Report of the Parliamentary Delegation to the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum, Moscow

Moscow, Russian Federation, 21-26 January 2007

March 2007
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In January 2007 a five member delegation attended the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF) in Moscow, Russia. All members participated in debate and negotiation on resolutions proposed by Australia. The delegation from the Australian Parliament worked well together, as is customary at APPF—a forum that includes members from countries in the region with which Australia has highly significant links.

The delegation wishes to thank H.E. Mr Sergey Mironov, President of APPF, and Chairman of the Council of Federation of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation and his colleagues, in particular, H.E. Mr Dmitry Mezentsev and H.E. Mr Ilyas Umakhanov, and the APPF15 secretariat staff and liaison officers who provided constructive and efficient meeting arrangements, generous hospitality and an exciting cultural program for all participants.

On behalf of our delegation I would like to express our thanks to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade for its effective assistance and preparations for the meeting and travel. The support from the Department before the visit was complemented by the great support provided by the Australian Embassy in Moscow.

In particular, the delegation is grateful to the Australian Ambassador, H.E. Mr Bob Tyson, for his advice and hospitality during the visit and to Dr Alexandra Siddall, Second Secretary, who worked with the Parliamentary Relations Office, the delegation’s secretariat and the APPF 15 secretariat in preparation for the visit and accompanied the delegation during much of the visit. The briefings, preparations, and sustained assistance from Mr Tyson and his colleagues were much appreciated by our delegation.
I thank all members of the delegation for their whole-hearted participation in the work of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of APPF. I also thank my Senior Adviser, Mr Chris Paterson, and the delegation secretary, Ms Catherine Cornish, for their assistance before and during the visit. The Parliamentary Library, as always, provided effective and timely assistance with briefing material to assist the delegation prepare for the meeting and the Parliamentary Relations Office assisted with administrative arrangements for the delegation’s visit.

The Hon David Hawker MP
Leader
## Membership of the delegation

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<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Leader</td>
<td>The Hon David Hawker MP</td>
<td>Speaker of the House of Representatives</td>
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<td>and Member for Wannon Liberal Party of</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Australia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy</td>
<td>Mr Bob Sercombe MP</td>
<td>Member for Maribyrnong Australian Labor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leader</td>
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<td>Party</td>
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<td>Members</td>
<td>Senator the Hon Ian Macdonald</td>
<td>Senator for Queensland Liberal Party of</td>
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<td>Mr Brendan O’Connor MP</td>
<td>Member for Gorton Australian Labor Party</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Hon Bruce Scott MP</td>
<td>Member for Maranoa The Nationals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>Mr Christopher Paterson</td>
<td>Senior Adviser to the Speaker</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ms Catherine Cornish</td>
<td>Delegation Secretary</td>
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The delegation was accompanied by Mrs Penny Hawker, Mrs Carmen Sercombe, Ms Jodi Dack and Mrs Joan Scott.
1. In January 2007 a delegation from the Australian Parliament comprising:

- The Hon. David Hawker MP – Leader
- Mr Bob Sercombe MP – Deputy Leader
- Senator the Hon. Ian Macdonald
- Mr Brendan O’Connor MP and
- Hon Bruce Scott MP

participated in the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF) in Moscow, Russia.

1.2 This chapter of the delegation’s report describes the role and activities of the APPF in general terms, and Australia’s contribution to its work over the years. This background information on the APPF sets the scene for Chapter Two of the report, which covers the delegation’s contribution to the Fifteenth Annual Meeting and outcomes of the Meeting.

1.3 The APPF is an assembly of members of national parliaments in the Asia Pacific region which has met each year since 1993 to discuss a
range of issues of mutual concern. The Forum was established by the former Prime Minister of Japan, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone. The issues the Forum deals with are mainly strategic, economic, social and cultural. More information about the history and objectives of the Forum is provided below beginning at paragraph 1.6.

1.4 The APPF is of particular importance to Australia as a parliamentary association because it focuses on countries that are of immediate concern to Australia’s regional strategic and economic interests and provides an opportunity for Australian Members of Parliament to have formal and informal discussions with parliamentarians from the wider region. All regional countries with which Australia has strong links send delegates to APPF annual meetings.

1.5 Australia has played a prominent part in the Forum from the time it was established. One of the two preparatory meetings to establish the Forum was held in Canberra and the eighth annual meeting in 2000 was also held in Canberra. The Australian delegation at annual meetings, including the Fifteenth, has submitted, debated, and negotiated draft resolutions on a variety of agenda items.

**History and role of the APPF**

**Members**

1.6 The APPF was established formally at its First Annual meeting in Tokyo in January 1993, following preparatory meetings held in 1991 in Singapore and Canberra. The Tokyo Declaration\(^1\) outlined the objectives and organisational aspects of the APPF. It provided for the APPF to be open to all national parliamentarians in the Asia-Pacific region, particularly from the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) group members, and members of the South Pacific Forum who:

- have an active interest in promoting dialogue among parliamentarians in the region; and
- accept the objectives and principles of the APPF.\(^2\)

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\(^1\) The text of the Declaration is available at [http://www.appf.org.pe](http://www.appf.org.pe), Milestone Declarations, Tokyo Declaration.

\(^2\) Paragraph 7 of the Tokyo Declaration.
Objectives

1.7 The objectives of the APPF, as outlined in the Tokyo Declaration, are to provide opportunities for national parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific region:

- to identify and discuss matters of common concern and interest and to highlight them in a global context;
- to deepen their understanding of the policy concerns, interests and experiences of the countries of the region;
- to examine the critical political, social and cultural developments resulting from economic growth and integration;
- to encourage and promote regional cooperation at all levels on matters of common concern to the region; and
- to foster the roles of national parliamentarians in furthering in their respective countries a sense of regional cohesion, understanding and cooperation.³

Principles

1.8 The APPF operates under these guiding principles:

- commitment to frank and constructive dialogue;
- equal respect for the views of all participants; and
- full recognition of the roles performed by governments, business communities, labour organisations and research institutes.⁴

APPF procedures

Introduction

1.9 The Manila Rules⁵ (1994) are the guidelines for the conduct of meetings. Minor amendments to the rules were agreed in Lima in 1999 (Executive Committee changes) and Hawaii in 2002 (additional member countries). The meeting in Beijing in 2004 established the role of an Honorary Chairman and provided for a rotating Presidency (a President will be appointed each year by the next host country).

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³ Paragraph 2 of the Tokyo Declaration.
⁴ Paragraph 3 of the Tokyo Declaration.
Defining documents

1.10 The policies and administrative procedures of the APPF have gradually evolved by means of resolutions agreed at annual meetings. Australia has had a significant role in the evolution of the Forum as expressed in these documents. There are now four strategic documents:

- the Tokyo Declaration (1993)
- the Manila Rules of Procedure (1994 and since amended)
- the Vancouver Declaration (1997) and

The Tokyo Declaration

1.11 The Tokyo Declaration is the foundation document of the APPF. It describes the Forum’s functions:

The APPF seeks to promote greater regional identification and cooperation with particular focus on:

- cooperation for the further advancement of peace, freedom, democracy and prosperity;
- open and non-exclusive cooperation for the expansion of free trade and investment, and sustainable development and sound environmental practices; and
- non-military cooperation, which gives due consideration to issues relating to regional peace and security.\(^6\)

1.12 The Tokyo Declaration also provides that:

- all decisions of the APPF be made by consensus at an annual meeting\(^7\)
- membership of the Forum be reviewed ‘when necessary’.\(^8\)

The most recent additions to the membership of the Forum were Costa Rica and Ecuador in 2001. (The Executive Committee at the Thirteenth Annual Meeting considered the attendance of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea at APPF meetings. After deliberation the Executive agreed that the President of the Fourteenth Annual Meeting would consult with member countries on the participation of the DPRK in future meetings. At the

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6 Paragraph 4 of the Tokyo Declaration.
7 Paragraph 5 of the Tokyo Declaration.
8 Paragraph 8 of the Tokyo Declaration.
Fourteenth Annual Meeting, the issue of the DPRK possibly observing meetings was raised again. Delegates agreed that the debate be postponed and might be an agenda item at the next meeting. In the event the issue was not in fact included in the agenda at this meeting) and

- all delegates to the annual meetings be national parliamentarians.9

The Manila rules

1.13 More detailed rules of procedure were adopted at the Second Annual Meeting in Manila in January 1994. The Manila document (also known as the Manila rules) adds detail to the vision for the Forum that was established by the Tokyo Declaration.

1.14 Amongst other things the Manila rules cover:

- the structure and role of the organisation (rules 1 and 2)
- eligibility for membership and participation as delegates at annual meetings (rules 3-5)
- administrative arrangements for annual meetings (rule 6)
- rules of debate (rule 6)
- the provision of a secretariat for each annual meeting and the duties of the host parliament (rules 6(d) and (e))
- the role of the President and Chairman of the annual meeting (rules 6(f) and 7; and 6(g), (k) and (l))
- the role of the position of Honorary Chairman (rule 6(i), added in 2004)
- the Executive Committee (rule 8) and
- Working Groups (rule 9).

Vancouver and Valparaiso Declarations

1.15 Two additional policy documents are relevant to the operations of the APPF:

- the Vancouver Declaration (1997) enunciated the common interests of countries in the region in the context of the end of the Cold War and the approach of the 21st century and

9 Paragraph 7 of the Tokyo Declaration.
the Valparaiso Declaration (2001) focused on the geographical significance of the Asia-Pacific region and identified five basic principles of peaceful co-existence in the area.

