

संघीय संसद
संयुक्त बैठक
चौधौ अधिवेशन
कार्यवाहीको सम्पूर्ण विवरण
२०८०/०७/१४
मङ्गलवार

संघीय संसदको दुवै सदनको संयुक्त बैठक सम्माननीय सभामुख श्री देवराज घिमिरेको अध्यक्षतामा दिनको १६:०९ बजे प्रारम्भ भयो ।

सम्माननीय सभामुख:- माननीय सदस्यहरू, संघीय संसदको दुवै सदनको संयुक्त बैठकको कारबाही प्रारम्भ हुन्छ ।

माननीय सदस्यहरू, नेपालको औपचारिक भ्रमणमा रहनुभएका संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघका महासचिव महामहिम एन्टोनियो गुटेरेसलाई संयुक्त सदनको तर्फबाट म स्वागत गर्दछु ।

Honorable MP's, I would like to extend a warm welcome to His Excellency Antonio Guterres, the Secretary General of the United Nations on behalf of the joint sitting of both Houses.

माननीय सदस्यहरू, म महासचिव महामहिम एन्टोनियो गुटेरेसलाई संघीय संसदको दुवै सदनको संयुक्त बैठकलाई सम्बोधनको लागि अनुरोध गर्दछु ।

Honorable MP's, I would like to request His Excellency Antonio Guterres to address the joint sitting of the both Houses of the Federal Parliament.

His Excellency Antonio Guterres:- Your Excellencies, the two presidents of the two Houses of the Nepalese Parliament, Excellencies, Distinguished Ministers, Parliamentarians and Friends,

Allow me before I start, to express my deep gratitude for the wonderful hospitality that the Government and the people of Nepal has provided to me during these three days. All

the facilities that were put at my disposal have transformed this visit into an enormous success. I learned a lot and I commit to use what I learned to support Nepal in your struggle against climate change and for the development of your country.

When I am here, I am twice at home. I am at home because I am in Nepal and I am at home because I am in a Parliament. And I was 18 years in my own Parliament. So, allow me to call you dear colleagues.

It is an honour to be here with you today and a privilege to be back in beautiful Nepal. My first visit was in 1978. And everytime I have visited, I have been astounded. And this trip has been no exception. What I have seen and experienced in the past few days will stay with me always: The sunlight hitting the Himalayas; the warmth of the people; the richness of your cultural diversity; and of course the sanctity of Lumbini.

I thank the Government of Nepal for your invitation, your hospitality and your welcome to me and to my delegation.

Excellencies, we meet today amidst a world in turmoil. Decades of progress on poverty and hunger are being reversed in large parts of the world. Inflation is undermining households and national budgets. Families and countries alike face financial crisis. Women are underrepresented and underpaid. And I recognize the enormous effort that Nepal is doing in the way for gender equality, full gender equality. And I praise your efforts and its results.

Violence and conflict abound. While the conflict in the Middle East is thousands of miles away, Nepalese were among the many victims of Hamas' brutal attacks in Israel. I send my sincere condolences to the families of the 10 Nepalese students who were killed and express my best wishes for the safe return of Mr Bipin Joshi, who is missing.

Distinguished parliamentarians, as geopolitical tensions rise, global divisions are becoming deeper and more dangerous. And smaller countries fear becoming collateral damage in the competition between the great powers. And climate catastrophe is accelerating with a deadly force. In responding to this crisis, the world could learn much from Nepal. This country is a promoter of peace, a champion of multilateralism, and a staunch supporter of sustainable development and climate action.

Nestled between two great powers, you have forged your own path to safeguard your sovereignty and your independence and your journey over the past 20 years has been wonderful to see. A new republic, with a new constitution as the UN Charter at its heart. You were quick to embrace the Sustainable Development Goals and are making progress on many of them. Independently of the difficult financial conditions that developing countries face in today's unfair world. Your country has successfully calmed the storms of conflict and moved from war to peace. A process the United Nations has been proud to support.

Dear parliamentarian colleagues, Nepal does not stand still. Your dynamic story of progress continues today. Your graduation from the Least Developed Countries status is imminent and United Nations is committed to supporting a smooth transition.

And you are preparing the final stages of your Nepal-led peace process, healing the wounds of war through transitional justice. A process to bring peace to victims, families and

communities haunted by questions and scarred by injustice and they all put the past to rest. Transitional justice can play a vital role in securing lasting peace. But we all know it's not easy. By nature, it is a delicate and complex process. We know that transitional justice has the greatest chance of success when it is inclusive, comprehensive and has victims at its heart. When it centres on truth, reparation and justice, when women participate fully and when all victims of human rights violations can find meaningful redress. And I welcome efforts here in Nepal to drive progress and find solutions in this regards. And I want to tell you you are not alone. The United Nations, respecting the Nepalese leadership of this process, stands ready to support you, with your victim-centred process and its implementation in line with international standards your own Supreme Court's rulings.

