

Report of the Parliamentary
Delegation to the Twenty-third
Annual Meeting of the Asia
Pacific Parliamentary Forum,
Quito, Ecuador and Bilateral Visit
to Peru

Quito, Ecuador, 10 – 15 January 2015

Bilateral Visit to Peru, 16 – 21 January 2015

March 2015

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Foreword

In January 2015 the Australian delegation participated in the twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF) in Quito, Ecuador, and then undertook a bilateral program in Peru. The Forum includes members from countries in the region with which Australia has highly significant links.

Australia's continued participation in, and active contribution to, the Forum's annual meetings are important for institutional and professional relationships with regional parliamentarians.

The delegation wishes to thank the host parliament in Ecuador, and in particular the President of the National Assembly of Ecuador, Mrs Gabriela Rivadeneira, for her leadership of arrangements and the meeting. The hosts were generous in their welcome and hospitality and the program arrangements and secretariat and liaison officer support were of a high standard.


The delegation's bilateral visit to Peru following the APPF meeting was valuable in highlighting elements of the bilateral relationship between Australia and Peru.

On behalf of the delegation I would like to thank the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade for assistance with preparations and advice for the visits and meetings, and for the excellent support provided in Quito, Ecuador by Ambassador Tim Kane and colleagues and in Peru by Ambassador Nicholas McCaffrey and colleagues.

The Parliamentary Library provided briefing material that anticipated the delegation's needs well. The International and Parliamentary Relations Office assisted us with administrative arrangements for the delegation's visit. I also wish to record my thanks to my senior adviser Mr Damien Jones and the delegation secretary, Ms Robyn McClelland.

Hon Bronwyn Bishop MP

Leader



Membership of the delegation

Leader	The Hon Bronwyn Bishop MP	Speaker Member for Mackellar
Members	Senator the Hon Ian MacDonald	Senator for Queensland
	Senator Anne McEwen	Senator for South Australia
	Mr Ewen Jones MP	Member for Herbert, Qld
	Ms Joanne Ryan MP	Member for Lalor, Victoria
Staff	Mr Damien Jones	Senior Adviser
	Ms Robyn McClelland	Delegation Secretary

The Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum

General role and operations

Australia and the APPF

- 1.1 In January 2015 a delegation from the Australian Parliament comprising the Hon Bronwyn Bishop MP (Leader of the Delegation), Senator the Hon Ian MacDonald, Senator Anne McEwen, Mr Ewen Jones MP, and Ms Joanne Ryan MP participated in the Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF) in Quito, Ecuador, and a bilateral visit to Peru.
- 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 the second chapter, which covers the delegation's contribution to the Twenty-third Annual Meeting (APPF23) and its perception of the 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 former Prime Minister of Japan, HE Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, was central to the establishment of the Forum.
- 1.4 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 1.7.

- 1.5 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. Key regional countries with which Australia has strong links send delegates to APPF annual meetings. The APPF, therefore, provides a unique framework for Australian parliamentarians to develop professional relationships with their regional colleagues and offer them Australian perspectives on current issues. At the same time the Australian delegates are able to develop their knowledge and understanding of the region and perspectives of neighbouring parliaments.
- 1.6 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 in 1991 and the eighth annual meeting in 2000 was also held in Canberra. The Australian delegation at annual meetings has submitted, debated, and negotiated draft resolutions on a variety of agenda items. The delegation's draft resolutions have focused on regional political, economic, and security cooperation.

History and role of the APPF

Members

- 1.7 The APPF was established formally at its First Annual meeting in Tokyo in January 1993, following preparatory meetings held in 1991. The Tokyo Declaration adopted at the First General Meeting henceforth referred to in this Report as the 1993 Tokyo Declaration¹, outlined the objectives and organisational aspects of the APPF. It provided for the APPF to be open to all national parliamentarians² 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.³

1 The text of the Declaration is available at [http://www.appf.org.pe/Milestone Declarations, Tokyo Declaration](http://www.appf.org.pe/Milestone%20Declarations,Tokyo%20Declaration).

2 Under the 'New APPF Rules of Procedure', adopted at APPF20, the membership of the APPF is now open to national parliaments of sovereign states in the Asia Pacific Region.

3 Paragraph 7 of the 1993 Tokyo Declaration.

Objectives

1.8 The objectives of the APPF, as initially outlined in the 1993 Tokyo Declaration, and following incorporation with minor amendment in the 'New APPF Rules of Procedure' at APPF20, as now reflected in these Rules, are to seek to provide opportunities for national parliamentarians of sovereign states of the Asia-Pacific region to:

- identify and discuss matters of common concern and interest and to highlight them in a global context;
- deepen their understanding of the policy concerns, interests and experiences of the countries of the region;
- examine the critical political, social and cultural developments resulting from economic growth and integration;
- encourage and promote regional cooperation at all levels on matters of common concern to the region; and
- to play the roles of national parliamentarians in furthering in their respective countries a sense of regional cohesion, understanding and cooperation⁴

Guiding Principles

1.9 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, research institutes and others.⁵

APPF procedures

Defining documents

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

- the Tokyo Declaration (1993);

4 Clause 2 of the New APPF Rules of Procedure; paragraph 2 of the 1993 Tokyo Declaration refers.

5 Clause 3 of the New APPF Rules of Procedure; paragraph 3 of the 1993 Tokyo Declaration refers.

- the 'New APPF Rules of Procedure'⁶
- the Vancouver Declaration (1997);
- the Valparaiso Declaration (2001); and
- the new Tokyo Declaration (2012).

The 1993 Tokyo Declaration

1.11 The 1993 Tokyo Declaration is the foundation document of the APPF and describes the Forum's functions:

The APPF will act 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.⁷

1.12 The 1993 Tokyo Declaration also provides that:

- all decisions of the APPF be made by consensus at an annual meeting;⁸
- all delegates to the annual meetings be national parliamentarians;⁹ and
- membership of the Forum be reviewed 'when necessary'.¹⁰ The most recent additions to the membership of the Forum were Costa Rica and Ecuador in 2001.

1.13 In relation to decision making by consensus, the 'New APPF Rules of Procedure' include a provision to allow partial reservations to resolutions to be mentioned in the resolution document, thereby permitting minority

6 Rules of procedure were first adopted in the 1994 annual meeting in the Philippines and have subsequently been amended, most recently at APPF20.

7 Paragraph 4 of the 1993 Tokyo Declaration.

8 Paragraph 5 of the 1993 Tokyo Declaration.

9 Paragraph 7 of the 1993 Tokyo Declaration.

10 Paragraph 8 of the 1993 Tokyo Declaration.

opinions at APPF meetings to be reflected in the outcomes of the meeting. At APPF23, all decisions continued to be made on a consensus basis.

Vancouver, Valparaiso and New Tokyo Declarations

- 1.14 Three 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;
 - 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; and
 - the new Tokyo Declaration (2012) noted major transformations in the Asia-Pacific and in the international community since the establishment of the Forum in 1993 and the many challenges faced, and the importance of action, particularly in the areas of advanced information, communications and scientific technologies, to address the challenges. The declaration affirmed the value of the APPF in promoting the peace, stability and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region.

Rules of procedure

- 1.15 The procedural arrangements in the APPF were first set out in the 1994 Annual Meeting in the Philippines and have been updated from time to time. 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).
- 1.16 Significant amendments to the Rules were agreed at APPF20 in Tokyo in 2012 including in relation to the structure and role of the organisation, arrangements for annual meetings, and the role of the position of Honorary President.

Executive Committee: structure and current issues

- 1.17 The Executive Committee consists of representatives from member countries, rather than individuals, with countries being elected on a rotating basis. The Committee has eleven members, with eight members

representing the four APPF sub-regions (two representatives per sub-region), two members representing the host countries for the current and the next annual meeting, and one member (Japan) designated by the Honorary President.¹¹

1.18 The four sub-regions of the APPF comprise:

- **Northeast Asia** (five countries): People's Republic of China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Russian Federation;
- **Southeast Asia** (eight 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** (six countries): Australia, Republic of Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Marshall Islands; and
- **The Americas** (eight countries): Canada, Republic of Chile, Republic of Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Republic of Peru, United States of America.

1.19 Under the 'New APPF Rules of Procedure', the term of office of the executive Committee is from May of the year of an annual meeting until April four years later. Previously the membership term was two years. Half the members of the committee are re-elected every two years 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.¹²

1.20 The arrangements for representation on the Executive Committee from Oceania are set out in the report of the Australian Delegation to APPF19.¹³ The forward arrangements for Oceania membership of the Executive Committee are as follows:

11 Under the New APPF Rules of Procedure, rule 39 (c), there is provision for the Honorary President to designate a country to be represented on the Executive Committee.

12 New APPF Rules of Procedure, rule 44.

13 *Report of the Parliamentary Delegation to the nineteenth annual meeting of the APPF*, March 2011.

2015	Papua New Guinea	New Zealand
2016	Papua New Guinea	New Zealand
2017	Papua New Guinea	Fiji
2018	Papua New Guinea	Fiji
2019	Australia	Fiji ¹⁴

- 1.21 The Oceania representatives have also agreed that should a representative not be able to attend an Annual Meeting, then the Oceania member countries present would agree which of them should attend the Executive Committee meeting in place of the absent representative, and inform the secretariat for that meeting as soon as possible.¹⁵
- 1.22 The arrangements set out in the previous two paragraphs were formally reported at APPF21. At APPF23, Australia and New Zealand represented Oceania at the Executive Committee meeting.

