ICAPP-2023 May (2)

Reports of the 1st Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council

(Busan, Republic of Korea, April 30 – May 3, 2023)

International Conference of Asian Political Parties

Group Photo

(Busan, Republic of Korea, May 2, 2023)

1st Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council

Luncheon hosted by Chairperson of the Standing Committee
(12:00, May 1, 2023)

Welcome Dinner hosted by the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union
(18:30, May 1, 2023)

Opening Session
(08:30, May 2, 2023)

Session 1 - Transforming Our World for a Better Future: Role of Political Parties in Business
(09:30, May 2, 2023)

Luncheon hosted by Mr. Jang In-wha, President of Busan CCI
(12:00, May 2, 2023)

Session 2 - Climate Change and Carbon Neutralization
with the underlying goal of Asia's Energy Independence
(14:10, May 2, 2023)

Closing Session
(17:00, May 2, 2023)

Farewell Dinner hosted by Hon. Dr. Park Heong-joon, Mayor of Busan
(18:30, May 2, 2023)

Tour of the **2030 Busan World Expo Site**
(10:30, May 3, 2023)

Luncheon hosted by the 2030 Busan Expo Bidding Committee
(12:00, May 3, 2023)

Table of Contents

I. Documents

1. Summary of Results of the 1st IBC Meeting ····· 3
2. Outcome of the 3rd IBC Bureau Meeting ····· 7
3. Program ····· 10
4. List of Participants ····· 13
5. Busan Statement ····· 21
6. Concept Paper ····· 23
7. Bureau Members of the ICAPP Business Council ····· 25
8. Business Leaders of the ICAPP Business Council ····· 26

II. Remarks and Presentations

1. List of Speakers ····· 31
2. Opening Session ····· 32
3. Session 1 ····· 40
4. Session 2 ····· 69
5. Closing Session ····· 125

III. Introduction of the ICAPP

1. Brief Introduction of the ICAPP ····· 131
2. ICAPP Charter and Major Understandings ····· 133
3. Members of the ICAPP Standing Committee ····· 143

Documents

1. Summary of the Results of the 1st Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council

I. Background

At the 36th Meeting Standing Committee (hereinafter referred to as "the SC") of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (hereinafter referred to as "the ICAPP"), held online via Zoom on September 3, 2021, the SC Members agreed to establish the ICAPP Business Council (hereinafter referred to as "the IBC") as an ICAPP affiliated body to help facilitate the economic recovery from the economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 on micro-, small, and medium enterprises.

At the 37th SC Meeting, held in Prague, Czech Republic on June 11, 2022, the SC Members agreed on the draft Terms of Reference (hereinafter referred to as "the TOR") as provided by the ICAPP Secretariat and elected Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin, Chairperson of Foreign Affairs Committee of *Pheu Thai* Party of Thailand, as Co-Chairperson of the IBC, representing the ICAPP SC. At the Meeting, Hon. Cho Jeong-sik and Hon. Ha Tae-keung, ICAPP SC Members representing the *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party and the People Power Party of the Republic of Korea respectively, offered to co-host the 1st Meeting of the IBC back-to-back with the 39th Meeting of the SC in Busan, Republic of Korea in April 2023.

At the 38th SC Meeting, held in Istanbul, Türkiye on 17 November 2022, the SC Members agreed on the revised TOR of the IBC and elected Hon. Hyun Ji-ho, Vice Chairperson and CEO of *Hwaseung* Corporation of the Republic of Korea, as Co-Chairperson of the IBC, representing the business community in the region.

It was later confirmed by the co-hosts, the *Minjoo* Party and the People Power Party of the Republic of Korea, that the 1st Meeting of the IBC will be held from Sunday, April 30 to Wednesday, 3 May 2023 under the main topic of "**Opportunities and Challenges of Asian Business in the Era of Climate Crisis**," back-to-back with the 39th SC Meeting of the ICAPP in Busan, Republic of Korea.

Against this backdrop, the 1st Meeting of the IBC was successfully and efficiently held in Busan, Republic of Korea from April 30 to May 3, 2023, with the full support and participation of the co-hosts, *Minjoo* Party, People Power Party, and the co-support from Busan Metropolitan City, Busan Economic Promotion Agency, and Busan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI).

II. Outcome of the 1st IBC Meeting

Over *120* participants, including 14 business leaders of the IBC, 18 political parties from Asia, observers from the Europeaan Conservatives and Reformists (ECR) Group, business representatives of hydrogen-related corporations of Asia, and the representatives of Busan CCI, participated in the meeting and the program. The program of the IBC proceeded as shown on page 11.

Luncheon

The official program of the 1st Meeting of the IBC began with the luncheon hosted by Hon.

Chung Eui-yong, Chairperson of the ICAP SC, on May 1. Hon. Chung Eui-yong welcomed the participants and delivered remarks.

Welcoming Dinner

The ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union in the National Assembly of Korea hosted the Welcoming Dinner on May 1 for the participants of the 1st Meeting of the IBC. The dinner started with the welcoming remarks of Hon. Cho Jeong-sik, Member of the ICAPP SC, Secretary-General of the *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party, Chairperson of the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union in the National Assembly of Korea, followed by welcoming remarks of Hon. Ha Tae-keung, Member of the ICAPP SC, Vice Chairperson of the IBC, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union in the National Assembly, People Power Party of the Republic of Korea, and congratulatory remarks by Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Co-Chairperson and Special Rapporteur of the ICAPP SC, Chairperson of the Senate Committee on Defense, Pakistan.

Hon. Park Jae-ho, Member of the National Assembly (Head of the Special Committee on Supporting Busan's Bid to Host the 2030 World Expo) of the *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party, Hon. Kim Gunn, Special Representative for Korea Peninsula Peace and Security Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Korea, and Hon. Lee Seung-kweun, Vice Mayor for Economic Affairs of Busan, also delivered congratulatory remarks.

Opening Session

On May 2, the Opening Session of the 1st Meeting of the IBC began with welcoming remarks by Hon. Fadi Fawaz, Member of the ICAPP SC, Vice Chairperson of the IBC, Advisor for Development Affairs to H.E. Saad Hariri, Prime Minister and Chairperson of Future Movement Party, Lebanon. It was followed by welcoming remarks by Hon. Dr. Park Heong-joon, Mayor of Busan, Republic of Korea, congratulatory remarks by Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Co-Chairperson and Special Rapporteur of the ICAPP SC, Congratulatory Remarks by Hon. Cho Jeong-sik, Member of the ICAPP SC, Secretary-General and Member of Parliament of the *Minjoo* Party, and congratulatory remarks by Hon. Ha Tae-keung, Member of ICAPP SC, Vice Chairperson of the IBC, Member of Parliament of the People Power Party

Additionally, H.E. Kim Jin-pyo, Speaker of the National Assembly, Hon. Kim Gi-hyeon, Member of the National Assembly, Leader of the People Power Party, and Hon. Lee Jae-myung, Member of the National Assembly, Leader of the *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party sent video messages to congratulate the 1st Meeting of the IBC.

1st Session

Under the main theme of "Opportunities and Challenges of Asian Business in the Era of Climate Crisis," the 1st Session was held under the topic of "Transforming Our World for a Better Future: Role of Political Parties in Business."

This session was moderated by Hon. Fadi Fawaz, Member of the ICAPP SC, Vice Chairperson of the IBC, Advisor for Development Affairs to H.E. Saad Hariri, Prime Minister and Chairperson of Future Movement Party of Lebanon.

Speakers, among other things, emphasized the following points:

(1) The importance of the role of the political parties as policymakers, who can influence and steer the behavior of business sector towards enhancing society and environment through their

legislative function, formulating laws and regulations which can foster sustainable and responsible business practices.

(2) Political parties and businesses needs to make a substantial contribution to the sustainable development and prosperity through forging an inclusive public-private partnership, which is a prerequisite to tackle climate crisis.

(3) As a way forward, the need for the ICAPP, building on the successful launching of the IBC, to play an even more active and significant role in strengthening collaboration and partnerships by all stakeholders, including political parties and businesses on the pathway towards the green global economy.

2nd Session

The 2nd Session was held under the topic of "Climate Change and Carbon Neutralization with the underlying goal of Asia's Energy Independence."

This session was moderated by Mr. Hyun Ji-ho, Co-Chairperson of the IBC, Vice Chairperson and CEO of *Hwaseung* Corporation, Republic of Korea.

Hon. Moon Jae-do, Chairman of H2KOREA, Republic of Korea, delivered a keynote speech on "Achieving Carbon Neutrality in Asia", followed by Q&A session. Dr. Choi Yoon-chan, Chief Strategy Officer of Busan Development Institute, Republic of Korea provided a briefing on Busan's Hydrogen Industry Strategies and Policies. Ms. Park Seah, Director of Energy and Scientific Affairs Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea, gave a briefing on Hydrogen in Korea and Global Cooperation.

As business representatives of hydrogen-related corporations of Korea, Mr. Kim Chang-hwan, Senior Vice President of Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Development Center, R&D Division of Hyundai Motor Company and Mr. Kwon Hyung-kyun, Executive Vice President of SK E&S, introduced each corporation's hydrogen technologies and business models through their presentations, which were followed by a Q&A session.

Speakers as well as participants in the audience who expressed their view in the course of the Q&A underlined the following points:

(1) They agreed that hydrogen energy has a potential to play a significant role in addressing climate change and emphasized the need for initiatives from both public and private sectors to develop innovative technologies to advance the advent of the clean hydrogen economy at scale.

(2) The participants agreed that promoting the development of and investments in hydrogen as key element of energy transition could also address the volatility of global energy security which is heavily disrupted by external elements such as war or COVID-19. The participants recognized that energy transition to hydrogen could reduce the reliance on traditional carbon energy, and in response, enhance global energy security through low carbon hydrogen projects.

(3) The participants agreed on the need for the international cooperation to facilitate the investment in hydrogen, so as to develop a stable market for it. They agreed that the hydrogen market would be driven by industrial motives as well as political considerations, for which

international cooperation in establishing settled standards and regulations is critical. They also agreed that the increasing number of countries that adopt hydrogen strategies would further bolster the momentum for the development and wide use of hydrogen as clean alternative energy.

(4) Participants agreed that emphasis on hydrogen issue during the 2nd Session was very timely and opportune as they found the presentations by the keynote speakers were very useful and informative and congratulated the ICAPP Secretariat for successfully staging the 1st Meeting of the IBC.

Closing Session
At the closing Session, Mr. Hyun Ji-ho, Co-Chairperson of the IBC, and Vice Chairperson and CEO of *Hwaseung* Corporation of Republic of Korea, read the draft Busan Statement, which was unanimously adopted by the participants. Hon. Ha Tae-keung, Member of the ICAPP SC, Vice Chairperson of the IBC, Member of the National Assembly (Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee) of the People Power Party, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union in the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, provided closing remarks. Mr. Hyun Ji-ho, Co-Chairperson of the IBC, also delivered closing remarks.

Farewell Dinner
On May 2, a farewell dinner was hosted by Hon. Dr. Park Heong-joon, Mayor of Busan of the Republic of Korea at the Grand Ball Room, Paradise Hotel Busan. Hon. Lee Seong-kweun, Vice Mayor for Economic Affairs of Busan, delivered remarks at the dinner. Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Chairperson of the ICAPP SC, delivered valedictory remarks, and expressed gratitude to Hon. Dr. Park Heong-joon and Hon. Lee Seong-kweun.

Visit to "Busan 2030 World Expo Site"
On May 3, the participants visited the Busan North Port Redevelopment Promotion Hall and listened to the briefing on the Busan's bid for the 2030 World Expo. A brief Q&A session was followed at the Sky Garden of the North Port Redevelopment Promotion Hall.

Luncheon
On May 3, a luncheon was hosted by the 2030 Busan Expo Bidding Committee at the Grand Ball Room of the Asti Hotel Busan. The participants expressed gratitude to the hosts for the warm hospitality and the efficient organization of the 1st Meeting of the IBC.

Next Meeting of the IBC
The next meeting of the IBC will be announced later through consultations between the IBC Bureau and the ICAPP Secretariat.

2. Outcome of the 3rd Bureau Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council (Tuesday, May 2, 2023)

I. Overview

- Shortly after the conclusion of the 1st Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council (IBC), Bureau Members of the IBC met to take stock of how the 1st IBC meeting has proceeded and also to discuss its way forward. This informal meeting was presided over by Hon. Ahn Myung-soo, Secretary-General of the ICAPP.

- Participants:
  - Mr. Hyun Ji-ho, Co-Chairperson of the IBC, Vice Chairperson and CEO of *Hwaseung* Corporation, Republic of Korea
  - Hon. Fadi Fawaz, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee (SC), Vice Chairperson of the IBC, Advisor for Development Affairs to H.E. Saad Hariri, Prime Minister and Chairperson of Future Movement Party, Lebanon
  - Hon. Ha Tae-keung, Member of the ICAPP SC, Vice Chairperson of the IBC, Member of the National Assembly (Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee), Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union in the National Assembly of Korea, People Power Party, Republic of Korea
  - Hon. Afif Demirkıran, Co-Chairperson of the ICAPP Tourism Promotion and Inter-City Cooperation Council (TOPIC), Deputy Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Department of *AK Parti,* former Member of Parliament, Türkiye
  - Ms. Diana Widyastuti, Vice Chairperson of the IBC, Member of the Central Executive Board of *Golkar* Party, Vice President for Legal and Business Development of *PT Graha Inti Sentosa*, Indonesia
  - Mr. Kheav Sambat, Vice Chairperson of the IBC, Senior Advisor of ML Gas (Cambodge) Co. Ltd., Cambodia

- Date & Venue
  - Tuesday, May 2, 2023, 17:20-18:20
  - Miami Room of Paradise Hotel Busan

II. Outcome

1. Assessment of the 1st IBC Meeting

All the participants agreed that the 1st IBC meeting was highly successful and it marked a good start for the IBC. They also thanked and congratulated the ICAPP Secretariat for the hard work and efforts it put into preparing for the meeting.

In particular, they pointed out that it was a very good idea to focus on hydrogen as the new source of clean energy of the future, given the seriousness of climate change. They thanked Hon. Ha Tae-Keung and IBC Co-Chairperson Hyun Ji-ho for taking the initiative in this regard.

It was also pointed out that the presentations were informative and balanced as they could listen to the perspectives not only from the public sector but also from the businesses.

The bureau members also expressed satisfaction that the first part of the 2nd Session was lively and dynamic as the Secretariat introduced some interactive elements, that is, the keynote speakers (H2KOREA, Hyundai Motor Group, and SK E&S) took questions from the audience at the end of their presentations and engaged in lively discussions, sometimes answering follow-up questions.

2. Way Forward

A. Future IBC meeting

One participant drew attention to the fact that Thailand informally indicated the possibility of hosting the next IBC meeting and Thailand's intention may become clearer after the general elections to be held on May 14, 2023.

Another participant indicated that Cambodia is willing to host the next IBC meeting back-to-back with the 12th General Assembly (GA) of the ICAPP which is scheduled for November 2024.

B. Topic for the next IBC meeting

As the green transition is an ongoing, the most important global issue, and hydrogen is one of the central elements in responding to the challenges posed by climate change, there was a general agreement to continue to deal with the hydrogen issue in the next meeting.

It was also suggested that future IBC meeting does not need to be limited to one topic only, and one more topic, for example, food issue may be a suitable additional topic to focus on at the next meeting.

C. Format

It was underscored that the introduction of interactive elements into the first part of the 2nd Session was very useful.

Therefore, it deemed advisable that the host country of the future IBC meeting would organize it in an interactive mode, inviting several experts on the topic of the session as keynote speakers or panelists whose presentations will be followed by Q&A.

D. Website and Database

A couple of bureau members raised the issue of establishing an IBC website and database which would facilitate networking and provide business people with up-to-date information on the business opportunities.

It was pointed out that establishing a separate website and accumulating and regularly updating a database on the most recent business opportunities would incur substantial expenses. At the same time, it was pointed out that in reality, the ICAPP Secretariat operates within the limits of its modest budget. Given this, there was an understanding that the funding needs to be taken into consideration prior to considering the issue of establishing a separate IBC website and database.

One participant proposed opening a WhatsApp group chat room operated by the Secretariat for IBC bureau members as a realistic alternative and the first step in strengthening networking among the IBC members.

III. Other Issues

One issue that was not discussed during the informal Bureau Meeting of the IBC but is worth mentioning is that the ICAPP Secretariat extended invitations to 19 hydrogen-specific companies from 9 countries that are members of the Hydrogen Council*. Apart from sending the invitations, the Secretariat strongly encouraged their participation through ICAPP SC Members and the embassies in Seoul. Several of them expressed interest or intention of participating in the 1st IBC meeting, but it turned out none of them from overseas came to Busan. All the hydrogen-specific companies, which are members of the Hydrogen Council and participated in the 1st IBC meeting, were Korea-based companies, that is Hyundai Motor Group, KOGAS and Linde Korea.

Footnote: The Hydrogen Council* is a global CEO-led initiative with a united vision and long-term ambition for hydrogen to foster the clean energy transition. It was launched at the World Economic Forum in Davos in January 2017 by 13 business leaders representing energy, transportation and manufacturing sectors. The Council now includes close to 150 multinational companies representing the entire hydrogen value chain. It provides guidance on accelerating the deployment of hydrogen solutions around the world, and also acts as a business marketplace.

/END/

3. Program

Sunday, 30 April 2023

Arrival of Delegates
- *Check-in* at the Paradise Hotel Busan
(Address: 296 Haeundaehaebyeon-ro, Haeundae-gu, Busan, Republic of Korea)

Monday, 1 May 2023

12:00 **Luncheon** hosted by Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee (SC), former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea
- *Venue*: Capri Room (2F)

18:30 **Welcoming Dinner** hosted by the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union in the National Assembly of Korea
- *Venue*: Grand Ball Room (2F)
- Welcoming Remarks by Hon. Cho Jeong-sik, Member of ICAPP SC, Chairperson of the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union in the National Assembly of Korea, Secretary-General of the *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party, Republic of Korea
- Welcoming Remarks by Hon. Ha Tae-keung, Member of the ICAPP SC, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Business Council (IBC), Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union in the National Assembly of Korea, People Power Party, Republic of Korea
- Congratulatory Remarks by Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Co-Chairperson and Special Rapporteur of the ICAPP SC, Chairperson of the Senate Committee on Defense, Pakistan Muslim League (*N*) (PML-*N*), Pakistan
- Congratulatory Remarks by Hon. Park Jae-ho, Member of the National Assembly (Head of the Special Committee on Supporting Busan's Bid to Host the 2030 World Expo), The *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party, Republic of Korea
- Congratulatory Remarks by Hon. Kim Gunn, Special Representative for Korea Peninsula Peace and Security Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Republic of Korea
- Congratulatory Remarks by Hon. Lee Seong-kweun, Vice Mayor for Economic Affairs of Busan, Republic of Korea

20:30 **39th Meeting of the ICAPP Standing Committee**
- *Venue*: Capri Room (2F)

Tuesday, 2 May 2023

08:30-09:20	**Opening Session** - *Venue*: Grand Ball Room (2F) - Opening Remarks by Hon. Fadi Fawaz, Member of the ICAPP SC, Vice Chairperson of the IBC, Advisor for Development Affairs to H.E. Saad Hariri, Prime Minister and Chairperson of Future Movement Party, Lebanon - Welcoming Remarks by Hon. Dr. Park Heong-joon, Mayor of Busan, Republic of Korea - Congratulatory Remarks by Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Co-Chairperson and Special Rapporteur of the ICAPP SC, Chairperson of the Senate Committee on Defense, PML-*N*, Pakistan - Congratulatory Remarks by Hon. Cho Jeong-sik, Chairperson of the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union in the National Assembly of Korea - Congratulatory Remarks by Hon. Ha Tae-keung, Vice Chairperson of the IBC, Republic of Korea - Congratulatory Remarks by H.E. Kim Jin-pyo, Speaker of the National Assembly, Republic of Korea (*video*) - Congratulatory Remarks by Hon. Kim Gi-hyeon, Member of the National Assembly, Leader of the People Power Party, Republic of Korea (*video*) - Congratulatory Remarks by Hon. Lee Jae-myung, Member of the National Assembly, Leader of the *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party, Republic of Korea (*video*)
09:20-09:30	**Group Photo I**
09:30-11:45	**Session 1:** Transforming Our World for a Better Future: Role of Political Parties in Business - Moderator: Hon. Fadi Fawaz, Vice Chairperson of the IBC, Thailand
12:00-13:45	**Luncheon** hosted by Mr. Jang In-wha, President of Busan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Republic of Korea - *Venue*: Capri Room (2F)
14:00-14:10	**Group Photo II**
14:10-17:00	**Session 2:** Climate Change and Carbon Neutralization with the underlying goal of Asia's Energy Independence - Moderator: Mr. Hyun Ji-ho, Co-Chairperson of the IBC, Vice Chairperson of *Hwaseung* Corporation, Republic of Korea - Keynote Speech on Achieving Carbon Neutrality in Asia by Hon. Moon Jae-do, Chairman of H2KOREA, Republic of Korea - Briefing on Busan's Hydrogen Industry Strategies and Policies by Dr. Choi Yoon-chan, Chief Strategy Officer of Busan Development Institute, Republic of Korea - Briefing on Hydrogen in Korea and Global Cooperation by Ms. Park Seah, Director of Energy and Scientific Affairs Division, MOFA, Republic of Korea

	- Presentation on Current Hydrogen Developments and Strategies for Asia by Mr. Kim Chang-hwan, Senior Vice President of Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Development Center, R&D Division of Hyundai Motor Company, Republic of Korea - Presentation on Current Hydrogen Developments and Strategies for Asia by Dr. Kwon Hyung-kyun, Executive Vice President of SK E&S, Republic of Korea
17:00-17:30	**Closing Session** - Adoption of the Busan Statement by Mr. Hyun Ji-ho, Co-Chairperson of the IBC, Republic of Korea - Closing Remarks by Hon. Ha Tae-keung, Vice Chairperson of the IBC, Republic of Korea - Closing Remarks by Mr. Hyun Ji-ho, Co-Chairperson of the IBC, Republic of Korea - Closing Remarks by Hon. Fadi Fawaz, Vice Chairperson of the IBC, Lebanon
17:30-18:20	**Bureau Meeting of the IBC** - Venue: Miami Room (2F)
18:30-	**Farewell Dinner** hosted by Hon. Dr. Park Heong-joon, Mayor of Busan, Republic of Korea - *Venue*: Grand Ball Room (2F)

Wednesday, 3 May 2023

09:40	**Departure** from the hotel by bus
10:20	**Arrival** at Busan North Port Redevelopment Promotion Hall (site for 2030 Busan World Expo)
10:30	Briefing on the 2030 Busan World Expo
11:00	Q&A Session - *Venue*: Sky Garden of the North Port Redevelopment Promotion Hall
11:40	**Departure** from the Busan North Port by bus
12:00-13:30	**Luncheon** hosted by the 2030 Busan Expo Bidding Committee, Republic of Korea - *Venue*: Grand Ball Room (22F), Asti Hotel Busan (Address: 7-8 Jungang-daero 214beon-gil, Dong-gu, Busan) - Farewell Remarks by Hon. Park Enna, Chairperson of Citizen Committee World Expo 2030 Busan Korea, Republic of Korea
Afternoon	**Departure of Delegates**

4. List of Participants

I. Members of the ICAPP Standing Committee (19)

Azerbaijan, Republic of

1. **New Azerbaijan Party (*YAP*) (1)**
   - Ms. Hulya Mammadli, Chief Advisor at the Department of International Relations and Humanitarian Affairs, Central Office of *YAP*

Cambodia, Kingdom of

2. **Cambodian People's Party (CPP) (1)**
   - Hon. Dr. Ing Kantha Phavi, Minister of Women's Affairs, Member of CPP Central Committee

Indonesia, Republic of

3. **Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (*PDI-P*) (1)**
   - Hon. Ir. Deddy Yevri Hanteru Sitorus, Member of Parliament (Commission VI-Industry, Trade, and SMEs)
4. ***Golkar* Party (Party of Functional Groups) (1)**
   - Ms. Diana Widyastuti, Vice Chairperson of the IBC, Member of the Central Executive Board of *Golkar* Party, Vice President for Legal and Business Development of *PT Graha Inti Sentosa*

Iran, Islamic Republic of

5. **Islamic Labour Party (1)**
   - Hon. Mohammad Reza Sarmadi, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee (SC), Deputy Secretary of International Relations of the Islamic Labour Party

Korea, Republic of

6. **The *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party (1)**
   - Hon. Cho Jeong-sik, Member of the ICAPP SC, Secretary General of the *Minjoo* Party, Member of the National Assembly (Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee), Chairperson of the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union in the National Assembly of Korea
7. **People Power Party (1)**
   - Hon. Ha Tae-keung, Member of the ICAPP SC, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Business Council (IBC), Member of the National Assembly (Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee), Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union in the National Assembly of Korea

Lebanon, Republic of

8. **Future Movement Party (1)**
   - Hon. Fadi Fawaz, Member of the ICAPP SC, Vice Chairperson of the IBC, Advisor for Development Affairs to H.E. Saad Hariri, Prime Minister and Chairperson of Future Movement Party

Malaysia

9. Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA) (1)

- Dr. Tee Ching Seng, Chairperson of International Communication & Diplomacy Bureau, Central Committee Member of MCA

Mongolia

10. Mongolian People's Party (MPP) (1)

- Hon. Tselmuun Manlaijav, Member of the ICAPP SC, Head of the Foreign Relations Department of MPP

11. Democratic Party (1)

- Hon. Erdenesuvd Derem, Member of the ICAPP SC, Secretary-General of the Democratic Party

Myanmar, Republic of the Union of

12. Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) (1)

- Hon. U Myint Ko Ko, Head of International Relations Department of USDP

Nepal, Federal Democratic Republic of

13. Communist Party of Nepal (UML) (CPN-UML) (1)

- Hon. Dr. Rajan Bhattarai, Member of the ICAPP SC, Co-Chairperson of the Asia-Europe Political Forum (AEPF), Chief of the International Department and Member of the Central Committee of CPN-UML

Pakistan, Islamic Republic of

14. Pakistan Muslim League (*Nawaz*) (PML-*N*) (1)

- Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Co-Chairperson and Special Rapporteur of the ICAPP SC, Chairperson of the Senate Committee on Defense, former Minister of Information & Broadcasting, former Minister of Communication

Russia, Federation of

15. United Russia Party (1)

- Ms. Valeriya Gorokhova, Head of the International Relations Department of the United Russia Party

Thailand, Kingdom of

16. Democratic Party (1)

- Ms. Pinnlapasa Kabnantha, Member of the Democratic Party, Director of Sustainable *Khrabi* Foundation

Türkiye, Republic of

17. Justice and Development Party (*AK Parti*) (1)

- Hon. Afif Demirkıran, Co-Chairperson of the ICAPP Tourism Promotion and Inter-City Cooperation Council (TOPIC), Deputy Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Department of *AK Parti,* former Member of Parliament

Vietnam, Socialist Republic of

18. Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) (1)

- Hon. Truong Quang Hoai Nam, Vice Chairperson of the Central Commission for External Relations of the CPV

Office of the Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee (1)

- Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Chairperson of the ICAPP SC, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Former Director of the Office of National Security, and former Chairperson of Foreign Relations Committee of the *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party, Republic of Korea

II. Accompanying Delegates to the SC Meeting (25)

Cambodia, Kingdom of

1. Cambodian People's Party (CPP) (5)

- Mrs. Sok Leakhena, Director of International Affairs Research Department of CPP
- Mr. Sao Vong Virak, Deputy Director General and Deputy Director of Minister's Office
- Mr. Lim Menghour, Deputy Head of Secretariat of Commission of International Relations of CPP
- Ms. Pov Yousim, Member of Secretariat of ICAPP-ACC Cambodia
- Ms. Trac Moni Anne, Assistant to the Minister of Women's Affairs

Indonesia, Republic of

2. Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (*PDI-P*) (1)

- Mr. Hanjaya Setiawan, Deputy Chief of Staff, Department of Foreign Affairs, National Headquarters of *PDI-P*

Korea, Republic of

3. The *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party (3)

- Mr. Kim Jae-hun, Secretary to Hon. Cho Jeong-sik
- Ms. Byeon Da-yeon, Administrative Director of the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union of the National Assembly of Korea
- Mr. Kang Min-seok, Intern at the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union in the National Assembly of Korea

4. People Power Party (1)

- Mr. Kim Seong-joong, Secretary to Hon. Ha Tae-keung

Mongolia

5. Mongolian People's Party (MPP) (1)

- Hon. Enkhbaatar Nyamaa, Secretary of MPP

6. Democratic Party (3)

- Ms. Narmandakh Luvsanjantsan, Head of the Internal Election Committee
- Ms. Amarjargal Erdenee, Member of the National Policy Committee
- Ms. Nomin Esujin, Translator

Myanmar, Republic of the Union of

7. Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) (1)

- Dr. Thant Zaw Lwin, Member of Central Committee and Youth Wing of USDP

Türkiye, Republic of

8. *AK Parti* (1)

- Ms. Yasemin Öztürk, Foreign Affairs Officer of the *AK Parti*

Vietnam, Socialist Republic of

9. Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) (4)

- Mr. Le Thanh Tung, Deputy Director General, Department of General Political Affairs and Research, Commission for External Relations, Central Committee of CPV
- Mr. Ta Anh Tu, Principal Official, Commission for External Relations, Central Committee of CPV
- Mr. Do Manh Hieu, Principal Official, Commission for External Relations, Central Committee of CPV
- Ms. Ngo Thuy Hang, Official, Commission for External Relations, Central Committee of CPV

ICAPP Secretariat (5)

- Hon. Ahn Myung-soo, Secretary-General of the ICAPP, former Ambassador to Turkmenistan and Consul-General in Houston of the Republic of Korea
- Ms. Park Hyun-ryang, Director
- Mr. Kim Deok-su, Administrative Officer
- Ms. Chou Sisu, Program Officer
- Ms. Kim Min-soo, Program Officer

III. <u>Observers to the SC Meeting</u> (4)

1. Asia Europe Political Forum (AEPF) (2)

- Hon. Jan Zahradil, Co-Chairperson of AEPF, Member of the European Parliament, European Conservatives and Reformists Group (ECR), Czech Republic
- Ms. Ly Le, Chief of Staff for Hon. Jan Zahradil, Czech Republic

2. Permanent Conference of Political Parties of Latin America and the Caribbean (*COPPPAL*) (2)

- Hon. Ricardo Polanco, Vice President of Revolutionary Social Democratic Party (*PRSD*), Deputy of the Central American Parliament (PARLACEN), Dominican Republic
- Mr. Jorge Polanco, Assistant to Hon. Ricardo Polanco

IV. <u>Business Leaders of the ICAPP Business Council and Accompanying Delegates</u> (17)

Azerbaijan, Republic of

1. Millennium Tourism & Congress DMC Lufthansa City Center (1)

- Mr. Ruslan Guliyev, Founder and CEO of Millennium Tourism & Congress DMC Lufthansa City Center

2. Baku Sewing House OJSC (1)

- Mr. Elnur Rahimov, Deputy Chairperson of Baku Sewing House OJSC

Bangladesh, People's Republic of

3. **M H Commercial Enterprise (1)**
   - Mr. Syed Monzur Hossain, Proprietor of M H Commercial Enterprise
4. ***Jatiya* Party (1)**
   - Mr. Asadur Rahman, Banani Thana Joint Convenor of the *Jatiya* Party

Cambodia, Kingdom of

5. **ML Gas (Cambodge) Co. Ltd. (1)**
   - Mr. Kheav Sambat, Vice Chairperson of the IBC, Senior Advisor of ML Gas (Cambodge) Co. Ltd.

