



SENADO

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GENERAL

INFORME SOBRE EL IX ENCUENTRO PARLAMENTARIO ASIA- EUROPA (ASEP9)

Ulán Bator (Mongolia), 21 y 22 de abril de 2016

I. Composición de la delegación.

II. Antecedentes.

III. Actividades de la delegación y contenido de las jornadas de trabajo.

I. Composición de la delegación.

La delegación del Senado estaba integrada por:

Excmo. Sr. D. Pedro Sanz Alonso, vicepresidente primero del Senado, Grupo Parlamentario Popular

Excmo. Sr. D. Joan Lerma Blasco, vicepresidente segundo del Senado, Grupo Parlamentario Socialista

Ilma. Sra. D^a. Ana M^a Álvarez Pablos, secretaria general adjunta para asuntos administrativos

En la reunión participaron parlamentarios de los siguientes países de la ASEM: Alemania, Australia, Austria, Bangladés, Bélgica, Brunei, Bulgaria, Camboya, China, Croacia, Chipre, Dinamarca, Eslovaquia, Eslovenia, España, Estonia, Federación Rusa, Finlandia, Francia, Grecia, Hungría, India, Indonesia, Irlanda, Italia, Japón, Kazajstán, Letonia, Lituania, Luxemburgo, Malasia, Malta, Mongolia, Myanmar, Países Bajos, Nueva Zelanda, Noruega, Pakistán, Filipinas, Polonia, Portugal, República Checa, República de Corea, RPD de Laos, Rumanía, Singapur, Suecia, Suiza, Tailandia, Reino Unido, Vietnam y el Parlamento Europeo.



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La Fundación Asia-Europa participó en la reunión en tanto que invitada del Parlamento anfitrión. Se adjunta relación de participantes (**Anexo I**).

II. Antecedentes.

La Mesa del Senado, en su reunión del día 5 de abril de 2016, autorizó la participación de los vicepresidentes primero y segundo de la Mesa del Senado en el IX Encuentro Parlamentario Asia-Europa (ASEP9), los días 21 y 22 de abril de 2016, en Ulán Bator (Mongolia).

III. Actividades de la delegación y contenido de las jornadas de trabajo.

Ceremonia inaugural

- El discurso de apertura de la 9ª edición de la Asociación Parlamentaria Asia-Europa (ASEP9) es pronunciado por el Excmo. Sr. Zandaakhuu ENKHBOLD, presidente del Gran Jural del Estado (Parlamento) de Mongolia.

Remarca los principales hitos de los últimos 20 años de relaciones entre Europa y Asia, destacando el papel de las reuniones interparlamentarias (ASEP) que se han desarrollado de forma paralela a las cumbres multilaterales intergubernamentales (Asia-Europa Meeting, ASEM). Temas como los derechos humanos, las crisis migratorias, la contaminación, el cambio climático y los cambios de modelo energético y tecnológico han alentado el diálogo político y cultural de los países de Asia y Europa a través del crecimiento de la cooperación en el ámbito social, económico, cultural y educativo.

A continuación expone los logros del gobierno mongol, que ha emprendido en los últimos años una ambiciosa agenda de reformas legales, entre las que destaca la reciente abolición de la pena de muerte, la reforma del código penal, la modernización del derecho laboral, la aprobación de normas dirigidas a luchar contra la violencia doméstica y la regulación del estatuto de las ONG. En el ámbito económico y social el gobierno mongol tiene como principales retos consolidar el



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desarrollo económico, basado en la explotación de los recursos mineros, y asegurar que los beneficios alcancen a toda la población y la explotación se haga de forma sostenible.

Finaliza su intervención haciendo referencia al proyecto de declaración final que se ha distribuido y será objeto de debate en las reuniones programadas de los dos grupos de trabajo, el de conectividad y multilateralismo efectivo, y el de Asociación para el futuro.

- El presidente de Mongolia, Excmo. Sr. Tsakhia ELBEGDORJ, comienza su intervención destacando la importancia del diálogo entre las delegaciones parlamentarias de Asia y Europa, que representan cerca del 80% de la población mundial e invita a los asistentes a hacer análisis y propuestas para el futuro de la asociación y la cooperación entre los dos continentes.

Mongolia se unió a la ASEM en 2008 para poder contribuir a la cooperación entre Asia y Europa y ser una parte activa en el proceso de diálogo político y económico que hay entre los dos continentes. Tanto histórica como geográficamente, Mongolia ha sido un puente entre Asia y Europa y se esfuerza por ampliar y mejorar sus infraestructuras de conexión entre los dos continentes.