Organisation of the annual meeting

Annual meetings and secretariat

- 1.23 APPF annual meetings take place in January each year and are hosted by a national parliament, occasionally with event management assistance from an independent agency. The host, date and venue of each annual meeting are determined at the preceding meeting (rule 19 of the 'New APPF Rules of Procedure' refers). The host for the annual meeting makes the necessary arrangements for the meeting, in consultation with the Executive Committee. Further arrangements relating to the annual meeting, including the timing of preparations for annual meetings, are set out in the rules. The new timetable for preparations is referred to in Figure 1 and in the following paragraphs.

Proposed agenda

- 1.24 Prior to the January annual meeting, a proposed agenda and program are developed by the host country in consultation with the Executive Committee. Until 1999 there were advance meetings of the Executive Committee which 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

14 Papua New Guinea became the new Executive Committee representative for the Oceania subregion at APPF23 in January 2015, and Fiji will begin its term at APPF25 in January 2017.

15 New APPF Rules of Procedure, rule 43(b), provides that the method of election of representatives is a matter to be settled by the sub regions as they see fit.

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. For APPF23, a draft agenda was received in November 2014.

Invitations

- 1.25 The host country sends official invitations to member countries to attend the next annual meeting.

Draft resolutions

- 1.26 Under the 'New APPF Rules of Procedure', draft resolutions are required two months in advance of the annual meeting. Draft resolutions were requested for APPF23 by 31 December 2014.
- 1.27 The draft resolutions are posted on the APPF website where they may be viewed by all members (and members of the public). In practice, many countries do not prepare draft resolutions and choose to debate the draft resolutions of those countries that do provide them according to the timetable. Australia customarily provides draft resolutions ahead of the annual meetings. For APPF23, Australia provided five draft resolutions.
- 1.28 Under the 'New APPF Rules of Procedure', draft resolutions are required to be relevant to an agenda item. Where more than one country has submitted a draft resolution on a particular agenda item, participants from the countries involved (and any other interested delegations) meet in working groups to produce a single draft resolution on the item. Combining multiple drafts often forms much of the work of working groups of delegates that support the Drafting Committee.

Drafting Committee

- 1.29 A Drafting Committee is established at the Annual Meeting on the advice of the Executive Committee to prepare draft resolutions and a draft joint communiqué for consideration, adoption, and release at the conclusion of the Annual Meeting.
- 1.30 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 in working groups that are meeting at the same time, it may not be possible to be represented at all working group meetings. 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.

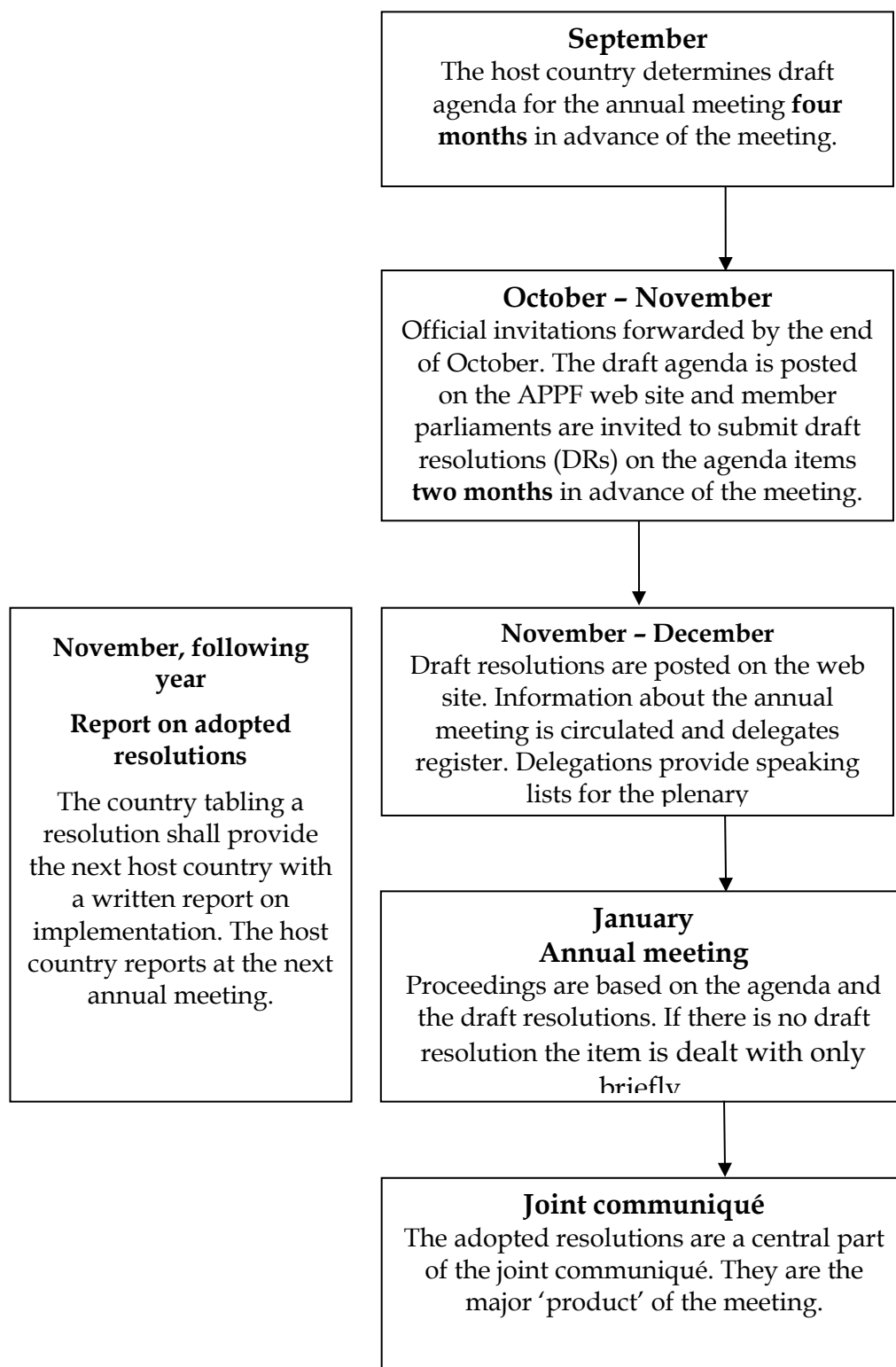
- 1.31 At APPF23, delegations varied in size from two to over 80 delegates plus staff and there were varied levels of representation at the different kinds of meetings. It was often the case at APPF23 that meetings of the plenary, of multiple working groups and of the Drafting Committee were held simultaneously. As a result, it was not possible for members of the Australian Delegation to attend all working group meetings, and throughout the Forum, the delegation was represented at the various meetings by individual delegates or by two delegates.
- 1.32 When the final draft resolutions come 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. In practice, because there has often been extensive debate on draft resolutions beforehand in the working groups and in the Drafting Committee, there is little likelihood of the final draft being debated and amended during debate in the plenary.
- 1.33 At the Twenty-third Annual Meeting, the Drafting Committee's meetings finalised draft resolutions that had often been extensively discussed and amended and combined, by working groups of delegates. The plenary adopted the proposals of the Drafting Committee without further debate. Eighteen resolutions were adopted at the final session.

Joint Communiqué

- 1.34 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.¹⁶

16 <http://23appf.ec/final-resolutions.html> accessed 23 January 2015. After May 2015, it is likely that the APPF23 website will no longer be supported, as is the custom when the annual meeting secretariat hands over to the secretariat for the next meeting, and the text of final resolutions and other key meeting documents will be available at <http://www.appf.org.pe/> (annual meetings page).

Figure 1.1 Outline of meeting preparations and proceedings



Work of the Twenty-third Annual Meeting

Overview

- 2.1 This chapter begins with a brief description of the beginning of the twenty-third annual meeting of the APPF. It then addresses the work of the annual meeting from the delegation's perspective. The delegation's program for the meeting is set out in Appendix A.
- 2.2 The meeting began in Quito, Ecuador on 10 and 11 January 2015, with the arrival and registration of delegates.
- 2.3 The first formal activity was the Executive Committee meeting on 11 January 2015. Participants at the meeting included representatives of Executive Committee member countries: Australia (substituting for Papua New Guinea), Canada (host country for next APPF annual meeting), Chile, China, Ecuador (host country for current APPF annual meeting), Japan, Indonesia, New Zealand and the Republic of Korea. The meeting was chaired by Mrs Gabriela Rivadeneira Burbano, President of the National Assembly of Ecuador and President of the 23rd Annual Meeting of the APPF. Australia was represented at the meeting by the Leader of the Delegation, the Hon Bronwyn Bishop MP.
- 2.4 The Executive Committee adopted the draft program of activities and agenda and agreed the people who would preside over the plenary sessions and the Drafting Committee. Dr Fernando Bustamante would be the chair of the Drafting Committee. The Executive Committee also discussed and confirmed the process for reviewing the draft resolutions proposed by delegations and approving final resolutions. It supported Canada as the host of the twenty-fourth annual meeting in 2016. The next meeting would be held in Vancouver from 16 to 21 January 2016.

Inaugural session and keynote addresses

- 2.5 The inaugural session of the twenty-third annual meeting was held on the evening of 11 January 2015. The session began with a statement from the APPF Honorary President, HE Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone presented by his son and Leader of the Japanese Delegation, Mr Hirofumi Nakasone. The statement referred to challenges confronting peace and stability in the world. Culture, it said, was humanity's most significant achievement and politics should serve culture. Exchanges between countries through culture, art, academia and sport were important in supporting peaceful relations between countries. Communication technologies that extend beyond borders can remove barriers between countries. Maintaining peace would depend on a truly universal human consciousness. The statement also welcomed and extended thanks to the National Assembly of Ecuador for hosting the twenty-third annual meeting.
- 2.6 An address of welcome was then presented by the President of APPF23, Mrs Gabriela Rivadeneira. Mrs Rivadeneira referred to the increasing importance of the Asia-Pacific region in the discussion and solution of global problems. The world was becoming increasingly complex with challenges that could compromise future life on earth. In recalling that the name 'Pacific' was given by Magellan to the ocean five centuries ago, Mrs Rivadeneira called on Asia-Pacific parliaments to build bridges and reach the consensus needed to provide answers to the problems of an increasingly complex world.
- 2.7 The next two days of the meeting each began with a keynote address. The first address was by the President of APPF23, Mrs Gabriela Rivadeneira on the topic of politics and security in the region. The second was by Mr Ricardo Patiño Aroca, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility of the Republic of Ecuador, on the topic of regional cooperation. Both addresses highlighted the policies and priorities of the Ecuadorian Government in relation to these topics.

