



APPF27/RES/04

RESOLUTION
ON
ENHANCING PARLIAMENTARY ROLES
IN RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

(Sponsored by Cambodia, Australia, Chile, Canada, Republic of Korea, and Malaysia)

We, the parliamentarians of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), gathering in the historic city of Siem Reap, Kingdom of Cambodia, for the 27th Annual Meeting of APPF under the theme **“Strengthening Parliamentary Partnership for Peace, Security and Sustainable Development”**:

Deeply concerned over the multi-faceted impacts of climate change in countries and the region and their disproportionate and adverse effects on vulnerable groups, indigenous people and people with disabilities including challenges of food security, water shortage, health, climate-induced migration as outlined in the Assessment Reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC);

Referring to the Resolution on Strengthening Joint Action in Response to Climate Change adopted by the 26th annual meeting of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum in Hanoi, January 2018 within the framework of the global and universal program called Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; sustainable development SDG goal number 13;

Welcoming the Paris Agreement adopted in 2015 by the world leaders at the Conference of the Parties (COP21) which entered into force on November 2016, the COP22, COP23 and COP24 aiming to enforce the United Nation Framework on Climate Change;

Reaffirming the urgent need to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions to limit any temperature increase to well below 2° Celsius from pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels;

Recalling the Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to reduce greenhouse gas emission which adds new emission reduction targets for the second commitment and call for the participating countries to fulfill from 2012 to 2020;

Taking note, with due concern over the Reports of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Climate Change (IPCC) released in October 2018, which state that the effects of climate change would be worse than foreseen, if the 1.5 degrees Celsius threshold is exceeded;

Noting that all parts of the Asia Pacific region are affected negatively by climate change, and that some countries – including small island nations and landlocked developing countries – face an especially grave threat from long-term changes to the environment;

Considering the Warsaw Framework for Reducing Emission from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) which aims to address loss and damage caused by long-term climate change impacts and alleviating poverty in contribution to achieving 2030 Agenda for sustainable development;

Welcoming the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action launched by the Conference of the Parties in November 2016;

Recognizing the need from developed countries to jointly mobilize USD 100 billion by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation action and transparency in implementation;

Acknowledging the crucial role of parliamentarians, in particular the regional commitment among APPF members to adopt the legislation and national budgets to ensure effective implementation to realize the objectives of the United Nations Framework on Climate Change and the Sustainable Development Goals;

Revealing the vulnerability of the Asia-Pacific region to climate change, its current very high sensitivity and low capacity for adaptation, the importance of the quick implementation of global warming mitigation and adaptation measures, and the growing importance of international cooperation to achieve public policy that focuses on sustainable development; and

RESOLVE TO:

- 1- **Request** APPF Member States to work collectively on solving environmental problems in the Asia-Pacific Region by ensuring the implementation of national policies and mechanisms to address, mitigate, and adapt to climate change;
- 2- **Endorse** the Paris Agreement that aims to keep the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and limit the increase to 1.5°C;
- 3- **Remind** parties to ratify the Paris Agreement and the Doha Amendment to fully implement the Kyoto mechanism in areas of international emissions trading, clean development mechanisms, and joint implementation;
- 4- **Commit** to building resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation to cope with climate change to ensure people's wellbeing, food security, access to water resources, and preservation of natural resources;
- 5- **Call** parties to continue working effectively and in good faith on developing mechanisms, modalities, procedures and guidelines towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement, taking into account the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC) as provided for under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement;
- 6- **Encourage** APPF Member States to increase capacity to solve environmental problems, share information and technology, and provide aid and assistance needed to combat environmental challenges to member countries with less capacity as agreed in the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action;

- 7- **Encourage** APPF Member States to implementation of energy efficiency laws program in APPF Member States so that they manage to modify the habit of consumers and companies, and that in the long run, reduce electricity costs for both the public and private sector, looking to build energy network with low emission and a more sustainable development; APPF Members to fully endorse, and implement REDD+ policies and programs;
- 8- **Enhance** transparency, accountability and reporting of climate change actions in our National Assemblies;
- 9- **Call upon** Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians to speed up legislative efforts to initiate climate legislation and regulatory reform in accordance with the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement;
- 10- **Encourage** transparency and monitoring in the implementation of new regional public policies which face climate change as a whole, for which APPF Member States must adapt their local systems looking to provide greater reliability for their citizens and the international community as a whole.