En su opinión, una de las grandes ventajas de la ASEM, frente a otros foros internacionales más rígidos, es que sus reglas permiten el diálogo informal y el libre intercambio de puntos de vista entre los países miembros, ya que no es un órgano de negociación de Tratados. En el Simposio sobre el futuro de la ASEM celebrado en Bangkok en marzo de 2015 y en la Conferencia sobre el Desafío de la Conectividad que tuvo lugar en septiembre de 2015 en Luxemburgo, se han puesto sobre la mesa recomendaciones dirigidas a involucrar a las comunidades asiáticas y europeas de negocios, a la sociedad civil, al mundo académico y a la juventud.

Finaliza su intervención afirmando que la democracia, el Estado de Derecho, la igualdad, la justicia y el respeto a los derechos humanos, son fundamentales para la construcción de un entorno propicio capaz de garantizar el desarrollo sostenible y manifestando su convencimiento de que, basándose en la experiencia adquirida gracias al trabajo realizado durante los últimos 20 años, los encuentros Asia-Europa



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serán exitosos en los años venideros en los ámbitos socio-cultural, político y económico (incluyendo los sectores comercial, financiero y de infraestructuras).

- El Sr. Pietro GRASSO, presidente del Senado de la República de Italia, y presidente de la reunión ASEP8, recuerda en su intervención los dos temas en los que se centraron los debates de la reunión celebrada en Roma en 2014, centrada en las estructuras de gobernanza económica y financiera, el crecimiento sostenible y la seguridad alimentaria.

En la primera, los parlamentarios de la ASEP reconocieron que las economías europeas y asiáticas y los mercados financieros están cada vez más integrados y son cada vez más dependientes, y defendieron procesos de integración regional y subregional más eficaces entre los países de la ASEM, bancos de desarrollo regional, acuerdos regionales de libre comercio e iniciativas de integración monetaria y financiera de cada región. Como principios de actuación subrayaron los de equidad, desarrollo inclusivo, seguridad jurídica, sostenibilidad y respeto a la diversidad.

También pusieron de manifiesto la conveniencia de crear entornos regulatorios que fomenten la creación de las empresas sociales, el microcrédito, el pleno acceso de todos a las TIC como herramientas eficaces para la introducción de nuevos modelos de negocio que sean capaces de producir resultados sociales positivos; de fortalecer el papel de los parlamentos en el seno de los mecanismos actuales de gobernanza económica supranacional, de tal modo que logren ser más transparentes, responsables y capaces de dar respuesta a las necesidades de los ciudadanos; y de reforzar el control parlamentario sobre las políticas monetarias y fiscales de los gobiernos, el funcionamiento del mercado financiero y los presupuestos nacionales.

En relación con la segunda mesa redonda celebrada en la reunión de ASEP8, sobre el crecimiento sostenible y la seguridad alimentaria, los parlamentarios subrayaron la importancia de la agricultura, que sigue siendo el sector que mayor población emplea en la mayoría de los países en desarrollo, y de los acuerdos internacionales sobre agricultura, que resultan vitales para garantizar la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional a nivel nacional, regional y global; e hicieron hincapié en la importancia de integrar la gestión de los recursos hídricos en las dimensiones económica, social y medioambiental del desarrollo sostenible.



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Sesión Plenaria

Tras la presentación de la agenda de la reunión, la adopción por los asistentes del orden del día, y la foto de grupo ASEP9, se reúnen en paralelo los dos grupos de trabajo, el de “Conectividad y multilateralismo efectivo”, en el que participan el vicepresidente primero del Senado, Excmo. Sr. D. Pedro SANZ ALONSO y el vicepresidente segundo del Senado, Excmo. Sr. D. Joan LERMA BLASCO y el dedicado a la “Asociación para el futuro”, en el que participa la diputada Excm. Sra. D^a Gloria ELIZO, vicepresidenta tercera del Congreso de los Diputados.

Mesa redonda I: Conectividad y multilateralismo efectivo.

Actúa como moderadora la vicepresidenta del Parlamento polaco, Sra. Maria KOC.

Ponente: vicepresidente del Parlamento de Indonesia, Sr. Fadli ZON.

Seguidamente intervienen representantes de los Parlamentos de Mongolia, Sr. Luvsanvanden BOLD; de Indonesia, Sr. Fadli ZON y Sr. Tantowi YAHYA; de China, Sr. Gao XIANG; de Noruega, Sra. Sylvi GRAHAM y Sra. Irene JOHANSEN; de Chipre, Sr. Stavros EVAGOROU; de Hungría, Sr. Zoltan TESSELY; de India, Sr. Rajendra GRAWAL; de Filipinas, Sr. Aquilino L. PIMENTEL; de Bélgica, Sr. Roel DESEYN; de Vietnam, Sr. Uong CHU LU’U; y de Japón, Sr. Masayuki NAOSHIMA.

