in cyberspace; and
 6. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to engage the public and private sector, and civil society in formulating a legislative framework, in order to improve the national internet backbones, bridge the digital divide, and promote digital literacy among the peoples in the Asia-Pacific region.
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"Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development"

APPF30/RES/03

**RESOLUTION ON PROMOTING BIODIVERSITY AND GREEN ECONOMY
FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT**

Resolution Sponsored by Chile, Indonesia and Thailand

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF) participate in the 30th Annual meeting of the APPF held in Bangkok, Thailand, under the theme *Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development*:

Reaffirming the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially Goal 13 on climate action, Goal 14 on life below water and Goal 15 on life on land and the main related agreements, namely, the Paris Agreement 2015 which has been recently revived through Glasgow Climate Pact and the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Kunming Declaration 2020;

Recalling the global parliamentary declaration titled Getting to Zero: Mobilizing Parliaments to Act on Climate Change adopted during the 144th IPU Assembly in Nusa Dua, Indonesia, the APPF 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 Hanoi, Republic of Vietnam, Resolution on enhancing parliamentary roles in response to climate change (APPF28/RES/08) adopted in Canberra, Australia, Resolution on International cooperation for greater economic resilience and inclusive growth after COVID-19 (APPF29/RES/06) adopted in Seoul, Republic of Korea, and the Resolution on joint parliamentary action in pursuing response to climate change and for sustainable development (APPF29/RES/10) adopted in Seoul, Republic of Korea;

Noting the great impact of climate change, biodiversity loss and unprecedented climate-induced disasters with the attempts to maintain a global temperature increase below 2 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels, as well as to work together to even limit the temperature increase to below 1.5 degrees Celsius, while preserving flora and fauna, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, and promoting new practices in the economy;

Highlighting that the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF) represents a unique multilateral effort that advocates for regional integration, which has resulted in countless advances and improvements in the most diverse areas within the international community;

Acknowledging the essential role of the national parliaments through the enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets, and their role in ensuring transparency and accountability in the implementation of updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP26) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

Stressing the vulnerability of the Asia-Pacific region to climate change with the loss of marine biodiversity, the extinction of terrestrial species, the enormous problems posed by micro-plastics in the Pacific Ocean, and the melting of permafrost, as well as the existence of environmental sacrifice zones in many of the Forum member countries due to a lack of policies that promote inclusive development with emphasis on the environment;

Recognizing that the Asia-Pacific region, one of the most dynamic regions, is facing global economic uncertainties which the alignment between SDGs and the national agenda for green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication including cleaner jobs, green energy, will pave the way to inclusive development;

Remembering that among the agreements of the 28th Annual Meeting of the Parliamentary Forum held in Australia, there are commitments aimed at reducing the amount of garbage in the oceans, while enthusiastically proposing a "blue economy" that promotes the sustainable use of marine resources; preserving the health of oceans and fish stocks; addressing marine pollution, particularly plastic pollution; a greater commitment to the review and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, emphasizing the importance of identifying and addressing the most marginalized and vulnerable people to "leave no one behind", in the spirit of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Likewise, measures were also encouraged to increase sustainable tourism in the region, and promote cultural diversity and interaction between people;

Recognizing that inclusive development goes hand in hand with care for the biodiversity of different species and ecosystems, and a change in the economic paradigm toward economic policies that transversally and integrally consider the different socio-environmental aspects using natural resources and introducing the terms of sharing, reducing, reusing, and recycling materials and products within the biological limits with the aims to achieve for better and more sustainable livelihood for all;

Acknowledging the importance of bio-economy, circular economy, and green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication that count on the sustainable use of biological diversity and natural resources to reduce environmental problems such as pollution, deforestation, biodiversity loss, in parallel with the effort to tackle multi-dimensional issues such as poverty, food crisis, and social injustice for the improvement in quality of life, as well as the resilient and inclusive development for all;

Bearing in mind the benefit of new economic prospects including value chain and service supply chain and social opportunities generated by bio-economy, circular economy, and green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication combined with the emerging of disruptive technologies and digital innovation which increase competitiveness, opportunities, and value added, at the same time, promote trust, social ties, and the equitable distribution of opportunity and the improvement of social disparities;

Mindful that the current persisting global challenges such as economic downturn, new pandemic diseases and health security, loss of biodiversity, climate change, and other environmental issues require prompt and robust response to stabilize economic recovery and social immunity in conjunction with the attempts to preserve as well as to protect biological diversity and sustainable consumption for the post-COVID-19 era; and

Having considered that the partnership and collaboration on biodiversity and ecological preservation and protection among stakeholders and all of the society namely the parliament, the government units, public and private sectors especially vulnerable groups and the youth, and international networks are mutually responsible for the distribution of scientific knowledge, technology transfer, and research and development program that relatively result in creating competitiveness economic opportunities, and sustainable supply chain.

RESOLVE TO:

1. ***Support*** the initiative on the establishment of ASEAN Green Deal to promote green recovery through the development of green economic zone, green and fair financing, and Environment, Social and Governance regulation;
2. ***Call on*** APPF Member Parliaments to formulate policy, programs, and policy tools as well as performance measurement instrument by mainstreaming green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication paradigm including accelerating the net-zero emission target as recommended by COP26 through Glasgow Climate Pact, forest conservation, carbon credit and others in line with the continuous effort in accelerating green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;
3. ***Call upon*** APPF Member Parliaments to take all related legislative actions including reviewing, revising, and enacting both existing and the forthcoming legal instruments to reduce numerous legal barriers for the economic opportunities and also offer incentive and new business opportunities guided by bio-economy, circular economy, and green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, as well as to give emphasis on the ongoing biodiversity loss, and environmental preservation and protection, which compliance with Paris Agreement on Climate Change;
4. ***Urge*** APPF Member Parliaments to realize its parliamentary mandate in budgetary function to support sufficient budget allocation and the expansion of needed infrastructure, facilities, and workforce to ensure that biodiversity and ecological systems are well-preserved and protected with effective management and decisive implementation;
5. ***Encourage*** APPF Member Parliaments to develop more innovative financial mechanism in the global, regional, and national agenda of green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication to mobilize green finance for climate mitigation and climate adaptation that the Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprise (MSMEs) are fully integrated;
6. ***Also Encourage*** APPF Member Parliaments to invest in human resource development for the post-COVID-19 period in terms of capacity building through trainings, technology transfer, and investment in various sectors such as education, labor market, through the use of disruptive technologies, innovation collaboration, and integration of circular design knowledge tools to strengthen businesses' competitiveness, resilience, and sustainable management of natural resources;
7. ***Emphasize*** the role of APPF Member Parliaments to foster agreements with principles such as transparency, accountability, and citizen participation that multilaterally address biodiversity loss and climate change, promote multi-stakeholder partnerships and public participation, particularly vulnerable groups, and raise social awareness on the basis of benefit sharing, opportunities, and challenges, according to an emerging policy and industrial business driven by bio-economy and disruptive technology and innovation;

8. **Call upon** APPF Member Parliaments to develop a systematic review, informing and self-monitoring system that will allow tracking of the status and progress in the NDCs both at the national and regional level every five years, and to ensure that quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data at the national and regional levels are available to help in the measurement of implementation progress;

9. **Also Urge** national APPF Member Parliaments to intensify their efforts to support science, technology and innovation, which will undoubtedly allow the States to be pioneers in the development of a new economy, for example, greater banking and financial mechanisms for local development in areas such as agriculture, water resource care, and the management of forests, basins, rivers, and wetlands;

10. **Recommend** APPF Member Parliaments to share collective efforts between domestic and international actors including with the government, private sector, society, and educational institutions to introduce the understanding of technology advancement, scientific knowledge, adaptive and resilient models, especially practical nature-based solutions for the sustainable development and economic growth;

11. **Stress** the transcendental importance of international cooperation policies among APPF Member Parliaments for the discussion of regulatory frameworks that promote sustainable, local, and low environmental impact economic growth, so that no one is left behind in the formation of a new global economic paradigm, which seeks to reduce greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, have less deforestation, along with regulations that care for ecosystems;

12. **Demand** the collaboration among APPF Member Parliaments to fight against biodiversity loss through an ambitious legislative framework related to the post-2020 Biodiversity Framework including monitor and follow up the updating of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) in order to benefit both the economy and nature in a balanced way.



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"Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development"

APPF30/RES/04

**RESOLUTION ON PROMOTING REGIONAL TOURISM AND UNDERSTANDING
OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY**

Resolution Sponsored by Russian Federation and Thailand

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), gathering in Bangkok, Thailand, for the 30th Annual Meeting of the APPF under the theme *Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development*:

Reaffirming resolutions on promoting regional cultural diversity and tourism adopted at previous APPF Annual Meetings, including the Resolution on Improving Understanding of Cultural Diversity in the Asia-Pacific (APPF29/RES/11), adopted in Seoul, Republic of Korea, in 2021, 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 11th APEC Tourism Ministerial Meeting (TMM) in Bangkok, Thailand, on 19th August 2022 which was chaired by His Excellency Mr. Phiphat Ratchakitprakarn, Minister of Tourism and Sports of the Kingdom of Thailand, whose statement reflects the achievements, commitment and views of all APEC members throughout the meeting;

Recognizing that the meeting was held under the theme of APEC 2022 "Open. Connect. Balance." as Thailand advances its priorities to develop the region through inclusive and sustainable growth, to implement the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040 for an open, dynamic, resilient, and peaceful Asia-Pacific community by 2040, including through the Aotearoa Plan of Action, while driving APEC towards a sustainable and balanced post-COVID-19 era through the concept of biodiversity green economy;

Emphasizing that transformative change towards regenerative pathways requires more than a simple scaling-up of sustainability initiatives and tourism must support positive change and sustainable economic development and contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

Recognizing the severe damage to the global tourism sector caused by the COVID-19 pandemic which has represented an inflection point in history underlining the need to create new mechanisms consistent with international law and the UN Charter in addition to traditional best practices in the sphere of culture;

Acknowledging the efforts made by the governments of respective countries to rebuild a stronger tourism sector including tourism-related industries to overcome the crisis and the continuing willingness to convene inclusive dialogues amongst sustainability champions;

Stressing the crucial role of tourism for socio-economic development, poverty reduction, employment generation and its capability to accelerate the recovery of the regional and global economies;

Emphasizing that 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 the APPF Member Parliaments is essential to maintaining peace, stability and cooperation in the region;

Affirming that all-inclusive approach and usage of traditional and new digital mechanisms have helped to create an effective system for promoting culture and preserving cultural diversity, opening access to culture for everyone in person and online, raising effectiveness of work and interaction in the sphere of culture;

Noting concerns that limited exchange between countries due to border lockdowns because of the COVID-19 pandemic may impair values of cultural diversity;

Recognizing the need for all states to undertake measures to ensure free access for all to culture while respecting each country's sovereignty without discrimination, precondition or distinction of any kind;

Recognizing the need for preserving and promoting the identity and uniqueness of every people and their respective culture 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 states with different cultures, ethnicities, and religions as a crucial condition for achieving progress, prosperity and a better quality of life, and the role of parliamentary diplomacy in resolving related conflicts;

Recognizing that cultural diversity is a shared legacy for all humanity and support of 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;

Recognizing the importance of preserving and promoting the cultural heritage sites of the Asia-Pacific region, many of which are on the UNESCO World Heritage List;

Noting the responsibility of states to ensure that indigenous and local communities are fully supported and protected in the practice of their culture, language and identity in the Asia-Pacific region;

Supporting stronger communication and cooperation among APPF Member Parliaments so that each country can develop the capacity to promote cultural diversity.

RESOLVE TO:

1. **Recommend** APPF Member Parliaments to promote regional tourism, including ecotourism, as a tool to foster sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development, biodiversity conservation, and financial inclusion;
2. **Recommend** APPF Member Parliaments to encourage the regenerative tourism framework and its congruence with Thailand's Bio-Circular-Green Economy (BCG) model¹ as a basis to establish policy and recommendations focusing on priorities and implications through more place-based and meaningful forms of better tourism to enhance the connectivity of the entire tourism eco- system;
3. **Urge** APPF Member Parliaments to concur that the next phase of tourism requires an approach that is firmly anchored in policies for place-based tourism that support inclusivity and equity to uphold the values of a destination, the existing frameworks and governance, the priorities of local communities, and the values that they uphold;
4. **Recommend** APPF Member Parliaments to promote local creativity, technology, and innovation to transform local heritages into a value-based and innovation-driven economy by celebrating and conserving the unique biodiversity of each place in order to create circular and green economies based on three key principles: 1) reduce and eliminate waste and pollution, 2) keep products and materials in use, and 3) regenerate natural systems;
5. **Recommend** APPF Member Parliaments to respect the rich cultural diversity and knowledge of local communities, empower them to seize the economic opportunities that tourism can provide, promote their entrepreneurship, strengthen their business skills and capacities in communities in order to ensure sustainable tourism;
6. **Recommend** APPF Member Parliaments to commit to promoting safe, accessible, and inclusive tourism for all in order to ensure that our tourist destinations, facilities, products, and services are increasingly accessible to everyone;
7. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to manage the next phase of tourism so that it can enhance the sustainable well-being of the local community by ensuring that metrics or indicators of success are reframed around tourism's capacity to regenerate well-being;
8. **Recognize** the significance of collaborative actions to facilitate the recovery of the tourism-related industries such as opening new and existing tourist destinations, improving infrastructure, advancing the digital transformation of the tourism industry, and developing innovative tourism and tourism-related products, including cultural tourism, and a roadmap for transitioning to the desired future by altering operations in response to changing business conditions and new opportunities;
9. **Request** APPF Member Parliaments to encourage the Asia-Pacific Region to strengthen exchanges and cooperation among tourism enterprises and personnel on sustainability, inclusiveness, increased digitalization, and ongoing investment in tourism;

¹The bio-circular-green (BCG) economy model integrates three economic approaches and advocates holistic and synergised efforts to advance balanced, inclusive and sustainable development, by utilising technology and innovation to create value, reduce waste, and promote a sustainable business model.

10. **Encourage** the APPF Member Parliaments to promote international cooperation on the development of regional tourist routes aimed at popularizing the unique cultural heritage sites of the Asia- Pacific region;
11. **Recommend** the APPF Member Parliaments to cooperate with international organizations, including UNESCO and UNWTO, and work towards the support and promotion of cultural diversity in the Asia-Pacific region;
12. **Recommend** the APPF Member Parliaments to provide comprehensive assistance and support to indigenous and local communities to safeguard their languages and cultures;
13. **Affirm** the importance of parliamentary actions for the protection of each state's cultural diversity unique to the Asia-Pacific for the effective integration and promotion of the culture and traditions of different peoples, and states of this region;
14. **Stress** the importance of practical measures to ensure free access to culture for all nations and countries, including ethnic and religious minorities, without discrimination, precondition or distinction of any kind;
15. **Recognize** the need for each APPF Member State to create and implement integral cultural policy that brings together culture, education, science and to promote active youth involvement in the sphere of culture in order to facilitate cultural achievements.