Executive Committee

1.16 The Executive Committee consists of representatives from member countries, rather than individuals, with countries being elected on a rotating basis (every second year). There is a maximum of nine delegates—representing two countries elected from each of four sub-regions, and one from the host country of the next annual meeting.

1.17 The Manila rules provide that the Asia Pacific be divided into four sub-regions, with two countries being elected to the Executive Committee from each sub-region. The four sub-regions comprise:

- **Northeast Asia** (5 countries): People’s Republic of China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Russian Federation
- **Southeast Asia** (8 countries): Kingdom of Cambodia, Republic of Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Republic of the Philippines, Republic of Singapore, Kingdom of Thailand, Socialist Republic of Vietnam; (Negara Brunei Darussalam is not included as it has observer status)
- **Oceania** (6 countries): Australia, Republic of Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Marshall Islands
- **The Americas** (8 countries): Canada, Republic of Chile, Republic of Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, United Mexican States, Republic of Peru, United States of America.

1.18 The term of office of the Executive Committee is from May of the year of an annual meeting until April two years later. Half the members of the committee are re-elected each year to provide continuity. The member from the next host country joins the Executive Committee in the May before the annual meeting and retires in the April following the annual meeting.

- At the Fifteenth Meeting the Executive Committee meeting held on 21 January 2007 was chaired by H.E. Mr Sergey M. Mironov, Chairman of the Council of Federation of the Federal Assembly of

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10 Manila rule 8(b)(4).
11 Manila rule 8(d).
the Russian Federation, and President of the APPF. Participants comprised Canada, Chile, China, Japan, New Zealand, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Russian Federation.

Organisation of the annual meeting

Annual meetings and secretariat

1.19 APPF meetings take place in January each year—usually for five days—and are hosted by a national parliament, occasionally with help from an independent agency. The host, date and venue of each annual meeting are determined at the preceding meeting (paragraph 10 of the Tokyo Declaration). The Tokyo Declaration (paragraphs 11 to 14) provides for the host for the annual meeting to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting, in consultation with the Executive Committee. Further arrangements relating to the annual meeting are described in Manila rule 6. Rule 6(d) specifies the duties of the host of the annual meeting and includes the provision of a secretariat for that meeting.

1.20 While the framework of the APPF is established by the procedural documents, the organisation of the annual meetings is a matter of precedence and mutual agreement. Procedural arrangements relating to the timing of preparations for annual meetings were agreed at the seventh annual meeting in Peru, but they are not necessarily adhered to.12

Proposed agenda

1.21 In the September prior to the January annual meeting, a proposed agenda is usually determined by the Executive Committee. Until 1999 these September meetings of the Executive Committee were generally held in the country which was to host the next annual meeting. Since then, arrangements for annual meetings have been arranged by electronic communication between the next host country, the Honorary Chairman’s office in Tokyo, and other Executive Committee representatives. The final and official agenda is adopted by motion at the commencement of the annual meeting.

**Invitations**

1.22 Following the meeting of the Executive Committee, official invitations to attend the next annual meeting are sent to member countries, usually by the end of October.

**Draft resolutions**

1.23 Member countries are usually asked to forward all theme papers and draft resolutions by a date in December that is nominated each year. The Executive Committee has asked that countries send no more than five draft resolutions each. In theory, the draft resolutions are posted on the APPF website where they may be viewed by all members (and members of the public). In practice, few countries forward draft resolutions according to the official timetable. Most countries do not prepare draft resolutions and choose to propose amendments to the draft resolutions of those countries that do prepare them according to the timetable. Australia customarily provides draft resolutions ahead of the annual meetings.

1.24 Draft resolutions should respond directly to an agenda item if they are to be debated in full. Where more than one country has submitted a draft resolution on a particular agenda item, participants from the countries involved are asked by the Chair of the annual meeting to cooperate in order to produce a single draft resolution on the item. Combining ‘competing’ drafts often forms much of the work of the Drafting Committee and informal groups of delegates that support that committee.

1.25 The method of converting similar (sometimes contrasting) draft resolutions into an agreed final draft for consideration by the full meeting (‘the plenary’), varies. At some annual meetings all drafts are finalised by a formal drafting committee. On some occasions, almost all of the debate and redrafting of resolutions has been undertaken by informal sub-groups of the Drafting Committee, and the full Drafting Committee’s scrutiny has then been less detailed.

1.26 Occasionally, some proposed resolutions are either outside the main agenda items or only vaguely related to them. Draft resolutions which are outside the main agenda topics may come before the plenary if there is an ‘other business’ category, but they may not be debated in

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13 An outline of the timing of the preparations for meetings and meeting proceedings is included at the end of this chapter.
any detail. There has been a tendency in recent years for some draft resolutions to be submitted on topics that do not relate squarely to agenda items. Debate on these resolutions may therefore tend to be focused in the Drafting Committee rather than the plenary and also tends to be truncated. Depending on the way the agenda is interpreted by the Chair, drafts on different sub-topics of an agenda item may have to be combined.

Drafting Committee

1.27 In 1997 the Executive Committee agreed on terms of reference for the drafting committee:

Participation in the discussions of the Drafting Committee should be limited to Parliamentarians (official delegates). Technical advisors and secretariat personnel may be present to support the work of the Committee: however, they may not take part in substantive debate.

The purpose of the Drafting Committee is to prepare APPF resolutions, documents and proposals that accurately reflect the decisions and consensus of the plenary meetings. The Committee should not take it upon itself to resolve outstanding issues that have not been decided in the plenary forum; nor should it introduce new items that have not been previously brought forward during the plenary.14

1.28 In fact, participation in the work of the Drafting Committee varies from delegation to delegation. Smaller delegations may not have the capacity to enable members to participate in both the plenary and the Drafting Committee when the meetings are held simultaneously. Similarly, if delegations have a number of draft resolutions being negotiated at the one time, it is not possible to have a member participate in all negotiation meetings. The administrative work surrounding the Drafting Committee may often be undertaken by staff such as delegation secretaries who liaise with members and leaders of the delegations regarding the wording of the final draft. Some of the larger delegations have members who specialise in the subject matter of particular items and some have professional advisers such as academics and diplomats.

1.29 When the final draft comes before the plenary, participants from those countries which provided the original draft resolutions may speak on the item. Other delegates may also speak. The final draft may be amended during the debate in the plenary and the text is determined by consensus. The Chair of the meeting determines when consensus has been reached. The secretariat then arranges for the printing of the resolution and it is circulated to all delegates. In practice, because there has often been extensive debate on draft resolutions in the Drafting Committee, the likelihood of the final draft being amended during debate in the plenary is reduced.

1.30 At the Fifteenth Annual Meeting, the Drafting Committee’s meetings were quite formal. At meetings of the full committee, a delegate from each delegation was able to speak, and the Committee as a whole finalised resolutions and the final communiqué that was put to the plenary at the conclusion of the meeting. The Drafting Committee’s debates were based largely on draft resolutions that had been discussed, amended and combined, where possible, by informal drafting groups of delegates, usually from those countries that had provided the draft resolutions. The plenary’s consideration of the final drafts and the communiqué was not extensive because much of the formal debate on amendments had taken place in the Drafting Committee after sub-groups of that Committee had met informally to negotiate on draft resolutions on individual topics.

**Joint Communiqué**

1.31 At the conclusion of each annual meeting the leaders of all participating nations sign a Joint Communiqué which includes, amongst other things, a list of all resolutions passed by the meeting. The Joint Communiqué for the Fifteenth Annual meeting is at Appendix D.
Figure 1  Outline of usual annual meeting proceedings

**September**
The Executive Committee determines draft agenda for the next annual meeting.

**October-November**
Official invitations forwarded by the end of October. The draft agenda is posted on the APPF web site and member parliaments are invited to submit draft resolutions (DRs) on the agenda items by mid-November. Initial information about annual meeting provided.

**November-December**
Draft resolutions are posted on the web site. DRs, theme papers and any written comments forwarded. Information about annual meeting circulated and delegates’ register.

**November – January**
Some countries prepare ‘theme’ papers on one or more of the agenda items. These are posted on the web page and circulated at the annual meeting.

**January**

**Annual meeting**
Proceedings are based on the agenda and the draft resolutions. If there is no draft resolution the item is dealt with only briefly. Any DRs not clearly linked to the agenda may be considered in ‘other items’ if time permits.

**Joint communiqué**
The adopted resolutions are a central part of the joint communiqué. They are the major ‘product’ of the meeting.
Work of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting

Overview

2.1 This chapter begins with a brief description of the opening ceremony of the Fifteen Annual Meeting of the APFF. It then addresses the work of the annual meeting from the delegation’s perspective.

2.2 The meeting began in Moscow on 21 January 2007 when delegates registered for the meeting and attended a welcome reception hosted by the Vice Chairman of the Council of Federation, the Hon. Dmitry Mezentsev. Although a number of the delegations from other countries had not arrived in time for the reception, it nevertheless provided a useful opportunity for the Australian delegation to make contact informally with representatives of many delegations, as well as the host delegation.

2.3 The Executive Committee met on the evening of 21 January and considered the draft agenda of the meeting and the program of activities. The meeting adopted the agenda and approved the nomination of Chairpersons for the Plenary Sessions: H.E. Mr Sergey M. Mironov; the Hon. Dmitry Mezentsev; the Hon. Mrs Svetlana Yu. Orlova; and the Hon. Artur N. Chilingarov. The Executive Committee also approved the appointment of the Hon. Ilyas M. Umakhanov, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Federation on Foreign Affairs, as the Chairperson of the Drafting Committee.

