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Minstry of
Foreign Affairs

ICAPP-2024 Dec. (5) 12th GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THEICAPP

ICAPP-2024 Dec. (5)

12th GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE

ICAPP

Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia,
November 21-24, 2024

SECRETARIAT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF ASIAN POLITICAL PARTIES

ICAPP-2024 Dec. (5)

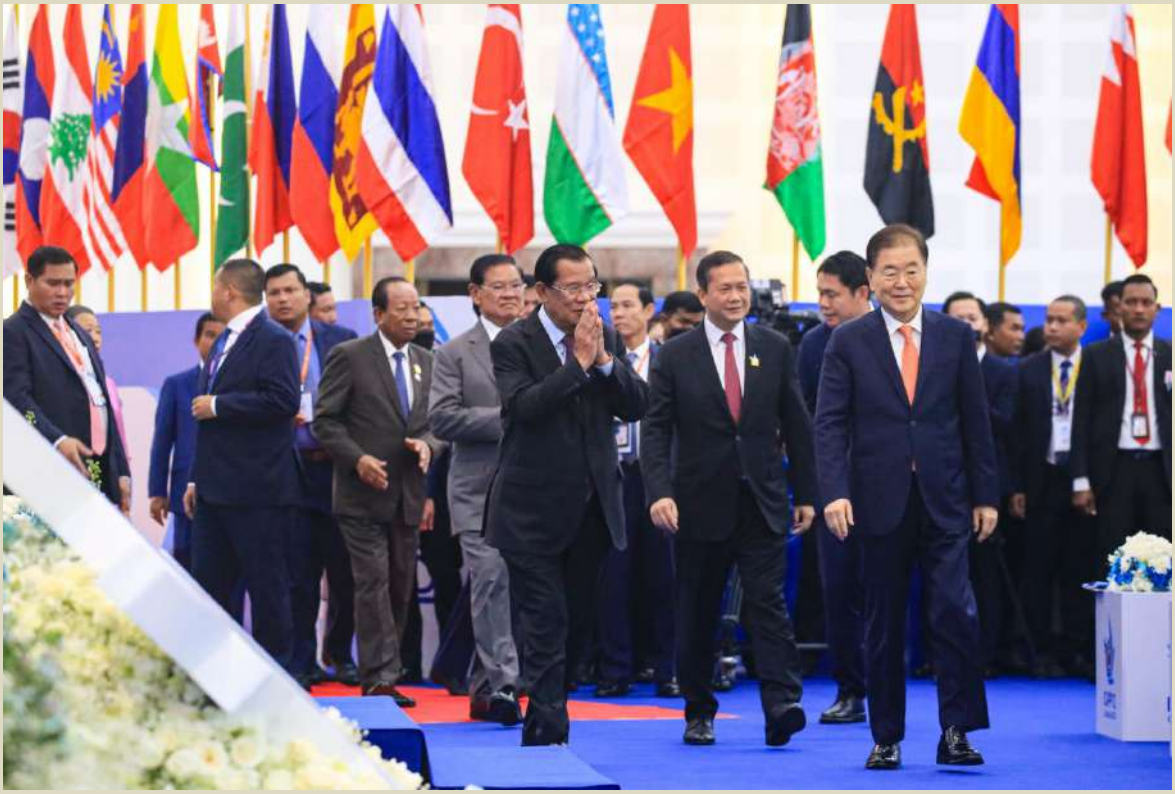
Summary Report of the 12th General Assembly

Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia, November 21-24, 2024

International Conference of Asian Political Parties

November 22, Group Photo

November 22, Opening Ceremony

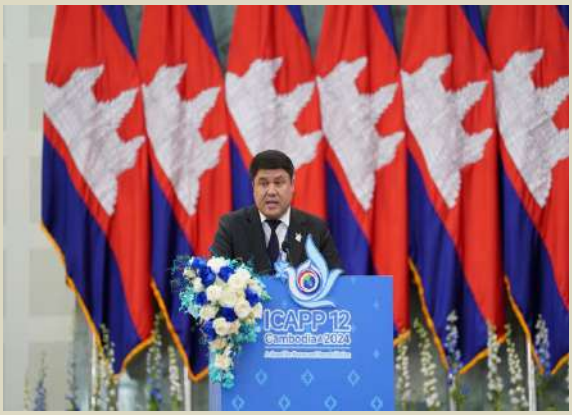


November 22, Opening Ceremony

November 22, 1st Plenary Session

November 22, 2nd Plenary Session

November 23, 3rd Plenary Session



November 22
Roundtable Discussion among Political Parties from
Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and Europe

November 23
3rd Meeting of the ICAPP Asian Cultural Council

November 23
7th Meeting of the ICAPP Media Forum

November 23, Closing Session

November 21, 42nd SC Meeting

November 23, Signing of MoU between the ICAPP & IPTP, AIPA

November 23, Press Conference

November 23, Cultural Program

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Documents on the 12th General Assembly of the ICAPP

1. Program of the 12th General Assembly

Thursday, November 21

Full day Arrival of Delegates at Phnom Penh International Airport
- *Check-in at Hyatt Regency Phnom Penh Hotel*

16:00 **Drafting Committee Meeting for the Statement on Phnom Penh Peace Declaration** chaired by **Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed**, Co-Chairperson and Special Rapporteur of the ICAPP and **H.E. Dr. Sok Siphana**, Chairman of Drafting Sub-Committee
Participants: ICAPP SC Bureau Members only
Venue: Meeting Suite 4, 2nd Floor, Hyatt Regency Phnom Penh Hotel
Dress Code: Formal

18:30 **Welcome Reception by the Host**
- **Welcome Remarks** by **H.E. Mr. Prak Sokhonn**, Chairperson of the Organizing Committee of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly (1st Vice-President of the Senate)
- **Remarks** by **Hon. Chung Eui-yong**, Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee
Venue: Regency Ball Room, L Floor Hyatt Regency Phnom Penh Hotel
Dress Code: Formal/National Costume

20:30 **42nd Meeting of the ICAPP Standing Committee** (SC Members Only)
- Keynote Remarks by **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen**, President of the Cambodian People's Party and Honorary President of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly
Venue: Meeting Suite 2, L Floor, Hyatt Regency Phnom Penh Hotel
Dress Code: Formal

Friday, November 22

08:00 Arrival of Delegations
08:20 Arrival of VVIP Delegations
08:30 Courtesy Call on **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen**, President of the Cambodian People's Party and Honorary President of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly and **Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet**, Vice-President of the Cambodian People's Party and President of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly (Attended by **Samdech Kitti Sangahapundit Men Sam An**, **H.E Mr. Prak Sokhonn**, **H.E. Mr. Ouch Borith**, **H.E. Sry Thamrong, H.E. Mr. Mam Sarin, H.E Mr. Suos Yara, and H.E. Huot Pum)**
Participants: ICAPP SC Members only
Venue: Room 420, 4th Floor, Vimean 7Makara
Dress Code: Formal

09:00 **Opening Session**
- National Anthem
- Performance
- **Video on the Introduction of ICAPP**

- **Welcoming Remarks** by **H.E. Mr. Suos Yara**, Vice-Chairman of the ICAPP Standing Committee, and Chairman of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Information of the National Assembly of Cambodia
- **Opening Remarks** by **Hon. Chung Eui-yong**, Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee
- **Report on the Major Activities of the ICAPP During 2022-2024** by **Hon. Kwon Hee-seog**, Secretary General of the ICAPP
- **Election of the Bureau of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly** by **Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed**, Co-Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee
- **Keynote Remarks and Declaration of the Opening of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly** by **Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet**, Vice-President of the Cambodian People's Party, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and President of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly
- **Congratulatory Remarks** by Special guests of the Host:
  - ✓ **Reading of the Letter from H.E. Ilham Aliyev**, Chairperson of New Azerbaijan Party, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan
  - ✓ **H.E. Mrs. Pany Yathotou,** Vice President of the Lao PDR
  - ✓ **H.E. Mr. Tran Thanh Man,** President of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam
  - ✓ **Hon. Andrés Pastrana Arango**, former President of Colombia and President of the Centrist Democrat International (CDI), Colombia
  - ✓ **Hon. Zafer Sirakaya,** Deputy Chairperson of the Justice and Development Party (*AK* Parti) of the Republic of Türkiye
- **Special Remarks** by **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen**, President of the Cambodian People's Party and Honorary President of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly
  Venue: Conference Hall, 5th Floor, Vimean 7Makara
  Dress Code: Formal

10:20 Group-photo Session
(all heads of delegations)
Venue: 1st Floor, Vimean 7Makara

10:30 Coffee Break

11:30 **1st Plenary Session,** Co-chaired by **H.E. Hun Many**, Permanent Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Minister of Civil Service, Cambodia and **Hon. Sun Haiyan** Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee, China

- Rapporteur: **Hon. Dr. Rajan Bhattarai**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Nepal
- **Topic:** *"A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation*
  Venue: Conference Hall, 5th Floor, Vimean 7Makara
  Dress Code: Formal

13:00 **Lunch**
Venue: Room 211 and Room 212, 2nd Floor, Vimean 7Makara

14:20 **2nd Plenary Session**, Co-chaired by **Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed**, Co-Chairperson and Special Rapporteur of the ICAPP**,** Pakistan and **Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Thailand
- Rapporteur: **HRH Prince Norodom Chakravuth**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Kingdom of Cambodia
- **Topic:** *"A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation"*
  Venue: Conference Hall, 5th Floor, Vimean 7Makara
  Dress Code: Formal