[Note

1. Strengthen generating the income from tourism
2. VISA issues that delay the access]



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"Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development"

APPF30/RES/05

**RESOLUTION ON STRENGTHENING CONNECTIVITY AND ENHANCING
DIGITAL ECONOMY IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION**

Resolution Sponsored by Mexico, Russian Federation, and Thailand

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), gathering in Bangkok, Thailand, for the 30th Annual Meeting of the APPF under the theme Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development:

Reprising the UN Secretary General's Roadmap for Digital Cooperation: implementation of the recommendations of the UN High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation to implement actions aimed at establishing a more secure and equitable digital environment in the world;

Reaffirming prior APPF Resolutions on fostering and strengthening connectivity towards economic integration and shared prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region (APPF24/RES/09) adopted in Vancouver, Canada; Resolution on promoting sustainable economic growth in the Asia-Pacific region through the digital economy (APPF25/RES/08) adopted in Nadi, Fiji, Resolution on accelerating digital economy and enhancing connectivity (APPF29/RES/07), and Resolution on enhancing economic integration and promoting trade in the region (APPF29/RES/08) adopted in Seoul, Republic of Korea;

Noting with deep concern that the negative impacts of COVID-19 and the spillover effects of the geopolitical tensions would exacerbate the global growth in terms of macroeconomic instability, high commodity prices, rising inflation, supply chain disruption, increasing food insecurity, among other things, the digital economy must adapt to the changing environment where effective policies, rules and legal interoperability would not only create a smooth transition for digital transformation but also provide forward-looking strategies to address new challenges in the future;

Acknowledging the importance of developing long-term strategies and policies that create a favorable, inclusive, open, fair, and non-discriminatory digital ecosystem, promote the use of digital technologies, facilitate electronic transactions, establish trust and sustainability and increase entrepreneurial activities on cross-border e-commerce throughout the region;

Recognizing that technological advancement not only revolutionizes the potential of humankind but also poses profound challenges such as cyber-threats, personal data violation, digital divide, all of which require a practical legal framework for the creative use of digital technologies;

Bearing in mind the importance of digitalization and digital technologies and their widespread use in various sectors of the economy that encompass the advancement of wide integrated transportation and communication networks, trade and investment, create new job opportunities, develop educational innovation, increase productivity and competitiveness, establish a more inclusive and sustainable economy, support small and medium-sized businesses, including in high-tech sectors, sustain the cross-border movement of goods and services and bridge the digital divide, all of which will play a critical role in accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in economic growth;

Drawing the attention to the importance of digital literacy, e-commerce training and consultations that would be applicable tools for businesses to enhance entrepreneurial capability and competitiveness in the regional and global digital markets;

Deeply concerned that vulnerable populations benefit less from new technologies than expected, and that digital inequality will reduce the human possibilities for seizing economic opportunities toward progress, prosperity and sustainability, according to the International Telecommunication Union's reports stating that a third of the world population still has inequality of internet access;

Fully aware of the importance of the interconnectedness of enhancing connectivity and the economic recovery in the post-COVID-19 pandemic in the Asia-Pacific region through physical, institutional and people-to-people connectivity, as comprehensive connectivity would not merely increase economic opportunities for growth, but promote mutual understanding and respect between people from different cultures and backgrounds, bridge the digital divide, deepen the digital competencies and develop artificial intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things and fifth generation networks (5G);

Acknowledging the roles of Governments, technology companies, investors and key stakeholders in advancing international norms, rules and standards to govern the global digital world where information and electronic transactions move across geographical boundaries as well as jointly encouraging speedy recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, enhancing competitiveness, and improving productivity towards greater economic resilience;

RESOLVE TO:

1. ***Call on*** APPF Member Parliaments to pass laws in response to the changing global economy, set up new guidelines to facilitate new investments, eliminate any unnecessary barriers to trade which may offend international laws and WTO rules that impede economic development, increase mutual trade, and enable all parties to move towards sustainable and resilient economic growth based on the principles of equality, and respect for mutual interests;
2. ***Also call on*** APPF Member Parliaments to enact laws and regulations that not only address economic challenges in the digital world but to improve digital literacy, prevent cybersecurity threats, provide e-commerce solutions, protect personal data, facilitate the use of technologies, transactions and data exchange, create enabling environment, monitor and support the transformation of the inclusive digital economy, among others;
3. ***Call upon*** the APPF Member Parliaments to develop national digital economy policies and strategies that help move the country toward digitalization and the digital economy, set up a digital ecosystem, widen access to digital technologies, build up trust and confidence, increase the competitiveness of local entrepreneurs, create an open and non-discriminatory market that benefits all economies in the Asia-Pacific region;

4. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to allocate appropriate financial support to the digital infrastructure development to maximize competitiveness; provide fairer and more equal access to people from all segments of society to take full advantage of the internet and digital technologies; reduce affordability and accessibility barriers to getting online and establish an environment resulting in the advancement of the digital economy and advanced digital innovation such as 5G technological solutions based on artificial intelligence, industrial internet of things, smart city systems, consumer rights;
 5. **Emphasize** the roles of APPF Member Parliaments, key stakeholders, the private sector and related parties in advancing equitable and transparent and interoperable international norms and standards that support development plans for logistic and cross-border e-commerce management, the establishment of an open, reliable, fair, non-discriminatory and secured digital ecosystem and the development of entrepreneur's competencies;
 6. **Urge** APPF Member Parliaments to continue to identify opportunities to harmonize digital regulation to facilitate cross-border data flows;
 7. **Advise** APPF Member Parliaments to promote digital literacy and the exchange of best practices between the APPF Member Countries to create learning societies that use digital technologies safely and creatively by making the most of digital connectivity to improve the skills and training necessary for digital transformation;
 8. **Urge** APPF Member Parliaments to act decisively to bridge the internet backbone and digital divide within and between countries, encourage the use and development of Information and Communication and Technologies (ICTs) and enable people to harness the potential of digital technologies for improving competitiveness, labor productivity and quality of life, and accelerate the progress towards sustainable development goal targets by 2030, while paying attention to the vulnerable groups, women and girls, the elderly, people with disabilities and people in remote and rural areas;
 9. **Also encourage** the integration of authorities across different sectors to translate the national digital economy policies into action and allow all concerned parties to work and coordinate their efforts more effectively to pave the way for the common goal of a secure, prosperous, sustainable future;
 10. **Request** the APPF to play a role as a platform for international parliamentary cooperation among Member Parliaments to exchange knowledge, share best practices and monitor the development of the sustainable digital economy and connectivity across the region through a constructive, equal and mutually respectful dialogue;
 11. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to invest more efforts and resources in promoting social innovation and entrepreneurship.
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"Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development"

APPF30/RES/06

**DRAFT RESOLUTION ON PARLIAMENTS AND SUSTAINABLE POST-COVID-19
RECOVERY TO PROMOTE DEMOCRACY, PEACE, AND SECURITY**

Draft Resolution Sponsored by Chile, Indonesia and Mexico

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), gathering in Bangkok, Thailand, for the 30th Annual Meeting of the APPF under the theme *Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development*:

Determined to increase the constructive impact that the APPF, as an inter-parliamentary forum, is called to have to achieve the objectives of peace, security, and sustainable development for the entire Asia-Pacific region for the benefit of all people, reflected in the Vancouver Declaration of 1997, the new Tokyo Declaration of 2012, and the Hanoi Declaration of 2018;

Reaffirming the UN General Assembly Resolution, A/RES/70/1, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” which adopted a comprehensive, far reaching and people-centered set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals, in particular its Goal 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions, and Goal 17 on international cooperation toward sustainable development, especially post-pandemic recovery, as well as other relevant instruments such as the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration;

Recalling the Madrid Declaration endorsed by the 143rd IPU Assembly which emphasized that the COVID-19 pandemic has been the greatest world health crisis of our time that affects the people in the Asia-Pacific region in both political and socio-economic dimensions, and significantly undermines the democratic processes, leading to questioning of evidence-based decision-making and ultimately challenging the ability of the democratic model to cope with and recover from emergencies;

Reaffirming the 29th APPF Resolution on International Cooperation for Greater Economic Resilience and Inclusive Growth after the COVID-19 Crisis (APPF29/RES/06), and on the Role of Parliaments in Balancing Disease Control, Economy, And Human Rights, And Ideas for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation (APPF29/RES/09) adopted in Seoul, Republic of Korea;

Reaffirming the 29th APPF Resolution on Parliamentary Leadership for Peace and Security in the Asia-Pacific and Beyond (APPF29/RES/01) adopted in Seoul, Republic of Korea; the 28th APPF Resolution on Building Trust for Peace, Security and Sustainable Development in the Region (APPF28/RES/13) adopted in Canberra, Australia; and the 26th APPF Resolution on Promoting Parliamentary Diplomacy for Peace, Security, and Prosperity in the Region and the World (APPF 26/RES/05) adopted in Hanoi, Vietnam;

Reaffirming that development, democracy, and peace and security are interlinked and mutually reinforcing;

Expressing concern about the devastating impact of the COVID-19, not only on the economy but also democracy, especially in the context of procedural democracy where democratic agendas, such as elections, which may have been postponed due to social restrictions, therefore, it is necessary to safeguard democracy, along with its principles and values, as a system of government that promotes freedom, human rights, plurality, and political equality of people to sustain peace and security between and among States,

Cognizant that representative, transparent, accessible, oversight, accountable parliaments can ensure a stable and functioning democracy together with the rule of law as the solution towards a comprehensive approach to the post COVID-19 sustainable and resilient recovery in Asia-Pacific;

Recognizing COVID-19 further effect on the effectiveness of parliament in carrying out its duties, particularly the oversight role in order to keep the balance between the legislative and the executive in handling the pandemic, and in maintaining democracy, peace and security as key requirement not only to post pandemic recovery, but most importantly to conflict or crisis resolution;

(PP10) **Realizing** that the growing influence of the Parliaments in matters of the international agenda through parliamentary diplomacy to protect human rights, promote gender agenda, and address the climate phenomenon, among others, and that the COVID-19 pandemic has produced a severe and multidimensional outcome which may force unilateral measures that brings global implications towards the future of multilateralism, international cooperation and solidarity;

Alarmed by the recent escalation of tensions, and open conflicts of the Asia-Pacific region, through an upsurge of geopolitical tensions, that generate enormous damage and human losses, displacing refugees, the serious socioeconomic, energy and food consequences in the rest of the world, and with a negative impact on the international economy;

Reprising proposals related to the promotion of peace and conflict prevention, with the purpose of reducing strategic risks such as nuclear weapons and cyberwarfare; reformulating responses to all forms of violence; investing in prevention and peacebuilding; focusing security policies on women and girls; among others with respect to international law, as well as to refrain from the use of force and to resolve their disputes by peaceful means to safeguard international peace and security;

RESOLVE TO:

1. **Recommend** APPF Member Parliaments to assess the COVID-19 response policies and ensure that the democratic agendas, including human rights and fundamental freedoms of people are still feasible and suitable with the public health measures in their respective countries, as well as to take all the pertinent actions to build effective, transparent, responsible, and broadly participatory democratic institutions which include all stakeholders in decision-making for a sustainable and resilient recovery;

2. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to maintain balance between legislative and executive role in handling the pandemic by adapting through optimal utilization of technology, with the hope that it still can carry its legislative, budgeting, representative and oversight duties to achieve a sustainable and inclusive development for all people;

3. **Call on** APPF Member Parliaments to promote resilience and sustainable development through more innovative parliaments, particularly by advancing digitalization, ICTs, and other mechanism to increase citizen's engagement in policy-making processes, to ensure that the post-pandemic recovery is comprehensive with renewed visions such as the promotion of clean energies and green transition, as well as micro and small businesses;
 4. **Call on** APPF Member Parliaments to be a part of the peaceful resolution of existing crisis through parliamentary diplomacy actions and to increase their active engagement in maintaining peace and stability in the region in order to strengthen multilateralism and international cooperation, respecting territorial sovereignty, international laws and human rights;
 5. **Urge** APPF Member Parliaments to work together in support of multilateralism to address international contemporary challenges such as the COVID-19 or any new pandemic, sustainable recovery, armed conflicts, forced people displacement, cyber-attacks, among others which requires collaborative efforts at regional and international levels;
 6. **Call on** APPF Member Parliaments, as people representative institutions, to maintain commitment to the principles of democracy, including freedom, rule of law, good governance, and check and balance, while working closely together towards an inclusive, sustainable and resilient recovery and promoting their participation in relevant/respective inter-parliamentary organizations;
 7. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to engage and consult with all relevant stakeholders, including the Civil Society Organizations and those who live in vulnerable situations, in addressing the adverse impacts of the current pandemic and obstacles to sustain democracy;
 8. **Ensure** that the prevalence of dialogue, consensus, and the peaceful resolution of disputes in multilateral forums for regional crises to be resolved as soon as possible.
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"Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development"

APPF30/RES/07

**RESOLUTION ON PARLIAMENTS AND THE PROMOTION
OF BIODIVERSITY AND THE USE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY, AS WELL AS
CLEAN ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES IN PARTICULAR
LOW-EMISSION TECHNOLOGIES
TO ACHIEVE CARBON NEUTRALITY / NET ZERO EMISSIONS**

Draft Resolution Sponsored by Canada, Japan, Mexico and Thailand

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), gathering in Bangkok, Thailand, for the 30th Annual Meeting of the APPF under the theme *Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development*:

Affirming the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, as provided for in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);

Recognizing the specific needs and special circumstances of developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as provided for in the UNFCCC;

Recalling the United Nations General Assembly's resolution HRC/RES/41/21 on human rights and climate change, which was adopted by the UN Human Rights Council in 2019;

Respecting for the right of countries to define their energy policies, energy mix and the pace and pathways of the energy transitions towards carbon neutrality/net zero emissions as well as energy security while acknowledging the need to accelerate action by each APPF Member Parliament to achieve overall carbon emission reduction;

Highlighting the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and particularly four Sustainable Development Goals: Goal 3 – “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”; Goal 7 – “Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all” in synergy with the implementation of the Paris Agreement; Goal 13 – “Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts”; Goal 14 – “Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development”; and Goal 15 – “Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss”;

Noting with concern the findings contained in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's recent reports entitled *Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis*, *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability* and *Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change*, as well as the IPBES-IPCC Co-Sponsored Workshop Report 2021; The Synergies and Trade-offs between Biodiversity and Climate Change;

Recognizing countries' efforts to restore biodiversity, including by committing to protect land and ocean as part of the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People under the UNFCCC;

Acknowledging the upcoming 15th Conference of the Parties to the *Convention on Biological Diversity* at which "Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework"; a new "world agreement to safeguard nature" may be adopted;

Accompanying the relevant commitment made by our governments during the 26th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 26), which finalized the Paris Agreement rulebook, including accelerating efforts towards the phasedown of unabated coal power and phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies in line with the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to impose stricter targets against the burning of coal and subsidies to inefficient fossil fuels;

