



**ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
THE 7th AIPA CAUCUS
SIEM REAP, KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
26 – 30 JULY 2015**

**STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 35TH AIPA GENERAL
ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS FROM AIPA MEMBER COUNTRIES**

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V. POLITICAL MATTER

NO	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
1.	<p>Res. 35GA/2014/POL/01</p> <p>Resolution on the Adoption of the Report of the Sixth AIPA Caucus in Bandar Sri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, 18 – 19 June 2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Malaysia is looking at the resolution and under the Eleventh Plan, 60% of the 1.5 million jobs that will be created will require TVET-related skills. Meeting this demand will require Malaysia to increase its annual intake gradually from 164,000 in 2013 to 225,000 in 2020. Yet, the challenge is not merely about numbers. Industry feedback consistently reveals a disconnect between the knowledge, skills, and attitudes these graduates possess, and what is required in the workplace. ▪ An effective and efficient TVET sector is one where. Supply matches demand, and there are robust quality control mechanisms which ensure that all public and private institutions meet quality standards; Industry and TVET providers collaborate across the entire value chain from

		<p>student recruitment, through to curriculum design, delivery, and job placement; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Students are well-informed of the opportunities that TVET can offer and view TVET as an attractive pathway. Students also have access to a variety of innovative, industry-led programmes that better prepares them for the workplace.▪ Achieving these aspirations will require harmonising and streamlining how the system currently operates to reduce fragmentation across the various public and private stakeholders. Furthermore, efforts will be made to encourage industry-led interventions and programmes as they are the stakeholders best placed to ensure that the supply of graduates meet their requirements.
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2.	<p>Res.35GA/2014/POL/02</p> <p>Resolution on Parliamentary Cooperations in the ASEAN Political –Security Community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public security is key to the development of thriving communities as fear of crime restricts personal mobility, preys on peace of mind, and discourages investment in crime prone areas. The Government is therefore committed to creating safer living spaces and environments for the <i>rakyat</i>. Communities will have lower crime rates and higher perceptions of feeling safe, as well as greater public confidence in law enforcement agencies. These goals will be delivered through four strategies: ▪ Strategy 1: Enhancing crime prevention by enforcement agencies, private players, and the public to elevate perception of feeling safe. This includes building the capacity and capabilities of law enforcement personnel, and increasing collaboration across law enforcement agencies, the private sector, NGOs, and communities, particularly through community policing Programmes.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Strategy 2: Tightening regulations and strengthening enforcement to stem crime. This includes initiatives to strengthen legislation, increase the use of crime prevention measures, improve the management of foreign workers, and stem cross-border crime; ▪ Strategy 3: Promoting crime awareness for effective prevention through schools and social media. These programmes will be targeted at high-risk groups, particularly the youth; and ▪ Strategy 4: Enhancing rehabilitation, treatment, and aftercare to reduce recidivism among ex-inmates and relapse among drug addicts. A range of self-development programmes and community-based services will be strengthened to enable the successful reintegration of ex-inmates and drug addicts into society, and reduce recidivism and relapse.
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VI. ECONOMIC MATTER

NO	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
1.	<p>Res.35GA/2014/ECO/01</p> <p>Resolution on Fostering Green Growth Development Strategy in ASEAN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water , KeTTHA is of the opinion that the success of the ASEAN Community will not only be reflected in the improvement of people’s lives but also how the people take ownership of it. Malaysia is again chairman of ASEAN and, as one of the five founding members of ASEAN, there are high expectations of its capability to establish a stronger ASEAN community, facilitate the fulfilment of economic integration, and maintain the centrality of ASEAN citizens in the building process, Malaysia will surely be able to bring ASEAN to a step closer to the people. This has been clearly emphasized by Malaysia’s Prime Minister Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak that there must be