15:30 Coffee Break

15:45 **Roundtable Discussion among Political Parties from Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe**
Chaired by **H.E. Dr. Ing Kantha Phavi**, Minister of Women's Affairs of the Kingdom of Cambodia
Venue: Room 7Makara, 1st Floor, Vimean 7Makara
Dress Code: Formal

17:15 **Signing Ceremony of the Memorandum of Understanding between:**
- ICAPP and International Parliament for Tolerance and Peace (IPTP)
- ICAPP and ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA)
  Venue: Room 7Makara, 1st Floor, Vimean 7Makara
  Dress Code: Formal

19:00 **Gala Dinner** hosted by **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen**, President of the Cambodian People's Party and Honorary President of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly
Venue: Grand Ball, Sokha Phnom Penh Hotel
Dress Code: Business Formal (without tie)/Traditional

Saturday, November 23

08:30 **3rd Plenary Session**, Co-chaired by **Hon. Andrey Klimov**, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Russia and **Hon. Theo Sambuaga**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Indonesia
- Rapporteur: **Hon. Fadi Fawaz**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Lebanon
- **Topic:** *"A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation"*
  Venue: Conference Hall, 5th Floor, Vimean 7Makara
  Dress Code: Formal

08:30 **3rd Meeting of the Asian Cultural Council (ACC)**
- **Topic:** *"Cultural Diversity for Promoting Peace and Reconciliation"*
  Venue: Room 207, 2nd Floor, Vimean 7Makara
  Dress Code: Formal

08:30 **7th Meeting of the ICAPP Media Forum**
- **Topic:** *"Fighting Fake News in the Digital Age to Maintain Peace"*
  Venue: 1st Floor, 7 Vimean 7Makara
  Dress Code: Formal

10:00 Coffee Break

10:00 **Closing Session** Chaired by **Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet**, President of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly and Vice-President of the Cambodian People's Party

- **Report on the Outcome of the Plenary Sessions** by **Hon. Kwon Hee-seog**, Secretary General of ICAPP
- **Report of the Outcome of the Roundtables** by **H.E. Dr. Ing Kantha Phavi**, Minister of Women's Affairs of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- **Report on the Outcome of the 3rd Meeting of Asian Cultural Council** by **H.E Dr. Phoeurng Sackona**, Minister of Culture and Fine Arts of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- **Report on the Outcome of the 7th Meeting of Media Forum** by **H.E. Mr. Neth Pheaktra**, Minister of Information of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- **Reading and Adoption of the Phnom Penh Peace Declaration by Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed**, Co-Chairperson and Special Rapporteur of the ICAPP
- **Closing Remarks** by **Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet**, Vice-President of the Cambodian People's Party and President of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly
- **Announcement of the ICAPP Asian Century Award** and the Host of the 13th General Assembly in 2026 by **Hon. Chung Eui-yong**, Chairman of the ICAPP Standing Committee
- **Words of Thanks** by **Hon. Cho Jeong-sik**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee of the *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party and **Hon. Kwon Young-jin**, Member of the National Assembly, People Power Party, **Republic** of Korea
- **Video on the Introduction of Korea**

Venue: Conference Hall, 5th Floor, Vimean 7Makara
Dress Code: Formal

11:45 **Press Conference**
Participants: 12th GA Bureau Members and the ICAPP SC Bureau Members only
Venue: Room 7Makara, 1st Floor, Vimean 7Makara
Dress Code: Formal

12:30 **Lunch**
Venue: Hayatt Regency Phnom Penh Hotel

14:30 **City Tour** (Optional)
Venue: Legal Documentation Centre relating to the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (LDC) and Win-Win Monument (Optional)

18:30 **Dinner**
Venue: Hayatt Regency Phnom Penh Hotel

Sunday, November 24

Full day **Departure of Delegates**

2. Program of the Roundtable Discussion of Political Parties from Asia, Africa Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe (November 22, 2024)

15:45 **Welcoming Remarks** by **Hon. Dr. Ing Kantha Phavi**, Minister of Women's Affairs of the Kingdom of Cambodia and Member of the Central Committee of Cambodian People's Party, Kingdom of **Cambodia**

15:50 **Introduction to the Roundtable** with Political Parties from Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and Europe under the theme of **"The Role of Political Parties in Building Peace and Reconciliation"**,

- *Moderator*: **Hon. Dr. Sok Siphana**, Senior Minister, Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party, Kingdom of **Cambodia**

15:55 Remarks by Representatives from Asian Political Parties
Remarks by Representatives from African Political Parties
Remarks by Representatives from Latin America and the Caribbean Political Parties
Remarks by Representatives from European Political Parties
Remarks by Representative from ICAPP

16:35 **Discussion** on the Draft "Phnom Penh Statement on the Roundtable of Political Parties from Asia, Africa Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe"

16:45 **Adoption** of the "Phnom Penh Statement on the Roundtable of Political Parties from Asia, Africa Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe"

16:55 **Concluding Remarks** by **Hon. Dr. Ing Kantha Phavi**, Minister of Women's Affairs of the Kingdom of Cambodia and Member of the Central Committee of Cambodian People's Party

17:00 **Adjournment** of the Roundtable Discussion

3. Program of the 3rd Meeting of the ICAPP Asian Cultural Council (November 23, 2024)

08:30 **Opening Remarks** by **H.E. Dr. Phoeurng Sackona**, Minister of Culture and Fine Arts

08:35 **Introduction and Report** by **H.E. Mr. Suos Yara**, Director General of the Asian Cultural Council

08:40 **Remarks by Mr. Sardar Umar Alam**, UNESCO Representative in the Kingdom of Cambodia

08:45 **Presentations** (5 minutes each) by Representatives of Political Parties within the framework of the theme "Cultural Diversity for Promoting Peace and Reconciliation"

- Moderator: **H.E. Dr. Eng Kok Thay**, Secretary of State of the Office of Council of Ministers

09:40 **Discussion** on the Draft "Phnom Penh Statement on the 3rd Asian Cultural Council"

09:45 **Adoption** of the "Phnom Penh Statement on the 3rd Asian Cultural Council"

09:55 **Closing Remarks** by **Hon. Chung Eui-yong**, Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee

09:58 Photo Session

10:00 **Adjournment** of the Meeting

4. Program of the 7th Meeting of the ICAPP Media Forum (November 23, 2024)

08:30 **Opening Remarks** by **H.E. Neth Pheaktra**, Co-Chairperson of the 7th Media Forum of the ICAPP and Minister of Information

08:35 **Group Photo**

08:45 **Presentation** (5 minutes each) by Journalists and Representatives of Political Parties under the theme of ***"Fighting Fake News in the Digital Context to Sustain Peace"***

- Moderator: **H.E. Neth Pheaktra**, Co-Chairperson of the 7th Media Forum of the ICAPP and Minister of Information

09:40 **Discussion** on the Draft **"Phnom Penh Statement for the 7th Media Forum"**

09:45 **Adoption** of the **"Phnom Penh Statement for the 7th Media Forum"**

09:50 **Closing Remarks** by **Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed,** Co-Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee and Chairman of Senate Defense Committee of Pakistan

10:00 **Adjournment** of the Meeting

5. List of Participants in the 12th General Assembly

I. Political Parties (49 Political Parties from 27 Countries)

Azerbaijan, Republic of

1. **New Azerbaijan Party (2)**
   - **Hon. Tahir Budagov**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Deputy Chairman, and Head of the Central Office of the Party
   - **Mr. Nizami Mammadov**, Advisor to the Department of International Relations and Humanitarian Affairs of the Central Office of the Party

Bangladesh, People's Republic of

2. ***Jatiya* Party (2)**
   - **Hon. Masroor Mawla**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee and Special Envoy of the International and Presidium Member of the Party
   - **Mr. MD Alahan Uddin**, ICT Affairs Secretary of the Party, Joint Editor of the Daily Banglabhumi, and CEO of the Air Elan International

3. **Bangladesh Nationalist Party (1)**
   - **Mr. Mahbub Alam**, Senior Vice-President of the International Wing in Malaysia

Cambodia, Kingdom of

4. **Cambodian People's Party (CPP) (45)**
   - **Samdech Men Sam An**, Vice President of the Cambodian People's Party
   - **Hon. Prak Sokhonn**, Permanent Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party, First Vice President of the Senate, and Chairperson of the Organizing Committee of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly
   - **Hon. Sun Chanthol**, Permanent Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Deputy Prime Minister
   - **Hon. Hangchuon Naron**, Permanent Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Minister of Education, Youth, and Sports
   - **Hon. Say Samal**, Permanent Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Minister of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
   - **Hon. Koeut Rith**, Permanent Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Minister of Justice
   - **Hon. Vongsey Vissoth**, Permanent Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Minister in charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers
   - **Hon. Om Yentieng**, Permanent Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and President of the Anti-Corruption Unit
   - **Hon. Ouch Borith**, Permanent Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Second President of Senate
   - **Hon. Chea Serey**, Permanent Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Governor of the National Bank of Cambodia