Korea, Republic of

6. ***Hwaseung* Corporation (3)**
   - Mr. Hyun Ji-ho, Co-Chairperson of the IBC, Vice Chairperson and CEO of *Hwaseung* Corporation
   - Mr. Rhee Sung-bin, Senior Vice President of *Hwaseung* Corporation
   - Mr. Kim Byung-ho, Secretary Office, PR Team Leader of *Hwaseung* Corporation
7. ***Hankuk* Steel Wire Co., Ltd. (1)**
   - Mr. Lee Jye-hoon, Chairperson and CEO of *Hankuk* Steel Wire Co. Ltd

Mongolia

8. **Altai Holding (1)**
   - Mr. Battushig Batbold, Chairperson of Altai Holding, First Vice President of Social Democracy Youth
9. ***Nar Mon* LLC (1)**
   - Mr. Khurelsukh Magvansuren, CEO of *Nar Mon* LLC, Member of the National Policy Committee of the Democratic Party

Myanmar, Republic of the Union of

10. ***Pyae Chan Thar* Co. Ltd. (1)**
    - Mr. U Than Tun, Managing Director of *Pyae Chan Thar* Co. Ltd.
11. ***Pyae Phyo Kabar* Co. Ltd. (1)**
    - Dr. Kyaw Kyaw Htay, Director of *Pyae Phyo Kabar* Co. Ltd.

Nepal, Federal Democratic Republic of

12. **Ambition Guru Nepal Pvt. Ltd. (1)**
    - Mr. Asgar Ali, Chairperson of Ambition Guru Nepal Pvt. Ltd.

Thailand, Kingdom of

13. **Lustrous Company Ltd. (2)**
    - Ms. Umaphorn Mishra, Director and Chief Marketing Officer of Lustrous Company Ltd.
    - Mr. Non Ratanapan, Director of Lustrous Company Ltd.
14. **Family Green Harvest (1)**
    - Ms. Pinnlapasa Kabnantha, Director of Sustainable *Khrabi* Foundation

V. Business Representatives of Hydrogen-related Corporations (19)

Kazakhstan, Republic of

1. ***Samruk*-Energy JSC (2)**
   - Mr. Ruslan Turgambayev, Managing Director for Production and Asset Management of *Samruk*-Energy JSC
   - Mr. Merey Adilbekuly, Director of the Department of Production Efficiency of *Samruk*-Energy JSC

Korea, Republic of

2. **H2KOREA (2)**
   - Hon. Moon Jae-do, Chairperson of H2KOREA
   - Mr. Kwon Nak-hyun, General Director and Head of Business Coordination Center of H2KOREA, Technical Specialist, R&D Division of Hyundai Motor Company
3. ***Hwaseung* Material Co., Ltd. (1)**
   - Mr. Konstantin Vasiliev, General Manager of *Hwaseung* Material Co., Ltd.
4. ***Hwaseung* R&A Co., Ltd. (1)**
   - Mr. Kim Hyeong-jin, CEO of *Hwaseung* R&A Co., Ltd.
5. **Hyundai Motor Company (2)**
   - Mr. Lee Hang-soo, Senior Vice President, Policy Support Office of Hyundai Motor Company
   - Mr. Kim Chang-hwan, Senior Vice President of Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Development Center, R&D Division of Hyundai Motor Company
6. **Korean Gas Corporation (KOGAS) (1)**
   - Mr. Chu No-chol, General Manager of Hydrogen & New Business Planning Team, KOGAS
7. **Linde Korea (1)**
   - Mr. Jeon Yong-ok, Executive Vice President of Hydrogen Division, Linde Korea
8. ***Nikkiso* CE&IG Korea (3)**
   - Mr. Lee Jung-han, Vice President of *Nikkiso* CE&IG Korea
   - Mr. Rhee Jung-won, Manager and Officer Leader of Sales & Service Division, *Nikkiso* CE&IG Korea
   - Mr. Park Jae-sung, Manager and Office Leader of Strategy and Planning Office, *Nikkiso* CE&IG Korea
9. **SK E&S (3)**
   - Mr. Kwon Hyung-kyun, Executive Vice President of SK E&S
   - Mr. Soh Yoo-sup, Vice President of Hydrogen Business Division, SK E&S
   - Mr. Kang Min-kyu, Manager of Hydrogen Business Development, SK E&S

Laos, People's Democratic Republic of

10. ***Electricite Du Laos* (1)**
    - Mr. Vilaphorn Visounnarath, Deputy Managing Director of *Electricite Du Laos*

Mongolia

11. **Clean Energy LLC (1)**
    - Mr. Sukhbaatar Tsegmid, CEO of Clean Energy LLC

Singapore

12. Jetters Holdings Pte Ltd. (1)

- Mr. Shaik Nifael, Chairperson of Jetters Holdings Pte. Ltd.

VI. Special Participants in the IBC Meeting (21)

Korea, Republic of (12)

- Hon. Dr. Park Heong-joon, Mayor of Busan
- Hon. Lee Seong-kweun, Vice Mayor for Economic Affairs of Busan
- Hon. Park Enna, Chairperson of Citizen Committee World Expo 2030 Busan Korea
- Hon. Kang Hoon-sik, Member of the National Assembly (Health and Welfare Committee), Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union in the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea
- Hon. Park Jae-ho, Member of the National Assembly (Head of the Special Committee on Supporting Busan's Bid to Host the 2030 World Expo), The *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party
- Hon. Min Hong-chul, Member of the National Assembly (Land, Infrastructure, and Transport Committee), The *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party
- Hon. Lee Sang-heon, Member of the National Assembly (Special Committee on Supporting Busan's Bid to Host the 2030 World Expo), The *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party
- Hon. Kim Gunn, Special Representative for Korea Peninsula Peace and Security Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Mr. Uhm Taeho, Director for North Korean Nuclear Affairs Negotiation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ms. Park Seah, Director of Energy and Scientific Affairs Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Dr. Jin Yang-hyun, President of Busan Economic Promotion Agency
- Dr. Choi Yoon-chan, Senior Research Engineer of Busan Development Institute

Georgia (2)

- Mr. Beka Natelashvili, International Secretary of Georgian Labour Party, Member of Municipal Assembly of Tbilisi
- Mr. Bachana Ambardnishvili, Member of the International Relations Department of Georgian Labour Party

Laos, People's Democratic Republic of (2)

- Mr. Khamfeuang Phanthaxay, Director General of Research and Multilateral Relations Department, Committee of External Relations of the Central Committee of Lao People's Revolutionary Party (Lao PRP)
- Mr. Phoutthasenh Akhamountry, Desk Officer of Multilateral Relations Division of Research and Multilateral Relations Department, Committee of External Relations of the Central Committee of Lao PRP

Nepal, Federal Democratic Republic of (1)

- Mr. Bharat Gurung, International Secretary, Department of International Relations of Central Committee, People's Socialist Party of Nepal (PSPN)

Philippines, Republic of (2)

- Hon. Lordan Suan, Member of the House of Representatives, *Nacionalista* Party

- Mr. Tony Dane Quetulio, Political Affairs Officer of the *Nacionalista* Party

Uzbekistan, Republic of (2)

- Hon. Sardorbek Giyosov, Deputy Chairperson of the Executive Committee of the Political Council of the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (UzLiDeP), Deputy of the Legislative Chamber of the *Oliy Majilis* (Parliament)
- Mr. Ziyoev Iftikhor, Deputy Chairperson of the Tashkent City Council from UzLiDeP, Director of Grand Capital LLC

VII. Representatives of *Busan* Chamber of Commerce & Industry (CCI), Republic of Korea (13)

- Mr. Jang In-wha, President of *Busan* CCI
- Mr. Choi Kang-ho, President of *Jin Young* Food Co., Ltd.
- Mr. Choi Sam-seob, President of DAEWONPLUS Construction Co., Ltd.
- Mr. Yang Jae-saeng, President of EUNSAN Shipping & Aircargo Co., Ltd.
- Mr. Lee Soo-tae, President of PANASIA Co., Ltd.
- Mr. Chang Ho-ick, Vice Chairman of *Dongwon* Development Co., Ltd.
- Ms. Lee Oh-seon, CEO of DONGAPLATING Co., Ltd.
- Mr. Park Dae-ji, Chairman of *Hyosan* Synthesisconstruction Co.,Ltd.
- Mr. Park Dong-ho, President of *Hwaseung* Networks Co., Ltd.
- Mr. Kim Se-won, Chairman of Korea Specialty Contractors Association Busan Metropolitan City Branch
- Mr. Park Sa-ick, President of YONG SEO Construction Co., Ltd.
- Mr. Woo Young-hwan, President of *Tae Heung Lee Ki* Ind., Co.
- Mr. Ahn Byeong-seog, CEO of Air Busan Co., Ltd.

VIII. Journalists (1)

- Mr. Han Sang-won, Reporter of Gas News, Republic of Korea

*** *Total Number of Participants*: 119**

- Members of the ICAPP Standing Committee (SC): 19
- Accompanying Delegates to the SC meeting: 25
- Observers to the SC Meeting: 4
- Business Leaders of the ICAPP Business Council and Accompanying Delegates: 17
- Business Representatives of Hydrogen-related Corporation: 19
- Special Participants in the IBC Meeting: 21
- Representatives of *Busan* CCI: 13
- Journalists: 2

5. Busan Statement

1. We, 14 business leaders from 8 countries gathered in Busan, Republic of Korea, during May 1 to 3, 2023, together with the representatives of 18 political parties from 15 countries, to hold the 1st Meeting of the ICAPP (International Conference of Asian Political Parties) Business Council (IBC), in accordance with the agreement reached at the 37th Meeting of the ICAPP Standing Committee held on June 11, 2022.

2. The meeting was held under the main theme of "Opportunities and Challenges of Asian Business in the Era of Climate Crisis," and focused on the two topics of "Transforming Our World for a Better Future: Role of Political Parties in Business" and "Climate Change and Carbon Neutralization with the Underlying Goal of Asia's Energy Independence."

3. Firstly, we welcomed the initiative taken by the ICAPP to expand the roles of political parties in promoting and facilitating potential business opportunities in the region, and to establish the IBC as an affiliated body. In this regard, we confirmed our commitment to the main functions of the IBC as stipulated in the Revised Terms of Reference dated November 17, 2022, in particular, "to facilitate potential business and commercial cooperation" among the political parties and business leaders in the region. We also committed to hold regular meetings, once a year or at least every other year, to promote cooperation among the ICAPP Standing Committee Members and business leaders through active networking on the ICAPP platform.

4. We noted with grave concern that the political and economic landscape has become more precarious in recent months with uncertainty and confusion increasing due to geopolitical and post-Covid challenges. In particular, while businesses need more than ever to improve resilience and create synergy through greater inter-connectivity, the protectionist trend is recurring which will further disrupt the business atmosphere. In this regard, we agreed to build a closer network of political and business leaders in the region through the IBC, and to further strengthen cooperation among ourselves. We also agreed to support the initiative of the Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD), which has been continuously bringing together all other stakeholders in both public and private sectors since 2014 to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

5. We recognized that Asia, as an increasingly important player in the world, carries great responsibilities for the global economy, in particular in tackling global challenges. We also welcomed the achievements made by the ICAPP since its inception in September 2000 in bringing together leaders of governing and opposition political parties to promote mutual understanding and partnership among countries in the region. In this regard, we stressed the need to continue our endeavor to further promote free and fair trade among partners in the region, such as the framework of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).

6. On the occasion of launching the IBC, we noted, in particular, with grave concern that the climate change still remains as the most serious challenge despite various regional and global alarms and endeavors to respond to them, and agreed to the continued urgency for extraordinary attention and action by the international community, and to take necessary actions to tackle the climate challenge head-on, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions to meet the targets set out in the 2015 Paris Agreement.

7. In this regard, we recognized the significance of the partnership between politics and businesses in the successful implementation of policies which could be a driving force in combating climate change. We agreed that political parties should devise policy options, with an up-to-date understanding of climate change and its impacts and risks, to help their respective governments pursue environmentally coherent and sustainable policies. We also recognized that the successful transition to green energy highly depends on the relevant business practices and initiatives which are comparable with such government policies.

8. We also recognized that the development and application of clean and sustainable renewable energy is critical in averting the worst impacts of climate change. In particular, we acknowledged that clean hydrogen has a big potential to decarbonize large sectors of the global economy. In this regard, we welcomed the participation by business leaders of the Hydrogen Society and their contributions to our deliberation at the meeting.

9. We welcomed, and agreed to recommend our respective governments to support, the Busan Metropolitan City's bid for World Expo in 2030 under the theme of "Transforming Our World, Navigating Toward a Better Future."

10. We expressed our profound gratitude to our co-hosts, the *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party and the People Power Party of the Republic of Korea, for their warm hospitality and excellent arrangements for the meeting. We also extended our special thanks to Busan Metropolitan City, Busan Economic Promotion Agency, and Busan Chamber of Commerce and Industry for co-supporting the meeting.

Adopted unanimously on this 2nd day of May 2023 in Busan, Republic of Korea.

6. Concept Paper

Background

At the 36th Meeting of the Standing Committee (hereinafter referred to as "the SC") of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (hereinafter referred to as "the ICAPP"), held online via Zoom on 3 September 2021, the SC Members agreed to establish the ICAPP Business Council (hereinafter referred to as "the IBC") as an ICAPP affiliated body to help facilitate the economic recovery from the economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 on micro-, small, and medium enterprises.

At the 37th SC Meeting, held in Prague, Czech Republic on 11 June 2022, the SC Members agreed on the draft Terms of Reference (hereinafter referred to as "the TOR") as provided by the ICAPP Secretariat and elected Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin, Chairperson of Foreign Affairs Committee of *Pheu Thai* Party of Thailand, as Co-Chairperson of the IBC, representing the ICAPP SC. At the Meeting, Hon. Cho Jeong-sik and Hon. Ha Tae-keung, ICAPP SC Members representing the *Minjoo* Party and the People Power Party of the Republic of Korea respectively, offered to co-host the 1st Meeting of the IBC back-to-back with the 39th Meeting of the SC in Busan, Republic of Korea in April 2023.

At the 38th SC Meeting, held in Istanbul, Türkiye on 17 November 2022, the SC Members agreed on the revised TOR of the IBC and elected Hon. Hyun Ji-ho, Vice Chairperson and CEO of *Hwaseung* Corporation of the Republic of Korea, as Co-Chairperson of the IBC, representing the business community in the region.

It was later confirmed by the co-hosts, the *Minjoo* Party and the People Power Party of the Republic of Korea, that the 1st Meeting of the IBC will be held from Sunday, 30 April to Wednesday, 3 May 2023 under the main topic of "**Opportunities and Challenges of Asian Business in the Era of Climate Crisis**," back-to-back with the 39th SC Meeting of the ICAPP in Busan, Republic of Korea.

Objectives

According to the United Nations' emissions gap report for 2022, the world's planned fossil fuel production by the year 2030 will be more than twice the amount of what would be consistent with keeping to the 1.5°C target. This verifies that we can no longer live sustainably within today's economic system, and demands practical and concrete ways of approach to reach net zero with zero tolerance for greenwashing[1].

The U.N. Secretary-General António Guterres stated at his end of year press conference in December 2022 that despite "plenty of reasons for despair, … this is not a time to sit on the sidelines, it is a time for resolve, determination, and – yes – even hope." The U.N. General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution "Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (U.N. document A/77/443/Add.9)" adopted on 22 October 2022 also reaffirms the ambition to get back on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by designing and implementing sustainable and inclusive recovery strategies towards

[1] Greenwashing is the act or practice of making a product, policy, activity, etc. appear to be more environmentally friendly or less environmentally damaging than it really is.

the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda. As such, efforts should be made to look for tailored climate solutions, so as to "put us on a pathway to a better, and more peaceful future," as in the words of the UN Secretary-General.

In recognition of the need for recommendations to guide the future of sustainable development, and in acknowledgement that climate crisis could offer opportunities to reform our global economy to boost clean and efficient energy, the 1st Meeting of the IBC will be convened under the main topic of "Opportunities and Challenges of Asian Business in the Era of Climate Crisis."

In particular, the co-hosts of the meeting recommend the participants to pay closer attention to hydrogen's potential as clean, secure and affordable energy in the future. Hydrogen can help tackle various critical energy challenges we face. It is also versatile and can be transformed into electricity and methane to power home and feed industry. Technologies already available today enable hydrogen to produce, store, move and use energy in different ways. The number of countries with policies that support investment in hydrogen technologies is increasing, along with the number of sectors they target. (IEA Report on "the Future of Hydrogen" in June 2019)

In light of the objectives of the IBC enshrined in its TOR to expand the roles of political parties in the fields of business promotion, and to facilitate potential business and commercial cooperation in the region through increased networking between the principal political parties and business communities, the meeting will be divided into two plenary sessions each held under the following topics for discussions and cooperation on devising tangible and credible climate actions among political and business leaders:

Session 1: Transforming Our World for a Better Future: Role of Political Parties in Business

- *Devising roadmaps for the cooperation between policy makers and business leaders to avert future climate harms and ensure climate justice*
- *Ensuring protection of intellectual property needed for environmental sustainability*

Session 2: Climate Change and Carbon Neutralization with the Underlying Goal of Asia's Energy Independence

- *Promoting the development of and investments in energy type and carrier, including hydrogen, sustainable fuels, and natural gas*
- *Envisioning international cooperation to develop a market for hydrogen from renewable sources*

The "Busan Statement" that reflects the key outcomes of the meeting will be adopted at the closing session.

7. Bureau Members of the ICAPP Business Council (2022-)

Co-Chairpersons			
	Hon. Dr. Nalinee TAVEESIN ➢ Chairperson of Foreign Affairs Committee of *Pheu Thai* Party ➢ Former Thailand Trade Representative ➢ Former Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office, **Thailand**		**Hon. Hyun Ji-ho** ➢ Vice Chairperson and CEO of *Hwaseung* Corporation, **Korea**
Vice-Chairpersons			
	Hon. Fadi FAWAZ ➢ Advisor for Development Affairs to H.E. Saad Hariri, Prime Minister and Chairman of Future Movement Party of **Lebanon**		**Hon. Burhan Kayatürk** ➢ Member of Board and Shareholder of *Kimlik* Textile Company ➢ Deputy Chairperson of Economic Affairs of *AK Parti*, Former Member of Parliament of **Türkiye**
	Hon. HA Tae-keung ➢ Member of the National Assembly (Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee), People Power Party, Republic of **Korea** ➢ Vice Chairperson of ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union		**Ms. Diana Widyastuti** ➢ Vice President for Legal and Business Development of *PT Graha Inti Sentosa,* Legal and International Relations Advisor for *Adhikari* Group ➢ Chairperson of the Board of Patrons of *Karya Bhakti* Foundation, **Indonesia**
	Hon. Daya GAMAGE ➢ Former Vice Chairperson of the United National Party (UNP) ➢ Former Minister of Primary Industries and Social Empowerment, **Sri Lanka**		**Mr. Kheav Sambat** ➢ Senior Advisor of ML Gas (Cambodge) Co,, Ltd. ➢ Member of the Central Committee of the Cambodian People's Party (CPP), **Cambodia**

8. List of Business Leaders for the ICAPP Business Council

As of April 30, 3023

28 Business Leaders from 12 countries

- **Azerbaijan, Republic of** (2)
  New Azerbaijan Party (*YAP*) (2)

  - Mr. Ruslan Guliyev, Co-Founder and CEO of Millennium Tourism & Congress DMC (gmanager@millenniumtour.az)
  - Mr. Elnur Rahimov, Deputy Chairperson of Baku Sewing House OJSC (elnur.rahimov@hotmail.com)

- **Bangladesh, People's Republic of** (2)
  ***Jatiya* Party (National Party of Bangladesh)** (2)

  - Mr. Syed Monzur Hossain, Proprietor of M H Commercial Enterprise (Syedmonzur5@gmail.com)
  - Mr. Mohammad Iqbal Hossain, Executive Managing Director of Yokohama Labels and Printing (BD) Co., Ltd. (iqbal@yokohamabd.com)

- **Cambodia, Kingdom of** (2)
  Cambodian People's Party (CPP) (2)

  - Mr. Kheav Sambat, Senior Advisor of ML Gas (Cambodge) Co., Ltd., Member of the Central Committee of CPP (sambat.kh@gmail.com)
  - Mr. Heang Kimsua, Managing Director and Expert Sale Manager of Eang Heang Import Export Co., Ltd. (kimsua@eangheangimex.com)

- **Indonesia**, **Republic of** (2)
  ***Golkar* Party** (2)

  - Ms. Diana Widyastuti, Vice President for Legal and Business Development of *PT Graha Inti Sentosa*, Legal and International Relations Advisor of *Adhikari* Group, Chairperson of the Board of Patrons of *Karya Bhakti* Foundation, Board Member of *Golkar* Party (diana.widyastuti@yahoo.com)
  - Mr. Lucky Ali Moerfiqin, Commissioner of *Masima* Corporation, Vice Coordinator for Central Java Area of *Golkar* Party's Agency for Winning General Election, Functionary of Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) (luckyam812@yahoo.com)

- **Korea, Republic of** (2)
  People Power Party (2)

  - Mr. Hyun Ji-ho, Vice Chairperson and CEO of *Hwaseung* Corp Co., Ltd. (jihohyun@hscorp.com)
  - Mr. Lee Jye-hoon, Chairperson and CEO of *Hankuk* Steel Wire Co., Ltd. (jhoonika@ehansun.co.kr)

- **Mongolia**
  Mongolian People's Party (MPP) (2)

  - Mr. Munkhtamir Batbayar, President and CEO of MIAT Mongolian Airlines (munkhtamir.b@miat.com)
  - Mr. Battushig Batbold, Chairperson of Altai Holding, first Vice President of Social Democracy Youth (battushig.batbold@gmail.com)

  Democratic Party (2)

  - Mr. Bazarsad Batsaikhan, CEO of Munkh Turuu LLC (uuganaa0518@yahoo.com)
  - Mr. Magvansuren Khurelsukh, CEO of Nar Mon LLC and Nar Mon Tur LLC (uuganaa0518@yahoo.com)

- **Myanmar, Republic of the Union of** (2)
  Union Solidarity and Development Party (2)

  - Mr. Thurein Zaw, Chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee of USDP (uthurainzaw@usdpgroup.com)
  - Mr. Bhone Aung, Member of the Economic Affairs Committee of USDP (bhoneaung123@gmail.com)

- **Nepal, Socialist Republic of** (4)
  Communist Party of Nepal (CPN-UML) (2)

  - Mr. Asgar Ali, Chairman of Ambition Guru (asgaralishah@gmail.com)
  - Mr. Mahesh Swar, President of the Nepalese Marketing Association, CEO of Kantipur Publications Ltd. (maheshswar@kmg.com.np)

  Nepali Congress Party (2)

  - Hon. Sunil Bahadur Thapa, Member of the High-level Central Working Committee of the Nepali Congress Party, former Minister of Industries (sunelthapa@gmail.com)
  - Mr. Anil Rungala, Chairperson, Executive and Director of *Jagdamba* Enterprise Pvt Ltd (anil@jeplsteels.com)

- **Pakistan, Islamic Republic of** (2)
  Pakistan Muslim League (*Nawaz*) (PML-*N*) (2)

  - Hon. Qaiser Sheikh, Member of the National Assembly, Chairperson of Parliamentary Committee on Finance and Revenue, Special Assistant to the Prime Minister for Outreach to the Private Sector, Convenor of Pakistan-Republic of Korea Parliamentary Friendship Group, Former President of Karachi Chamber of Commerce & Industry (KCCI) (qaiser.na86@na.gov.pk)
  - Hon. Afan Aziz, CEO of Aziz Group, Honorary Consul of the Republic of Korea in Peshawar (afan_aziz@azizgrp.com)

- **Russian Federation** (2)
  United Russia Party (URP) (2)

  - Hon. Vladimir Pligin, Member of the Supreme Council of the United Russia Party, Member of the URP Commission for International Cooperation and Support of Compatriots Abroad (voltrap@mail.ru)
  - Mr. Igor Lagutkin, Member of the Board of *Insango* Mutual Insurance Society, Assistant of Member of the Supreme Council of the URP (i.lagutkin@list.ru)

- **Thailand, Kingdom of** (2)
  ***Pheu Thai* Party** (2)

  - Ms. Varee Phonphaisan, President of Heritage Snacks & Food Co., Ltd. (varee@heritagethailand.com)
  - Ms. Umaphorn Mishra, Director and Chief Marketing Officer of Lustrous Company Ltd. (umaphorn.m@gmail.com)

- **Türkiye, Republic of** (2)
  ***AK Parti* (Justice and Development Party)** (2)

  - Hon. Burhan Kayatürk, Member of Board and Shareholder of *Kimlik* Textile Company, Deputy Chairperson of Economic Affairs Department of *AK Parti*, former Member of Parliament (burhankayaturk@gmail.com)
  - Hon. Emre Ete, Board Member of *Jumbo*, Deputy Chairperson of Foreign Affairs Department of *AK Parti* (emreete@jumbo.com.tr)

Remarks and Presentations

II. Remarks and Presentations

Opening Session

Hon. Fadi Fawaz, Lebanon
Hon. Dr. Park Heong-joon, Republic of Korea
Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Pakistan
Hon. Cho Jeong-sik, Republic of Korea
Hon. Ha Tae-keung, Republic of Korea
H.E. Kim Jin-pyo, Republic of Korea
Hon. Kim Gi-hyeon, Republic of Korea
Hon. Lee Jae-myung, Republic of Korea

Session 1

Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Pakistan
Mr. Ruslan Guliyev, Azerbaijan
Hon. Dr. Ing Kantha Phavi, Cambodia
Mr. Kheav Sambat, Cambodia
Hon. Ir. Deddy Yevri Hanteru Sitorus, Indonesia
Hon. U Myint Ko Ko, Myanmar
Hon. Sardorbek Giyosov, Uzbekistan
Hon. Lordan Suan, Philippines
Mr. Shaik Nifael, Singapore
Hon. Afif Demirkıran, Türkiye
Hon. Truong Quang Hoai Nam, Vietnam
Ms. Diana Widyastuti, Indonesia
Mr. Khamfeuang Phanthaxay, Laos
Mr. Beka Natelashvili, Georgia
Mr. Ziyoev Iftikhor, Uzbekistan
Hon. Jan Zahradil, Czech Republic

Session 2

Hon. Moon Jae-do, Republic of Korea
Dr. Choi Yoon-chan, Republic of Korea
Ms. Park Seah, Republic of Korea
Mr. Kim Chang-hwan, Republic of Korea
Mr. Kwon Hyung-kyun, Republic of Korea
Mr. Sukhbaatar Tsegmid, Mongolia
Dr. Tee Ching Seng, Malaysia
Mr. Elnur Rahimov, Azerbaijan
Mr. U Than Tun, Myanmar
Mr. Vilaphorn Visounnarath, Laos

Closing Session

Hon. Ha Tae-keung, Republic of Korea
Mr. Hyun Ji-ho, Republic of Korea

Opening Remarks

Hon. Fadi Fawaz
Member of the ICAPP SC, Vice Chairperson of the IBC, Advisor for Development Affairs to H.E. Saad Hariri, Prime Minister and Chairperson of Future Movement Party, Lebanon

Excellenices, Founding Chairman, and Co-Chairman.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Role of Political Parties in Strengthening Business, Prosperity and Cooperation"

Today, wer are witnessing a new start of ICAPP with the 1st meeting of the IBC (ICAPP Busienss Council Forum)…

ICAPP Business Council is proposed to play the role to facilitate any potential business and commercial cooperation including trade and investment cooperation among ICAPP members in particular and Asian countries in general through networking, advisory and consultancy.