Subject matter of the annual meeting

- 2.8 The meeting followed the agenda proposed by the Executive Committee. The agenda comprised three substantive subject areas on the customary range of issues considered by APPF meetings, namely: politics and security, economic and trade matters, and regional cooperation, as well as future work of the APPF. The items were addressed in four plenary sessions.
- 2.9 The Agenda's substantive subject areas comprised:

Regional and International Situation: Politics and Security

- Strengthening peace and security in the region
- Cyber spying: rights to privacy and communications security
- Alternative policies and new approaches to prevent and combat transnational organised crime and terrorism

Regional and International Situation: Economy

- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) 2014: Report by China
- Open and non-exclusive cooperation to foster free trade growth, investment and sustainable development
- Challenges for financing sustainable development in equity: New global financing structure

Regional cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region

- Democratisation of international organisations to cooperate for peace, freedom, democracy and economic well-being
- Preservation and promotion of cultural heritage of the region
- Common legislative framework for social protection and social rights portability
- Cooperation in disaster prevention
- Climate change

Future work of the APPF

- Date and venue of the 24th APPF annual meeting.

Draft resolutions proposed

2.10 For APPF23, forty-nine draft resolutions were proposed by eleven countries including five by Australia. (This compares to 41 draft resolutions proposed at APPF22, 38 draft resolutions proposed at APPF21 and 35 proposed at APPF20). Most proposed resolutions were received in sufficient time to be published on the APPF23 website, allowing other delegations an opportunity to consider them before the meeting.

2.11 All draft resolutions received were adopted for consideration in the Annual Meeting. These comprised:

■ Australia

- ⇒ Strengthening peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific Region
- ⇒ Alternative policies and new approaches to combat terrorism and other transnational organised crime
- ⇒ Open and non-exclusive cooperation to foster free trade growth, investment and sustainable development

- ⇒ Mobility of social rights and a common legislative framework for social protection
- ⇒ Cooperation in disaster prevention

■ **Canada**

- ⇒ Combatting human trafficking
- ⇒ Maternal and child health for sustainable development

■ **Chile**

- ⇒ Cyber espionage: The right to privacy and safe communication
- ⇒ Trade liberalisation, further cooperation and sustainable development
- ⇒ Progress towards an equitable and sustainable development
- ⇒ A further advance towards democracy and rule of law
- ⇒ Ebola virus disease
- ⇒ Cooperation in disaster prevention in the Asia-Pacific region
- ⇒ Climate change

■ **Ecuador**

- ⇒ Conviction of global espionage, the violation of human rights and the persecution of civil rights defenders
- ⇒ Safety in the Asia-Pacific region
- ⇒ Economic growth, investment and sustainable development
- ⇒ New global financial architecture
- ⇒ Bilateral investment treaties and similar instruments
- ⇒ Call for the democratisation of multilateral agencies
- ⇒ Cooperation in education, culture, science and technology
- ⇒ Health and social rights with gender issues as a roadmap to achieve gender equity and equality
- ⇒ Obesity and nutrition in the Asia-Pacific region
- ⇒ Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Cooperation

■ **Indonesia**

- ⇒ The threat of the rise of extremist groups
- ⇒ Enhancing connectivity between regions – towards Asia-Pacific economic integration

⇒ Youth education and sustainable development

■ **Japan**

⇒ The situation of the Korean peninsula

⇒ The Middle East peace process

⇒ Economy and trade

⇒ Disaster risk reduction

■ **Malaysia**

⇒ Global movement of moderates

⇒ Halal industry as a source of economic growth

⇒ Islamic finance as an additional option for the finance system

⇒ Regional cooperation in the Asia-Pacific in promoting women's political participation and leadership

⇒ Integrating technical and vocational education and training with the labour market

⇒ Prevailing over illegal migrants

⇒ Cooperation in response to the Ebola virus outbreak in West Africa in 2014

⇒ Global flight tracking for civil aviation safety and security

■ **Mexico**

⇒ Cyber espionage: Right to privacy and security in communications

⇒ Alternative policies and new approaches to prevent and fight transnational organized crime and terrorism

⇒ Open and non-exclusive cooperation for the promotion of free trade, investment and sustainable development growth

⇒ Cooperation in disaster prevention

■ **New Zealand**

⇒ Trade and economic cooperation

■ **South Korea**

⇒ Achieving denuclearisation and peace on the Korean peninsula

⇒ Cyber security

■ **Russia**

⇒ Political and security matters in the Asia-Pacific

⇒ Trade and economic cooperation in the Asia-Pacific

- ⇒ Regional cooperation in the Asia-Pacific in the humanitarian sphere, science, education, culture and youth policies.

Working through the agenda

- 2.12 Annual meetings of the APPF progress through the agenda as delegates make speeches on agenda items. Those countries that have proposed a draft resolution on a particular agenda item usually speak to it, and other speakers also contribute. Completion of statements 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 any working groups or sub-committees that it may establish.
- 2.13 As is apparent from paragraph 2.11 above, for many of the agenda items at APPF23, more than one draft resolution had been proposed, and a number of draft resolutions were broadly rather than specifically relevant to agenda items. Ten working groups were convened to negotiate to settle a single 'draft resolution' on each topic assigned to the group. The resultant resolutions were then brought before the Drafting Committee for consideration and if agreed, before the plenary, for adoption.
- 2.14 The working groups usually comprised representatives from delegations that had proposed the resolution(s) under consideration and representatives of other delegations with an interest in participating in negotiations and drafting. At APPF 23 there was a busy schedule of working group meetings. Eight working groups commenced meeting in the afternoon of 12 January 2015 (six commenced their meetings at the same time at 2.30 pm), and the remaining two working groups commenced their meetings the next morning.
- 2.15 The work of the Drafting Committee at APPF23 was begun by a formal meeting of the full committee in the afternoon of 12 January 2015. After noting the schedule of working group meetings, the Drafting Committee commenced debate on the agenda items where there was a single draft resolution. The Committee subsequently continued to meet until later that evening and throughout 13 and 14 January 2015.
- 2.16 The 18 'final' resolutions that were settled by the Drafting Committee were put to the plenary at the last session of the meeting on the afternoon of 14 January 2015, and adopted by consensus, in accordance with APPF practice.¹

¹ <http://www.23appf.ec/final-resolutions.html> (accessed 26 February 2015).

After May 2015, it is likely that the APPF23 website will no longer be supported (as is the custom when the annual meeting secretariat hands over to the secretariat for the next meeting) and a list of final resolutions and other key meeting documents will be available at: <http://www.appf.org.pe/> (Annual meetings page). A list of the final resolutions is also at Appendix C of this report.

Australia's preparations for participation, debate and negotiation at APPF23

- 2.17 With assistance from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), the Parliamentary Library and the delegation's secretary, detailed briefing material on all agenda items was provided to the delegation before the APPF meeting. The briefing material was accompanied by background material on Ecuador. To facilitate access, the briefing material was provided to delegates electronically, through a delegation 'App' developed by the Department of the House of Representatives.
- 2.18 Before attending the APPF meeting, the delegation met in Canberra on 1 December 2014. It considered a background briefing document on the APPF together with the agenda for the forthcoming Annual Meeting, and identified the topics that delegates wished to speak on. The delegation agreed to submit a draft resolution for each agenda item to be spoken to in the plenary. At the meeting, the delegation also received a briefing from DFAT on Australia's bilateral relationship with Ecuador.
- 2.19 The delegation meeting was important in the delegation's preparations for the annual meeting, particularly given the need to submit draft resolutions and register speakers in advance of the annual meeting.
- 2.20 Ecuador's Ambassador to Australia, HE Mr Raul Gangotena Rivadeneira, met the Speaker in Canberra on 16 December 2014.
- 2.21 The delegation flew to Ecuador via Santiago, Chile. During the transit in Santiago, Australia's Ambassador to Chile, Columbia, Ecuador and Venezuela, Mr Tim Kane, hosted the delegation for lunch, and provided a useful briefing on Australia's bilateral relations with Chile and Ecuador and key recent developments. The Ambassador subsequently met with the delegation in Quito, Ecuador for part of the APPF meeting, and accompanied the Speaker for her meeting with Ecuador's President, Mr Rafael Correa. Ms Ema Lawrence, Second Secretary, met the delegation in Quito and accompanied the delegation throughout the APPF23 Annual Meeting. The support, professionalism and advice from the Ambassador and his colleagues, were valued greatly.
- 2.22 More generally, the Australian delegation wishes to express its sincere gratitude for the high level of support it receives from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The Parliamentary Library also provided valuable assistance. The delegation's secretary provided background information on the APPF as well as additional background and drafting on some agenda items.
- 2.23 The quality of work that goes into preparatory briefings and materials and support during the Annual Meeting itself, contribute significantly to the

delegation's capacity to represent the Parliament effectively and to participate fully at annual meetings of the APPF.

- 2.24 The delegation notes that there are lead times for participation in the APPF annual meetings. Under the APPF rules, draft resolutions need to be provided two months in advance of the annual meeting, and delegates wishing to make statements in the plenary need to be registered in advance. Accordingly, the delegation suggests that Australian delegation members be identified by end October each year.