- **Hon. Hun Many**, Permanent Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Minister of Civil Service
- **Hon. Som Soeun**, Permanent Committee Member and Chairperson of the Nomination Committee of the Cambodian People's Party
- **Hon. Suos Yara**, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party, First Chairman of the External Relations of the Cambodian People's Party, and Chairman of the Secretariat for the Organizing Committee of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly
- **Hon. Dr. Sok Siphanna**, Senior Minister, Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party, and Chairperson of the Drafting Sub-Committee of the 12th General Assembly
- **Hon. Mam Sarin**, Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and the Head of the Cabinet of the Cambodian People's Party
- **Hon. Tak Sun Y**, Central Committee Member and Chairperson of the Propaganda Committee of the Cambodian People's Party
- **Hon. Chem Widhya**, Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Chairman of the Commission on Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation, Media and Information of Senate
- **Hon. Dr. Ing Kantha Phavi**, Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Minister of Women's Affairs
- **Hon. Dr. Phoeurng Sackona**, Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Minister of Culture and Fine Arts
- **Hon. Neth Pheaktra**, Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Minister of Information
- **Hon. Sok Soken**, Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Youth Wing, and Minister of Inspection
- **Hon. Eat Sophea**, Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Secretary of State of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
- **Hon. Kem Sambath**, Central Committee Member and Vice Chairman of the External Relations of the Cambodian People's Party
- **Hon. Chhair Sokty**, Central Committee Member and Vice Chairman of the External Relations of the Cambodian People's Party
- **Hon. Pen Bona**, Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Chief of the Government Spokesperson Unit
- **Hon. Kung Phoak**, Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Secretary of State of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
- **Hon. Huot Pum**, Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Secretary of State of the Office of the Council of Ministers
- **Hon. Un Kheang**, Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Secretary of State of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

- **Hon. Phat Kosal**, Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Secretary of State of the Office of the Council of Ministers
- **Hon. Dr. Chheng Kimlong**, Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and President of the Asian Vision Institute
- **Hon. Pech Sokhem**, Member of the Cambodian People's Party
- **Hon. Huy Vannak**, Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Secretary of State of the Office of the Council of Ministers
- **Hon. Seng Menghong**, Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Secretary of State of the Ministry of Inspection
- **Hon. Dr. Chap Sotharith**, Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Secretary of State of Inspection
- **Hon. Dr. Eng Kokthay**, Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Secretary of State of the Office of the Council of Ministers
- **Hon. Yeap Samnang**, Member of the Cambodian People's Party
- **Hon. Khiev Sambath**, Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party
- **Hon. Nguonphan Pheakdey**, Member of the Cambodian People's Party
- **Hon. Ney Sam Ol**, Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Director General Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
- **H.E. Helen Jarvis,** Advisor to the Royal Government of Cambodia
- **Hon. Lim Sreynith**, Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party
- **Mr. Lim Hokseng**, Member of the Cambodian People's Party
- **Mr. Lim Menghour**, Member of the Cambodian People's Party
- **Ms. Pov Yousim**, Member of the Cambodian People's Party
- **Mr. Thorng Cheyveasna**, Member of the Cambodian People's Party

5. ***FUNCINPEC* Party (18)**

- **HRH Prince Norodom Chakravuth**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, President and Chairperson of the Standing Committee of the Party, and Member of Parliament
- **HRH Princess Norodom Rattana-Devi**, Vice President of the Party
- **Hon. Sambo Aing**, Secretary General of the Party, Member of Parliament
- **Hon. Raden Nhoeurn**, Spokesperson and Member of Parliament
- **Hon. Chamroeun Cheoung**, Vice President
- **Hon. Haklim Heng**, Senator
- **Hon. Bondol Kong**, Member of Parliament
- **Hon. Channak Neang**, Member of Parliament
- **Hon. Dr. Bunrouen Thach**, Advisor
- **Hon. Dany Leng**, Adviser

- **Hon. Channa Chin**, Adviser
- **Hon. Vuthy Ouk**, Adviser
- **Hon. Nara Sam**, Adviser
- **Hon. Thearith Ka**, Adviser
- **Hon. Sovanna Yan**, Adviser
- **Hon. Savoeun Moen**, Adviser
- **Hon. Laoprapey Kao**, Adviser
- **Mr. Dr. Sreang Heak**, Assistant

China, People's Republic of

6. **Communist Party of China (CPC) (9)**
   - **Hon. Sun Haiyan**, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee and Vice Minister of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Party
   - **Hon. Lin Tao**, Vice Director General
   - **Hon. Liang Bihan**, Director
   - **Ms. Wang Yumei**, First Secretary
   - **Ms. Jin Yan**, Second Secretary
   - **Ms. Xiong Wenxue**, Third Secretary
   - **Mr. Wu Chuanbing**, Counsellor
   - **Mr. Sun Yi**, Attache
   - **Ms. Weng Yinshan**, Attache

Georgia, Republic of

7. **Georgia Labour Party (2)**
   - **Mr. Beka Natelashvili**, International Secretary of the Party
   - **Mr. Davit Mishelashvili**, Member of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Party

India, Republic of

8. ***Samajwadi* Party (2)**
   - **Hon. Dr. Abhishek Mishra**, former Cabinet Minister and Member of Legislative Assembly
   - **Dr. Swati A. Mishra**, former Professor IIM Lucknow

Indonesia, Republic of

9. **Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (*PDI–P*) (2)**
   - **Mr. Hanjaya Setiwan**, Director of the Foreign Affairs of the Party
   - **Ms. Arnita**, Head of International Relations of the Party

10. ***Golkar* Party (3)**
    - **Hon. Theo L. Sambuaga,** Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Vice

Chairperson, Patron Council of the Party, former Minister of Man Power, and former Minister of Housing and Settlement

- **Ms. Diana Widyastuti**, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing
- **Mr. Giffary Argyarama**, Assistant to Hon. Theo Sambuaga

11. Prosperous Justice Party (2)

- **Hon. Almuzzammil Muhammad Yusuf**, Member of Parliament and Chairman of the Politics, Law and Security Affairs of the Party
- **Hon. Sigit Puspito Wigati Jarot,** Deputy Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Agency of the Party

Iran, Islamic Republic of

12. *Islamic Motalefeh* Party (1)

- **Mr. Alireza Ghafoori Fard**, Member of the Board and CEO of the Foundation for Islamic Development

Iraq, Republic of

13. Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) (4)

- **Hon. Hoshyar Siwaily**, Head of the Foreign Relations Office of the Party-Kurdistan Region-Iraq
- **Mr. Abdulsalam Ibrahim Abdullah Zebari,** Head of the Eurasian Desk of the Party's Foreign Relations Office - Kurdistan Region-Iraq
- **Ms. Dyary Sherwany Ahmad Hasan**, Member of the Media Board and Member of Eurasian Desk of the Foreign Relations Office of the Party- Kurdistan Region – Iraq
- **Mr. Shkar Othman**, Member of the Media Board of the Party

Japan

14. Japanese Communist Party (JCP) (4)

- **Hon. Kazuo Shii**, Member of House of Representatives and Chairperson of Central Committee of the Party
- **Hon. Yasuo Ogata**, Vice Chairperson and Member of the Executive Committee, Chairperson of the International Commission of the Party, and former Member of the House of Councilors
- **Hon. Toshiya Kobayashi**, Deputy Director of International Commission of the Party
- **Mr. Makoto Omokawa**, Member of the International Commission of the Party and Chief of the Hanoi Bureau at AKAHATA Newspaper

Kazakhstan, Republic of

15. *AK Zhol* Democratic Party (2)

- **Hon. Ulan Kozybakov,** Chairman of the *Aktobe* Regional Branch of the Party
- **Mr. Dulat Kuashbayev**, Director of *Bolashak* Higher College

Korea, Republic of

16. The *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party (5)

- **Hon. Cho Jeong-sik**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Member of the National Assembly, Chairperson of the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union, and Member of the Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee
- **Hon. Kang Hoon-sik**, Co-Chairperson of the ICAPP Media Forum, Member of the National Assembly, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union, and Member of the National Policy Committee
- **Hon. Back Hye-ryun**, Member of the National Assembly and Member of the Health and Welfare Committee
- **Hon. Park Sang-hyuk**, Member of the National Assembly and Member of the National Policy Committee
- **Mr. Lee Chang-hoon**, Secretary of Hon. Cho Jeong-sik

17. People Power Party (4)

- **Hon. Kwon Young-jin**, Member of the National Assembly, Vice Chairperson of the Land, Infrastructure and Transport Committee, Member of the House Steering Committee, and Chairperson of the 2nd Policy Coordination Committee of the Party
- **Hon. Kang Min-kuk**, Member of the National Assembly, Vice Chairperson of the National Policy Committee, and Member of the House Steering Committee
- **Hon. Kang Seung-kyoo**, Member of the National Assembly, Member of the Trade, Industry, Energy, SMEs and Startups Committee, Member of the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts Committee, and Member of the House Steering Committee
- **Mr. Lee Kun-ho**, International Cooperation Officer of the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union in the National Assembly of Korea

Laos, People's Democratic Republic of

18. Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) (9)

- **Hon. Valaxay Lengsavad**, Vice Chairman of the Committee for External Relations of the Central Committee of the Party
- **Mr. Vanghue Nengmongvang**, Acting Director General of the Research and Multilateral Relations Department, Committee for External Relations of the Central Committee of the Party
- **Mr. Viraxay Vansilom**, Deputy Director General of International Relations, President's Office of the Party
- **Ms. Champhone Vongsa**, Deputy Director General of the Arts and Culture Department, Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism of the Party
- **Ms. Somsanook Chanthapanya**, Director of the Protocol Division, President's Office of the Party
- **Ms. Naly Norsakpaseuth**, Personal Doctor of the Vice president, *Mahosod* Hospital
- **Mrs. Khanhpaseuth Svengsucksa**, Officer of the Research and Multilateral