		<p>involvement of all sectors in the society in ASEAN activities and processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ In this context, the green growth sector is a very pressing vital sector for environment sustainability and global warming mitigation. ASEAN in concert with other regional for a needs to actively spur green growth which affects the prosperity and well beings of the people. In this regard, Malaysia had spearheaded the advancement of the Green Growth Agenda via Green Technology policies, regulatory framework, financial support and business facilitations. We desire to share our success and shortcomings to our ASEAN allies.▪ In regard to the implementation of the resolution on Fostering Green Growth Development Strategy on ASEAN, KeTTHA has engaged into bilateral partnership with ASEAN Countries starting with Cambodia and Brunei to enable the strengthening of shared goal
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		<p>in fostering the wide applications of Green Technology products and services. The smart partnerships, which lays our specific areas of collaborations that are aligned with the intention to foster regional green growth development were framed with a key purpose to not only share knowledge and technology, but help sustain and diversify the regional green products and services market.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The strategic collaboration is beneficial for ASEAN as we work towards the promotion and development of Green Technology and services in Malaysia and in the ASEAN region. Such collaborations are the keys to accelerating the Malaysian governments aim to transform the country into a green technology hub by progressing along with its ASEAN neighbours.
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2.	Res.35GA/2014/ECO/02 Resolution on Promoting the Development of Entrepreneurship in the Process of Narrowing Development Gap in ASEAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The philosophy of growth with equity will continue, with increased focus on enhancing inclusiveness. Efforts will be directed towards providing more equitable opportunities for Malaysians to participate in economic growth with increased distribution of national wealth. Higher household income will improve the quality of life and wellbeing of the rakyat. The implementation approach will be multidimensional, based on the principles of being market-friendly, needsbased, merit-based, transparent, pro-growth, and sustainable. ▪ Addressing the needs of these varied segments of Malaysians will require a range of mid-to-longer term interventions, in addition to targeted support to cushion the effect of impending macroeconomic challenges. Every effort will be made to support the needy and vulnerable segments of society. Key shifts that will be made during this period include prioritising conditional and outcomebased support,
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		<p>whether economic or social.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assistance and subsidies not linked to productivity will be reduced in favour of programmes focused on creating improved wealth ownership and increasing education and skill levels. These are crucial factors that will enable B40 households to increase their overall quality of life and advance towards the middle-class society. ▪ Adoption of modern technology to increase productivity levels will be encouraged, especially in agricultural sector. Income inequality is expected to improve further with the Gini coefficient reducing from 0.401 in 2014 to 0.385 in 2020. Overall household incomes are expected to increase, reducing the urban-rural income gap. This will be achieved by prioritising five focus areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ ▪ Focus area A: Uplifting B40 households towards a middle-class society □ ▪ Focus area B: Empowering communities for a productive and
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		<p>prosperous society □</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focus area C: Transforming rural areas to uplift wellbeing of rural communities. ▪ Focus area D: Accelerating regional growth for better geographic balance □ ▪ Focus area E: Enhancing Bumiputera Economic Community (BEC) opportunities to increase wealth ownership <p>Enhancing integrated entrepreneurship support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SME Corp will coordinate the development of the SMEs owned by B40 households. Collaboration among agencies providing entrepreneurship support programmes to micro-, small- and medium-scale entrepreneurs in urban and rural areas such as SME Corp, TEKUN Nasional and AIM will be strengthened to provide integrated assistance and reduce overlapping activities. Broader business
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		<p>development opportunities will also be provided by these agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Microenterprises will also be linked to banking and financial institutions for easier access to funding. Initiatives will include establishing smart partnerships with research and development (R&D) institutions to assist the SMEs to improve product quality, enhance compliance to standards and increase market access. In this regard, SME Corp will introduce integrated entrepreneurship development packages from start-up to market product placement activities.▪ In addition, Urban Transformation Centre (UTC) and Rural Transformation Centre (RTC) facilities will be utilised to facilitate entrepreneur training programmes. To encourage rural entrepreneurship, an appropriate socio-economic environment will be established to facilitate local activities. The entrepreneurial orientation programme focused on stimulating local
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		<p>entrepreneurial talent and growth of indigenous companies will be introduced. This is critical to create jobs and add economic value to rural areas while retaining scarce resources within the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Initiatives to enhance access to financing and entrepreneurship training, as well as the provision of advisory services, and business premises will be increased. These initiatives will enable the mobilisation of rural youths to be employed and participate in entrepreneurship activities to minimise migration to urban areas.▪ Developing community- and social-based enterprises a systematic approach will be introduced to develop community- and social-based enterprises on the cooperative model to carry out activities such as childcare services or crèches, tuition centres, and orphanages for B40 households in urban areas. Appropriate infrastructure and facilities will be provided, as well as
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		<p>leadership and management training to build the capacity and capability of these enterprises. In rural areas, B40 households especially the Orang Asli in Peninsular Malaysia and those living in the rural and remote areas in Sabah and Sarawak, will be encouraged to establish cooperative-based community enterprises including through provision of initial funding by Suruhanjaya Koperasi Malaysia (SKM).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ These enterprises will focus on activities that leverage their strengths and distinct culture such as handicraft, forest-based products, ecotourism, and homestay. Youth in the rural area will be encouraged to participate in enterprises and dedicated programmes designed to induce the involvement of local community. Government-linked companies (GLCs) and GLICs will collaborate with the relevant local, regional, and corridor authorities to develop capabilities and provide business opportunities for these community enterprises. Incentivising
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		<p>investment in majority B40 households areas The private sector, especially multinational corporations (MNCs) and large local companies, will be incentivised to locate their business operations in urban and rural areas with majority B40 households to provide better job opportunities for their local communities, especially high paying jobs. Investment in rural areas will leverage on local natural resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Existing incentives such as double deduction and tax relief will be provided to encourage the MNCs and large local companies to employ and train the local workforce. Basic infrastructure and facilities will also be provided to support these businesses and reduce the cost of doing business. In the rural areas, integrated facilities such as banking, postal, and marketing services will be provided in rural development centres, especially in Orang Asli settlements in Peninsular Malaysia and majority B40 households population in Sabah and Sarawak. Increasing wealth ownership
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		<p>through investment programmes Unit trust schemes such as the Amanah Saham Wawasan (ASW), Amanah Saham 1Malaysia (AS1M), and Amanah Saham Gemilang will be further expanded to increase equity ownership among the B40 households.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Awareness programmes on the benefits of such schemes will be intensified to increase the participation of B40 households in these schemes. Cooperatives will be encouraged to participate in real estate investment trusts (REITs) to increase asset ownership among B40 households. The cooperatives will also undertake commercial property development in strategic locations and build affordable residential units for B40 households in urban areas.
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VII. SOCIAL MATTER