Also affirming the Paris Agreement temperature goal of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;

Recalling the centrality of the APPF for promoting dialogue between Asia-Pacific parliaments for response to climate change, accelerating a coordinated multilateral response in the Asia-Pacific region and the world and that one of the main purposes for the establishment of the APPF was to seek sustainable development, not only for its Member Parliaments, but for the world population in general, which can only be achieved through environmentally friendly practices;

Reaffirming the 29th APPF Resolution on Joint Parliamentary Action in Pursuing Response to Climate Change and for Sustainable Development (APPF29/RES/10) adopted in December 2021, Republic of Korea and other climate change and sustainable development adopted at previous APPF annual meetings;

Underscoring the interconnectedness of the dangers of climate change, air pollution and biodiversity loss and the need to develop and share potentially common solutions;

Noting that all parts of the Asia Pacific region are affected negatively by climate change, that the achievement of carbon neutrality is dependent on the efforts of all countries in the Asia Pacific region, and that some countries – in particular small island nations and landlocked developing countries – face an especially grave threat from long-term changes to the environment;

Realizing the seriousness of greenhouse gas emissions and climate change, which could worsen and lead to natural disasters, including droughts, floods, extreme weather, sea level rise, coastal erosion and the risk of plant and animal species extinction as well as extreme effect on people's livelihood;

Stressing the importance of increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food and energy supply, and making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;

Acknowledging the importance of international cooperation and strong inter-parliamentary collaboration in addressing climate change and its consequences in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty and finding global solutions ensuring all countries can meet the challenge;

Acknowledging the crucial role of parliamentarians, in particular the regional commitment among APPF members to adopt legislation and national budgets that present initiatives to move towards renewable energy sources and clean technologies, as well as generating the necessary instruments for financing energy transition and ensure effective implementation in realizing the objectives of the UNFCCC and the SDGs;

Recalling that parliamentary diplomacy is key to raising awareness of the complexities of the interrelated challenges of climate and disaster risk and the need for urgent action to address the serious impact on many of our communities, now and in the years to come;

Acknowledging that we are moving from an era in which climate change initiatives are seen as a constraint or cost to economic growth into an era in which they are seen as an opportunity for growth;

RESOLVE TO:

1. **Encourage**, in the context of the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the establishment of ambitious but achievable goals as part of the development of the “Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework,” as well as the allocation of resources that are sufficient to lead to concrete actions;

2. **Urge** the protection of land and waters, which has a voluntary global target to protect at least 30% of the planet’s land and ocean by 2030;

3. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to support actively and concretely the UNFCCC the Paris Agreement and other instruments under the Agreement, such as Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Committee and Technology Executive Committee, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including by making significant reductions by 2030 and taking steps in the short term that will make it possible to achieve net-zero emissions; and endorse the Glasgow Climate Pact that recognizes that the impact of climate change will be much lower at a temperature increase of just 1.5°C relative to that at an increase of 2°C, and resolves to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C;

4. **Call on** APPF Member Parliaments to promote concrete implementation by utilizing the guidelines for market mechanisms based on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, which was agreed to at COP26;

5. **Call Upon** APPF Members Parliaments to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the reduction of inequality and the creation of quality jobs and decent living conditions for not only current population but also future generations;

6. **Request** near-term actions that will yield measurable progress in protecting species at risk and that will contribute to protecting and restoring biodiversity, particularly through the development of nature-based climate solutions that involve either conserving and restoring ecosystems or managing these systems in ways that remove more carbon dioxide from the atmosphere;

7. **Emphasize** the key role that industry plays in achieving the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions necessary to meet commitments contained in the Paris Agreement and the inclusive and just transition to a net-zero economy;

8. **Emphasize** the urgent need for developed countries collectively to make available US\$100 billion annually in climate finance in order to support the needs of developing countries to mitigate and adapt to climate change;

9. **Encourage** APPF Members Parliaments to support research that improves our understanding of climate change and potential solutions, to make a greater effort to lower greenhouse gas emissions, support the implementation of renewable energy-based technologies while transitioning to a clean energy society, becoming resilient and adapting to the impacts of climate change with the goal of carbon neutrality and net zero;

10. **Promote** collaboration among countries with the goal of accelerating global emissions reductions, including through the development of carbon markets, carbon credit financing, support for both the circular economy and zero-and low-emission technologies, and the protection of old-growth forests and other critical habitat areas;

11. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to enhance local, national, regional and international cooperation as well as create multi-stakeholder partnerships, including public-private partnerships (PPP) dealing with climate change, reducing air pollution, promoting biodiversity, improving energy efficiency, supporting renewable energy, and facilitating environmental-friendly investment and digital economy including promoting the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty reduction, and strengthening ongoing regional cooperation mechanisms or enabling the prospective ones;

12. **Invite** parliamentarians to consider climate change mitigation and adaptation through the legislative process including amendment of existing laws or enactment of a law as an opportunity to create new development models that put people, their demands and needs first in the policy making process because they are directly affected by climate change;

13. **Encourage** capacity and ability building of APPF parliamentary staff on climate change by exchanging knowledge, experiences, and technology among them;

14. **Enhance** people's awareness of the causes and effects of climate change through education, information dissemination and participation in environmental protection in order to facilitate their adaptation to climate change-related trends;

15. **Call upon** APPF Member Parliaments to use their position as one of the powers of the State to reaffirm the importance of local people as partners in the construction of consensual policies that contribute to short, medium and long-term responses to address climate effects, promote new and better development paradigms for the inclusive and just transition to sustainable low and net zero carbon economies;

16. **Enhance** transparency, accountability, and reporting of climate change actions in our National Parliaments; and

17. **Call on** APPF Member Parliaments to maintain their commitment to the APPF and make every possible effort for response to climate change in the Asia-Pacific region and the world.



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26 - 29 OCTOBER 2022
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, BANGKOK, THAILAND



"Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development"

APPF30/RES/08

RESOLUTION ON EMPOWERING WOMEN TO COPE WITH FUTURE CRISES

Draft Resolution Sponsored by Thailand and Russian Federation

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), gathering in Bangkok, Thailand, for the 30th Annual Meeting of the APPF under the theme *Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development*:

Recalling the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially Goal 5 on the obligation to achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls in order to end discrimination and eliminate all forms of violence and harmful practices against women and girls, value unpaid care and domestic work and ensure equal opportunity for women's leadership, access to feminine health care and equal rights;

Supporting international fundamental instruments which aim at enhancing the protection and promotion of women's rights including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW 1979), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR 1948, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), the Final Document of the Third Eurasian Women's Forum (2021) and the final Communique of the W20 Summit (2022);

Recalling the previous APPF Annual Meeting resolutions regarding gender equality and empowerment of women and girls to increase political, economic, and social participation of women, to promote gender equality for sustainable development and shared prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region by increasing women's participation and representation at all levels;

Recognizing that women are more vulnerable than men to the impacts of global challenges, namely climate change, access to digital technologies, reproductive and health care services, and domestic violence, which will unavoidably impede progress towards achieving the SDGs in gender equality and women's empowerment;

Fully Aware that access to STEM education, digital technologies, and innovations, particularly information and communication technologies (ICTs) should be gender inclusive in order to benefit everyone in society and facilitate better access for women to decision-making on relevant social, political, and economic issues;

Acknowledging the importance of equal participation of men and women in the decision-making process with the aim to steadily increase the number of women parliamentarians by promoting legislative framework, supporting women's empowerment, and eliminating all forms of gender discrimination that prevents women's participation in the economy, social life, and politics;

Welcoming the creation and operation of international discussion platforms, such as the Eurasian Women's Forum, WAIPA, The IPU Forum of Women Parliamentarians whose activities greatly contribute to the process of developing coordinated approaches to the empowerment of women, as well as to the consolidation of the global women's community for the sake of building a stable and secure future.

RESOLVE TO:

1. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to establish women parliamentarians' regional networks for collaboration and partnerships as a long-term strategy to address gender equality challenges and create the effective measures to cope with future crises;
2. **Convince** APPF Member Parliaments to develop gender-sensitive economic and social policies and implement effective measures that create the gender and eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, including women human rights defenders who advocate for equality, in order to pave the way towards the sustainable development for women and girls and the vulnerable people;
3. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to promote and reinforce necessary measures that ensure equal access of women and girls to digital technologies, providing STEM education and needed ICT training, and broadening their opportunity to equitably acquire digital devices;
4. **Call on** APPF Member Parliaments to review and adopt national laws and strategies to support women's participation and leadership positions in decision-making, and to create conditions for the full and equal participation of women in the political, economic, and social life;
5. **Urge** APPF Member Parliaments to implement the commitments to human rights, women's empowerment and gender equality treaties, agreements, and other relevant legal and regulatory frameworks made at regional and global summits and conferences;
6. **Call on** APPF Member Parliaments to encourage the diversification of occupational alternatives, to include non-traditional options especially in science and technology fields, stimulate and promote the equal presentation of women at all levels;
7. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to develop a policy that lays the foundation of values of equality and shared responsibility for parenting that creates a respectful relationship within the family, as well as to increase the interaction of the international community in this field;
8. **Call on** the APPF Member Parliaments to take the necessary legislative and policy frameworks to ensure access of women and girls to health services, including quality medical assistance, social protection, and public services as well as to pay attention to the role of women's frontline health workers and volunteers by fostering appropriate protective measures to provide women, who became victims of sexual violence, with legal protection, access to justice, as well as to medical care and socio-psychological support and condemn actions of any States or non-State actors that cause any sort of harm to women and girls;

9. **Request** APPF Member Parliaments to foster gender-sensitive climate change and disaster resilience strategies in the development of national environmental, ecosystem, and resources management framework, as well as to encourage women's participation in the Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) Economy Model, cultivate the use and purchase of environmentally friendly products and services, and to support green and voluntary environmental conservation activities which will help mitigate the impact of climate change;

10. **Call on** APPF Member Parliaments to review and monitor the implementation of the adopted resolutions for the furtherance of effective and meaningful global partnership, and reinforcement to existing international cooperation.



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"Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development"

APPF30/RES/09

**RESOLUTION ON STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN
POST-COVID-19 ECONOMIC RECOVERY**

*Resolution Sponsored by Thailand, Canada and Mexico
Co-sponsored by Japan*

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), gathering in Bangkok, Thailand, for the 30th Annual Meeting of the APPF under the theme *Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development*:

Recalling the Convention on the elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979, which establishes the basis for realizing equality between women and men through ensuring women's equal access to, and equal opportunities in, political and public life, and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of 1995, outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women, are roadmaps for ensuring full realization of women's and girls' rights, effective legal protection and the empowerment of women to achieve gender equality;

Reaffirming the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goal 5 (SDG5), which addresses gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, including through ensuring women's full and effective participation and leadership in political, economic and public life; and the role of multi-stakeholder, including national parliaments, to accelerate the achievement of sustainable development;

Also Reaffirming resolution adopted by previous APPF Annual meeting resolution of the APPF Annual Meeting resolutions regarding gender-sensitive COVID response and post-pandemic recovery, as well as, on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls;

Also Recalling the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040 and APEC Leaders' commitment agreed upon in 2020 that emphasizes especially on women and others with the untapped economic potential to achieving an open, dynamic, resilient, and peaceful Asia-Pacific community for the prosperity of all;

Taking into account the APEC La Serena Roadmap for Women and Inclusive Growth (2019 - 2030), which was endorsed by the APEC Ministerial Meeting in 2019 to encourage initiatives across all of APEC's workstreams to advance equality and women's economic empowerment in the labor market, promote women to a leadership position at all levels of decision-making, and provide the necessary education, training, and skills development;

Welcoming the statement on "Women's Role in Building a Cohesive, Dynamic, Sustainable and Inclusive ASEAN Community in a Post COVID-19 World" at the 2020 Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Women Leaders' Summit and the statement on "Women's Empowerment in the Digital Age" at the 2020 ASEAN Summit;

Evoking the 2018 Hanoi Declaration on a New Vision for the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Association which recognizes the importance of supporting women's participation and leadership in all political, economic, and social spheres, as well as in public and private spheres;

Noting with deep concern that economic shocks by the COVID-19 pandemic and economic downturn have disproportionately impacted women, with millions losing jobs, earning low wages, and shouldering additional burdens of unpaid domestic and care work, all of which contribute to economic and social inequality;

Bearing in mind that during the outbreak, an increase in unpaid and underpaid care and domestic work with low wages and an unsafe working environment will derail women's participation in decent work in the formal economy;

Acknowledging that strengthening women's participation in society will accelerate post COVID-19 economic recovery and stimulate the economy;

Emphasizing that women were underrepresented in leadership positions and received lower wages than men, women continue to be overrepresented in the field of education, health and wellness, and the informal employment undertaken by women tends to be low-paying and without social protection, and highlighting that women-led businesses do not have the same economic rights as men, and have competed against unequal conditions arising from regulatory and financial constraints and their limited access to entrepreneurship training and business networking;

Emphasizing the importance of preventing women from leaving their jobs against their will due to life events such as marriage, childbirth, and childcare;

Recognizing the importance of education in eliminating stereotypes and bias about gender roles, thereby promoting women's participation in all aspects of society;

Convinced that Bio, Circular and Green (BCG) Economy Model is an alternative economic model that promotes women's equal participation in inclusive and sustainable development; and;

Highlighting that COVID-19 disrupts employment since unemployed women are required to seek to return to the labour markets, as well as find flexible work and create new job opportunities such as online businesses, reviewers, and delivery businesses that could improve women's economy and boost economic recovery.