The involvement of political parties in business has been a topic of debate for many years. While some argue that political parties should stay out of business, others believe that their involvement is necessary to ensure a level playing field and prevent corruption. On the other hand, political parties can be a powerful force in mitigating and regulating businesses and protecting consumers. They can use their legislative powers to create laws and regulations that promote fair competition and protect the public interest. The involvement of political parties in business is a complex issue that requires careful consideration and governance. Ultimately political parties should prioritize the public interest and ensure that they are not compromising their ability to regulate business effectively.

Political parties also have a role to play in strengthening business cooperation and collaboration. This is accomplished by establishing organizations and task forces which assess challenges that are common to the industry, research new trends, and create effective strategies in order to create a more unified economic environment. With a unified approach, business can share resources, knowledge, and opportunities in order to avoid duplicated investment efforts, lost profits, and unnecessary expenses. Moreover, dialogue between governments and organizations invites further trust and confidence, leading to a stronger foundation of stability and security for the entire business sector.

Furthermore, the presence of political parties in government is likely to influence public opinion and sentiment, providing a platform for citizens to express their views and grievances, particularly those related to business activity, which creates a sense of inclusivity and understanding among all stakeholders of the business world. This encourages a peaceful and successful public-private sector partnership, which is essential for understanding the

motivations and expectations of each, making informed decisions, and working together for the greater good.

What it need is,

On a first level, creating strong relationships between political parties from different countries, through mutual visits, organizing conferences and introductory seminars, and personal networking on all levels, will strengthen the diplomatic relations between these countries and allow the political parties to play a backdoor or track two diplomatic roles to solve any emerging crisis. These personal relations and connections can rapidly clear up any misunderstanding and offer feasible compromises to avert any escalations.

On another level, if these parties start cooperating and helping their mutual countries build strong common developmental projects, the relationship between the two countries will be further solidified. Officials will think twice about international confrontation and increasing tensions when such actions could jeopardize multi-billion dollars projects and thousands of jobs!

Our vision involved reaching out, under the IBC-ICAPP umbrella, to the top companies in Asia, in a myriad of sector, ranging from construction to oil and gas; health and education to banking and finance.

ICAPP would be the ideal platform for such a gathering. Our members represent more than 336 political parties in 53 countries from the Mediterranean to the Pacific with a combined population of 4 billion people, that's roughly 60% of the world's population. We also believe that specialized establishments require suitable environment to flourish and grow. Thus, sustainable development locally and regional has a great effect on business progress and survival, where healthy surrounding will reflect positively on everybody's existence.

The world's most powerful political countries are nations that have great economic development where they control headlines, are policymakers and shape the economic forecasts. Historically, this economic power came from private innovative institutions and industries ranging from Energy, Information & Communication Technology, Electronics, Transport & Automakers, Urban Development, Water, Agriculture & Food Mining, and Education & Finance.

Asia, not only has roughly 60% of the world's population, but comprises also the best and well-ranked leading establishments, that can act as the suitable authority to convey dynamism, growth and sustainable development; likewise, resilient environment will positively reflect on these businesses.

Our initial target will be to lobby for as many as possible for Asia's top companies and financial institutions to join our efforts for making our countries more economically developed. Knowing that, what is currently happening in our area is negatively affecting business growth, and the region in falling into a dark cycle of poorness and hopelessness.

Proposed objective of the ICAPP Business Council:

- **IBC will need to empower members of ICAPP by offering consultancy, advice, and potential networking opportunities.**
- **IBC will need to prepare data and information on the leading corporations in Asia and compile a list of the top 500 companies and 100 major financial institutions.**

We need to act now with innovative ideas; only on mechanism can still unite and rescue us which is Economic development with Political Thinking following high standards and complete transparency. The real challenge will be how to make economic development service an upgraded political prestige. Thus, an economically powered Asia can better attain strong political power. Let me conclude by saying that we, in Future Movement, we were able to build a number of initiative for Lebanon. We have the largest diaspora per Capita in more than 150 countries in the world with over 15 million persons.

Through great inter-party cooperation and development relations that we enjoyh with a number of Political Parties in Asian Countries, especially in Europe, Russia and China. These relations are built upon years of mutual visits, seminars and conferences that led to several high-level visits. These relations culminated in large common ***developmental projects*** and ***special economic and political relations*** between Lebanon and the countries of our subject Asian Counterparts.

Finally, I am honoured to be part of IBC, under the tenure of Dr. Nalinee Taveesin and ready to assist and to cooperate with everyone for successful development and growth in all out countries through ICAPP and related parties. Let's all work together in a Business and development environment to **Strengthen Dialogue for Global Peace, Prosperity and Cooperation.**

Thank you.

Welcoming Remarks

Hon. Dr. Park Heong-joon
Mayor of Busan Metropolitan City, Republic of Korea

It is a pleasure to meet you all, I am Park Heong-joon, Mayor of Busan Metropolitan City. To begin, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the People Power Party and the Democratic Party for holding the 39th Standing Committee of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) and the 1st Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council (IBC) in Busan.

I wish to warmly welcome all distinguished guests from home and abroad, including Chung Eui-yong, Chairman of the Standing Committee, Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Co-Chairman of the Standing Committee, Fadi Fawaz, Vice-Chairman of the IBC as well as all the distinguished members of the Standing Committee and Business Council.

Asia is a land of boundless potential where about 60% of the world's population lives. At the same time it is blessed with a rich history as home to the origins of human civilization, and where some Earth's most splendid cultures first blossomed.

The ICAPP, through in-depth dialogue and close cooperation among Asian political parties, has continuously contributed to promoting peace in the region and sought to improve the quality of life for citizens of member states.

Furthermore, the ICAPP Business Council will take a strong step toward the establishment of a cooperative trade network today.

In the era of technological transition, ecological transition, and as a result, the great transition of civilization, businesses are at the center of such change and innovation.

Businesses around the world are facing greater and greater challenges than ever before and must navigate a series of daunting issues, such as global monetary tightening, supply chains under pressure due to economic security issues, the spread of protectionism and emerging trade matters.

These are not problems for just a single country to try and resolve, such problems present a common challenge for Asia to collectively address.

At such a pivotal time the first meeting of the Business Council, under the main theme, "Opportunities and Challenges of Asian Business in the Era of Climate Crisis," will offer a great venue for many Asian companies to grasp new business opportunities.

Distinguished guests from home and throughout Asia,
over the course of the last 3 years we have been faced with prolonged hardships, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, increasing prices due to rampant inflation, and a energy & food crisis. As such, the need for solidarity and unity is more important than ever before. This is because if we simply stand idly by and witness the pain of others, such hardships will only come back to us as greater pain down the road.

Busan is strongly committed to finding a way to promote closer solidarity so that people around the world can prosper together. In line with this, the city is currently campaigning to win the bid to host the 2030 World Expo.

The 2030 World Expo, which Busan is busy preparing for, will be the first carbon neutral event in the history of the Expositions.

The 2030 Expo will become a platform that generates solutions to the problems individual countries are facing and seeks a path forward to achieve common prosperity, beyond the showcasing of humankind's latest scientific and cultural achievements.

I cordially ask for your kind interest and support until the bidding process concludes later this year, so that the eyes of the world may look towards Asia as we lead the world's next great transformation.

Upon the occasions of the 39th Standing Committee and the 1st Business Council, Busan will do its utmost to open the door wider than ever before for all of Asia to broadening its future cooperation.

In closing, thank you for visiting Busan once again. I wish for the common prosperity of all and peace throughout Asia.

Congratulatory Remarks

Hon. Cho Jeong-sik
Member of the ICAPP SC, Secretary-General of the *Minjoo* Party, Member of the National Assembly, Chairperson of the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union in the National Assembly, Republic of Korea

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

My name is Cho Jeong-sik, Chairperson of the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union in the National Assembly of Korea and Secretary-General of the *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party

First of all, I would like to congratulate the holding the 1st Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council. I would like to thank Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Chairperson and Special Rapporteur of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin and Mr. Hyun Ji-ho, Co-Chairpersons of the ICAPP Business Council, and IBC Vice Chairperson Hon. Ha Tae-keung for their efforts to hold the IBC Meeting today. Last but not least, I thank the ICAPP members for coming all the way to Busan, Korea's global maritime city.

Korea overcame the wounds of civil war in the 1950s, went through democratization and industrialization, and finally has grown into one of the world's top 10 economic powers. And Busan, Korea's second-largest city, has become a global maritime city. It is a great honor to share with you the great leap forward experience of Korea through this meeting.

The 1st ICAPP Business Council Meeting will be first-ever meeting where ICAPP's political parties and business leaders gather together to discuss the prosperity and development of Asia and the world. I hope that political parties and business leaders from major countries will work together to lay the foundation for human prosperity.

The agenda of today's meeting is 'Global Transformation, Carbon Neutrality, and Climate Change'. Climate change is a common challenge we are all facing in real-time and the magnitude and speed of the crisis are very serious.

However, a crisis is also an opportunity. Low-carbon and renewable energy industries to overcome the climate crisis are becoming the new growth engines around the world. I believe political parties and business corporations will unite to create solutions and measures for humanity to overcome the crisis without any sacrifice.

Finally, Busan is ambitiously preparing to host the 2030 Busan World Expo under the theme of global core tasks such as climate change, digital transformation, and polarization. I strongly believe meaningful results will be obtained to prepare for human prosperity and a new future if the 2030 World Expo is held here in Busan. I ask for your support for the 2030 Busan World Expo/

Once again, I would like to welcome ICAPP members and business leaders who came to Busan, Korea, a global maritime city, and sincerely congratulate them on holding the 1st Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council.

Thank you.

Congratulatory Remarks

Hon. Ha Tae-keung
Member of the ICAPP SC, Vice Chairperson of the IBC, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union in the National Assembly of Korea, People Power Party, Republic of Korea

Good morning,
I'm Ha Tae-kyung, a member of the National Assembly of Korea and vice chairman of the ICAPP Business Council (IBC).

First of all, I would like to thank Hon. Chung Eui-yong and Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed, co-chairman of the ICAPP Standing Committee, for arranging this meeting today. I would also like to thank Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin and Mr. Hyun Ji-ho, co-chairperson of the ICAPP Business Council for making great efforts for the first ICAPP Business Council.

Above all, it is a great honor to hold the first IBC meeting here in Busan. Especially Haeundae, the place where we are now, is my district constituency. I sincerely welcome everyone.

Now the world is facing many challenges. Climate change, energy crisis, supply shortages, trade barriers, and conflicts among great powers which lead huge threats in various fields, including politics, economy, society, food security, and public health in Asian countries.

This is a difficult problem that cannot be solved only by governments and political parties. Along with the government and political parties, all Asian members, including businesses and civil society, should gather wisdom together.

In that respect, I am sure that today's IBC will be a very meaningful discussion. Especially this year, I hope we can focus on responding to the "Climate Change and Energy Crisis" that has been emphasized for years and gather our wisdom to find solutions to such severity.Among them, I think 'hydrogen energy' is the most suitable field for Asian cooperation to actively respond to climate change and overcome the energy crisis.

I believe today's meeting will be a fruitful and productive venue for dialogue that will take Asia's cooperation to the next level. I hope it can be an active discussion to share the insights of everyone present. Let's work together for a better future for Asia.

Thank you for listening!

Session 1:
Transforming Our World for a Better Future: Role of Political Parties in Business

Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed
Co-Chairperson and Special Rapporteur of the ICAPP SC, Chairperson of the Senate Committee on Defense, former Minister of Information & Broadcasting, former Minister of Communication, PML-*N*, Pakistan

Excellency Chung Euiyong, Honorable Secretary General Ahn Myungsoo,

Friends & colleagues:

It is my pleasure to be addressing the ICAPP Business Council in this beautiful port city of Busan. It is quite appropriate that this conference is being held in the city which is one of the busiest ports in the world. The ICAPP Business Council is a major initiative of the most important and most representative organization of Political Parties in Asia. On this occasion, I would recall the first initiative of ICAPP Business Council was launched by founding Chairman of ICAPP, Excellency Jose de Venecia, ICAPP Chairman Chung Euiyong and I about a decade ago. This has now been revived by Her Excellency Dr Nalinee Taveesin, the Chairperson of ICAPP Business Council.

Friends: The Global balance of Political and Economic Power is shifting from the West to the East and the 21st Century has already been proclaimed as the 'Asian Century'. Asia is also in the vanguard of economic growth and innovation in the world today. Asia has also been the Leader of Globalization the World, the first example of which is the Silk Road which started from China over 2000 years ago and which was based on connectivity through Commerce and Culture with different countries and the Continents.

As the world emerges out of the CoronaVirus Pandemic, Economic activity has begun to pick up and it is imperative that the Asian countries cooperate with each other through Trade and Investment.

Regionalism driven by Economy and Energy, Ports and Pipelines, Roads and Railways, is a major factor in the newly resurgent Asia. There are several examples of this emerging Regionalism which is linking connectivity and cooperation for Asia through RCEP, whose countries together contribute 40 percent of Global GDP. Then there is ASEAN and then there is also the SCO as well as other regional platforms in Asia.

Given this context, the example of Republic of Korea is very positive which is now a donor country, starting from being recipient country. Korea is a good example of Asian resilience, a 'can do' culture that bounces back from difficulties by overcoming these through faith in the

future. As President Nixon rightly remarked: 'You do not lose when you are defeated, you lose when you quit'!

Friends: In order for this Asian resurgence through regionalism and socio-economic development to become an enduring reality, it is imperative that an enabling environment of Peace, Security and stability in Asia be created. Therefore, any talk of a 'new cold war'or 'containment' is not something that Asia wants and needs. Asia's progress is linked with connectivity, Cooperation and taking decisions through consultation and not any confrontation or conflict. The recent Iran-Saudi Arabia rapprochement, brokered by China, is a major development that has the potential to change the course of history in the contemporary Middle East. Similarly, the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) of China seeks development of infrastructure and economic development in various parts of the world, with already 145 countries on board. The issues that require cooperation and coordination like the Coronavirus Pandemic or Climate Change or poverty alleviation, because these are borderless global challenges to humanity as a whole and only a collective response can counter these common challenges.

ICAPP today as the Political and Institutional Voice of 21st Century Asia is a pivotal player. ICAPP supports Asian hands shaping the destiny of Asia. ICAPP seeks a world order based on the 5 principles of peaceful co-existence, United Nations Charter and International Law, a world order based on sovereign equality among states, mutual benefit and Reciprocity. We have no doubt that the ICAPP Business Council will become the bridge between the Private Sector represented by Political and Business Leaders and the Public Sector represented by the Government and state owned economic enterprises. Let us all work for a peaceful and prosperous and inclusive Asia, without any overlords and underdogs.

Thank you!

Mr. Ruslan Guliyev
Founder and CEO of Millennium Tourism & Congress DMC Lufthansa City Center, Azerbaijan

Dear Chairperson!
Dear participants, friends and colleagues!

First, I want to greet the distinguished participants of the session and express my gratitude to the organizers and hosts of the 1st Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council.

Let me introduce myself. My name is Ruslan Guliyev and I'm from Azerbaijan. I am the CEO of Millenium Tourism, Congress DMC LLC, the Chairman of the Azerbaijan Health and Thermal Tourism Support Association, as well as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Confederation of Entrepreneurs (Employers) Organizations of the Republic of Azerbaijan (ASK).

I believe that the newly established ICAPP Business Council will make an important contribution to the realization of the goal of promoting climate compatible development and prosperity within the framework of joint cooperation of the leading political parties of Asia. In turn, the ICAPP, which is a discussion and cooperation platform of political parties with great influence and wide connections, creates large opportunities for the establishment and development of partnership relations between various business organizations representing our countries.

I believe that it is possible to strengthen cooperation among our countries by creating mutual relations between business networks with the promotion of our parties.

ASK as a public association of employers in the Republic of Azerbaijan, regardless of ownership and organizational-legal form (excluding state-financed organizations) coordinates the activities of legal entities and individuals engaged in entrepreneurial field on a voluntary basis, protects their legal and economic interests, carries out socially-useful purposes, and serves as a non-commercial and non-profit organization which does not aim to get income as the main purpose of its activity.

I want to bring to your attention that a purposeful state policy is being implemented in Azerbaijan in the field of environmental protection and ensuring ecological balance. Thanks to the successes achieved in this field, the ecological safety of our country is ensured, and effective mechanisms are applied to prevent harmful effects on the environment. Azerbaijan has a favorable business environment for both domestic and foreign investments. While the initial investments were mostly made in the oil and gas sector in the investment programs carried out in our country, recently foreign direct investments in the sphere of renewable energy have been increasing.

In "Azerbaijan 2030": National Priorities for socio-economic development, the issue of expanding the production of "green energy" in our country has an important place. The goal is to increase the share of renewable energy in the total energy production capacity to 24 percent in 2025, and to 30 percent in 2030. The large potential for the production of renewable energy in Azerbaijan lays the foundation for the implementation of important projects in this field.

A 240 MW Wind Power Plant is already being built in Azerbaijan by the "ACWA Power" company of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. 10,000 square kilometers in Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur economic regions liberated from occupation three years ago has been declared a "green energy" zone. There are certain plans for the creation of solar and wind power plants in the area. Several hydroelectric power stations have been built and are in operation. A 240-megawatt power plant will be built together with BP in the territory of Jabrayil district, liberated from occupation. These projects lay the groundwork for the development of Azerbaijan as a country of "green growth" and a supplier of "green energy", as well as becoming one of the main countries in the export of green energy to Europe.

I believe that ICAPP Business Council will stimulate the expansion of mutually beneficial and climate friendly economic cooperation among our countries.

Thank you very much for your attention!

Hon. Dr. Ing Kantha Phavi
Minister of Women's Affairs, Member of the Central Committee of Cambodian People's Party, Cambodia

-Honorable Chairs and Co-Chairs of the ICAPP Standing Committee;
-Honorable Members of the ICAPP Standing Committee;
-Honorable Secretary-General of ICAPP;
-Dear Colleagues, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

1. It is my great pleasure to speak at the first plenary session of our Conference today under the topic, "Transforming Our World for a Better Future: Role of Political Parties in Business". This topic reflects the necessity of the public-private partnership in building a better future, and particularly in tackling climate change. I personally believe that a global issue needs a global-scale solution. Therefore, to address the global climate crisis, an active and inclusive participation from relevant stakeholders including private sector is a prerequisite.

2. In this first plenary session, our discussion focuses on the role of political parties in business. Henceforth, in order to contribute to a fruitful discussion on this topic, I would like to share my perspectives regarding the role of political parties or governments in business as follows.

3. Governments can influence business in three distinctive ways. First, they play a role as a policy maker who formulates laws and regulations that can affect business' attitude and profit. In the 21st century in which environment and climate become a global concern, governments have encouraged business to operate in an environmental-friendly and sustainable manner. As a result, business has to adjust their visions, missions and activities in compliance with governments' guidance. Furthermore, the governments can impose taxes or financial obligations for business to contribute to environmental protection and climate actions. Corporate Social Responsibility is an example of how business tries to consolidate environmental sustainability into their operation. Moreover, in the context of global challenges such as climate change and inequality, the most recent able solution in the process of meaningful business for sustainability as set of environmental, social and governance (ESG) material to evaluate and ensure that business and society of law can respond to the triple bottom line people-profited planet.

4. Second, governments can create values through public investments such as in education, infrastructure and finance. Labor, capital and technology are the three crucial factors of production. The supply of skilled labor can determine types of business whether it is low or high value, the access to capital via business loans can determine the scope of business, and the technological development can determine the efficiency or profit level of business. These public investments are normally a government-led initiative, but business can also lobby policy makers to form a political

environment which is favorable for their business.

5. Third, governments can protect property rights to encourage new inventions from business. In response to climate change, green technology such as solar panels and wind turbines were created to reduce fossil fuel consumption which is the main source of carbon dioxide emission. These new inventions are costly because they require strong research and development (R&D), so without property rights and governments' policy in place, private sectors are not willing to risk their business in searching for these new technological inventions.

6. Overall, in order to reach the UN Sustainable Development Goals in 2030, issues such as carbon neutralization, energy security and sustainability, and renewable energy are front and centre in our collective endeavor to prevent the ongoing global climate crisis from worsening and seek for sensible solutions.

7. It is up to us to work collectively in the spirit of solidary, togetherness, equality, and shared responsibility in order to maintain peace and stability around the world and continue to uphold a rules-based multilateralism where all countries, big or small, get to do their parts in creating a sustainable, inclusive and just world for the next generation and generations that come after them.

   Chairs, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

8. I have mentioned earlier that an inclusive public-private partnership is a prerequisite to tackle climate crisis; thus, we should not overlook the role of women in business. Researches have shown that companies with more women in senior roles have higher performance with increasing creativity, profitability and higher quality of customers' experience. This is because women as a leader can fill the gap in bringing innovative solutions to address both social and economic challenges.

9. Likewise, women entrepreneurs will be able to bring innovative solutions to climate change because they have a better knowledge and understanding in adapting to the changing environment. However, their participation is still limited due to capital access. Empirically, women own less than a third of formal business globally. Hence, to encourage more women climate entrepreneurs, women should be given more mentoring, networking opportunities and access to capital. Moreover, more women should be recruited in green technology sector to allow them to build experience and confidence before starting their own business.

   Last but not least, more women should be appointed to the boards of venture capital firms to minimize gender bias.

10. To conclude my remarks, I would like to thank you all and wish the discussion a resounding success with fruitful outcomes. Please allow me to handover the floor to the Chair.

Thank you!

Mr. Kheav Sambat
Vice Chairperson of the IBC, Senior Advisor of ML Gas (Cambodge) Co., Ltd., Cambodia

-Honorable Chair, Co-Chair of the ICAPP Standing Committee;
-Honorable Co-Chair of the ICAPP Business Council;
-Dear Colleagues, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

It is a great moment for me to meet with honorable and distinguished colleagues in Busan, a very beautiful and the future 2030 World Expo city, after we said goodbye in Istanbul, Türkiye last November. It is an honor to be here to talk about the role of political parties in business and how they can help transform our world for a better future.

In business, political parties can play a significant role in shaping policies that promote economic growth and development. They can work towards creating an environment that is conducive to business growth by implementing policies that encourage entrepreneurship, innovation, and investment. Political parties have a significant impact on businesses in many ways in terms of regulations, government policies and strategies that affect business operations and profitability.

However, it is important to note that to be successful, political parties must work towards creating policies that benefit all members of society, not just for politic interest or businesses. They must ensure that their policies are inclusive, promote socials benefits and must protect the earth.

When Climate Change becomes the urgent Global Crisis, we can see a rise of green ideology parties across the globe, particularly in Europe. Green Political Parties have increasingly success in reshaping global politics. Meanwhile, the Global Green Federation has more than 80 parties as members and has been seeing their support grow in many countries.

Honorable, ladies and gentlemen!
Cambodia is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The impacts of Climate Change pose significant challenges to businesses such as decreasing productivity due to extreme weather events, increasing energy costs, insurance costs and even compliance costs to adapt to climate change regulations.

Cambodia Government recognizes the urgent need to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions through mitigation and adaptation strategies comply with Cambodia National Climate Change Strategic Plan. We prioritize the use of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and hydropower to reduce its dependence on fossil fuels.

We have been taking various initiatives and have seen great positive outcomes in the renewable energy sector recent years. We established the Renewable Energy Department in the Ministry of Mines and Energy to protect intellectual property on energy technology innovation, to

promote the usage of renewable energy in all economic sectors, and to raise public awareness on renewable energy. Exclusively, we introduced a Feed-in Tariff (FIT) program in 2016, which guarantees a fixed price for renewable energy producers for a period of 20 years. With the new investment law, more Free Trade Agreements and member in most of the regional economic agreements, Cambodia has been attracting more and more private companies to invest in renewable energy.

So far, more than 50% of Cambodia's installed electricity capacity has come from renewable energy sources such as hydropower, solar and biomass. In fact, there are many untapped business opportunities to invest in energy sector in Cambodia. Likewise, the latest USD 231 million hydropower project of Cambodia will be finished in 2026, is owned by SPHP Korea company. By Last month, Cambodia's Royal Group Power Company reached the deal to export 1 Gigawatt of renewable energy to Singapore. The most important in politics and business relation is trustworthy, and as the member of ICAPP, I am happy to accompany you to explore those untapped opportunity.

For Hydrogen energy, it has the potential to play a significant role in addressing climate change. It is important to consider it in conjunction with other solutions and to carefully evaluate its costs and benefits in each specific context. Producing hydrogen using fossil fuels results in carbon emissions and producing it from renewable sources can be expensive and require significant infrastructure investments. I believe that the meeting today will provide more fruitful initiative to promote hydrogen energy around the world and explore better solution for the remaining challenges such as cost-competitiveness, scale of production, infrastructure needs and perceived safety.

Honorable, Ladies and Gentle Men!
As a member of the central committee of the Cambodia People's Party and also the senior advisor for the ML Gas Cambodia Company, I believe that addressing climate change impacts will benefit both the party and business. I would like to highlight 3 ways we can really do in our business sector to reduce Greenhouse gas emission regarding to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol:

(1) On **Scope 1 emission**: whatever size of a company is, they shall consider reducing direct emission on their operation or find alternative way.
(2) On **Scope 2 emission**: upgrade the operation business building to green building is preferable. According to the World Green Building Council, building operation accounts for 39% of all global emissions.
(3) Business must think about their supply chains such as the source of the raw materials, services, and transportation, which, of course, help to reduce the **Scope 3 emission**.

In Conclusion, political parties have a significant role to play in shaping economic policies that promote inclusive growth, socials benefits, and working together with business networks to develop green polices for renewable energy, energy efficiency and carbon pricing mechanisms. Cambodia Government recognizes the urgent need to address climate change and is taking fundamental steps along with international efforts to tackle this global crisis. ***By putting our wills into action, we can transform our world for a better future.***

Thank you for your attention!

Hon. Ir. Deddy Yevri Hanteru Sitorus
Member of Parliament (Commission VI-Industry, Trade, and SMEs), Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (*PDI-P*), Indonesia

Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee, former Minister of Foreign Affairs Republic of Korea.

Honourable Speakers, distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen,

Good morning to all of you,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

1. First and foremost, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the ICAPP Business Council for hosting the **1st meeting of ICAPP Business Council with theme opportunities and challenges of Asian business in the era of climate crisis**. Through this meeting, with each of our role including myself **as member of parliament from the ruling party in Indonesia**. I hope we can **share learnings and experiences and increase our collaboration in building a green business and technology, resilient and inclusive economic growth** for better future.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

2. Today, our planet earth is facing a **triple planetary crisis of climate change, pollution, and biodiversity Loss.** This triple crisis is endangering the livelihoods and survival of millions of people around the world–with the consequences expected to even worsen in the future. We are witnessing record-breaking temperatures and more frequent extreme disaster events all over the world—all due to climate change.
3. The emergence of the triple planetary crisis amidst the current economic situation, COVID-19 impact, and geopolitical unrest will have significant implications on poverty, inequality, economic growth, and human development. Therefore, a transformative change is critical to shift towards an interaction system that maintains the balance between socioeconomic activities and environmental carrying capacity.

Ladies and gentlemen,

4. As for Indonesia, just recently, a simulation produces by Government of Indonesia indicate that implementing a green economy with low carbon development and climate resilience will offer multiple benefits and lead **Indonesia to reach Net Zero Emissions (NZE) by 2060 or sooner**.
5. As part of broader efforts to achieve net zero emission target, Indonesia has accelerated the adoption of electric vehicle and attract investment from car and battery manufacturers by allocating subsidy programs with its initial cover sales of 200 thousands electric motorcycles and 35,900 electric cars. Furthermore, by 2025

Indonesia target of having 20% EV cars.

6. Moving along to the **green industry**, the Government of Indonesia has established one of the world's largest green industrial area, the Kalimantan Industrial Park Indonesia (KIPI) to be Indonesia's future in green energy development. It covers an area of 13,000 hectares, will be prepared for the development of the first EV battery, petrochemicals and aluminium industries. It will be powered by green energy, renewable energy, and hydropower from Mentarang river and Kayan river from North Kalimantan province.

Ladies and gentlemen,

7. International business cooperations play important roles in the global economic. They contribute to the growth and development of economies around the world. On the other hand, political Parties are essential institutions of democracy. Parties, whether you like it or not, are instrumental organizations in the development of the countries and shaping the nations. They can be in the government or opposition (outside the government), both will have their outreach of influence. They create laws, policies, and regulations, as well as generate leaders for the countries.