Opening ceremony

2.4 The opening ceremony was held on 22 January 2007 at the State Academic Bolshoi Theatre, the New Stage. The ceremony was presided over by
H.E. Mr Sergey Mironov, President of APPF and Chairman of the Council of Federation of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation.

2.5 Participants were addressed by the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, Mr Mikhail Fradkov, on behalf of the President, H.E. Mr Vladimir Putin. The speech welcomed participation by representatives of the parliaments of 27 Asia Pacific countries, meeting for the first time in the Russian capital. The President saw this as a ‘positive assessment of our efforts to develop the region and recognition of the growing role of Russia in the processes of economic cooperation and political interaction’ of the region.

2.6 The ceremony also included an address delivered on behalf of H.E. Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, Honorary President of APPF, by the Hon. Mr Yoshinobu Shimamura, Leader of the Japanese Delegation. Mr Nakasone’s speech welcomed delegates, thanked the hosts for their hospitality and preparations, and stressed the need for cooperation and constructive exchanges. He acknowledged the ‘sliver of hope’ provided by advances in science and technology, as the world situation grows more complex and shadowed by turmoil and conflict.

2.7 H.E. Mr Agung Laksono, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, and former President of APPF, who hosted the Fourteenth Annual Meeting in Jakarta in 2006, also addressed delegates. He remarked that future partnerships in the Asia Pacific are likely to fall into two broad categories such as those involving some re-balancing and modification of existing relations, and those focusing on a shared agenda extending beyond poverty alleviation to matters of global concern such as the environment, energy security and human security.

2.8 Mr Sergey Mironov welcomed all participants, noting the APPF was the most authoritative inter-parliamentary association in the Asia Pacific Region. He highlighted the goals of the APPF and in particular the Fifteenth Annual Meeting and also referred to the significance of the region to Russia—two thirds of that country’s territory is in Asia. Mr Mironov acknowledged the APPF’s focus on the joint search for ways to meet the challenges of the 21st century which threaten security and stability: international terrorism, transborder organised crime, drug trafficking, and national and religious extremism.

2.9 Delegates were delighted by a Russian cultural program, including a short program from the Bolshoi Ballet.
Subject matter of the annual meeting

2.10 The first plenary session—on 22 January—adopted the agenda that was proposed by the Executive Committee. The draft agenda comprised three substantive subject areas (on the customary range of issues considered by APPF meetings), as well as future work of the APPF, and adoption of the Joint Communiqué.

The agenda

2.11 The Agenda’s substantive subject areas comprised:

- 1. Political and Security Matters
  - 1.1 Strengthening Political and Security Cooperation*1
  - 1.2 Combating Terrorism, Illegal Drug Traffic and Organized Crime*
  - 1.3 Ways of Strengthening Peace and Development of Cooperation in North-East Asia
  - 1.4 Middle East Peace Process

- 2. Economic and Trade Matters in the Asia Pacific Region
  - 2.1 Strengthening Regional and Global Cooperation*
  - 2.2 Energy Security*
  - 2.3 APEC 2006
  - 2.4 Parliamentary Aspects of Trade and Economic Co-operation in the Asia-Pacific Region within WTO

- 3. Regional Cooperation in the Asia Pacific Region
  - 3.1 Cooperation in Disaster Management and Emergency Responses
  - 3.2 Transport Logistics
  - 3.3 Cooperation in the Field of Ecology and Health, Combating Epidemics
  - 3.4 Information Technologies and Education

- 4. Future Work of APPF
  - 4.1 Measures to Increase APPF Role as the Inter Parliamentary Organization and to Promote the Cooperation with Other International Organizations

1 * indicates an item on which Australia submitted a draft resolution.
⇒ 4.2 New Members of APPF (if any non-member country applies)
⇒ 4.3 Date and Venue of the 16th Annual Meeting of APPF

- 5. Adoption of Resolutions and Joint Communiqué.

**Working through the agenda**

2.12 Annual meetings of the APPF progress through the agenda by hearing speeches (and occasional interventions) from delegates on the agenda items. Those countries which have proposed draft resolutions on a particular agenda item usually speak to it. Debate is open to speakers other than representatives from those countries that have proposed resolutions. Debate in the plenary on an agenda item is usually followed by negotiation and debate on relevant draft resolution(s) in meetings of the Drafting Committee and sub-committees that it may establish.

2.13 The delegation continued the tradition of strong participation by the Australian delegation at APPF annual meetings. Five resolutions (the maximum permitted by the rules) were proposed in advance of the meeting. Members’ participation in debate was focused on the draft resolutions of which they had carriage. Members followed through by negotiating with other delegations on the contents of resolutions considered by the Drafting Committee and then adopted by the plenary.

2.14 At the Fifteenth Annual Meeting there were a number of subjects on which more than one draft resolution had been proposed. The work of the Drafting Committee was begun by a formal meeting of the full committee which then broker into smaller, informal sub-committees to negotiate draft resolutions on similar topics. These comprised representatives from delegations which had proposed the resolution(s) under consideration and any other delegations with an interest in participating in negotiations and drafting. They met during and after debate in the plenary and negotiated to settle a ‘draft resolution’ to bring before the Drafting Committee, and then the plenary for adoption. The work of the Drafting Committee was guided by H.E. Mr Ilyas M. Umakhanov of the Russian delegation, who chaired all meetings of the full Drafting Committee.

2.15 The ‘final’ draft resolutions that were settled by the Drafting Committee were put to the plenary at the last session of the meeting, to consider adoption. Acceptance of the final resolutions was by consensus, in accordance with APPF practice.
Australia’s draft resolutions

2.16 Most members of the Australian delegation were able to meet in December 2006 to discuss the delegation’s plans for the APPF meeting. They agreed to sponsor draft resolutions on the agenda items listed below:

- Item 1.1 Strengthening Political and Security Cooperation
- Item 1.2 Combating Terrorism, Illegal Drug Traffic and Organized Crime
- Item 2.1 Strengthening Regional and Global Economic Cooperation
- Item 2.2 Energy Security

2.17 With assistance from the Parliamentary Library, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and the delegation’s secretariat, briefing materials on all agenda items were provided to the delegation. The delegation’s secretariat also provided background information on APPF procedures and practices and additional background on the agenda items chosen for particular attention. The delegation wishes to express its sincere gratitude for the high level of support it received from the Parliamentary Library and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The Department also prepared the draft resolutions on the topics chosen by the delegation.

2.18 Each member of the delegation prepared for discussion and negotiation on the subject matter of the item for which he had taken responsibility.

2.19 At the meeting, the delegation took carriage of the items as follows:

- Mr Sercombe: 1.1—Strengthening Political and Security Cooperation
- Senator Macdonald: 1.2—Combating Terrorism, Illegal Drug Traffic and Organised Crime
- Mr Scott: 2.1—Strengthening Regional and Global Economic Cooperation

Appendix C to this report includes the text of draft resolutions proposed by Australia, as well as a full list of the resolutions adopted by the meeting. The text of all resolutions that were adopted is available at http://www.appf15.ru/final/.
Mr O’Connor: 2.2—Energy Security.

Draft resolutions proposed by other countries

2.20 Apart from the draft resolutions proposed by Australia, resolutions on a range of issues were proposed by several other delegations. Some of these proposed resolutions were received in sufficient time to be published on the APPF15 website. Such publication is important because it enables other delegations to consider them (and their possible responses) before the meeting:

- Russian Federation
  - Dialogue of Civilizations and Interfaith Dialogue
  - Energy Security
  - Securing Peace and Stability in the Asia-Pacific Region: the Way to a Multi Polar World
  - Joint Efforts in Combating Pandemic Diseases
  - Cooperation in Mitigation of Consequences of Natural Disasters and Emergencies
  - The Joint Efforts to Strengthen Peace and to Promote Cooperation in View of the Nuclear Test Conducted by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea
  - Consolidation of Parliamentarians Efforts in Combating Terrorism and Drug Trafficking

- New Zealand
  - Climate Change
  - Cooperation for the Prevention and Eradication of Emerging Infectious Diseases
  - Promoting Peace and Security through Interfaith Dialogue
  - Application of the Doha Development Agenda

- Japan
  - The Middle East Peace Process
  - Building an ‘Asia Pacific Regional Community’
  - The Situation of the Korean Peninsula
  - Economy and Trade

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3 The final resolutions are available at http://www.appf15.ru/final/.
⇒ Protecting Human Life from Poverty and Guaranteeing the Right to Life

- Mexico
  ⇒ Economy and Trade
  ⇒ Climate Change
  ⇒ International Migration and Development
  ⇒ Cooperation to Combating and Preventing International Terrorism
  ⇒ Organized Crime and Trafficking in Persons
  ⇒ United Nations Reform

- Indonesia
  ⇒ Combating Terrorism, Illegal Trafficking In and Abuse of Drugs and Other Transnational Crimes
  ⇒ Promotion of Dialogue of Civilization and Interfaith Dialogue
  ⇒ Poverty Alleviation
  ⇒ Energy Security
  ⇒ Cooperation in the Field of Ecology and Health, Combating Epidemics
  ⇒ Cooperation in Disaster Management and Emergency Response

2.21 It is clear that these resolutions varied in the direct relation of their subject matter to items on the Agenda. As noted earlier in this report, debate on resolutions that did not relate to agenda items was necessarily restricted by the limited delegation participation and short time-frame available in the Drafting Committee.