NO	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
1.	<p>Res.35GA/2014/SOC/01</p> <p>Resolution on Strengthening Cooperation among AIPA Member Parliaments on Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)</p>	<p>Malaysia is looking into the Resolutions</p>
2.	<p>Res.35GA/2014/SOC/02</p> <p>Resolution on Enhancing Legislative Co-operation among AIPA Member Parliaments on Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases</p>	<p>Intensifying collaboration with private sector and NGOs to increase health awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Measures will be undertaken to reduce communicable diseases (CD) and non-communicable diseases (NCD), which includes the provision of preventive healthcare services and the promotion of a healthy lifestyle. The private sector will be encouraged to undertake corporate social responsibility programmes (CSR), and to collaborate with the Government in research and development. NGOs will be encouraged to provide health advocacy activities,

		<p>health screening, and early health interventions, as well as to work with the private sector in carrying out health-related CSR programmes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Community participation in health promotion programmes, such as the use of public parks and recreational areas to promote healthy lifestyles will be encouraged. Intervention programmes where the community will be trained to promote health, such as KOSPEN, will continue to address lifestyle related diseases. In addition, Komuniti Bebas Aedes & Tuberculosis (COMBAT), will be enhanced to control CDs through community initiatives such as gotong royong to promote a healthy environment to reduce disease transmission.
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Res.35GA/2014/SOC/03