The United Nations and Nepal are old friends. Our cooperation runs deep. Nepal has long been a cherished member of the UN family and a powerful voice for developing countries, most recently as chair of the Least Developed Countries Group. And this relatively small country compared with the big powers, has made an outsized contribution to international peace. Of all the countries on earth, Nepal is the second largest contributor of troops to United Nations Missions, military and police. I am sincerely grateful to the Nepali people for their dedication, their courage and their service in peacekeeping.

And I would like to take a moment and ask for one moment of silence to honour those Nepalese who have lost their lives serving under the blue flag.

सम्माननीय सभामुख:- हामी मौनधारणको लागि एक मिनेट साथ दिने छौं ।

मौनधारण ।

Thank You!

His Excellency Antonio Guterres:- Their memory will never be forgotten. And the United Nations is proud of the exceptional contribution of Nepalese soldiers and police officers in our peacekeeping missions.

Dear parliamentary colleagues, on climate action, Nepal is a frontrunner. You are on target to reach net zero emissions by 2045. Thanks to extraordinary reforestation efforts, trees now cover almost half of the country. And you are one of the pioneers of the Early Warning Systems for All initiative, which aims to protect every person on earth by 2027. Yet global crises are hitting Nepal hard, as they are developing countries around the world. The lingering effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, inflation, and above all the climate crisis are threatening hard-won development gains and squeezing the funds available for investment.

Nepal contributes a minimal fraction of a percent, zero, zero, zero, zero percent to global emissions. But monsoons, storms, landslides are growing in force and ferocity, sweeping away crops, livestock and entire villages, decimating economies and ruining lives.

In August, landslides caused by heavy rains caused devastation and killed scores of people. And glaciers are melting at record levels. I was a witness. Nepal has lost close to a third of its ice in just over 30 years. The effect is devastating. Swollen lakes bursting, Rivers and seas rising, Cultures threatened and mountainsides exposed, inflaming the risk of rockslides, landslides and avalanches. Threats will continue mounting. Himalayan glaciers provide fresh water to over a billion people. As they shrink, so do river flows.

In the future, now we have too much floods. But one day in the future, Himalayan rivers like the Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra will have their flows severely limited. Combined with saltwater intrusion, that will decimate deltas in this region and beyond. That could mean low-lying communities and entire countries erased forever. Millions of people on the move and fierce competition for water and land. Nepal is now one of the countries that is suffering the most. But other South Asian countries might become, in the future, terrible victims of the receding glaciers of Nepal.

Dear parliamentarian colleagues, what is happening in this country as a result of climate change is an appalling injustice and a indictment of the fossil fuel age. I am deeply concerned by those communities in Nepal facing the brutal impacts of the climate crisis. The United Nations stands with them. The world must do the same. That was one of the reasons why I took profit of my visit to the Everest Base Camp to issue a video for the whole world showing the drama of receding glaciers and the impacts that will have in the future.

Nepal and other developing countries need far greater international support to aid development, accelerate climate action and weather the current global storms. I have proposed a Sustainable Development Goals Stimulus that would release at least \$500 billion a year in affordable long-term finance for sustainable development and climate action in developing countries like Nepal. Member States welcomed the proposal at the General Assembly last month and committed to advance it. I call on them to take action now to make this commitment a reality. Unfortunately in our world, many times people announce commitments and then do not implement those commitments. These commitments about finance for developing countries and climate action must be implemented.

I urge leaders to act on climate without delay with the biggest emitters leading from the front. All countries must put acceleration agenda I propose into effect to limit the rise in global temperature to 1.5°C. And they must make COP28 count with a strong outcome building on the so-called global stocktake. And we also need to deliver climate justice. Developed countries must honour the promise of \$100 billion a year to support developing countries in climate and double adaptation finance as a first step of devoting half of climate finance to adaptation. Investment in the resilience of communities, in the resilience of infrastructure is today a must, because climate change impacts are not a problem of the future, they are felt today by the populations and it is today that developed countries must support countries like Nepal to do the necessary investments in that regard.