**Australia’s draft resolution on strengthening political and security cooperation**

2.22 Mr Sercombe spoke to Australia’s draft resolution on agenda item 1.1 — Strengthening Political and Security Cooperation. In his opening remarks he noted that the interdependence of regional economies (as well as political and social interdependence) was a major factor in the need and wish of member states to maintain international stability and to uphold international obligations. Mr Sercombe referred to the work of regional fora such as the ASEAN Regional Forum, ASEAN Security Community, the East Asia Summit, APEC, and the Shangri La Dialogue. He also emphasised the significant role that parliamentarians have to play in strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation through their diplomacy activities—exemplified by the APPF meetings.
2.23 Following debate in the plenary, the Drafting Committee considered the draft resolution proposed by Australia. The final resolution proposed by the Drafting Committee and later adopted by the plenary, was in almost identical terms to that proposed by Australia.4

**Australia’s draft resolution on combating terrorism, illegal drug traffic and organised crime**

2.24 Senator Macdonald spoke to Australia’s draft resolution on agenda item 1.2—Combating Terrorism, Illegal Drug Traffic and Organized Crime. He noted the region’s strong partnerships between states, to achieve a prosperous region: there are very high levels of engagement between states in the region, as they work to counter terrorism, the illegal drug trade, and organised crime. He considered that because these crimes are interlinked, efforts to combat each of them will complement action against the other crimes, and need to be matched by equally strong partnerships working for a peaceful and secure region. Senator Macdonald endorsed cooperative initiatives such as the ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Crime, and the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime and urged greater cooperation, coordination, and compliance with the commitments that have been made, to ensure that the international response is sustained effectively. He also referred at length to the issue of illegal drug trafficking and its connection with terrorism.

2.25 Following debate in the plenary, the Draft Committee (meeting first in an informal sub-group negotiating only this agenda item, then meeting as a whole for debate) considered at length the draft resolutions proposed. The final resolution proposed by the Drafting Committee and later adopted by the plenary, was jointly sponsored by Australia, China, Indonesia, Mexico and the Russian Federation.5

**Australia’s draft resolution on securing peace and stability in the Asia Pacific region**

2.26 The Speaker spoke to Australia’s draft resolution on item 1.5: Security, Peace and Stability in the Asia-Pacific Region: the Way Towards a Multi Polar World. In his speech to the plenary he argued that the principal means of achieving peace and stability is through constructive

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Mr Hawker acknowledged the challenges posed by international terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, internal conflicts and the illicit transfer of small arms and light weapons. Dialogue such as the International Institute for Strategic Studies’ Shangri La Dialogue, with its strategic focus, and the active cooperation in political, economic, and other issues fostered by APEC, the East Asia Summit, and the Pacific Islands Forum, do much to create a sense of understanding and cohesion in the region.

2.27 Following debate, the draft resolutions proposed by Australia and Russia were considered by a sub-group of the Drafting Committee where Australia was represented by the Speaker. The resolution settled by the Drafting Committee—and adopted by the plenary in the final session—was jointly sponsored by Australia, China, Indonesia, Micronesia and Russia.6

**Australia’s draft resolution on strengthening regional and global economic cooperation**

2.28 Mr Scott participated in the plenary’s debate on item 2.1: Strengthening Regional and Global Economic Cooperation, where he spoke to Australia’s draft resolution on the item. He noted the failure of Doha negotiations and looked forward to a resolution of differences on liberalisation of agricultural trade. Mr Scott referred to the current emphasis around the Asia Pacific—and the world—on developing bilateral agreements. While these bilateral arrangements need to be pursued, Mr Scott said, they were intended to complement rather than be a substitute for regional and multilateral arrangements. He acknowledged the progress that has been made towards trade liberalisation in the region and referred particularly to the need to continue support for the work of APEC and ASEAN.

2.29 The Drafting Committee sub-group that negotiated on this item included representation from Mr Scott on behalf of Australia.7 This group considered Australia’s proposed resolution, as well as similar resolutions proposed by Japan and Mexico. The final resolution was jointly sponsored by Australia, Japan and Mexico.

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6 The text of the proposed resolution is in Appendix C; the final resolution is available at http://www.appf15.ru/files/download/Res3.doc

7 The text of Australia’s draft resolution is contained in Appendix C; the final resolution adopted by the Drafting Committee and then the plenary is available at http://www.appf15.ru/files/download/Res7.doc.
Australia’s draft resolution on energy security

2.30 Mr O’Connor spoke to the plenary on item 2.2 Energy Security, on which Australia had submitted a draft resolution. He noted that the Asia Pacific is responsible for about 20 per cent of current world energy demand and over 50 per cent of the increase in demand in recent years. Mr O’Connor also acknowledged the International Energy Agency estimates global energy demand will have risen 52 per cent by 2030, a demand that is not sustainable, even if the issues of climate change and environmental impact of fossil fuel use are not factored in.

2.31 Mr O’Connor referred to the likelihood of even greater competition for energy in the future, and the implications of this for relations between states: the risks of tensions arising and escalating are high. This meant, Mr O’Connor said, that demand for energy will be one of the most significant factors in international relations in the future. Energy security is essential to the alleviation of poverty and the achievement of sustainable growth: a tremendous incentive for the international community to cooperate.

2.32 Debate in the plenary was followed by negotiation and consideration by the Drafting Committee. Mr O’Connor represented Australia in the negotiations. The final resolution was jointly sponsored by Australia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Russia.

Participation in debate on APEC 2006

2.33 During debate on the subject of APEC 2006 (item 2.3), after Vietnam had reported, the Speaker spoke on Australia’s preparations for APEC 2007. He stated that Australia’s overriding priority would be to produce outcomes that would reinforce APEC’s role as the Asia Pacific’s pre-eminent forum. Mr Hawker also referred to a range of particular initiatives such as revitalising APEC’s trade and investment liberalisation and facilitation agenda, and enhancing the dialogue on economic policy and structural reform to promote growth and stability in regional economies.

8 The text of Australia’s proposed resolution is in Appendix C. The final resolution on this topic is available at http://www.appf14.or.id/document.php?bhs=eng.

9 The text of the resolution proposed by Australia is included in Appendix C. The final resolution on the topic of energy security is available at http://www.appf15.ru/files/download/Res2.doc.
Final plenary session

2.34 On 25 January 2007, at the Fifth and final session, the plenary considered and adopted the resolutions and Joint Communiqué prepared by the Drafting Committee. (The Joint Communiqué contains a summary of the activities of the meeting.) H.E. Mr Sergey Mironov, Chairman of the Council of Federation of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, and President of APPF, closed the meeting and thanked delegates for their contributions.

2.35 The final speech was given by the Leader of the New Zealand Delegation, the Hon. Margaret Wilson, as New Zealand is host of the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the APPF. Ms Wilson thanked the hosts of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting, noting the efficiency of the arrangements, and the generous hospitality and entertainment which delegates had enjoyed. She invited delegates to the next annual meeting to be held in Auckland in January 2008.

Bilateral meetings

2.36 Throughout the meeting the delegation took the opportunity to hold informal discussions with other delegations. Three more formal bilateral meetings were held. These were with the following:

- H.E. Speaker Lim Chae-Jung of the Korean National Assembly and representatives of the delegation from the Republic of Korea. At this meeting, held on 22 January, the delegations discussed progress of the meeting and the bilateral relationship.

- H.E. General Charan Kullavanijaya, First Vice President of the National Legislative Assembly, and representatives of the delegation from Thailand. Discussion at this meeting on 24 January focused on interparliamentary relations and the bilateral relationship and

- H.E. Mr Sergey Mironov and representatives of the delegation from the Russian Federation. This meeting, on 25 January, focused on the outcomes of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting and the bilateral relationship.

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A list of the resolutions is at Appendix C and the text of the Final Communiqué is at Appendix D to this report. The APPF15 website also displays the contents of the final resolutions http://www.appf15.ru/final/ and the Communiqué http://www.appf15.ru/files/download/communique.doc.
Additional activities

2.37 On 24 January the Australian Ambassador, H.E. Mr Bob Tyson, hosted a reception to which a number of Australians, as well as members of the Moscow community with business and cultural links with Australia, were invited. During the reception the Speaker made a speech outlining the purpose of the delegation’s visit and discussing the history of Australia’s links with Russia and its goals for the future relationship between the countries.

2.38 On the morning of 25 January the delegation participated in the meeting’s cultural program which comprised a tour of the Kremlin. Despite the very wintry weather, the tour was enjoyed by all members of the delegation.