Relations Department, Committee for External Relations of the Central Committee of the Party

- **Mr. Souliya Khamphilavong**, Assistant Secretary of the Vice President of the Party
- **Mr. Khounthavi Soudthichak**, Secretary of the Vice Chairman of the Committee for External Relations of the Central Committee of the Party

Lebanon, Republic of

19. Free Patriotic Movement Party (1)

- **Hon. Youssef Awad**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee and Coordinator for Asia and Overseas of the Party

20. Future Movement Party (1)

- **Hon. Fadi Fawaz**, Member of ICAPP Standing Committee and Advisor to H.E. Saad Hariri, former Prime Minister

Malaysia

21. Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA) (2)

- **Hon. Siaw Ting Wong**, Chairman of the International Affairs and Diplomacy Bureau
- **Hon. Dr. Tee Ching Seng**, Deputy Chairman of the International Affairs and Diplomacy Bureau

Maldives, Republic of

22. People's National Congress (PNC) (2)

- **Hon. Mohamed Nimal**, Vice President of the Party
- **Ms. Zeenaz Adnan**, Secretary General of the Party

23. Maldivian Democratic Party (2)

- **Hon. Ms. Shaazly Shafeeg**, Secretary General
- **Ms. Maryam Zubair**, Development Executive of the Party

Mongolia

24. Mongolian People's Party (MPP) (3)

- **Hon. Altai Khangai**, International Secretary of the Party
- **Ms. Ulziijargal Sukhbaatar**, Head of the Foreign Relations Division of the Party
- **Mr. Bayarkhuu Ganjav**, Head of the Media and Digital Communication Department of the Party

Myanmar, Republic of the Union of

25. Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) (3)

- **Hon. U Khin Yi**, Chairman of the Party
- **Mr. Myint Ko Ko**, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Party
- **Mr. Htet Yan Naing Soe**, Interpreter and Member of the Party

Nepal

26. Communist Party of Nepal (UML) (2)

- **Hon. Raghubir Mahaseth,** Member of Parliament, Central Secretary of the Party, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Department, and former Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister
- **Hon. Dr. Rajan Bhattarai**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee and former Foreign Policy Advisor to the Prime Minister

27. *Nepali Congress* Party (2)

- **Hon. Sujata Koirala**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Member of Parliament, Member of the Central Committee of the Nepali Congress Party, former Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister
- **Mr. Dibya Mani Rajbhandari**, former Member of Parliament

28. Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist Centre) (1)

- **Mr. Gokarn Prakash Bhatt**, Member of the Central Committee of the Party

29. *Rashtriya Prajatantra* Party (2)

- **Hon. Uddhab Poudel**, Vice Chairperson of the Party
- **Mr. Kedar Bahadur Adhikari,** Central Member and Chief Secretary of the Party

30. People's Socialist Party, Nepal (PSP-N) (1)

- **Mr. Bharat Gurung**, International Secretary

31. Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Socialist) (2)

- **Mr. Dr. Shankar Prasad Khatiwada**, Secretary of the International Department of the Party
- **Mr. Bir Bahadur Tamang**, Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities

32. *Janamat* Party (1)

- **Hon. Chandra Raut**, National President of the Party

33. Nepal Family Party (3)

- **Hon. Ek Nath Dhakal**, President of the Party
- **Mr. Jitendra Shrestha**, Assistant
- **Mr. Hajime Saito**, Assistant

Pakistan, Islamic Republic of

34. Pakistan Muslim League (*N*) (PML-*N*) (3)

- **Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed**, Co-Chairperson and Special Rapporteur of the ICAPP Standing Committee, and Chairperson of the Senate Committee on Defense
- **Mr. Mustafa Hyder Sayed,** Executive Director of the Pakistan-China Institute
- **Mr. Saddam Munawer**, Central Media Coordinator

35. Pakistan People's Party (PPP) (1)

- **Ms. Mahwish Sheikh**, Pakistan People's Party Lawyer's Forum Coordinator Middle East

Philippines, Republic of

36. *Lakas CMD* Party (4)

- **Mr. Aldwin Requejo**, Special Assistant to ICAPP Founder and Chairman Emeritus Jose de Venecia and Chief of Staff of Congressman Christopher V.P. de Venecia
- **Mr. John Michael Campos**, Chief Legislative Officer
- **Mr. Marc Anton Vertulfo**, Political Affairs Officer
- **Mr. Luis Mari Grana**, Political Affairs Officer

Russian Federation

37. United Russian Party (3)

- **Hon Andrey Klimov**, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Member of Bureau of the Supreme Council of the United Russia Party, Deputy Chairman of the Party Commission for International Cooperation and Support of Compatriots abroad, Deputy Chairman of the Committee on International Affairs of Federation Council of the Federal Assembly
- **Ms. Valeriya Gorokhova,** Head of International Relations Department of the Party
- **Ms. Tatiana Nazaruk,** Advisor of International Relations Department of the Party

38. Russian Socialist Party (2)

- **Mr. Aleksandr Romanovich**, Plenipotentiary on International Affairs
- **Mr. Vsevolod Salomatov,** Chief of the International Relations Department

Singapore, Republic of

39. Singapore People's Party (1)

- **Mr. Mohamed Fazli Talip**, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Party

40. Reform Party (1)

- **Mr. Mahaboob Batcha**, Treasurer

Thailand, Kingdom of

41. *Pheu Thai* Party (2)

- **Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Advisor to the Prime Minister and Trade Representative of Thailand
- **Mr. Sakditat Potranandana**, Trade Official

42. *Democrat* Party (3)

- **Ms. Dr. Pimrapee Phanwichatikul**, former Member of the House of Representatives
- **Mr. Nattakarn Chuchana,** Assistant to Member of the House of Representatives, H.E. Chuan Leekpai
- **Mr. Panuchart Laorungrat,** Assistant to Ms. Dr. Pimrapee Phawichatikul

Türkiye, Republic of

43. Justice and Development Party (*AK Parti*) (2)

- **Hon. Zafer Sirakaya**, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Vice Chairperson of the Party, Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs of the Party, and Member of Parliament
- **Ms. Mehlika Ozge**, Expert of Foreign Affairs of the Party

Uzbekistan, Republic of

44. Uzbekistan Liberal Democratic Party (2)

- **Hon. Bakhtiyar Yakubov**, Vice Chairman of the Party
- **Hon. Sardorbek Maripov**, Head of the Department

45. Uzbekistan *Milliy Tiklanish* (National Revival) Democratic Party (UzMTDP) (3)

- **Hon. Firuza Muxamedjanova**, Deputy Chairman of the Central Council on Issues of Increasing Social and Political Activity of Women and Young People
- **Ms. Nargiza Xamidova**, Head of the Research and Analysis Center of the Office of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the Party
- **Nodir Mukhtorov**, Expert of the Party

46. Justice Social Democratic Party (2)

- **Hon. Islom Khamrayev**, Deputy Chairman of the Political Party Council for Information and Social Communications
- **Hon. Raykhona Urmanova**, Head of the Department for Increasing the Social and Legal activity of Women.

47. People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (2)

- **Hon. Vafayev Ulugbek Nazarovich,** Deputy Chairman of the Central Council of the Party
- **Hon. Kurbanov Abrorjon Akbaralievich,** Head of the Department of the Central Council of the Party

48. Ecological Party of Uzbekistan (2)

- **Hon. Oybek Rakhimov**, Deputy Head of the Party
- **Hon. Kamol Jumaniyozov**, Deputy Head of the Party

Vietnam, Socialist Republic of

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

- **Hon. Y Thanh Ha Niê Kđăm**, Chairman of the National Assembly's Ethnic Council
- **Hon. Vu Hai Ha**, Member of the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs
- **Hon. Nguyen Thi Hoang Van**, Vice Chairperson of the Commission for External Relation and Central Committee of the Party
- **Hon. Le Thu Ha**, Vice Chairperson of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee
- **Hon. Nguyen Hoang Hai**, Assistant to H.E. Tran Thanh Man, President of the National Assembly
- **Mr. Le Thanh Tung**, Deputy Director General of the General Political Affairs and Research Department, Commission for External Relations, and Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.
- **Mr. Nguyen Thanh Chinh**, Deputy Director General of the Laos-Cambodia Department, Commission for External Relations, and Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.
- **Mr. Tran Nam Ha**, Desk Officer of the Laos-Cambodia Department, Commission for External Relations, and Central Committee
- **Mrs. Nguyen Hoang Lan**, Desk Officer of the General Political Affairs and Research Department, Commission for External Relations, and Central Committee

II. Office of the Chairperson of the ICAPP (1)

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

III. Special Guests (4)

Cambodia, Kingdom of (2)

- **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen**, President of the Cambodian People's Party, Honorary President of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly, and President of the Senate of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- **Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet**, President of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly, Vice-President of the CPP, and Prime Minister

Laos, People's Democratic Republic of (1)

- **Hon. Pany Yathotou**, Vice President of Lao PDR

Vietnam, Socialist Republic of (1)

- **Hon. Trần Thanh Mẫn,** President of National Assembly, Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV)

IV. Special Participants (10)

Ambassadors

- **Hon. Shovgi Mehdizada**, Ambassador of Azerbaijan to Cambodia
- **Hon. Kanat Tumysh**, Ambassador of Kazakhstan to Cambodia and **Mrs. Leila Tumysh**, Spouse of Hon. Kanat Tumysh
- **Hon. Anatoly Borovik**, Ambassador of Russia in Cambodia, accompanying by **Mr. Aleksadr Borisov**, Counsellor, **Ms. Sofia Oborskaia**, Attaché, and **Mr. Igor Karavaev**, Minister-Counsellor.
- **Hon. Milena Caridad Zaldivar**, Ambassador of Cuba to Cambodia, accompanying by **Mr. Yoneski Armenteros Gutierrez**, First Secretary, Cuban Embassy to Cambodia, and **Mr. Thet Bunthourn**, Secretary, Cuban Embassy to Cambodia

V. Observers (31)

V-A. Political Parties from Other Regions (9 Political Parties from 8 Countries)

AFRICA (3)

Angola, Republic of

1. ***UNITA* Party (1)**
   - **Mr. Oliveira Francisco**, National Secretary for Mobilization of JURA.