Asimismo, toman la palabra en este grupo de trabajo el vicepresidente primero del Senado de España, Sr. D. Pedro SANZ y el vicepresidente segundo del Senado de España, Sr. D. Joan LERMA.

El Sr. SANZ reafirma el convencimiento de España en las bondades del sistema político democrático y aprovecha la ocasión para felicitar a Myanmar por el proceso electoral que ha vivido recientemente. A continuación destaca el papel de los Parlamentos en el ámbito de la representación de la ciudadanía tanto en el interior de los países como en las relaciones multilaterales. El multilateralismo parlamentario es fundamental para hacer frente a los retos de un mundo globalizado que, simultáneamente, debe integrar las peticiones y anhelos de los ciudadanos a los que representan.



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Los retos del crecimiento sostenible (social, económico y medioambientalmente) están entre los principales objetivos de la política exterior española, también en el ámbito de las relaciones Asia-Europa. Buena muestra de ello son los instrumentos programáticos “Agenda 2030 para un crecimiento sostenible” y el Acuerdo de París – COP21.

El Sr. LERMA introduce en el debate la reflexión sobre el desigual coste social que ha supuesto la crisis económica. El papel de las instituciones democráticas es, desde la representación popular, el de impulsar la inversión para evitar el sufrimiento de las personas, corregir los desequilibrios y afianzar el crecimiento y potenciar las instituciones democráticas.

Cierran el turno de intervenciones representantes de los Parlamentos de Tailandia y de China.

En esta mesa redonda se subraya la necesidad de reforzar la cooperación política y económica entre las dos regiones, reducir las desigualdades (de género, educativas, sanitarias y de ingresos entre países y ciudadanos), diseñar estrategias comunes dirigidas, en primer lugar, a conectar Asia y Europa a través de infraestructuras de transporte y comunicaciones (incluidas las tecnológicas), rutas de transporte y corredores internacionales y, en segundo lugar, a fomentar el crecimiento sostenible (en línea con el Tratado de París y la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible) y el intercambio de bienes, capitales y servicios.

Los parlamentarios presentes en la reunión ponen de relieve la importancia de implicar a la ciudadanía en los procesos de toma de decisiones y, en especial a los jóvenes, para quienes se sugirió la puesta en marcha de programas educativos, culturales y científicos de intercambio.

Así mismo, se propone la creación de un grupo de trabajo interparlamentario Asia-Europa que estudie la forma de impulsar el intercambio electrónico y la conectividad entre los parlamentarios de los dos continentes.



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Mesa redonda II: Asociación para el futuro.

Los participantes en la mesa redonda analizan, en primer lugar, los programas realizados durante los últimos 20 años en el marco de las Reuniones Asia-Europa.

Además de los pilares clásicos de actuación (financiero, económico e infraestructuras), los asistentes hacen hincapié en la necesidad de incluir en la agenda cuestiones relacionadas con la seguridad, las migraciones, la gobernanza (incluyendo seguridad jurídica y democracia) así como temas sociales (y en especial los relacionados con la lucha contra las desigualdades económica, social y de género). También se pone de manifiesto la conveniencia de implicar a todos los actores políticos (incluidas las organizaciones de jóvenes y ONG) en el proceso.

Por último, reconocen la importancia de los mecanismos informales de intercambio de ideas y contactos entre los parlamentarios de Asia y Europa ya bogan pro el fortalecimiento de la dimensión parlamentaria de la ASEM.

Tras la presentación de las conclusiones y del debate del proyecto de declaración final, los asistentes aprueban la Declaración ASEP9, que se adjunta como **Anexo II**.

En el transcurso de la Conferencia, la delegación española mantuvo una reunión bilateral con la delegación de Singapur.

ANEXO I



21 April

The 9th Asia-Europe Parliamentary Partnership (ASEP9) Meeting
Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, 21-23 April 2016

AUSTRALIA

Senate

Gavin Marshall

Deputy President

Liam Coglein

Staff

AUSTRIA

National Council

Andreas Karlsboeck MP

BELGIUM

Senate

Johan Verstreken Senator

House of Representatives

Roel Deseyn MP

Pierre Jirikoff Secretary

BULGARIA

National Assembly

Desislava Atanasova MP, Chairperson of the Bulgaria-Mongolia
Friendship Group

Delian Dobrev MP, Chairman of the Energy Committee

CAMBODIA

Senate

Chea Cheth Senator, Chairman of Commission on Finance,
Banking and Auditing

Yang Sem Senator, Deputy Chairman of Commission on
Human Rights, Complaints and Investigation

Chan Nareth Senator, Secretary of Commission on
Planning, Investment, Agriculture, Water
Resource, Meteorology, Rural Development
and Environment