Outcomes

2.39 The Fifteenth Annual Meeting comprised a full program of meetings and formal social activities in the evenings. The delegation was satisfied with its representation of the Parliament at the meetings, both formal and informal. The social activities organised by the hosts provided additional opportunities for delegation members to strengthen their links with members of other delegations and develop the mutual understanding and knowledge that is the foundation of the APPF’s work. They also provided an enjoyable although brief opportunity to gain an understanding of Russian culture.
Figure 2

The delegation at the signing of the Joint Communiqué
Appendix A

Summary program for the Australian delegation to the meeting of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum

Sunday 21 January 2007

11.00  Briefings from Australian Embassy staff

19.30  Welcome Reception hosted by the Hon. Dmitry Mezentsev, Head of the Permanent Deputation of the Council of Federation in the Delegation of the federal Assembly of the Russian Federation to APFF, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Federation of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, World Trade Center, Congress Center

Monday 22 January 2007

12.00  Opening Ceremony

15.00  First Plenary Session
      Item 1: Political and Security matters

18.30  Courtesy call by Heads of Delegations on H.E. Mr Mikhail Fradkov, Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation

19.00  Dinner hosted by H.E. Mr Mikhail Fradkov
Tuesday 23 January 2007

09.00-10.30 First Plenary Session continued
10.45-12.15 Second Plenary Session
   Economic and Trade Matters
14.00 Meeting of the Drafting Committee
14.00-15.30 Second Plenary Session continued
15.45-17.15 Second Plenary Session continued
19.30 Dinner hosted by H.E. Mr Sergey Mironov, President of APPF

Wednesday 24 January 2007

09.00-10.30 Third Plenary Session
   Regional Cooperation in the Asia Pacific
10.45-12.15 Third Plenary Session continued
14.00 Meeting of the Drafting Committee
14.00-15.30 Third Plenary Session continued
15.45-17.15 Fourth Plenary Session
   Future work of the APPF
19.30 Reception hosted by H.E. Mr Bob Tyson,
   Australian Ambassador

Thursday 25 January 2007

10.00-13.00 Cultural program comprising Kremlin Palace tour
16.00-17.00 Fifth Plenary Session
   Adoption of Resolutions and Joint Communiqué
19.00 Farewell dinner hosted by H.E. Mr Boris Gryzlov, Chairman of
   the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian
   Federation
Appendix B

Delegates to the Fifteenth Annual Meeting

Australia

Hon. David Hawker
Speaker of the House of Representatives and Head of delegation

Mr Bob Sercombe
Deputy Head of Delegation

Senator the Hon. Ian Macdonald
Senator

Mr Brendan O’Connor
Member of Parliament

Hon. Bruce Scott
Member of Parliament

Cambodia

Heng Samrin
President of the National Assembly
Head of delegation

Cheam Yeap
Chairman of Commission

Chan Cheng
Member of Parliament

Hong Sok Hieng
Member of Parliament

Nhem Thavy
Member of Parliament

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1 A full list of all participants (including advisers, observers etc), can be viewed at http://www.appf15.ru/files/download/ListOfDelegationAppendieng.doc
### Canada

**Gerald Keddy**  
Member of the House of Commons  
Co-head of delegation

**Tom Wappel**  
Member of the House of Commons  
Co-head of delegation

John Maloney  
Member of Parliament

Dennis Bevington  
Member of Parliament

Daryl Kramp  
Member of Parliament

James Rajotte  
Member of Parliament

Joseph Day  
Member of Parliament

Terry Stratton  
Member of Parliament

Donald Oliver  
Member of Parliament

### Chile

**Patricio Melero**  
Member of Chamber of Deputies  
Head of delegation

Ramon Jose Barros Montero  
Member of Chamber of Deputies

Marco Antonio Nunez  
Member of Chamber of Deputies

Rene Aedo  
Member of Chamber of Deputies

Pablo Lorenzini Basso  
Member of Chamber of Deputies

Ivan Paredes  
Member of Chamber of Deputies

Prokurica Baldo  
Senator

Pedro Nector Munoz Aburto  
Delegate

### China

**Xu Jialu**  
Vice President of Parliament and  
Head of Delegation

Wang Yingfan  
Delegate

Zhang Xuedong  
Delegate

Feng Changgen  
Delegate
Colombia
Miguel Santamaria  Ambassador

Ecuador
Roberto Ponce  Ambassador

Indonesia
Agung Laksono  Speaker of the House of Representatives and Head of delegation
Abdillah Toha  Delegate
Sidharto Danusubroto  Delegate
Andi Mattalatta  Delegate
Yuddy Chrisnadi  Delegate
Tjahjo Kumolo  Delegate
Badrud Tamam Achda  Delegate
Syarifuddin Hasan  Delegate
Yorris Raweyai  Delegate
La Ode Ida  Vice Chairman of the House of Regional Representatives
Budi Santoso  Member of the House of Regional Representatives
Edwin Kawilarang  Member of the House of Regional Representatives
Ali Warsito  Member of the House of Regional Representatives

Japan
Yoshinobu Shimamura  Permanent Leader of the delegation
Takuji Yanagimoto  Member of the House of Representatives
Yasuhiro Hanashi  Member of the House of Representatives
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keiichi Ishii</td>
<td>Member of the House of Representatives</td>
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<td>Koichiro Gemba</td>
<td>Member of the House of Representatives</td>
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<td>Hirofumi Nakasone</td>
<td>Member of the House of Councillors</td>
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<td>Meiko Kobayashi</td>
<td>Member of the House of Councillors</td>
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<td><strong>Republic of Korea</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lim Chae Jung</td>
<td>Speaker of the National Assembly and Head of Delegation</td>
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<td>Lee Byung Suk</td>
<td>Member of the National Assembly</td>
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<td>Choi In Kee</td>
<td>Member of the National Assembly</td>
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<td>Chung Eui Yong</td>
<td>Member of the National Assembly</td>
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<td>Yun Kun Young</td>
<td>Member of the National Assembly</td>
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<td>Choe Kyoo Sik</td>
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<td><strong>Lao PDR</strong></td>
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<td>Xaysomphone Phomvihane</td>
<td>Vice President of the National Assembly and Head of delegation</td>
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<td>Bounyong Boupha</td>
<td>Member of the National Assembly</td>
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<td><strong>Malaysia</strong></td>
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<td>Abdul Hamid Pawanteh</td>
<td>President of the Senate and Head of delegation</td>
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<td>Ramli Ngah Talib</td>
<td>Speaker of the House of Representatives</td>
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<td>Yusof Yacob</td>
<td>Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives</td>
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<td>Kamarudin Ambok</td>
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<td>Tajul Urus Zain</td>
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<td>Raja Ram K. Nadayson</td>
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<td>Lee Chong Meng</td>
<td>Member of the Senate</td>
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Ahmad Zainuddin Omar  
Member of the House of Representatives

**Mexico**

**Carlos Jimenez Macias**  
President of Asia Pacific Foreign Affairs Commission and Head of delegation

Maria Eugenia Campos Galvan  
Member of Chamber of Deputies

Francisco Agustin Arroyo Vieyra  
Vice President of the Senate

Eugenio Govea Arcos  
Member, Asia Pacific Foreign Affairs Commission

Jose Guadarrama Marquez  
Senator

Yeidckol Polevnsky Gurwitz  
Vice President of the Senate

Humberto Andrade  
Senator

Rogelio Rueda Sanchez  
Senator

Martha Leticia Sosa Govea  
Senator

Erick Lopez Barriga  
Member of Chamber of Deputies

Erika Larregui Nagel  
Member of Chamber of Deputies

Carlos Armando Reyes Lopez  
Member of chamber of Deputies

Jose Murat Casab  
Member of Chamber of Deputies

**Micronesia**

**Dohsis Halbert**  
Chairman of Judiciary and Governmental Operations Committee and Head of delegation

Isaac Figir  
Senator

**Mongolia**

**Doltson Dondog**  
Chairman of Committee and Head of delegation

Jugderdemid Gurragchaa  
Delegate

Khaltmaa Battulga  
Delegate
### New Zealand

**Margaret Wilson** Speaker of the House of Representatives and Head of delegation

**Lindsay Tisch** Member of the House of Representatives

**Brian Donnelly** Member of the House of Representatives

**David Bennett** Member of the House of Representatives

**Tim Barnett** Member of the House of Representatives

### Peru

**Jose Alejandro Vega Antonio** First Vice President of Congress and Head of delegation

**Maria Luisa Cuculiza Torre** Third Vice President of Congress

### Philippines

**Carmen Arceno** Director General, Office of International Relations and Protocol

### Russian Federation

**Dmitry F Mezentsev** Vice Chairman of the Council of Federation of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

**Artur N Chilingarov** Vice Chairman of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation and Head of delegation

**Mikhail E Nikolaev** Vice Chairman of the Council of Federation

**Svetlana Yu. Orlova** Vice Chairman of the Council of Federation

**Aleksandr P Torshin** Vice Chairman of the Council of Federation

**Aleksey I Aleksandrov** Member of the Council of Federation

**Rafgat Altynbaev** Member of the Council of Federation
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<td>Valery I Fedorov</td>
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Khusein D Chechenov  Member of the Council of Federation
Yury A Sharandin  Member of the Council of Federation
Oleg K Shurdumov  Member of the Council of Federation
Sergey E Shcheblygin  Member of the Council of Federation

Singapore
Zainudin Nordin  Member of Parliament and Head of delegation
Arthur Fong  Member of Parliament

Thailand
Meechai Ruchupan  President of the National Legislative Assembly and Head of delegation
Charan Kullavanijaya  First Vice President of the National Legislative Assembly
Kamtorn Udomritthiruj  Delegate
Vachara Phanchet  Delegate
Juree Vichit-Vathakan  Delegate
Nakorn Aranyanark  Delegate
Pitoon Pumhiran  Delegate
Maturose Lochaya  Delegate
Phicheth Kitisin  Delegate

United States of America
Michael J Sears  Ambassador

Viet Nam
Nguyen Phuc Thanh  Vice President of the National Assembly and Head of delegation
Ngo Anh Dzung  Vice Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee
Duong Thu Huong  
Vice Chairman of the Economic and Budgetary Affairs Committee