Australia's contribution to debate and settling resolutions

- 2.25 This section of the report outlines the work of the delegation as it spoke to agenda items and negotiated on proposed resolutions. It begins with the contributions made by delegation members in the plenary.
- 2.26 The delegation had two speakers in the first plenary session on politics and security, the leader of the delegation and Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Hon Bronwyn Bishop MP, and Mr Jones MP.
- 2.27 The delegation leader addressed the agenda item on 'Strengthening peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region'. The Speaker stated that there has been substantial peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region in the period since the second World War, and that this stability has underpinned the region's economic and strategic rise. In commending Australia's draft resolution to the meeting, the Speaker encouraged APPF Member States to work together to strengthen the momentum towards strong, sustainable and balanced global economic growth, to contribute to the ongoing prosperity and security of the region. The Speaker also referred to the beneficial role played by regional multilateral architecture, including the East Asia Summit and the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).
- 2.28 The agenda item on 'Alternative policies and new approaches to prevent and combat transnational organised crime and terrorism' was addressed by Mr Ewen Jones MP. Mr Jones said that terrorism remained a persistent feature of Australia's security environment and that Australia had recently raised its national terrorism threat level from 'medium' to 'high'. This rating means that a terrorist attack is likely. Mr Jones referred to legislative and other action in Australia to enhance counter-terrorism measures. He also referred to international, regional and national efforts to prevent and combat transnational organised crime, and commended Australia's draft resolution to the meeting.
- 2.29 Senator the Hon Ian Macdonald spoke in the second plenary session relating to the economy, on the topic of 'Open and non-exclusive cooperation to foster free trade growth, investment and sustainable development'. Senator Macdonald said that Australia's draft resolution

on this topic, in common with the draft resolutions of several other countries, highlighted the importance of international trade for sustainable growth and prosperity. Senator Macdonald indicated that Australia had worked constructively in the relevant working group with other submitters of draft resolutions on trade, to bring a consolidated draft resolution to the Drafting Committee. The consolidated resolution incorporated all of the positive aspects of the submitted resolutions and helped to promote peace and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region.

- 2.30 Ms Ryan MP and Senator McEwen contributed to the third plenary session on 'Regional cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region'.
- 2.31 Ms Joanne Ryan MP spoke on the topic of 'Common legislative frameworks for social protection and social rights portability'. Ms Ryan outlined what is meant by the concept of social protection and social rights portability, and summarised issues around migrant workers' access to social security and barriers to a common legislative framework. She said that the portability of social benefits and rights refers to the ability of workers to keep or transfer their social protection rights from either one scheme to another, or, for migrant workers, from one country to another. While Australia was unlikely to pursue a common legislative framework for portability of social protection and social rights, the development of comprehensive social protection systems in other countries would provide a better foundation for bilateral agreements. Australia's draft resolution on the topic, amongst other things, urged APPF member countries to continue to develop inclusive social protection systems. Australia was the only country to submit a draft resolution on this topic.
- 2.32 Senator Anne McEwen addressed the plenary on the topic of 'Cooperation in Disaster Prevention'. Senator McEwen stated that although it was now some ten years since the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 - 2015 had been adopted, the most recent review of progress in respect of Asia and the Pacific indicated that progress had been mixed. Senator McEwen pointed out that there was currently an ongoing process to develop a post-2015 global framework for disaster risk reduction as the successor to the Hyogo Framework. Australia's draft resolution, amongst other things, called upon all stakeholders at regional, national and local levels, and importantly civil society and the private sector, to implement the new framework and ensure inclusive, accountable and effective disaster resilience building in our region.
- 2.33 In addition to speeches in the plenary, the delegation was represented at, and contributed actively and constructively to, five of the ten working

groups at the meeting.² These included the working groups relating to the four agenda items on which Australia and other countries had submitted draft resolutions.

- 2.34 Many of the working groups involved extended discussion, including where there were multiple draft resolutions to be combined from countries whose APPF participants did not share a common language. Within the working groups Australia successfully negotiated changes to a number of key resolutions, including on the economy and trade and on security.
- 2.35 The delegation leader, the Hon Bronwyn Bishop MP, represented Australia at meetings of the Drafting Committee and played an influential role. Senator McEwen substituted for the delegation leader at a meeting of the Drafting Committee.
- 2.36 In the Drafting Committee meetings, the text of the draft resolutions presented from the working groups was considered clause by clause and line by line and many amendments were made. Where consensus was not able to be achieved, often after extended discussion, the draft resolutions were withdrawn or otherwise not proceeded with. This was the case for a number of resolutions sponsored or co-sponsored from the host country, and for draft resolutions from other countries including one draft resolution from Australia. In the event, 18 resolutions were agreed for presentation to the plenary.
- 2.37 As mentioned, the Drafting Committee also developed the draft Communiqué for consideration by the plenary.

Final plenary session

- 2.38 As mentioned, at the final plenary session on 14 January 2015, the meeting considered and adopted the resolutions and Joint Communiqué prepared by the Drafting Committee. The Joint Communiqué contains an overview of the activities of the meeting. It outlines the attendance at the meeting, the broad scope of the debates, the resolutions adopted, acknowledgment of the work of the hosts and plans for the next annual meeting to be held in Vancouver, Canada from 16 to 21 January 2016. A copy of the joint statement from the Communiqué is contained in Appendix D of this report.
- 2.39 The topics of the 18 resolutions that were adopted at APPF23 are set out in Appendix C. Australia was co-sponsor of seven of these final resolutions.

² The delegation was not able to be represented at all working groups, as meetings of most of the working groups, sessions of the plenary and meetings of the Drafting Committee all ran in parallel.

Other meetings

- 2.40 The participation of the Australian parliamentary delegation was especially welcomed by Ecuadorian authorities. The APPF host, President Gabriella Rivadeneira, acknowledged the high-level representation from Australia in all official activities and held a lunch in honour of the Speaker. During discussions between Ms Rivadeneira and the Speaker, both underscored the importance of the role of women in parliament. Official forum activities included a dinner hosted by Ecuador's Foreign Minister, Ricardo Patiño, who spoke positively of Ecuador's relations with Australia.
- 2.41 On Monday 12 January 2015, the Speaker met briefly with Ecuador's President, Rafael Correa at the Presidential Palace. During the meeting, the Speaker referred to issues of importance to the bilateral relations, including air services, tourism, education and opportunities in mining. President Correa welcomed the close relationship with Australia and said he looked to us as a model in certain areas.
- 2.42 All Australian delegation members took the opportunity to participate in informal discussions during breaks in meetings of the plenary, Drafting Committee and working groups and at the social activities organised for that purpose. Delegation members established fruitful links with members of other participating delegations.
- 2.43 Separate from the APPF23 meeting, on Wednesday 14 January 2015, the Australian delegation attended the Australian Embassy's alumni event, which was attended by approximately 90 Ecuadoran alumni of Australian educational institutions. The Speaker delivered the keynote address. The delegation received widespread positive feedback from former students about their experiences in Australia, with many noting their interest in undertaking further study and exploring research and other employment opportunities in Australia.
- 2.44 Also separate from the APPF23 meeting, the Speaker was invited by Ms Rivadeneira to attend the inauguration of a new railway station in the town of Otavalo (two hours from Quito) on 15 January 2015. The Speaker was received by President Correa and Ms Rivadeneira at the event and the President acknowledged the Speaker's attendance in his speech.
- 2.45 The delegation was also able to travel to Otavalo following the APPF23 meeting. Delegation members welcomed the opportunity to see a little more of the country and its people, and to develop their understanding accordingly.

Outcomes

- 2.46 The Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the APPF comprised a full program of meetings and formal social activities. The Australian delegation played an active and influential role at the APPF meeting, contributing effectively to debate in the plenary, to negotiations on draft resolutions in meetings of working groups, and to the work of the Drafting Committee throughout the meeting.
- 2.47 The delegation is satisfied that its representation of the Parliament at the meeting's activities, both formal and informal, demonstrated the Australian Parliament's continuing commitment to the Forum. In addition, the delegation was able to consider significant subject matter together with parliamentary colleagues in the region, and to build parliament-to-parliament links.
- 2.48 In its cable on the delegation's participation in APPF23, the Australian Embassy in Chile concluded that the delegation assisted in promoting Australia's interests in Ecuador:
- The degree to which the Ecuadoran Government appreciated the Australian delegation's visit was reflected in the number and quality of events held especially for Australia and the high-level access the delegation received. Positive remarks by President Correa and Foreign Minister Patiño, including their interest in closer relations with Australia, were particularly welcome.'
- 2.49 The delegation was also able to have a fruitful bilateral visit to Peru, Chapter 3 refers.

Bilateral Visit to Peru

Background

- 3.1 This chapter covers the visit of the delegation to Peru after the delegation participated in the Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the APPF in Ecuador. The visit to Peru provided the delegation the opportunity to develop some understanding of key elements of the bilateral relationship, including Australia's parliamentary and economic relations with Peru, opportunities for Australia's higher education sector and potential for enhanced people-to-people links from tourism. The detailed program for the visit is set out in Appendix A.
- 3.2 The delegation's visit followed the recent visits to Peru of Australia's Foreign Minister, the Hon Julie Bishop MP and Australia's Trade and Investment Minister, the Hon Andrew Robb MP for the United Nations climate change conference that was held in Lima in December 2014. It preceded the visit to Peru in February 2015 of Australia's Environment Minister, the Hon Greg Hunt MP.
- 3.3 According to the Peru Country Brief of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), Australia and Peru have growing commercial, investment and people-to-people links and also engage in a wide range of multilateral bodies, particularly the United Nations and the World Trade Organisation. Australia and Peru share significant interests and cooperate internationally in an increasing range of areas, including the environment, fisheries management and international law enforcement.
- 3.4 Australia re-opened its Embassy in Lima in September 2010. Australia had opened an embassy in Lima in 1968, but had closed it in 1986. The Peruvian government established consular representation in Sydney in 1930 and an embassy in Canberra in 1963. Peru now maintains an embassy in Canberra and a Consulate-General in Sydney.

- 3.5 The Republic of Peru is located on the west coast of South America. It has a surface area of 1,285,000 square kilometres, which is an area slightly smaller than the Northern Territory. Peru's population in 2013 was approximately 30.9 million. The GDP per capita in 2014 was forecast to be US\$6,625. Peru's economy has grown strongly in recent years, with average annual real GDP growth for the five years ending 2014 being 6%.
- 3.6 The official languages of Peru are Spanish, Quecha and Aymara. The main ethnic groups are indigenous (45 per cent), mestizo (37 per cent), and European (15 per cent). Roman Catholicism is the main religion making up around 80 per cent of the population and Evangelical Christians around 12 per cent of the population.

Meetings and visits

Parliamentary and Governmental Meetings

President of the Peruvian Congress

- 3.7 The delegation held meetings in the morning of 19 January 2015 with the President of the Peruvian Congress, Ms Ana Maria Solórzano and the Peruvian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Claudio de la Puente Robeyro. The delegation also met briefly with the chair of the Peru-Australia Parliamentary Friendship League, Mr Carlos Bruce.
- 3.8 Ms Solórzano welcomed the delegation on behalf of the 130 members in the unicameral Congress. The following matters were referred to in discussion:
- the strengthening of parliamentary links between Australia and Peru in recent years
 - Australia's commercial and investment presence in Peru, which has grown steadily with over 80 companies now active in Peru
 - the strengthening of ties between Australian and Peruvian educational institutions. The delegation was informed that more Peruvian government scholars study in Australia than in any other English-speaking country
 - the visit of the delegation to Machu Picchu to learn about Peru's management of the World Heritage site, and Australia's management of the Great Barrier Reef.

A media conference followed the meeting, with a large media contingent present.

- 3.9 Prior to meeting with President Solórzano, the delegation held a brief meeting with Congressman Bruce, Chair of the Peru-Australia Parliamentary Friendship League. The Speaker had met Mr Bruce as the leader of a parliamentary delegation to Australia in May 2014.
- 3.10 Mr Bruce said that he was one of 35 parliamentarians representing Lima. He informed the delegation that Members of Peru's Congress are elected for a five-year term by proportional representation, with an open list system. Under this system, seats are allocated among the parties based on their respective shares of the vote, but distributed among the candidates of each party on the basis of the votes that each candidate receives.
- 3.11 Mr Bruce also referred to his recent parliamentary delegation visit to Australia, and said that he was impressed by the work of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO). In response, delegation members referred to the governance arrangements for CSIRO and its funding. Australia's Ambassador to Peru referred to a comprehensive state of mining report under discussion with CSIRO and which, if it proceeds, would be released in September 2015, and to discussions between the CSIRO and Peruvian mining companies.

Peruvian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

- 3.12 Discussion at the meeting with Deputy Minister de la Puente was wide-ranging. Mr de la Puente had been Peru's Ambassador to Australia for some five years from August 2005 to July 2010 and, in welcoming the delegation, was very positive about Australia. He stated that the two countries have much more in common than what would first appear.
- 3.13 The Deputy Minister indicated that Peru has been leading economic growth in Latin America in recent years. While there was a dip in GDP growth in 2014 to some 3%, the Government was optimistic that, in working with its partners, Peru would be able to regain higher levels of growth.
- 3.14 The Speaker thanked the Deputy Minister for his warm welcome and referred to elements in the bilateral relationship. The Speaker indicated that both Peru and Australia have faced challenges with regards to in danger listings by UNESCO, and sought Peru's support in relation to Australia's management of the Great Barrier Reef at a meeting of the World Heritage Committee in June 2015. The Deputy Minister indicated that he would take an especial interest in work being done in UNESCO.
- 3.15 Turning to education, the Deputy Minister stated that Australia was becoming one of the most popular destinations for Peruvian students studying overseas. This was because of the high standard of Australian

universities, and because the students liked the Australian lifestyle and people.

- 3.16 Turning to tourism, the Deputy Minister indicated that direct air links from Australia to Peru would be very beneficial. He stated that he would take a 'special interest' in working with the air transport authorities in Peru to speed up the process of finalising the bilateral Air Services Agreement with Australia. In turn, Australia's Ambassador to Peru indicated that Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in Canberra was working closely with the relevant air authorities.
- 3.17 The Deputy Minister said that Peru and Australia had worked successfully together at the recent climate change conference in Lima and the two countries were also working closely in APEC and other fora. Both countries supported increased participation in international trade. He stated that around 95% of Peru's foreign trade – involving the European Union, China, Japan and the United States of America – was covered by free trade agreements.
- 3.18 The Deputy Minister referred to Trans Pacific Partnership negotiations and to the Pacific Alliance, stating that the Pacific Alliance was very important for Peru. Noting that Australia had observer status to the Pacific Alliance, the Deputy Minister indicated that observers would be welcome at the next Pacific Alliance summit meeting to be held in Urubamba City, Peru in July 2015.

Visit to Cusco Region

- 3.19 Prior to its meetings in Lima, the delegation travelled to Cusco for meetings to discuss Peru's administration of Cusco and management of the Machu Picchu World Heritage site. The delegation was informed by the Post that, with the numbers of Australians travelling to Peru continuing to increase, meetings with key regional officials were important for the Post in relation to consular matters.
- 3.20 The delegation learnt that the 'City of Cusco' and the 'Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu' were each designated as a World Heritage site by UNESCO in 1983. The city of Cusco is currently the capital of the region of Cusco. 'In the 15th century, the city became the capital of the Tawantinsuyu Inca Empire, which covered much of the South American Andes between the 15th and 16th centuries AD.'¹
- 3.21 Machu Picchu is a world renowned archaeological site. The UNESCO world heritage website describes it as follows:

¹ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/273>, accessed 17 March 2015

Recognized for outstanding cultural and natural values, the ... property covers 32,592 hectares of mountain slopes, peaks and valleys surrounding its heart, the spectacular archaeological monument of "*La Ciudadela*" (the Citadel) at more than 2,400 metres above sea level. Built in the fifteenth century Machu Picchu was abandoned when the Inca Empire was conquered by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century. It was not until 1911 that the archaeological complex was made known to the outside world.²

- 3.22 The importance of transport connections to Machu Picchu became apparent to the delegation from its travel to the site. The delegation travelled to Machu Picchu on 17 January 2015 by road from Cusco to Ollantaytambo, by rail to Aguas Calientes and then by bus to the nearby Machu Picchu site. The one-way journey of some 112.5 kilometres took some 4.5 hours.

Machu Picchu Sanctuary Park Manager

- 3.23 The delegation was briefed on the management of the site by Dr Miguel Angel Zamora, the newly appointed Machu Picchu Sanctuary Park Manager. In 2011, Peru had successfully withstood a challenge from UNESCO to add Machu Picchu to its list of endangered World Heritage sites.
- 3.24 Dr Zamora said that the Park employs some 280 staff, including workers who scrape lichen off the stone, ticket scanners, geologists, architects, anthropologists, archaeologists and biologists. The 28 room Belmond Sanctuary Lodge hotel at the site was privately run.
- 3.25 Dr Zamora said that 70% of international tourists to Peru visited Machu Picchu and that there was therefore a need to increase the numbers able to visit Machu Picchu to allow tourist numbers to Peru to grow.
- 3.26 Annual tourist visitors to Machu Picchu had grown significantly in recent years from some 657,000 in 2007 to 1.079 million in 2014. In 2014, Australia ranked 12th in countries with tourists visiting the site, with 30,823 Australians visiting.
- 3.27 Dr Zamora informed the delegation that the growth in tourism provided economic benefits but had cultural and ecological impacts that needed to be managed. Currently 70% of visitors came with a guide. While the guides are regulated, the regulations are developed by the Ministry of Culture and are enforced by the Ministry of Tourism. All guides are

² <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/274>, accessed 17 March 2015

official guides, and every group is limited to 20 persons. A guide can re-enter the site after two hours of the guide's first registration.

- 3.28 Dr Zamora said that a 'capacity of the citadel study' indicated that up to 7,000 visitors could visit the site daily if problems could be controlled. The current daily average was some 2,900. The infrastructure which had been developed in the 1980s when there were only 300 visitors per day was not adequate. There were also environmental problems, not at the site itself, but in the area around the site. There was a problem of uncontrolled development in the nearby town of Aguas Calientes. Travel by helicopter to Macchu Picchu was banned because of the noise.
- 3.29 Dr Zamora outlined some initial thoughts for future development. He would like to have audio tours of the site, however, most audio tours work with wi-fi, and wi-fi coverage of the Macchu Picchu area is constrained by the topography. Very high intensity wi-fi can damage insects. He would like to have a visitor centre to interpret the site for visitors, with entrance to the site through the centre. He would also like to open the site to visitors at night, when there is a full moon for visibility. Current opening hours are from 6 am to 5 pm, with last entrances at 4 pm. The site is open every day of the year. A funicular railway to the site may be a possibility. Private bus companies currently provide transport to the site.

Mayor of Cusco

- 3.30 The delegation met over dinner on 17 January 2015 with the newly elected mayor of Cusco, Mr Carlos Moscoso. Mr Moscoso had been elected in the recent provincial elections and had been mayor for 16 days. The delegation was informed that the Cusco province is the largest of 13 provinces in the Cusco region, and that the Cusco province is made up of eight districts.³
- 3.31 Mr Moscoso said that the key issues in the provincial election were:
- no corruption
 - national and local identity
 - economic development for the region and the city.
- 3.32 Mr Moscoso said that mining was very important for the region. The municipal budget was US\$35M annually, with important revenue coming from payments for extraction of gas. The gas price was falling, however,

³ Peru has 25 regions, and regions are divided into provinces which are in turn sub-divided into districts. The metropolitan area of the capital of Peru, Lima, is treated separately. It is governed by a mayor and is separated from the surrounding region which has the same name.

and municipal revenue was falling as a result. There was a need therefore to bring more investors into the city. He supported increasing tourist numbers to Machu Picchu through improved transport links. Tourism represented 27% of Cusco's economy.

- 3.33 Mr Moscoso also spoke of priority issues for the development of Cusco, namely regulation and order and improved basic services, education and safety. He said that many people were migrating to the city but there was no urban planning. People were living in adobe huts and it was difficult to provide electricity and water. Sixty per cent of land holders did not have certificates of ownership

Other Meetings and Visits

19 January 2015

- 3.34 The delegation visited the impressive Larco Museum in Lima and enjoyed a working lunch with Peruvian representatives responsible for the very successful 'Gold and the Incas: Lost worlds of Peru' exhibition at the National Gallery of Australia. The Executive Director of the Larco Museum, Mr Andres Alvarez Calderon, gave delegation members a guided tour of the museum, introducing the delegation to Peru's pre-Columbian culture and art.
- 3.35 The delegation met informally with Australian and Peruvian mining executives in Lima (see page 46) and noted their positive views about operating in Peru. The delegation also noted their advice that emphasis needed to be given not only to the technical case for investment, but also to the social or community side of resource projects.
- 3.36 The delegation was informed that mining is central to the Peruvian economy, with some 57% of Peru's exports related to the mining sector. Mining is also central to Australia's bilateral relationship with Peru. The majority of the Australian companies with offices in Peru were involved in mining; Australia is among Peru's top 10 investors; and Australian investment is estimated by Australian authorities to be at least A\$1.7 billion (with more than A\$5 billion in new projects pending).⁴
- 3.37 The delegation attended a reception to launch the Australia-Peru Alumni Group and the Speaker addressed the group. The delegation enjoyed mixing with the young alumni and hearing of their experiences in Australia and future career directions.

⁴ DFAT Peru Country Brief.

- 3.38 That evening, the delegation welcomed the opportunity to meet over dinner with Ambassadors to Peru from Colombia, the European Union, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

20 January 2015

- 3.39 The delegation visited the project house in Punta Hermosa of former Peruvian world champion surfer, Sofia Mulanovich, and learnt about her project to support and develop the surfing skills of 11 young Peruvian surfers. With funding from the Australian Government, through the Council on Australia-Latin America Relations (COALAR), two surfers will be selected to travel to Australia to develop their skills at the Surfing Australia High Performance Centre. The project will build sports and cultural linkages between Australia and Peru, and showcase Australia's expertise in sports science.
- 3.40 The delegation enjoyed a working lunch on 20 January 2015 with Congressman Bruce and other members of the Australian-Peru Parliamentary Group who had travelled as a parliamentary delegation to Australia in 2014.
- 3.41 The delegation attended the Australia Day reception at the Ambassador's residence on 20 January 2015. This allowed the delegation to engage with a number of high-level business and cultural contacts with an interest in Australia and with Australians working in Peru. The Speaker and Peru's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed the reception.

Outcomes of the visit to Peru

- 3.42 The delegation had useful discussions in its bilateral program in Peru, and was grateful for the opportunity to meet with President Solórzano and members of the Peruvian Congress and to deepen its understanding of Peru's economic priorities and the scope of the Australia-Peru bilateral relationship.
- 3.43 The delegation wishes to place on record its deep appreciation of the varied and thoughtful program of meetings and visits that was arranged by the Australian Embassy, and the warm and courteous welcome it received in all meetings and visits. The opportunity to see a little more of Peru and learn something of its culture was also very much appreciated.
- 3.44 The delegation wishes to reiterate that support provided by Ambassador McCaffrey and his colleagues through briefings, formal and informal discussions and logistics was excellent throughout the visit and contributed in large measure to the success of the visit.

THE HON BRONWYN BISHOP MP

Speaker

Photographs of the Australia delegation at APPF23 and at meetings in Peru

Figure1: The leaders of the delegations to APPF23



Figure 2: The Australian delegation, Australia's Ambassador to Chile, Mr Tim Kane, and officials



Figures 3-5: The Speaker and Senator McEwen at meetings of the Drafting Committee, APPF23



Figures 6-8: Australian delegation – Working group and plenary representation, APPF23



Figure 9: The Australian delegation with the President of the Peruvian Congress, Ms Ana Maria Solórzano and Peruvian Congressmen



Figure 10: The Australian delegation with Peruvian Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Claudio de la Puente, and Australia's Ambassador to Peru, Mr Nicholas McCaffrey





Appendix A

Program for the Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the APPF and Bilateral Visit of the Australian Delegation to Peru

APPF23 Program: 10 – 15 January 2015, Quito, Ecuador¹

Saturday, 10 January – Sunday, 11 January 2015

Arrival of delegations at the Mariscal Sucre International Airport, Quito
Transfer to hotels
Registration of delegates and participants <i>Venue: Plenary Hall, National Assembly</i>

Sunday, 11 January 2015

Morning	Guided tour of the historical centre of Quito (optional)
15:00	Briefing for Delegation Secretaries <i>Venue: Bilateral Meeting Room, National Assembly (2nd floor)</i>
16:00	Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum <i>Venue: Auditorium 1, National Assembly of Ecuador (1st floor)</i>

¹ The meetings of the working groups are not included in this program.

18:00	<p>Opening Session of the 23rd Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum</p> <p>Agenda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ National Anthem of Ecuador ■ Statement by Mr Hirofumi Nakasone, representing HE Yasuhiro Nakasone, Honorary President of Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum ■ Welcome speech by Mrs Gabriela Rivadeneira Burbano, President of the National Assembly of Ecuador and President of the 23rd Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF23) <p><i>Venue: Nela Martínez Plenary Hall, National Assembly</i></p>
19:00	<p>Official Photo of Delegations Heads with the President of the National Assembly of Ecuador</p> <p><i>Venue: Nela Martínez Plenary Hall, National Assembly</i></p>
19:00	<p>Reception hosted by the President of the National Assembly of Ecuador in honour of the participants and guests of the APPF23</p> <p><i>Venue: Main Square of the National Assembly</i></p>

Monday, 12 January 2015

09:00	<p>Keynote address by the President of the National Assembly of Ecuador, Mrs Gabriela Rivadeneira Burbano</p> <p>Topic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ International policy and security in the Asia-Pacific region <p><i>Venue: Nela Martínez Plenary Hall of the National Assembly</i></p>
10:00	<p>Press Conference of the Executive Committee of the APPF</p> <p><i>Venue: José Mejía Lequerica Hall</i></p>
11:30	<p>Visit to handicraft stands</p> <p><i>Venue: José Mejía Lequerica Hall</i></p>

12:30	<p>Luncheon hosted by the Presidents of the Groups of Friendship and Mutual Cooperation in Ecuador in honor of the delegations participating in APPF23</p> <p><i>Venue: Pim's Restaurant at Itchimbía Address: Calle Iquique</i></p>
<p><i>Heads of Delegations</i></p> <p>10:30 Transfer to the Government Palace</p> <p>11:00 Change of Guard Ceremony at the Government Palace</p> <p><i>Location: Government Palace, Garcia Moreno y Chile</i></p> <p>The change of guard ceremony will include the participation of the President of the Republic of Ecuador, HE Rafael Correa.</p> <p>Informal meeting with President Correa together with Parliamentary Presiding Officers</p> <p>12:30 Lunch hosted by Mrs Gabriela Rivadeneira Burbano, President of the National Assembly of Ecuador, in honor of the Heads of Delegations of the APPF23</p> <p><i>Venue: San Francisco Room, Plaza Grande Hotel</i></p>	
14:30 – 16:30	<p>First plenary session: International situation: Politics and Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strengthening of peace and security in the region ■ Cyber-espionage: privacy rights and security of communications <p><i>Venue: Nela Martinez Plenary Hall</i></p>
17:00 – 18:00	<p>Second plenary session: International Situation: Politics and Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Alternative policies and new approaches to prevent and combat transnational organized crime and terrorism <p><i>Venue: Nela Martinez Plenary Hall</i></p>
14:30 – 19:00	<p>Drafting Committee Meetings</p> <p><i>Location: Auditorium 1, National Assembly (1st floor)</i></p>

20:00	Reception hosted by Mr Ricardo Patiño Aroca, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility, Republic of Ecuador <i>Venue: Hall of Heroes, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</i>
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Tuesday, 13 January 2015

09:00	Keynote address by Mr Ricardo Patiño Aroca, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility, Republic of Ecuador Topic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Regional Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region
10:30 - 13:30	Third Plenary Session: Regional and International Situation: Economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) 2014: Report by China ■ Open and non-exclusive cooperation to encourage the growth of free trade, investment and sustainable development ■ Challenges to financing sustainable development with equity: new global financing structure <i>Venue: Nela Martinez Plenary Hall</i>
<i>Australian Delegation</i>	
12:30	Informal meeting between the Hon Bronwyn Bishop, MP, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Australia and Ms Gabriela Rivadeneira, President of the National Assembly of Ecuador <i>Venue: Office of the President of the National Assembly of Ecuador, Address: Juan Montalvo y 6 de Diciembre</i>
13:30	Lunch hosted by Ms Gabriela Rivadeneira, President of the National Assembly of Ecuador, in honour of the Hon Bronwyn Bishop, MP, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Australia <i>Venue: Chez Jerome Restaurant, Address: Whympers 3096 y Coruña</i>

13:30	Social lunch with participating delegations APPF Forum <i>Venue: Restaurant Hanzo</i>
15:30 – 17:30	Fourth Plenary Session Regional Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Democratization of organizations (to cooperate for peace, freedom, democracy and economic welfare) ■ Preservation and promotion of cultural heritage in the region ■ Common legislative framework for social protection and portability of social rights <i>Venue: Nela Martinez Plenary Hall</i>
18:00 – 19:00	Fifth Plenary Session Regional Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cooperation in disaster prevention ■ Climate change <i>Venue: Nela Martinez Plenary Hall</i>
09:00 – 13:30 15:30 – 21:30	Drafting Committee Meetings <i>Venue: Auditorium 1, National Assembly (1st floor)</i>
20:00	Dinner hosted by Mr. Gustavo Baroja, Prefect of Pichincha, in honour of the participants and guests of the 23rd Annual Meeting of the APPF <i>Location: Hotel Rio Amazonas</i>

Wednesday, 14 January 2015

09:00	Plenary Session: Future Work of the APPF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Date and place of the 24th APPF Annual Meeting <i>Venue: Nela Martinez Plenary Hall, National Assembly</i>
09:00 – 15:30	Drafting Committee Meeting <i>Venue: Auditorium 1, National Assembly (1st floor)</i>

16:00	<p>Final Plenary Session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Adoption of resolutions and the joint statement ■ Signature of the joint statement by the delegation heads and closing ceremony ■ Speech by delegates of the organizing Parliament of the 24th Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum ■ Speech by the President of the National Assembly of Ecuador <p><i>Venue: Nela Martinez Plenary Hall, National Assembly</i></p>
17:30	<p>Press Conference given by the Executive Committee of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum</p> <p><i>Venue: José Mejía Lequerica Hall of the National Assembly</i></p>

Thursday, 15 January 2015

10:00	Departure of delegations from Mariscal Sucre International Airport, Quito
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Australian Delegation

Wednesday 14 January 2015

19:00	<p>Inaugural Ecuadorian Alumni Cocktail Event</p> <p>The Hon Bronwyn Bishop MP and Ambassador Kane to deliver brief remarks</p> <p><i>Venue: Biblioteca room, JW Marriott Hotel</i></p>
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Thursday, 15 January 2015

10:00	<p>Depart hotel for Otavalo</p> <p><i>(Travel time approx. 1.5 - 2 hours from Quito)</i></p>
18:30	Arrival at JW Marriott Hotel, Quito

Friday, 16 January 2015

06:00	Transfer from hotel to Quito Mariscal Sucre Airport
06:50	Arrival at airport
08:35	Depart Quito for Lima
13:00	<i>Arrival at Jorge Chavez International Airport, Lima</i>

Bilateral visit to Peru, 16-22 January 2015

Friday, 16 January 2015

10:50	Delegation arrives at Jorge Chavez International Airport, Lima
12:10	Embassy briefing by Ambassador over lunch
14:35	Depart for Cusco
16:00	Arrival in Cusco
19:30	Dinner attended by representative of Australian business community in Cusco, Mr Zachary Lanham, Owner, Zenith Beer Company
21:00	Depart for Belmond Hotel Monasterio

Saturday, 17 January 2015

05:45	Depart for rail station by road
07:30	Arrive at Ollantaytambo station
08:00	Depart for Aguas Calientes and Machu Picchu on Perurail Vistadome train
09:30	Arrive at Aguas Calientes station and transport to Machu Picchu Sanctuary Park
09:00	Met by Dr Miguel Angel Zamora, Machu Picchu Sanctuary Park Manager
10:00	Guided visit to the Machu Picchu sanctuary
13:00	Briefing by Dr Zamora
15:00	Transport to Aguas Calientes train station
15:30	Train departs for Ollantaytambo station
17:00	Arrive at Ollantaytambo station and depart for Cusco by road
18:45	Arrive at hotel
20:05	Dinner with Mayor of Cusco, Mr Carlos Moscoso

Sunday 18 January 2015

07:45	Depart Belmond Hotel for optional mass in Cusco cathedral
09:30	Walking tour of the city of Cusco
13:00	Transport to airport
14:30	Depart Cusco for Lima
15:55	Arrive at Lima and transport to Belmond Miraflores Hotel
17:30	Arrive at hotel

Monday 19 January 2015

08:15	Depart hotel
09:00	Meeting with President of the Peruvian Congress, Ms Ana Maria Solórzano <i>Location: Congreso de la Republica, Plaza Bolívar</i>
10:40	Depart for Foreign Affairs Ministry
11:00	Meeting with Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Claudio de la Puente <i>Location: Torre Tagle Palace, Jr. Ucayali 363, Cercado</i>
12:00	Depart for Larco Museum
12:45	Working lunch with Peruvian representatives responsible for the Gold and the Incas exhibition at NGA in Canberra and guided visit of Larco Museum <i>In attendance:</i> Mr Andres Alvarez Calderon, Executive Director, Museo Larco; Ms Bertha Vargas, Curator; Ms Claudio Pereyra, Museums Directorate, Ministry of Culture <i>Location: Museo Larco Restaurant Av. Bolívar 1515, Pueblo Libre</i>
16:45	Depart for Belmond Miraflores Park Hotel
16:00	Arrive at hotel and informal meeting with Australian Peruvian mining and oil executives –

	<p><i>Rio Tinto:</i></p> <p>Mr Anthony Miller, Commercial Services Director</p> <p>Mr Michael O'Keefe, Project Director</p> <p><i>Minerals and Metals Group Ltd:</i></p> <p>Mr Gustavo Gomez, President of Las Bambas</p> <p>Mr Domingo Drago, V-P Corporate Affairs (media)</p> <p><i>Peruvian Latin Resources:</i></p> <p>Mr Andrew Bristow, General Manager</p> <p><i>Mining Plus Pty Ltd (Peru):</i></p> <p>Mr Paul Murphy, Manager Director</p> <p><i>Karoon Gas Australia Ltd:</i></p> <p>Mr Tim Hosking, Chief Executive Officer</p>								
18:30	<p>Reception to launch Australia-Peru Alumni Group</p> <p><i>Location: La Trastienda Gastro Bar, Bajada de Baños 343, Barranco</i></p>								
20:15	<p>Dinner meeting with Ambassadors from other diplomatic missions:</p> <p><i>In attendance (in alphabetical order):</i></p> <p>Ambassador to Republic of Peru from:</p> <table> <tr> <td>European Union</td> <td>Irene Horejs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Republic of Colombia</td> <td>Maria Elvira Pumbo</td> </tr> <tr> <td>United Kingdom</td> <td>Anwar Choudhury</td> </tr> <tr> <td>United States of America</td> <td>Brian A Nichols</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Venue: Huacas Pucllana Restaurant, General Borgoño cuadro 8 s/n, Miraflores</i></p>	European Union	Irene Horejs	Republic of Colombia	Maria Elvira Pumbo	United Kingdom	Anwar Choudhury	United States of America	Brian A Nichols
European Union	Irene Horejs								
Republic of Colombia	Maria Elvira Pumbo								
United Kingdom	Anwar Choudhury								
United States of America	Brian A Nichols								
22:00	Depart for Belmond Miraflores Park Hotel								
22:30	Arrive at hotel								

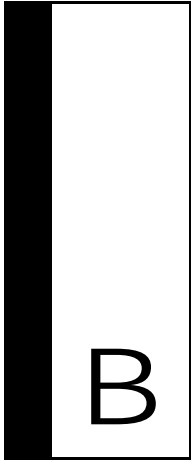
Tuesday, 20 January 2015

09:00	Depart for Playa Punta Hermosa
09:30	Arrive Playa Punta Hermosa for meeting with Ms Sofia Mulanovich and young Peruvian surfers

	<i>Location: Fundacion Sofia Surfing School, Playa Punta Hermosa, Punta Hermosa</i>
12:30	Lunch with members of the Australia-Peru Parliamentary Group, who travelled to Australia in 2014 <i>Members of Congress in attendance:</i> Mr Carlos Bruce, President of the Australia-Peru Parliamentary Grup Ms Lourdes Alcorta Mr Victor Andres Garcia Mr Virgilio Acuña <i>Location: La Rosa Nautica, Espigón N°4, Circuito de Playas, Miraflores</i>
15:00	Depart for hotel
15:30	Arrive at hotel
18:00	Depart for Australian residence to attend Australia Day reception
18:10	Australia Day reception
21:00	Depart Australian residence for Belmond Miraflores Park Hotel

Wednesday 21 January 2015

04:05	Delegation members, except Hon Bronwyn Bishop MP and Mr Jones, depart for Lima airport
06:25	Depart Lima for Santiago, Chile
06:05	Hon Bronwyn Bishop MP and Mr Jones depart for Lima airport
08:30	Depart Lima for Buenos Aires



Appendix B

Delegates to the 23rd Annual Meeting of the APPF¹

Australia

The Hon Bronwyn Bishop MP Head of Delegation
Senator the Hon Ian Macdonald
Senator Anne McEwen
Mr Ewen Jones MP
Ms Joanne Ryan MP
(+ 2 staff, 1 Embassy)

Cambodia

Mr Chheang Vun Head of Delegation
Mr Pol Ham
Senator Chhit Kimyeat
Ms Sun Saphoeun
Ms Ban Srey Mom
Mr Cheam Channy
(+ 3 staff)

¹ A full list of participants at APPF annual meetings can usually be obtained at <http://www.appf.org.pe/> at the Annual Meetings page

Canada

Mr Michael Wallace Head of Delegation
Senator Joseph Day
Senator Victor Oh
Senator Donald Plett
M Pierre François Lemieux
Mr Lawrence MacAulay
Mr John McCallum
Mr Colin Mayes
Mr Andrew Saxton
Ms Wai Young
(+ 4 staff)