Koy Malayvireak Deputy Director of Protocol and International
Relations

Yos Sokhemrin Deputy Director of Protocol and International

Relations

Huoy Vandy	Chief of Assistant, Secretariat of the Commission on Finance, Banking and Auditing Official
Chea Visothymeak	

CHINA

National People's Congress

Zhao Shaohua	MP
Gao Xiang	MP
Wang Aihua	Staff
Wu Dan	Staff
Zhu Hongying	Staff
Liu Ying Qian	Interpreter
Zheng Yi	Interpreter

CROATIA

Parliament

Josco Klisovic	MP
Hrvoje Cikovic	Embassy

CYPRUS

House of Representatives

Stavros Evagorous	MP
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DENMARK

Folketing

Trine Bramsen	MP
Josephine Fock	MP

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Ryszard Czarnecki	MP, Vice-President
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Tomas Zdechovsky	MP
Niccolo Rinaldi	Staff
Montse Gabas Linares	Staff

FINLAND

Eduskunta

Mauri Pekkarinen	Deputy Speaker
Veera Ruoho	MP
Sofia Vikman	MP
Samu-Ville Paukkunen	Secretary of Delegation

FRANCE

National Assembly

Jerome Chartier	MP
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HUNGARY

National Assembly

Istvan Hiller	Deputy Speaker
Zoltan Tessely	MP
Csaba Huszar	Secretary of Delegation

INDIA

Lok Sabha

Rajendra Agrawal	MP
Shantaram Naik	MP
Lalkithang	Director of Lok Sabha Secretariat

INDONESIA

House of Representatives

Fadli Zon	Vice Speaker
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Tantowi Yahya	MP
Sudin	MP
Mahfudz Abdurrahman	MP
Endang Dwi Astuti	Secretary of Delegation
Anissa Mariana Sukarna	Advisor
Karina Sukmaputri	Advisor, MFA
Feny Zamzari	Embassy
M.Maulana Akbar	Embassy
Hasby Muhammad Zamri	Advisor
Rachmanda Primayuda	Advisor
Iman Nurizqi	Journalist
Dani Probowo	Journalist
Andi Muhamad Ilham Lapawawoy	Photographer

ITALY

Senate

Pietro Grasso	Speaker
Rosario Salvatore Aitala	Advisor of Foreign Affairs Department
Alessio Pasquini	Press representative
Elena Grigolio	Senior officer of Foreign Affairs Department
Gianmarco Bacigalupo	Protocol officer
Claudio Olmeda	Interpreter
Filippo Pompili	Photographer
Nicodemo Liotti	Security officer
Fabrizio de Filippi	Security officer
Ettore Francesco Sequi	Ambassador
Sara Cucci	Embassy
Alfredo Savino	Honorary consul

Chamber of Deputies

Marina Sereni
Maria Teresa Calabro
Ugo Papi
with
Fabiono Zinzone
Giuseppe Perricone

Vice-Chairman
Chief Advisor of International Relations Office
Democratic Party official in charge of relations
Asia and the Pacific
Military Attache
Embassy

JAPAN

House of Counselors

Masayuki Naoshima	MP, Head of Delegation
Toru Miki	MP
Yasuo Kurata	Secretary
Hiroyuki Togawa	Secretary
Kuniko Shirae	Interpreter
Yoriko Fujii	Interpreter
Mari Hasebe	Interpreter
Masako Komai	Interpreter

KAZAKHSTAN

Senate

Kairat Ichshanov	MP
Muratbay Zholdasbaev	MP
Romanbek Ubaidullayev	Counselor of the International Affairs
Department	

KOREA

National Assembly

Yoonok Park	MP
Kyueun Lim	Secretary
Jihee Kim	Secretary

LAO PDR

National Assembly

Boungnong Boupha

MP, Vice-person of the Foreign Affairs
Committee, Chairperson of the Women's
Parliamentarian Caucus

Chanpheng Southivong

Deputy Director General of the Foreign Affairs
Department

MONGOLIA

State Great Hural

Z.Enkhbold

Chairman

R.Gonchigdorj

Vice-Chairman

M.Enkhbold

Vice-Chairman

G.Batkhuu

MP

M.Batchimeg

MP

L.Bold

MP

N.Enkhbold

MP

S.Oyun

MP

D.Terbishdagva

MP

B.Boldbaatar

Secretary General

Ts. Narantungalag

Head of the Foreign Relations Department

NORWAY

Storting

Irene Johansen

MP

Ove Trellevik

MP

Sylvi Graham

MP

Margrethe Saxegaard

Senior advisor

Ingrid Hodnebo

Advisor

Kristin Iglum

Embassy

PAKISTAN

Senate

Mushahid Ullah Khan	Senator
Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi	Senator
Ghous Muhammad Khan Niazi	Senator
Muhammad Tahir Khan	Joint secretary
Siraj Ahmad Khan	Embassy
Rajeel Mohsin	Embassy