Ladies and gentlemen,

8. As for political parties, I am noted that there are roles that political parties could participate in enhancing international business cooperations at the era of climate crisis.
9. **Parties can generate a favourable policy with no trade off between doing businesses, investment, development and climate change protection**, political Parties in power have the authority to develop and implement policies that shape the regulatory framework for international business. These policies can include trade agreements, investment treaties, and other agreements that promote cooperation between countries which is contribute to the ease of doing business and attract investments while no trade off to the environment protection.
10. **Parties can promote green economic growth and development,** political parties can promote economic growth and development by creating policies that promote entrepreneurship, innovation, and investment. These policies can include tax incentives, subsidies, and other incentives that encourage business growth and development. Economic growth will attract international business community to participate and invest in the respective country.
11. **Parties can help creating a stable environment for Business,** businesses thrive in environments where they can plan for the future with confidence. Political parties can help create this environment by implementing policies that promote economic stability and predictability, while maintaining security and political stability. This includes policies that encourage investment, protect intellectual property rights, strengthen rule of law, and ensure a level playing field for all businesses.
12. **Parties can promote sustainable and responsible business practices**, sustainable and responsible business practices not only benefit the environment and socio-political situation, but also help businesses operate more efficiently and effectively. Political parties can promote sustainable and responsible business practices by implementing policies that encourage businesses to adopt responsible and

environmentally friendly practices, such as reducing carbon emissions, minimizing waste, adhere to labour rights, initiate CRS, responsible supply chain management etc.

13. Last but not least, **political parties can support partnership between businesses and governments,** Governments often have access to resources and information that businesses may not have. By partnering with governments, businesses can gain access to these resources and information, which can help them operate more effectively in foreign markets. Political parties and ICAPP Business Council can assist to facilitate these partnerships by creating programs and initiatives that bring businesses and governments together.
14. As the biggest government party, Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI Perjuangan) highly support the idea that political parties can play a vital role in enhancing the green economy framework for businesses internationally. We are pleased to hear that **ICAPP has led by example by forming a ICAPP Business Council (IBC) to facilitate business cooperation among ICAPP's global members**.

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

15. To close my session, **strengthening collaboration and fostering support by all stakeholders including political parties is, therefore, a must.** ICAPP as well as IBC can play a significant role to strengthen this breakthrough partnership, and it can be revamped to create a conducive environment for international businesses cooperation to manifest. I **look forward to joining efforts** under the lead of ICAPP and establishing more partnerships with Asian businesses in accelerating the global green economy development while in the same time protecting our environment.

Kamsahamnida, Thank you, *Terima Kasih.*

Hon. U Myint Ko Ko
Head of International Relations Department of Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP), Myanmar

Todays, the countries in the World, Characterized by Climate Change, economic inequality and social unrest which are facing several challenges, demands transformations in various aspects of our lives to build a better future. In transforming our world for a better future, the role of political parties is crucial to devise a roadmap that ensures climate justice and averts future harm. Political parties are responsible for formulating policies, implementing them,and ensuring that they are beneficial the people. And for the better future, It requires that all stakeholders including political parties and business leaders must collaborate.

Therefore I am going to discuss the importance of political parties in transforming our world for better future.

Role of Political Parties in Business

One of the key roles of Political parties is to create a favorable business environment. So Political parties play a crucial role in shaping the business environment that promotes economic growth while also protecting the interest of the people and create policies and regulations that effect business and they also provide a platform for business to engage in political activities and responsible corporate behavior. The role of political parties in business is to ensure that business operate in a responsible manner. Political parties can create policies and regulation that incentivize business to adopt sustainable practices and can also create policies that ensure that business operate in an ethical and socially responsible manner. Political parties also need to devise strategies that promote sustainable climate justice, reducing inequality and averting future harm. (For Example: political parties can offer tax breaks to companies that invest in renewable energy or that reduce their carbon footprint and can require companies to disclose their environmental and social impact, and they can penalize companies that engage in unethical practices.

Devising a Roadmap for Cooperation

The cooperation between policy makers and business leader is essential for creating a roadmap that ensure climate justice reducing inequality and averting future harms. To create the roadmap, political parties and business leaders must work together to identify areas where they can collaborate.

One area where policy makers and business leader can collaborate is in development of sustainable infrastructure. Political party can create policies and regulation that incentivize business to invest in sustainable infrastructure, such as renewable energy, public transportation, and green building.

Another areas is in the development of sustainable supply chain. Political party can create and regulation that require companies to adopt sustainable practices in their supply chains, such as sourcing raw materials from sustainable sources or reducing waste in production to ensure that this collaboration in effective, political parties and business leaders must engage in open and transparent dialogue. They must listen to each other's perspectives and work together to find solution that are mutually beneficial.

Addressing Climate Change:

One of the biggest challenges that the world is facing todays is climate change. The earth's temperature is rising, and it is causing severe consequences such as floods, droughts and wildfires. Ensuring climate justice is essential for creating a better future. Climate justice means that all people, regardless of their socioeconomics statures or geographic location, have access to clean air, water and healthy environment. To climate justice, political parties and business leader must consider the impact of their action on marginalized communities. Political party play a crucial role in addressing climate change. They must introduce policies that reduce carbon emissions, promote renewable energy and encourage sustainable living and can also ensure that industries and cooperation adopt environmentally friendly practice.

Reducing Inequality

Inequality is another significant challenge facing the world today. There is a huge gap between the rich and the poor, which is widening every day. Political party can play a vital role in reducing inequality by introducing policies that promote social justice and equal opportunities.

Promoting Peace and Security

Political parties also play an essential role in promoting peace and security. They can introduce policies that reduce conflicts and tension, promote diplomacy and ensure that national security and the military and law enforcement agencies are working within the law respecting human rights.

Improving Healthcare

Healthcare is another area where political party can make a significant difference. They must introduce policies that improve access to healthcare, reduce healthcare cost, and promote preventive care and ensure that the healthcare system is working efficiently and providing high-quality care to everyone.

Averting Future Harm

To avert future harm, political parties and business leaders must take a long-term view of their actions. They must consider the impact of their decision on future generations and the planet.

One way to avert future harm is to invest in renewable energy such as solar and wind power have a lower carbon footprint than fossil fuels and can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Political parties can create policies and regulations that incentivize business to invest in renewable energy.

Another way to avert future harm is to reduce waste and pollution. Political parties can create policies and regulation that require companies to reduce waste and pollution in their production process. Business leaders can also adopt sustainable practice, such as using recycled materials or reducing packaging waste.

Conclusion

A better future requires the cooperation of all stakeholders, including political parties and business leaders. Political parties play a crucial role in shaping the business environment, and they must create policies and regulations that promote sustainable and ethnical business practices. To avert future harm and ensure climate justice, political parties and business leaders must work together to create a roadmap that considers the impact of their actions on future generations and the planet. By engaging in open and transparent dialogue, political parties and business leader can find solution.

Our party fully welcomes the forum that is starting together and considering to practice a crucial role of political parties in shaping the business environment and we are ready to cooperate vigorously, and encourage that cooperation is to game fastly.

Thank you.

Hon. Sardorbek Giyosov
Deputy Chairperson of the Executive Committee of the Political Council of Uzbekistan Liberal Democratic Party, Deputy of the Legislative Chamber of the *Oliy Majilis* (Parliament), Uzbekistan

Ladies and gentlemen!
Dear participants! Dear colleagues in political parties!

As a representative of the Movement of Entrepreneurs and Business People - the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, it is an honor for me to speak today at the first meeting of the Business Council of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties. In our opinion, this is another success of ICAPP and the implementation in practice of the goals that the organization sets for itself. We in our party UzLiDeP see that ICAPP is relentlessly moving towards expanding the role of political parties in promoting business and facilitating potential business and commercial cooperation in the region by expanding networks between major political parties and business communities.

And from this rostrum, we want to state that we fully support this initiative.

Separately, we highlight that the main pillar of our party is entrepreneurs, businessmen and representatives of the farming movement, which is interested in expanding mutually beneficial export-import contacts with the countries of the Asian continent. We are in favor of expanding ties with international and foreign financial institutions, ensuring the effective use of attracted foreign investment, so we think that the platform of the Business Council of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties is able to fulfill these functions.

We are confident that in this way, ICAPP, through inter-party cooperation, will contribute to the formation of a competitive Asian market that promotes an innovative path of economic development, the development and support of competition, and the creation of equal opportunities for entrepreneurial activity.

We see that the whole world is living on the eve of the “fourth industrial revolution”, therefore it is important for political parties to ensure the competitiveness of our national economies, their movement along the path of innovative development, the activation of the “knowledge economy” and the digital economy.” The prevailing place in the economy should be given to enterprises with a complete technological cycle, producing finished export-oriented products based on deep processing.

In this regard, let me take the initiative to consider the possibility of organizing various kinds of Forums and exhibitions on the basis of the Business Council in order to directly bring together representatives of business communities with their innovative projects to expand the foreign trade turnover of our countries. We, on our part, are ready for this dialogue!

Ladies and Gentlemen!

The main topic of our first meeting is an extremely relevant topic, namely “Opportunities and challenges for Asian business in the era of the climate crisis”. We see that there are world problems that require the unification of the efforts of all mankind. These include abrupt climate changes on the planet, the problems of depletion of water and other natural resources, which are becoming a serious challenge.

Unfortunately, this is not an empty phrase for us. Our country is in the center of the Aral tragedy, which led to the formation in 1990 of a huge salt desert, strewn with pesticides and other agricultural pesticides. Dust storms carry poisonous substances at a distance of up to 500 kilometers. The population of the region suffers from respiratory diseases, anemia, cancer of the larynx and esophagus, as well as digestive disorders. Within 100 kilometers of the original coastline, the climate has changed. It became much hotter in summer and colder in winter. Due to salt storms, the level of humidity in the air has decreased. On our part, the process of drying up of the sea was so fast that a new salt desert, Aralkum, was formed on the site of the former lake.

And this process does not stop. So, in the last 3 years, low water has been observed in Uzbekistan. His influence was especially felt in the regions located downstream of the Amu Darya. Over the past 15 years, total precipitation has decreased by 25 percent. There are more abnormally hot days in the summer, which indicates that even greater tests await us ahead.

Therefore, we must think not only about today, but also about future generations. In this regard, let me note that these days in our country there is a nationwide referendum on the adoption of the draft Constitution in a new edition. One of the initiators of this bill was our faction in the country's parliament.

Along with a number of innovations that will strengthen the provision of human rights and freedoms, introduce the principle of "welfare state", liberalize economic relations, etc., it contains separate environmental standards. Thus, the Constitution strengthens the requirements for the protection of natural resources, including water bodies and subsoil, and also establishes guarantees for taking measures to protect and restore the ecological system, social and economic development of the region near the Aral Sea.

For its part, that if the people approve the draft of the new Constitution, new legal and practical horizons will open up for strengthening inter-party cooperation in the direction of solving problems related to climate change.

Thank you for your attention!

Hon. Lordan Suan
Member of the House of Representatives, *Nacionalista* Party, Philippines

Politics significantly impacts businesses through policies, laws, and regulations. Even seemingly unrelated policies such as climate change, education, or housing can affect business operations. Therefore, political parties play a vital role in strengthening businesses and transforming our world.

In democratic politics, political parties provide a clear direction for business and economic development. For instance, the *Nacionalista* Party in the Philippines advocates for the strengthening of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) by creating a "business-friendly" environment through start-up incentives, tax credits, worker training, low-interest loans, infrastructure improvements, and assistance in licensing and permitting.

Political parties must ensure that government regulations enhance, rather than impede, businesses. Regulations related to contract enforcement, consumer and environmental protection, and taxation must support business growth to promote economic development and prosperity.

In conclusion, political parties play a crucial role in creating a favorable environment for businesses to thrive. By implementing policies that strengthen businesses and promoting regulations that support their growth, political parties can transform our world for a better future.

Mr. Shaik Nifael
Chairperson of Jetters Holdings Pte., Ltd., Singapore

Distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen,

I am honoured to be here today as the Chairman of Jetters Holdings in Singapore to speak on the topic of "Transforming our world for a better future: Role of political parties in business." It is undeniable that the world is facing significant challenges in many aspects, including climate change, economic inequality, and political instability. However, we firmly believe that the private sector can play a critical role in addressing these challenges, and political parties must work hand in hand with businesses to achieve this.

As business leaders, we have a responsibility to our shareholders, employees, and customers to create value and drive economic growth. However, we also have a broader responsibility to society and the environment. We must take into account the social and environmental impacts of our activities and strive to create a sustainable future for all.

But we cannot do this alone. We need the support of governments and political parties to create the conditions for businesses to thrive while also contributing to the greater good. This requires a collaborative effort between businesses and political parties, with each recognizing their unique roles and responsibilities.

Political parties have a vital role to play in creating a conducive environment for businesses to operate. This includes ensuring a stable political and economic climate, promoting free and fair trade, providing access to finance and capital, and establishing effective regulatory frameworks. In addition, political parties can help promote social and environmental initiatives by offering incentives and regulatory support for businesses that prioritize sustainability and social responsibility.

On the other hand, businesses can contribute to the political process by engaging with political parties and advocating for policies that promote sustainable development. By collaborating with political parties, businesses can help create an enabling environment that supports long-term business growth and benefits society as a whole.

In conclusion, the challenges we face as a society are complex and multifaceted, and they require a collaborative effort between businesses and political parties to address them. By working together, we can create a better future for ourselves and future generations. We at Jetters Holdings are committed to doing our part, and we call on political parties to join us in this effort.

Thank you for your attention.

Hon. Afif Demirkıran
Co-Chairperson of the ICAPP Tourism Promotion and Inter-City Cooperation Council (TOPIC), Deputy Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Department of Justice and Development Party (*AK Parti*), Türkiye

Hon. Chung Eui-yong,
Hon. Mushahid Hussain,
Hon. Secretary-General
Hon. Standing Committee Members,
Distinguished Business Leaders,
Dear Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is an honor for me to address the 1st Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council and discuss the role of political parties in business to transform the world for a better future.

First of all, I would like to extend my deepest condolences to late Professor Ghafourifard's family as well as ICAPP family. Prof. Ghafourifard was a very valued member of ICAPP SC. May the mercy of Almighty Allah be upon him.

Secondly, I would like to thank the ICAPP Secreteriat and the co-host political parties, the *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party and the People Power Party of the Republic of Korea for their warm hospitality and excellent arrangements.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As you all know, severe earthquAKes that took place in Türkiye on 6th of February 2023, affected more than 14 million people, destroyed 11 provinces, and caused the death of more than 50,000 of our citizens.

On behalf of Turkish people, I would like to thank each and every one of you and your esteemed countries for outstanding solidarity with Türkiye and Turkish people during this difficult time of the disaster of the century.

Dear Colleagues,

We are living in an era of unprecedented change and uncertainty. In this rapidly evolving landscape, to transform the world for a better future, it is essential that, as political parties, we establish policies to ensure that our businesses are well equipped to be able to develop further. The Justice and Development Party (AK Party) of Türkiye has been in power since 2002 and has played a significant role in shaping the economic outlook of the country.

The AK Party's economic policies have been aimed at promoting growth, creating jobs, and increasing prosperity for all citizens.

One of the key elements that AK Party has supported business growth in Türkiye is, its focus on privatization and deregulation.

AK Party has worked to reduce government intervention in the economy, allowing businesses to operate more freely and competitively.

This has led to increased foreign investment, higher levels of exports, and overall economic growth.

Dear Friends,

AK Party's support for business goes beyond just creating a favorable business climate.

We have also implemented policies that incentivize research and development, promote innovation, and support entrepreneurship.

While combating climate change, we have invested heavily in infrastructure, including transportation and telecommunication networks, energy, and technology to facilitate investment, commerce and trade.

We have also worked to create a more business-friendly environment in Türkiye by reducing bureaucratic barriers and increasing access to credit.

The AK Party has implemented reforms aimed at reducing corruption and improving the rule of law, which has helped to create a more stable and predictable business environment.

As AK Party, we remain committed to building a stronger, more prosperous, and more just society.

In summary, the role of political parties in business is complex and has many aspects. While they can play an important role in promoting economic growth and creating a business-friendly environment, they must also balance the interests of different groups and ensure that their policies benefit the wider economy and all citizens.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On May 14, Türkiye will be holding both Parliamentary and Presidential Elections. AK Party, The Justice and Development Party, with the support of Turkish people, has been in power since the year 2002.

I firmly believe that President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan and his Party AK Party will continue to get the trust and the support of our citizens due to the dedicated efforts and services towards the betterment of the society and the nation during the last 20 years.

Before I finish, I would like to extend my sincerest thanks and gratitude to all political parties who attended the 11th General Assembly that we had the honour of hosting last year in November in Türkiye. I hope that you enjoyed your time in Istanbul.

Thank you.

Hon. Truong Quang Hoai Nam
Vice Chairperson of the Central Commission for External Relations of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV), Vietnam

Dear Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am very honoured to represent the Communist Party of Vietnam delegation to attend the First Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council. We highly appreciate the hospitality given to us by our Korean friends and thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak at this important event.

Today, I just want to talk briefly about our views on climate change and intellectual property.

Firstly, about climate change.

As you may know that Vietnam is one of the world's top 5 most vulnerable countries to climate change. Typhoons, floods, droughts and landslides have frequently threatened a high proportion of our 100 million people. Vietnam has actively participated in international treaties, including the Paris Agreement. We ratified the UN Framework Convention on climate change in 1994 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2002. We also joined the Just Energy Transition Partnership in 2022. Today, responding to the climate change has become an important content of our national strategies and policies. The CPV in the period of 2021 - 2030 will proactively and effectively respond to the climate change, resolutely reject projects which harms the environment, ensuring the quality of living environment, protecting the bio-diversity and eco-system, building the green economy. The Government of Vietnam has launched the National Climate Change Adaption Plan for the 2021-2030 period, with a vision toward 2050. All ministries, sectors, provinces have set their own action plans following the guidelines of the CPV and Government.

Secondly, regarding to the intellectual property.

Being a member of the World Trade Organization and World Intellectual Property Organization, Vietnam's intellectual property legislation covers most aspects of protection of intellectual property in accordance with the international standards required by the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement).

The CPV defines intellectual property as a high important issue. In 2019, the Government issued the Intellectual Property Strategy. With the promulgation of the Intellectual Property Strategy, Vietnam intellectual property's system is expected to have a great development which creates a driving force for innovation as well as dissemination of creative products, thereby enriching intellectual property assets – a resource of national internal power directly serving for sustainable development.

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once again, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to talk in front of you. Thanks for your attention.

Wish you all good health and happiness.

Ms. Diana Widyastuti
Vice Chairperson of the IBC, Member of the Central Executive Board of Party of Functional Groups (*Golkar* Party), Vice President for Legal and Business Development of *PT Graha Inti Sentosa,* Indonesia

Your Excellency, Ambassador Ahn Myung soo, Secretary General of ICAPP

My dear friend, Hon. Fadi Fawaz, Vice Chairperson of ICAPP business council who is moderating this session

Distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

First of all, please allow me to convey most sincere apology from Hon. Theo Sambuaga, ICAPP Standing Committee member from *Golkar* Party Indonesia who unfortunately is unable to be here with us today due to unavoidable engagement back home and he has appointed me to represent on his behalf.

Today, please be allow me to to share with you just little bit of my thoughts concerning the crucial role of political parties play in business and how they can work together to transform our world for a better future. The relationship between politics and business is complex and often fraught with tension, but I believe that by working together, we can create a more prosperous and equitable society.

Firstly, the cooperation between policy makers and business leaders is crucial in avert future climate harms and ensuring climate justice. Climate change is a global challenge that requires a concerted effort from all sectors of society. Policy makers can set the framework for climate action through legislation, regulations, and other policy tools, while business leaders can drive innovation and deploy new technologies that can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. However, we need a roadmap that sets out clear goals, timelines, and actions that both policy makers and business leaders can follow. This roadmap should prioritize the reduction of emissions from the biggest polluting sectors and support the transition to renewable energy and the development of low-carbon technologies. It should also prioritize climate justice, recognizing the impact of climate change is not felt equally across the globe.

Secondly, intellectual property protection is essential for environmental sustainability. Patents, trademarks, and other forms of intellectual property are crucial for incentivizing innovation and protecting the rights of inventors and creators. In the context of environmental sustainability, intellectual property protection plays a critical role in promoting the development of green technologies, renewable energy, and sustainable practices. However, it is equally important that intellectual property protection does not become a barrier to the adoption and dissemination of environmentally sustainable technologies. To ensure a balance between protection and access to these technologies, policy makers and business leaders must work together to find the right solutions.

Here, Political parties play a vital role in shaping economic policy and creating the conditions for businesses to thrive. They have the power to implement policies that promote entrepreneurship, innovation, and sustainable economic growth. However, this is not enough. Political parties must also ensure that businesses operate in a socially responsible and environmentally sustainable manner.

One of the most important ways that political parties can support businesses is by creating a regulatory environment that encourages innovation and competition. This means striking a balance between regulating business practices and allowing entrepreneurs to take risks and experiment with new ideas. When this is done correctly, we hope that this can lead to the creation of new industries, new jobs, and hence new opportunities.

However, political parties must also ensure that businesses are held accountable for their actions. This means regulating industries that have negative externalities, such as pollution and exploitation of workers. It also means ensuring that businesses pay their fair share of taxes and are transparent in their operations. This helps to prevent abuses of power and protects the interests of consumers and citizens.

In addition to creating a supportive regulatory environment, political parties can also play a role in promoting responsible business practices. This can include encouraging companies to adopt sustainable practices, such as reducing their carbon footprint and promoting social responsibility.

Finally, political parties can work with businesses to address some of the biggest challenges facing our society, such as climate change, income inequality, and access to healthcare. By collaborating with businesses, political parties can harness the power of the private sector to tackle these issues in a sustainable and impactful way.

Finally let me end by saying “let us work together to build a better future for ourselves and future generations.

Thank you.

Mr. Khamfeuang Phanthaxay
Director General of Research and Multilateral Relations Department, Committee of External Relations of the Central Committee of Lao People's Revolutionary Party (Lao PRP), Laos

- **Esteemed Presidium,**
- **Distinguished Delegates,**
- **Ladies and Gentlemen,**

On behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, I am very pleased and honored to attend the 1st Meeting of ICAPP Business Council, which is being held in this beautiful city of Busan, Republic of Korea. I would like to express my sincere thanks to the *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party and People Power Party (Republic of Korea) as well as the ICAPP secretariat for the invitation and the warm welcome extended to our delegation.

Distinguished delegates,

The convening of the ICAPP Business Council marks an important milestone of the ICAPP's activities as the ICAPP Business Council will considerably contribute to realization of political commitments, thus raising of political parties' leading role as well as enhancement of inter-party cooperation in business, which is of utmost importance and a key factor for driving the development so as to transform the world for a better future.

We are facing with a great challenge emanating from climate change. The response and solution to such problem is the responsibility of everyone and requires close cooperation of all sectors, including political parties and business circles, which should play a greater role in maintaining a balance of nature, and reducing negative impacts on the environment in order to build the world a better future.

In embracing green growth and sustainable development, and ensuring socio-economic development in which economic, social and environmental balance is achieved, the Party and Government of Lao PDR have put its utmost efforts, together with the international community, to implement the commitments under the Paris Agreement, with the view to tackling and mitigating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and achieving net zero emissions by 2050.

The Lao PDR integrated power development plan into the country's Five Year National Socio-Economic Development Plan; and adopted the National Green Growth Strategy, and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which target 60% reductions in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 toward achieving net zero emissions by 2050 by implementing various measures such as augmenting installed capacity of renewable and clean energy, and the use of electric vehicles up to 30% in 2023 and so forth.

Furthermore, the Party and Government of Lao PDR have taken various measures and provided incentive measures to attract investment and encourage business community to increase

investment in the sectors that the Lao PDR possesses potential, especially in hydropower. The Lao People's Revolutionary Party is ready to cooperate with political parties in Asia including in the ICAPP framework in an effort to ensure environmentally friendly development while effectively dealing with climate change.

Finally, May I wish the 1st Meeting of ICAPP Business Council a great success.
I thank you!

Mr. Beka Natelashvili
International Secretary of Georgian Labour Party, Member of Municipal Assembly of Tbilisi, Georgia

Honorable political and business leaders from Asia, Chairman and Co-Chairman, Vice Chairman, members of the standing committee, ICAPP Secretariat, and amazing people of Korea, thank you for hosting us in this wonderful city.

We have arrived from Georgia, the country of ancient culture crossed by the Great Silk Road. Today Georgia serves as a bridge of Europe and Asia, it connects east to the west and south to the north. Indeed it is up to us, the parties who gathered here today, to take responsibility for turning Asia into an area of friendship of civilizations and development. Asia holds enormous potential for that. All the religions in the world, major civilizations, and the basis of great cultures and sciences originated in Asia.

The world wars and cataclysms never started in Asia. Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Shinto are part of our common civilization as well as the heritage of Confucius, Laozi, Mahatma Gandhi, Avicenna, Hafez, Rabindranath Tagore, King Sejong and many others.

Today a critical goal for us is to make the right political utilization of this enormous potential and foster people-to-people contacts for business, scientific, and cultural purposes.

I'm happy to let you know that Georgia is rich with its vast resources of renewable energy.
In Georgia, after producing wind energy comes solar energy, but nowadays we use only 25% out of the full potential. We have hydropower resources as well, there are about 26000 rivers in Georgia.

To summarize, out of Georgia's full potential of renewable energy generation merely 30% is utilized, which creates a huge room for the energy sector development as well as a whole set of investment opportunities. Direct foreign investments are encouraged with tax reliefs, we have limited bureaucracy, an absence of licensing and a clear regulatory environment.

If you look towards our distant future, we will probably contemplate about electing the Parliament of Asia where people will vote for their representatives. This will mark a truly historic event to enable Asia to restore its greatness.

With the world changing so fast, it’s highly important to organize the meeting of the young organization of the ICAPP. I want to ask the members of the standing committee to take this initiative into consideration.

Let me thank the amazing people of Korea for putting a lot of effort into organizing this conference.

Let me wish success to all of you.

Mr. Ziyoev Iftikhor
Deputy Chairperson of the Tashkent City Council from Uzbekistan Liberal Democratic Party, Director of Grand Capital LLC, Uzbekistan

Ladies and gentlemen!

It is exciting for me to participate in such a representative event, as I was invited here as an activist of our party - UzLiDeP to participate in the Business Council of the Business Council of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties.

My name is Iftikhor Ziyoev. My main field of activity is Entrepreneur. Our company is engaged in the construction and service sectors (transport, restaurant, hotel and IT) we also produce (building materials: brick, concrete and reinforced concrete products, drinking water, furniture, etc.). Therefore, it is of great interest to me to participate in the work of our Business Council, not just as a supporter of the political party of Uzbekistan, but based on the practical solution of business problems.

For my part, ICAPP rightly emphasizes the issue of climate change and carbon neutralization with the main goal of Asia's energy independence.

We at UzLiDeP stand for reducing the energy intensity of energy and resources through the implementation of a transition strategy to a "green economy", the widespread introduction of economical technologies into production, the expansion of the use of renewable technologies, and the development of nuclear energy.

We consider it important to increase the share of electricity generation using renewable and alternative energy sources, providing reliable, safe, economical and efficient sources of electricity. It is very important to focus on increasing electricity generation by expanding capacities, modernizing and diversifying production.

I am proud that Uzbekistan has set itself an ambitious goal - by 2030 to generate 30% of electricity from renewable sources. Over the past three years, direct investments in the amount of $8 billion have been attracted to the energy sector. In particular, solar power plants have been launched in Navoi and Samarkand regions. In 2023, 18 more such stations are under construction, resulting in a 50 percent increase in electricity generation for household needs.

As a businessman, I note that the reforms of recent years in Uzbekistan have opened the way for international private investment in projects related to renewable energy sources. The state gives long-term guarantees for the purchase of "green" electricity.

An example is the Tutli solar station, one of the first solar stations in Uzbekistan. Located about a hundred kilometers west of Samarkand, it was launched in July 2022. The total amount of foreign investment in the project is about 100 million euros.

Tenders are of great interest to international investors. We see investors from Saudi Arabia, UAE, China, Japan, Korea. This huge interest makes it possible to obtain very competitive rates as a result of tenders.

I would like to emphasize that small and medium-sized businesses are also starting to use solar energy in Uzbekistan. For example, I personally use it to save energy and money. Solar panels installed on the roofs of the enterprise save money and exempt from taxes on land and property for 10 years on the area covered by the modules.

In conclusion, I would like to note that these and other examples show that there is a great interest in the “green theme” in Uzbekistan. However, in our opinion, the topic of "hydrogen" is not so popular yet. We know that hydrogen is an ideal source of energy and an environmentally friendly fuel. Its heat of combustion is almost three times that of oil and four times that of coal or natural gas.

But, as a businessman, I would like to point out that we lack information about the mechanisms for introducing and building infrastructure for hydrogen energy, especially in the context of small and medium-sized businesses. In this regard, let me come up with the initiative to create an advisory body within our Business Council, which could organize the exchange of experience, technologies and investments in the field of hydrogen use. For my part, I am ready to receive dear guests at home - in the city of Tashkent, we in Uzbekistan are distinguished by hospitality!