RESOLVE TO:

1. **Urge** APPF Member Parliaments to accelerate the implementation of SDG 5 by integrating women's economic participation, and gender equality in the development process and policy implementation in response to the global challenges;
2. **Call on** APPF Member Parliaments to encourage their governments to create practical measures for advancing gender equality, women's economic empowerment, and women's participation in the decision-making process, including a secure path of inclusive and sustainable economic growth in economic recovery from the post-COVID 19 pandemics;

3. **Call upon** APPF Member Parliaments to include women in the national and local government's response systems to address the gender specific-needs of the different groups of women especially the marginalized to help accelerate post-COVID-19 economic recovery in order to achieve maximum efficiency and effectiveness;
4. **Urge** APPF Member Parliaments to recognize the importance of women's participation in politics and to take steps that will develop the human resources needed to increase the number of female parliamentarians, thereby meeting the need to include women's perspectives into the development of policies for achieving a post-COVID-19 economic recovery;
5. **Call on** the APPF Member Parliaments to assure the freedom of women working to advance rights and equality in line to give them the opportunity to participate in political life in all the decision-making level process and in the economical process in the post-COVID-19 recovery process;
6. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to review, assess, monitor and implement the adopted APPF resolutions regarding women's economic empowerment, gender equality for sustainable development, and gender-sensitive COVID-19 response and post-pandemic recovery in order to enhance the legal framework to promote, enforce, and monitor gender equality;
7. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to work to foster social consciousness that views a joint balance between work and family as essential for both men and women, and work to create fair sharing of child-raising and housekeeping between men and women especially in the post-COVID-19 recovery;
8. **Also encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to support mechanisms and measures that ensure women's access to capital and markets, labor force, education, training and skill; development programs and improve access of women to leadership positions at all levels of decision-making, in order to advance gender equality and women's economic empowerment;
9. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to promote access to affordable healthcare for women, development of healthcare systems, and implementation of comprehensive health support measures that address issues affecting women's health;
10. **Demand** that APPF Member Parliaments encourage their governments to act immediately to address economic challenges such as unpaid and underpaid domestic and care work, formal labor market restrictions, gender pay gap, persistent forms of violence, discrimination and harassment, financial exclusion, lack of public childcare services, and empower women in all sectors, all of which are required for economic recovery;
11. **Recommend** that APPF Member Parliaments encourage their governments to provide comprehensive sex education as well as invest in and expand the utilization of digital tools such as telemedicine and emerging technology for female health needs;
12. **Also Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to promote the care economy business and measures that help broadens women's participation by improving regulations and removing barriers that impede the balance between their expected caring responsibilities and working lives;

13. **Call upon** APPF Member Parliaments and their Governments to advocate and include the concept of gender-responsiveness and gender-responsive budgeting, policy making and political participation at all levels to address women's priorities, promote gender equality and ensure women's reproductive rights and health;

14. **Invite** APPF Member Parliaments to recognize the contribution of the BCG Economic Model, which helps broaden economic opportunity for economic revitalization;

15. **Invite** APPF Member Parliaments to incorporate gender-sensitive data and analysis in the formulation of necessary measures to rebuild economies and society in the Asia-Pacific region while taking into account the needs of women, intersectional consideration, and gender equality;

16. **Invite** APPF Parliamentarians, both women and men, to mainstream gender equality in the work of their respective parliaments to lay the foundations for more gender-sensitive institutions and safer political spaces;

17. **Call on** APPF Parliamentarians to raise awareness about gender equality and human rights, as well as the importance of gender in budget allocations where appropriate that will support women and girls' contributions to the global economy and provide benefits at all stages of national growth targets and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and;

18. **Invite** APPF Parliamentarians to make a significant contribution to exchanging experiences and good practices on gender equality and women's economic empowerment, as their participation is critical to achieving comprehensive economic recovery and the transformation of Asia-Pacific economies and societies toward more resilient and gender-sensitive economies and societies;

19. **Recommend** to APPF Parliamentarians the establishment of targeted social safety net programs for the most vulnerable and economically marginalized sectors of women, development of mechanisms and procedures to address the difficulties faced by women in the employment sector during crisis, such as job loss, business closure and debt incurred by women especially the repatriated migrants; and augmentation of entrepreneurship and adequate livelihood opportunities and skills development to all women;

20. **Urge** APPF Parliamentarians to reinforce the measures adopted to ensure an economic recovery process following the COVID-19 pandemic that takes into account the essential contribution of all women, and provide them with concrete benefits in the short, medium, and long term periods, in line with national growth targets and international sustainable development commitments and urge parliamentarians to sponsor employment measures to safeguard women from experiencing pandemic-induced job loss and help them re-enter the workforce at the most appropriate time possible.



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26 - 29 OCTOBER 2022
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"Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development"

APPF30/RES/10

**RESOLUTION ON DEVELOPING HEALTH
SERVICES AND FACILITATING EQUITABLE
ACCESS TO PRIMARY HEALTH CARE**

Draft Resolution Sponsored by Canada and Thailand

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), gathering in Bangkok, Thailand, for the 30th Annual Meeting of the APPF under the theme *Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development*:

Noting that primary health care covers health needs across the life course, including disease prevention and control, mental health, sexual and reproductive health, perinatal care, child and adolescent health, and palliative care;

Recalling the commitment in the 2018 Declaration of Astana to implement sustainable primary health care for all;

Recognizing that mental health care is a priority need in the region and that the World Health Organization (WHO) and World Organization of Family Doctors (WONCA) have promoted the urgency to develop delivery of mental health care in primary care and the great need for improving mental health care globally;

Conscious of the fact that transmitted diseases and pandemics, which continue to emerge as threats to good health and well-being of the global citizens, adversely affect the way of life of people, impede the economic growth around the world and increase hindrances to health care services;

Being concerned about WHO data indicating that half of the world's population currently lacks adequate essential health services and that there is expected to be a global shortfall of 18 million health workers by 2030;

Bearing in mind the 74th session of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution on Global health and foreign policy: an inclusive approach to strengthening health systems (A/RES/74/20), adopted in 2020 and the 1978 Declaration of Alma-Ata recognize that primary health care is both essential health care and a central function of a country's health system, -serves as individuals' and families' initial contact with the health system, and provides efficient approach to enhance people's holistic health;

Underscoring the 2019 United Nations General Assembly Political Declaration of the High-Level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage (UHC) (A/RES/74/2) that calls for primary health care to be strengthened;

Recalling the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Putrajaya Vision 2040, adopted in 2020 by APEC leaders, seeking to ensure ‘Strong, Balanced, Secure, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth’ in the Asia-Pacific by 2040, so that better health and well-being of all peoples will be achieved;

Also recalling the Aotearoa Plan of Action (2021), which sets out how to implement and track the progress of the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040, especially the collective actions that economies should play a part in strengthening health systems, with a view to achieving UHC by 2030;

Welcoming the APEC Action Plan on Vaccination Across the Life-Course for 2021 to 2030 and its The North Star: A 2030 Strategy for Enabling Resilient Health Systems and Promoting the Health of our Populations in the Asia Pacific;

Welcoming the reaffirmation at the 12th APEC High-Level Meeting on Health and the Economy (HLM12) held on 25th-26th August 2022 in Bangkok of the balance of health and economy in the region to better respond to pandemics and other health threats in the future and to realize the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040;

Reaffirming resolutions adopted at previous annual meetings of the APPF relating to health, particularly on the topic of maternal and child health for sustainable development (APPF23/RES/15);

Emphasizing that health is a fundamental human right and it is critical for both social and economic development that all people should have the right to access to high-quality and essential healthcare services from their respective Governments without financial hardship and barriers;

Bearing in mind the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 to “ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages,” especially target 3.8₂, which aims to “achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all”;

Recognizing that the COVID-19 pandemic poses enormous challenges to the global community which has strained health care services in many countries and contributed to global disruptions in routine immunization programs against vaccine-preventable diseases, requiring the need for cooperation among APPF Member Countries to better prepare for future health threats;

Acknowledging that demographic factors, socio-economic status, social, environmental and other determinants of health have led to sharp rises in the prevalence of chronic diseases, such as cardiopulmonary diseases, diabetes and cancer, which are increasing the burden on health systems, particularly in low and middle-income countries;

Highlighting the significant role of APPF Member Parliaments to support the UHC including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health services and telemedicine as well as safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all;

Recognizing that the effective action for APPF Member Parliaments is to pass laws to achieve the best result for public health service;

RESOLVE TO:

1. **Call Upon** APPF Member Parliaments to provide legislative support for the enactment of legislation related to public health to improve the provision of and access to quality essential healthcare services;
2. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to update local and national laws that promote equitable access to health services, decrease inequality and barrier to health services, especially among vulnerable groups, and **urge** actions to develop or strengthen policies aimed at eliminating health inequity to ensure equitable access to high-quality, safe, comprehensive, integrated, accessible, available and affordable health services, including mental health care;
3. **Call Upon** APPF Member Parliaments to engage in and, where necessary, establish the open and fair discussion among various stakeholders, both public and private sectors including civil society organizations (CSOs) in order to comprehensively expand more collaboration in the development of primary health care that best suits local communities, as well as strengthen the roles of community health volunteers;
4. **Urge** APPF Member Parliaments to exchange and share health information, innovative technology, good practices, and best practices, as well as promote digitization of health services and **invite** the world's high-income countries to provide support to low and middle-income countries;
5. **Urge** APPF Member Parliaments to work closely with their Governments in ensuring more investment in national health security and access of health workforce to evidence-based education and training, including in the field of mental health, especially for those working in primary health care settings, and to provide the best possible recommendations for effective budgeting for such investment;
6. **Call Upon** APPF Member Parliaments to encourage their Governments to achieve UHC for their citizens, by allocating sufficient health budget, and other necessary resources for this implementation, especially in the developing countries and support actions that would lead to the achievement of SDG 3, particularly through meeting targets focused on attaining UHC, ensuring access to sexual and reproductive health services, and to improving the health system and workforce, including in the field of mental health in low and middle-income countries;
7. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to commit to improve good health and wellbeing for all, as reaffirmed by the HLM12, that the allocation of budget is well-balanced and inclusive and ensure that public health decisions affecting people must respect their dignity and promote their human rights, while taking into account the interdependence between public health and economy as drivers for sustained and prosperous Asia-Pacific community;
8. **Encourage** APPF Member Parliaments to strengthen health and mental health literacy among the general population and support organizations, both public and private, to become health literate;
9. **Prioritize** strengthened cooperation to ensure universal and equitable access to vaccines, medicines, diagnostic tests and other health technologies;
10. **Encourage** the allocation of an additional one percent (1%) of gross domestic product to primary health care including mental health care with the goal of implementing the WHO's recommendation to address current gaps in health services;

11. **Encourage** the adoption of APEC's Action Plan on Vaccination Across the Life-Course in order to enhance the resilience and sustainability of immunization programs; and;

12. **Also encourage** the adoption of APEC's The North Star: A 2030 Strategy for Enabling Resilient Health Systems and Promoting the Health of our Populations in the Asia Pacific in order to support health systems;

13. **Recognize** that APPF Member Parliaments should work to ensure no actions are taken to disrupt health care delivery or destroy health care facilities.



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"Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development"

APPF30/RES/11

RESOLUTION ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA

Draft Resolution Sponsored by Korea and Japan

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), gathering in Bangkok, Thailand, for the 30th Annual Meeting of the APPF under the theme *Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development*:

Noting the UN Security Council Resolutions 1695, 1718, 1874, 2087, 2094, 2270, 2321, 2356, 2371, 2375, 2397, the international community's position that the DPRK cannot possess nuclear in any circumstances and shall not be recognized as a nuclear state stipulated in the Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks in September 2005, the Joint Statement of the 5th MIKTA Speakers' Consultation in November 2019, G7 Summit Communiqué in June 2021, Resolution on the Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement between the IAEA and the DPRK at the 65th IAEA General Assembly in September 2021, the Chairman's Statement of the 16th East Asia Summit (EAS) in October 2021, the Resolutions on the Situation of Human Rights in the DPRK adopted at the UN Human Rights Council in April 2022 and at the UN General Assembly in December 2021;

Reaffirming all the APPF Resolutions including the resolution on Peace on the Korean Peninsula (APPF29/RES/04) adopted at the 29th Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF) Annual Meeting held in Seoul, Republic of Korea in December 2021 and resolutions on the Korean Peninsula adopted at the prior annual meetings of the APPF;

Emphasizing the importance of establishing regional and international cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region and in the world to secure peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula is a key issue that directly links to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond through meaningful dialogue between the Republic of Korea and DPRK and between the DPRK and the international community among concerned parties;

RESOLVES TO:

1. **Request** the APPF Member Parliaments to reaffirm the importance of the complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula for the peace and stability of the Peninsula, (as well as of the Asia-Pacific region), and to fully and steadily implement the relevant UNSC Resolutions;
2. **Encourage** the APPF Member Parliaments to express grave concern to the nuclear tests and launches of ballistic missiles conducted by DPRK, **urge** DPRK to abide by relevant UNSC resolutions and the Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks in September 2005, not to conduct any further provocative actions including nuclear tests or any launch of all ranges using ballistic missile technology, and to abandon all weapons of mass destruction and existing nuclear programs, including uranium enrichment activities, as well as ballistic missile programs of all ranges, in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner in accordance with relevant UNSC Resolutions and also **urge** APPF Member States to fully and effectively implement these resolutions;

3. **Call on** the DPRK to comply with the complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and refrain from conducting further nuclear and ballistic missile test as it agreed with relevant parties and the international community, and, in particular, to abandon its nuclear plan and ballistic missile plan in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner in accordance with all resolutions of the UN Security Council and to make efforts for substantial progress toward the complete denuclearization and lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula, and **request** international community to lift sanctions and offer possible cooperation to DPRK when DPRK carries out the complete denuclearization;

4. **Call on** relevant parties to exercise proper restraints;

5. **Support** the efforts of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea fully to hold an inter-Korean parliamentary speakers' meeting and **encourage** a dialogue between the parliaments of APPF Member States and the DPRK in order to establish peace on the Korean Peninsula and in the Asia-Pacific region;

6. **Urge** DPRK to take concrete actions to improve its human right situation taking into account the reasonable humanitarian concerns of its neighbors, including the abductions issue;

7. **Encourage** the APPF Member Parliaments to confirm the full support of APPF Member States in building multilateral security cooperation in Northeast Asia to address the risk of instability on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia;

8. **Call on** APPF Member Parliaments to pay continuous attention to the situation on the Korean Peninsula including improvement of inter-Korean relations and to provide full support to make active efforts for achieving the complete denuclearization and a peaceful settlement of the Korean Peninsula issue, and cooperate so that the UN General Assembly and the UN Human Rights Council will adopt, by consensus, the Resolution on the Situation of Human Rights in the DPRK.



**THE 30TH ANNUAL MEETING OF ASIA-
PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM
(APPF-30)**



26 – 29 October 2022, Bangkok - Thailand

STATEMENT OF THE INDONESIAN DELEGATION

Meeting of Women Parliamentarians

a) Empowering women to cope with future crises

Delivered by:

by H. E. DR (HC). PUAN MAHARANI

(The Speaker of The House of Representatives of The Republic of
Indonesia)

---- Opening

***His Excellency Mr. Chuan Leekpai,
President of the National Assembly of Thailand, Chair of the
Executive Committee and APPF-30,***

***Excellencies Head of Delegations,
Honorable Members of Parliament,
Ladies and Gentlemen,***

***Good Morning/Afternoon
Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.***

On behalf of the Indonesian delegation, kindly allow me to extend our highest appreciation and gratitude to the Ratthasapha, National Assembly of Thailand for your hospitality in hosting this event.

I am very pleased to be here to attend the 30th Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum, which I believe could become the golden opportunity to revitalize our brotherhood and togetherness.

I am also honored to give a statement at the Meeting of Women Parliamentarians which takes the topic of 'empowering women to cope with future crises'.

---- Current global situation & crises

***Honorable Members of Parliament,
Ladies and gentlemen,***

We are here sitting together where the current global situation is uncertain, more complex, and unprecedented.

We are on the verge of global crises as impacted by multifaceted global challenges from climate change-related disaster, economic collapse, soaring food and energy prices, as well as humanitarian crises caused by the inter-state war.

Since now and then, particularly the women are also situated in an unfavorable position.