PHILIPPINES

Senate

Aguilino L.Pimentel	Senator
Efren Buendia	Secretary
Ivan Frank Olea	Embassy

POLAND

Senate

Maria Koc	Deputy Senate Marshal
Robert Bobrowski	Deputy Director of the Office for International and EU Affairs, Secretary
Alexander Jakimowicz	Interpreter

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Council of Federation

Bair Zhamsuev	MP
Alexander Varfolomeev	MP
Irina Zolotareva	Secretary
Veronika Belousova	Interpreter

State Duma

Alexander Tarnavskiy	MP
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Nikolay Makarov	MP
Marina Yakovleva	Secretary

SINGAPORE

Parliament

Wee Kiak Lim	MP
Shi-Lu Chia	MP
Anne Quah	Secretary

SPAIN

Congress of Deputies

Gloria Elizo	3 rd Vice-President
Mercedes Araujo	Deputy Secretary General
Susana Tahoces	Interpreter

Senate

Pedro Sanz	1 st Vice-President
Juan Lerma	2 nd Vice-President
Ana Alvarez	Deputy Secretary General

SWEDEN

Riksdag

Olof Thorell	MP
Sofia Arkelstein	MP
Hans Linde	MP

SWITZERLAND

Federal Assembly

Katharina Riklin	MP
Hans-Peter Portmann	MP
Jean-Francois Rime	MP

Cedric Stucky Secretary
Alain Gaschen Embassy

THAILAND

National Assembly

Songkitti Jaggabatara MP
Poj Aramwattananont MP
Pakpoom Mingmitr Director of Special Affairs Division
Kran Chancharaswat Assistant secretary
Kundhinee Aksornwong Embassy
Sa-ngopkarn Mounghthong Embassy

VIETNAM

National Assembly

Uong Chu Luu Vice-President
Tran Van Hang MP, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs
Committee
Vu Hai Ha MP, Vice-Chairman of the Foreign Affairs
Committee
Nguyen Huu Quang MP, Member of the Standing Committee on
Finance-Budget
Nguyen Truong Giang Assistant
Nguyen Tuong Van Deputy Director of Foreign Affairs Department
Nguyen Thi Hoai Thu Officer, Interpreter
Nguyen Xuan Dong Security officer

UNITED KINGDOM

House of Commons

Marc Hendrick MP

GUESTS

Tomas Felix	Charge d'Affaires, Slovakia
Karsten Warnecke	Ambassador, ASEF
Michael Mattiessen	Principal Advisor (ASEM), Alternate Senior Official (SOM), EU Governor in the ASEF
Marco Ferri	Minister Counsellor
William Fingleton	Head, Press and Media
O.Sugar	Manager, EU Office in Ulaanbaatar
Markus Waldvogel	Director, SDA (Swiss Development Agency)
L.Zolzaya	Senior coordinator, SDA
Sooyoung Park	Country Director, KOICA (Korea International Cooperation Agency)
Taewan Kim	ODA young professional, KOICA
B.Enkhsaruul	National Program Officer, KOICA
B.Gunsen	National Organizing Committee member of AEPF (Asia-Europe People's Forum)
J.Sanchir	National Organizing Committee member of AEPF (Asia-Europe People's Forum)

ANEXO II



DECLARATION OF THE NINTH ASIA-EUROPE PARLIAMENTARY PARTNERSHIP MEETING /ASEP 9/ Ulaanbaatar, 21-22 April 2016

1. The Ninth Asia-Europe Parliamentary Partnership Meeting /ASEP 9/ was held on 21-22 April 2016 in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, under the theme “The role of Asia-Europe Parliamentary Partnership in ASEM”. The Meeting was opened and chaired by Mr. Zandaakhuugiin Enkhbold, Chairman of the State Great Hural of Mongolia.
2. The Meeting was attended by Parliamentarians from the following ASEM partners: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, ROK, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Russian Federation, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom and Vietnam as well as the European Parliament. The Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) participated in the Meeting as a guest of the Host Parliament.
3. The Meeting was addressed by the previous host of the Asia-Europe Parliamentary Partnership Meeting - Mr. Pietro Grasso, President of the Italian Senate.
4. During the Meeting, panels were held on the following topics: “Connectivity and Effective Multilateralism” and “Partnership for the Future”.
5. ASEP Parliamentarians extended their warm congratulations to ASEM on the occasion of its 20th Anniversary and highlighted in this context the achievements of the ASEM process along of the three pillars of its activities. They emphasized the importance of this inter-regional process in promoting political dialogue between Asian and European partners on a wide range of regional and global issues of common interest and concern, in strengthening their economic and trade ties and in bringing closer the people of the two continents through expanding cooperation in social, cultural, educational and other fields, and forging people-to-people contacts within the ASEM process.