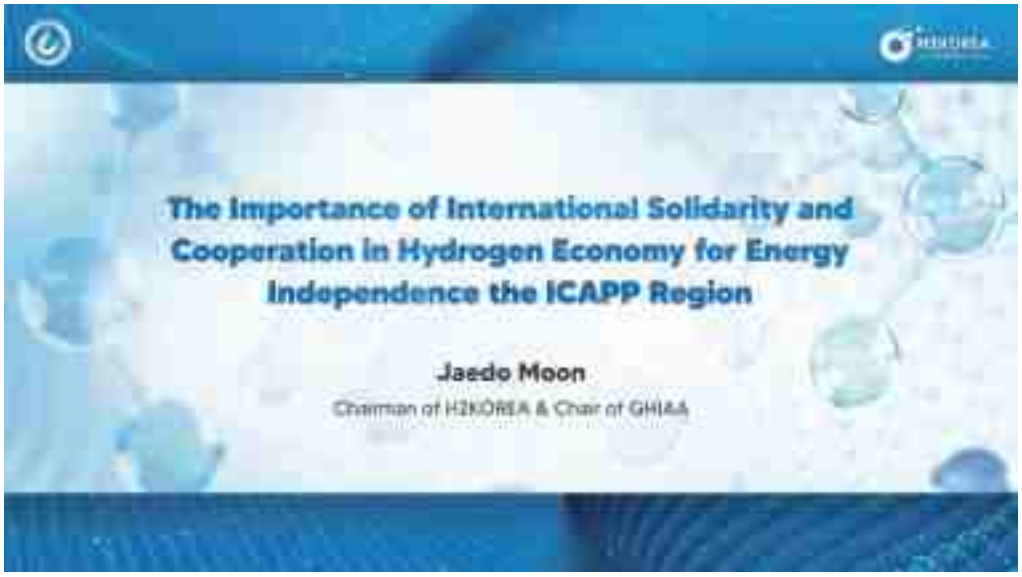
Thank you for your attention!

Session 2:

Climate Change and Carbon Neutralization with the underlying goal of Asia's Energy Independence

Keynote Speech

Hon. Moon Jae-do
Chairperson of H2KOREA, Republic of Korea



The Role of Importance of Hydrogen
for Carbon Neutrality
In the Past
At Present
H2 is Common Energy Source

Global Hydrogen Economy Outlook
In the near future
hydrogen will replace fossil fuels
New Growth Engine = Hydrogen

What challenges and obstacles do we face?
TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT
EXPANSION OF INFRASTRUCTURE
BUILDING A HYDROGEN SUPPLY CHAIN
RAISING PUBLIC AWARENESS

National and Corporate Efforts to Realize the Hydrogen Economy
RePower EU
IRA
Northeast Asia
Global Energy Companies

Industry's Movements
for Hydrogen Use

Industry's Movements for Hydrogen Utilization
Hydrogen and Ammonia Co-firing
100% Hydrogen Turbine

The Government's Move to make a Hydrogen Society into reality in Korea
In Mar. 2022
In Nov. 2022
Scale-UP
Build-UP
Level-UP

Scale-up
Scale & Scope
AS-IS
TO-BE
Transportation
Power generation
Production

Build-up
AS-IS
TO-BE
Distribution
Supply
Policy
Construction of
Clean H2 Certification Scheme in 2016

Level-up
Industry & Technology
AS-IS
TO-BE
Technology
Ecosystem
Expert
Securing core technologies for the entire hydrogen value chain
Intensive development of hydrogen specialized companies
Full-scale overseas expert

Local Government is also on journey to hydrogen economy
Private Sectors move forward with the effort by the government

No Great Achievement is Possible without Persistent Effort
FCEV
30,548 Units
HRS
227 Units
Fuel Cell
883 MW

The Need for International Cooperation
in the Realization of the Hydrogen Economy

H2 to Increase Energy Security and as Economic Growth Engine through the Cooperation of ICAPP Members
01
Identify Opportunities for Joint H2 Production Projects
02
Information and Experience Exchange
03
Work Together on Trade Rules, Co-recognition

H2KOREA
If you want to go fast, go alone, but
if you want to go far, go together

Q&A

Q1. Hydrogen market is the new niche market but, in my opinion, it lacks global cooperation due to our dependence on fossil fuels. How could we promote global cooperation for our future?

A1. Humanity has been dependent on the fossil fuel industry for its economic development and stability, but as a consequence, we are facing a climate crisis. Many people say renewable energies, such as solar power or wind power, could be an alternative. But renewable energies have their own problems, their energy supply is unstable and there is a large gap between energy production and consumption.

Therefore, we started to think about how to store energy using batteries. But batteries have limited usage time and are not easy to produce large capacity batteries.

So, scientists and policymakers are switching to hydrogen. Of course, there are many disadvantages to hydrogen power generation. Production costs are still high, but with the help of renewable or nuclear energy and technological advances, production costs can be lowered. The United States, Japan, Australia, and the Republic of Korea all agreed to work together to lower the cost of hydrogen production per kilogram to $1 in 10 years, hoping it to become competitive in price and replace fossil fuels.

I personally don't think all fossil fuels can be replaced by hydrogen, but hydrogen could be a good, competitive alternative to them.

-

Q2. Mongolia has a variety of energy sources, and it is willing to export them. But like hydrogen, there are many difficulties in storing and exporting energy. In the case of hydrogen, there are problems such as limitations in storage capacity, the need to secure safe transport methods, and high production costs. So how could we solve them?

A2. Mongolia has a lot of renewable energy potential. However, there are difficulties in energy transport and technological advances should be made in transporting energy from production sites to consumers.

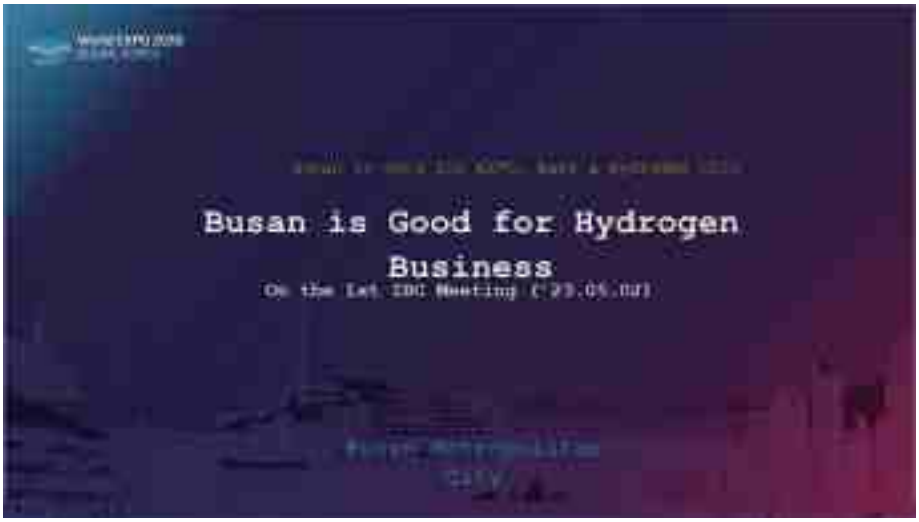
Hydrogen is still a good alternative, but as I said earlier, it has a variety of challenges. Various prerequisites are required to be met to increase the use of hydrogen, including supply stability, production cost reduction, and securing transport infrastructure. These are common challenges for the early arrival of the hydrogen economy. But I'm positive because there're meaningful developments in transport technologies.

In the case of hydrogen transport, securing large-scale hydrogen transportation is a major challenge. Industrial experts and scientists are working to make a concrete result by 2030.

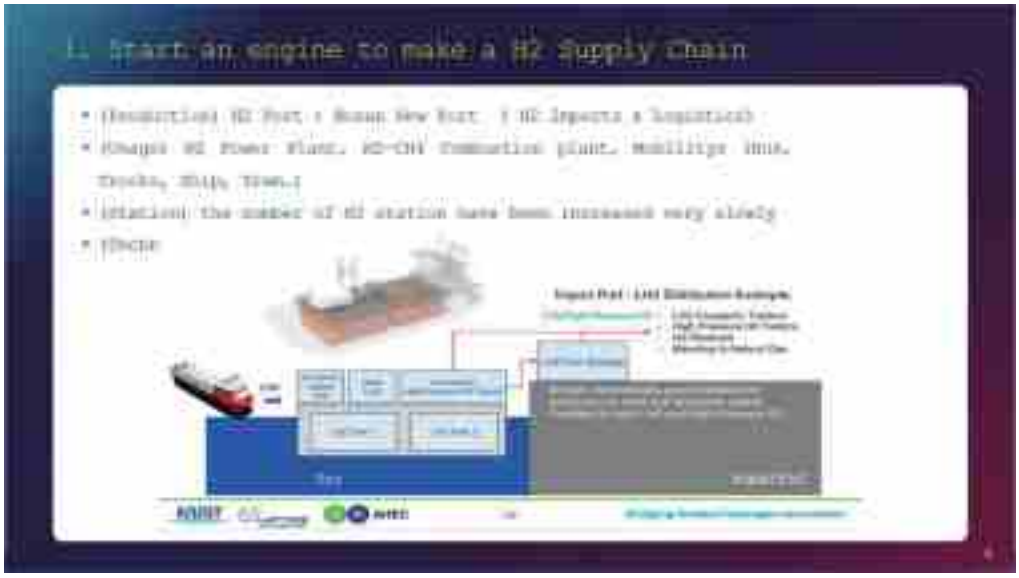
Global cooperation in developing new technologies is the key to realizing the hydrogen economy. As we have many experiences and skills in developing FCEV and other hydrogen-related technologies, Korea is eager to share lessons in hydrogen with other countries for a better future for us all.

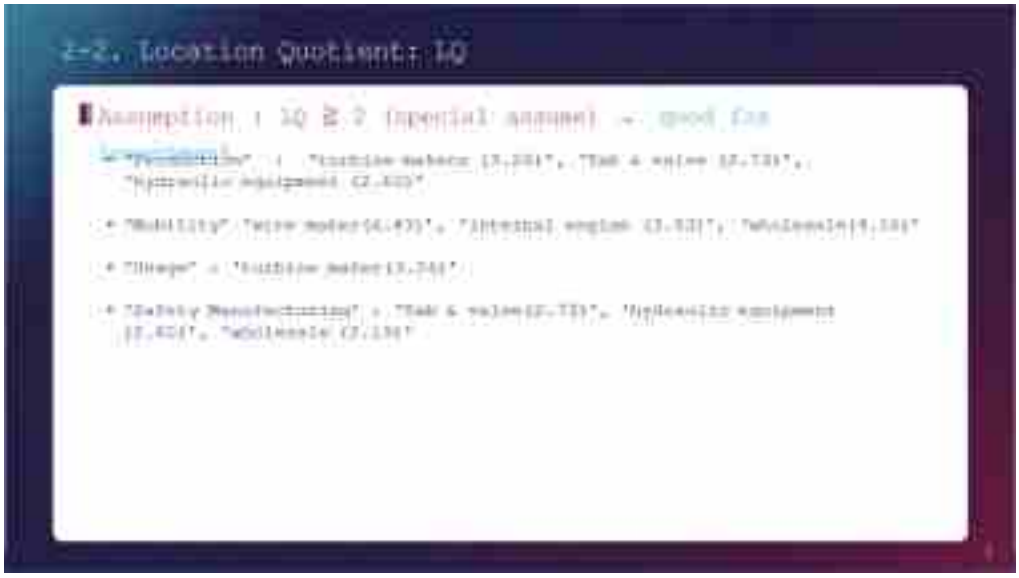
Briefing

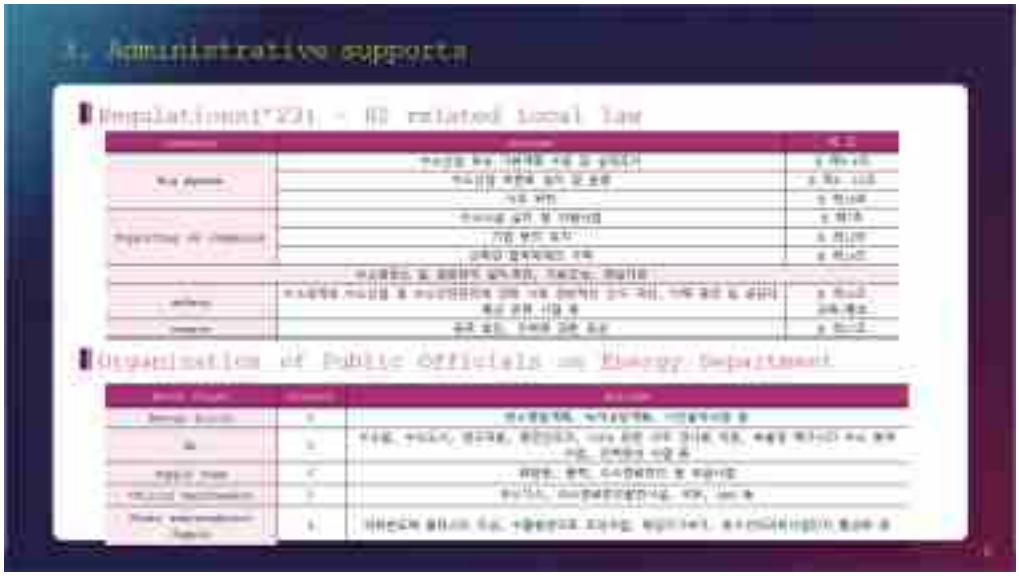
Dr. Choi Yoon-chan
Chief Strategy Officer of Busan Development Institute, Republic of **Korea**

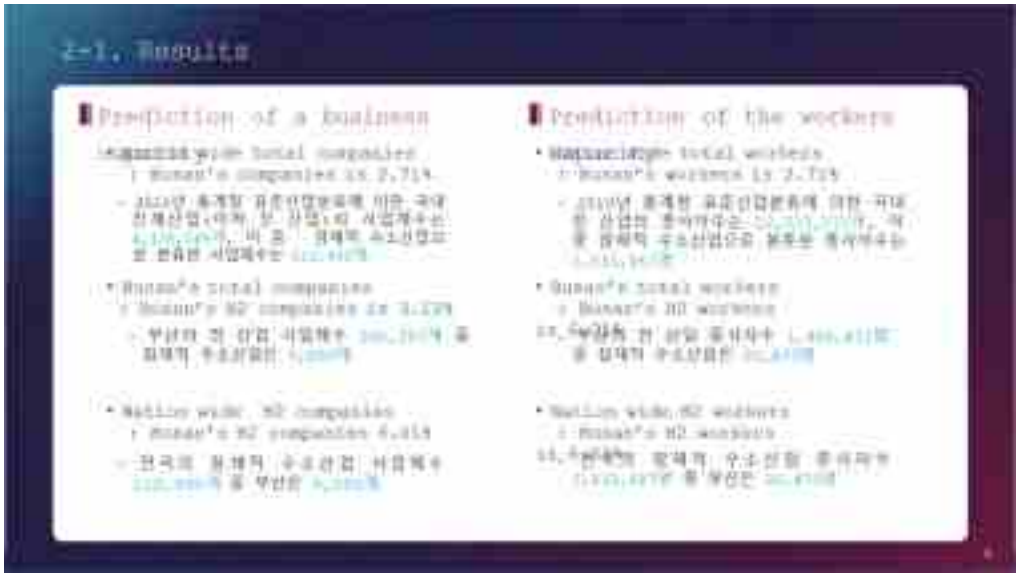


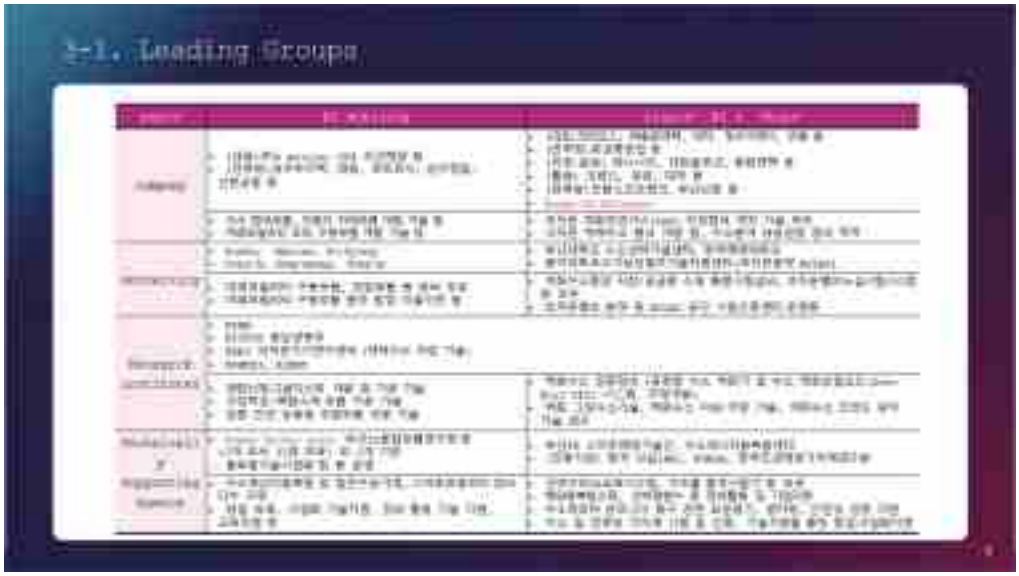
Busan
I. Potentials


I. Start an engine to make a H2 Supply chain


2-2. Location Quotient: LQ
Assumption : LQ ≧ 2 (special answer) → good for
* "Manufacturing" : "Turbine makers (3.24)", "Tank & valve (2.73)", "Hydraulic equipment (2.42)"
* "Mobility" "Wire makers(4.47)", "Internal engine (3.53)", "Wheelsets(3.16)"
* "Energy" : "Turbine makers(3.24)"
* "Safety Manufacturing" : "Tank & valve(2.73)", "Hydraulic equipment (2.42)", "Wheelsets (2.16)"

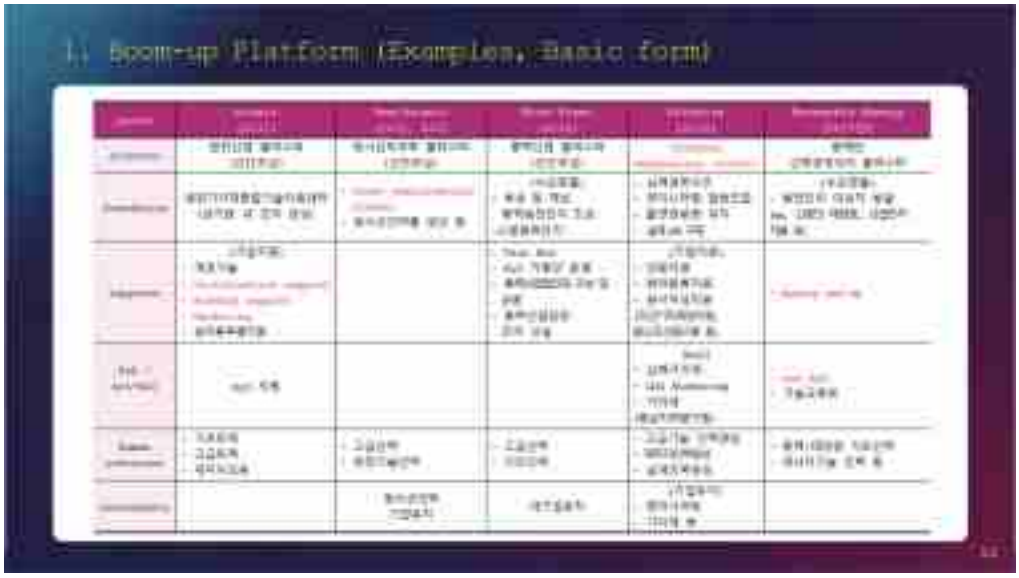

1. Administrative supports
Organization of Public Officials on Energy Department

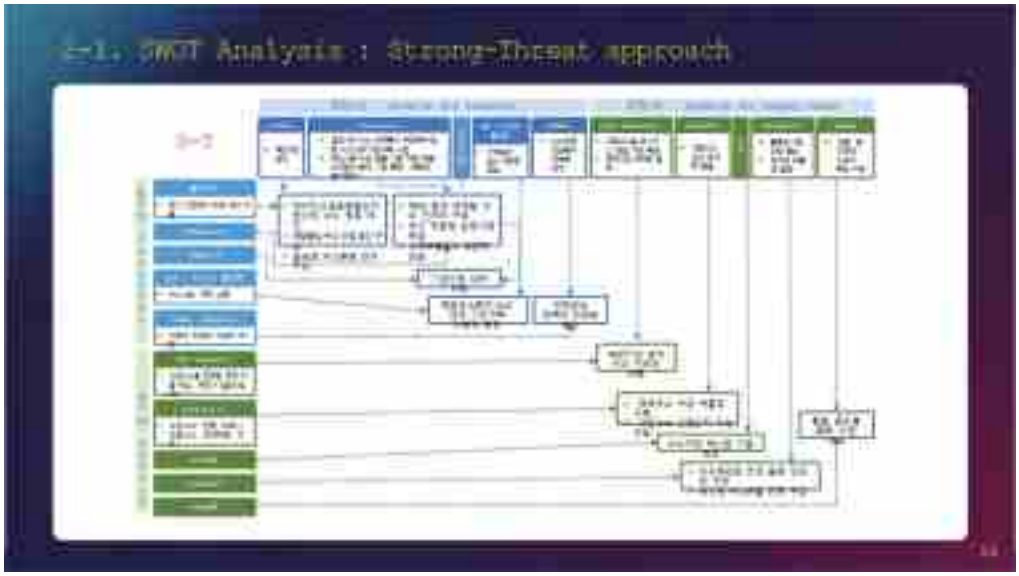

2-1. Results
Prediction of a business
Prediction of the workers

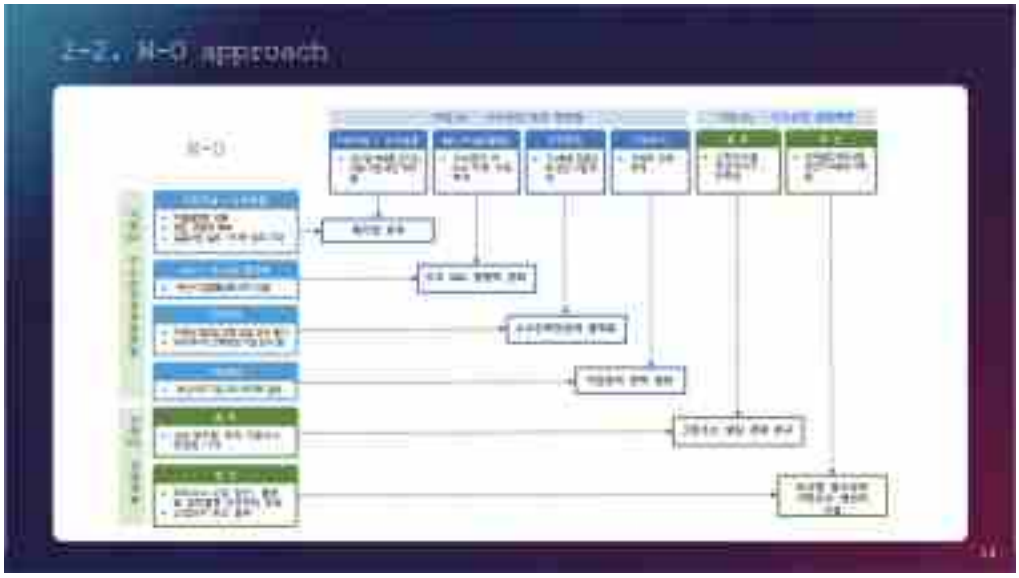

1-1. Leading Groups

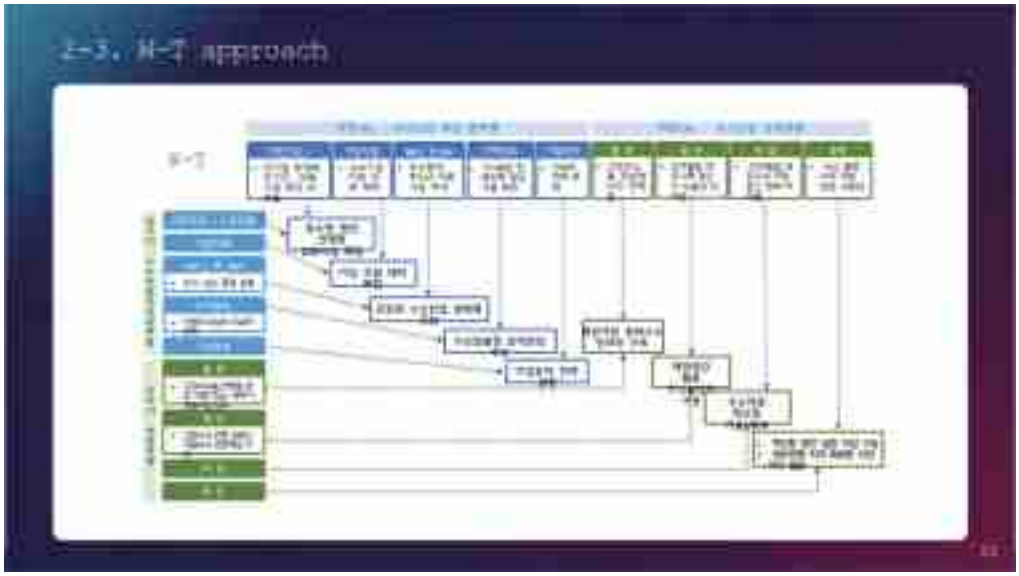
1-2. Physical Potentials

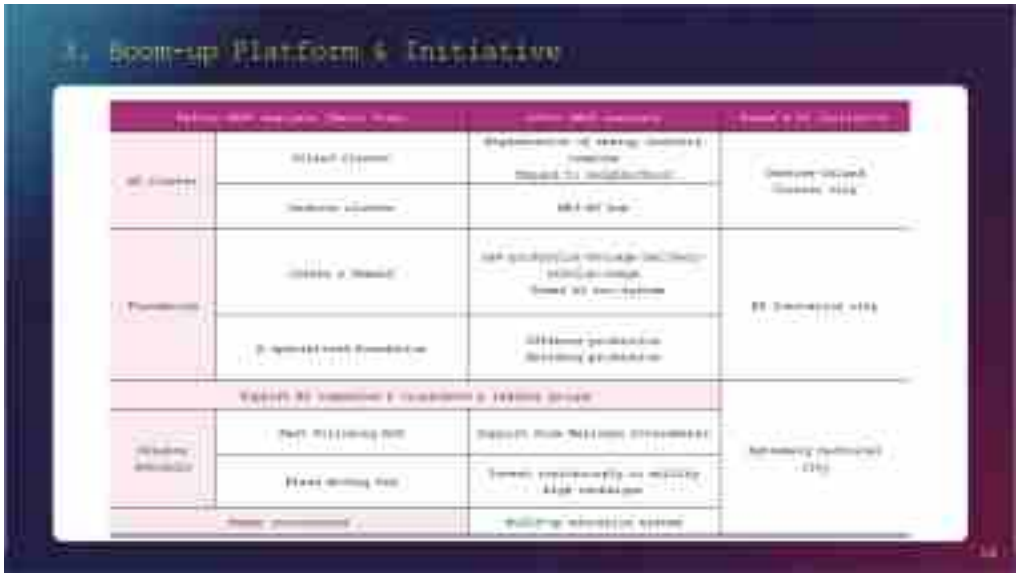
II. How to Boom-up the H2 Initiativ


1) Boom-up Platform (Examples, Basic form)