The most vulnerable must be at the centre of efforts to build climate resilience. And all parties must operationalise the landmark Loss and Damage Fund at COP28 this year. There is loss and there is damage. You can see it in Nepal. There must be compensation for it. The Nepalese people depend on it. For families that have lost their homes to storms, for communities forced to abandon their villages by rising rivers. Loss and damage is not a negotiating point or a bureaucratic abstraction. It is a lifeline.

Dear parliamentary colleagues, Nepal has long been a friend to the international system. And today their system is in dire need of refresh, revitalisation and reform. The world is in a state of flux. It is moving towards multipolarity. And that is a good thing. A multipolar world provides new opportunities for leadership and balance on the global stage. But this new dynamic requires strong multilateral institutions to maintain peace. History shows us that. At the beginning of the 20th century, Europe was multipolar. But without strong multilateral institutions, it descended into a war that engulfed the world. That is not a risk we can take. We need strong international reformed institutions that reflect the realities of today. But ours, like the Security Council or the Bretton Woods system, mirror the world in which they were founded almost 80 years ago. They correspond to 1945, they do not correspond to what is the world in 2023. That must change.

Developing countries must have far greater representation in international institutions. I have called for reform of the outdated United Nations Security Council. And I have proposed measures to reform the global financial architecture so that it better represents developing countries and responds to their needs. And these proposals are gaining traction at this year's United Nations General Assembly and beyond. But of course, there is always the resistance of those that benefit from the present unfair systems. United Nations Summit of the Future next year is an important chance to push further progress, and I count on Nepal's support to help make the change we need a reality.

Dear parliamentary colleagues, multilateralism must both reflect the world and respond to it. That means creating the institutions and tools we need to address new threats and to seize new opportunities. Today, technology is an example of both. It can solve problems and spur development or it can entrench divisions and inflame inequality. Today, it is doing too little of the former and too much of the latter. We need a global response to the technologies that are changing the world at a stunning speed to harness them for the good of humanity. And all countries must have a say, not only the most rich countries in the world that have more resources to develop those new technologies.

My high-level board on Artificial Intelligence includes experts from G77 countries, the global south. It will report this year. So, member states can consider global governance options for artificial intelligence. And it must also bring the benefits of technology to all and ensure that in a new technological era no one is left behind. This is the purpose of the Global Digital Compact the United Nations is proposing. It aims to bring together governments and industries to ensure that technology works for all and accelerate the Sustainable Development Goals. And I hope the Summit of the Future will be an excellent chance to push progress. As a steadfast champion of multilateralism, peace and developing countries' interests, Nepal will be a vital ally at the summit.

Dear parliamentary colleagues, it has been my great pleasure to visit this extraordinary country over the past few days. What I've seen confirms a simple truth. Nepal is a friend of the world. So the world must be a better friend to Nepal. And the United Nations will never stop fighting to make that a reality.

And I thank you.

सम्माननीय सभामुख:- अब म महामहिम एन्टोनियो गुटेरेसलाई आसन ग्रहण गर्न आग्रह गर्दछु ।

Now, I would like to request His Excellency to be seated.

माननीय सदस्यहरू, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघका महासचिव महामहिमबाट आज संघीय संसदको दुवै सदनको संयुक्त बैठकलाई भएको सम्बोधनप्रति निम्नलिखित धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत गर्दछु ।

धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव

"संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघका महासचिव महामहिम एन्टोनियो गुटेरेसबाट नेपालको संघीय संसदको दुवै सदनको संयुक्त बैठकलाई गर्नुभएको सम्बोधनको लागि संयुक्त सदनको यो बैठक महामहिमप्रति धन्यवाद ज्ञापन गर्दछ ।"

Motion of Thanks

"This joint sitting of the Federal Parliament of Nepal express its gratitude to the Secretary General of the United Nations, His Excellency Antonio Guterres, for his address to the joint sitting of the both House of the Federal Parliament.

सम्माननीय सभामुख:- माननीय सदस्यहरू, उक्त धन्यवादको प्रस्तावलाई सहमति जनाइदिनुहुन म आग्रह गर्दछु ।

माननीय सदस्यहरूले टेबुल ठोकेर सहमति जनाउनुभएको ।

माननीय सदस्यहरू, यो बैठक स्थगित भएपश्चात् सम्पूर्ण माननीय सदस्यहरू आआफ्नोस्थानमा उभिएर महासचिव महामहिम एन्टोनियो गुटेरेसलाई बिदाइ गरिदिनुहुन म आग्रह गर्दछु ।

माननीय सदस्यहरू, संघीय संसदको दुवै सदनको संयुक्त बैठक यहीं स्थगित हुन्छ ।

स्थगित:- १६:३२ बजे ।