Resolution on Strengthening Parliamentary Roles in Developing Vocational Education and Skilled Labour for the Integration of ASEAN Labour Market

- Malaysia has always recognised the importance of transforming Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET). Through harnessing industry-led approaches in producing skilled human capital, the demands of industry can be met to support knowledge intensive activities for all economic sectors. This is in line with Malaysia's aspiration to become a high income nation by the year 2020. The 11th Malaysian Plan has outlined three main strategies in accordance with this aspiration as follows:
- **Strategy 1:** Strengthening the governance of TVET for better management through streamlining national qualification framework and harmonising various rating systems across both private and public TVET institutions;
- **Strategy 2:** Enhancing the quality and delivery of TVET programme to improve graduates employability by enabling

		<p>industries to lead curriculum development, eliminating the duplication of programmes and resources, enhancing cost efficiency and expanding funding for TVET to increase enrolment; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Strategy 3:</u> Enhancing TVET branding to increase its attractiveness. This will be achieved through promotional activities highlighting TVET as an attractive career choice. ▪ By implementing these strategies, the number of TVET intake is projected to reach 225,000 by the year 2020 as compared to 164,000 in the year 2013. The increment is expected to further reduce the number of SPM leavers joining labour market without any training skills. ▪ A big shift in the TVET delivery was the conversion of the existing 72 vocational schools and eight technical schools run by the Ministry of Education into vocational colleges, as well as the
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setting up of eight new colleges. These new institutions offer students the opportunity to begin TVET education as early as 16 years old and to graduate with a diploma. From the year 2011 to 2014, 19,747 students have enrolled into these institutions, with the first batch of 2,700 students expected to graduate in the year 2016. These vocational college programmes are also offered in partnership with other public TVET institutions including Industrial Training Institutes.

- In addition, the Malaysian government has allocated RM100 million to the Ministry of Education in 2015 to further enhance the implementation of TVET programmes.
- Globally, Malaysia looks toward possibilities in strengthening strategic partnership and collaboration with Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) in the development of education, particularly TVET.

	<p>Res.35GA/2014/SOC/04</p> <p>Resolution on the Adoption of the Report of the 11th AIPA Fact Finding Committee (AIFOCOM) to Combat the Drug Menace</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Malaysia agrees to the adoption of the Report of the 11th AIPA Fact Finding Committee (AIFOCOM) to Combat the Drug Menace.
	<p>Res.35GA/2014/SOC/05</p> <p>Resolution on the Formation of Technical Working Group (TWG)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In this regard, Malaysian Parliamentarians work with the National Anti-Drugs Agency (NADA), the drug focal point which coordinates and provides expertise as necessary.

VIII. WAIPA

NO	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
1.	<p>Res.35GA/2014/WAIPA/01</p> <p>Resolution on Strengthening Efforts in the Prevention of All Forms of Discrimination and Violence against Women and Children in ASEAN</p>	<p>Increasing the number of women in decision-making positions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Efforts will be intensified to increase the number of women in decision making positions. In line with this, women will be given greater opportunities to acquire the necessary knowledge and experience including in areas of entrepreneurship. “Back to work” programmes to encourage qualified women who have been out of the workforce due to family or other commitments, will also be expanded through collaboration with the private sectors. Initiatives led by TalentCorp will be continued to increase the number of talented women returning to the workforce. In addition, the collection of gender disaggregated data by various

		<p>ministries and agencies will be improved to support planning, monitoring and evaluation of programmes.</p> <p>Upholding the needs and interests of Children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Malaysia remains a young nation, with children aged below 18 expected to make up 29.9% of our total population by 2020. Efforts to protect the needs and interests of children will be enhanced to address issues of abuse and neglect. In addition, a range of initiatives to increase education opportunities especially for disadvantaged and disabled children, will be implemented. <p>Improving protection against abuse, abandonment and neglect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The number of Childcare and Child Protection Units will be increased to improve the protection of children against abuse, abandonment and neglect. Advocacy efforts will be
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intensified through social media. The Child Act, 2001, will also be reviewed to safeguard the needs and protection of children. Preventive and rehabilitative programmes for children in need will be strengthened by increasing the participation of family and community.