- ⇒ Covid-19 pandemic has slowed down our effort in achieving sustainable development target and derail gender equality effort,
- ⇒ Geo-politics and geo-economic fierce competition including inter-state war also put women on the highest risks threat their socio-economic resilience and security,
- ⇒ Climate change impact has also amplified the vulnerability to women, children, and girls.

With this condition, the world will continue to be beset by crises. Concerted efforts are needed to strengthen women's resilience so that they can withstand the future crisis.

---- Role of women empowerment

***Honorable Members of Parliament,
Ladies and gentlemen,***

As parliamentarians who represent our constitution, and particularly as women parliamentarians who represent the voice of women, I assert that women's resilience is our institutional and moral responsibility.

Our support goes to women who lost their jobs, who have been impacted by pandemic, by war, by inter-conflict, and by climate change-related disaster is absolutely unwavering.

Last month, I chaired the fourth session of the G20 Parliamentary Speakers' Summit or P20, taking on the topic of '*social inclusion, gender equality and women empowerment*'.

I asserted that women have to become an 'agents of change', in the economic, social and cultural fields and it needs to be continuously pursued.

Here, I must re-emphasize that women have huge potential for global development including in Asia Pacific.

A study by McKinsey Global Institute estimated that advancing women's equality could add US\$ 4.5 trillion a year to the region's GDP by 2025.

However, we are still beset by numerous cultural and structural challenges. We are still struggling with culturally-rooted sentiment against women as well as gender irresponsible policy.

It is found that many structural conditions hinder women to be more resilient and has created the gender gap in education, in the labor market, in politics, in economics and so on.

---- Key drivers

***Honorable Members of Parliament,
Ladies and gentlemen,***

To fully realize that prediction, we need a path-breaking policy and turn our global and regional agenda into effect at national and local level.

- ⇒ *First*, we have to continue advancing an equitable digital infrastructure and digital literacy to reduce the digital divide both in urban and rural areas,
- ⇒ *Second*, we also need to double our effort in strengthening women and girls capacity and boost their entrepreneurship skills through formal and informal education.
- ⇒ *Third*, it is also imperative for us to push integration of women empowerment with economic transition to bio-economy, circular economy and Green economy.

⇒ *Fourth*, provide more financial access for women entrepreneurship and small and medium enterprises.

---- Indonesia experience

***Honorable Members of Parliament,
Ladies and gentlemen,***

We acknowledge that women's empowerment is far from ideal. However, in order for women to become more resilient, we have pursued a number of strategic actions.

Let me share Indonesia's experience in the effort in empowering women.

In terms of legislation, we have passed the National Law Number 12 Year 2014 on General Election which urges 30% of women in the parliament.

The number of women in our parliament account for 21,39% of total members of parliament during the 2019-2024 period. It has jumped significantly from only 17,3% in the previous period.

In terms of institution, we have established a specific authority for women empowerment through the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection. It provides an institutional framework to empower women.

Integrated with our recovery processes, women empowerment is interlinked with the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises which have become the driving force of the national economy. We have to say that 64% of these MSME actors are women.

Indonesia has also integrated gender mainstreaming strategy into National Development Strategy through four priority areas, namely education, health, economy, and politics.

Those four areas serve as the game-changer in preparing women to face future crises.

---- Conclusion

***Honorable Members of Parliament,
Ladies and gentlemen,***

Parliament is the backbone of democracy, and democracy is the backbone of prosperity. And there is no prosperity without gender inequality and women being resilient.

Parliament must mobilize global action and put any commitment to women empowerment into effect.

We carry forward a mission to strengthen women's resilience against any possible crises that may arise in the future.

Thank you,



**THE 30TH ANNUAL MEETING OF ASIA-
PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM
(APPF-30)**



26 – 29 October 2022, Bangkok - Thailand

STATEMENT OF THE INDONESIAN DELEGATION

Meeting of Women Parliamentarians

**b) Strengthening women's participation in post-COVID-19
economic recovery**

Delivered by:

Hon. Ms. Dyah Roro Esti Widya Putri, MP

*(Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation of the
Indonesia House/Member of Delegation)*

Opening

***His Excellency Mr. Chuan Leekpai,
President of the National Assembly of Thailand, Chair of the
Executive Committee and APPF-30***

***Excellencies Head of Delegations,
Honorable Members of Parliament,
Ladies and Gentlemen,***

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb. May peace be upon us all.

On behalf of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, I would like to extend my appreciation and gratitude to the National Assembly of Thailand for hosting the 30th Annual Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF).

It is truly an honor to participate in this meeting – and I am very delighted to share my insights on the topic of “strengthening women’s participation in post-COVID-19 economic recovery” here today.

Women’s Right to Participate and Role of Parliament

Women’s full, equal and meaningful participation in all aspects of life is a fundamental human right. Such concept is underscored in various

international human rights instruments, including the Declaration on the Right to Development.

Article 1 of the Declaration states that every human being has the right to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy **economic**, social, cultural and political **development**.

In the same vein, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 5 emphasizes the cruciality of women's participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making, including in areas of political, **economic** and public life.

***Honorable members of parliaments,
Ladies and Gentlemen,***

All parliamentarians, including women parliamentarians, have three core functions, namely the legislative, budgetary and oversight.

Through these functions, parliamentarians must ensure that gender perspectives are embedded in the national legislation or other measures, including on the economic recovery. We should further underline the importance of women's equal and meaningful participation and contribution to the economic activities in that regard.

Subsequently, we must also guarantee the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including women entrepreneurs as well as women human rights and environmental defenders, in the policy or law formulation process.

It is immensely important to engage them and seek their advice in order to prevent trade-offs among sustainable development pillars of economic, social and environmental. If trade-offs occurred, we would only see further inequalities, even if the world is recovered from the COVID-19 Pandemic.

COVID-19 Economic Recovery Measures

Honorable members of parliaments,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The COVID-19 Pandemic has intensified the obstacles and challenges that women already face, from gender-based violence to loss of jobs and income.

Therefore, we all want the world to build back better.

To accelerate economic recovery from the COVID-19 Pandemic, Indonesia has adopted and implemented programs that also target women, including but not limited to, the Pre-Employment Card program (*Kartu Prakerja*) for the job seekers, workers who have been laid off as well as people who would like to advance their job skills. In this regard, forty nine percent (49%) of Pre-Employment Cards recipients were women.

As well, the People's Business Credit Program (*Kredit Usaha Rakyat/KUR*), aimed to enhance access to financing for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the form of credit. The government, in this regard, has extended an additional KUR interest subsidy of three percent (3%) from June to the end of this year.

In this opportunity, I must underline that the majority of MSMEs actors in the country are women. Therefore, such program can tackle their economic barriers resulted from the pandemic, encourage new women entrepreneurs and also for women to develop their businesses.

Furthermore, Indonesia is also very committed to increase the Women's Labor Force Participation Rate (*Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja/TPAK*) to reach fifty five percent (55%) by 2024. In this regard, Indonesian Women's Labor Force Participation Rate, based on the 2020 Population Census, amounted to fifty four point twenty seven percent (54.27%).

Cooperation Among Countries

Honorable members of parliaments,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Through this particular session, I would like to emphasize the cruciality of global solidarity, cooperation and collaboration in strengthening women's participation in post-COVID-19 economic recovery. We – parliamentarians – should further exchange information on best practices and lessons learned in that regard.

At the regional and international level, Indonesia remains committed to the implementation and realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We are determined to be a role model in promoting gender equality and women empowerment, and also urge the international community to address significant challenges of inequalities among groups.

The Indonesian Parliament will also continue to advocate for the effective implementation of other regional agenda, including the ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework (ACRF) and Its Implementation Plan, which encompasses a program to develop a guideline on integrating gender equality into policy strategy, planning and monitoring process, among others.

Closing

Honorable members of parliaments,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As a closing note, increasing visibility of and mainstreaming gender equality at the heart of recovery measures or programs is undeniably crucial to leave no one behind.

We must act now, and of course, act side by side to support women, increase their participation, and give them a voice, so that we can achieve equitable and inclusive national, regional and global economic recovery.

Thank you

Wassalamualaikum Warrahmatullahi Wabbarakatuh



**THE 30TH ANNUAL MEETING OF ASIA-
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26 – 29 October 2022, Bangkok - Thailand

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS & POINT OF INTERVENTIONS

Working Group on Women Parliamentarians

***Honorable Chairperson,
Distinguished Delegates,***

Good morning.

**Assalamualaikum Warrahmatullahi Wabbarakatuh.
May peace be upon us all.**

My name is _____, Member of the Committee for Interparliamentary Cooperation of the Indonesian House of Representatives.

I am also here with _____,

I am very delighted to participate in this Working Group meeting and thank you for giving me the opportunity to share my views regarding two resolutions that have been proposed, namely:

- 1) Resolution on Empowering Women to Cope with Future Crises;
- 2) Resolution on Strengthening Women's Participation in Post-Covid-19 Economic Recovery

- For the first resolution on Empowering Women to Cope with Future Crises:

- 1) We believe that the resolution is both promotive and preventive instrument, and is very relevant to the current world's situation and challenges, including COVID-19 pandemic and climate change. Furthermore, it also underlines the importance of tackling gender-based violence, which has increased during the COVID-19 pandemic – and in this case, we urge all parliaments to further mitigate, prepare and prevent those challenges before it exacerbates the condition that the world is at right now.
- 2) Second, the resolution highlights the need to develop gender-responsive economic and social policies, including in the context of equal access to digital technologies – which is a must. I must

underline that developing, adopting, and implementing gender-responsive policies is a prerequisite to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. In addition, research also suggests that advancing women's equality could add US\$ 4.5 trillion a year to the region's GDP by 2025.

- 3) Third, the resolution highlights equal opportunities for women to have a role in leadership positions. In this regard, we believe that a greater number of women in parliament leads to stronger attention to issues affecting women and parliaments have the agenda and measures to advance women's participation and representation. Furthermore, to complement, we should also ensure that all relevant stakeholders, including the civil society have the opportunity to participate and contribute in law or policy formulation process as well.
 - 4) Fourth, we also welcome the article of the resolution that demands APPF Member Parliaments to establish women parliamentarians' regional networks to strengthen our cooperation in the region, in view of tackling gender inequality. In this regard, COVID-19 pandemic has taught us a lesson that – we believe – parliaments need to cooperate to prepare, prevent and cope with future crises - as every country has different capacity and capability, including both physical and financial resources.
- For the second resolution on Strengthening Women's Participation in Post-Covid-19 Economic Recovery – the resolution is immensely important due to several reasons, including:
 - 1) First, the COVID-19 Pandemic has brought about challenges for women, including loss of jobs and income. In this context, every economic recovery measure should reflect women's needs. Remember, all human beings', including women have right to economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to work – and all parliaments, through its functions, should take part in respecting, protecting and fulfilling the right.
 - 2) Second, in relation to the first reason, I believe parliamentarians, through its functions, must ensure women's participation, including human rights and environmental defenders, in the law formulation process, and that gender perspectives are embedded in the national legislation or other measures, in view of ensuring an inclusive economic recovery.

- 3) Third, the resolution has highlighted the importance of implementing the adopted APPF resolutions regarding women's economic empowerment, gender equality for sustainable development, and gender-sensitive COVID-19 response and post-pandemic recovery in order to enhance the legal framework to promote, enforce, and monitor gender equality. In this regard, parliaments have the moral obligations to exercise those resolutions through its legislative, budgeting and oversight functions, and through this meeting, I believe we should examine the challenges or other obstacles in implementing those resolutions.
- 4) Fourth, we are aware that every country has different capacity and capability in achieving inclusive economic recovery. Therefore, as emphasized in the resolution, cooperation needs to be effectively implemented, including through exchanging experiences and good practices on gender equality and women's economic empowerment.

We look forward for a fruitful discussion. Thank you.

1. Additional points regarding amendments of the resolutions (if necessary/needed):

We also believe that several points should be highlighted in the resolution.

- For the resolution on Empowering Women to Cope with Future Crises, particularly the article (OP5) that calls APPF Member Parliaments to implement the commitments to human rights, women's empowerment and gender equality **treaties**, agreements, and other relevant legal and regulatory frameworks made at regional and global summits and conferences.

We feel that replacing the word "**treaties**" with "**instruments**" is necessary due to:

1. First, treaties are also agreements and has been specified in this particular article
2. Second, instruments can also encompass resolutions, declarations (which are non-binding in nature, but imposes moral obligations), as well as also treaties.

- For the resolution on Strengthening Women’s Participation in Post-Covid-19 Economic Recovery:

First, we need to recall the United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development that emphasizes the right of human beings to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, due to several reasons:

- 1) The declaration puts human beings as the central subject of development, as well as the active participant and beneficiary of the right to development.
- 2) The declaration encourages states to adopt measures for the realization of the right to development and the equality of opportunity for all in their access to employment and the fair distribution of income, among other areas, which is relevant to the resolution, in terms of women’s participation.
- 3) The declaration underlines the importance of cooperation, especially between the developed and developing countries to achieve comprehensive development, which is crucial during the recovery phase of COVID-19. Cooperation in various areas, including investment and trade may provide socio-economic opportunities for all men and women and assist us in reducing inequality.

Second, we support and agree on the article of the resolution on urging APPF Member Parliaments to accelerate the implementation of SDG 5 by integrating women’s economic **participation**, and gender equality in the development process and policy implementation in response to the global challenges.

On the other hand, we feel that we should rephrase the sentence **“integrating women’s economic participation, and gender equality in the development process and policy implementation in response to the global challenges”**, and turning it into **“incorporating human rights based approach to development that encompasses principles of participation, accountability, equality and non-discrimination, in their duties and functions, in view of ensuring inclusive development legislation, and other measures”**.

- 1) First, we believe the resolution should increase the visibility of human rights-based approach that contains principles that are interrelated with and would complement the word of “participation”, such as equality and non-discrimination, which also means that every development or economic measure should be inclusive, prevent discrimination among groups, and benefit all people, regardless of their gender, religion, or other status.
- 2) Furthermore, accountability is a must. We must comply with human rights standards and principles derived from the international human rights instruments that we have ratified. In this regard, Parliament plays a key role in overseeing the implementation of any government’s measures.

Thank you.

3. Suggested Sentences for Supporting the Resolutions (If necessary/needed):

We in this case fully support both of the resolutions to be adopted, and furthermore, implemented at both national and regional level.



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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS & POINT OF INTERVENTION

Working Group on Political and Security Matters

***Honorable Chairperson,
Distinguished Delegates,***

Good morning/afternoon

My name is _____, Chair/ Vice-Chair/ Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

I am here today with my colleagues, _____, who is also Vice-Chair/ Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

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

In this Working Group Meeting, I would like to thank the host country for facilitating the discussion on the draft resolution. Indonesia has initiated a Draft Resolution on 'Parliaments and Sustainable Post-Covid-19 Recovery to Promote Democracy, Peace, and Security', which was co-sponsored by Chile and Mexico.