PARTNERSHIP FOR THE FUTURE

6. ASEP Parliamentarians reaffirmed their commitment to continue their efforts aimed at providing strong support to ASEM in further strengthening the partnership

between the two regions on the basis of universally acknowledged principles of equality, mutual respect as well as promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. They pledged to take appropriate measures to enhance the parliamentary dimension of the ASEM process, forge stronger links between ASEM and ASEP and further increase the role of Parliaments in translating into reality the common goals and interests of the Asian and European nations.

7. ASEP Parliamentarians expressed their confidence that the 20th Anniversary of the ASEM process and of ASEP, which has proved to be its integral part, will provide an opportunity to give a new momentum and add substance to the comprehensive partnership and multi-faceted cooperation between the peoples, business community, parliaments and governments of the Asian and European countries.
8. ASEP Parliamentarians acknowledged the need for more coordination among ASEM partners, ASEP and other stakeholders in the ASEM process on cross sectorial issues and urged the ASEM Senior Officials to consider Mongolia's proposal to set up an ASEM Center including a virtual/online facility.
9. ASEP Parliamentarians stressed the importance of further improving the visibility and relevance of ASEM through greater outreach to the public in ASEM partners, including appropriate parliamentary tools for debate and information. In this connection, they commended the unique role of ASEF as a bridge between civil societies and people in Asia and Europe along the three pillars of ASEM. They also expressed support for the annual commemoration of an ASEM Day on 1 March in partner countries as a public awareness-raising event conducive to its higher visibility goal.
10. ASEP Parliamentarians expressed their wish to study the possibility of reviewing the ASEP rules to ensure appropriate continuity in the work of ASEP aimed at following-up the multiple ASEM ministerial meetings and other activities held between Summits.
11. ASEP Parliamentarians welcomed the activities to be undertaken within the ASEM process in 2016-2018 that would further facilitate the multi-faceted cooperation between the two regions.
12. ASEP Parliamentarians strongly condemned all forms and manifestations of terrorism that poses a serious threat to world peace and stability. They expressed their grave concern over the increasing number of terrorist acts in different parts of the world and in this context underlined the important role of Parliaments in fighting terrorism through enactment of appropriate legislation, oversight of its implementation and allocation of requisite financial resources. They called for strict implementation by the international community of all provisions of UN Security

Council resolutions 2170, 2178, 2199 and 2253. They stressed the need for preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting terrorism financing as well as addressing the conditions conducive to terrorism and radicalization. They underlined the need for broader international cooperation in combating terrorism on the basis of the UN Charter and principles of international law. Terrorism and its financing cannot be associated with any religion, race, nationality, civilization or ethnic group.

13. ASEP Parliamentarians welcomed the ongoing efforts undertaken by the international community to address the pressing problems related to regional hotbeds of tension and underlined the need to cease violence and hostilities, seek peaceful ways of settling conflicts through dialogue and negotiations, with full respect for the principles of state sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs, and to refrain from any moves that would further aggravate the situation, including inciting national, racial, religious or ethnic discords or intolerance.
14. ASEP Parliamentarians condemned in the strongest terms the DPRK's nuclear test on 6 January 2016 and its launch that used ballistic missile technology on 7 February 2016, as well as human rights abuses including abduction, which constitute a grave violation of the relevant UN Security Council resolutions and threaten peace and stability in Northeast Asia and beyond. They urged the DPRK to abide by the relevant UNSC resolutions and abandon all nuclear programs as well as ballistic missile programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner. They also stressed the imperative need for the reduction of tensions caused by the DPRK's recent provocative acts, as well as resumption of the meaningful Six Party Talks and denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.
15. Parliamentarians stressed the importance of initiatives aimed at promoting greater understanding, confidence-building and cooperation among the states and other stakeholders of the region, such as the Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative /NAPCI/ launched by the Republic of Korea, Russia and China's initiatives on peace, security and cooperation in Northeast Asia presented within the framework of the Six Party Talks, and the Ulaanbaatar Dialogue on Northeast Asia Security /UBD/ launched by Mongolia.
16. ASEP Parliamentarians underscored the leading role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security, and the central role played by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention in promoting disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and ensuring a comprehensive ban of nuclear tests. They reiterated the need for enhancing multilateralism and international cooperation in order to effectively address the current and emerging global challenges in accordance with the norms and principles of international law.