Increasing access to quality childcare and improving educational outcomes for disadvantaged children

- Efforts will be undertaken to improve access to quality education for children to realise their potential. Communities will be encouraged to set up childcare centres to provide facilities for learning and recreational activities to prevent children from getting involved in undesirable social activities. Child minders in ECCE will be trained in collaboration with NGOs and relevant universities to enhance the quality of service and outcomes for the children under their care.
- More childcare centres for children with special needs, such as Down's

		<p>Syndrome and learning, hearing or physical disabilities, will be established in partnership with NGOs and the private sector. Children aged 13 to 18 in welfare institutions will be provided with opportunities to pursue technical and vocational education and training.</p>
2.	<p>Res.35GA/2014/WAIPA/02</p> <p>Resolution on Strengthening Women Parliamentarians Roles in ASEAN Community Building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In Parliament of Malaysia, Caucus of Women Parliamentarians was established with the membership of both government and opposition women members to carry forward the woman's agenda in all ways possible, i.e to ensure 30% representation in attending Conferences such as Inter-Parliamentary Union and Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and during debate sessions and etc.
3.	<p>Res.35GA/2014/WAIPA/03</p> <p>Resolution on Women Leadership in Southeast Asia</p>	<p>Increasing women participation in the labour force and entrepreneurship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The female labour force participation rate increased from 46.4% in 2009 to 53.6% in 2014 (and estimated to be 55% in 2015), driven by a range of

		<p>initiatives to increase participation through better workplace practices. These included tax incentives to encourage employers to train and re-employ women who have been out of the workforce, and grants for renovation and furnishing of childcare centres within government offices. In addition, initiatives were implemented to grow women entrepreneurs such as the Micro Credit and Small Business Loan Scheme, Get Malaysia Business Online (GMBO), and Women Exporters Development Programme. Women in leadership continued to rise, with women in top management positions in the public sector increasing from 30.5% in 2010 to 32.5% in 2014. Women accounted for 10.2% of directors on the boards of public listed companies (PLCs) in 2014 as compared to the target of 30% by 2016.</p> <p>Enhancing the role of women in development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women make up 48.7% of our total
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		<p>population, and today, form 61% of total graduate enrolment in Malaysia. They are an important part of addressing the talent gap in Malaysia, to achieve our socio-economic development objectives. A number of measures will be taken to harness women talent at all levels, and create more opportunities for women to participate in the economy, and increase the female labour participation rate to 59%, by 2020. Creating a more conducive working environment Providing a more conducive working environment will help to promote gender diversity and increase female participation in the labour force with measures such as promoting work-life balance, flexible working arrangements and work from home concept in both the public and private sectors. In addition, accessibility to quality early childcare and childhood education (ECCE) for childcare services will be expanded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Increasing the number of women in decision-making positions Efforts will be
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		<p>intensified to increase the number of women in decisionmaking positions. In line with this, women will be given greater opportunities to acquire the necessary knowledge and experience including in areas of entrepreneurship. “Back to work” programmes to encourage qualified women who have been out of the workforce due to family or other commitments, will also be expanded through collaboration with the private sectors. Initiatives led by TalentCorp will be continued to increase the number of talented women returning to the workforce. In addition, the collection of gender disaggregated data by various ministries and agencies will be improved to support planning, monitoring and evaluation of programmes.</p> <p>Increasing the number of women in decision-making positions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Efforts will be intensified to increase the number of women in decisionmaking positions. In line with this, women will be
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		<p>given greater opportunities to acquire the necessary knowledge and experience including in areas of entrepreneurship. “Back to work” programmes to encourage qualified women who have been out of the workforce due to family or other commitments, will also be expanded through collaboration with the private sectors. Initiatives led by TalentCorp will be continued to increase the number of talented women returning to the workforce. In addition, the collection of gender disaggregated data by various ministries and agencies will be improved to support planning, monitoring and evaluation of programmes.</p>
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