Kenya, Republic of

2. **United Democratic Alliance (2)**
   - **Hon. Leah Manyarkiy**, Member of the National Executive Committee of the United Democratic Alliance
   - **Mr. Kenneth Bii**, Logistics Manager

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (11)

Argentine Republic

3. Pro Party (2)

- **Hon. Alexander Malcolm Campbell**, Senator in the Regional Parliament of the Province of Buenos Aires
- **Hon. Diego Martin Cagliolo**, Member of the International Relations Department of the Party

Cuba, Republic of

4. Communist Party of Cuba (1)

- **Mrs. Hernandez Portales Nieves Iliana**, Chief of Coordinator for the Global South Region Bureau of the International Relations Department PCC Central Committee

Chile, Republic of

5. Demócratas Party of Chile (1)

- **Hon. Gozalo Mardones**, Chief of Staff of the Party

Colombia, Republic of

6. New Democratic Force (*Nueva Fuerza Democrática*) (1)

- **Hon. Diego Roberto de la Asuncion**, Advisor

Dominican Republic

7. Modern Revolutionary Party (PRM) (1)

- **Mr. Ricardo Polanco**, Coordinator of the COPPPAL Admissions Committee

Mexico

8. Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) (2)

- **Hon. José Alberto Aguilar**, Vice President of North America of the COPPPAL
- **Mr. Jorge Garcia**, Deputy Executive Secretary of the COPPPAL

9. *PAN* Party (3)

- **Hon. Raul Torres Guerrero**, Member of the Mexican Congress
- **Hon. Martinez Fisher Maria**, National Secretary for Training and Education
- **Hon. Aurora Espina**, Representative of the Youth Organization

V-B. <u>Other Political Institutions (15)</u>

1. Centrist Democrat International (CDI) (5)

- **Hon. Andrés Pastrana Arango**, former President of Colombia and President of the Centrist Democrat International (CDI)
- **Ms. Teresa Eugenia Alonso De La Florida Casal**, Head of the CDI Secretariat, Kingdom of **Spain**

- **Mr. Luis Fernando Blanco Correia**, General Coordinator of the CDI, Kingdom of **Spain**
- **Ms. Ines Victoria**, Secretariat Officer of the CDI, Kingdom of **Spain**
- **Mr. Francesco Jose Aziz**, Senior Political Advisor of the CDI

2. **ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) (2)**
   - **Hon. Siti Rozaimeriyanty Dato Haji Abdul Rahman**, Secretary General of the AIPA, Republic of **Indonesia**
   - **Hon. Putri Maha Lima**, Deputy Secretary General of the AIPA, Republic of **Indonesia**

3. **Permanent Conference of Political Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean (COPPPAL) (2)**
   - **Ms. Sofia Carvajal**, Executive Secretary, **Mexico**
   - **Mr. Jose Luis Perez**, Assistant to Ms. Sofia Carvajal, **Mexico**

4. **Global Council for Tolerance and Peace (GCTP) (2)**
   - **H.E. Ahmed Aljarwan**, President of the GCTP, **United Arab Emirates**
   - **Mr. Prof. Dr. Zoran Ilievski**, Head of the Office, Republic of **North Macedonia**

5. **Non-Aligned Movement Parliamentary Network (NAM PN) (1)**
   - **Ms. Konul Nurullayeva**, Representative of the Azerbaijani Chairmanship to the NAM PN and Member of the Parliament, Republic of **Azerbaijan**

6. **Parliamentary Assembly of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (PABSEC) (1)**
   - **Hon. Asaf Hajiyev,** Secretary General, Republic of **Azerbaijan**

7. **National Unity Party in Northern Cyprus (2)**
   - **Hon. Oguzhan Hasipoglu**, General Secretary of the Party and Member of Parliament, National Unity Party (UBP)
   - **Mr. Ahmet Savaşan**, Member of Parliament

V-C. <u>Other Organizations (2)</u>

1. **International Association of Parliamentarian for Peace (IAPP) (1)**
   - **Hon. Yang Chang-shik,** Chairman, **United States of America**

2. **Washington Times Foundation (1)**
   - **Mr. Dr. Michael Jenkins**, President of the Washington Times Holding, **United States of America**

VI. Journalists (16)

Azerbaijan

1. *Yeni* TV (1)

- **Ms. Nurlana Mehdiyeva**, Presenter at the *Yeni* TV

Cambodia, Kingdom of

2. Radio FM 88.25 Mhz (1)

- **Mr. Vannak Touch**, Reporter

Indonesia, Republic of

3. *Bandar Nusantara* (1)

- **Ms. Ranny Natasha Nschotschi Supusepa**, Journalist

Iran, Islamic Republic of

4. "Forty two" Magazine (1)

- **Mr. Mohammadmahdi Tinaitehrani**, Managing Director of "forty two" magazine

Kazakhstan, Republic of

5. Azattyq Ruhy News Agency (1)

- **Ms. Aizhan Monkebayeva**, Correspondent

Korea, Republic of

6. MBN (Maeil Broadcasting Network) (1)

- **Ms. Kim, Hee Kyong**, Head of Digital News Department and Editorialist

Lebanon, Republic of

7. MTV (1)

- **Ms. Christelle Saade**, Presenter

Mongolia

8. Tenger Television (1)

- **Ms. Uguumur Ochirkhuyag**, Journalist

Myanmar, Republic of the Union of

9. Popular News Journal (1)

- **Mr. Khin Maung Aye,** Journalist

10. Prime Media (1)

- **Mr. Htet Wai Toe**, Journalist

Nepal, Federal Democratic Republic of

11. *Gorkhapatra* National Daily (1)

- **Mr. Narad Muni Gautam**, Deputy Executive Editor

Pakistan, Islamic Republic of

12. Daily Jang (1)

- **Mr. Tahir Khalil**, Co-Chairperson of ICAPP Media Forum, Chief Reporter

Russia

13. Rossiya Segodnya Russian Media Group (1)

- **Mr. Alan Bulkaty,** Deputy Chief of International Information Department

Sri Lanka

14. VFM RADIO (1)

- **Mr. Don Manuwelge Suraj Chathuranga Alwis**, Chief Operation Officer

Türkiye, Republic of

15. Daily *Sabah* (1)

- **Ms. Dilara Aslan**, Ankara Bureau Chief at Daily Sabah

Vietnam, Socialist Republic of (1)

16. ___

- **Mr. Nghiep Chuc**, Reporter

VII. ICAPP Secretariat (4)

- **Hon. Kwon Hee-seog**, Secretary-General, former Ambassador to Italy and Ambassador to ASEAN in Jakarta of the Republic of Korea
- **Ms. Park Hyun-ryang**, Director
- **Ms. Na Gi-ryoung**, Program Officer
- **Ms. Ha Soo-min** Program Officer

Total Number of Participants by Groups

	ICAPP			Cambodia
	Party	Country	Person	Person
I. Political Parties from Asia	49	27	118	64
II. Office of the Chairperson of the ICAPP			1	
III. Special Guests			2	2
IV. Special Participants			9	1
V. Observers			31	
A. Political Parties from Other Regions	9	8	12	
B. Other Political Institutions			19	
C. Other Organizations		2	2	
VI. Journalists			15	1
VII. ICAPP Secretariat			4	
Sub-Total	58	42	180	68
Total			248	

6. List of the Bureau of the 12th General Assembly

Chairperson Emeritus:

- H.E. Hun Sen, President of the Cambodian People's Party (CPP) and President of the Senate of the Kingdom of Cambodia

Chairperson:

- H.E. Hun Manet, Vice-President of the CPP and Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia

Vice Chairpersons:

- **Cambodia**: Hon. Suos Yara, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party, First Chairman of the External Relations of the Cambodian People's Party, and Chairman of the Secretariat for the Organizing Committee of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly
- **Korea:** Hon. Cho Jeong-sik, former Secretary-General, *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party
- **Nepal:** Hon. Sujata Koirala, former Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Nepali Congress Party
- **Türkiye:** Hon. Zafer Sirakaya, Deputy Chairperson, Chairperson for Foreign Affairs, Justice and Development Party (*AK Parti*)

Chairperson of the Drafting Committee and Special Rapporteur:

- Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Co-Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Pakistan Muslim League (N) (PML-N)

Officers of Plenary Sessions:

Session I:

- Co-Chairpersons: **Representative of the Cambodian People's Party (TBC)** and **Hon. Sun Haiyan**, Vice-Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee and Vice Minister of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, China
- Rapporteur: **Hon. Dr. Rajan Bhattarai**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee and former Foreign Policy Advisor to the Prime Minister, Communist Party of Nepal (UML), Nepal

Session II:

- Co-Chairpersons: **Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed**, Co-Chairperson and Special Rapporteur of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Pakistan Muslim League-*N*, Pakistan and **Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin,** Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Chairperson of Foreign Affairs Committee, and Thailand Trade Representative, *Pheu Thai* Party, Thailand
- Rapporteur: **HRH Prince Norodom Chakravuth**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee and President and Chairperson of the Standing Committee of the *FUNCINPEC* Party, Kingdom of Cambodia

Session III:

- Co-Chairpersons: **Hon. Andrey Klimov**, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee and Deputy Secretary-General of International Affairs Russia, United Russia Party, Russia and **Hon. Theo Sambuaga**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, former Minister of Man Power and former Minister of Housing and Settlement, *Golkar* Party, Indonesia
- Rapporteur: **Hon. Fadi Fawaz**, Member of ICAPP Standing Committee and Advisor to H.E. Saad Hariri, former Prime Minister, Future Movement Party, Republic of Lebanon

7. List of the Bureau of the 3rd ICAPP ACC

Chairperson:

- **Hon. Suos Yara**, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party, and First Chairman of the External Relations of the Cambodian People's Party, Cambodia

Vice Chairpersons:

- **Hon Andrey Klimov**, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Member of Bureau of the Supreme Council of the United Russia Party, Deputy Chairman of the Party Commission for International Cooperation and Support of Compatriots abroad, Deputy Chairman of the Committee on International Affairs of Federation Council of the Federal Assembly, United Russian Party, Russia
- **Hon. Sun Haiyan**, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee and Vice Minister of the International Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party of China, China
- **Hon. Sujata Koirala**, Member of Parliament, former Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, Member of the Central Committee, *Nepali Congress* Party, Nepal

8. List of the Bureau of the 7th ICAPP Media Forum

Co-Chairpersons:

- **Hon. Neth Pheaktra,** Minister of Information of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- **Mr. Tahir Khalil**, Chief Reporter, Daily *Jang*, Pakistan

Vice-Chairpersons:

- **Hon. Bimal Rathnayake**, Member of Political Bureau and National Organizer of Janatha Vimukthi Peramnua (JVP), former Member of Parliament of Sri Lanka
- **Ms. Ulziijargal Sukhbaatar**, Head of the Foreign Relations Division of the Mongolian People's Party (MPP), Mongolia
- **Ms. Dilara Aslan**, Ankara Bureau Chief, Daily *Sabah*, Republic of Türkiye
- **Ms. Kim, Hee Kyong**, Head of International News Department, MBN (Maeil Broadcasting Network), Korea

9. Conference Procedures for the 12th General Assembly

1. The official language of the 12th General Assembly (the 12th GA) shall be English. However, if any delegation or observer provides its own interpreter, who can simultaneously interpret its native language into English, the host will provide facilities for simultaneous interpretation.

2. A Chairperson and five (5) Vice Chairpersons of the 12th GA will be elected at the Opening Ceremony. The list of candidates for the Bureau of the 12th GA will be prepared and submitted by the ICAPP Standing Committee for its adoption at the 12th GA. In this regard, Chairperson of the 12th GA will be nominated by the host in accordance with the ICAPP tradition. Five (5) Vice Chairpersons will be nominated by the ICAPP Standing Committee (SC) in consideration of geographic balance of the region, of whom the First Vice Chairperson will be nominated by the host. The Chairperson, and Vice Chairpersons upon the request from the Chairperson, will preside over the sessions of the 12th GA and other meetings.

3. Heads of Delegations, Heads of Observer Delegations, and Special Participants will be invited to deliver their keynote speeches at the plenary sessions of the 12th GA on the theme of "***A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation***" Their speeches should not exceed three (3) minutes each for the smooth conduct of the conference. The list of speakers will be prepared and circulated by the ICAPP Secretariat at the beginning of each plenary session.

   In this regard, all delegates are requested to take note that, at the 13th Meeting of the ICAPP Standing Committee held in Kunming, China in July 2010, an understanding was reached that all representatives and observers at ICAPP meetings should refrain from raising any issues directly related to bilateral conflicts or disputes among the countries in the region.

   The copies of speeches, in English, should be submitted electronically (by email) to the ICAPP Secretariat at secretariat@theicapp.org for publication of the report of the 12th GA. Otherwise, speeches will not be included in the final report.

4. The meetings of the 7th Meeting of the ICAPP Media Forum, 3rd Meeting of the Asia Cultural Council, Roundtable Meeting among Political Parties from Africa, Latin America, and Europe, and the 42nd ICAPP SC Meeting will be held separately on the sidelines of the 12th GA.

   Presentations at the 7th Meeting of the ICAPP Media Forum or the 3rd Meeting of the Asia Cultural Council (ACC) should not exceed three (3) minutes each to ensure the smooth conduct of the meetings. The copies of the speeches, in English, should also be submitted electronically to the ICAPP Secretariat for inclusion in the final reports of each meeting.

5. The Phnom Penh Peace Declaration will be adopted and read at the Closing Ceremony. The first draft of the declaration will be prepared by the ICAPP Standing Committee and circulated among all the delegations at the beginning of the 12th GA. In this regard, a list of candidates for the Drafting Committee shall be prepared by ICAPP Secretariat in consultation with the Organizing Committee, and to be elected by the ICAPP Standing Committee at the 42nd ICAPP SC Meeting.

10. Conference Procedures for the Roundtable Discussion of Political Parties from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, and Europe

1. The official language of the 12th General Assembly (the 12th GA) shall be English. However, if any delegation or observer provides its own interpreter, who can simultaneously interpret its native language into English, the host will provide facilities for simultaneous interpretation.

2. A Chairperson and five (5) Vice Chairpersons of the 12th GA will be elected at the Opening Ceremony. The list of candidates for the Bureau of the 12th GA will be prepared and submitted by the ICAPP Standing Committee for its adoption at the 12th GA. In this regard, Chairperson of the 12th GA will be nominated by the host in accordance with the ICAPP tradition. Five (5) Vice Chairpersons will be nominated by the ICAPP Standing Committee (SC) in consideration of geographic balance of the region, of whom the First Vice Chairperson will be nominated by the host. The Chairperson, and Vice Chairpersons upon the request from the Chairperson, will preside over the sessions of the 12th GA and other meetings.

3. Heads of Delegations, Heads of Observer Delegations, and Special Participants will be invited to deliver their keynote speeches at the plenary sessions of the 12th GA on the theme of "A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation" Their speeches should not exceed three (3) minutes each for the smooth conduct of the conference. The list of speakers will be prepared and circulated by the ICAPP Secretariat at the beginning of each plenary session.
   In this regard, all delegates are requested to take note that, at the 13th Meeting of the ICAPP Standing Committee held in Kunming, China in July 2010, an understanding was reached that all representatives and observers at ICAPP meetings should refrain from raising any issues directly related to bilateral conflicts or disputes among the countries in the region.
   The copies of speeches, in English, should be submitted electronically (by email) to the ICAPP Secretariat at secretariat@theicapp.org for publication of the report of the 12th GA. Otherwise, speeches will not be included in the final report.

4. The meetings of the 7th Meeting of the ICAPP Media Forum, 3rd Meeting of the Asia Cultural Council, Roundtable Meeting among Political Parties from Africa, Latin America, and Europe, and the 42nd ICAPP SC Meeting will be held separately on the sidelines of the 12th GA.
   Presentations at the 7th Meeting of the ICAPP Media Forum or the 3rd Meeting of the Asia Cultural Council (ACC) should not exceed three (3) minutes each to ensure the smooth conduct of the meetings. The copies of the speeches, in English, should also be submitted electronically to the ICAPP Secretariat for inclusion in the final reports of each meeting.

5. The Phnom Penh Peace Declaration will be adopted and read at the Closing Ceremony. The first draft of the declaration will be prepared by the ICAPP Standing Committee and circulated among all the delegations at the beginning of the 12th GA. In this regard, a list of candidates for the Drafting Committee shall be prepared by ICAPP Secretariat in

consultation with the Organizing Committee, and to be elected by the ICAPP Standing Committee at the 42nd ICAPP SC Meeting

11. Conference Procedures for the 7th ICAPP Media Forum

1. The official language of the 12th General Assembly (the 12th GA) shall be English. However, if any delegation or observer provides its own interpreter, who can simultaneously interpret its native language into English, the host will provide facilities for simultaneous interpretation.

2. A Chairperson and five (5) Vice Chairpersons of the 12th GA will be elected at the Opening Ceremony. The list of candidates for the Bureau of the 12th GA will be prepared and submitted by the ICAPP Standing Committee for its adoption at the 12th GA. In this regard, Chairperson of the 12th GA will be nominated by the host in accordance with the ICAPP tradition. Five (5) Vice Chairpersons will be nominated by the ICAPP Standing Committee (SC) in consideration of geographic balance of the region, of whom the First Vice Chairperson will be nominated by the host. The Chairperson, and Vice Chairpersons upon the request from the Chairperson, will preside over the sessions of the 12th GA and other meetings.

