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Our organization recommends the establishment of an international committee for nations that utilize international rivers and groundwater veins for domestic and industrial use in large areas to develop a flexible and resilient water resources management infrastructure in the Asia–Pacific region.

Today, 800 million citizens in the Asia–Pacific region depend on Tibet’s Groundwater–sourced international rivers for diverse uses in their daily lives. In addition, urban expansion and industrial development in the basin have an economic impact of \$400 trillion per year, and this influence is felt throughout Europe and North America. In addition, the region continues to develop, and economic development in emerging economies such as China, Vietnam and India is projected to continue.

However, climate change–induced droughts, floods, and landslides have caused rivers to overflow every year, killing many citizens and causing enough damage to affect national economies. In addition, the construction of dams and excessive irrigation by the states located upstream of the international rivers has political effects on the states located downstream of the international rivers, resulting in indirect deprivation of water resources. In addition, pollution, and illegal dumping of river water due to its use for industrial purposes, as well as improperly treated water dripping into rivers, are destroying biodiversity in river basins, and seriously having on the health of river basin residents.

To improve this situation, it is necessary to establish unified technical and water quality standards throughout international river basins, promote activities that promote technology and human resource sharing among nations facing the target

basin for sustainable river basin development, and promote resilience our organization believes that it is necessary to promote the strengthening of capacity building through the flexible and smooth dispatch of engineers in times of disaster. To advance this, our organizations demand decision-makers.

- Ensure a common consensus in the countries facing international rivers and establish a regular international committee to promote sustainable society building throughout the region.
- The curriculum for the training of engineers should be standardized, and the development of basic skills should be promoted throughout the countries of the target region.
- Promote multifaceted support for disaster management by expanding the system for dispatching engineers and establishing a permanent joint committee for disaster management through the dispatch of engineers in the event of a catastrophe.
- The government will advance the long-term development of a sustainable society from the aspect of infrastructure by promoting compliance with unified, high-quality water quality standards and the renewal of infrastructure based on technical standards.
- The committee will take a decision on the use of rivers for non-navigational purposes in states bordering international rivers, thereby reducing excessive irrigation and water resource consumption, and ensuring that water resources are distributed throughout the region.
- Prevent the abuse of the geopolitical advantages by certain countries and to jointly develop technologies for sustainable industrial and agricultural water use.
- Encourage the development of career paths to foster engineers related to water resources management and cooperate with companies and governments in each country to promote career paths for training young people and citizens to become engineers and introduce these paths into university curricula.
- Establish a department to set water resource supply and sanitation standards in water resource-related infrastructure and establish a system to provide water resources that are not greater than health standards based on WHO standards.
- Constantly collect the opinions of the non-governmental sector, including youth, on the decision-making process through the revision of unified technical standards and water quality criteria and their use at the source, and to

incorporate counterproposals and evaluations through multiple sectors on the operation of infrastructure facilities for their long-term use.

- Promote the achievement of inter-state negotiations based on the principles of equitable utilization and damage prevention in the field of water resources, particularly international watercourses.
- Establish a regional treaty mechanism for fact-finding on issues arising in international watercourses and promote mediation in the basin regions.
- The use of groundwater, lakes, and deltas should be taken into consideration for conservation and utilization as a common and inalienable natural resource for multiple nations, in the same way as international rivers are treated in the above section.