Ha Van Tuan  
Member of the National Assembly

Brunei

Yusof Rahmin  
Member of Legislative Council and Head of Delegation (Observer)

Judin Asar  
Delegate

Mohammad Shafiee Kassim  
Delegate

Rose Aminah Ismail  
Delegate
Appendix C

Resolutions of the 15th Annual Meeting

List of resolutions

- APPF-15/RES/01: Dialogue of Civilizations and Interfaith Dialogue (sponsored by the Russian Federation, New Zealand and Indonesia)
- APPF-15/RES/2: Energy Security (sponsored by the Russian Federation, Australia, Indonesia and the Philippines)
- APPF-15/RES/4: Joint Efforts in Combating Pandemic Diseases (sponsored by the Russian Federation, New Zealand, Indonesia)
- APPF-15/RES/5: Combating Terrorism, Illegal Drug Traffic and Transnational Organized Crime (sponsored by the Russian Federation, Australia, China, Indonesia and Mexico)
- APPF-15/RES/6: Joint Efforts to Strengthen Peace and to Promote Cooperation in North East Asia in View of the Nuclear Test Conducted by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea
(sponsored by the Russian Federation, China, Japan and the Republic of Korea)

- APPF-15/RES/7: Economy and Trade (sponsored by Australia, Japan and Mexico)

- APPF-15/RES/8: Asia Pacific Regional Community (sponsored by Japan and the Philippines)

- APPF-15/RES/9: Cooperation in Disaster Management and Emergency Response (sponsored by Indonesia and the Russian Federation)

- APPF-15/RES/10: Climate Change (sponsored by Mexico and New Zealand, China and Micronesia)

- APPF-15/RES/11: Poverty Alleviation: protecting human life from poverty and guaranteeing the right to life (sponsored by Japan and Indonesia)

- APPF-15/RES/12: Strengthening Political and Security Cooperation (sponsored by Australia)

- APPF-15/RES/13: Application of the Doha Development Agenda (sponsored by New Zealand)

- APPF-15/RES/14: Middle East Peace process (sponsored by Japan, the Russian Federation, Micronesia, Indonesia and Canada)

- APPF-15/RES/15: International Migration and Development (sponsored by Mexico, Indonesia, Chile, and China)

- APPF-15/RES/16: Trafficking in Persons (sponsored by Mexico and Indonesia)

- APPF-15/RES/17: United Nations Reform (sponsored by Mexico, Russian Federation and China)

- APPF-15/RES/18: Strengthening Cooperation in the Asia Pacific Region to Combat Corruption (sponsored by the Philippines, Russian Federation and China)

- APPF-15/RES/19: Strengthening Transport and logistics Cooperation in the Asia Pacific Region (sponsored by the Philippines)

- APPF-15/RES/20: Bridging the Digital Divide (sponsored by the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation)
Draft resolutions proposed by Australia

PROPOSED RESOLUTION ON STRENGTHENING POLITICAL AND SECURITY COOPERATION
(agenda item 1.1)

The 15th Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum,

Reaffirming the importance of global peace and security and stability in the Asia Pacific region under generally recognized principles and rules of international law, particularly those concerning friendly relations and cooperation among states;

Recognising that in an increasingly globalised world, countries share a greater stake in regional and international peace and stability;

Aware that dialogue and cooperation within the Asia Pacific region on political and security issues enhances mutual understanding among nations, avoids misunderstanding and conflicts, and contributes to peace and stability in the region;

Committed to states working together to promote bilateral, regional, and multilateral dialogue and cooperation within the Asia Pacific on security issues;

Welcoming constructive engagement by all states in regional fora in the Asia Pacific region with the aim of bringing about peace, stability and prosperity;

Supportive of efforts by fora such as APEC, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the East Asia Summit (EAS), the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) and the ASEAN Security Community (ASC) in promoting regional stability and creating a regional political, economic and security architecture;

Noting the stated aims of the conference to “turn the Asia Pacific nations into a big family”;

Resolves to:

Call upon all member states to strengthen their cooperation in the field of political and security matters for the purpose of promoting a peaceful climate and stability in the region;

Promote the importance of open and inclusive regional dialogue for Asia Pacific security;

Uphold efforts that promote peace at a regional and a global level, through dialogue and cooperation;
Recognise ARF as the pre-eminent regional forum for security dialogue in the Asia Pacific region;

Encourage member states to utilise fully the potential of other regional fora, such as APEC, EAS, PIF, and ASC, which are contributing to regional welfare and security in accordance with their specific mandates;

Encourage parliaments to develop parliamentary diplomacy activities and to strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation;

Urge parliamentarians to use all the mechanisms of parliamentary and interparliamentary diplomacy to promote peace and security in the region and worldwide.

**PROPOSED RESOLUTION ON COMBATING TERRORISM, ILLEGAL DRUG TRAFFIC AND ORGANISED CRIME**

*(agenda item 1.2)*

The 15th Annual meeting of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF):

-Condemning in the strongest possible terms the continued perpetration of terrorist acts in the region and worldwide;

-Recognising that terrorism threatens the most fundamental human right, the right to life, and constitutes a serious threat to the region’s peace, security and prosperity;

-Resolved that terrorism is a crime that cannot be justified under any circumstances, regardless of motive, location, timing or identity of the perpetrator;

-Declaring that terrorism contravenes the laws, religious beliefs and fundamental values of all countries concerned and should not be associated with any religion, race or nationality;

-Concerned at the threat of terrorist acquisition and use of chemical, biological, nuclear and radiological weapons;

-Welcoming the progress achieved through national counter-terrorism efforts, regional cooperation, including the Russian-US Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, and continuing action in the United Nations, including through the adoption by the General Assembly of the Global Counter Terrorism Strategy on 8 September, to better combat terrorism;
Reaffirming our shared determination to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism in all its forms through close and effective cooperation;

Recognising that the transnational nature of terrorism calls for a comprehensive national, regional and global response that embraces action on many fronts, including by addressing the economic, social, political and ideological factors that underpin and foster extremism;

Recognising the importance of mutually reinforcing efforts to combat terrorism and other forms of transnational crime, such as money laundering, trade in illicit drugs and people smuggling.

Resolves to:

1. Urge all states to accede to and implement all United Nations counter-terrorism conventions and protocols;

2. Call on all states to effectively implement all United Nations Security Council counter-terrorism related resolutions;

3. Encourage all states to enhance further national, regional and international cooperation and coordination efforts among police, defence, justice, customs, immigration, intelligence and other relevant agencies to ensure more effective law enforcement, border control and intelligence sharing efforts;

4. Underline the importance of well-targeted, practical and coordinated counter-terrorism capacity building to develop the capabilities of states to prevent, combat and respond to terrorism;

5. Emphasise the need for enhanced international efforts to better understand and address the particular threat from terrorist acquisition and use of chemical, biological, nuclear and radiological weapons;

6. Encourage all states to uphold universal human rights standards in the prosecution of the global war against terrorism, and to take steps to promote tolerance between communities and to marginalise extremist ideologies and opinions;

7. Reaffirm the need for increased cooperation between member states to combat transnational crime, such as money laundering, trade in illicit drugs, people smuggling and human trafficking, which will reinforce and complement counter-terrorism efforts.
PROPOSED RESOLUTION ON SECURING PEACE AND STABILITY IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION: TOWARDS A MULTI-POLAR WORLD

(agenda item 1.5)

The 15th Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum,

Reaffirming the importance of global peace and security and stability in the Asia Pacific region;

Recognising the current situation of the Asia Pacific region in which the states and individuals are still facing serious security threats, such as acts of terrorism, transnational crime, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and internal conflicts;

Underlining that peace and stability in the Asia Pacific region is essential to the well-being of APPF member countries in order to achieve sustainable development for the welfare of their people;

Underlining sovereign nations’ responsibility for protecting their citizens from regional and global security threats, through effective national measures and international cooperation, on the basis of international law and the Charter of the United Nations;

Recognising that constructive engagement in regional cooperation by all states in the Asia Pacific will facilitate peace, stability and prosperity;

Noting the stated aims of the conference to “turn the Asia Pacific nations into a big family”;

Resolves to:

Call upon all member states to strengthen their cooperation in the field of political and security matters for the purpose of promoting a peaceful climate and stability in the region;

Urge member states, individually and jointly with like-minded partners, to pursue stable inter-state relations, supported by regional organisations;

Unequivocally condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as a criminal act;

Support efforts by member states and multilateral organizations to combat to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and the illicit transfer of small arms and light weapons including Man Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS);
Promote reconciliation processes aimed at achieving sustainable solutions to internal and local conflicts by the promotion of good governance and rule of law;

Encourage states to cooperate through established mechanisms in disaster management and emergency relief, and responses to pandemic threats;

Call upon Asia Pacific Parliaments to redouble national measures and international cooperation to promote peace and security;

Encourage parliamentarians to explore opportunities for cooperation and dialogue with their regional counterparts in order to strengthen mutual understanding and exchange views on issues of common concern

PROPOSED RESOLUTION ON STRENGTHENING REGIONAL AND GLOBAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

(agenda item 2.1)

The 15th Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum,

Acknowledging that growth in the world economy remains strong, albeit with some sources of uncertainty in a challenging global trade environment

Recognising that the Asia Pacific region has much to gain from a more open global economy

Convinced that further multilateral trade reform will sustain strong regional and global economic growth

Convinced also of the benefits to all of trade liberalization.