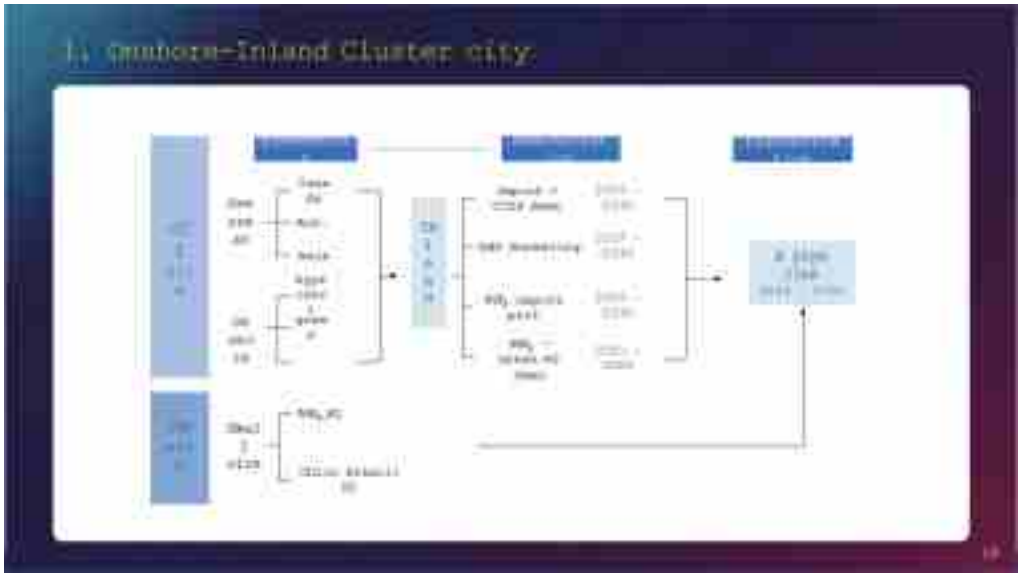

2-1. SWOT Analysis : Strengths-Threat approach

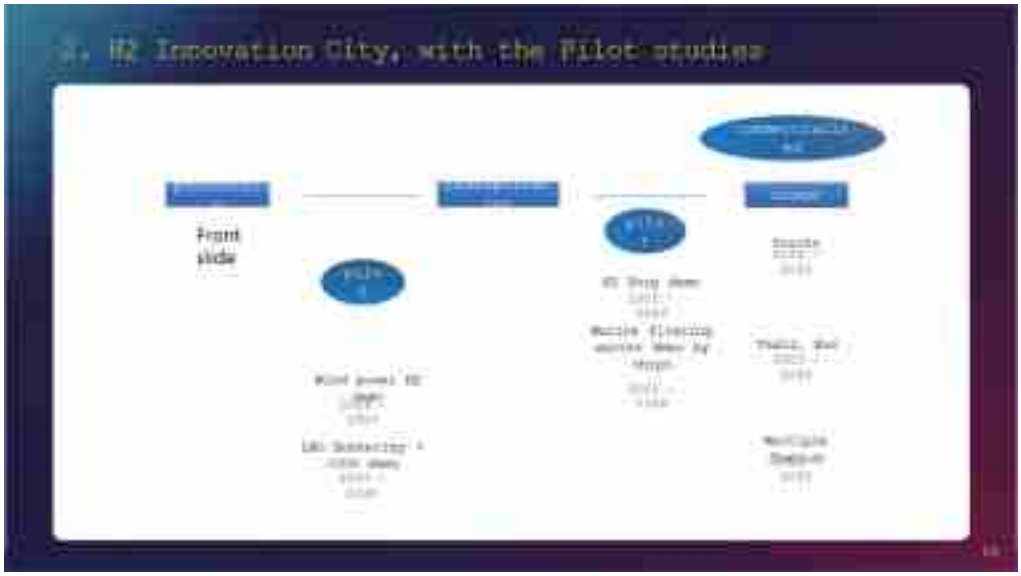

2-2. W-O approach

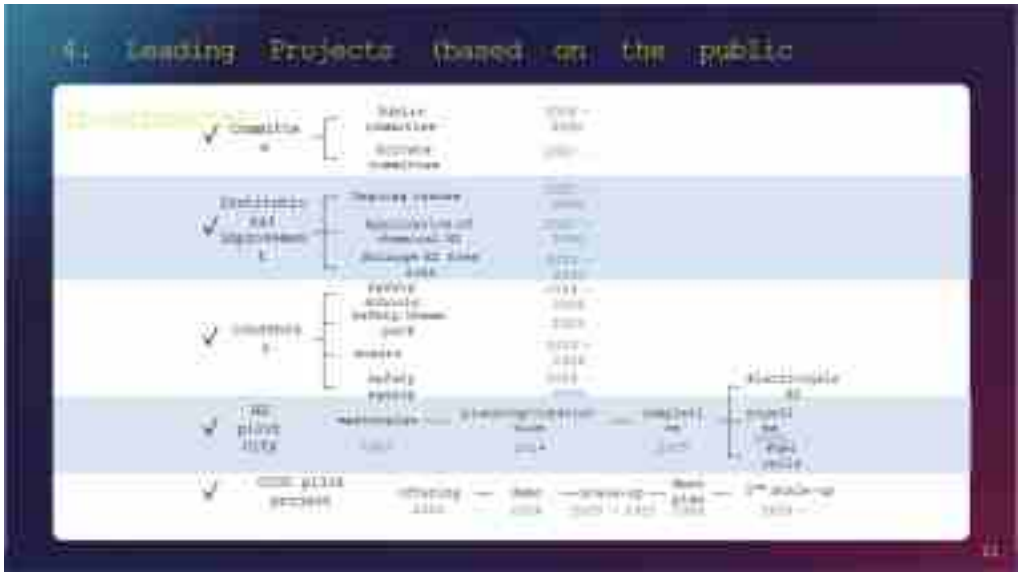

2-3. M-T approach

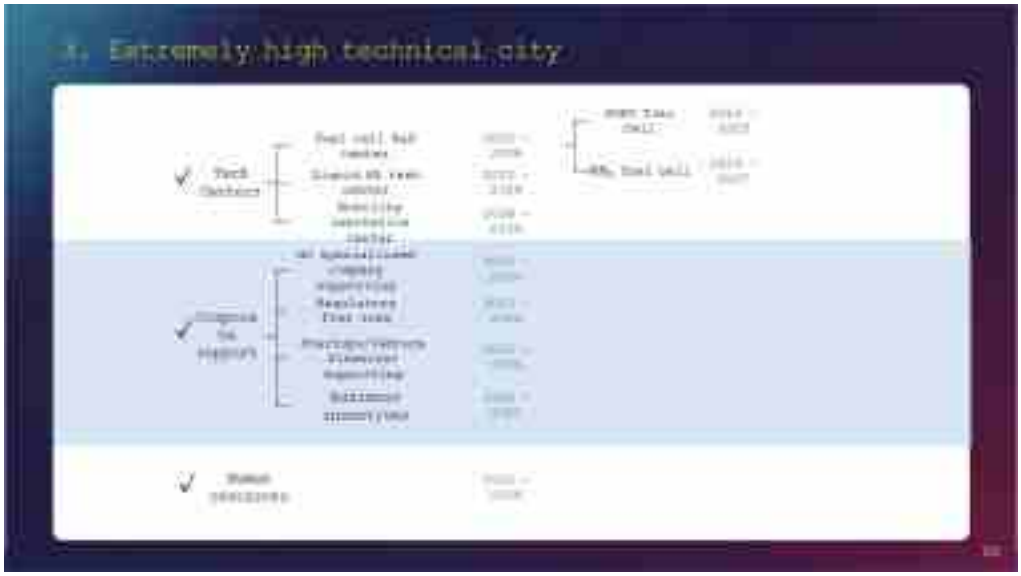

1. Bottom-up Platform & Initiative

III. Busan's H2 Initiative Roadma


1. Omnihorn-Inland Cluster city


3. H2 Innovation City, with the Pilot studies
Front slide


4. Leading Projects (based on the public


1. Extremely high technical city

pilot project – Net zero Air City

Thank you for your attention

Briefing

Ms. Park Seah
Director of Energy and Scientific Affairs Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea

Hydrogen as key source to achieve energy transition

Energy Transition

Responding to climate change + Enhancing energy security

- **Decreased production costs of low carbon hydrogen**
  - * costs for electrolyzers could fall by around 70% by 2030 compared to today
- **Increased low carbon hydrogen projects**
  - * If all projects currently in the pipeline were realized, the production of low carbon (green/blue) hydrogen could reach 16-24 million tonnes per year (with 9-14 Mt based on electrolysis and 7-10 Mt on fossil fuels with CCUS) by 2030 (source : IEA)
- **Key milestone in Korea's hydrogen market**
  - * world's largest hydrogen fuel cell power plant (Bitdream) in operation (Oct, 2021)
  - * world's largest liquefied hydrogen plant under construction

More and more countries are adopting hydrogen strategies

: the global energy crisis bolsters momentum for hydrogen

25 countries + EU announced strategies that include hydrogen as a clean energy vector in their clean energy transition plans

Korea's 'Hydrogen Economy Roadmap'

The roadmap outlines goal of ▲producing 6.2 million fuel cell electric vehicles (3.3m for export) ▲supplying 15 GW of fuel cell for power generation (7GW for export) by 2040

Korea as top supplier of hydrogen car and fuel cells

(As of 2022 Sep.)

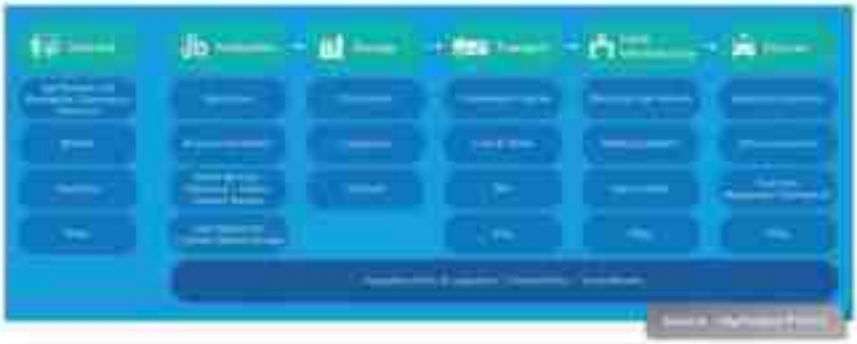
- Hydrogen car : ▲(ROK) 26,719 ▲(US) 14,175 ▲(Japan) 7,383
- Fuel Cells(MW) : ▲(ROK) 850 ▲(US) 551 ▲(Japan) 422

Hyundai NEXO 2023

Shimcheon Bitdream Fuel Cell Power Plant

- World's largest hydrogen fuel cell power plant
- Total capacity of 78.96MW
- Will produce 700GWh of electricity annually supplying power to 250,000 households

The importance of creating global hydrogen eco-system



Korea is pursuing regional cooperation to enhance hydrogen eco-system by providing various platforms for information sharing, networking opportunities, and policy coordination.

International Conferences on Hydrogen hosted by MOFA

(2019) Global Trends and Prospects for Hydrogen Development

- Speakers from ▲ Governments/ Research institutions from the US, China (Vice Minister), Japan, Germany, Australia, New Zealand ▲IEA, IRENA(keynote) ▲McKinsey ▲Intelligent Energy, Woodside Energy, Hyundai, Solid Power, Saudi Aramco
- More than 700 participants
- Business meeting between foreign experts and Korean companies
- Industrial tour to Hyundai R&D center

International Conferences on Hydrogen hosted by MOFA

(2020) Global Trends and Outlook for the Hydrogen Transport by Ship and Hydrogen Mobility

- Speakers from ▲IEA(Keynote, Secretary General) ▲ Governments/ Research institutions from the US, China, Japan, Germany, Australia, New Zealand, Norway, UK ▲ Hydrogen Europe, TNO ▲Arup, Hyundai, HS Diversified Solution
- Youtube live (1,520 views)

International Conferences on Hydrogen hosted by MOFA

(2021) Green Hydrogen Production | Policies and Technologies

- Speakers from ▲IRENA(Keynote, Secretary General) ▲ Governments/ Research institutions from the Portugal(Deputy Minister), US, Chile, China, Australia, Russia, Japan, UK, Germany, Netherlands ▲ Yara International, Heide Refinery
- Youtube live (1,312 views)

Korea MOFA's Indo-Pacific Strategy
will pursue 9 core lines of effort
(Strategy 7) Lead Regional Cooperation on Climate Change and Energy Security
• To strengthen international cooperation on clean energy to achieve decarbonization as well as on the development of a hydrogen economy, while intensifying cooperation to stabilize the Indo-Pacific energy market
인도 - 태평양 전략
STRATEGY
INDO-PACIFIC
REGION

Korea's Hydrogen Projects Overseas
(Australia) green energy hub in Queensland

Korea's Hydrogen Projects Overseas

Korea's Hydrogen Projects Overseas

Global Energy Cooperation Center

Bilateral Cooperation in Hydrogen
Korea-UAE Summit (Jan, 2023)
agreed to bolster strategic cooperation in the four core sectors of the peaceful use of nuclear energy, conventional and clean energy, economy and investment, and defense and defense technology
MOU between the MOLIT of ROK and the Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure of the UAE for cooperation in the field of the production, storage, transportation and use of hydrogen in cities
8th ROK-US Energy Security Dialogue (Mar, 2023)
held at the deputy ministerial level
discussed a range of ways to work together to enhance energy security and promote transition to clean energy
agreed to continue exploring ways to expand bilateral cooperation in establishing standards and throughout the entire value chain, including the production of clean hydrogen and transportation

International Cooperation in Hydrogen

- driven by industrial motives and environmental & political considerations
- needs to facilitate demand and investment
- institutional foundation is important to boost the industry
- International cooperation in establishing rules, regulations, and standards is critical

Korea as reliable and competent partner

Korea will continue to work together with global partners to facilitate global eco-system in hydrogen

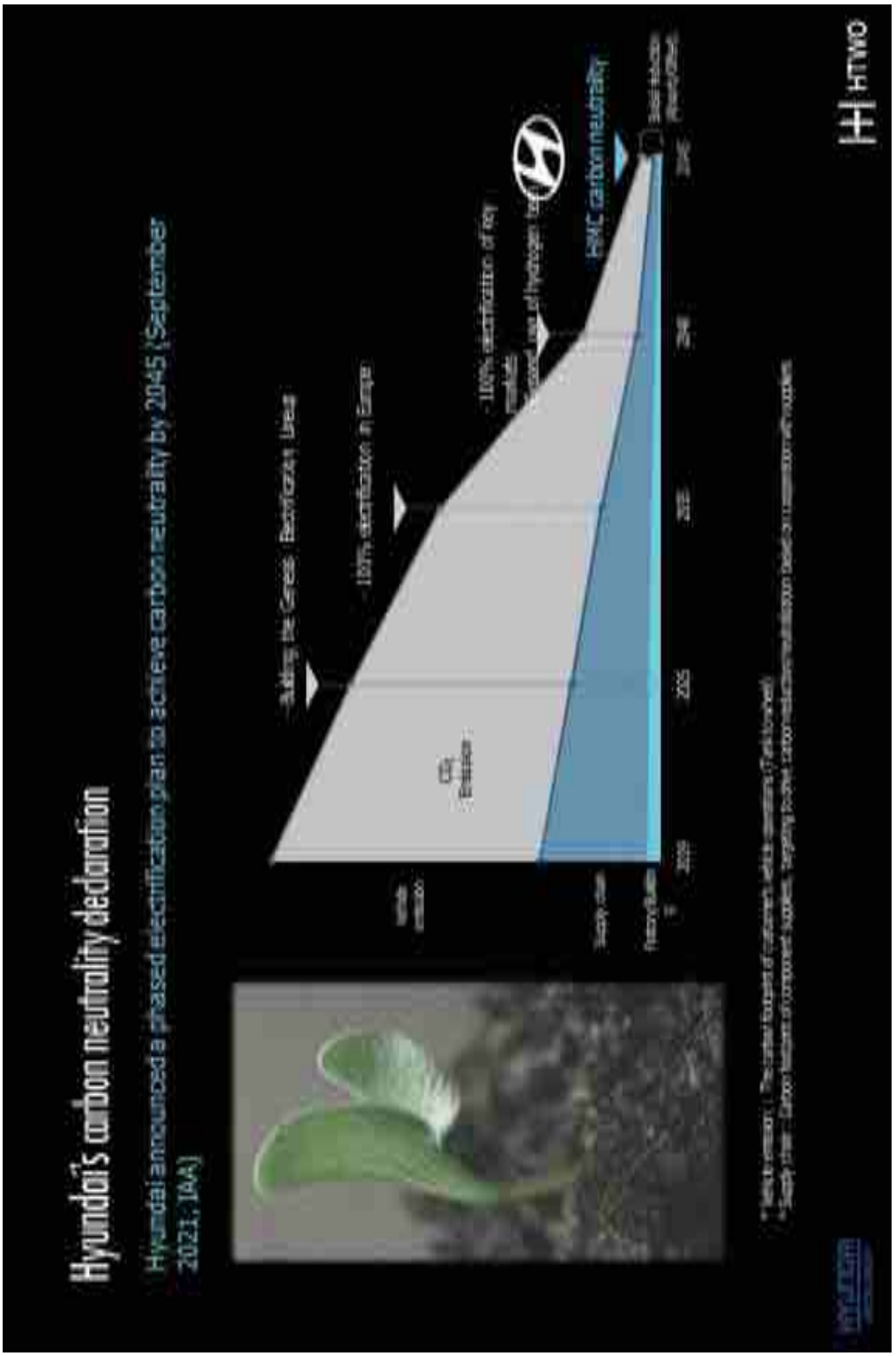
Ulsan : World's largest Green Hydrogen Town

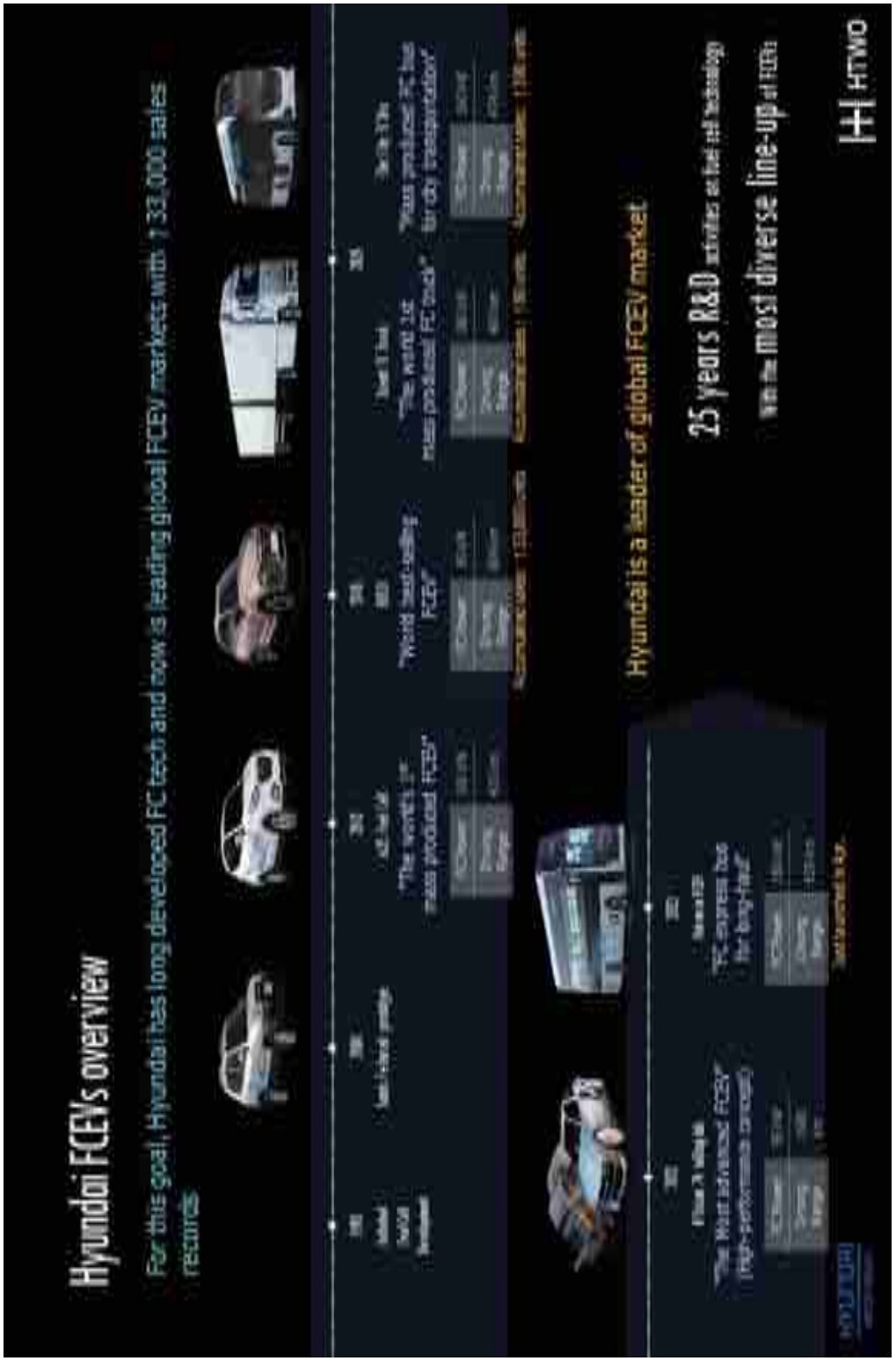
Busan to become a proving ground for Korea's efforts to tackle climate change
One of the key pillars in Busan's vision for the 2030 World Expo is carbon neutrality and hydrogen is at the center of its green energy transformation initiative
hydrogen-powered train / hydrogen water taxi / Hydrogania (hydrogen fuel cell boat)
some 1,000 diesel or natural gas-powered buses will be replaced by hydrogen buses
ten more hydrogen fuel stations will be built
Support 10 hydrogen companies in the region through funding for research
SK E&S will invest 110 billion won in the Busan project to establish hydrogen economy in the region by 2030
BUSAN
KOREA

감사합니다
Thank You

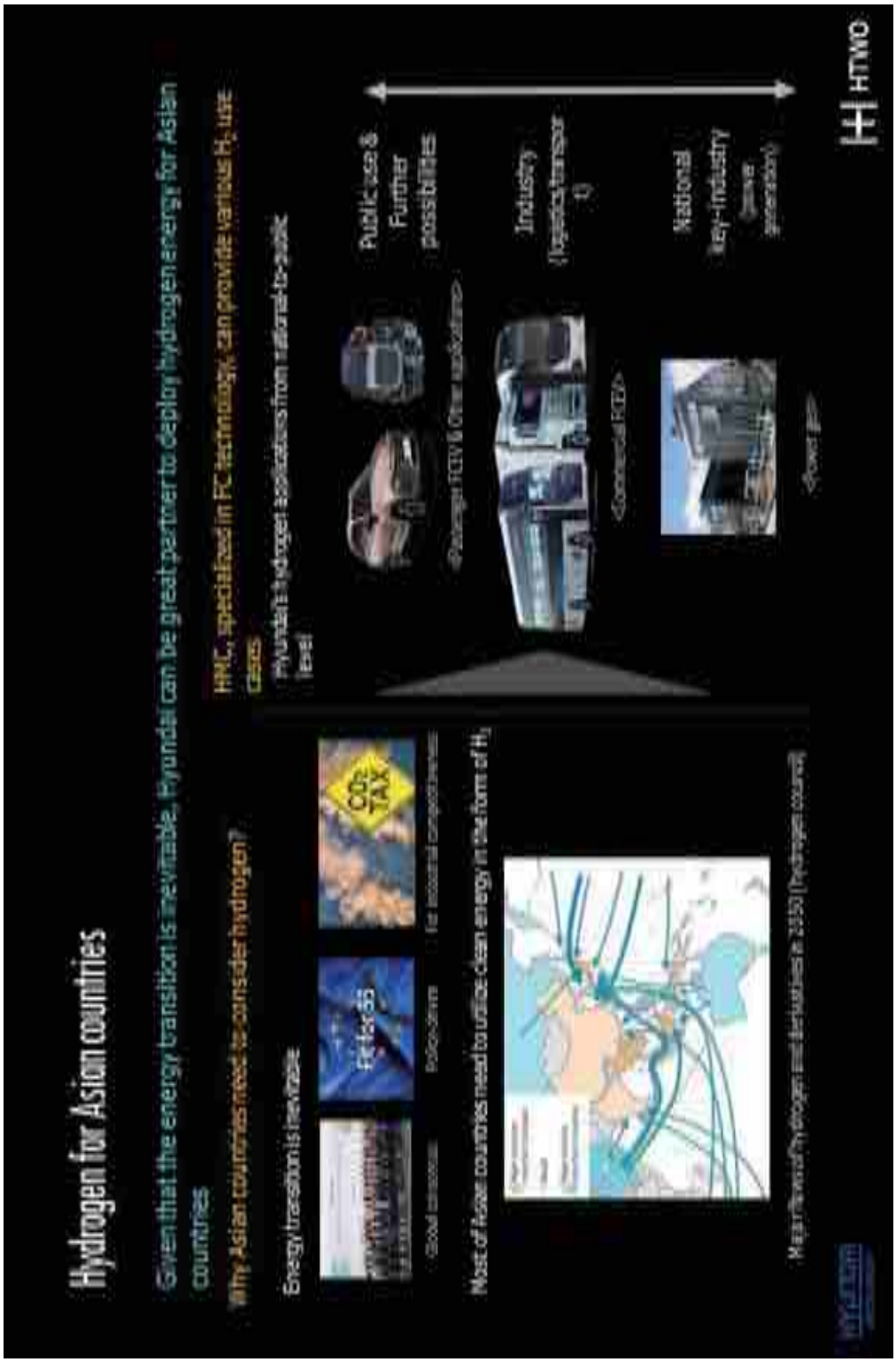
Presentation

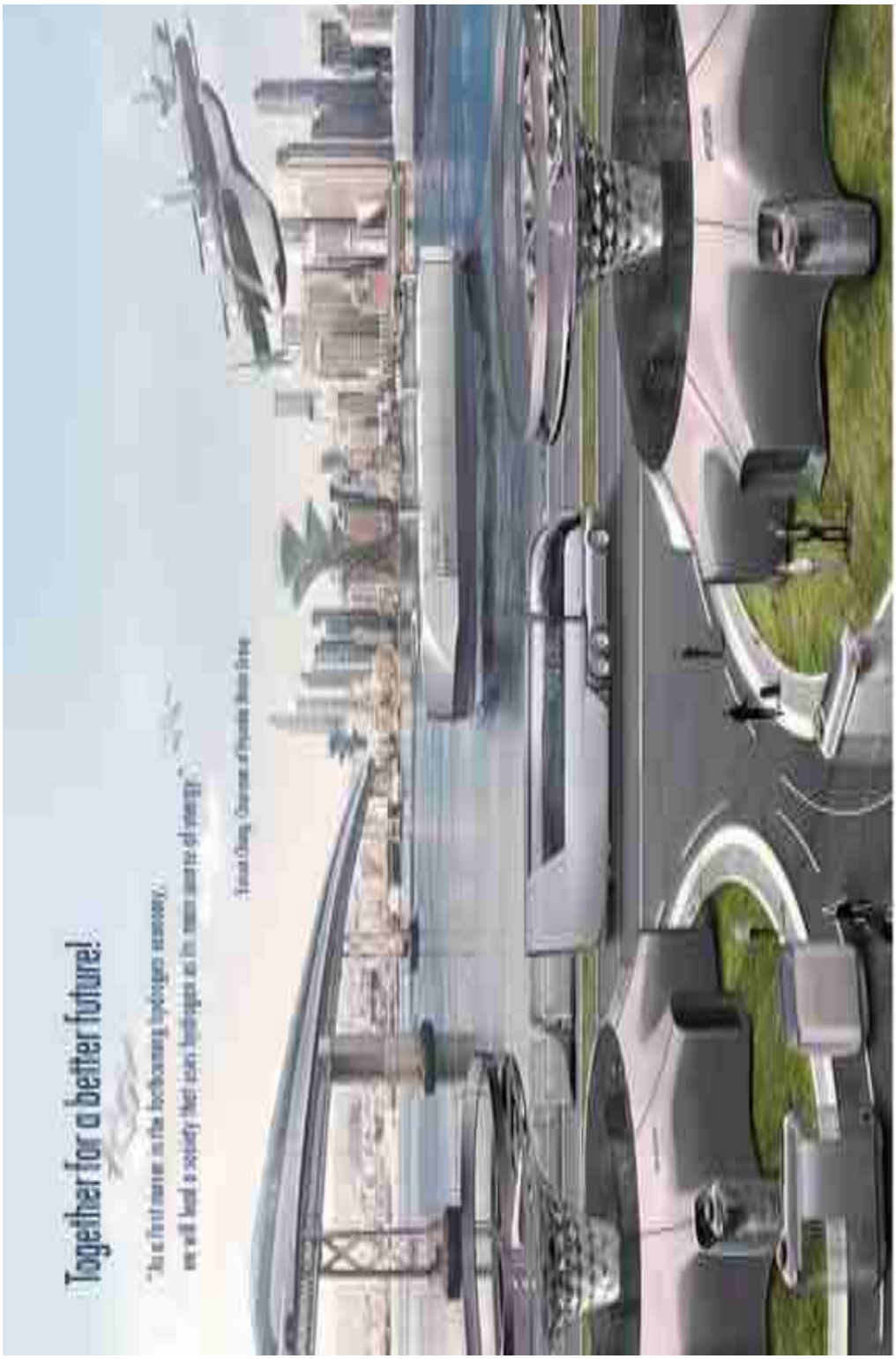
Mr. Kim Chang-hwan
Senior Vice President of Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Development Center,
R&D Division of Hyundai Motor Company, Republic of Korea


Hyundai's carbon neutrality declaration
Hyundai announced a phased electrification plan to achieve carbon neutrality by 2045 (September 2021, IAA)
Building the Green Revolution Ideal
100% electrification in Europe
100% electrification of key product
Expand use of hydrogen to
HMC carbon neutrality
2020
2025
2030
2040
2045
HTWO


Hyundai FCEVs overview
For this goal, Hyundai has long developed FC tech and now is leading global FCEV markets with ▲33,000 sales records
Hyundai is a leader of global FCEV market
25 years R&D
most diverse line-up
HTWO

Hyundai's FC system business
Beyond automobile, HMC is expanding the fuel cell technologies to other industries to accelerate upcoming hydrogen society
FC system business
Current achievements
Automotive
Non-automotive mobility
Power generation


Hydrogen for Asian countries
Given that the energy transition is inevitable, Hyundai can be great partner to deploy hydrogen energy for Asian countries
Why Asian countries need to consider hydrogen?
Energy transition is inevitable
Fit for 55
CO2 TAX
Most of Asian countries need to utilize clean energy in the form of H2
HMC, specialized in FC technology, can provide various H2 use cases
Hyundai's hydrogen solutions from ground-to-space level
Public use & Further possibilities
Industry (logistics transport ...)
National key-industry (power generation)
HTWO


Together for a better future!

Q&A

Q1. What efforts are Hyundai Motor Group making for more available and sustainable usage of hydrogen energy regarding the infrastructure?

A1. As a person from the industry, we need a sustainable business model where it produces a product, which is hydrogen in this case, that is practically accessible and consumable for the people. But for that, not only does the quality of the product matter but also the infrastructure matter, which cannot be provided by the private sector and requires the government's attention and support. For example, battery electric vehicles are widely used in Korea because the government invested a lot of money in infrastructure, which accelerated its distribution. Korea has the largest number of charging stations per population and per national area and they are easily accessible in parking lots and shopping malls. Therefore, Korea has the largest number of electric vehicle sales per population and it is also same for the hydrogen cars. Due to the government's investment in infrastructure, such as building hydrogen charging stations, more than 10,000 hydrogen cars are sold in Korea annually, which is a relatively high number compared to other countries.

-

Q2. How are you responding to safety concerns?