17. ASEP Parliamentarians highly appreciated the efforts made by all the negotiating Parties (EU3+3) on the final agreement of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) on the Iranian nuclear issues, and welcomed this agreement as a contribution that leads to the stability of the Middle East region and strengthens the international non-proliferation regime.
18. ASEP Parliamentarians reaffirmed their commitment to maintaining peace and maritime security, stability, safety and cooperation, and freedom of navigation at sea and overflight, abstaining from unilateral actions which can raise tensions as well as resolving maritime disputes peacefully in full compliance with the UN Charter and universally recognized principles of international law, including the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).
19. ASEP Parliamentarians noted the unprecedented flow of refugees and migrants and expressed their concern over the subsequent unfolding of the humanitarian crisis on Europe's borders and in transit countries. They underlined the urgency of addressing the root causes of forced displacement of people and of migration through an integrated approach encompassing political, security and socio-economic aspects of the issue, ensuring protection and humanitarian assistance and finding sustainable and long term solutions to the problem. They stressed the importance of creating conditions conducive to greater harmony, tolerance and mutual respect in the countries of transit and destination, in view of promoting the basic human rights of all people on the move, specially the most vulnerable ones, such as women and unaccompanied children.
20. Parliamentarians encouraged respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as an essential factor of strengthening just, equitable, democratic and inclusive societies in Asian and European countries and stressed the need to seek common ground through dialogue, cooperation and partnership as well as full enforcement of the rule of law and the fight against corruption.
21. ASEP Parliamentarians welcomed the results of the Parliamentary elections in Myanmar held last year which opens up the possibility for the people of Myanmar to advance along the road for further democratic reforms.

CONNECTIVITY AND EFFECTIVE MULTILATERALISM

22. ASEP Parliamentarians recognized the importance of mainstreaming connectivity into all relevant ASEM cooperation frameworks and agreed that greater connectivity between the peoples, parliaments and governments of Asian and European countries through development and improvement of trans-regional transport routes, corridors and networks, and promotion of exchange programs will contribute towards

increase of free flows of goods, services, capital and people leading to better understanding and closer relationship between the two regions.

23. ASEP Parliamentarians noted that the financial uncertainties and the unstable and volatile state of the world economy that continue to hamper economic growth and aggravate poverty, unemployment, social inequalities and development gaps in the countries of Asia and Europe, highlight the importance of sound national policies and appropriate strategies as well as of enhanced international cooperation for increasing favorable and equal opportunities for trade, economic growth and sustainable development.
24. ASEP Parliamentarians noted with concern the ongoing imbalance and disparity among and within the Asian and European regions resulting from the challenges of globalization. They further emphasized the need to formulate effective policies in ensuring inclusive growth and sustainable development which cover a wide range of subjects including socio-economic and political issues, as well as transfer of knowledge and technology between the two regions.
25. ASEP Parliamentarians underscored the importance of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 for building a prosperous future for all people of the world based on the principles of inclusiveness, gender equality and sustainability. They called on the ASEM partners to take appropriate measures at the national, regional and international levels and to promote international cooperation with a view to supporting and ensuring effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They underlined the importance of building dynamic, sustainable, innovative and people-centred economies, as well as promoting decent work for all including youth employment and women's economic empowerment.
26. In line with the goals set in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, ASEP Parliamentarians reiterated the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies on the basis of transparent, effective and accountable institutions, including legislative bodies at all levels. Therefore, ASEP Parliamentarians emphasized the vital role of national parliaments in implementing the 2030 Agenda with a view to adopting relevant legislations, allocating budgetary resources and ensuring government accountability. They acknowledged the importance of dialogue and cooperation among ASEP Parliaments which are well supported by the exchange of best practices on parliamentary procedures, functions and administrative set-up in the form of capacity-building.
27. ASEP Parliamentarians believed that multilateral partnership is crucial in addressing the climate change challenge and its deep impact on extreme weather changes, people's livelihoods, well-being and surrounding ecosystems.

28. ASEP Parliamentarians welcomed the successful completion of the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) and the adoption of the Paris Agreement. Under this legally-binding Agreement, Parties agreed to undertake the intended nationally determined contributions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial level. Parliamentarians also agreed that the Paris Agreement lays down the foundation for addressing the issues related to mitigation and adaptation to climate change, financing, technology transfer, capacity-building, transparency of action and support.
29. Parliamentarians, recognizing the complementarity of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, considered it vital to unite the efforts of Asian and European countries in implementing the goals set in these two landmark documents with a view to bringing about sustained growth and prosperity to all people of the world. They stressed the increasing need for ASEM partners to expand their development cooperation.
30. ASEP Parliamentarians underlined the importance of wider use of environmentally friendly alternative sources of energy based on every country's energy mix. They reaffirmed their support for strengthening global and regional cooperation in the field of nuclear safety, including through the annual ASEM Seminar for Nuclear Safety, and for upholding strong commitment to the international safety requirements in line with the IAEA standards in order to ensure the safe operation of nuclear facilities around the world.
31. ASEP Parliamentarians welcomed the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 adopted at the 2015 Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and encouraged further development of cooperation among ASEM partners on disaster risk reduction and management. They underlined the significance of strengthening the resilience through sharing knowledge and promoting cooperation on a broad and people-centred approach to disaster prevention, disaster mitigation, preparedness, relief, recovery and rehabilitation, including through awareness programs, early warning systems, search, rescue and relief operations, capacity-building and the promotion of innovation and technology.
32. ASEP Parliamentarians noted with appreciation the ongoing regional and sub-regional cooperation and national initiatives by ASEM partners to connect the two regions. They expressed appreciation for the ASEAN's role in promoting dialogue, confidence-building and cooperation for peace, security, stability and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific and beyond, and welcomed the formal establishment of the ASEAN