Acknowledging also the continuing strong growth in regional economies and recent achievements in promoting closer economic integration

Noting the importance of regional frameworks and forums which strengthen the Asia-Pacific community and advance common interests

Recognising the role such arrangements play in developing prosperity in the region and in enhancing economic cooperation

Underlining the important contribution regional trade agreements and free trade agreements make to economic integration and trade liberalisation

Resolves to:
Call upon Asia Pacific Parliaments to commit to bringing the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations to a successful conclusion as soon as possible

Support efforts by member states and multilateral organisations to promote economic growth and development, including through reform of domestic markets and removal as appropriate, of barriers to trade and investment

Reaffirm the importance of open and integrated regional economic architecture as a means towards these goals.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION ON ENERGY SECURITY

(agenda item 2.2)

The 15th annual meeting of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum:

Noting that global energy demand has increased significantly in recent years and is expected to grow strongly in the future, and that considerable investment is required if supply is to keep pace with the growth in demand,

Noting that the Asia-Pacific region is responsible for around 20 per cent of current world energy demand and over 50 per cent of the increase in world energy demand in recent years, and that according to the IEA, Asia’s energy usage could grow by around 50 per cent in the period up until 2030, with even stronger growth in major developing countries,

Recognising that energy is essential to the region’s economic and social development, and that energy security – the secure and stable supply of energy in various forms - is fundamental for sustainable economic growth,

Noting that the quest for energy security is likely to impact on political and strategic relationships, bringing both heightened competition as well as opportunities for collaborative action,

Accepting that it is the role of the international community to ensure that all countries have sufficient access to energy, and that this requires consideration of global welfare and not just the interests of any one particular country,

Resolves to:

Call on parliament members of the region to:

1. Enhance global trade in energy by strengthening markets, including improving the global trading regime, encouraging good governance and transparency, expanding energy infrastructure, and removing
impediments to market signals.

2. Encourage open investment frameworks, including in regard to foreign investment, to ensure that capital can flow to areas where it is needed and that output can expand to meet the needs of the world’s energy consumers.

3. Promote the development of new technologies, including improving energy efficiency, reducing the impact of existing energy sources on the environment, and developing alternative energy sources, to provide both greater energy security and to address the challenges presented by climate change.

4. Strengthen international institutions and policy frameworks, including through the WTO, and work to harmonise global energy standards to facilitate the broadening and deepening of global energy markets.

5. Encourage parliaments in the region to work towards improving the flexibility of economies in responding to energy price movements, and note that further reform of energy subsidies would improve fiscal sustainability, better target poverty, and ensure that price signals work to expand supply and promote efficiency.

6. Contribute to initiatives that improve access to energy and enable greater energy efficiency in developing countries, noting that energy security is essential for the alleviation of poverty and for sustainable growth.

7. Cooperate to ensure the security of energy supplies, including by countering the threat of terrorism and minimising the impact of natural disasters, and working constructively to resolve cross-border disputes over access to, and development of, energy sources.
Appendix D

Joint Communiqué of the 15th Annual Meeting
THE 15TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASIA PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM (APPF)  
22–25 January 2007  
Moscow, Russian Federation  

APPF-15/JC/2007

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

1. At the invitation of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, the fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF) was held in Moscow, Russian Federation, from 22 to 25 January 2007 with participants from 23 member parliaments and one observer country. The list of participants appears as Appendix I.

2. The Executive Committee convened working meeting before the first plenary session on 21 January 2007 in Moscow and approved the agenda and program of activities of the Annual Meeting. The Executive Committee Meeting also agreed and supported the candidature of New Zealand as the host of the 16th APPF in 2008. The report of the Executive Committee meeting appears as Appendix II.

3. On 22 January 2007, at the inaugural ceremony the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation H.E. Mr. M. Fradkov opened the Annual Meeting by welcoming all participants of the 15th APPF. In his opening remarks, H.E. Mr. M. Fradkov presented the message of the President of the Russian Federation H.E. Mr. V. Putin, where it was stated that the activities of the APPF are making an ever more substantial contribution to the strengthening of peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific, are contributing to greater confidence and mutual understanding among the peoples. Addressing the participants of the 15th APPF Meeting Mr. Fradkov stressed that in recent years the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum had emerged as a truly effective mechanism of inter-parliamentary interaction aimed at resolving a wide range of issues on the regional and international agenda. The solution of these complex tasks that face the international community makes it incumbent upon the parliamentarians of our countries to display a high degree of political responsibility and activity.

4. H.E. Mr. Agung Laksono, former President of APPF in his address pointed out that the philosophy of attaining peaceful Asia Pacific will lead this dynamic region to work harmoniously among different cultures and beliefs. The message of H.E. Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone, the APPF Honorary President, was delivered at the inaugural ceremony. H.E. Mr. Sergei Mironov, President of the 15th APPF and Chairman of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, welcomed all delegations of the 15th APPF and declared the meeting open.
5. In the first plenary session on item 1 of the agenda: Political and Security Matters, delegations shared the view that despite relative stability and predictability, the Asia Pacific region continues to face a number of traditional and non-traditional threats and challenges to peace and security such as terrorism, especially considering its current scale and character, illicit drug trafficking and transnational organized crime, including terrorism and crimes using information technologies (IT), the current state of the nuclear weapon non-proliferation, and some others.

6. With regard to terrorism, the meeting reaffirmed that it should not be associated with any specific religion, nationality, or ethnic group, that it is a crime that can not be justified by any reasons under any circumstances. The meeting affirmed that terrorism constitutes one of the most serious threats to international and regional peace, stability, security and economic prosperity of the countries in the region.

7. The delegates pointed out that the transnational and sometimes even the global level and nature of some terrorist organizations calls for adequate response in terms of the scale and focus comprehensive activities and forms of cooperation among the countries involved in the active fighting against terrorism and finding answers to the root causes of terrorism, support and understanding of the countries whose interests are affected by terrorism to a lesser extent. In this regard they underlined the central coordinating role of the United Nations in fighting terrorism and other challenges and threats. Participants of the Meeting, called for active support of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy, acceleration of taking effect of the International Convention on Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, finalizing the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism as well as strict, consistent and rigorous implementation of the existing international counter terrorism conventions. The delegates called for refraining from statements and appraisals which may be associated with incitement and propaganda of terrorism as well as from statements that affect national and religious feelings and result in sharp negative response; and called for rigorous implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolution 1624. The meeting stressed the importance of bilateral and multilateral cooperation to combat terrorism with active participation of other international organizations. Participants were united in highlighting the need to further raise the effectiveness of the UN and enhance its central role in international affairs.

8. The Meeting also shared the view that proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery remain one of the most serious security challenges of our time. The meeting further agreed that it is critical to continue joint efforts in strengthening the existing regimes of non-proliferation so that the weapons of mass destruction would not fall into the hands of terrorists.

9. Participants recognized the vital importance of fighting illicit drug trafficking, including both large and small. The meeting identified setting up additional security barriers along drug trafficking routes and improving customs control and as one of the possible key areas of cooperation for APPF countries. Delegations confirmed the intention to support their
respective governments in developing cooperation among relevant national drug control agencies. In this regard they welcomed the decisions and recommendations of the Second Ministerial Conference “On Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan” held in Moscow on June 26-28, 2006.

10. Participants of the session welcomed further progress in the field of information technologies and means of telecommunication. At the same time they noted that these technologies and means can potentially be used for purposes that are inconsistent with the objectives of maintaining international stability and security and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure of States to the detriment of their security in both civil and military fields. The participants called for the executive authorities of their countries to refrain from the actions which could potentially lead to such consequences.

11. Delegates noted that the transnational nature of information and communication technologies under the conditions of threats and challenges of the modern world calls for additional measures of providing information security by joint efforts on the bilateral, regional and global levels. They stressed that they realize the extremely complex nature of this challenge and that it is difficult to solve. However, they also understand that only by way of coordinated, consistent and systematic measures can the governments strengthen their joint efforts, find an adequate response to new challenges to security and threats in information area as well as a number of allied areas which shape the public attitudes.

12. The Meeting exchanged views on the recent developments on the Korean Peninsula. Participants acknowledged that the nuclear tests conducted in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea represents a threat to international peace and stability. At the same time, the meeting also emphasized that the only acceptable way to resolve the North Korea nuclear issue is through negotiations. In this respect the participants emphasized the vital importance of resuming the Six Party Talks aimed at denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and welcomed the recent progress on their resumption.

13. The Meeting expressed concern about the continuing stalemate in the Middle East Peace Process and the situation in the region on the whole. Participants agreed that the principal reason for instability in the Middle East is the unresolved nature of Arab-Israeli relations in general. Participants confirmed their support of the efforts of the Quartet of international mediators and regional parties to resume a political dialogue on all tracks of the Middle East Peace Process in order to define ways of achieving just and comprehensive peace on an internationally recognized legal basis, including UNSC 242 and 338, the Madrid "Land for Peace" principle, the 2002 Arab League peace initiative and the Quartet Roadmap. Participants pointed out that the core issue of all international endeavors is the eventual emergence of a viable and democratic Palestinian State living in peace side by side with Israel. The Meeting concluded that these goals can only be achieved by joint comprehensive work of all concerned parties on all levels and in particular through the convening an international conference on the Middle East in order to bring the positions on the Middle East Peace Process together.
14. The Meeting recognized the extremely complicated nature of the situation in Iraq and the lack of visible prospects for its solution especially noting the rise of violence. Participants expressed concern that measures that are currently undertaken in Iraq have failed to produce anticipated positive results in all parts of the country, and the country is on the verge of a full-scale civil conflict. The delegations agreed that the best way out of this dangerous situation is through domestic efforts aimed at reaching national conciliation with the active support from the international community.