A2. Safety is our top priority and the greatest value we could provide to our customers. Unfortunately, the current technology cannot guarantee 100% safety in batteries. We understand and are aware of customers' concerns regarding the batteries' vulnerability to external physical shocks. We now have the technology to alleviate such shocks to the battery and are ultimately pursuing technology that could guarantee 100% safety. Safety is a non-negotiable issue and Hyundai Motor Group is doing its best to develop cutting-edge safety technologies for its customers.

-

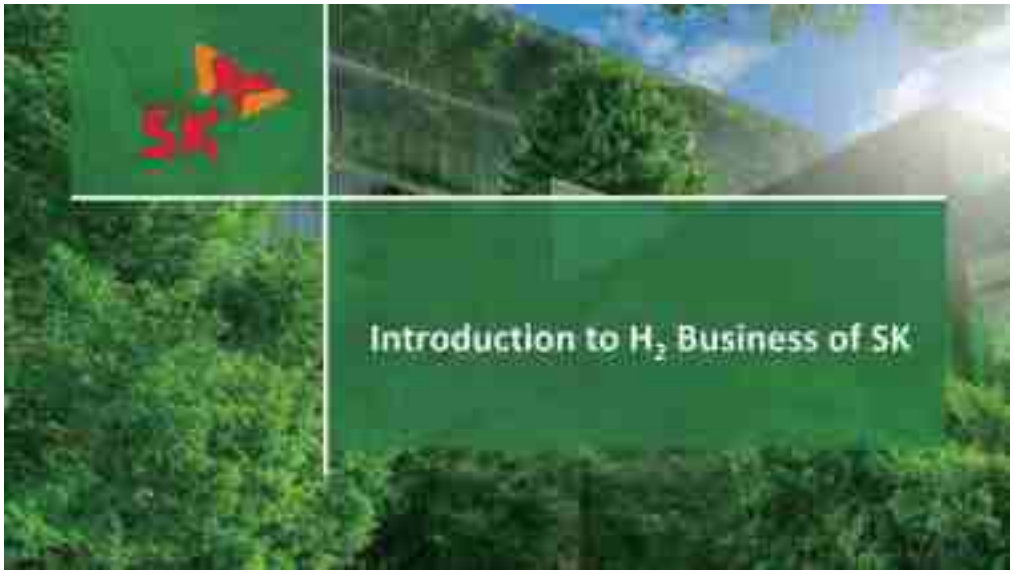
Q3. How do you compete or collaborate with your competitor?

A3. Toyota is our main competitor and main collaborator in the fuel cell industry. As main players in the industry, Toyota and Hyundai work together in expanding the hydrogen economy.

When it comes to competition, Hyundai has a slight advantage in price competitiveness over Toyota. Toyota is not selling as much as we do in the Korean market. This difference is due to the lack of infrastructure and lack of government subsidies. Unlike Japan, the Korean government provides enough subsidies for hydrogen fuel cell battery cars to make the price more acceptable to the customers. As a major manufacturer of hydrogen automobiles, we will do our best to keep on providing vehicles at an affordable price.

Presentation

Mr. Kwon Hyung-kyun
Executive Vice President of SK E&S, Republic of Korea



Clean hydrogen is the most versatile decarbonization solution

The Usage of the Hydrogen

Power Generation

- **Stationary Fuel Cell**
  - 24/7 Operation to solve the problem of renewable energy power generation
  - vs. Solar 3.7hours/day, off-shore Wind 5-6 hours/day
- **Co-firing – H_2-Natural Gas / Ammonia-Coal**

Transportation

- **Commercial Vehicles**
  - Light, high density hydrogen is suitable for high power/long distances
- **Future market – Drone, Air Craft, Ship etc.**

Industry

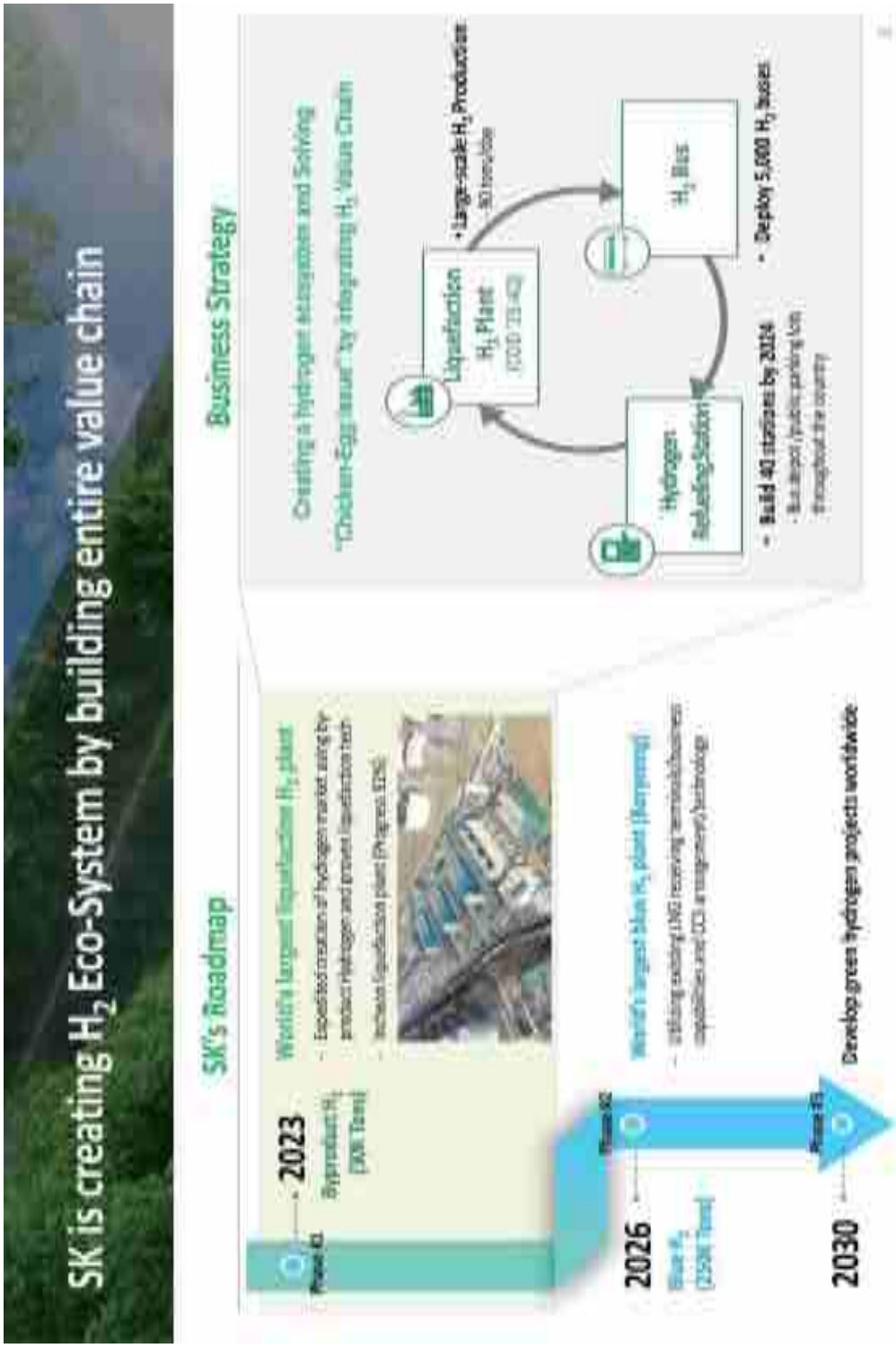
- **Steel Refinery**
  - Producing green steel using H_2 direction reduced iron technology

Benefits of H_2 Mobility

	H_2 Mobility	vs.	Electric Vehicle
Charging Speed	8 min (1 kg of H_2, 13kg)		2hr-42min (250-440%)
Mileage	635km		300km
Fuel Cost	$0.25/km		$0.33/km

- POSCO, introduced Korea's first H_2 commuter bus (Jan.'23)

- BE delegation@COP27, served by H_2 bus in Busan (Apr.'23)


SK is creating H_2 Eco-System by building entire value chain
SK's Roadmap
Business Strategy
2023
2026
2030
Liquefaction
H_2 Plant
Hydrogen Refueling Station
H_2 Bus
Deploy 5,000 H_2 buses

SK is developing LH_2 and Blue H_2 Business in South Korea

Liquid H_2 Business ('23)

"World's first & largest liquefaction H_2 plant will be operated in 4Q,'23 at Incheon"

① By-Product(Gray) Hydrogen

② Liquefaction H_2 Plant (30,000 tons)

③ Transportation - Tank Lorry

④ H_2 Refueling Station - Commercial Vehicle (Bus)

Environmental Benefits

+ $50MM = 5,000 H_2 Bus/Yr

CO_2 : -400,000 tons/yr

NOx : -6,000 tons/yr

Fine Dust : -140 tons/yr

Blue H_2 Business ('26)

"Producing Eco-Friendly Blue H_2 by Utilizing CCUS Tech and Depleted Gas Field"

Importing LNG (700,000 tons)

① H_2 Plant (Reforming)

② CO_2 Capture

Capture/Removal of CO_2 emitted during hydrogen generation

CO_2 Liquefaction

Liquefaction H_2 Plant (30,000 tons)

Pipeline (100,000 tons)

Refueling Station

H_2 Fuel Cell Power Plant

H_2 & NG Mixed Power Plant

Depleted Gas Field

Permanent storage commercial tech. in depleted gas field

SK can provide the total solution for Asia Hydrogen Market

Joint Venture between SK E&S and Plug

[Business Application]

❑ Walmart/Home-Depot H_2 Forklifts

- Deploy about 50,000 H_2 forklifts in Walmart and Home-Depot in '25
- Plug, committed to delivering green H_2 hydrogen to Walmart

❑ Pathfinder & Peach Tree P/T (Georgia, US)

- Producing green H_2 utilizing Plug's electrolysis(30MW) in '23
- Liquefaction H_2 Plant will produce 40 ton/day (14,600 ton/year)

❑ Green H_2 (12.5MW) Pilot P/T (Jeju, Korea)

- Producing 1,375 ton/year of green H_2 using renewable energy(12.5MW)
- Deploy 300 H_2 Bus/200 H_2 garbage trucks by 2030

Hydrogen is the key solution for Climate, Security and Economics
Clean Hydrogen Ecosystem
Industry
Power Generation
Transportation
Environmental and Health Benefits
Flexible Power Grid and Energy Security
Economic Revitalization

Q&A

Q1. Is the Republic of Korea interested in taking the initiative of setting the carbon credit standard?

A1. Setting a carbon credit standard is a matter of government and it's an essential factor in the hydrogen industry. To differentiate between various kinds of hydrogen, such as blue hydrogen and green hydrogen from other kinds of hydrogen products, setting precise criteria is necessary.

-

Q2. Price is an important factor in consumer choice or technology dissemination. How do you prospect the price of liquefied hydrogen?

A2. As for the price of liquefied hydrogen, I expect it to go lower. For your information, currently, it needs 10 kW of electricity to produce 1 kg of liquefied hydrogen, which is about 1 dollar in electricity bill in Korea.

Besides the low price, liquefied hydrogen has other beneficial factors. It takes 7-10 minutes to charge your car with hydrogen in a gas state, but it only takes 1-2 minutes to charge the same car with liquefied hydrogen. Also, the transportation cost of liquefied hydrogen is much lower than that of hydrogen in a gas state since a single trailer can carry three times more amount of liquid than when carrying a gas.

-

Q3. Hydrogen energy has its own weakness and danger. Why do you choose hydrogen from other energy sources?

A3. As I said earlier, hydrogen is not the sole solution but a complementary solution for the challenges we are facing now. Though SK Group has a diverse and stable portfolio of energy production, we still think hydrogen is important and that we need to invest more in hydrogen. Though the cost of hydrogen production is still high, we need to alternate fossil fuel energy with hydrogen and natural gas energy for a sustainable future. Additionally, since Korea does not have enough natural resources to obtain energy independence, hydrogen energy is a very attractive option.

Mr. Sukhbaatar Tsegmid
CEO of Clean Energy LLC, Mongolia

Mongolia's renewable energy resources

Mongolia has very large potential of solar, wind and hydro power, which can be used for power generation. In most areas, renewable energies are even optimal because of the increasing demand and lack of other energy sources in Asia.

Solar: Average solar radiation varies from 3-8 kWh/m²/day, whereby 89% of Mongolia experience 4.5-6 kWh/m²/day and 2600-3000 hours sunshine per year. Solar radiation increases from North to South.

Wind: NREC, the National institute of Meteorology and the US NREL carried out a wind resource mapping in 2000, which revealed great wind potential in Southern and Western Mongolia. Over an area of more than 160,000 km², wind speeds at 30 m height range from 6.4 to 9.6 m/s, with a theoretical installed capacity of 1,110 GW and an estimated annual production of 2,550 GWh (NREC, 2006). This amount of windy land could support over 4,300,000 MW of installed capacity and potentially deliver over 8 trillion kWh per year.

Hydro: Mongolia has 3800 rivers and streams with a total length of 65,000 km can be used for hydropower construction. The average annual flow is estimated at 3.46·1010m³, providing a potential energy resource of 6300 MW or 560 GWh. Mostly concentrated in Western Mongolia, sites with capacity ranging from 100 kW to 300 MW have undergone pre-feasibility studies. Hydropower resources are having high priority in all sector development perspectives.

World: World electricity consumption is nowadays more than 26 trillion kWh. More than one quarter of those electricity is consuming China, almost 10% of this is consuming Japan and Korea. It means almost 40% of world electricity is consuming in Northeast Asian countries, which are locating closer to Mongolia. In the future, Mongolia's enormous renewable energy sources, wind and solar energy potential could be used in the region.

Further, this generation of electricity can be used with combination of green hydrogen production, this accumulated energy could be transported throughout Asia. Producing green hydrogen with the application of wind and solar, for instance conversion and transportation for consumption by end users, is temporarily expensive. The supply chain between production and final consumption involves many conversion activities and much need supports of various political parties and their countries.

Dr. Tee Ching Seng
Chairperson of International Communication & Diplomacy Bureau, Central Committee Member, Malaysian Chinese Organization (MCA), Malaysia

Excellencies,
Ladies and gentlemen,
Good afternoon.

It is with my great pleasure to be here at the Land of the Morning Calm. First of all, please allow me to express my sincere gratitude to ICAPP and our co-hosts, the Minjoo Party and the People Power Party of the Republic of Korea, for their warm hospitality and excellent arrangements for the meeting. My special thanks to Busan Metropolitan City, Busan Economic Promotion Agency, and Busan Chamber of Commerce and Industry for co supporting this event. I think is perfectly to have the 1st Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council under the main theme of "Opportunities and Challenges of Asian Business in the Era of Climate Crisis" in Busan, since the city has become a hub of trade, commerce and industry after the opening of Korea's first international port in 1876, combined with the natural environment of Busan is a perfect example of harmony between mountains, rivers and sea.

Excellencies,
Ladies and gentlemen,

Time is running out to curb greenhouse gas emissions and prevent catastrophic and global warming, and since the outbreak of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, the world is now facing record high energy prices and energy shortages, and the global energy crisis is clouded, and countries around the world are paying more attention to energy safety than ever before. Energy independence is becoming increasingly important for a country's development.

For a long time, countries have built their economic development on a heavy reliance on fossil fuels, which has led to a great impact on energy market fluctuations. Instability has further exacerbated countries' dependence on fossil energy production and the lock-in effect of fossil energy infrastructure, creating greater vulnerability.

As an important foundation to support the operation of economic and social development, the safety and stable supply of energy resources is a core issue related to the overall and strategic development of the country.

For any country, whether it is for national security or economic development, the country itself must take the initiative of energy security into its own hands in order to achieve energy independence, national security and sustainable development.

Excellencies,
Ladies and gentlemen,

Energy independence, energy safety, climate safety, and the vigorous development of renewable energy should be an important strategic choice, which should become the main policy's direction of today, and I can say that it is the feasible way to realize energy independence.

When it comes to energy independence, we must be determined to transform the energy system, especially sustainable energy production and innovative energy storage solutions.
Maybe people will ask, how the energy transition and energy safety go hand in hand? So, this will the critical issue for today's leaders. The answer lies in not seeing these as competing imperatives, but as complementary. Sustainability and safety must be core features of the future energy system, and governments must consider both short-term self-sufficiency requirements and long-term sustainability.

Excellencies,
Ladies and gentlemen,

Many countries are now re-examining the potential risks of over-reliance on fossil fuels. The global new round of energy, scientific and technological revolution are deep evolution, the global renewable energy development has now completed the transformation from new energy to the main energy, from alternative energy to the dominant energy transformation, vigorously develop renewable energy has become a major strategic direction and concerted core action in the global energy transformation and response to climate change, and solar energy. The development of renewable energy such as wind energy is expected to become a breakthrough in energy independence.

In the past 20 years, the development and operation of clean energy was expensive and inefficient, but after decades of development and as the cost of technology continues to decline, clean energy today is affordable, reliable and sustainable modern energy for all.

For example, photovoltaic power generation technology has developed rapidly, and the cost of power generation has been reduced to one-twentieth of the original. In the next few decades, the cost of photovoltaic power generation will continue to fall, and photovoltaic power generation will be cheap and in abundant supply.

Another point is carbon neutralisation, which is an opportunity for Asia. In this field, many developing countries in Asia are not only on the same starting line as developed countries, but also leading in some aspects. However, to achieve carbon neutralisation, efficiency must be prioritized.

On the issue of energy conservation and low carbon, it is necessary to achieve "4 wheels drive", that is, first, the development model should be changed, the economic structure should be adjusted, and the economic growth mode should be transformed; Second, the supply model should be changed, and efforts should be made to get rid of the high dependence on traditional high-carbon energy sources; Third, the production mode should be reduced, and energy efficiency should be greatly improved; Forth, the way of living should be simplified and reduce demand.

We now have major opportunity to reshape the global energy landscape, promising to nurture the race for energy independence and push renewable energy to the heart of the energy transition. After decades of international reuse of fossil fuels, I am optimistic that current changes may change that.

I am sure that today's meeting will be ambitious, inclusive and will rise above differences.
I thank you and wish you all the best for a productive meeting.

Thank you

Mr. Elnur Rahimov
Deputy Chairperson of Baku Sewing House OJSC, Azerbaijan

Dear Chairperson!
Dear participants, friends and colleagues!

I extend my greetings to the participants of the first Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council and express my gratitude to the organizers of the event.

In today's era, when the negative consequences of climate change and environmental pollution are increasingly evident, radical changes in energy production at the global level have become an inevitable necessity. Azerbaijan, which has large gas reserves, actively contributes to international cooperation in this field. Exporting gas to European countries through the TANAP and TAP pipelines implemented on the initiative of our country facilitates decarbonization in the region. Recently, it is planned to double the gas capacity of TANAP and TAP with the increase in European gas demand.

"Green energy" is the energy of the future. Azerbaijan has vast resources for expanding the use of renewable and green energy as well. Our country has rich experience in using hydropower plants. Currently, large-scale projects are being implemented in order to expand the use of wind and solar energy. The potential of Azerbaijan's wind and solar energy sources is close to 200 gigawatts. Wind and solar energy projects with a capacity of 710 megawatts are already being carried out with foreign investors.

We have a wind potential of 157 gigawatts in the Caspian Sea. According to the agreement signed among Azerbaijan, Georgia, Romania and Hungary in December 2022, the energy received from wind power plants to be built in the Caspian Sea will be delivered to European consumers through the bottom of the Black Sea.

Also, the energy supply of the cities and villages that are being rebuilt in the liberated Karabakh region of Azerbaijan will be provided mainly at the expense of green energy. More than 50 small hydropower plants with a total capacity of more than 320 megawatts will be built and restored in the region.

In addition, contracts have been signed with BP, "Masdar" of the United Arab Emirates and "ACWA Power" of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the implementation of renewable energy projects with a total volume of 470 megawatts in Karabakh. On the field of renewable energy, effective cooperation is also carried out with the American "Tetra Tech" and Turkish "Efra" companies. In total, the volume of memorandums of understanding and contracts signed between Azerbaijan and foreign companies on green energy is 25 gigawatts.

5 Solar Power Stations, 1 Hybrid Power Station, 1 Small Hydro Power Station, and several small powerful solar power stations in 13 social facilities were built and put into operation in different parts of the country by "Azalternativenerji" Limited Liability Company, which was established in 2013.

Therefore we are confident to say that Azerbaijan, once known as an oil-rich country, is an important gas exporter at the international level today, and it will become one of the main producers and exporters of electricity obtained from renewable energy sources such as water, wind and solar in the near future.

Thank you very much for your attention!

Mr. U Than Tun
Managing Director of *Pyae Chan That* Co. Ltd., Myanmar

Firstly, I would like to introduce myself, I am U Than Tun from Myanmar for attending as Business leaders of the ICAPP Business Council and I am Managing Director of Pyae Chan Thar Co. Ltd and also member of delegation of the Union Solidarity and Development Party from Myanmar. On behalf of our USDP party, I also would like to express thanks to Chairman of the ICAPP Business Council for inviting to attend this conference.

"Among the global priorities of the international community, the problem of protecting the environment and sustainable development is increasingly coming to the foreground."

We, Myanmar has vision on Environment as: A clean environment, with healthy and functioning ecosystems, that ensures inclusive development and wellbeing for all people in Myanmar, and Mission as : To establish national environment policy principles for guiding environmental protection and sustainable development and for mainstreaming environmental considerations into all policies, laws, regulations, plans, strategies, programmes and projects in Myanmar.

Hydrogen from renewable sources is a clean and sustainable alternative to fossil fuels. Myanmar has vast potential for producing renewable hydrogen due to its abundant natural resources. International cooperation is crucial for developing a market for renewable hydrogen in Myanmar.

Why Renewable Hydrogen? Renewable hydrogen is produced by electrolyzing water using renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power. It can be used as a fuel for transportation, power generation and heating, reducing carbon emissions. Developing a market for renewable hydrogen can help Myanmar achieve its climate goals and promote sustainable development.

I will explain about Myanmar's Story. Myanmar has abundant solar and wind resources that can be used for producing renewable hydrogen. The country's potential for renewable hydrogen production is estimated to be around 70 GW by 2050. The government has taken a number of steps to promote renewable energy. These steps include: Promotion of renewable energy projects- A target of achieving 30% renewable energy within the current mix had already been established since 2020, and there are no deviations from this aim. MoUs with Russia on developing nuclear energy has also been made. The government is further in discussions on creating and implementing incentives to attract investments towards renewable energy projects, such as tax exemptions and land lease fees for renewable energy projects, although the current climate has its challenges.

Myanmar if given boosts in cooperation can become a major player in the renewable hydrogen market, providing energy security and boosting economic growth.

Why collaborate?

International cooperation is crucial for developing a market for renewable hydrogen in Myanmar. Partnerships with countries with advanced hydrogen technologies and experience can help Myanmar build its technical capacity and knowledge. It further gives partnering countries an arena to try and test concerns. Myanmar would benefit from investment by countries that seek to not only gain a foothold in a nascent, developing renewable sphere, but also contribute directly and indirectly towards many local livelihoods. We suggest the adoption of knowledge transfers built into the investment infrastructure, as well as the integration of local Myanmar management in implementing these projects.

Opportunities for International Collaboration

Immediate term: training, knowledge transfer, on-site research collaboration. Laying a solid groundwork for cross-sectoral research into renewable hydrogen and its economic opportunities will be essential in turning these aspirations into reality. Suggested routes include forming the 'task forces' for mutual benefit, consisting of central and local government authorities and their foreign counterparts, local and foreign investors, subject matter experts and relevant parliamentary and community leaders.

Long term: Transnational 'best practices' sharing on laws, regulations and practical experiences in hydrogen and renewable investments. In the spirit of transnational development and cooperation, we suggest the idea of a 'living policy knowledge and resource bank' for sharing best practices in achieving success in policy terms. The aim of said knowledge bank will be the sharing of knowledge and nurturing of long-standing collaboration in making renewable hydrogen investments a sustained and constant win for all stakeholders involved.

Conclusion

Developing a market for renewable hydrogen in Myanmar will be a win-win situation for the country and the international community. International cooperation can help Myanmar unlock its renewable hydrogen potential and contribute to global efforts to combat climate change. Myanmar's government and leadership is committed to promoting international cooperation and welcomes partnerships in the renewable hydrogen sector.

Thanks for your attention.

Mr. Vilaphorn Visounnarath
Deputy Managing Director of *Electricite Du Laos*, Laos

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I have the honour to deliver this statement on behalf of the Lao delegation in the 1st Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council: Opportunities and Challenges of Asian Business in the Era of Climate Crisis today. First of all, let me introduce myself; my name is Vilaphorn VISOUNNARATH, Deputy Managing Director of EDL, from Laos.

Electricite du Laos (EDL) is a state corporation of Laos that owns and operates the country's electricity generation, electricity transmission and electricity distribution assets. The company also manages both import and export of electricity from the national electricity grid to other countries.

Lao PDR is the landlocked country in Southeast Asia. It is surrounded by Vietnam to the east and Thailand to the west, Myanmar, and China to the north and Cambodia to the South. With rich in water resources, Hydropower development is positioned as one of the key means to promote a green growth and sustain economic and generate revenue for the country. Today Laos has over 93 sources of electricity generation power plants with a combined installed capacity of about 11,000 MW, with over 80% generated by hydropower dams and other sources of power, including coal-fired, biomass, and solar power plants. Thus, the Lao PDR can promote itself as a land-linked country to benefit from its disadvantaged geography to be renewable energy link country.

Based on the energy policies link and exchanged in the spirit of ASEAN energy cooperation, evidence shows that those countries have high energy demand and support the green energy trade and power integration in this region because it can raise regional energy security and sustainable development. The Lao PDR has been trading electricity with Thailand for many decades, and now it has expanded this policy to other neighboring countries to support regional energy cooperation. Particularly, the Lao PDR will increase power exports to 15,000 MW by 2030; Thus, more than 10,000 MW to Thailand and 5,000 MW to Viet Nam, 3000 MW to Cambodia, and 600 MW to Myanmar. Moreover, other renewable sources such as one big project wind farms generating 1.6 gigawatts are now planned, including the 600-megawatt (MW) Monsoon Wind project in Xekong and Attapeu provinces in the south of Laos, which can supply the electricity to Vietnam, according to the Asian Development Bank’s Asian Development Outlook 2022.

EDL stands ready to closely cooperate and work with foreign companies, which may be interested in the exploration of potential and investment in the energy sector in the Lao PDR for its own consumption or export. As I mentioned about our potential natural resource above, our challenge are technology and fund therefore, we are welcome you who come with technology and source of fund to invest in Laos.

Finally, on behalf of EDL, I wish today's meeting a smooth and fruitful deliberation under the spirit of friendly cooperation, and I hope this meeting will save the world from reducing Carbon Dioxide emissions in the near future.

Thank you very much!!!

Closing Remarks

Hon. Ha Tae-keung
Member of the ICAPP SC, Vice Chairperson of the IBC, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union in the National Assembly of Korea, People Power Party, Republic of Korea

Greetings,

I am Ha Tae-kyung, a member of the National Assembly of Korea and vice chairman of the ICAPP Business Council

I am truly thankful for having the successful completion of the first ICAPP Business Council with all the participants. I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to Hon. Dr. Park Heong-joon, the mayor of Busan, for his generous support for today, and huge appreciation for the efforts from the ICAPP Secretariat, the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union of National Assembly, and business leaders including Hwaseung Corporation and Hyundai Motors.

We have discussed two main themes: "Role of political parties in business for transforming our world to a better future", and "Action for climate change and carbon neutralization aiming for Asia's energy independence".

The IBC's efforts for energy independence are just the beginning. There will be further progress in our discussion based on what we shared today and draw specific cooperation plan in the next meeting. I am certain that there will be more political parties and companies joining in the future of Asia presented by IBC.

Lastly, Busan is making the utmost effort to host the 2030 World Expo. Everything that we have discussed and pursued at today's conference will be included in the expo. We would appreciate your interest and cooperation.

Thank you!

Mr. Hyun Ji-ho
Co-Chairperson of the IBC, Vice Chairperson of *Hwaseung* Corporation, Republic of Korea

Honorable parliamentarians, entrepreneurs and distinguished guests!

The 1st ICAPP Business Council has finished successfully thanks to all of the efforts and cooperation by the participants here today. I once again sincerely appreciate all of your cooperation.

The meeting was successfully hosted by the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Assembly and ICAPP Secretariat, co-sponsored by the ruling and opposition parties and has a significant meaning in demonstrating a model of cooperation between the political parties. We would like to express our gratitude to Mayor Park Heong-jun of Busan Metropolitan City, Busan Economic Promotion Agency, Busan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Hyundai Motor Group, SK Group, H2KOREA, and lastly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Korea.

We also applaud the efforts of ICAPP Secretary-General Ahn Myung-soo, ICAPP officers, and ICAPP parliamentary staffs for their hard work in preparing for the meeting. We also extend our sincere gratitude to Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the *Pheu Thai* Party in Thailand, for her role as the inaugural co-chair of the ICAPP Business Council.

The ICAPP Business Council was established for three main purposes: first, to expand the role of political parties in promoting business activities of Asian companies; second, to facilitate potential business and commercial cooperation between member countries; and third, to promote economic cooperation between ICAPP and major political parties. As the co-chair of the ICAPP Business Council along with Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin, I will do my best to fulfill the functions and roles of the ICAPP Business Council. In order for the ICAPP Business Council to fulfill its purpose, I believe that it requires continuous interest, support, and execution from the political representatives and business leaders of each participating country who attended this meeting.