Community on 31 December 2015 as significant step towards greater regional integration.

They further welcomed the establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank in 2015 as a significant step towards greater regional integration and increased connectivity, and noted the need for coordination with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and other multilateral development banks.

33. ASEP Parliamentarians reaffirmed their commitment to enhance inter-regional trade and investment flows and to resist trade-distorting or protectionist measures, including restrictions and non-tariff barriers in order to achieve competitive, efficient and seamless movement of goods in the two regions.
34. Parliamentarians reiterated their view that stronger trade and investment relations between the two regions through the enhancement of the ASEM Trade Facilitation Action Plan and the ASEM Investment Promotion Action Plan would contribute to deepening economic integration and connectivity between Asia and Europe.
35. ASEP Parliamentarians stressed the importance of the universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory, inclusive and equitable multilateral trading system for sustainable economic growth and in this context noted the key role of the WTO in administering the global trading system, enhancing the rule of law, monitoring trade policies and settling trade disputes. They welcomed the positive outcome of the Tenth WTO Ministerial Conference held in Nairobi in 2015 which made notable progress in respect to the Special Safeguard Mechanism for Developing Country Members, Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes, Export Competition, Cotton, Preferential Rules of Origin for Least Developed Countries, and Implementation of Preferential Treatment Services for Least Developed Countries. They reaffirmed the need to continue efforts towards conclusion of the remaining Doha issues and achievement of an early entry into force of the Trade Facilitation Agreement.
36. ASEP Parliamentarians reaffirmed the need for greater involvement of the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and for enhancement of public-private partnership, promotion of Start-up initiatives in strengthening economic, trade and investment links between Asia and Europe and implementing joint projects. They also agreed to enhance cooperation with the Asia-Europe Business Forum.
37. ASEP Parliamentarians also highlighted the importance of new information and communications technology in promoting digital connectivity between the two regions. They encouraged the ASEM partners to foster their collaboration in the area

of capacity-building and exchange of expertise in ensuring cyber security and development of information and communications technology.

38. ASEP Parliamentarians underlined the significance of building common knowledge and increasing connectivity between the two regions in relation to the ASEM activities aimed at fostering people-to-people links, intensifying cultural, educational, scientific, technological, academic and youth exchanges, and promoting mutually beneficial technology transfers.
39. ASEP Parliamentarians underlined the importance of addressing framework conditions for research and innovation collaboration, in particular intellectual property and its protection in fostering innovation, growth and employment, as well as the need to strengthen the on-going cooperation on intellectual property rights issues in all relevant areas.
40. ASEP Parliamentarians recognized the value of cultural diversity within the ASEM as a big asset and stressed the need to raise awareness and understanding of the benefits of cultural diversity through public information and educational programs.
41. While commending the work of ASEP in bringing closer the peoples of Asia and Europe through programmes and projects in the areas of culture, economy, education, governance, public health and sustainable development that complement the government-led ASEM process, ASEP Parliamentarians encouraged ASEP to continue playing a tangible role in advancing the ASEM process through organizing various activities in line with the ASEM priorities for the benefit of the peoples of Asia and Europe.
42. ASEP Parliamentarians underlined the pivotal role of civil society, business, professional and academic institutions, as well as women's and youth organizations in promoting greater connectivity, awareness and understanding among the peoples of Asia and Europe, revitalizing the ASEM process and enhancing its visibility and relevance.

FINAL CLAUSES

43. Realizing the importance of mainstreaming the input of various stakeholders into the official ASEM process, the Parliamentarians tasked the Chair of the Meeting to report the outcome of the ASEP 9 to the ASEM leaders during the 11th ASEM Summit of Heads of State and Government (ASEM11) in Ulaanbaatar in July 2016.
44. ASEP Parliamentarians thanked the State Great Hural of Mongolia for its warm hospitality and expressed their sincere appreciation for the excellent organization of the ASEP 9 in Ulaanbaatar, and welcomed the possibility to meet in Europe in 2018.