Chile

Mr Marco Antonio Nuñez L Head of Delegation
Mr Roberto León Ramírez
Mr Gaspar Rivas Sánchez
Mr Ramón Barros Montero
Mr Gonzalo Fuenzalida
Senator Jacqueline Van Rysselberghe
(+ 1 staff)

China

Mr Baowen Zhang Head of Delegation
Mr Cao Weizhou
Mr Xin Chunying
Mr Ouyang Changqiong
Mr Wang Wen
Mr Liu Baoquan
(+24 staff, 1 Embassy)

Ecuador

Ms María Augusta Calle Head of Delegation
Ms Adriana de la Cruz
Mr Alberto Zambrano
Mr Alex Fabián Solano
Mr Ángel Rivero
Mr Ángel Vela
Ms Anny Vasconez
Mr Bairon Valle
Mr Bayron Pacheco
Mr Bethoven Chica
Ms Betty Carrillo
Ms Betty Jeréz
Ms Blanca Arguello
Mr Carlos Bergmann
Mr Carlos Viteri
Ms Diana Peña
Mr Diego Salgado
Mr Diego Vintimilla
Mr Édgar Córdova
Mr Eduardo Zambrano
Mr Esteban Melo
Ms Esther Ortíz
Ms Evelyn Falconí
Ms Fanny Uribe
Ms Fausto Cayambe
Dr Fernando Bustamante
Ms Gabriela Rivadeneira
Mr Galo Borja
Mr Gastón Gagliardo
Ms Gina Godoy
Ms Guadalupe Salazar
Mr Herman Moya
Mr Hólger Chávez

Ms Johanna Cedeño
Mr José Luis Acacho
Mr José Rivera
Mr José Zambrano
Ms Juana Peñafiel
Ms Kerlly Torres
Ms Lídice Larrea
Ms Liliana Guzmán
Ms Linda Machuca
Ms Liuba Cuesta
Mr Luis Guamangate
Ms Marcela Aguiñaga
Ms María Alejandra Vicuña
Ms María Elizabeth Reinoso
Ms María Esperanza Galván
Ms María José Carrión
Ms María Ocles Buendía
Ms María Soledad Vela
Ms María Verónica Rodríguez
Ms Rocío Albán
Ms Mary Verduga
Mr Mauricio Proaño
Mr Mauro Andino
Mr Miguel Ángel Carvajal
Mr Moisés Tacle
Ms Noralma Zambrano
Mr Octavio Villacreses
Mr Oscar Larriva
Mr Oscar Ledesma
Mr Paco Fierro
Ms Paola Pabón
Ms Paulina Padron
Mr Plácido Aguilar
Mr Raúl Abad

Mr Raúl Auquilla
Mr Raúl Tobar
Mr Richard Calderon
Mr Richard Farfán
Ms Rocio Valarezo
Ms Rosa Muñoz
Ms Rosana Alvarado
Mr Segundo Teran
Ms Vanessa Fajardo
Ms Verónica Guevara
Mr Victor Medina
Mr William Garzón
Ms Ximena Peña
Ms Ximena Ponce
Ms Zoila Benavides
Ms Mariangel Muñoz
Mr Montgomery Sanchez
Mr Nicolás Issa
Mr Ángel Vilema
Mr Diego Riofrio
Mr Alex Guamán
Mr Luis Salavarría
Mr Ricardo Zambrano
Mr Christian Proaño
(+ 3 staff, 2 Embassy)

Indonesia

HE Fadli Zon Head of Delegation
Dr Nurhayati Ali Assegaf
Mr Teguh Juwarno
Mrs Wiryanti Sukamdani
Mrs Rachel Maryam Sayidina
Mr M. Arief Suditomo

Mr Indro Hananto
Mr Abdul Kadir Kading
Dr Dailami Firdaus
Mr Fachrul Razi
Mr Farouk Muhammad
Mr Iqbal Parewangi
Ms Rahmijati Jahja
Mr Tellie Gozelie
(+ staff, Embassy)

Japan

Mr Hirofumi Nakasone Head of Delegation
Mr Takuji Yanagimoto
Mr Shigeru Tanaka
(+ 8 staff, 11 Embassy)

Korea

Mr Jin Bok Lee Head of Delegation
Mr Jeong Hee Jeon
Mr Jae Ok Yun
Mr Hun Seung Lee
(+ 4 staff)

Malaysia

Mr Abu Zahar Ujang Head of Delegation
Ms Doris Sophia Brodi
Mr Ismail Mohamed Said
Senator Abdul Rahim Abdul Rahman
Senator Nallakaruppan Solaimalai
Senator Firdaus Abdullah
Senator Norliza Abdul Rahim
Senator Sim Kui Hian

Senator Asyraf Wajdi Dusuki

Mr Nur Jazlan Mohamed

Mr Irmohizam Ibrahim

Mr Anuar Abd. Manap

Ms Rubiah Wang

Dr Mohd Hatta Md Ramli

Mr Sim Tong Him

(+ 7 staff, 2 Embassy)

Mexico

Senator Daniel Gabriel Ávila Ruiz

Senator Manuel Cavazos Lerma

Senator Miguel Romo Medina

Mr Alfonso Inzunza Montoya

Mr Roberto López González

(+ 2 staff)

Micronesia

Mr Isaac Fingir

Head of Delegation

Mr Yosiwo George

(+ 1 staff)

New Zealand

Mr Lindsay Tisch

Head of Delegation

Mr Gareth Hughes

Dr David Clark

(+ 1 staff)

Peru

Mr Edwin Gutierrez



Appendix C

Resolutions of the 23rd Annual Meeting of the APPF

List of Resolutions¹

1. Achieving denuclearization and peace on the Korean Peninsula
2. Advancement of democracy, participation and political leadership of women
3. Alternative policies and new approaches to combating terrorism and other transnational organized crime
4. Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Cooperation
5. Climate Change
6. Combating human trafficking
7. Cyber security and right to privacy
8. Disaster prevention
9. Economy and trade
10. Education, culture, science and technology
11. Facing Ebola and other infectious diseases
12. Global flight tracking for civil aviation safety and security
13. Halal Industry as a source of Economic Growth

¹ The resolutions are listed in alphabetical order.

The text of the resolutions can be viewed at: <http://23appf.ec/final-resolutions.html>

(accessed 27 January 2015).

In May after each annual meeting it is customary for the annual meeting website to be closed. Key documents are then available at <http://www.appf.org.pe/> at the Annual Meetings page.

14. Health and social rights with gender issues to achieve gender equity and equality
15. Maternal and child health for sustainable development
16. Middle East peace process
17. Obesity and nutrition in the Asia-Pacific Region
18. Strengthening peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific Region



Appendix D

Joint Statement of the 23rd Annual meeting of the APPF

- 1.1 The twenty-third annual meeting of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum was held from 10 to 15 January 2015 in Quito, Ecuador. Gabriela Rivadeneira Burbano, President of the National Assembly of Ecuador convened the forum in which 187 delegates from 17 member states of the Asia-Pacific participated. The list of participating delegations is attached to this statement.¹
- 1.2 The Executive Committee of the Forum meeting in the National Assembly of Ecuador on 11 January 2015 resolved to approve the Agenda and Work Programme of the Annual Meeting. The report of the Executive Committee is appended to this statement.²
- 1.3 The solemn opening session was held on Sunday, 11 January 2015, and began with the Delegate of the Honorary President of the Parliamentary Forum, Takuji Yanagimoto, MP in the House of Councillors of Japan, who referred to the Ecuador hospitality and thanked the host for organizing the twenty-third Annual Meeting. The interventions of the formal session closed with the speech of President Gabriela Rivadeneira, who welcomed the delegations and highlighted the potential of the Asia-Pacific region to build bridges to sustain the development of the region.
- 1.4 The first session of the forum was convened by Mrs Gabriela Rivadeneira Burbano President of the forum. This session began with the reading of the rules of the twenty-third annual meeting that were approved at the

¹ Not attached, see Appendix B.

² Not attached.

Executive Committee meeting on Sunday, 11 January. Subsequently, the Forum Chairperson delivered a lecture on Politics and Security in the Region, where the multidimensional vision of security was highlighted, seeking to build new centres of action and integration, to secure peace; in turn, noting the importance of thinking about security from a comprehensive vision that places human beings at the centre of the actions and responsibilities of the State.

- 1.5 During the discussion within the forum of Politics and Security in the region, major issues related to the strengthening of multilateral relations the establishment of a multipolar world, friendly and tolerant mutual respect of nations and the responsibilities of parliaments to take action to ensure the security of their citizens were treated. Parliamentarians are convinced of the need to prevent the violation of human rights and State sovereignty. All terrorist attacks were condemned and participants found common agreement to ensure more confidence in the region.
- 1.6 The Second Plenary Session on Economy: Regional and International Situation began with the participation of economist Ricardo Patiño Aroca, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility of Ecuador who highlighted the need to build a new financial architecture for the region. The speeches made by MPs focused on the importance of regional cooperation, and the way the economy should be an instrument for the development of human beings, in accordance with the various models adopted by countries.
- 1.7 The Third Plenary Session, turned on the Future of the Asia-Pacific, where important considerations about the responsibilities of countries in the region to strengthen its position as a central actor in international politics were drawn, recalling that strategic goals are economic, and, above all, linked to ensure the welfare of a vast and diverse population.
- 1.8 In parallel to the plenary sessions, ten working groups discussed submitted resolutions and sought consensus on a wide variety of topics. Resolutions were then forwarded to the Drafting Committee for consideration and determination as to which resolutions would be put to the Plenary Session. The text of these eighteen resolutions is attached to this statement.³

³ Not attached – see Appendix C.