The inaugural ICAPP Business Council meeting was very meaningful in many ways. In the first session <Opportunities and challenges of Asian business>, we discussed the role of Asia in the global economy and the collaboration between businesses and political parties to fulfill their roles. We hope that this meeting will serve as a catalyst for ICAPP's expanded role as a network for Asian businesses, building on its inception in Manila in 2000.

During the second session, we had the opportunity to gather wisdom for Asia's energy independence to overcome the global climate crisis. While there is awareness about the climate crisis, there has been a lack of effort in practical action. Therefore, it is important to overcome this communication gap and share efforts of each country and businesses in Asia towards

energy independence. By sharing and empathizing with these examples, we can create opportunities for a better future.

Last but not least, the moments of consent and understanding we shared today should not end with the event of the founding ceremony, but rather lead to the establishment of an Asia Energy Independence Agreement, where we can continue to collaborate. We all agreed that hydrogen and other renewable energies are essential for the planet's environment. Now we need to develop concrete strategies for how political parties, businesses, and all infrastructure can collaborate to produce positive results. Asia is a continent rich in resources, and I hope that we can work together to allocate roles in producing, transporting, and distributing renewable energies such as hydrogen, in a way that maximizes the benefits of synergy for each country.

Once again I would like to thank all the participants from home and abroad despite your busy schedules. I hope that Asian countries will make differences and innovation together through more active cooperation. This concludes the foundation meeting of the ICAPP Business Council.

Thank you very much!

Introduction of the ICAPP

1. Brief Introduction of the ICAPP

The International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) was launched in Manila, Philippines in September 2000 to promote exchanges and cooperation among political parties with various ideologies in Asia and Oceania.

The ICAPP seeks to enhance mutual understanding and deepen trust in the region and in doing so, promote peace and prosperity through the unique role and channel of political parties.

At first, few people thought it would be possible to bring together competing governing, opposition and independent political parties of Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia, Central Asia, West Asia, the Middle East, and Oceania. However, since its inception, the ICAPP has grown steadily in both membership and influence.

Now more than 350 political parties in the region with diverse political and ideological backgrounds are eligible to participate in the ICAPP activities. By bringing together leaders of political parties in Asia at regular assemblies, the ICAPP has become a positive force for mutual understanding among Asian countries and peoples. The ICAPP meetings have been visionary, cordial, constructive and successful.

The ICAPP has become institutionalized through wide-ranging programs and a sophisticated structure. The General Assembly, which welcomes all eligible political parties across Asia and Oceania, is held every other year. The Standing Committee, which is composed of political party representatives from 23 countries, meets semi-annually to address general matters of the ICAPP. Special Conferences are held on timely topics upon recommendations from the Standing Committee, and small-scale workshops are also held targeting specific audiences and issues. Themes of previous Special Conferences and workshops include, among others, prevention of political corruption, green development, migration and refugees and promotion of business opportunities, among others. The ICAPP Youth Wing and Women's Wing have also been established and their annual meetings focus on issues related to empowerment, education, employment, human rights, and equal opportunities. Other subsidiary bodies, such as ICAPP Media Forum, ICAPP Tourism Promotion and Inter-City Cooperation Council (TOPIC), ICAPP Program for Disasters Assistance (IPDA), ICAPP Business Council (IBC), and Asian Cultural Council (ACC) have also been set up under the Standing Committee and hold their meetings on a regular basis.

The ICAPP has also established channels of dialogue with political parties in Africa, Europe, and the Americas. This is manifested through its partnership with the Permanent Conference of Political Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean (*COPPPAL*), the European Parliament, and the Council of African Political Parties (CAPP). The ICAPP and *COPPPAL* have been holding joint sessions annually since 2009 and the trilateral meetings among the Members of ICAPP Standing Committee, *COPPPAL* Coordinating Body and CAPP Executive Committee have been held since 2016. At the 3rd Trilateral Meeting among the ICAPP-*COPPPAL*-CAPP, which was held in Moscow, Russia in 2018, the three organizations agreed to designate the ICAPP Secretariat as the Common Secretariat to further joint cooperation in the future. The Asia-Europe Political Forum (AEPF), which is regularly co-organized by the ICAPP and the political party groups represented in the European Parliament is also designed to further intercontinental cooperation. The first meeting of the AEPF was held in Seoul, Korea in 2017

after discussions between the ICAPP and political groups of the European Parliament to enhance mutual understanding and cooperation between Asia and Europe. The second AEPF meeting was held in London, United Kingdom in 2018, the third meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka in 2019, and the fourth meeting in Prague, Czech Republic in July 2022 under the auspices of European Conservatives and Reformists Group (ECR).

In recognition of the ICAPP's role in bringing together various political parties to promote understanding and friendship among countries not only in Asia, but also in Africa, Europe and Latin America, a number of governments in the region, including those of Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Iran, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Vietnam, have signed the inter-governmental "MOU on Cooperation to Support the Activities of the ICAPP" in 2013. More governments are encouraged to join in signing the MOU.

The ICAPP strives to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals by raising awareness on key issues and fostering dialogue on the design and implementation of policies that can bring positive change. In 2018, the UNESCO acknowledged the ICAPP as an international organization of political parties of independent states and signed the "Cooperation Agreement between the UNESCO and the ICAPP." The ICAPP will continue to play its role not only in building a cohesive community in Asia, but also in contributing to the global quest for peace and prosperity.

The 5th General Assembly held in 2009 decided to establish the ICAPP Secretariat in Seoul, Republic of Korea. Thanks to the support of many governments in the region, the Secretariat has been able to develop and expand the scope of the ICAPP activities.

The ICAPP Secretariat can be reached by email at secretariat@theicapp.org. More detailed information on the ICAPP and its activities can be found on its website at www.theicapp.org.

2. ICAPP Charter

(As adopted at the 4th General Assembly on September 10, 2006 and amended at the 5th General Assembly on September 26, 2009, amended at the 7th General Assembly on November 23, 2012 and amended at the 8th General Assembly on September 19, 2014)

PREAMBLE

We, the leaders and representatives of political parties in Asia, gathered for the Fourth General Assembly of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (hereinafter referred to as the "ICAPP") in Seoul, Republic of Korea, from September 7 to 10, 2006,

UPHOLDING the United Nations' Charter, and the principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence;

RECOGNIZING the immense potential of Asia to become the political, economic, and social center of the global stage in the twenty first century if permanent peace and shared prosperity is achieved in the region

REALIZING that challenges in Asia can be more efficiently and effectively addressed if the political leaders of the region unite through sustained dialogue by building mutual confidence and fellowship, by seeking political consensus through consultation and sharing of experiences, and by developing common political strategies

RECALLING that a regularly held gathering of political leaders in the region is an effective tool in seeing the potential of Asia become a reality since it fosters such sustained dialogue

HAVING HELD the First General Assembly of the ICAPP in September 2000 in Manila, Republic of the Philippines, followed by the Second and Third General Assemblies in Bangkok, Kingdom of Thailand in November 2002 and Beijing, People's Republic of China in September 2004, respectively

DO HEREBY PROCLAIM that the Articles set forth in this Charter shall govern the objectives, institutional arrangements, and activities of the ICAPP.

ARTICLES

CHAPTER I. OBJECTIVES

Article 1

The objectives of the ICAPP shall be:

a. to promote exchanges and cooperation between political parties with various ideologies in Asia;
b. to enhance mutual understanding and trust among the peoples and countries in the region;
c. to promote regional cooperation through the unique role and channel of political parties and
d. to create an environment for sustained peace and shared prosperity in the region.

CHAPTER II. MEMBERSHIP

Article 2

1. The ICAPP shall be open to political parties in Asia with democratically elected members in the parliaments of their respective countries, which are Member States of the United Nations.

2. Under certain circumstances, the Standing Committee of the ICAPP (hereinafter referred to as the "Standing Committee") may decide to extend invitations to organizations or groups, which do not fulfill the criteria above, to participate in the activities of the ICAPP, as Observers, including attending the General Assembly of the ICAPP (hereinafter referred to as the "General Assembly"), in the interests of rendering the activities of the ICAPP more inclusive and representative of the diversities existing in Asia.

Article 3

1. For the purposes of this Charter, the term "parliament" shall mean any national body performing legislative functions of that country. The term "political party" shall mean any political organization which has been legally formed and recognized in the respective countries.

CHAPTER III. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Article 4

1. In furtherance of the objectives of the ICAPP, as prescribed in Article 1 of this Charter, a General Assembly shall be held once every two (2) years on a rotational basis among its members, unless otherwise decided by the Standing Committee. It shall be held, in principle, for three (3) working days in the latter half of the year.

2. The General Assembly shall be, in principle, composed of the following program:
   a. Opening Ceremony;
   b. Plenary Session and Thematic Committee meetings;
   c. Special Workshops and other events upon the approval of the Standing Committee
   d. Standing Committee meetings; and
   e. Closing Ceremony

Article 5

1. All members interested in hosting the following General Assembly shall submit written notification to the Standing Committee before the conclusion of the previous General Assembly.

2. The venue and the host(s) for the following General Assembly shall be determined by consensus at the Standing Committee meeting.

Article 6

1. The main theme and up to three (3) sub themes of the General Assembly, which are consistent with the objectives of the ICAPP, shall be proposed by the host(s) and approved by the Standing Committee.

2. The main theme of the General Assembly shall be discussed at the Plenary Session. The sub themes of the General Assembly shall be discussed at the Thematic Committee meetings.

3. Any member may submit proposals for the main theme and sub themes of the General Assembly to the Standing Committee. Such proposals must be made in writing before the conclusion of the previous General Assembly.

4. In addition to the Plenary Session and the Thematic Committee meetings held during the General Assembly, special workshops on specific issues, which are relevant to the ICAPP, may be held upon the approval of the Standing Committee.

Article 7

1. The Bureau of the General Assembly (hereinafter referred to as the "Bureau") shall be comprised of one (1) Chairperson and up to five (5) Vice Chairpersons for the Plenary Session, and (1) Chairperson and up to three (3) Vice Chairpersons for each Thematic Committee meeting. The list of candidates for the Bureau will be prepared by the Standing Committee and recommended to the General Assembly for its approval at the Opening Ceremony by consensus.

2. The Chairpersons of the Plenary Session and the Thematic Committee meetings shall prepare the list of speakers at the Plenary Sessions and Thematic Committee meetings in accordance with the order of application or request from the members.

3. In case that the General Assembly is co-hosted by two or more number of political parties of a country, the Bureau of the General Assembly may be comprised of Co-Chairpersons.

Article 8

1. The political party, or parties, hosting the General Assembly shall bear the primary expenses of the General Assembly.

2. The primary expenses include logistical arrangements for the General Assembly, i.e., conference facilities, domestic transportation, etc. The primary expenses shall not include, inter alia, international transportation to and from the location of the General Assembly.

3. For the purposes of holding the General Assembly, the political party, or parties, hosting the General Assembly may seek voluntary contributions from members of the ICAPP and other organizations.

CHAPTER IV. STANDING COMMITTEE

Article 9

1. A Standing Committee, composed of the representatives of political parties of not exceeding twenty-three (23) countries in the region, shall be established.

2. The Members of the Standing Committee, who will serve for two years from the end of a General Assembly until the end of the following General Assembly, shall be nominated at the Standing Committee held on the margins of the General Assembly and approved by the General Assembly.

3. Members of the Standing Committee shall actively participate in all ICAPP activities and programs. If a member, or his or her designated representative from the same political party, fails to attend the Standing Committee meetings for more than two (2) consecutive times, without providing reasonable cause of absence, the membership of the party in the Standing Committee may be revoked by the decision of the Standing Committee.

4. The membership in the Standing Committee may be shared by up to two (2) principal political parties from each country, which is invited to the Standing Committee, with equal status and responsibility.

Article 10

1. The Standing Committee will make decisions on the venue, main theme, and sub themes of the General Assembly as provided in Article 6. Additionally, it shall lay out the procedures of the Plenary Session and Thematic Committee meetings and any other matters as outlined in this Charter.

2. For the purposes of performing its duties, as prescribed in the foregoing, the Standing Committee meeting shall be held at least once a year, including its meetings during the General Assembly.

Article 11

1. One (1) Chairperson and one (1) Vice Chairperson of the Standing Committee shall be elected by consensus of the members of the Standing Committee during the General Assembly. The Chairperson shall serve for two (2) years or until the next General Assembly is held.

2. The Chairperson shall preside over the Standing Committee meetings, held pursuant to Article 10 of this Charter, and represent the ICAPP during the period between the General Assemblies.

3. In the event that the Chairperson is no longer able to serve his or her term before its completion, the Vice Chairperson will assume the position until the following Standing Committee meeting is held.

CHAPTER V. SECRETARIAT

Article 12

The Secretariat of the ICAPP shall be established to execute the following functions, among others:

1. to maintain and update the list of the political parties in the region, a database for the ICAPP activities and the official website(www.theicapp.org);

2. to provide necessary information and assistance to the members of the ICAPP, in particular the members of the Standing Committee and the host of the General Assembly in assuming their roles in the ICAPP activities; and

3. to establish contacts and promote cooperation with other international or regional organizations of political parties, and other international or regional parliamentary organizations.

Article 13

1. The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary General and such staff as the ICAPP activities may require. The Secretary General shall be appointed by the Standing Committee. The appointment shall be subject to confirmation at the General Assembly.

2. The Secretary General shall act in that capacity in all ICAPP meetings and perform such other functions as are entrusted by the General Assembly and/or the Standing Committee.

CHAPTER VI. AMENDMENTS

Article 14

1. Proposals to amend this Charter shall be made in writing and submitted to the Chairperson of the Standing Committee at least three (3) months in advance prior to the commencement of the General Assembly.

2. The Chairperson of the Standing Committee shall, without delay, communicate such proposal(s) to the members of the Standing Committee who shall then review the proposals and present a joint report with recommendation(s) to the following General Assembly.

3. The proposal(s) shall be reviewed and adopted as amendment(s) to the Charter by the consensus of the General Assembly.

CHAPTER VII. WORKING LANGUAGE

Article 15

1. The working language of the ICAPP shall be English.

2. During the General Assembly, however, if any member provides his or her own simultaneous interpreter(s) from his or her native language to English, the host(s) of the meeting will provide facilities for simultaneous interpretation.

Major Understandings and Decisions reached at the ICAPP Standing Committee Meetings

As of 14 December 2022

1. 5th SC Meeting in Seoul during June 1-3, 2006

- The Members agreed to extend invitations to political parties in the Palestinian National Authority in an effort to render the ICAPP activities more inclusive and representative of the diversities existing in the region.

2. 7th SC Meeting in Seoul during February 23-24, 2007

- Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Uri Party of the Republic of Korea, was elected Co-Chairman of the Standing Committee.

- The Members agreed to invite the Liberal Party of Australia, the Justice and Development Party (*AK Parti*) of Turkey and the United Russian Party of the Russian Federation as new members of the SC.

3. 8th SC Meeting in Tehran during November 22-23, 2007

- The Members agreed that the following two criteria would be applied to the political parties in Asia to be eligible for invitation to the future ICAPP activities, including the General Assemblies; (1) Political parties which have more than one percent of elected seats in their national parliaments; or (2) Political parties which have won more than one percent of popular votes in their latest national parliamentary elections, as certified and recognized by their national election commissions.

4. 10th SC Meeting in Astana during March 27-28, 2009

- The budget and personnel to implement the functions of the ICAPP Secretariat shall be initially provided by the host country. Issues relating to the further budget and personnel of the Secretariat will continue to be discussed in the Standing Committee.

- The Members agreed to establish the ICAPP Secretariat in Seoul, Republic of Korea. And Co-Chairman Chung Eui-yong formally accepted the nomination made at the 9th SC Meeting to assume the position of Secretary General of the ICAPP as of January 1, 2009.

5. 11th SC Meeting in Astana during September 24-28, 2009

- The Members agreed that the decision not to invite certain eligible political parties to the ICAPP General Assembly can be made only by the consensus of the Standing Committee.

6. 13th SC Meeting in Kunming on July 16, 2010

- The Members agreed that all representatives of the political parties at ICAPP Meetings should refrain from raising any issues directly related to bilateral conflicts or disputes among the countries in the region. It was highly recommended, however, to seek direct dialogue among political parties in the concerned countries to promote understanding and prevent such conflicts or disputes from getting further aggravated.

- The Members agreed to recommend to all members of the Standing committee to adopt the similar arrangement reached between the two main political parties in Japan and Korea that as long as they retain membership in the ICAPP SC, the representative of the political party with the largest number of seats in their respective Parliament at the time would represent Japan or Korea at the SC as its member, while the representative of the political party with second largest number of seats in the Parliament would attend the SC meetings as observers. They agreed that such formula in the SC membership will make the ICAPP activities more inclusive and credible.

- The Members endorsed the establishment of the ICAPP Medical Emergency Forum (IMEF), as proposed by the UMNO at the 12th SC Meeting.

7. 14th SC Meeting in Phnom Penh during December 1-3, 2010

- The Members elected Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Secretary General of the Pakistan Muslim League-Q, as Special Rapporteur of the Standing Committee.

- The Members agreed to the new list of the eighteen political parties from eighteen countries whose representatives would compose the new Standing Committee; i.e. Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Turkey and Vietnam.

- The Members endorsed the Secretariat's proposal to seek observer status in the U.N. General Assembly (UNGA) and agreed to request their respective governments to co-sponsor the draft resolution in the UNGA.

8. 16th SC Meeting in Seoul during October 27-30, 2011

- The Members agreed to establish the ICAPP Youth Wing to help young politicians explore and strengthen their capabilities as political leaders. They also welcomed the proposal to establish the ICAPP Media Forum and agreed to form a working group to discuss how to set up the media forum.

- The Members also agreed to establish the ICAPP Women's Wing to further strengthen the role of women in politics in the region.

9. 17th SC Meeting in Baku during June 21-23, 2012

- The Members agreed to establish the ICAPP-COPPPAL Economic Council[1] and the

[1] *ICAPP-COPPPAL Economic Council was later renamed to ICAPP-COPPPAL Business Council (ICBC) prior to its 1st Meeting, which took place on 28-29 November 2014 in Mexico City, Mexico*

ICAPP Committee on Climate Change.

- In this regard, the Members agreed that the ICAPP-affiliated groups, including the ICAPP Youth Wing, ICAPP Women's Wing and the IMEF, should remain under the umbrella of the ICAPP Standing Committee and their activities should be fully consistent with the objectives and principles of the ICAPP.

10. 18th SC Meeting in Baku on November 21, 2012

- The Members agreed to increase the number of SC Members from eighteen to twenty-two and to invite political parties from Bangladesh, Lebanon, Mongolia, Myanmar and Thailand as new SC members. They agreed to revoke the membership of Bahrain in accordance with the ICAPP Charter.

11. 19th SC Meeting in Hanoi during April 22-24, 2013

- The Members endorsed the Secretariat's proposal to conclude an inter-governmental Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to provide support for the ICAPP activities and agreed to recommend their respective governments to sign the MOU.

12. 23rd SC Meeting in Colombo on September 18, 2014

- The Members agreed to increase the number of SC members to twenty-three and to invite Sri Lanka as new a member. They also agreed to amend the ICAPP Charter to allow up to two principal political parties in the member countries to be represented in the Standing Committee.

- The Members elected Hon. Sok An, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister in charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers, and Representative of the Cambodian People's Party as Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee.

- The Members reconfirmed that consensus-building, or unanimous decision-making, is one of the main pillars of the ICAPP and the ICAPP should continue to abide by this principle in its future activities.

13. 24th SC Meeting in Kuala Lumpur on February 28 – March 3, 2015

- The Members agreed to change the name of the group from the IMEF to the ICAPP Program for Disasters Assistance (IPDA) to correctly represent the intended direction and scope of the group's activities.

14. 25th SC Meeting in Beijing, China on October 15, 2015

- The Members agreed to establish an ICAPP-EU Political Forum (IEPF)[2] to promote closer cooperation between the ICAPP and political parties in the European Parliament.

---

[2] *IEPF was renamed to Asia-Europe Political Forum (AEPF) prior to its 1st Meeting, which took place on 7-10 July 2017 in Seoul, Republic of Korea*

15. 28th SC Meeting in Seoul on July 7, 2017

- The Members agreed to establish the ICAPP Cultural Council, which was first proposed at the ICAPP Special Conference on Regional Economic Cooperation in Vladivostok in May 2015. The Members also decided to rename the ICAPP Cultural Council to "Asian Cultural Council" (ACC).

- The Members agreed to increase the number of Bureau Members of the SC to five and elected Hon. Hor Namhong, Deputy Prime Minister and Former Foreign Minister of Cambodia, Hon. Zheng Xiaosong, Vice Minister of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Secretary General of the Pakistan Muslim League-Q of Pakistan, respectively, as Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee.

16. 31st SC Meeting in Moscow on October 24, 2018

- It was agreed to establish Coordinate Secretariat among the ICAPP-COPPPAL-CAPP to be assumed by the ICAPP Secretariat and its Secretary General during the 3rd Trilateral Meeting among the ICAPP-COPPPAL-CAPP on 26th of October.

17. 32nd SC Meeting in Colombo on April 6, 2019

- The Members agreed to elect the member as a Bureau of the ICAPP Standing Committee for one term (2 years) who has hosted the General Assembly of the ICAPP. In this regard, Hon. Andrey Klimov, Deputy Secretary General of the United Russia Party on International Relations, who hosted the 10th Meeting of the ICAPP General Assembly in Moscow in 2018, was appointed as Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee for two years.

- The Members expressed great interest in the proposal of Hon. Shahidan Bin Kassim, Member of Parliament, United Malays National Organization (UMNO) and Former Minister in the Office of the Prime Minister of Malaysia, to establish a "Tourism Promotion Council" [3] as an ICAPP Affiliated Body.

18. 37th SC Meeting in Prague on June 11, 2022

- The Members agreed to establish a separate ICAPP Business Council as an affiliated body of the ICAPP. It was also agreed that the ICAPP Secretariat will play the role of the Secretariat of the ICAPP Business Council. The draft Terms of Reference for the ICAPP Business Council were adopted.

- The Members unanimously elected Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin, Chairperson of Foreign Affairs Committee of *Pheu Thai* Party, former Thailand Trade Representative, as the Co-Chairperson, and Hon. Fadi Fawaz, Advisor for Development Affairs to H.E. Saad Hariri, Prime Minister and Chairman of Future Movement Party and Hon. Ha Tae-

[3] *Upon further consultations with the Members after the 32nd SC Meeting, it was agreed to establish the Tourism Promotion and Inter-City Cooperation (TOPIC) Council. The 1st Meeting of the TOPIC Council took place on 13-16 December 2019 in Terengganu, Malaysia.*

keung, Member of the National Assembly (National Defense Committee), Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union in the National Assembly of Korea, People Power Party, as Vice-Chairpersons of the ICAPP Business Council.

19. 38th SC Meeting in Istanbul on November 17, 2022

- The Members agreed to name Hon. Jose de Venecia, Jr., Founder of the ICAPP and Chair Emeritus of the ICAPP Standing Committee, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, former President of *Lakas-CMD* Party, Philippines; Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, former Director of the National Security Office, former Chairperson of Foreign Relations Committee of the *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party, Republic of Korea; Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed Special Rapporteur and Co-Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Chairperson of Senate Committee on Defense, Pakistan Muslim League-*N*, former Minister of Tourism and Information, Pakistan.

  According to the ICAPP practice, the Members also agreed to elect Hon. Efkan Ala, Member of the ICAPP SC, Chairperson of the Organizing Committee of the GA, Deputy Chairperson of the *AK Parti* in charge of Foreign Affairs, Member of Parliament of Türkiye, as Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP SC in recognition of his endeavors in hosting the 11th GA.

  The change of the ICAPP leadership was reported to and endorsed by the 11th General Assembly.

3. Members of the ICAPP Standing Committee

As of May 18, 2023

Founder and Chairman Emeritus			
	Hon. Jose de VENECIA, Jr. ▸Founder of the ICAPP and Chairman Emeritus of the ICAPP Standing Committee ▸Former Speaker of the House of Representatives, former President of *Lakas-CMD* Party, **Philippines**		
Bureau Members			
	Hon. CHUNG Eui-yong ▸Chairperson of the Standing Committee ▸Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, former Director of the Office of National Security, and former Chairperson of Foreign Relations Committee of the *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party, Republic of **Korea**		**Hon. Mushahid HUSSAIN SAYED** ▸Co-Chairperson and Special Rapporteur of the Standing Committee ▸Chairperson of Senate Committee on Defense ▸Former Minister of Information & Broadcasting, former Minister of Communication, Pakistan Muslim League-N, **Pakistan**
	Hon. KHUON Sudary ▸Vice Chairperson of the Standing Committee ▸Member of Standing Committee of the Cambodian People's Party and Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of **Cambodia**		**Hon. GUO Yezhou** ▸Vice Chairperson of the Standing Committee ▸Vice Minister of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of **China**
	Hon. Andrey KLIMOV ▸Vice Chairperson of the Standing Committee ▸Deputy Secretary-General of the United Russia Party on International Affairs, **Russia**		**Hon. Efkan ALA** ▸Vice Chairperson of the Standing Committee ▸Deputy Chairperson of the Justice and Development Party (AK Party), Chairperson for Foreign Affairs of the Party, Member of Parliament for Bursa ▸Former Minister of the Interior of the Republic of **Türkiye**
Members (by Alphabetical Order of the Name of Country)			
	▸Liberal Party, **Australia**		▸Labor Party, **Australia**
	Hon. Ali Jevad AHMADOV ▸Deputy Prime Minister ▸Deputy Chairperson of New Azerbaijan Party, **Azerbaijan**		▸Bangladesh Awami League, **Bangladesh**
	Hon. Rana Mohammad SOHAIL ▸Member of Parliament ▸Additional Secretary-General and President Member of the *Jatiya* Party, **Bangladesh**		**HRH Prince NORODOM Chakravuth** ▸President and Chairperson of the Standing Committee of *FUNCINPEC* Party, **Cambodia**
	▸*Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)*, **India**		▸Indian National Congress (INC), **India**
	Hon. Charles HONORIS ▸Member of Parliament (Commission I – Foreign Affairs, Security and Defense) ▸Deputy Chairperson of Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Body of Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (*PDI-P*), **Indonesia**		**Hon. Theo L. SAMBUAGA** ▸Vice Chairperson, Patron Council of *Golkar* Party ▸Former Minister of Man Power and Former Minister of Housing and Settlement, **Indonesia**
	▸Islamic *Moslehin* Party, **Iran**		**Hon. Mohammad Reza SARMADI** ▸Deputy Secretary General of International Relations and Member of the Central Committee of Islamic Labour Party, **Iran**
	▸Liberal Democratic Party, **Japan**		▸Constitutional Democratic Party, **Japan**

	Hon. Daulet KARIBEK • Secretary of the *Amanat* Party, **Kazakhstan**		**Hon. CHO Jeong- sik** • Member of the National Assembly (Foreign Affairs & Unification Committee) • Secretary-General of the *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party, Republic of **Korea** • Chairperson of ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union
	Hon. HA Tae-keung • Member of the National Assembly (Foreign Affairs & Unification Committee), People Power Party, Republic of **Korea** • Vice Chairperson of ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union		**Hon. Youssef AWAD** • Coordinator for Asia and Overseas, Free Patriotic Movement Party of **Lebanon**
	Hon. Fadi FAWAZ • Adviser for Development Affairs to H.E. Saad Hariri, Prime Minister and Chairperson of Future Movement Party of **Lebanon**		**Hon. Datu' Seri Shahidan bin KASSIM** • Member of Parliament, *Perikatan Nasional* (PN) • Former Minister of Federal Territories, Senior Minister in the Office of Prime Minister, **Malaysia**
	Hon. Datuk CHONG Sin Woon • Secretary-General of Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), **Malaysia**		**Hon. Tsolmon MANLAIJAV** • Head of the International Relations Department of the Mongolian People's Party (MPP), **Mongolia**
	Hon. Erdenesuvd DEREM • Secretary-General of the Democratic Party of **Mongolia**		**Hon. U Maung MYINT** • Member of the Central Committee, Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) • Former Union Minister of Labour, former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, **Myanmar**
	Hon. Dr. Rajan BHATTARAI • Chief of the International Department of the Communist Party of Nepal (UML) • Member of the Central Committee of CPN (UML) • Former Foreign Policy Advisor to the Prime Minister of **Nepal**		**Hon. Sujata KOIRALA** • Member of Parliament and Member of the Central Committee of the Nepali Congress Party • Former Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of **Nepal**
	Hon. Dayasiri GAMAGE • Former Vice Chairperson of the United National Party (UNP) • Former Minister of Primary Industries and Social Empowerment, **Sri Lanka**		**Hon. Dilan PERERA** • Member of the Parliament, *Sri Lanka Podujana Peramuna* (SLPP) • Former State Minister of Highways, **Sri Lanka**
	Hon. Dr. Nalinee TAVEESIN • Chairperson of Foreign Affairs Committee of *Phue Thai* Party • Former Thailand Trade Representative • Former Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office, **Thailand**		**Hon. Prukob CHIRAKTIT** • Former Executive Director of the Democrat Party and former Member of Parliament, **Thailand**
	Hon. NGO Le Van • Vice Chairperson of the Central Commission for External Relations of the Communist Party of **Vietnam** (CPV)		

Secretariat

	Hon. AHN Myung-soo • Secretary-General of the ICAPP • Former Ambassador to Turkmenistan • Former Consul-General in Houston of **the Republic of Korea**