In the draft resolution, we emphasize on the following points:

1. Expressing concern about the huge impact of Covid-19 pandemic not only on the economy but also on democracy particularly in terms of parliamentary effectiveness. Covid-19 pandemic has weakened the effectiveness of daily practices of parliamentary works marked by less public consultation, limited deliberation, election postponement, ineffective oversight, or even discrimination. In the

spirit of strengthening democracy and effective parliament, this resolution considers the critical role of parliament in pushing more democratic recovery processes.

2. Reaffirming that development, democracy, peace, and security are interlinked and mutually reinforcing. Peace and security will be achieved if there is effective parliament and vibrant democracy.
3. Encourage all parliaments to take responsibility to maintain commitment to the principles of democracy, including freedoms, rule of law, good governance, and check and balance in the region both within and non APPF member states.

Regarding the Draft Resolution on Promoting Parliamentary Diplomacy for Regional Security, proposed by Canada, Russian Federation, Malaysia, and Thailand. I would suggest adding some following views:

1. The Asia-Pacific region should be based on free, open, and inclusive principles, coupled with respect to international laws to ensure peace, security, stability, and prosperity of the countries in the region. And most importantly, refrain from exercising military intervention to other sovereign states for any purpose.
2. In line with the substantives of the resolution which mentioned the urgency of parliamentary diplomacy, Indonesian delegates also believe that parliamentary role must be intensified through various mechanisms to solve regional problems such as inter-state conflict and territorial dispute that potentially spill over and destabilize the region such as the case in Myanmar. APPF shall be developed into a more solid and effective regional forum.
3. Endorsing and promoting the role of parliamentary diplomacy through dialogue, consensus, and the peaceful resolution of disputes in multilateral forums. Parliamentary diplomacy must be strengthened to maintain security and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.
4. Indonesia Delegates also in opposition to any form of unilateral and minilateral framework that potentially destabilize or merely create polarization in the region.

Thank you.



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STATEMENT OF THE INDONESIAN DELEGATION

First Plenary Session: Political and Security Matters

a) Promoting parliamentary diplomacy for regional security

by **H.E. DR (HC). Puan Maharani**

*(The Speaker of The House of Representatives of The Republic of
Indonesia)*

Opening

***His Excellency Mr. Chuan Leekpai,
President of the National Assembly of Thailand, Chair of the
Executive Committee and APPF-30***

***Excellencies Head of Delegations,
Honorable Members of Parliament,
Ladies and Gentlemen,***

***Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.
Salam Sejahtera, Om Swastiastu,
Namo Budhaya, Salam kebajikan.***

On behalf of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, allow me to express highest appreciation to the National Assembly of Thailand, for its successful chairmanship in this 30th APPF Annual Meeting, also for the people of Thailand for their kind hospitality.

Fellow parliamentarians,

During the last decade, global security dynamics has changed rapidly. While old threats have not completely fade away, new security threats have emerged.

New threats that are no longer focused only on military aspect, but also to broader human security agenda, including;

- Political instability, territorial disputes, failed states, extremism, terrorism and human rights issues.
- Threats to security in one country that can easily spill over and destabilize a region.
- Global economic uncertainty, financial recession.
- Nuclear disaster, climate change, food and energy security, degradation of land and water.
- Conflict, transnational crime, drug trafficking, human trafficking, Illegal Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing, Illegal trade and spread of diseases.

Moreover, as the most active region in the world, aside from its great economic potential, Asia-Pacific also face risks emerging from constantly shifting geopolitical dynamics between powers.

This development, together with the broadening of the human security agenda, has given further impetus to regional security cooperation.

No country is able to handle these security issues alone. Cooperation is a must.

The Importance of Parliamentary Diplomacy

Honorable members of parliament.

There is no doubt that cooperation can only be bridge through diplomacy.

However, we also witnessed that there are times when government diplomacy resulted in a stalemate. Especially when it comes to complex and sensitive security issues.

Hence, parliamentary diplomacy become alternate solution to such situation.

Comprising of politicians from diverse background, parliament has every capability to strengthen diplomatic efforts in realizing regional security and stability.

The flexible character of parliamentary diplomacy, allows us parliamentarians, not only to debate more openly on any issues of common concerns.

But also, to advance innovative solutions to what may seem to be intractable problems. Including in terms of regional security.

We may have different perspectives and ways on how to address various security issues, but one certain thing that we can all agrees, that security and stability are preconditions to the economic recovery and sustainable development.

Such comprehension may transcend the differences amongst us, and encourage us to contribute more, as the bridge amongst national interests in the region.

The Role of Parliament in Security Issues

Honorable members of parliament,

The risks and impacts of the security threats to people as our constituents, be it from military threat or in the context of broader human security agenda, are significant and direct.

That is why parliament's involvement in security policy is essential.

Through main parliamentary functions such as legislation, budgeting and oversight, parliament strive to ensure checks and balances on government's security policy.

As security policy often utilizes substantial share of the state's budget, it become apparent that parliament should scrutinize the use of state's resources and ensure it being used effectively, efficiently and most importantly, aimed at building peace, security and stability.

In terms of legislation, members of parliament also play important role not only in the ratification of regional security cooperation, but also in reviewing laws on security issues.

- To ensure that legal provisions reflect the will of the people and see to it that the laws are fully implemented.

In terms of oversight function, parliament is able to regularly remind the government on the need to enhance cooperation, bilaterally or regionally, in addressing regional security threat looming the region.

Advocate peaceful solution, self-restraint and confidence building measures to any political security dynamics in the region.

- Based on the principles of openness, transparency, inclusivity, rules-based framework, good governance, respect for sovereignty, and non-intervention.
- Complements with mutual respect, mutual trust, mutual benefit and respect for international law such as the UN Charter and the 1982 United Nation Convention of the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

Indonesia Experience

Honorable Members of Parliament,

Indonesia is committed to work together with regional partners in realizing a peaceful, secure and stable Asia-Pacific through various regional mechanisms among others:

1. ASEAN Outlook on Indo-Pacific

As the initiator of the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP), Indonesia views the importance of ASEAN's approach to the Indo-Pacific. Especially, cooperation with ASEAN dialogue partners, which have contributed greatly to creating peace, security and stability in the region.

The AOIP also aims to bridge the interests of Indo-Pacific countries in maintaining peace, security and prosperity with the central role and strategy of ASEAN.

The objectives and principles of the AOIP, can provide guidance for ASEAN's engagement in the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean regions, to encourage ASEAN's external partners to undertake practical cooperation in the four main areas identified in the AOIP.

Of the four areas of cooperation, one of which is the field of maritime cooperation which includes increasing peaceful dispute resolution, increasing maritime safety and security, freedom of navigation and flight, and handling international crimes.

2. ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)

Indonesia is also actively engaged in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). Developing constructive dialogue and consultation on political and security issues that are of common interest and concern, and make positive contributions in various efforts to realize confidence building and preventive diplomacy in the Asia Pacific region.

Working together in handling comprehensive security issues which does not only cover military aspects and traditional security issues, but also relates to political, economic, social and other issues such as non-traditional security issues.

Closing

Honorable Members of Parliament,

Indonesian experience has verified that regional security requires require collective effort. We cannot work alone in keeping our region safe, peaceful and stable.

Parliaments, through parliamentary diplomacy should also push for regional cooperation in addressing not only military aspects of security, but also the broader and more comprehensive human security aspects.

In this turbulent time, it is undeniable that we need security and stability more than ever, as they are precondition to sustainable recovery and development.

Thank you.



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STATEMENT OF THE INDONESIAN DELEGATION

First Plenary Session: Political and Security Matters

b) Strengthening cyber security in the Asia-Pacific region

Delivered by:

Hon. Mr. Yohanis Fransiskus Lema, MP

*(Member of the Committee for Interparliamentary Cooperation of the
Indonesian House of Representatives/Member of Delegation)*

Opening

***His Excellency Mr. Chuan Leekpai,
President of the National Assembly of Thailand, Chair of the
Executive Committee and APPF-30,
Excellencies Head of Delegations,
Honorable Members of Parliaments,
Ladies and Gentlemen,***

***Assalamualaikum Warrahmatulahi Wabbarakatuh
May peace be upon us all***

Thank you Chair for the opportunity to share some view in this session, on the importance of Strengthening Cyber Security in the Asia-Pacific Region.

The Increasing threat to Cyber-Security

Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, information technology has become the solution for various activities. including political, social and economic activity. Digital transformation has become one of the government's policy priorities in many countries. Not only because it is

very helpful during the pandemic, but also because of its potential to be able to encourage economic growth to be more sustainable in the future.

However, along with the increasing use of information technology that brings various conveniences, threats to cyber-security are also increasing.

The Check Point Research (CPR) report for instance, shows that the Asia Pacific region experienced a 168% per-year increase in cyberattacks in May 2021 compared to the same period in May 2020.¹ Within the Asia-Pacific region, the manufacturing industry followed by the government, education, technology, and healthcare sectors were mostly exposed to cyberattacks. The report also points out that the critical infrastructures will continue to face significant security challenges in 2022.

In Indonesia, the National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN) recorded over 1.6 billion of “traffic anomalies” in 2021, according to its annual report. Over 62 percent of it were attributed to malware, trojan activity and phishing attempts.² Indonesia also experienced more ransomware attacks in 2021 than any other Southeast Asian country, according to an Interpol report.³

Not to mention, the recent massive data leaks experienced by government, businesses and citizens.

This shows that one of the challenges in digital transformation process is how to build security awareness for all stakeholders.

Indonesia’s Position

Hence, the Indonesian House of Representatives views the importance of an open, safe and peaceful cyber space for all stakeholders, and is concerned about the increasing prevalence of crimes and cyber-attacks by both state and non-state actors.

We also reaffirm the need for the international community to implement recommendation of voluntary and non-binding norms under UN GGE

¹ <https://netmission.asia/2022/06/18/cyberattacks-in-asia-pacific/>

² <https://en.antaranews.com/news/214077/bssn-records-165-billion-cybersecurity-traffic-anomalies-in-2021>

³ Interpol ASEAN Cyber Threat Assessment 2021, Key Cyber Threat Trends Outlook from The ASEAN Cybercrime Operations Desk.

Report 2015, as the ground to encourage responsible behavior from states, private sectors, and civilian communities.

The Indonesian House also emphasizes the importance of promoting cyber safety and enhancing cooperation on cyber security issues, including Confidence Building Measures and capacity building as well as fostering partnerships with multi stakeholders, including the private sectors, to protect mutual national cyber security interests in the region.

We also welcome the discussion of Open-Ended Working Group on Cybersecurity that served as the main forum under the UN Framework in enhancing international cooperation on cyber issues.

The House of Representatives Role in Cyber Security Issues

At the national level, the Indonesian House of Representatives has just recently passed the Law on Personal Data Protection. This law is expected to become strong legal umbrella for the management and protection of personal data of citizens and government administrators.

The law guarantees the right of citizens to personal protection and raise public awareness as well as recognition and respect for the importance of personal data protection.

This is because we view that the protection of personal data is part of the human rights. It is also in line with Indonesia's constitution on the protection of personal self or privacy.

Closing

In the context of cyber security in the Asia-Pacific region, we would like to point out the need to encourage inclusive principles (embracing all state and non-state actors) and tolerance (as a counterbalance to aspects of freedom of expression), in the use of cyberspace, such as the private sector and the internet industry, academia and think-tanks.

Promote close collaboration with all stakeholders. Particularly, the private sector and civil society in increasing capacity and digital literacy, including the responsible use of the internet and cyberspace.

Recognizing that international law applies in cyberspace, and continuing to encourage international cooperation in dealing with actions and threats in cyberspace through dialogue.

Encouraging cooperation in confidence building measures (CBMs) and capacity building between ASEAN and good dialogue partners to encourage the implementation of 11 voluntary norms in cyberspace through ASEAN internal mechanisms and the ARF ISM on ICT.

Thank You.



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STATEMENT OF THE INDONESIAN DELEGATION

First Plenary Session: Political and Security Matters

**c) Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 sustainable recovery to
promote democracy, peace, and security**

Delivered by:

Hon. Hon. Dr. Fadli Zon, MP

*(Chairperson of the Committee for Interparliamentary Cooperation of the
Indonesian House of Representatives/Member of Delegation)*

Opening

***His Excellency Mr. Chuan Leekpai,
President of the National Assembly of Thailand, Chair of the
Executive Committee and APPF-30,
Excellencies Head of Delegations,
Honorable Members of Parliaments,
Ladies and Gentlemen,***

***Assalamualaikum Warrahmatulahi Wabbarakatuh.
May peace be upon us all.***

Thank you Chair for the opportunity.

Allow me to share views regarding this important session.

COVID-19 and Democracy

The COVID-19 pandemic has devastating impact not only on the economies of countries in the Asia Pacific, but also on democracy. In the context of

procedural democracy, for example, democratic agendas such as general elections have had to be postponed due to social restrictions.

The COVID-19 pandemic also impacted on the effectiveness of parliament in carrying out its duties. Parliament is forced to adapt by utilizing technology, with the hope that it still can carry legislative, budgeting and scrutinizing duties.

However, democracy still cannot function fully. In some cases, the broad powers wielded by the executive in the name of handling the pandemic lack proper oversight from parliament, which could cause imbalances in government.

Therefore, Parliaments as the most important pillars of democracy must play a strategic role in ensuring a strong and functioning democracy in Asia Pacific.

Democracy is fully believed to be a concept that has a positive impact on ensuring security and stability in the region. Democracy can guarantee human security, which is a prerequisite for the realization of stability and security and prosperity.

Furthermore, democracy is also perceived as the solution to most of crisis. This is because democracy is based on principles of inclusiveness where everyone is involved in the process of conflict or crisis resolution.

Particularly in maintaining stability and security in the region, where no one should not be left behind.

Asia Pacific parliaments should be actively involved in the effort of maintaining democracy, as a prerequisite, not only to post pandemic recovery, but most importantly to conflict or crisis resolution.

Indonesia's Proposal

In line with that, the Indonesian Delegation has proposed a draft resolution called Parliaments and The Post Covid-19 Sustainable Recovery to Promote

Democracy, Peace and Security to be tabled at his 30th Annual APPF Meeting.

The draft resolution emphasized among others:

- That development, democracy, peace and security are not only important to our region, but also interlinked and mutually reinforcing.
- That the COVID-19 pandemic has produced a severe and multidimensional outcome which may force unilateral measures that brings global implications towards the future of multilateralism, international cooperation and solidarity.
- The important role of the parliaments to be involve in the effort of maintaining democracy, peace and security as key requirements not only to post pandemic recovery, but most importantly to conflict and crisis resolution.
- The need for a comprehensive approach to the post COVID-19 sustainable recovery which place parliaments as the most important pillar of democracy in ensuring a stable and functioning democracy in Asia-Pacific;
- Encourages APPF Member Parliaments to maintain balance between legislative and executive role in handling the pandemic by adapting through optimal utilization of technology, with the hope that it still can carry its legislative, budgeting, representative and oversight duties.

Closing

With your support and approval, the draft resolution could be an important expression of our commitment as parliamentarians for the need to work together, in addressing contemporary challenges to democracy and multilateralism such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which requires collaborative efforts at regional and international levels.