15. The Meeting emphasized adherence to the general policy of APPF members aimed at continued support of concrete actions on counter terrorism taken by the countries in the region.

16. Statements from delegations delivered at the first plenary session stressed the necessity to maintain peace and stability in Asia-Pacific region as an important condition of building multi polar World, which will foster APPF to grow up steadily, possibly to shape itself into a regional Parliament.

17. In the second plenary session on item 2 of the agenda: Economic and Trade Matters, the meeting took note of the dynamism and significant economic potential of the region. In particular the Meeting acknowledged the efforts by APPF members aimed at promoting trade and economic cooperation and integration. The Meeting also emphasized the need to strengthen interaction among the countries in the region to address ongoing economic integration and globalization.

18. Participants of the Meeting noted that one of the most important issues facing the countries of the Asia-Pacific in terms of facilitating economic growth and development is ensuring stable supply of hydrocarbons to the region. The meeting concluded that this calls for the early establishment of a reliable and comprehensive energy security system both on global and regional level. In this respect the Meeting commended Russia’s efforts during its G8 Presidency to make energy security one of top strategic priorities for the international and regional communities for the future.

19. The Meeting underlined the significant role of ASEAN, UN-ESCAP, APEC, ADB, and other regional forums in supporting economic development of the countries in the region.

20. The Meeting welcomed the outcome of the 14th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting (AELM) held in Hanoi, Socialist Republic of Vietnam in November 2006. The Meeting expressed its hope that APPF members will grant greater support to their respective Governments so that the Hanoi Action Plan adopted at the APEC Summit will be fully implemented to facilitate accomplishment of the Forum’s stated objectives. Australia briefed the meeting on the preparation for the 15th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting which will be held in Sydney in November 2007.

21. Participants of the Meeting reiterated their strong support to prompt accession of the Russian Federation to the WTO.

22. The Meeting reaffirmed that the trade agreements and the free trade agreements (FTAs/RTAs) under development should be transparent, consistent with the WTO principles and should embody open provisions.
They further hoped that FTAs/RTAs will take into account the interests of less developed APPF member nations, which would promote sustainable economic growth in the region. It was recognized, that APPF must become a platform for multilateral efforts to create the required environment for cooperation in the region.

23. In the third plenary session on item 3 of the agenda: Regional Cooperation in the Asia Pacific region, delegations exchanged views on a number of global and regional issues, including promotion of inter-civilization dialogue, interaction in disaster relief and emergency response, improving transport logistics, cooperation in environmental and healthcare issues, combating pandemic diseases, IT and education exchanges. Matter of poverty eradication was taken as one of the most pressing one, and being subject to especial consideration at future APPF annual meeting in 2008, along with the problem of migration.

24. In this plenary session, the Meeting agreed that APPF members should increase regional and international cooperation to mitigate the impacts of natural disasters. The meeting emphasized the need to continue coordination on establishment of a regional early warning system enabling timely detection and minimization of consequences of such natural cataclysms. The Meeting was unanimous that financial assistance for natural disaster should be managed on an accountable and transparent basis.

25. Taking into consideration the real danger posed by pandemic disease/Avian influenza, the Meeting emphasized the need for close cooperation between APPF members to address this issue. The meeting urged a coordinated approach at the national and regional level in support of regional and global efforts towards early detection of possible threats, increasing pandemic preparedness and comprehensive response planning. The Meeting hoped that APPF members strengthen cooperation on information exchange and experience sharing in dealing with Avian Influenza. The Meeting appreciated the positive role of regional cooperation within ASEAN and APEC in addressing the pandemic diseases.

26. Acknowledging the importance of building a global information society the participants stressed the fact that the international management of the Internet as the key element of the information society infrastructure should be multilateral, transparent and democratic with full involvement of governments, the private sector, the civil society and international organizations. It should ensure an equitable distribution of resources, facilitate access for all and ensure a stable and secure functioning of the Internet.

27. The Meeting agreed that the vast social and cultural diversity characteristic to the Asia Pacific region experience of successful interaction provides a good opportunity to promote mutual understanding among regional nations thus contributing to reducing the probability for the so called "clash of civilizations". The Meeting underlined the importance of a dialogue among civilizations, including interfaith dialogue, as a vital element for advancing regional political and
socioeconomical cooperation. The Meeting encouraged the APPF members to facilitate and enhance inter-civilization harmony, tolerance and freedom of expression, and in this regard supported all initiatives aimed at the promotion of inter-civilization dialogue and partnership, including the "Alliance of Civilizations" Concept endorsed by the UN General Assembly. In this context the participants also welcomed the outcome of the 4th session of the World Public Forum "Dialogue of Civilizations" and praised the efforts aimed at advancing interaction between international public and national organizations in countering violence, suppression of rights and liberties, the use of national, religious, ethnic and other feelings of people to justify and secure support of terrorism.

28. In the fourth plenary session on item 4 of the agenda: Future Activities of APPF, the Meeting underlined the importance of putting into practice constructive and concrete measures arising from various commitments made at the annual meeting of the APPF to the people in the Asia-Pacific region. It noted a general tendency towards strengthening of the role of parliaments and parliamentary associations on the international arena in the recent years. In this respect, the delegations concluded that the APPF is in a good position to use its authority to facilitate or even act as a mediator in the resolution of urgent global and regional matters of common concern, therefore acknowledging the necessity to enhance coordination and interaction among APPF member parliaments. The delegates unanimously accepted the kind invitation of the Parliament of New Zealand to host the 16th Annual Meeting in January 2008, with the venue to be confirmed at a later date.

29. The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum in Moscow adopted a Joint Communiqué and 20 Resolutions as follows:

- APPF-15/RES/01: DIALOGUE OF CIVILIZATIONS AND INTERFAITH DIALOGUE (Sponsored by the Russian Federation, New Zealand and Indonesia)

- APPF-15/RES/2: ENERGY SECURITY (Sponsored by the Russian Federation, Australia, Indonesia and the Philippines)


- APPF-15/RES/4: JOINT EFFORTS IN COMBATING PANDEMIC DISEASES (Sponsored by the Russian Federation, New Zealand, Indonesia)

- APPF-15/RES/5: COMBATING TERRORISM, ILLEGAL DRUG TRAFFIC AND TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME (Sponsored by the Russian Federation, Australia, China, Indonesia, Mexico)
- APPF-15/RES/6: THE JOINT EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN PEACE AND TO PROMOTE COOPERATION IN NORTH EAST ASIA IN VIEW OF THE NUCLEAR TEST CONDUCTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (Sponsored by the Russian Federation, China, Japan and Republic of Korea)

- APPF-15/RES/7: ECONOMY AND TRADE (Sponsored by Australia, Japan and Mexico)

- APPF-15/RES/8: ASIA PACIFIC REGIONAL COMMUNITY Sponsoring by Japan and the Philippines

- APPF-15/RES/9: COOPERATION IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE (Sponsored by Indonesia and Russian Federation)

- APPF-15/RES/10: CLIMATE CHANGE (Sponsored by Mexico and New Zealand, China and Micronesia)

- APPF-15/RES/11: POVERTY ALLEVIATION: PROTECTING HUMAN LIFE FROM POVERTY AND GUARANTEEING THE RIGHT TO LIFE (Sponsored by Japan and Indonesia)

- APPF-15/RES/12: STRENGTHENING POLITICAL AND SECURITY COOPERATION (Sponsored by Australia)

- APPF-15/RES/13: APPLICATION OF THE DOHA DEVELOPMENT AGENDA (Sponsored by New Zealand)

- APPF-15/RES/14: MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS (Sponsored by Japan, the Russian Federation, Micronesia, Indonesia and Canada)

- APPF-15/RES/15: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT (Sponsored by Mexico, Indonesia, Chile, China)

- APPF-15/RES/16: TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (Sponsored by Mexico and Indonesia)

- APPF-15/RES/17: UNITED NATIONS REFORM (Sponsored by Mexico, Russian Federation and China)

- APPF-15/RES/18: STRENGTHENING COOPERATION IN THE ASIA PACIFIC REGION TO COMBAT CORRUPTION (Sponsored by the Philippines, Russian Federation and China)

- APPF-15/RES/19: STRENGTHENING TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS COOPERATION IN THE ASIA PACIFIC REGION (Sponsored by the Philippines)

- APPF-15/RES/20: BRIDGING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE (Sponsored by the Republic of Korea and Russian Federation)

The above mentioned Resolutions appear as Appendix III.
30. The Annual Meeting praised the Drafting Committee for its efforts to develop a package of significant resolutions, which contributed to the success of the 15th APPF.

31. The Annual Meeting expressed sincere appreciation and gratitude to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation for its organization and hospitality, especially to Mr. Sergei Mironov, President of 15th APPF and Chairman of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation for his chairmanship of the 15th Annual Meeting and to the Secretariat and staff for their hard work and excellent arrangements for all participants, which contributed to the success of the Annual Meeting.
Mexico

Micronesia

Mongolia

New Zealand

Peru

Philippines

Russian Federation

Singapore

Thailand

Vietnam

Brunei Darussalam
(Observer country)

Sergey Mironov
President of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum