

สรุปรายงาน

การประชุมสมาคมรัฐสภาเอเชียเพื่อสันติภาพ ครั้งที่ ๗

ระหว่างวันที่ ๘ - ๑๖ พฤศจิกายน ๒๕๕๕

ณ กรุงเทพมหานคร สาธารณรัฐอิสลามอิหร่าน

พลเอก จรัล กุลละวณิช รองประธานสภานิติบัญญัติแห่งชาติ คนที่หนึ่ง เป็นหัวหน้าคณะผู้แทนไทย นำสมาชิกสภานิติบัญญัติแห่งชาติ จำนวน ๕ คน คือ นายกำธร อุดมฤทธิ์ นางประทุมพร วัชรเสถียร นายแวมาฮาดี แวดาโอะ และพลตรี อุดล อุบล พร้อมด้วยข้าราชการสำนักงานเลขาธิการสภาผู้แทนราษฎร คือ นางสมนฤทัย อักษรมัต ผู้อำนวยการกลุ่มงานสมาคมรัฐสภาและสมาคมเลขาธิการรัฐสภา สำนักงานองค์การรัฐสภาระหว่างประเทศ ทำหน้าที่เลขานุการคณะผู้แทน และนายภาคภูมิ มิ่งมิตร เจ้าหน้าที่วิเทศสัมพันธ์ ๖ กลุ่มงานสมาคมรัฐสภาและสมาคมเลขาธิการรัฐสภา สำนักงานองค์การรัฐสภาระหว่างประเทศ ทำหน้าที่ผู้ช่วยเลขานุการคณะ เดินทางเข้าร่วมการประชุมคณะมนตรีที่ปรึกษาอาวุโส (The Senior Advisory Council) ของสมาคมรัฐสภาเอเชียเพื่อสันติภาพ (The Association of Asian Parliaments for Peace – AAPP) ในวันที่ ๑๐ พฤศจิกายน ๒๕๕๕ การประชุมคณะมนตรีบริหาร (The Executive Council) ของ AAPP ในระหว่างวันที่ ๑๐ - ๑๑ พฤศจิกายน ๒๕๕๕ และการประชุมสมัชชาใหญ่สมาคมรัฐสภาเอเชียเพื่อสันติภาพ ครั้งที่ ๗ (The Seventh General Assembly of the AAPP) ในระหว่างวันที่ ๑๒ - ๑๔ พฤศจิกายน ๒๕๕๕ ณ กรุงเทพมหานคร สาธารณรัฐอิสลามอิหร่าน

การประชุมคณะมนตรีที่ปรึกษาอาวุโส (The Senior Advisory Council of the AAPP)

ในวันที่ ๑๐ พฤศจิกายน ๒๕๕๕ เวลา ๑๕.๐๐ - ๑๘.๐๐ นาฬิกา เป็นการประชุมคณะมนตรีที่ปรึกษาอาวุโสของ AAPP ซึ่งประกอบไปด้วยผู้แทนจากประเทศสมาชิกที่เคยเป็นเจ้าภาพจัดการประชุม AAPP ที่ผ่านมา และประเทศที่เป็นเจ้าภาพในปัจจุบัน คือ บังกลาเทศ กัมพูชา จีน ฟิลิปปินส์ ปากีสถาน ไทย และอิหร่าน

ประธานในที่ประชุม คือ ดร. Haddad Adel ประธานสภาที่ปรึกษาอิสลามแห่งสาธารณรัฐอิสลามอิหร่าน โดยในส่วนของคณะผู้แทนไทย มีผู้แทนเข้าร่วมการประชุม คือ พลเอก จรัล กุลละวณิช และนายกำธร อุดมฤทธิ์ เข้าร่วมการประชุมฯ ซึ่งที่ประชุมฯ ได้เห็นชอบในหลักการของร่างกฎบัตรของสมัชชารัฐสภาเอเชีย (Draft Charter of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly – APA) โดยประเทศสมาชิกสามารถเสนอขอแก้ไขเพิ่มเติมได้ (ดูภาคผนวก ก)



ทั้งนี้ มีประเด็นในร่างกฎบัตร มาตรา ๒ ที่ฝ่ายไทยเห็นควรเสนอขอแก้ไข ดังนี้

Article 2 : Principles of Establishment of APA

All Member Parliaments;

- **Emphasizing on the equality** of all members;
- Recognizing the national authority, sovereignty, peaceful coexistence and non- interference in their internal affairs;
- Believing in friendship and peaceful settlement of conflicts;
- Encouraging and promoting human rights and opposing terrorism and recognizing the rights and freedom of nations;
- Emphasizing on the necessity of full-fledged cooperation with regard to sustainable development and protection of the environment;
- Trying to create common organizations aimed at providing infrastructures and economic development through taking advantage of regional commonalties;
- Believing in the benefits of **สหชาติ harmonizing** laws and legal practices among the members of the Assembly, taking into consideration the **หลากหลาย diversities of** Asian cultural, political and economic experiences, with the view **to สดุดี achieving** common legislation;

Express their willingness to establish the Asian Parliamentary Assembly.

และในมาตรา ๘ ซึ่งมีข้อความ ดังนี้

Article 8 : Number of Votes

Each member parliament enjoys voting rights corresponding to the number of its delegates in the Plenary. Each member parliament has two delegates plus additional delegates determined as follows:

- Countries with population between 1 million up to 50 millions will have two additional delegates,
- Countries with population between 50 and 200 millions will have three additional delegates,
- Countries with population between 200 and 500 millions will have four additional delegates, and
- Countries with population over 500 millions will have five additional delegates.

(ดูภาคผนวก ข)

ข้อสังเกต ขณะที่มาตรา ๒ ได้เน้นเรื่องความเสมอภาคของสมาชิกทุกคน แต่ในมาตรา ๘ เป็นเรื่องของจำนวนคะแนนเสียงที่แต่ละประเทศมีสิทธิไม่เท่ากัน โดยรัฐสภาซึ่งเป็นสมาชิกของ AAPP จะมีผู้แทนได้ ๒ คน และเพิ่มอีกจำนวนหนึ่งตามจำนวนประชากรของประเทศนั้นๆ คือ จำนวนคะแนนเสียงขึ้นอยู่กับจำนวนประชากร ซึ่งมีลักษณะทำนองเดียวกับการประชุมสหภาพรัฐสภา (Inter-Parliamentary Union – IPU) แต่ต่างจากองค์การสหประชาชาติ (United Nations – UN) ที่แต่ละประเทศมี ๑ คะแนนเสียง นอกจากนี้ หากพิจารณาจากข้อกำหนดให้ประเทศสมาชิกมีจำนวนผู้แทนขั้นต่ำ ๒ คนนั้น อาจเป็นจำนวนน้อยเกินไป เมื่อต้องเข้าร่วมการประชุมกลุ่มย่อย (Workshop) จำนวน ๔ กลุ่มย่อยพร้อมๆ กัน ซึ่งในบางครั้ง ก็จะมีการประชุมเต็มคณะควบคู่กันไปด้วย หากกำหนดให้มีผู้แทนขั้นต่ำจากแต่ละประเทศ ๕ คน ผู้แทนน่าจะปฏิบัติภารกิจในการเข้าร่วมประชุมได้อย่างครบถ้วนมากกว่า แต่หากพิจารณาในแง่งบประมาณผู้แทนขั้นต่ำ ๒ คน ก็จะช่วยในการประหยัดงบประมาณของประเทศเจ้าภาพ

การประชุมคณะมนตรีบริหาร (The Executive Council) ของ AAPP

ในการประชุมคณะมนตรีบริหารของ AAPP ในวันที่ ๑๐ - ๑๑ พฤศจิกายน ๒๕๔๕ มี นาย Abou Torabi Fard รองประธานสภาที่ปรึกษาอิสลามแห่งสาธารณรัฐอิสลามอิหร่านเป็นประธานในที่ประชุมฯ โดยมี พลเอก จรัล กุลละวณิชย์ และนายกำธร อุดมฤทธิรงค์ ทำหน้าที่ผู้แทนไทย เข้าร่วมการประชุมฯ

ที่ประชุมพิจารณาระเบียบวาระสำหรับการประชุม AAPP ครั้งที่ ๗ และหัวข้อการประชุม (Theme) และหัวข้อการประชุมกลุ่มย่อย (sub – theme) ดังมีผลการประชุมที่สำคัญ ดังนี้

๑. ที่ประชุมฯ เห็นชอบกับหัวข้อการประชุม คือ Asian Solidarity for Peace and Justice

๒. ที่ประชุมฯ เห็นชอบกับหัวข้อการประชุมกลุ่มย่อย คือ

๒.๑) การประชุมกลุ่มย่อยด้านการเมือง (Political Workshop)

หัวข้อการประชุม คือ บทบาทสมาชิกรัฐสภาเอเชียในการส่งเสริมประชาธิปไตย การต่อต้านการก่อการร้าย และการพิจารณาสถานการณ์ในตะวันออกกลางและการพหุภาคี

๒.๒) การประชุมกลุ่มย่อยด้านเศรษฐกิจ-สังคม (Socio – Economic Workshop)

หัวข้อการประชุม คือ การติดตามความก้าวหน้าของเป้าหมายการพัฒนาแห่งสหัสวรรษ (The Millennium Development Goals – MDGs) กองทุนขจัดความยากจน กองทุนเงินช่วยเหลือในภูมิภาคเอเชีย (Asian Monetary Fund) การบรรเทาหนี้ การค้าพหุภาคี และความร่วมมือทางเศรษฐกิจในเอเชีย

๒.๓) การประชุมกลุ่มย่อยด้านสันติภาพและความมั่นคง (Peace and Security Workshop)

หัวข้อการประชุม คือ บทบาทสมาชิกรัฐสภาเอเชียในการส่งเสริมสันติภาพ เสถียรภาพ และความมั่นคงในภูมิภาคเอเชีย – แอฟริกา การลดอาวุธ การไม่แพร่ขยายอาวุธนิวเคลียร์ การใช้พลังงานนิวเคลียร์เพื่อสันติภาพ และการปราบปรามการค้ายาเสพติด

๒.๔) การประชุมกลุ่มย่อยด้านสิทธิมนุษยชน สตรี และเยาวชน (Human Rights, Women and Youth Workshop)

หัวข้อการประชุม คือ ความหลากหลายทางวัฒนธรรม การดำรงไว้ซึ่งค่านิยมอันดีของครอบครัว การต่อต้านการค้ามนุษย์ การไม่ใช้ความรุนแรงต่อเด็กและสตรี รวมถึงพิจารณาบทบาทการศึกษาและสุขภาพของเด็กและสตรี

๓. ที่ประชุมฯ เห็นชอบให้ผู้แทนจากประเทศต่าง ๆ ทำหน้าที่ในการประชุมกลุ่มย่อย และการประชุมคณะกรรมการร่างปฏิญญา ดังนี้

๓.๑) การประชุมกลุ่มย่อยด้านการเมือง

ประธานที่ประชุมฯ คือ ซีเรีย

ผู้จัดบันทึกการประชุมฯ คือ มาเลเซีย

๓.๒) การประชุมกลุ่มย่อยด้านเศรษฐกิจ-สังคม

ประธานที่ประชุมฯ คือ อินโดนีเซีย

ผู้จัดบันทึกการประชุมฯ คือ กัมพูชา

๓.๓) การประชุมกลุ่มย่อยด้านสันติภาพและความมั่นคง

ประธานที่ประชุมฯ คือ อิหร่าน

ผู้จัดบันทึกการประชุมฯ คือ อัฟกานิสถาน

๓.๔) การประชุมกลุ่มย่อยด้านสิทธิมนุษยชน สตรี และเยาวชน

ประธานที่ประชุมฯ คือ ปากีสถาน

ผู้จัดบันทึกการประชุมฯ คือ ภูฏาน

๓.๕) การประชุมคณะกรรมการร่างปฏิญญาเดहरาน

ประธานที่ประชุมฯ คือ อิหร่าน

ผู้จัดบันทึกการประชุมฯ คือ จีน

๔. ที่ประชุมฯ ได้พิจารณารายงานของคณะมนตรีที่ปรึกษาอาวุโส (The Senior Advisory Council) ของ AAPP เรื่อง การเปลี่ยนแปลงองค์กรจาก The AAPP เป็น The Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) หรือ สมัชชารัฐสภาเอเชีย

การประชุมสมัชชาใหญ่สมาคมรัฐสภาเอเชียเพื่อสันติภาพ ครั้งที่ ๗ (The Seventh General Assembly of the AAPP)

ในวันที่ ๑๒ - ๑๔ พฤศจิกายน ๒๕๔๘ เป็นการประชุมสมัชชาใหญ่สมาคมรัฐสภาเอเชียเพื่อสันติภาพ ครั้งที่ ๗ โดยมี ดร. Adel ประธานสภาที่ปรึกษาอิสลามแห่งสาธารณรัฐอิสลามอิหร่าน เป็นประธานในที่ประชุมฯ มีผู้เข้าร่วมการประชุมฯ จำนวน ๑๕๗ คน จาก ๓๗ ประเทศ โดยเป็นประเทศสมาชิก (Member Country) จำนวน ๓๒ ประเทศ และประเทศที่ไม่ได้เป็นสมาชิก (Non-Member Country) จำนวน ๕ ประเทศ นอกจากนี้ ที่ประชุมยังเห็นชอบร่วมกันที่จะรับอัฟกานิสถาน เข้าเป็นสมาชิกลำดับที่ ๔๐ (แต่หากไม่รวมปาเลสไตน์ ซึ่งไม่นับเป็นประเทศแล้ว จะเป็นลำดับที่ ๓๘) และสหภาพรัฐสภาขององค์กรการประชุมอิสลาม (Parliamentary Union of the Organization of the Islamic Conference – PUIC) เป็นผู้สังเกตการณ์ (Observer) การประชุมด้วย

ในการประชุมฯ ครั้งนี้ มี พลเอก จรัล กุลละวณิชย์ นายกำธร อุดมฤทธิรุจ นางประทุมพร วัชรเสถียร นายเวมาฮาดี แวคาโอะ และพลตรี อดุล อุบล ทำหน้าที่ผู้แทนไทยในการประชุมฯ

สาระสำคัญของการประชุมสรุปได้ ดังนี้

๑. พลเอก จรัล กุลละวณิชย์ หัวหน้าคณะผู้แทนไทย กล่าวถ้อยแถลงต่อที่ประชุมฯ โดยกล่าวขอบคุณรัฐสภาสาธารณรัฐอิสลามอิหร่านสำหรับไมตรีจิตที่มีให้แก่คณะผู้แทนไทย พร้อมทั้งได้กล่าวแสดงความยินดีต่อ ดร. Adel ประธานสภาที่ปรึกษาอิสลามแห่งสาธารณรัฐอิสลามอิหร่าน ที่ได้รับเลือกจากที่ประชุมฯ ให้เป็นประธาน AAPP หัวหน้าคณะผู้แทนไทย ยังกล่าวด้วยว่า ในการประชุม AAPP ครั้งที่ ๖ ที่พัทยา ในปี ๒๕๔๘ ได้มีการแปรเปลี่ยนสันติภาพ ประชาธิปไตย และภราดรภาพสู่การปฏิบัติ โดยปฏิญญาพัทยา (Pattaya Declaration) เป็นการสานต่อเจตนารมณ์ของปฏิญญาอิสลามาบัด (Islamabad Declaration) ซึ่งเชื่อว่า ปฏิญญาเตหะราน (Tehran Declaration) จะนำไปในแนวทางเดียวกัน โดยเฉพาะการพัฒนาและการปรับเปลี่ยนโครงสร้างองค์กรจาก AAPP เป็น APA (ดูภาคผนวก ก)

ในโอกาสเดียวกันนี้ ได้กล่าวต่อที่ประชุมฯ ถึงสถานการณ์ล่าสุดของการเมืองในไทยว่า ขณะนี้ มีสมาชิกสภานิติบัญญัติแห่งชาติ จำนวน ๒๔๒ คน ซึ่งมาจากบุคคลจากหลายสาขาอาชีพ ทั้งการเมือง การศึกษา การสื่อสารมวลชน โดยในขณะนี้ อยู่ในระหว่างกระบวนการจัดตั้งสภาร่างรัฐธรรมนูญ ซึ่งจะดำเนินการจัดให้มีการเลือกตั้งอย่างบริสุทธิ์ยุติธรรมภายในระยะเวลา ๑ ปี นับจากนี้ (ดูภาคผนวก ง)

๒. พลตรี อดุล อุบล ผู้แทนไทยได้เข้าร่วมการประชุมกลุ่มย่อยด้านการเมือง (Political Workshop) โดยได้กล่าวถ้อยแถลงต่อที่ประชุมถึงเรื่อง การต่อต้านผู้ก่อการร้าย (Combating Terrorist) โดยได้กล่าวถึงปัญหาผู้ก่อการร้ายในประเทศไทย โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่ง ปัญหาผู้ก่อการร้ายในภาคใต้ว่ารากเหง้าของปัญหามีภูมิหลังทางประวัติศาสตร์ที่เกี่ยวกับเชื้อชาติ ซึ่งเป็นเรื่องที่ไม่จำเป็นว่าเป็นสาระสำคัญในโลกปัจจุบัน ดังเช่นปัญหาใน “รัฐปัตตานี” ของไทย ที่ผู้ก่อการร้ายต้องการแบ่งแยกดินแดนอย่างน้อย ๓ จังหวัดในภาคใต้ โดยได้จับไล่คนไทยที่นับถือศาสนาพุทธ ออกจากพื้นที่ และจัดตั้งดินแดนที่เป็นอาณาเขตอิสระ แต่ผู้ก่อการร้ายเหล่านั้น ไม่สามารถหาผู้สนับสนุนคนได้ เพื่อบรรลุเป้าหมายดังกล่าว เพราะว่ารัฐบาลไทยปฏิบัติต่อคนไทยทุกคนอย่างเท่าเทียมกัน คนไทยมีสิทธิเท่าเทียมในทุกดินแดนที่อยู่ในอาณาเขตของประเทศไทย ดังนั้น ผู้ก่อการร้ายจึงพยายามทำให้ชาวโลกเชื่อว่า สาเหตุของปัญหาผู้ก่อการร้ายในภาคใต้มาจากชาวมุสลิม อย่างไรก็ตามรัฐบาลไทยสามารถพิสูจน์ให้ชาวโลก โดยเฉพาะต่อองค์กรการประชุมอิสลาม (Organization of Islamic Conference – OIC) ว่าประชาชนในภาคใต้ และส่วนอื่น ๆ ในประเทศไทยยังคงอยู่ดีมีสุขกับสิทธิในการนับถือศาสนาของตน และปัญหาผู้ก่อการร้ายในประเทศไทยเป็นปัญหาภายในของประเทศ โดยเนื้อแท้ (ดูภาคผนวก จ)

๓. นางประทุมพร วัชรเสถียร ผู้แทนไทย ได้เข้าร่วมการประชุมกลุ่มย่อยด้านสันติภาพและความมั่นคง (Peace and Security Workshop) โดยได้กล่าวถ้อยแถลงต่อที่ประชุมเรื่อง สันติภาพและความมั่นคงในภูมิภาคเอเชีย โดยระบุว่า สันติภาพไม่ได้หมายความว่า ปราศจากสงคราม โดยสันติภาพเชิงลบ (Negative peace) ไม่ได้ก่อให้เกิดการพัฒนาแต่ประการใด ในขณะที่สันติภาพเชิงบวก (Positive peace) มีความครอบคลุมถึงการที่ปัญหาระหว่างประเทศได้รับการแก้ไขผ่านเวทีระหว่างประเทศอย่างเต็มรูปแบบ เป็นที่น่าเสียดายว่าในภูมิภาคเอเชียของเรา ยังคงทุกข์ทรมานจากการปราศจากสันติภาพตามนิยามพื้นฐาน ซึ่งยังคงมีความขัดแย้งต่าง ๆ ยังคงไม่ได้รับการแก้ไข องค์กรรัฐสภาสามารถมีบทบาทสำคัญในการแก้ปัญหาต่าง ๆ ผ่านกระบวนการต่าง ๆ โดยเฉพาะการทูตเชิงรัฐสภา (Parliamentary Diplomacy) (ดูภาคผนวก ฉ)

นอกจากนี้ นางประทุมพร วัชรเสถียร ยังได้เข้าร่วมประชุมคณะกรรมการร่างปฏิญญาเตหะราน (Tehran Declaration) ซึ่งเป็นการพิจารณาปฏิญญาดังกล่าว ซึ่งเป็นเอกสารสุดท้ายของการประชุม ก่อนที่จะมีการลงนามโดยหัวหน้าคณะผู้แทนประเทศสมาชิก

๔. ในการประชุมกลุ่มย่อย (Workshop) แต่ละด้านมีข้อมติ (Resolution) ดังนี้

ก) ด้านการเมือง มีข้อมติ ๑ เรื่อง ว่าด้วยบทบาทสมาชิกรัฐสภาเอเชียในการส่งเสริมประชาธิปไตย การต่อต้านการก่อการร้าย สถานการณ์ในตะวันออกกลางและการพหุภาคี (ดูภาคผนวก ช)

- ข) ด้านเศรษฐกิจ-สังคม มีข้อมติ ๑ เรื่อง ว่าด้วย การติดตามความก้าวหน้าของ MDGs กองทุนขจัดความยากจน กองทุนเงินช่วยเหลือในภูมิภาคเอเชีย การบรรเทาหนี้ การค้าพหุภาคี และความร่วมมือทางเศรษฐกิจในเอเชีย (ดูภาคผนวก ช)
- ค) ด้านเสถียรภาพและความมั่นคง มีข้อมติ ๑ เรื่อง ว่าด้วย บทบาทสมาชิกรัฐสภา เอเชียในการส่งเสริมสันติภาพ เสถียรภาพและความมั่นคงในภูมิภาคเอเชีย-แปซิฟิก การลดอาวุธ การไม่แพร่ขยายอาวุธนิวเคลียร์ การใช้พลังงานนิวเคลียร์เพื่อสันติภาพและการปราบปรามการค้ายาเสพติด (ดูภาคผนวก ฉ)
- ง) ด้านสิทธิมนุษยชน สตรี และเยาวชน มีข้อมติ ๒ เรื่อง ว่าด้วยสตรี (ดูภาคผนวก ฉ) และเด็กและเยาวชน (ดูภาคผนวก ฎ)

๕. ในปฏิญญาเดहरานมีภาคผนวก ๒ เรื่องที่ประชุมฯ เห็นเป็นสาระสำคัญ คือ เรื่องอาวุธนิวเคลียร์ของอิหร่าน (ดูภาคผนวก ฎ) และเรื่อง ปาเลสไตน์ (ดูภาคผนวก จ)

๖. การประชุม APA ครั้งที่ ๒ จะมีขึ้นที่อิน โดนีเซีย โดยรัฐสภาอิน โดนีเซียรับเป็นเจ้าภาพจัดการประชุม ในปี พ.ศ. ๒๕๕๑ จากนั้น รัฐสภาสาธารณรัฐอาหรับซีเรียเสนอตัวเป็นเจ้าภาพจัดการประชุมฯ ในครั้งต่อไป



ISNA/PHOTO:MORTEZA FARAJABADI

พลเอก จรัล กุลตะวณิช รองประธานสภานิติบัญญัติแห่งชาติ คนที่หนึ่ง และหัวหน้าคณะผู้แทนไทยกำลังจับมือแสดงความยินดี กับ ดร. Haddad Adel ประธานสภาที่ปรึกษาอิสลามแห่งสาธารณรัฐอิสลามอิหร่าน ในโอกาสที่ได้รับเลือกให้ดำรงตำแหน่งประธาน AAPP และประธานการประชุม AAPP ครั้งที่ ๗



คณะผู้แทนไทยในการประชุมสมัชชาภูมิภาคเอเชียเพื่อสันติภาพ ครั้งที่ ๗ ระหว่างวันที่ ๑๒ - ๑๔ พฤศจิกายน ๒๕๕๘ ณ กรุงเตหะราน สาธารณรัฐอิสลามอิหร่าน



พลเอก จรัล กุลละวณิช รองประธานสภานิติบัญญัติแห่งชาติ คนที่หนึ่ง และหัวหน้าคณะผู้แทนไทยและนาย
กำธร อุดมฤทธิ์จุง สมาชิกสภานิติบัญญัติแห่งชาติและผู้แทนไทย ประสานมือกับผู้แทนประเทศสมาชิก AAPP
ในระหว่างการประชุมคณะกรรมการที่ปรึกษาอาวุโส เมื่อวันที่ ๑๐ พฤศจิกายน ๒๕๕๘ ณ ศูนย์ประชุมแห่งชาติ
กรุงเตหะราน สาธารณรัฐอิสลามอิหร่าน



พลเอก จรัล กุลละวณิช รองประธานสภานิติบัญญัติแห่งชาติ คนที่หนึ่ง และหัวหน้าคณะผู้แทนไทย ลงนาม
ในปฏิญญาเตหะราน ในระหว่างการประชุม AAPP ครั้งที่ ๗ ณ กรุงเตหะราน สาธารณรัฐอิสลามอิหร่าน



พลเอก จรัล กุลละวณิช รองประธานสภานิติบัญญัติแห่งชาติ คนที่หนึ่ง และหัวหน้าคณะผู้แทนไทย ถ่ายภาพเป็นที่ระลึกร่วมกับหัวหน้าคณะผู้แทนประเทศสมาชิก AAPP ในระหว่างพิธีลงนามในปฏิญญาเตหะราน



พลเอก จรัล กุลละวณิช รองประธานสภานิติบัญญัติแห่งชาติ คนที่หนึ่ง และหัวหน้าคณะผู้แทนไทย กล่าวถ้อยแถลงในระหว่างการประชุมคณะมนตรีบริหาร (The Executive Council) ของ AAPP ในวันที่ ๑๐ พฤศจิกายน ๒๕๔๘ ณ กรุงเตหะราน สาธารณรัฐอิสลามอิหร่าน



**7th General Assembly
of the Association of
Asian Parliaments for Peace**

"ASIAN SOLIDARITY FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE"

Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

12 - 14 November, 2006



**Report of the
Executive Council**

I. INTRODUCTION

The Meeting of the Executive Council of AAPP was held on 10th and 11th November 2006, in Hafeziyeh Hall, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran. His Excellency Mr. Abou Torabi Fard, Vice Speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran presided over the meeting.

II. DELEGATES

The Meeting of the Executive Council of AAPP was attended by delegates from Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Peoples Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Pakistan, Palestine, the Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria, Thailand, Vietnam and Yemen.

III. DECISIONS OF THE MEETING

The Executive Council:

- A. Decided on final transformation of the AAPP into APA and recommended to the 7th Session of the General Assembly to adopt the text of a draft Charter of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA)¹ in principle, subject to the modifications, where

¹ AAPP 2006/EC/Doc.4

necessary, by the member national parliaments by the next session of the Executive Council.

- B. Proposed the Agenda of the 7th General Assembly of the AAPP.
- C. Nominated His Excellency Dr. Haddad Adel, Speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as President of the 7th General Assembly.
- D. Nominated the Head of the Parliamentary Delegation of Indonesia as Vice-President of the 7th General Assembly of AAPP.
- E. Nominated the Chairmen and Rapporteurs of the four Workshops as follows:

- Political Workshop
Chairman: Syria
Rapporteur: Malaysia

Socio-Economic Workshop
Chairman: Indonesia
Rapporteur: Cambodia

- Peace and Security Workshop
Chairman: Islamic Republic of Iran
Rapporteur: Afghanistan

Human Rights, Youth and Women Workshop
Chairman: Pakistan
Rapporteur: Bhutan

- F. Nominated Islamic Republic of Iran as Chairman and China as Rapporteur of the Drafting Committee of the Tehran Declaration
- G. Proposed the following topics for the Workshops:

- Political Workshop:
Role of Asian Parliaments in advancing Democracy, Combating Terrorism, Situation in the Middle East and Multilateralism

Socio-Economic Workshop:
Following up the Millennium Development Goals, Anti-Poverty Fund, Asian Monetary Fund, Global Debt Relief, Multilateral Trade and Economic Cooperation in Asia

- **Peace and Security Workshop:**
Role of Asian Parliamentarians in Promoting Peace, Stability and Security in Asia and the Pacific Region, Disarmament, Non- Proliferation and Peaceful use of Nuclear Energy and Suppression of Drug Trafficking

Human Rights, Women and Youths Workshop:
Cultural Diversity, Preserving Family Values, Combating Human Trafficking, Non-use of Violence against Women and Children and their Education and Health

- H. Reaffirmed of Indonesia as the Host of the 8th General Assembly of AAPP
- I. Considered possible host for the Ninth General Assembly of AAPP and advises the General Assembly to continue its consultations in that regard.

IV. Word of Thanks

Participants thanked the Islamic Republic of Iran for holding this Session of the Executive Council and expressed their appreciation for the results achieved.



**7th General Assembly
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Draft

Charter of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA)

Draft
Charter of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA)

Preamble

Convinced that the pursuit of peace based upon justice and international cooperation is vital for the preservation of human society and civilization;

Reaffirming the devotion of Asian countries to the spiritual and moral values which are the common heritage of their peoples and the true source of individual freedom, political liberty and the rule of law, principles which form the basis of all genuine democracy;

Believing that, for the maintenance and further realization of these ideals and in the interests of economic and social progress, there is a need of a closer unity among Asian Countries;

Responding to this need and the expressed aspirations of their peoples in this regard, it is necessary forthwith to create an assembly which will bring Asian countries into closer association with a view to their integration into an Asian parliamentary union;

We, therefore, the present members of the Association of Asian Parliaments for Peace (AAPP), see the need for the transformation of AAPP to Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) and do hereby declare the following:

General Rules

Article 1: Establishment of APA

The Association of Asian Parliaments for Peace (AAPP) is hereby transformed into the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA), hereafter called "the Assembly". The Charter of the AAPP is accordingly replaced by this Charter.

Article 2: Principles of Establishment of APA

All Member Parliaments;

- Emphasizing on the equality of all members;
- Recognizing the national authority, sovereignty, peaceful coexistence and non-interference in their internal affairs;
- Believing in friendship and peaceful settlement of conflicts;
- Encouraging and promoting human rights and opposing terrorism and recognizing the rights and freedom of nations;
- Emphasizing on the necessity of full-fledged cooperation with regard to sustainable development and protection of the environment;

- Trying to create common organizations aimed at providing infrastructures and economic development through taking advantage of regional commonalities;
- Believing in the benefits of sharing laws and legal practices from among the members of the Assembly, taking into consideration the diverse Asian cultural, political and economic experiences, with the view of the adoption of common legislation;

Express their willingness to establish the Asian Parliamentary Assembly.

Article 3: Objectives of the Establishment of APA

The Objectives and motives behind the establishment of APA are as follows:

1. Promoting freedom and social justice to meet the objectives of the Assembly.
2. Sharing access to up-to-date knowledge in various areas and promoting such knowledge among the members in order to promote the progress and equality of its members.
3. Exploiting cooperatively vast human and natural resources and securing the interests of all members and recognizing their permanent authority on their natural resources
4. Providing welfare facilities for the health and nutrition of its member's population.
5. Contributing to integration among the Asian nations in order to utilize the potentialities of the region.

Article 4: Membership of the APA

Membership of the APA is open to National Parliaments of the sovereign States of Asia.

National Parliaments of the sovereign States of Asia may at any time submit their application for joining the APA. The application will be circulated among the delegates of the member parliaments and shall be approved by 2/3 majority.

Basic Organs and Structure

Article 5: Basic Organs of the APA

The APA is composed of the Plenary, the Committees as may be established, and the Secretariat.

The Plenary

Article 6: Members of the Plenary

As the most important organ, the Plenary is composed of appointed delegates of the member parliaments, who are elected by their respective national parliaments for a two-year term of office.

Article 7: Authority of the Plenary

The Plenary may approve decisions, resolutions and declarations or submit reports on general policies of the APA and on other subjects related to its activities.

Article 8: Number of Votes

Each member parliament enjoys voting rights corresponding to the number of its delegates in the Plenary. Each member parliament has two delegates plus additional delegates determined as follows:

- Countries with population between 1 million up to 50 millions will have two additional delegates,
- Countries with population between 50 and 200 millions will have three additional delegates,
- Countries with population between 200 and 500 millions will have four additional delegates, and
- Countries with population over 500 millions will have five additional delegates.

Article 9: Sessions of the Plenary

The Plenary shall hold at least one annual ordinary session. In case of emergency, and upon request of any of the member parliaments and approval of majority of all delegates of member parliaments, a Special session will be held.

Article 10: Officers of the Assembly

The Assembly shall have a President and Four Vice-Presidents.

The President of the Assembly shall be elected from amongst the presidents or speakers of the member parliaments for a two-year term of office by the majority vote of the delegates of the member parliaments. The President shall be eligible for one consecutive reelection.

The President will be elected in the first meeting of each term of office for the upcoming period.

Article 11: Voting

All decisions of the Assembly shall require a majority vote of the delegates of the member parliaments present and voting, unless the Plenary decides by simple majority of the delegates that on a specific subject a higher majority is required.

Secretariat

Article 12: Secretariat Venue

The venue of the Secretariat shall be in the country of the elected president of the Assembly.

The host country will be responsible for providing any the required facilities for the Secretariat and convening of the sessions of the Assembly.

Article 13: Terms of Reference of the Secretariat

Major terms of reference of the Secretariat are as follows:

- Maintaining communication with members and preparing for the sessions of the Assembly,
- Following up the implementation of the decisions of the Assembly,
- Protecting the documents of the APA,

Article 14: Establishment of the Specialized Commissions

The Assembly may create special commissions to deal with any subject of interests.

Official Language

Article 15: APA Official Language

The APA working language is English.

Amendment

Article 16: Amendment of the Charter

Amendments of this Charter require the approval of at least 2/3 of the delegates of the member parliaments

**The First Session of
The Asian Parliamentary Assembly**

“ASIAN SOLIDARITY FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE”

Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

12 - 14 November, 2006

Socio-Economic Workshop

Draft Resolution

Following up the Millennium Development Goals, Anti-Poverty Fund, Asian Monetary Fund, Global Debt Relief, Multilateral Trade and Economic Cooperation in Asia

The First Session of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly;

Being aware of the pivotal role of Asia in shaping the future of the world, considering its immense human, natural and technological resources;

Also being aware of the indisputable importance of free movement of goods, services and capital in promoting economic progress and cooperation among Asian countries;

Recognizing the responsibility of industrialized countries and international institutions towards global development and special needs of Asian countries in their strive towards achieving economic growth and social development;

Acknowledging that different levels of economic development can be exploited as a window of opportunity for expanding economic cooperation among Asian countries, and to meet such end, recognizing the importance of furthering South-South cooperation;

Emphasizing the need for achieving the targets defined by Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);

Being deeply concerned with severe economic and social burden that poverty, unemployment, human trafficking, narcotic drugs, natural disasters and foreign debt pose to the peoples of Asia;

- 1- ***Urges*** Member Parliaments to accelerate their efforts in the implementation of MDGs through enactment of laws and other efforts, including creating mechanisms to oversee, monitor, assess and improve the processes for the achievement of those Goals.
- 2- ***Calls on*** Member Parliaments to collectively forge global solidarity in advancing the implementation of global debt relief, to seriously work and to urge creditor countries in the conversion of large scale debts into equities, swap or outright reduction of debt of developing countries as a means of poverty alleviation.
- 3- ***Requests*** the President of APA to set up an expert team among Member Parliaments to conduct a study for the creation of Asian Monetary Fund and Poverty Alleviation Fund in one or separate bodies, and to report the outcome of the study to the President for approval and implementation in the next APA General Assembly.
- 4- ***Emphasizes*** the need for access of all countries to advanced technologies and know-how including nano-, bio-, agricultural, medical, nuclear, information and space sciences and technologies, while firmly opposing any energy know-how and technology monopoly.
- 5- ***Recalls*** the huge economic potentials of the region, and encourages the creation of Asian integrated markets in appropriate fields such as energy, nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and new technologies, which contribute to sustainable development of Asian countries.
- 6- ***Also recognizes*** that the appealing cultural diversity in the Asian region is a genuine asset for its economic growth, and that there is a real need for expansion of tourism in the region which, in addition to economic advantages, would create closer link between Asian people and more understanding among each other;
- 7- ***Stresses*** the importance of trade, services, insurance and investment flows as the engines of economic growth throughout Asia, and urges all Member Parliaments to accelerate ratification of those regional and international trade and investment agreements to this end.
- 8- ***Encourages*** Member Parliaments to promote investment and trade cooperation through bilateral or multilateral trade agreements, and incorporate MDGs in the trade cooperation as well as pave the way for the establishment of an Asian common market.

9- ***Rejects firmly*** the application of coercive economic measures and sanctions. The imposition of such measures not only have adverse impacts on the well-being and daily lives of ordinary people, but also contradicts the main principles of multilateral trading system and WTO rules.

10- ***Also stresses*** the importance of the strengthening and attainment of the universality of the World Trade Organization and, in this context, calls for accelerating the accession process without political impediments and in an expeditious and transparent manner for all developing countries applying to the World Trade Organization.

11- ***Takes note*** of the ongoing reform of the United Nations System in the economic and social fields. The outcome of the reform should lead to a more meaningful participation of all Member States of the United Nations in its decision making processes. Its result should also respond to the vital needs of the developing countries and place economic development objectives at the center of the United Nations agenda.

12- ***Encourages*** Member Parliaments to promote the development of a swift response and a regional cooperation on early warning system to reduce the tragic consequences of natural disasters which affect the lives and livelihoods of many Asians every year.

13- ***Calls on*** Member Parliaments to initiate exchange of information and joint action among their law enforcement authorities against human and narcotic drugs trafficking.

14- ***Welcomes*** regional and international initiatives to preserve sound global environment for future generations, and urges Member Parliaments to observe environmental issues in their review of economic development plans.

15- ***Urges*** Member Parliaments to give due consideration and to prepare reports on the implementation of the present resolution, and ensure that APA President establish a follow up mechanism for their implementation.



**7th General Assembly
of the Association of
Asian Parliaments for Peace**

"ASIAN SOLIDARITY FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE"

Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

12 - 14 November, 2006



Political Workshop

Draft Resolution on

**Role of Asian Parliamentarians in Advancing Democracy, Combating Terrorism,
Situation in the Middle East, Multilateralism**

The Seventh General Assembly of the Association of Asian Parliaments for Peace:

Reiterated the basic principle of the UN Charter that all States shall refrain from the threat or use of force against any other State, and to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and without endangering international peace and security and justice.

Expressed the concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed measures in international relations which undermine the UN Charter and international law.

Reaffirmed the strong collective will of Asian States and Nations in combating against terrorism in all its aspects.

Reiterated the legitimate right of the peoples under foreign occupation for liberation of their land and self-determination.

Stressed on the importance of and respect for cultural diversity and different historical and cultural backgrounds of societies in the field of human rights.

Reiterated the importance of establishing appropriate Asian arrangements to promote and strengthen ties among peoples in Asia.

Urged more cooperation and exchange of information in the field of citizenship right and human rights among Asian countries in order to facilitate the promotion and protection of all human rights, fundamental freedoms of all people and democratic institutions.


Urged all States and national parliaments to take appropriate measures to protect the rights of vulnerable groups, such as ethnic and religious minorities and opposed and condemned all attempts to violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Asian Countries and interfere in their internal affairs under pretext of protection of human rights, expansion of freedom and democracy.

Reiterated that greater efforts should be made to preserve and promote the establishment of solid democratic institutions for the full and effective participation of their people in the decision making process.

Rejected any attempt in using double standard and politicization of the issue of human rights to exert pressure on certain countries.

Firmly rejected the application of coercive economic measures and unilateral sanctions. The imposition of such measures under whatever pretexts not only impacts adversely the well-being and daily lives of ordinary people, but also contradicts with the principles of multilateral free trade system rules.

Urged the Asian Parliaments to play an active role on issues of great concern and importance to its members, such as the situation in the Middle East including the question of Palestine and Lebanon. In this regard it expressed its grave concerns at the continuous deterioration of the situation in the Middle East in recent months in breach of the principles of the UN Charter, international law and international humanitarian law both in Palestine and Lebanon which have adverse effects on the creation of conditions to achieve a fair and just settlement of Middle East crisis.



Invited the Asian parliaments to make every effort through their respective governments and international instruments to stop Israeli coercive measures and use of unleashed force against innocent Palestinian people.

Condemned Israel for abduction and detention of members of Palestine parliament and called for the immediate and unconditional release of all Palestinian detainees including the Palestinian MPs and the Speaker of the Palestinian Parliament held illegally by Israel.

Reiterated cooperation among Asian States in combating against drug trafficking and organized crimes that negatively affect Asian Continent.

Encouraged members of the AAPP to further discover consolidated ways and means for promoting peace, security and justice in Asian.

the independent territory but they cannot find enough supporter to pursue this aim. Since the Thai Government treat all citizen equally. The Thai citizen enjoy equal right in any part of her territory. So the terrorists try to mislead the world that the cause of terrorist is religions since the majority of Thai are Buddhist while the majority of the people in the South are Muslim. Fortunately the Thai Government is able to prove to the world and particularly the OIC that the people in the South of Thailand as well as all other part of Thailand enjoy full right to live and practice any of their religious believes. The terrorist problem in Thailand is purely her internal affairs. I am pleased to tell you that the present government of Thailand has recognized the problem and accept that the mean to solve the problem employed by the previous government had some flaws in it and the present government will do their best to correct it and hopefully the problem will be mitigated and finally solved.

The present of arm force and police force as well as the Emergency Decree in the South is mainly employed to give protection to the majority of innocent people from the terror activities carried out in the area.

Thank you

Combating Terrorist

Mr. Chairman

When we talk about terrorist, I think we all agree about the definition of terrorist. Terrorism, for me, is any form of indiscriminate violence or the use of force against civilians in order to achieve political aims by any person or groups of person. In order to effectively combat terrorist, in my opinion, we have to first of all identify aims or the root of the problem of the terrorist and try to settle the conflict in the peaceful mean. At this point the role of parliamentarian is very crucial in identifying the problem. Since Parliamentarians are the link between the government and the people, Parliamentarians are representative of people they know the root of the problem of the people while the government concentration overall picture of the country. Parliamentarians can direct the government to the correct part in combating terrorist. It is very inappropriate to combat terrorist by the use of force against them. Doing this will only increase the gravity of the problem. To kill one terrorist we will increase more terrorists and their supporters. As I mentioned earlier we must identify the root of the problem and solve it therein the peaceful mean.

Mr. Chairman

Thailand also has terrorist problem particularly in the southern part of Thailand. The root of the problem has historical background about race which is not reasonable in the present world. Certain areas in the South was once an independent territory called Pattani. The group of terrorist there want to separate at least three southern most provinces of Thailand and repel the Thai people who are Buddhist out of that area and establish

Peace and Security in the Asian Region

Mr. Chairman,

I am pleased to be representing my country, Thailand, in the workshop on Peace and Security in the Asian Region.

Mr. Chairman,

At present, peace does not mean the absence of war as long observed in the past. Negative peace in the old centuries did not produce or stimulate any development. In our times, positive peace is something that we are striving for. Positive peace means a secured world where resources are fairly distributed, people of all races and sexes are respected, where the use of forces is collectively avoided and condemned. Positive peace means international conflicts are fully addressed by international institutions empowered with effective methods of sanction. But before the sanction, parties of conflicts are urged to come face to face for negotiation. Conflicts such as Korean nuclear test program or Iran's peaceful nuclear development program are examples of cases needed to be solved through negotiations among concerned parties in which the rules of law must be applied in earnest.

Mr. Chairman,

It is unfortunate that in our region, despite all the resources we possess which can be utilized to achieve easily the MDGs set out by the UN, several parts of our region are still suffering the lack of peace in its basic

Combating Terrorist

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the independent territory but they cannot find enough supporter to pursue this aim. Since the Thai Government treat all citizen equally. The Thai citizen enjoy equal right in any part of her territory. So the terrorists try to mislead the world that the cause of terrorist is religions since the majority of Thai are Buddhist while the majority of the people in the South are Muslim. Fortunately the Thai Government is able to prove to the world and particularly the OIC that the people in the South of Thailand as well as all other part of Thailand enjoy full right to live and practice any of their religious believes. The terrorist problem in Thailand is purely her internal affairs. I am pleased to tell you that the present government of Thailand has recognized the problem and accept that the mean to solve the problem employed by the previous government had some flaws in it and the present government will do their best to correct it and hopefully the problem will be mitigated and finally solved.

The present of arm force and police force as well as the Emergency Decree in the South is mainly employed to give protection to the majority of innocent people from the terror activities carried out in the area.

Thank you

meaning. Many conflicts are still being solved unsuccessfully by the use of force. To attain sustainable peace and security all the problems must be solved by pacific settlement. Either problem is purely domestic or international, parliamentarians can be instrumental in playing the very important role in identifying the root of the problems and direct the government to the right path in solving them. In globalized and democratic world, all activities of the governments need supports from parliaments in order them to be fully implemented. In this area parliamentary diplomacy being bilateral or multilateral play a very significant role. Parliamentarians must be fully-equipped with correct and adequate information on the issues. The interest of parliamentarians is the well being of the people they are representing while the major interest of government is on the country. Moreover, traditional diplomacy in the hand of government is also barred by unnecessary protocol while as parliamentarians we can exchange views and discuss freely the interest of the people without diplomatic formalities and we can take back the result of our negotiation to our respective governments for further implementation under our supervision.

Mr. Chairman,


Only when we can refrain from the use of force in solving the conflict then we can concentrate our effort in pursuing peace and stability through the MDGs. As parliamentarians it is our function to see that the government carry out the implementation of the MDGs throughout the country and not concentrated only on the development in particular area. It is not difficult to achieve a certain level of development the difficult part is to distribute the wealth fairly and equally to all the people.



Mr. Chairman,

I think this is our responsibilities as parliamentarians to accomplish this task. Peace and security are not selective. We need to be accessible to peace and security that are equally enjoyed by the people we are representing.

Thank you very much.



APA 2006/Doc.1/Rev.1



**Asian Parliamentary Assembly
First Session**



"ASIAN SOLIDARITY FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE"

Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

12 - 14 November, 2006

Tehran Declaration

14 November, 2006

Asian Parliamentary Assembly First Session

“ASIAN SOLIDARITY FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE”

Tehran Declaration

We, members of Parliaments from Asian countries met in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 12 to 14 November 2006 for the Seventh General Assembly of the Association of Asian Parliaments for Peace (AAPP), at the kind invitation of His Excellency Dr. Haddad Adel, Speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We, members of Parliaments, hereby adopt the following declaration:

1. We are pleased with the progress of the AAPP since the First General Assembly in the People's Republic of Bangladesh in September 1999, the Second General Assembly in Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia in January 2001, the Third General Assembly in Beijing and Chongqing, the People's Republic of China in April 2002, the Fourth General Assembly in Manila, Republic of the Philippines in 2003, Fifth General Assembly in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan in 2004, and the Sixth General Assembly in Pattaya, Kingdom of Thailand in 2005.
2. We express our great satisfaction with the Tehran meeting where the Association of Asian Parliaments for Peace (AAPP) was transformed into the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) in pursuit of peace based upon justice and in line with Asian economic, social and cultural values and in response to new challenges. This is in response to the needs and expressed aspirations of our peoples on the necessity to establish an assembly that will bring Asian countries into closer parliamentary cooperation. In this regard, we take note that the Charter of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) was adopted in principle, subject to modifications, where necessary, by the member national parliaments for presentation at the next session of the Executive Council of APA.
3. We strongly believe that APA will help us realize the objectives of its establishment i.e. the promotion of freedom and social justice, the expansion of the frontiers of all areas and promoting the spread of knowledge in order to promote the progress and equality of its members, making better use of the region's vast human and natural resources while advancing the interests of the member states and their populations through cooperation.

4. We welcome Afghanistan joining the Assembly as a full member, which brings the total number of members of the Assembly to 40.
5. We also welcome the Parliamentary Union of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (PUIC) to become an observer to the Assembly.
6. While adopting “**Asian Solidarity for Peace and Justice**” as the theme of the General Assembly, we reaffirm that putting this theme into action will enable the Asian countries to meet people’s expectations for prosperity. We also pledge to work together to make the APA realize its goals for peace, justice and solidarity.
7. We note with appreciation the Statement of by H.E. Dr. Mahmoud Ahmadi Nejad, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is published as the official document of the first Session of APA.¹
8. We welcome the offer of the Islamic Republic of Iran to host an Asian conference with the participation of foreign ministers and members of parliament of Asian states to discuss the ways and means for the realization of Asian integration. This conference will create a momentum for constructive interactions among the legislative and executive organs of the member states and forge closer links among them.
9. We also welcome the adoption of a decision to set up a working group in the Islamic Republic of Iran to study and draw up a plan of action for the following subjects:
 - Promotion of solidarity, friendship and good neighbor relations among Asian states leading to a friendship pact in Asia
 - Promotion of cooperation in the energy sector and the idea of forming an integrated energy market in Asia with the aim of ensuring the sustainability and predictability of energy supply and demand market.
 - Proposing a mechanism for reducing negative social and economic impacts of globalization and optimum use of the opportunities provided by the globalization process in Asia.
 - Proposing mechanisms for the eradication of poverty by 2015 as set by the United Nations.
 - Carrying out activities on the importance of the regions’ cultural diversity for the promotion of human rights against the efforts to globally impose a particular set of cultural values.
 - Taking measures to combat corruption through education, information and promotion of good governance.
10. We encourage the role of parliaments in promoting dialogue among civilizations as well as inter-faith and inter-cultural dialogues among peoples of Asian countries.

¹ - The text of the Statement is issued as document APA/2006/Doc.5

I. POLITICAL ISSUES

Role of Asian Parliaments in advancing Democracy, Combating terrorism, Situation in the Middle East, Multilateralism

11. We express our concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed measures in international relations which undermine the United Nations Charter and International Law.
12. We also express the concern over the misuse of veto power by certain permanent members of the UN Security Council which undermine the primary responsibility of the Council in maintaining international peace and security.
13. We urge more cooperation and exchange of information in the field of citizenship and human rights among the Asian countries in order to facilitate the promotion and protection of all human rights, fundamental freedoms of all people and democratic institutions.
14. We urge all Governments to take appropriate measures to protect the rights of vulnerable groups, such as ethnic and religious minorities and oppose and condemn all attempts to violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Asian Countries and the interference in their internal affairs under the pretext of protection of human rights and the spread of freedom and democracy.
15. We reiterate that greater efforts should be made to preserve and promote the establishment of stable democratic institutions for the full and effective participation of the peoples in the decision making process.
16. We reject any attempt to use double standards and to politicize the issue of human rights aimed at exerting pressure on certain countries.
17. We firmly reject the application of coercive economic measures and unilateral sanctions. The imposition of these measures under whatever pretexts not only impacts adversely on the well-being and daily lives of ordinary people, but which also contradicts with the principles of multilateral free trade.
18. We reiterate that terrorism in Afghanistan is a threat to peace and security in and outside the country and stress the need to render assistance to the Afghan government in fighting against terrorism and violence.
19. We urge all governments to do their best for the withdrawal of the occupying powers from Iraq, and support all Iraqi people in rebuilding their country.
20. We urge the Asian parliaments to play an active role on the situation in Palestine and Lebanon, which has continuously deteriorated in recent months in breach of the principles of the United Nations Charter, international law and international

humanitarian law adversely effecting in achieving a fair and just settlement in the Middle East.

21. We condemn the atrocities perpetrated by Israeli regime during its invasion of Lebanon in June 2006. We also condemn the massacre of civilians particularly women and children by Israeli regime, especially the use by the Israeli army of weapons banned by all international agreements.
22. We note with serious concern the current developments in the Middle East and particularly the Israeli efforts to renew its arsenals and stockpile large amounts of modern weapons and armaments with the support of the United States.
23. We condemn the continued occupation of parts of the Lebanese territory, the continued infringement of the Lebanese sovereignty and also the violation of the UN Security Council resolution 1701 by Israeli regime. We also condemn the Israeli act of dropping millions of cluster bombs over southern Lebanon and hold the Israeli regime responsible for the legal consequences of all its crimes.
24. We reaffirm the right of the Lebanese people to resist the Israeli occupation until the liberations of Shaba farms region and Kafarshuba hills in Lebanon.
25. We urge the Asian parliaments to make every effort through their respective governments to stop aggression and the use of force by Israeli regime against the Palestinian and Lebanese people.
26. We strongly condemn Israeli regime for abducting and detaining the Speaker and members of the Palestine Parliament and call for their immediate and unconditional release.
27. We reiterate the need for cooperation among the Asian States in combating human trafficking; drug trafficking and other transnational organized crimes.

II. SOCIO-ECONOMIC

Following up the Millennium Development Goals, Anti-Poverty Fund, Asian Monetary Fund, Global Debt Relief, Multilateral Trade and Economic Cooperation in Asia

28. We urge that Asian Parliamentarians work towards enhancing coordination, encouraging exchanges in the fields of economic and social development, including regional and sub-regional cooperation.

29. We urge Member Parliaments to accelerate their efforts in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through enactment of laws and other means, including enhancing mechanisms to oversee, monitor and assess the achievements of these Goals.
30. We request the President of APA to appoint an expert team to consult with the governments of Member States on the establishment, structure and mechanics of an Asian Monetary Fund and to report the results of its consultations to the President at the next APA General Assembly. He shall likewise report on the Asian Anti-Poverty Fund established at the Islamabad Conference. We call on Member Parliaments to collectively forge global solidarity in advancing the implementation of global debt relief, to seriously work and to urge creditor countries in the conversion of large scale debts into equities, swap or outright reduction of debt of developing countries as a means of poverty alleviation.
31. We emphasize the need for full access by all countries to advanced technologies and knowledge including nano-, bio-, agricultural, medical, nuclear, information and space sciences and technologies, while firmly opposing any monopoly in energy know-how and technology.
32. We recall the huge economic potentials of the region, and encourage the establishment of Asian integrated markets in fields such as energy, nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and new technologies, which contribute to sustainable economic growth.
33. We encourage Member Parliaments to promote the development of a swift response and a regional cooperation on an early warning system to reduce the tragic consequences of natural disasters which affect the lives and livelihoods of many Asians.
34. We call on Member Parliaments to initiate exchanges of information and joint actions among their law enforcement authorities against human and drugs trafficking, illegal migration, and the economic abuse and maltreatment of migrant labor.

III. PEACE AND SECURITY

Role of Asian Parliamentarians in Promoting Peace, Stability and Security in Asia and the Pacific Region, Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Peaceful use of Nuclear Energy and Suppression of Drug Trafficking

35. We reaffirm that the United Nations is an indispensable and irreplaceable global mechanism for the promotion of a shared vision of a more secure and prosperous world, and has the central role in the maintenance of international peace and security

and the promotion of international cooperation, through equal participation of all States in a transparent and multilateral manner. We also emphasize that the United Nations should fulfill its functions in a manner to strengthen peace, stability and justice all over the world.

36. We stress that multilateralism and multilateral processes are essential tools in addressing the common threats and challenges, and rejected the interventionist tendencies as a real threat to the world community and any unilateral pre-emptive action in international relations as a clear violation of the UN Charter and the principles of international law.
37. We call on Asian Parliaments to contribute actively towards the establishment of a New International Order based on peace, justice and equality and respect for international legality and capable of guaranteeing progress for all.
38. We highlight the importance of addressing the root causes of international terrorism such as foreign occupation, injustice, racism, poverty and the widening gap between rich and poor.
39. We support the idea of convening an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations to set a definition for terrorism and distinguish it from the struggle of people under foreign occupation. In this connection, we reiterate that the struggle of peoples living under the yoke of foreign occupation and colonialism, to achieve national liberation and establish their right to self-determination, does not in any way constitute an act of terrorism.
40. We reaffirm that the inalienable right of all states to develop and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, without discrimination and in conformity with their legal obligations should be respected by all states and should not be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting this right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Furthermore, we reaffirm that states' choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.
41. We strongly stress the importance of enhancing global inter-faith and inter-cultural dialogue to promote peace, and strongly urge the establishment of a unit within the UN system to institutionalize these dialogues.
42. We recognize the need for developing a Friendship Pact in Asia and requested the Asian Parliaments to consider this issue thoroughly in order to enhance amity and friendship among Asian countries. In this regard they decided to set up a working group to study the subject and submit a draft Friendship Pact to the Assembly next year for its further consideration.

IV. WOMEN AND YOUTH

***Cultural Diversity, Preserving Family Values, Combating Human Trafficking,
Non-use of Violence against Women and Children and their Education and Health***

43. We strongly affirm that Asian women's constructive and effective participation in the sustainable development process of the region is invaluable. An environment should be provided for women to make utmost use of the existing material and spiritual resources in order to promote their knowledge, skills and capabilities to play a vital role in the cultural, social, economic and political fields. We welcome the Declaration of the year 2007 as the "Year of Asian Women".
44. We call on the parliaments of the member states to take the necessary measures to create, protect and ensure a safe and peaceful environment for women promotion through allocating resources and facilities, enactment of progressive laws and adoption of the supportive programs and policies to reinforce the multifaceted role of women inter-alia motherhood, family management and their social, cultural, economic and political contributions to the trend of sustainable development.
45. We acknowledge that children and youths are great assets who build up the future of Asian society. Accordingly, providing a safe and conducive family environment as well as fulfilling protective, educational and training facilities appropriate for preparing children and youths to commence social life to contribute to the developing process of their societies are vital.
46. We undertake to carry out the necessary legal, educational and health acquainting measures to protect children and youth in the family and society, and serious consideration for promotion of their educational , intellectual , life skills , good-health and also to develop comprehensive polices and programs to ensure their survival, protection, growth and development ;moreover, enjoyment of their basic rights in the development process.

47. We, due to their importance, adopt two separate statements on Iran's nuclear issue, and Palestine, which are issued and annexed to this declaration.

VI. Acknowledgement of Appreciation

48. We express our profound gratitude to the Islamic Consultative Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to the great people of Iran for graciously hosting the First Session of the General Assembly of APA and a warm hospitality extended to all delegates during the whole time of their stay in Iran.
49. We request the speaker of the consultative Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the current president of the APA, His Excellency Dr. Haddad Adel, with the cooperation of member Parliaments, to pursue the implementation of the decisions made in this First session of the APA, and report the result to the next session of the General Assembly.
50. We note with great satisfaction that the Second APA Presidency will be assumed by Indonesia and the Indonesian Parliament is pleased to invite and welcome the participation of all member Parliaments in 2008.
51. We express our sincere appreciation and gratitude to the parliament of the Syrian Arab Republic for its nomination to assume the Third APA presidency.

**The First Session of
The Asian Parliamentary Assembly**

“ASIAN SOLIDARITY FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE”

Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

12 - 14 November, 2006

Draft Statement on

The Islamic Republic of Iran's Nuclear Issue


The First Session of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly;

Reiterated their principled positions on the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in all its aspects.

Reaffirmed the basic and inalienable right of all States, to develop research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting this right of States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. They furthermore reaffirmed that States' choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.

Recognized the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States. They strongly believed that the Islamic Republic of Iran's Nuclear Issue can be resolved in the framework of the IAEA and through negotiations. They further emphasized that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.

Welcomed the cooperation extended by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the IAEA and noted the assessment of the IAEA Director General that all nuclear material declared by Iran had been accounted for. They noted , at the same time that the process for



drawing a conclusion with regard to the absence of undeclared material and activities in Iran is an ongoing and time- consuming process.

Strongly believed that all issues on safeguards and verification, including those of Iran should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on technical and legal grounds. They rejected any application of coercive measure in that process. They expressed their conviction that the only way to resolve the issue is to resume negotiations without any preconditions and to enhance cooperation with the involvement of all necessary parties to promote international confidence with the view to facilitating Agency's work on resolving the outstanding issues.

Considered the establishment of nuclear – weapon- free zones (NWFZs) as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterated the support for the establishment in the Middle East of a nuclear weapon free zone, in accordance with related UN Resolutions.

Condemned the rejection of Israeli regime to join the NPT and the IAEA Safeguards and considered its nuclear weapon program as a serious threat to the peace and stability of the region. They urged the International community to put pressure against Israeli regime to accede to the NPT without delay and place promptly all its nuclear facilities under the IAEA comprehensive Safeguards.

**The First Session of
The Asian Parliamentary Assembly**

“ASIAN SOLIDARITY FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE”

Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

12 - 14 November, 2006

Draft Statement on

Palestine

The First Session of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly;

Condemned the continuous Israeli regime aggression against the Palestinian people, particularly the recent abhorrent Israeli regime massacres perpetrated in Beit Hanun in Gaza Strip and Yamun village in the occupied West Bank, which caused the death of tens of Palestinian civilians, most of them children. These actions are Israeli's disregard for the international law, its persistence in committing war crimes, and its violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which requires urgent international action to stop these massacres and violations.

Urged the Asian parliaments to make every effort through their respective governments and International instruments to stop the use of force by the Israeli regime against the Palestinian people.

Condemned the Israeli regime for abducting and detaining members of Palestinian parliament and called for the immediate and unconditional release of Palestinian detainees including the Speaker of the Palestinian Parliament.

Speech
delivered by Hon. Gen. Charan Kullavanijaya
First Vice President of the National Legislative Assembly
of the Kingdom of Thailand
at the Seventh General Assembly of
the Association of Asian Parliaments for Peace
12-14 November 2006
Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Mr. Chairman,
Your Excellencies,
Distinguished Parliamentarians,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, on behalf of the Thai delegation, I would like to offer my sincere congratulations to the Islamic Republic of Iran for the centenary of the Iranian Parliamentary Democracy, and to Dr. Haddad Adel on his election as AAPP President. I also would like to thank the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran for the kind generosity, for the excellent arrangements and for the warm hospitality accorded to all of us.

More importantly, I would like to sincerely thank the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran for hosting the Second Meeting of Expert Panel of the AAPP during the 7th – 8th October which is a very significant and positive contribution that starts off the APA as approved in principle of the draft charter of the APA in our Executive Council on Saturday the eleventh.

Although the AAPP has been brought into existence only seven years ago, the organization has been well recognized and become an influential association of Asian Parliaments. Membership has increased and more progress made towards its noble objective. The Association currently is at a dynamic move

of crucial stage in its developments that need more cooperation from all parliamentarians in our region for our solidarity today and tomorrow.

Ladies and Gentleman,

Our world today has been moving into the era of more complex situation politically, economically and socially. Not only has the numbers of players in the global arena increased, but the problems confronting international communities also have become more and more complex as well.

We, therefore, are gathering here in Tehran in order to face all challenges in pursuance of such problems. Problem on the might and the right shall have to be handled carefully through our cooperation and understanding. Probably one strategy could be conducted through parliamentarian diplomacy which has been discussed in the AAPP earlier.

Our deliberations today will have an important bearing on AAPP's future plan, implementation and action.

Mr. Chairman,

In the 6th General Assembly held last year in Pattaya, we reaffirmed that translating peace, democracy, and solidarity into action, the Asian countries will be enable to effectively cope with their domestic problems and thus render peace and prosperity to our people as anticipated. We also pledge to work together to realize the AAPP's goals for peace, democracy and solidarity. We encourage, as well, the role of parliaments in promoting interfaith and inter-culture dialogues among peoples of Asian nations.

In fact, the Pattaya Declaration adopted in the 6th General Assembly has essentially enhanced the Islamabad Declaration. I, therefore, strongly believe that the Tehran Declaration will

follow likewise, focusing among others, on the development of a roadmap in transforming AAPP into APA.

In this regard, Thailand as being one of the AAPP's founding member countries, would like to reconfirm our readiness to work with all members of AAPP to bring about a better mutual understanding, more friendship, more trust and clear co-operation among parliamentarians for the best interest of all people in the Asian region.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As you may be aware of the current political situation in my country, may I be allowed to inform you that Thailand is now in the transformation process of speedy return to the democratic system. The interim constitution was promulgated on October 1st and shortly after, the civilian government was formed and sworn in. The National Legislative Assembly, a unicameral parliament comprising of 242 members from the people of various social and economic sectors including several prominent academicians has been established 10 days later to serve as a legislative body, responsible for legislation and scrutinizing the performance of the Executive Branch, thus ensuring checks and balances in the true, standard, democracy.

In the meantime, the process of establishing the Constitution Drafting Assembly has already begun, with the timetable in completing the task within a year which will eventually lead of free and fair election.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Parliamentarians,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Please let me conclude my remarks that Thailand will do our utmost to support the activities of the AAPP and APA as

professed in this gathering. Thailand, in our democratic substance as well as in form, that we believe we will attain in the near future, will share the aspiration with all of you, for ever-lasting peace and sustained prosperity we all are striving for.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for your kind attention.

**The First Session of
The Asian Parliamentary Assembly**

“ASIAN SOLIDARITY FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE”

Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

12 - 14 November, 2006

Peace and Security Workshop

Draft Resolution

**Role of Asian Parliamentarians in Promoting Peace, Stability and Security in Asia
and the Pacific Region, Disarmament Non-Proliferation and Peaceful use of
Nuclear Energy and Suppression of Drug Trafficking**

The First Session of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly;

Reaffirmed the importance of the maintenance of peace and security in Asia and promotion of confidence, cooperation and solidarity among the Asian States.

Reaffirmed that the United Nations is an indispensable and irreplaceable global mechanism for the promotion of a shared vision of a more secure and prosperous world, and has the central role in the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of international cooperation, through equal participation of all States in a transparent and multilateral manner. They also emphasized that the United Nations should fulfill its functions in a manner to strengthen peace, stability and justice all over the world.

Stressed that multilateralism and multilateral processes are essential tools in addressing the common threats and challenges, and rejected the interventionist tendencies as a real threat to the world community and any unilateral pre-emptive action in international relations as a clear violation of the UN Charter and the principles of international law.

Stressed also that the reform of the United Nations is an essential need in order to meet the challenges around the world. These reforms should be in the direction of strengthening stability, common understanding among all nations, justice and prosperity of the nations all over the world.

Expressed its concern at instances of intolerance, discrimination, incitement of hatred, arising from insult against religions, Prophets and beliefs, and emphasizing that States, the United Nations, Regional Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations and the media have a role in promoting respect and tolerance for all religions and beliefs and Encouraged initiatives aimed at promotion of dialogue, cooperation and building confidence and security at the bilateral and multilateral or sub-regional and regional levels in Asia.

Noted that Asia is one of the cradles of big civilizations and convinced that Asian states and nations are able to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another, and unite their strength to maintain regional and international peace and security, despite diverse political, economic, social and cultural systems in the continent.

Strongly Stressed the importance of enhancement of the concepts of global inter-faith, inter-religious and inter-cultural dialogue and the dialogue among civilizations, for promotion of common understanding, peace, harmony and cooperation and strongly urged the creation of a unit within the UN system in order to institutionalize these dialogues.

Reaffirmed the inalienable right of all states to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations and stressed that nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting this right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Furthermore reaffirmed that states' choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.

Recognized the International Atomic Energy Agency as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States, and emphasized that all issues on IAEA safeguards and verification, including those of Iran, should be resolved within the framework of the Agency, and be based on technical and legal grounds. Therefore, we expressed our strong conviction that the only way to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue is the resumption of negotiations without any preconditions and enhancing cooperation with the involvement of all relevant parties with the view to facilitating Agency's work on resolving the remaining issues.

Expressed the conviction on the necessity of developing effective measures to ensure the security of Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

Considered the establishment of a Zone free from Mass Destruction Weapons in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and urged the International Community to redouble its efforts to establish such a zone in the Middle East in accordance with related UN Resolutions and to put pressure on Israeli regime to join the NPT and accept the full scope safeguards system of the IAEA.

Expresses its firm determination to strengthen security of Asian States through cooperation and solidarity among them, in accordance with the UN Charter and international law.

Rejected any attempt to misinterpret the provisions of the UN Charter, in contradiction to the principles of international law concerning the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-use or threat of use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States and reaffirms that respect for these principles are essential element for promoting the security of all States.

Called on Asian Parliaments to contribute actively towards the establishment of a New International Order based on peace, justice and equality and respect for international legality and capable of guaranteeing progress for all.

Convinced that common challenges and problems in Asia such as epidemic diseases, illegal migration, poverty and drug trafficking can and should be overcome by close cooperation among Asian states and nations.

Reiterated its strong condemnation of terrorism in all its forms including Israel's state terrorism, as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. They expressed concern about the selective approaches to the issue of terrorism and stressed the need to consider this issue in a comprehensive manner.

Underlined the importance of ensuring an atmosphere of mutual confidence and solidarity among Asian States, particularly in the framework of international and regional cooperation, through initiatives and programmes to promote dialogue, tolerance and understanding among civilizations, cultures, peoples and religions and the coordination and exchange of data between specialized institutions for the sake of combating international terrorism effectively.

Called for enhanced cooperation between Asian countries in combating terrorism. Such cooperation could include training to enhance the professionalism among counter terrorism officers, for information exchanges and practical cooperation between law enforcement agencies and to update the legal provisions in the area of counter terrorism.

Highlighted the importance of addressing the root causes of international terrorism such as foreign occupation, injustice, racism, poverty and the widening gap between rich and poor.

Supported the idea of convening an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations to set a definition for terrorism and distinguish it from the struggle of people under foreign occupation. In this connection, it reiterated that the struggle of peoples living under the yoke of foreign occupation and colonialism, to achieve national liberation and establish their right to self-determination, does not in any way constitute an act of terrorism.

Affirmed that the United Nations Organization has a central role to play in combating terrorism; and that other regional organizations and arrangements could contribute constructively to the deliberation of the issue and Urged all Asian States to work along with the rest of world's nations to bolster the international community's efforts within UN context supervision to combat international terrorism in a transparent and integral way consistent with the UN charter, and with relevant international agreements and mechanisms.

Strongly Condemned the recent massacres committed by the Israeli regime's occupying forces against women and children of Biet Hanon in Gaza strip which resulted in killing more than 20 innocent people and wounded dozen of them.

Demanded the release by Israeli regime without delay of the Speaker and member of the elected Palestinian legislative Council who had been kidnapped by Israeli regime forces few months ago.

Strongly Condemned the aggression imposed by Israeli regime with the support of the United States against Lebanon and reaffirmed that the aggressor and its supporter have the responsibility for all the consequences of the aggression against Lebanon.

Encouraged the efforts for the reunification of the Korean Peninsula through the genuine aspiration and concerted efforts of the Korean People themselves in accordance with the North - South Joint Declaration, 15 June 2000.

Encouraged Asian States to enter in to bilateral and multilateral agreements and/or conclude arrangements aimed at specifically fostering cooperation and intelligence sharing in countering transnational organized crimes, including drug trafficking.

Recognized the need for developing a Friendship Pact in Asia and requested the Asian Parliaments to consider this issue thoroughly in order to enhance amity and friendship among Asian countries. In this regard they decided to set up a working group to study the subject and submit a draft Friendship Pact to the Assembly next year for its further consideration.

**The First Session of
The Asian Parliamentary Assembly**

“ASIAN SOLIDARITY FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE”

Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

12 - 14 November, 2006

Human Rights, Women and Youth Workshop

**Draft Resolution on
Women**

**Cultural Diversity, Preserving Family Values, Combating Human Trafficking,
Non-use of Violence against Women and Children and
Their Education and Health**

The First Session of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly;

Emphasizing the importance of the family unit in the preservation of social stability and the need for establishment of a balanced role for women in the family and society and avoiding any injustice in this issue;

Reminding the role of women in the political, cultural, social and economic development and the need for utilization of women’s capabilities in the development of their societies;

Expressing deep concern over all forms of coercion and violence practiced against women specially further expansion of violence industry in the today world and stressing the need for campaign effectively with the smuggling of women and children and the significance of adoption of appropriate mechanisms to stop the current oppressive trends against women and children and support the victims;

Recalling the role of religious principles and ethical norms in the reduction of numerous social abnormalities including sexual relationship out of wedlock and its adverse social and mental consequences such as the deteriorating the foundations of the family unit, a rise in the number of single-parent children, spread of AIDS and etc.;

Stressing the significant role of education in the empowerment of women, eradication of poverty, reduction of vulnerabilities, and enhancement of women's contribution in the development and decision-making process;

Recalling the importance of the international humanitarian law specially the provisions pertaining to the prohibition of military attacks against civilians and the necessity for protecting the victims of such wars particularly women and children;

Decided to:

1- Recommend all the member states to launch endeavors to cover the various aspects of the family in their legislative and decision making processes and mobilize civil societies in the course of implementation of the programs and activities pertaining to the protection and promotion of the family.

2- Ensure the consideration of women's capabilities in different aspects of development in the legislation process of the member states and also the facilitation of women's access to their political, economic, social, cultural, education, health and employment rights;

3- Recommend the governments of the member states to adopt the necessary measures, in particular, budgetary measures to ensure social justice, respect for women's social status and dignity, respect for women's rights to social security and decent jobs and provide support for women who are guardians of their families. In this regard, it was also recommended that the parliaments of the member states ratify necessary laws to alleviate women's social and economic deprivation and improve their material and spiritual status.

4- Call the parliaments of the member states to pass necessary laws to criminalize women trafficking, sexual abuse of women, exploitation of women's labor, pornography and abuse of women for commercial purposes by the media and protect the victims of such cases, recalling women's high moral and spiritual status and dignity and their right to decent life;

5- Request the member states to adopt appropriate measures to promote religious and ethical principles for reinforcing and consolidating the foundations of the family unit, empowerment of women and reduction of social and cultural perplexities, stressing the need for respecting divine religions and denominations;

6- Urge the governments of the member states to adopt the necessary policies and programs for the promotion of education of women and girls through providing uncomplicated and free access to literary programs and also providing easy, inexpensive and equal access to higher education and removal of any possible draw backs in this field. The parliaments of the member states are also called to ensure, through legislation, women's access to advanced technologies including ICT in order to promote their role in the decision-making and development process;

7- Recall the member states, due to the dangerous implications of the recent conflicts in the region including those in the occupied Palestinian lands, Iraq and Afghanistan and also the recent Israeli invasion against Lebanon, to hold regional expert meetings to develop some directives to support women and girls in military conflicts and submit the results to the relevant international organizations;

8- Request the academic and research institutes of the parliaments of the member states to work together to address the existing problem of inconsistencies in the international instruments on women's human rights and the need for observance of cultural diversity and religious, historical, social and indigenous backgrounds of nations in the formulation of women's human rights instruments.

9- Declare the year 2007 as the "Year of Asian Women".

10- Welcome the proposal of Islamic Republic of Iran to hold consultation among the member states with the view to prepare a draft of the "Charter on the Rights and Responsibilities of the Asian Women".

**The First Session of
The Asian Parliamentary Assembly**

“ASIAN SOLIDARITY FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE”

Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

12 - 14 November, 2006

Human Rights, Women and Youth Workshop

**Draft Resolution on
Children and Youth**

**Cultural Diversity, Preserving Family Values, Combating Human Trafficking,
Non-use of Violence against Women and Children and
Their Education and Health**

The First Session of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly;

Recalling the resolutions on children and youth of the previous General Assemblies of Association of Asian Parliaments for Peace and reiterating the need for their full implementation;

Emphasizing the right of children and youth to having a family and recalling the role of the family in the health, growth and development of children and youth;

Stressing the importance of the exercise of the right to education in preparing children and youth for active and effective participation in the development process of their societies and also the advantages deriving from education such as decent job, social and financial security, etc;

Recalling the detrimental impact of drug abuse on the life of the youth and also its negative effects on economic, social and cultural development of their societies;

Reiterating the importance of ethical and religious rules in the regulation of sexual relationship, consolidation of the foundations of the family unit and reduction of pandemic diseases such as AIDS;

Stressing the importance of laws and policies which provide support for women during pregnancy and in the post-natal period in the physical and mental health of infants and also recalling the importance of health and treatment of children and youth in the public health and welfare of the entire society;

Considering the importance of laws and policies supporting youths in finding decent jobs, marriage, formation of family and their social, economic and cultural activities;

Emphasizing the importance of sports in the health and welfare of the members of the society particularly children and youth;

Recalling the important role that children and youths can play in the protection of environment and prevention of its pollution and degradation;

Decided to:

1- Formulate policies, rules and regulations supporting the formation and consolidation of the foundations of the family unit which provide the best grounds for the rearing of the future generations;

2- Adopt appropriate policies and laws for the full development of children and young adults particularly for their free of charge and compulsory primary education;

3- Launch necessary endeavors to campaign the production, demand, trafficking and consumption of narcotics and provide rehabilitative and supportive services to the victims of drug abuse;

4- Ratify policies, rules and regulations required for the prevention and combating of smuggling of children and manipulation of their labor and any form of cruel treatment against them and also protecting children without parents, with single parent or with irresponsible parents;

5- Enact laws and rules required to support mothers during pregnancy and in the post-natal period and offer free of charge access to safe family planning services;

6- Adopt laws and policies required to develop public health and medical treatment facilities for children and youth including promoting medical treatment insurance and other appropriate mechanisms for educating the youth on prevention and combating transmittable diseases particularly AIDS;

7- Introduce utmost measures to protect youth in promoting their mental, technical and professional skills particularly in optimal use of IT, absorbing micro credits and facilitating the establishment of micro business enterprises in order to ensure decent job opportunities for youth;

8- Adopt necessary laws and policies to develop sports facilities for children and youth;

9- Consider the dynamic role of children and youth in the protection of environment, in the process of drafting and preparation of the environmental laws and policies.