It is also expressing our shared ideas on the importance of democracy, including good governance and rule of law while working closely together toward an inclusive, sustainable and resilient recovery.

Thank You.



**THE 30TH ANNUAL MEETING OF ASIA-
PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM
(APPF-30)**

26 – 29 October 2022, Bangkok - Thailand



INTRODUCTORY REMARKS & POINT OF INTERVENTION

Working Group on Economic and Trade Matters

***Honorable Chairperson,
Distinguished Delegates,***

Good morning/afternoon

My name is _____, Chair/ Vice-Chair/ Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

I am here today with my colleagues, _____, who is also Vice-Chair/ Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

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

In this Working Group, Indonesia has initiated a proposal on 'Promoting Biodiversity and Green Economy for Inclusive Development' which was co-sponsored by our colleagues from Chile and Thailand. I would like to thank and appreciate the host country for accommodating this draft resolution.

In our proposal, we put emphasis on:

1. The awareness of Asia Pacific as the most dynamic region that is prone to various global uncertainties as impacted by climate change, global power rivalry, and other economic shocks. Therefore, it is imperative for all APPF Member Parliament to continuously recharge parliamentary commitment to create economic resilience particularly through the green economy. This regional commitment is principally

in line with other parliamentary level commitments such as the P20 Summit and Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Assembly.

2. Parliamentary role in realizing economic transformation into a green economy while also preserving biodiversity. Our principal basis is the parliamentary commitment in supporting the government efforts in climate mitigation and climate adaptation. There is limited choice to preserve our planet, otherwise we can transform our economic behavior into a more sustainable, cleaner, and renewable one.
3. Innovative financial mechanisms in the global, regional, and national agenda of green economy to mobilize green finance for climate mitigation and climate adaptation that the Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprise (MSMEs) are fully integrated.
4. Collective efforts between domestic and international actors including with the government, private sector, society, and educational institutions to introduce the understanding of technology advancement, scientific knowledge, adaptive and resilient models, especially practical nature-based solutions for the sustainable development and economic growth.

In addition to that, we also would like to give our view on Draft Resolution on 'Strengthening Connectivity and Enhancing Digital Economy in The Asia-Pacific Region', which is co-sponsored by Mexico, Russian Federation, and Thailand. We want to emphasize on the following points:

1. The importance of harnessing digital potency across Asia-Pacific where e-commerce will amount to \$8.6 trillion by 2025 or \$1.7 trillion per year according to the World Bank. In terms of labor, this type of economy will absorb more than 65 million new jobs per year until 2025. It is supported by a growing number of internet users which is more than 70% of the total population. It means that the resolution must include digital economy prospects in the region.
2. Developed countries' economy are mostly underpinned by significant number of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). It means that the digitalization in business must include the small economy and

enterprises. Use of ICTs in the SMEs could become a catalyst for post-COVID economic recovery.

3. The existing multilateral platforms that can be used as a starting point for increasing our economic connectivity. Recently, ASEAN countries together with members of ASEAN+3 and some members of ASEAN+6 countries have signed the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) in November 2020, and it has just entered into force in January 2022.

Thank you.



**THE 30TH ANNUAL MEETING OF ASIA-
PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM
(APPF-30)**

26 – 29 October 2022, Bangkok - Thailand



STATEMENT OF THE INDONESIAN DELEGATION

Second Plenary Session: Economic and Trade Matters

**a) Promoting biodiversity and green economy for inclusive
development**

Delivered by:

Hon. Mr. Putu Supadma Rudana, MP

*(Vice Chairperson of the Committee for Interparliamentary Cooperation
of the Indonesian House of Representatives/Member of Delegation)*

Opening

***His Excellency Mr. Chuan Leekpai,
President of the National Assembly of Thailand, Chair of the
Executive Committee and APPF-30,
Excellencies Head of Delegations,
Honorable Members of Parliament,
Ladies and Gentlemen,***

First and foremost, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the National Assembly of Thailand for hosting the 30th Annual Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), and also for giving me the opportunity to share my views on “promoting biodiversity and green economy for inclusive development” in this second plenary session.

Climate Change, Biodiversity and Green Economy

Honorable members of parliaments,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The world is now already seeing the effects of climate change on this beautiful planet and its people.

Heatwaves, wildfires, rising sea levels, flood, and prolonged drought, among other consequences of climate change, have severely jeopardized human rights, including the right to development. The phenomenon is also one of the major drivers of biodiversity loss.

At the same, it is undeniably crucial that we also achieve social and economic development, especially during these challenging times of COVID-19 pandemic and conflicts that occur in our world today.

To this end, the economic model of green economy can be a viable strategy for countries to make our world a better place and for the future of generations to come. Green economy approach will not only combat climate change and protect biodiversity, but will also unlock social and economic opportunities.

Research finds that shifting to green economy approach may yield economic gains of twenty-six trillion (\$26) US Dollar by 2030, compared with business-as-usual scenario. The International Labour Organization (ILO) has also estimated that such approach may produce twenty four (24) million jobs worldwide by 2030.

As a member of Indonesian parliament from Bali... Bali has local wisdom that we uphold. One of them is Tri Hita Karana philosophy. It refers to the relationships between humans and God, humans and nature, and humans and fellow humans.

God created nature as a sacred source of our life. For this reason, nature must be protected – and one of the strategies is ensuring humans' participation and contribution to climate actions, which is in line with the agenda of green economy and biodiversity protection.

Indonesia's Proposals and Approaches

Honorable Members of Parliaments,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Recently, Indonesia issued the Enhanced NDC (ENDC) document. Indonesia's own greenhouse gas emission reduction target in Updated NDC (UNDC) was 29% and is now increased to 31.89%, while the target with international support was 41%, now increased to 43.20%. These

targets may further accelerate the progress towards achieving net-zero emissions by 2060 or sooner.

Indonesia's proposals and measures that may produce economic, social and environmental benefits include the acceleration on the use of electric vehicles as well as the Public Electric Vehicle Charging Station.

The country is also committed to implementing the Indonesia Forestry and Other Land Uses (FOLU) Net-Sink 2030 – a condition where the absorption rate of emissions from the forestry sector and land use will be equal to or even higher than the level of emissions produced.

As a country with one of the largest mangroves area, and is aware that mangroves plays a role in mitigating climate change and provides coastal livelihood opportunities through fisheries, Indonesia has started the rehabilitation of mangrove forests, in which the country aims to restore 600,000 hectares by 2024.

In advancing green economy further, Indonesia is targeting to complete the B40 road test in December 2022 – a mixture of 40% palm-oil based biodiesel and 60% of diesel – which is an upgraded program of the B30 that has been implemented in the country. The program will further increase the use of renewable energy, and may increase small farmers' income.

Indonesia also recognizes the importance to ensure adequate funding and prepare a number of financing schemes, such as the green sukuk, a sharia-compliant bond that contributes to projects aimed to protect the environment.

Support and Cooperation

Honorable Members of Parliaments,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

More still needs to be exercised by the parliaments. Parliamentarians, should keep mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation in their duties, and ensuring that there will be no trade-offs among economic, social and environmental aspects.

However, we are all also aware that no country can promote biodiversity and green economy to achieve inclusive development alone. Support and cooperation among countries in the Asia-Pacific region, including in the context of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, remains crucial.

We need to strengthen our cooperation in various areas, including in finance, investment, technology transfer and development as well as capacity-building.

Closing

As a closing note, promoting biodiversity and a strong green economy while ensuring inclusive development, is one of the ways to achieve Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. The clock is ticking and I hope that the 30th Annual Meeting of the APPF can be the forum for us to galvanize more action in that regard.

Once again, thank you very much.



**THE 30TH ANNUAL MEETING OF ASIA-
PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM
(APPF-30)**

26 – 29 October 2022, Bangkok - Thailand



STATEMENT OF THE INDONESIAN DELEGATION

Second Plenary Session: Economic and Trade Matters

**b) Strengthening connectivity and enhancing digital economy in
the Asia-Pacific region**

Delivered by:

Hon. Ms. Linda Megawati, MP

*(Vice Chairperson of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary
Cooperation of the Indonesia House/Member of Delegation)*

Opening

***His Excellency Mr. Chuan Leekpai, President of the National
Assembly of Thailand,***

Excellencies Head of Delegation,

Honorable Members of Parliament,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to extend my gratitude and appreciation to the host parliament, Ratthasapha National Assembly of the Kingdom of Thailand for your hospitality.

Kindly allow me to introduce myself, my name is Linda Megawati, Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation, the Indonesia House of Representative.

I am so excited and honored to speak in this Second Plenary Session on the topic of connectivity and digital economy in Asia Pacific. We all believe that the digital economy is our future.

It is undeniable that Covid-19 pandemic has impacted our economy and caused economic slowdown but it also triggered opportunities for the advancement of the digital economy.

Digital economy prospect

***Excellencies,
Honorable Members of Parliament,***

A study by Asian Development Bank through its Asian Economic Integration Report revealed that the economic dividend from digital commerce in Asia Pacific will amount to \$8.6 trillion by 2025 or \$1.7 trillion per year.

In terms of labor, this type of economy will absorb more than 65 million new jobs per year until 2025. It is supported by a growing number of internet users which is more than 70% of the total population.

Based on that, regional connectivity among people, our economy, and our businesses must harness all the digitalization and the use of information and communication technology.

Indonesia achievement

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Kindly allow me as well to share our experience in reaping the benefits of digitalization to our economy. In recent years, Indonesia has become the new home for digital business development.

Overall, Indonesia's digital business contributes to around 40% of the digital economy in Southeast Asia. The latest forecast by our national bank, the Bank of Indonesia, states that the digital economy in Indonesia will reach USD 146 billion by 2025.

Indonesia is also home to 2 decacorn start-ups and 9 unicorn start-ups. It shows how our national economy has a positive environment for the digital economy expansion.

Interestingly, our economy is underpinned by the active Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). The government of Indonesia is now prioritizing how to connect the SMEs and digitalization.

Based on these modalities, I would emphasize that Indonesia is committed to increasing our connectivity and developing the digital economy in the region. We are very open to close various forms of inter-state collaboration.

As parliamentarians, I would continuously facilitate the transition to the digital economy from legislation, budgeting, and oversight as well as becoming a bridge among stakeholders.

Path forward for further parliamentary role

Distinguished Delegates,

Now it is time for us to act and work together to make this happen. We actually have several multilateral platforms that can be used as a starting point for increasing our economic connectivity.

Recently, ASEAN countries together with members of ASEAN+3 and some members of ASEAN+6 countries have signed the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) in November 2020 and it has just entered into force in January 2022.

Built upon current development, parliament shall be at the forefront of digital economic transformation. Parliament can play a boundary spanning function, bridging various stakeholders to be integrated into digital business practices.

Risks ascertain to economy

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

However, we also have to bear in mind the risks imposed by such development.

First, we have to be cautious in encouraging transition into the digital economy in terms of security risks. *Second*, we also have to be more wise in order to make this development equal and inclusive to all groups of society.

Closing

Lastly, I would like to emphasize that it is time for us to grab the economic opportunity and harness the advancement of technology. We believe that the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF) would strengthen our commitment and concrete action for the future of digital economy and regional economic connectivity.

Thank you.



**THE 30TH ANNUAL MEETING OF ASIA-
PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM
(APPF-30)**

26 – 29 October 2022, Bangkok - Thailand



INTRODUCTORY REMARKS & POINT OF INTERVENTION

**Working Group on Regional Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific
Region**

***Honorable Chairperson,
Distinguished Delegates,***

Good morning/afternoon

My name is _____, Chair/ Vice-Chair/ Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

I am here today with my colleagues, _____, who is also Vice-Chair/ Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

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

In the Draft Resolution on 'Parliaments and the Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy and Enhancing Biodiversity to Achieve Carbon Neutrality / Net Zero Emissions', co-sponsored by Canada, Japan, Mexico, Thailand, I would like to add some inputs:

1. I would like to emphasize the need to remind all APPF member countries to refer to more recent global parliamentary commitment in reaching Net Zero Emission as titled "Nusa Dua Declaration on Getting to Zero: Mobilizing Parliaments to Act on Climate Change" adopted during the 144th Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Assembly in Nusa Dua Indonesia.

2. I would also like to put emphasis on the need to increase our cooperation in terms of technology transfer, which actually has been accommodated in the Operative Paragraph Number 14 as proposed by our colleague from Thailand. However, it is imperative for the resolution to have more powerful wordings.
3. The next concern is about climate change funding. As developing countries struggled to make a balance between economic growth and net zero emission target, Indonesia is consistently voicing the need to realize the financial contribution of developed countries as much as USD 100 billion per year.
4. The last item that I wanted to propose is about the Blue Economy. Asia-Pacific countries in general have a huge amount of marine potency to be exploited in environmentally-friendly manner. It would be best coupled with bio-economy, circular economy, and green economy. Therefore, it is also crucial to start considering the Blue Economy as part of our commitment to energy transition.

Next, regarding the Draft Resolution on 'Developing Health Care Services and Facilitating Equal Access to Primary Health Care', I would like to emphasize:

1. The urgent need for all APPF Member Parliaments to give legislative and budgetary priority in enhancing the healthcare system, including the infrastructure, and open wider and inclusive access to primary health care especially women, children, elderly, and marginalized groups of society.
2. Subsequently, Indonesia will also continue advocating for the effective implementation of the *Financial Intermediary Fund (FIF)* – the multilateral financing mechanism dedicated to addressing the financing gap for pandemic Preparedness, Prevention and Response (PPR).
3. We also want to encourage all parliamentarians to continuously make our health system more agile and responsive to the future health crises which cannot be predicted. We need to create more open and interactive health governance.

We also eager to emphasize some substantive input on the Draft Resolution on 'Promoting Regional Tourism and Understanding of Cultural Diversity', co-sponsored by Russian Federation and Thailand:

1. There is a strong connection between our parliamentary commitment on climate change and sustainable tourism as also promoted by the United Nations for World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). In this resolution, we are eager to emphasize the need for more regional cooperation on sustainable tourism while also considering the cultural diversity in our respective countries.
2. We are also emphasizing the alignment of post-COVID recovery program with the tourism sector. As we all know, the global tourism industry was hardly hit by the pandemic and the loss of tourism revenue is unprecedented. Therefore, the resolution shall encompass the spirit of tourism post-COVID recovery.
3. We also recommend the resolution to cover 5 lines of actions that are currently being focussed by the G20 Tourism Working Group. It includes 1) human capital, 2) innovation, digitalization, and creative economy, 3) women and youth empowerment, 4) climate action, biodiversity, and circular economy, 5) tourism governance.

We look forward to hearing feedback and further discussion.

Thank you.



**THE 30TH ANNUAL MEETING OF ASIA-
PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM
(APPF-30)**

26 – 29 October 2022, Bangkok - Thailand



STATEMENT OF THE INDONESIAN DELEGATION

**Third Plenary Session: Regional Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific
Region**

**a) Parliaments and the promotion of the use renewable energy to
achieve carbon neutrality/net zero emissions**

Delivered by:

Hon. Dr. Mardani Ali Sera, MP

*(Vice Chairperson of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation of
the Indonesia House/Member of Delegation)*

Opening

***His Excellency Mr. Chuan Leekpai, President of the National
Assembly of Thailand,***

Excellencies Head of Delegation,

Honorable Member of Parliament,

and Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to extend our appreciation and gratitude for the hospitality of the National Assembly of Thailand to host this 30th Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF).

I am honored to be here to give a statement on this third plenary session titled on parliaments and the promotion of the use of renewable energy to achieve carbon neutrality/net zero emissions.

Talking about this topic now is very timely as our present days are concerned by the threat of energy prices and energy crises which start in Western Europe and could potentially traverse across the globe.

Global emission threats

Excellencies and Honorable Member of Parliament

In the last one decade, we witness the highest of global emission than ever before. The World Bank found that the emission will be close to about 5 metric ton per capita until 2020, much higher if we compare to twenty years before where every person emitted about 3,8 metric ton.

It has slowed down temporarily during the pandemic time, but it could rise considerably to unprecedented rate in the future.

We also noticed that according to the World Resource Institute, about 41.5% of total global emissions are emitted by global economic power¹. While Indonesia contributes to around 2.03% of global emission or at the 8th position as top 10 emitter countries.

As the data showed, I would like to emphasize to all parties to keep in mind that climate change disasters could impact our world regardless of the number of greenhouse gasses we emit.

Climate justice

Excellencies and Honorable Member of Parliament

In this opportunity, I would like to emphasize that effort on emission reduction is our common responsibility, but we cannot avoid the fairness in sharing the responsibility.

Developed nations and emitter countries must take greater responsibility, move in a faster way, and fully support most impacted countries by providing financial support and technology transfer.

I believe that transitioning to renewable energy and reaching emission reduction targets need a collaborative action.

Indonesia progress in energy transition

Excellencies and Honorable Member of Parliament

Indonesia is committed to push energy transition into action in line with our national target to reach net-zero emission in 2060 or sooner. We have

¹ China, United States, and European Union

calculated the emission reduction up to 29% by our own or 41% with international support.

In terms of energy transition, we have targeted to add 31% of renewable energy proportion into our total energy use by 2050 or sooner. In terms of forests, as our new concern as well, we have targeted to reach Forest and Other Land Uses (FOLU) Net sink by 2030.

In terms of legislation, we will soon implement carbon pricing and carbon tax to reduce the fossil-fuel energy portion through the implementation of the Law on Harmonization of Tax Regulations. We are also committed and support the implementation of climate budget tagging started at national level.

The House of Representatives has also initiated and proposed the New and Renewable Energy Bill (RUU EBT) as a framework for future renewable energy transition. The finalization is now underway. It would create an enabling environment for renewable energy development and I hope it could become a significant milestone for Indonesia.

At the global parliamentary level, we continued to campaign net zero emission. During the IPU Assembly in Nusa Dua Indonesia in March 2022, we adopted a declaration titled '*Getting to Zero: Mobilizing Parliamentary Act on Climate Change*' as a parliamentary commitment to reach a net zero emission.

During the 8th G20 Parliamentary Speakers' Summit, we also continue to ask the developed country's financial commitment for climate change as much as US\$ 100 million per year.

Closing

Excellencies and Honorable Member of Parliament

I believe that efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change including transition to renewable energy needs a collaborative effort among countries.

There is no nation that could be able to reach the target by his own authority. We need to work together. As parliamentarians, we are at the forefront of this effort.

Thank you.



**THE 30TH ANNUAL MEETING OF ASIA-
PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM
(APPF-30)**

26 – 29 October 2022, Bangkok - Thailand



STATEMENT OF THE INDONESIAN DELEGATION

**Third Plenary Session: Regional Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific
Region**

**b) Developing health care services and facilitating equal access
to primary health care**

Delivered by:

Hon. Dyah Roro Esti Widya Putri, MP

*(Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation of the
Indonesia House/Member of Delegation)*

Opening

***His Excellency Mr. Chuan Leekpai,
President of the National Assembly of Thailand, Chair of the
Executive Committee and APPF-30,
Excellencies Head of Delegations,
Honorable Members of Parliaments,
Ladies and Gentlemen,***

**Assalamualaikum Warrahmatullahi Wabbarakatuh. May peace be
upon us all.**

Thank you Chair for providing me the opportunity to share some of my insights on the topic of “developing health care services and facilitating equal access to primary health care” in this particular session. I am truly delighted and very much looking forward to have a fruitful discussion with all of you today.

The Right to Health

Honorable Members of Parliaments,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of both physical and mental health is emphasized in several international human rights instruments, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) that Indonesia has ratified.

The latter covenant imposes an obligation for state parties to ensure medical services, facilities, and attention for all human beings, without distinction of any kind.

This also emphasizes that countries must fulfill the core elements of accessibility, affordability and availability.

Indeed, leaving no one behind in the health sector, as envisaged by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, requires adequate physical and financial resources.

Nevertheless, the COVID-19 pandemic has taught us a lesson that parliaments must have strong political will and commitment in tackling obstacles encountered by people to receive medical care, especially given the fact that there were also disruptions to essential health services in many countries during the pandemic.

Indonesia's Measures and Approaches

Honorable Members of Parliaments,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In improving the health system, including ensuring health care access to all people, Indonesia continues to strive to achieve universal health coverage, through the National Health Insurance – Healthy Indonesia Card (*Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional-Kartu Indonesia Sehat*), among other programs.

The program has been designed to provide health protection and benefits to all of the citizens, including those who live in poverty. It is also implemented

based on four pillars, namely promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services – and the program has reached over 226 million participants or around 84% of the total population in Indonesia.

Among various health conditions that are covered by the program, we are all aware that the pandemic has triggered mental health issues. In this case, providing access to treatment, including counseling sessions with psychologists in health facilities, for those who live with mental health conditions, is part of the agenda.

In supporting the country's disease or illness prevention efforts, the Healthy Indonesia Program through Family Approach has been implemented in the country. Besides aiming to ensure everyone is aware of the importance of their health, this program is also expected to increase people's access to health services.

In this regard, the Community Health Centres (*Puskesmas*) team visits families in their working areas, and members of the families' health condition will be recorded using the family health profile form (*Profil Kesehatan Keluarga/Prokesga*), which will later become a reference in conducting further evaluations and interventions.

In the context of COVID-19 pandemic response, our country has finally succeeded in producing its own vaccines – IndoVac and AWCorna. This further demonstrates the country's strong commitment to equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines.

As we are still at the recovery stage of the COVID-19 pandemic, encouraging people, regardless of their status, to receive COVID-19 vaccines remains our country's utmost priority. As of October 19 2022, over 171 million people have received their second dose. Nevertheless, rapid action is still needed to accelerate the program, especially regarding the booster vaccines.¹

¹ Note: As of October 19, only around 64 million targeted people that have been administered by the third vaccine.

Cooperation and Collaboration in the Asia Pacific

Honorable Members of Parliaments,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the national level, I believe that we must further mobilize the maximum available resources to achieve health equity in the country.

On the other hand, every country also has different capacity and capability in enhancing their health system, including the infrastructure, and facilitating individuals' access to primary health care.

To this end, we must reinforce cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, including in the areas of trade and investment as well as capacity-building in the health sector, in view of providing everyone an equal access to health facilities and basic health needs.

Subsequently, Indonesia will also continue advocating for the effective implementation of the Financial Intermediary Fund (FIF) – the multilateral financing mechanism dedicated to addressing the financing gap for pandemic Preparedness, Prevention and Response (PPR).

Closing

Honorable Members of Parliament,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As I conclude my remarks today, I must underline that without healthy population, there will be no socio-economic development.

I believe eliminating health inequalities should be at the very forefront of Asia-Pacific countries' agenda, especially during the recovery phase of the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Thank you.

Minutes of the Southeast Asia Sub-Regional Group (SEAG) Meeting 30th Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF) Bangkok-Thailand, 26 October 2022

On October 26, 2022 at 08.30 a.m., the Southeast Asia Sub-Regional Group held at a meeting at the Parliament Building of the Kingdom of Thailand in Bangkok. The Meeting was chaired by Honorable Mr. Putu Supadma Rudana, Vice-Chair of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. The Meeting was attended by representatives from **Indonesia**, Lao PDR, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. List of participants is in the Annex A.

PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

1. Following the Canberra Meeting two years ago, Indonesia was assumed to chair the Southeast Asia Sub-Regional Group Meeting at the 30th APPF Annual Meeting in Bangkok.
2. The Chair open the Meeting by congratulating Brunei Darussalam for the full membership of APPF starting this year. All ASEAN Member Countries, except the Union of Myanmar, are now full member of APPF.
3. Indonesia will terminate the term of office in **April 2023 (after the conclusion of the 31st APPF Annual Meeting)**. Another new update, Vietnam voluntarily replaced Lao PDR starting **from 15 December April 2021 to May 2025 (according to the APPF Rules of Procedure amended by the 29th APPF Annual Meeting, the term of office for an ExCo member representing a sub-region shall be 4 years, from the conclusion of an Annual Meeting until the conclusion of the Annual Meeting 4 years later)**.
4. The Meeting aimed at reconfirming **Thailand-Vietnam** as Chair of the Southeast Asia Sub-Regional Group for the next period **(after the conclusion of the 31st APPF Annual Meeting)**. ~~ex-officio Member of the APPF Executive Committee representing the Southeast Asia Sub-Regional Group~~. Indonesia received note that Thailand would voluntarily replace Indonesia starting **April-after the conclusion of the 31st APPF Annual Meeting in 2023 to May 2027 and shall serve as Chair of the SEAG next to Viet Nam**.
5. Another objective of the Meeting was to discuss the procedures regarding the election of the Chair and its term of office.

OUTCOME OF THE MEETING

1. The Meeting decided to review the procedures regarding the election of the Chair of the Group and to determine the Group's representatives at the APPF Executive Committee including its term of office. **The Meeting endorsed List of APPF Executive Committee Members representing SEAG as of 17 October 2022 (Annex B).**
2. The Group agreed ~~to change~~ **the membership representating the SEAG in the ExCo and chairmanship mechanisms based on alphabetical order. In case of the declination of a member country, the next alphabetical member with consensus basis** ~~based on discussion during~~ **of the Group meeting next year will be considered.**
3. The Group also agreed to change the term of office from the initial four years into two or three years and would further recommend it to the APPF Executive Committee.
4. The Group decided Thailand to be the next SEAG representative replacing Indonesia as well as a new member of the APPF Executive Committee.

**Minutes of the Southeast Asia Sub-Regional Group Meeting
30th Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF)
Bangkok-Thailand, 26 October 2022**

Annex A

List of Participants

No	Country	Chamber	Name and (Title)	Name and (Title)
Member of Representative				
1	Indonesia	House of Representatives	Dr. Fadli Zon	Mr. Putu Supadma Rudana
2	Lao PDR	National Assembly of Lao PDR	Hon. Linkham Douangsavanh, Chairman of Economic, Technology and Environment	Hon. Thanta Kongphaly, vice-chairman of planning, finance and audit committee
3	Philippines	Senate	Senator Ronald Dela Rosa (Head of Delegation)	
4	Philippines	House of Representatives	Rep. Geraldine B. Roman (Head of House Delegation)	
5	Singapore			
6	Thailand	House of Representatives	Mr. Issara Sereewatthanawut	
7	Viet Nam			
Secretariat				
1	Lao PDR	The National Assembly of Lao PDR	Mr. Khemphone Anothay, Deputy Director of Multilateral Relations Department	Mr Chanthone Louangphane, officer
2	Lao PDR	The National Assembly of Laos	Anyphet KEOLA, Deputy Chief of Interparliamentary Relations	
3	the Philippines	Senate	Atty. Joanna Maries Narvaez (Technical Officer)	



**30th ANNUAL MEETING
THE ASIA-PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM (APPF
30)
26 - 29 OCTOBER 2022
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, BANGKOK, THAILAND**



"Parliaments and the Post-COVID-19 Sustainable Development"

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Dokumentasi Kegiatan



Suasana Meeting of Women Parliamentarians



Delegasi DPR RI di Opening Ceremony Sidang Tahunan ke-30 APPF



Ketua DPR RI Dr.(H.C.) Puan Maharani (F-PDIP/A-188) Sebagai Ketua Delegasi DPR RI berfoto bersama seluruh Ketua Delegasi Sidang Tahunan ke-30 APPF



Wakil Ketua BKSAP Putu Supadma Rudana (F-PD/A-563) Berfoto bersama setelah Working Group Economics and Trade Matters



Delegasi DPR RI pada Sidang Pleno di Sidang Tahunan ke-30 APPF



Ketua BKSAP Dr. Fadli Zon (F.P-Gerindra/A-86) dan Wakil Ketua BKSAP Putu Supadma Rudana (F-PD/A-563) Berfoto bersama setelah memimpin Southeast Asia Sub-Regional Group Meeting

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Puan Bicara Pemberdayaan Perempuan RI di Forum Parlemen Asia-Pasifik

Arief Budiman - detikNews
Rabu, 26 Okt 2022 19:44 WIB

Foto: Dok. DPR RI

Jakarta - Ketua DPR RI Puan Maharani menghadiri the 30th Annual Congress of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF 30) di Thailand. Pada kegiatan tahunan forum parlemen negara-negara kawasan Asia-Pasifik itu, Puan berbicara soal peningkatan kesetaraan gender di Indonesia.

Kehadiran Puan yang memimpin delegasi parlemen Indonesia di Bangkok disambut oleh Wakil Ketua I DPR Thailand, Suchart Tancharoen dan Duta Besar LBPP Republik Indonesia untuk Kerajaan Thailand Merangkap UNESCO, Rachmat Budiman. APPF ke-30 digelar mulai tanggal 26 sampai 29 Oktober 2022 di Gedung baru Parlemen Thailand di Bangkok yang mengambil konsep green building.

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Wakil Ketua BKSAP Dorong Penguatan Pariwisata Pasca Covid-19

Gilar Ramdhani
30 Okt 2022, 19:41 WIB

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(Foto: Dok. DPR RI)

Liputan6.com, Jakarta Wakil Ketua Badan Kerja Sama Antar Parlemen (BKSAP) DPR RI Achmad Hafisz Tohir menekankan bahwa harus ada hubungan yang kuat antara komitmen parlemen tentang perubahan iklim dengan agenda pariwisata berkelanjutan seperti yang juga dipromosikan oleh Organisasi PBB untuk Organisasi Pariwisata Dunia (UNWTO).

Hal tersebut disampaikan saat Plenary Session on Regional Cooperation in the Asia Pacific dalam rangkaian kegiatan The 30th Annual Congress of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF 30) di Bangkok, Thailand, pada 26-29 Oktober 2022.

"Saya ingin menekankan perlunya penguatan kerja sama regional untuk pariwisata berkelanjutan sekaligus mempertimbangkan keragaman budaya di negara masing-masing," ungkap Hafisz Tohir.



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

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