3. Heads of Delegations, Heads of Observer Delegations, and Special Participants will be invited to deliver their keynote speeches at the plenary sessions of the 12th GA on the theme of "A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation" Their speeches should not exceed three (3) minutes each for the smooth conduct of the conference. The list of speakers will be prepared and circulated by the ICAPP Secretariat at the beginning of each plenary session.
   In this regard, all delegates are requested to take note that, at the 13th Meeting of the ICAPP Standing Committee held in Kunming, China in July 2010, an understanding was reached that all representatives and observers at ICAPP meetings should refrain from raising any issues directly related to bilateral conflicts or disputes among the countries in the region.
   The copies of speeches, in English, should be submitted electronically (by email) to the ICAPP Secretariat at secretariat@theicapp.org for publication of the report of the 12th GA. Otherwise, speeches will not be included in the final report.

4. The meetings of the 7th Meeting of the ICAPP Media Forum, 3rd Meeting of the Asia Cultural Council, Roundtable Meeting among Political Parties from Africa, Latin America, and Europe, and the 42nd ICAPP SC Meeting will be held separately on the sidelines of the 12th GA.
   Presentations at the 7th Meeting of the ICAPP Media Forum or the 3rd Meeting of the Asia Cultural Council (ACC) should not exceed three (3) minutes each to ensure the smooth conduct of the meetings. The copies of the speeches, in English, should also be submitted electronically to the ICAPP Secretariat for inclusion in the final reports of each meeting.

5. The Phnom Penh Peace Declaration will be adopted and read at the Closing Ceremony. The first draft of the declaration will be prepared by the ICAPP Standing Committee and circulated among all the delegations at the beginning of the 12th GA. In this regard, a list of candidates for the Drafting Committee shall be prepared by ICAPP Secretariat in consultation with the Organizing Committee, and to be elected by the ICAPP Standing Committee at the 42nd ICAPP SC Meeting.

12. Concept Paper of the 12th General Assembly

Background

The world today faces significant threats to peace and stability from mounting geo-political and geo-economic challenges. Increasing rivalries among nations, recurring conflicts, cyber threats, and climate-induced disasters are creating unprecedented crises, shaking the very foundation of global peace and stability. Most ominously, the gradual breakdown of the United Nations' Charter-based world order is intensifying instability and uncertainty with profound implications for the global peace and prosperity. On national and regional levels, countries grapple with complex political challenges, stemming from socio-economic inequalities and ideological polarization. Climate risks and the post-pandemic strains further heighten fear, paranoia, and ego-centrism.

Objective

The 12th General Assembly of the ICAPP seeks to strengthen cooperation among political parties in the region and with our partners from other regions to promote coordinated efforts toward advancing global peace and reconciliation. To realize this objective, we hope to pool our insights and experiences and to pursue suitable frameworks and tools for collaboration at national, regional and global levels at this Assembly, to build peace by preventing conflicts through dialogue and upholding fundamental principles of international law, and to foster reconciliation by respecting diversity among ourselves and sharing wisdom of different cultures.

Key Issues

Numerous pressing challenges threaten the progress toward the 2030 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs). Rising economic inequalities and injustice, and digital divide hinder sustainable development. Political unrest and social conflicts further impede progress. In addition, global challenges such as coercion, violence, hatred, extremism, and xenophobia pose obstacles to international peace, stability, cooperation and human development. Establishing a just international system rooted in legality, morality, and respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, and non-interference in internal affairs is essential. Strengthening collaboration based on peaceful coexistence, non-violence, justice, equality, mutual respect, and trust is vital. To this end, the international rules-based system must be promoted without double standards, ensuring equitable practices for all states, regardless of size or political ideology.

Phnom Penh Declaration

The "Phnom Penh Declaration" that reflects the key outcomes of the discussions at the 12th ICAPP General Assembly will be adopted at the closing session. The first draft of the statement will be circulated to all participants prior to the meeting

13. Concept Paper of the Roundtable Discussion of Political Parties from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, and Europe

Background

The ICAPP identifies its objectives as promoting peace and prosperity in the region and beyond through increased exchanges and cooperation among political parties with various ideologies. The ICAPP aims to uphold the United Nations' Charter and rules-based international order, and other fundamental principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs, and peaceful co-existence. The ICAPP thus strongly opposes unilateralism, ethnocentrism, protectionism and de-globalization.

The ICAPP also believes that political parties are essential for democratic governance, and their inter-play has a significant impact on shaping political environment of a nation and beyond its border. Political parties have a crucial role in fostering social harmony by uniting people around a common vision, yet they often serve as a voice of the voiceless addressing grievances that might otherwise escalate into more serious social conflicts. It is thus a more reliable way to maintain a harmonious society and ensure lasting peace to have broad political participation from a diverse array of stakeholders. In our increasingly interconnected world, violent conflicts can easily escalate beyond national borders and generate great implications on regional and global peace and stability. It is, therefore, incumbent upon all political parties with diverse ideologies around the world to cooperate for peaceful co-existence.

The ICAPP's initiative for the Roundtable Discussion among Political Parties from Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe offers a unique opportunity for sharing insights and experiences on how to navigate through the contesting dynamics of global politics that is undergoing enormous turbulence and transformation.

Objectives

The Roundtable Discussion aims to promote connectivity and engagement among political parties with diverse backgrounds in different regions, which will be fundamental in fostering mutual understanding, trust, and collaboration around the world to address shared challenges, and to achieve collective goals for human development. The Roundtable Discussion also seeks to enhance the spirit of peace diplomacy, inclusivity, tolerance, and appreciation of diversity, and to achieve a general understanding on the importance of dialogue and communication among all stakeholders, to prevent or de-escalate violent conflicts, resolve disputes, and build stronger international consensus for humanitarian causes and human development.

We hope that the Roundtable Discussion will also provide valuable guidelines for future collaboration among political parties around the world to build peace and foster reconciliation by preventing conflicts, promoting mutual respect for diversity and rejecting racism, xenophobia, and religious and cultural intolerance.

Finally, the discussion of the meeting is anticipated to heighten spirits of cooperation and solidarity. The dialogues will deepen mutual understanding, and confidence and strong sense of cooperation, and it will lead the participants to shared resolve which will contribute to the cause of building a just, resilient, and harmonious society, both nationally and globally, governed by the principle that right is might, rather than might is right, not the other way around.

Phnom Penh Statement

The "Phnom Penh Statement" that reflects the key outcomes of the discussions at the Roundtable Discussion will be adopted at the closing session. The first draft of the statement will be circulated to all participants prior to the meeting.

14. Concept Paper of the 3rd ICAPP ACC

Background

While globalization has promoted cultural understanding, there still remains a yawning chasm among different cultures. The increasing divisiveness and polarization of ideologies have led to dominance of some cultures and a gradual erosion of traditional cultures and values of some local communities.

The people are now more exposed to different cultures through travel, trade, the media, education and the internet. This increased exposure has led to a greater appreciation and a better understanding of cultural diversity, which can both enrich and challenge social cohesion. To promote understanding, create harmony and reduce conflict, it is important to celebrate cultural diversity and to find ways to bridge the gap between different cultures, through education, dialogue, people-to-people and cultural exchange programs.

Objectives

The 3rd Asian Cultural Council (ACC) Meeting, under the theme "Cultural Diversity for Promoting Peace and Reconciliation," aims to establish modern and ancient civilizational connectivity as the foundation for a culture of peace, by promoting better understanding of universal values shared amongst humankind through the participation of all relevant stakeholders in the identification, protection and conservation of these cultural and natural heritage for future generations, and by creating interconnected threads that weave the common fabric of a harmonious and just world through embracing diversity, fostering understanding, and working towards reconciliation.

The ACC Meeting also aims to contribute to better appreciation of cultural differences as a foundation of a shared humanity, by enabling the young generations to share their cultural heritages with others, by leveraging on technology and digitalization, by building bridges and common ground among people with different cultural backgrounds, and by providing social cohesion among different cultures through social media.

Phnom Penh Statement

The "Phnom Penh Statement" that reflects the key outcomes of the discussions at the 3rd Meeting of the ACC will be adopted at the end of the meeting, which will include intercultural dialogue and exchange programs, education and awareness-raising campaign, and initiatives to support cultural diversity.

15. Concept Paper of the 7th ICAPP Media Forum

Background

In recent years, the world is constantly facing geopolitical and geo-economic challenges from all sides, such as relentless rivalries and recurrent conflicts among nations, post-pandemic economic strains and emerging protectionism, and climate change disasters. And almost every country is faced with its own daunting task of coping with the complexity of domestic politics, socio-economic inequalities, and climate risks. More seriously, coupled with an explosion of "misinformation and disinformation," that are popularly referred to as "fake news," they have weakened and undermined our efforts to keep the very foundation of global peace and stability as espoused by the United Nations' Charter.

Before the rise of fake news since the late 2010's, we had our news-trusted sources, journalists and media outlets that were required to follow strict codes of practice. However, new digital platforms unleashed innovative journalistic practices that enabled novel forms of communication and greater global reach than at any point in human history. The fake news universe is vast and ephemeral, and to some extent its dimensions are unknowable. It's also accelerating and affecting the way people interpret daily developments and causing a precipitous decline in public trust in traditional journalism. The fake news is also becoming the source of violence, hatred, extremism, and xenophobia that remain potent forces against the global vision for peace, stability and human advancement.

Objectives

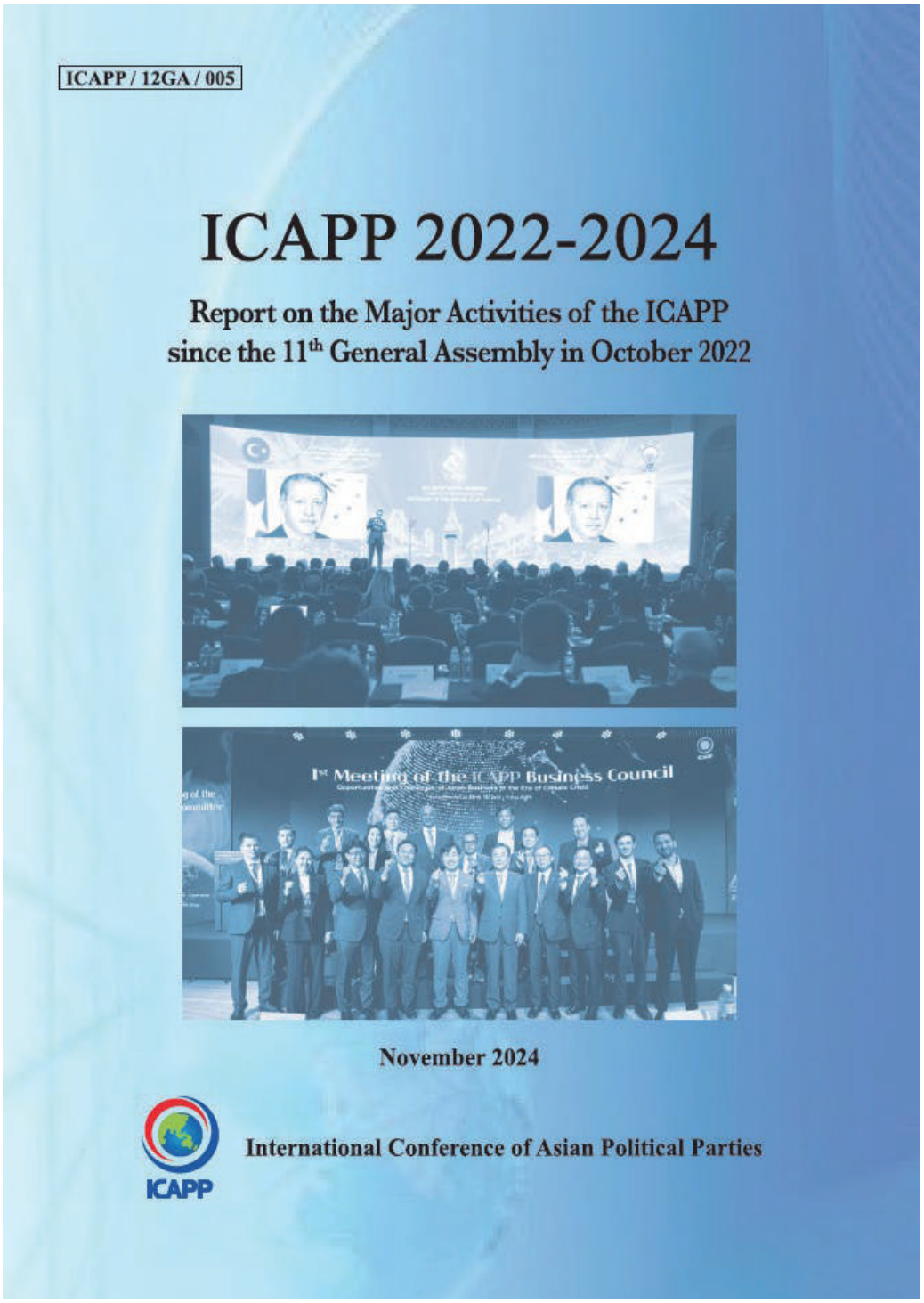
Against this background, the 7th Meeting of the ICAPP Media forum aims to harness the close coordination and communication between political parties and representatives of the media outlets in the region, to galvanize efforts in the quest for advancing peace and reconciliation by effectively dealing with fake news in the digital era. To achieve this goal, a set of tools and frameworks of cooperation and partnership is proposed such as establishing fact-checking sites, reporting and flagging tools, evaluating content online, and looking beyond headlines.

On the other hand, the ICAPP Media Forum also cautions that overly restrictive regulation of internet platforms in open societies will set a dangerous precedent and can restrict global freedom of expression and generate hostility to democratic governance.

Phnom Penh Statement

The "Phnom Penh Statement" that reflects the key outcomes of the discussions at the 7th Meeting of the ICAPP Media Forum will be adopted at meeting. The first draft of the statement will be circulated to all participants prior to the meeting.

16. Report on the Major Activities of the ICAPP: 2022-24 (pamphlet)



ICAPP / 12GA / 005

ICAPP 2022-2024

Report on the Major Activities of the ICAPP since the 11th General Assembly in October 2022

November 2024

ICAPP

International Conference of Asian Political Parties

17. Phnom Penh Declaration

1. We, the leaders and representatives of 49 political parties from Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, Türkiye, Uzbekistan and Vietnam, gathered in Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia, for the Twelfth General Assembly of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP). The General Assembly was hosted by the Cambodian People's Party (CPP), the ruling party of the Kingdom of Cambodia, during November 21 to 24, 2024 under the theme of "The Quest for Peace and Reconciliation." Representatives of 16 political parties of 15 countries from Africa, Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean, and representatives of 6 political institutions from around the world also participated in the General Assembly as observers.

2. We reaffirmed our commitment to the principles as stipulated in the Charter of the ICAPP and as confirmed in the declarations of previous ICAPP General Assemblies held in Manila in 2000, Bangkok in 2002, Beijing in 2004, Seoul in 2006, Astana in 2009, Phnom Penh in 2010, Baku in 2012, Colombo in 2014, Kuala Lumpur in 2016, Moscow in 2018, and Istanbul in 2022, that sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and equality of all states, peaceful settlement of international conflicts, non-interference in internal affairs, and consensus orientation, among others are still essential to peace and reconciliation in our region and beyond.

ICAPP's Role for Regional and Global Peace and Reconciliation

3. We noted with deep interest the historic transformation in which the center of global political and socioeconomic gravity was shifting from the West to the East, a process that now appears to be inevitable, inexorable and irreversible with the dawn of the Asian Century. In this regard, we recognized, and reiterated our resolve to support for the ICAPP's leading role in promoting exchanges and cooperation among political parties not only in our region but across the whole world, as a unique and largest political forum which embraced all ideological spectrum and orientation. We hoped that the ICAPP will further mobilize and synergize the strength of its network to reach out to other regions and explore ways to further contribute to global peace and reconciliation through its various programs and initiatives.

4. We noted with deep concern the rise of geopolitical rivalries and the decline of international cooperation as major powers were adjusting and recalibrating their regional and global strategies. We were particularly concerned about the prolonged hostilities and increasing tensions in many parts of the world where efforts to restore peace and reconciliation has failed or are inadequate, causing unbearable sufferings for the people.

In this regard, we agreed that, in an increasingly interdependent world, political parties can significantly contribute to creating a peaceful and reconciled society embracing their responsibilities as advocates for social justice, which are essential to secure lasting peace and reconciliation in each society, and to facilitate dialogues, foster inclusivity and connect communities through open, consultative and peaceful fora.

5. We noted with great apprehension the trend of de-globalization, marked by increasing uncertainties in the global economy by deteriorating multilateral trading system and re-emerging protectionism. Years of cascading challenges and crises, including the covid-19 pandemic reversed the progress we were making toward the U.N. 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with rising food and energy prices, and these developments contributed to cost-of-living pressures and disproportionately affected women and children, and the most vulnerable.

In this regard, we recognized that economic disparity, lack of social justice or systemic oppression can further contribute to a peace deficit by creating environments ripe for discontent and instability. And we shared common beliefs that such negative trends could be dealt with through expanded and comprehensive cooperation among political parties and their governments together with active participation of all stakeholders.

6. With the persistence and proliferation of violence and conflicts in various parts of the world, we highly appreciated the "Cambodian model of peace, reconciliation and integration" that has lasted more than two decades under the leadership of His Excellency Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN Sen, President of the Cambodian Peoples' Party, President of the Senate and former Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and Chairman Emeritus of the 12th General Assembly of the ICAPP.

We hoped that the Cambodian model will be presented as a potential solution to resolve differences and end conflicts and build peace and reconciliation on the principles of inclusiveness, forgiveness, creativeness, cultural diversity, and connectivity.

Actions for Regional and Global Peace and Reconciliation

Promoting a culture of peace

7. We shared the view that tolerance of cultural, ethnic, racial and religious diversities is essential for lasting peace, and agreed that we will endeavor to promote cultural and religious tolerance, inter-faith harmony and peaceful coexistence among nations and ethnicities as well as the Asian tradition of mutual respect, consensus building and accommodating the comfort level of all parties as the basic tenet of ICAPP principles.

In this regard, we welcomed the Global Civilization Initiative that will be pursued on the notion of harmony without uniformity rather than a coercive insistence on uniformity.

Initiating a peace process and providing good offices

8. We noted that there is no single template for peace, and history is full of best practices for peaceful settlement of conflicts and different models of dialogue in good faith. We also noted that there are a full range of actions to promote peace and reconciliation at all levels, as well as to explore opportunities to put in place alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, such as mediation, arbitration, restorative and retributive justice, to resolve conflicts and achieve inclusive and sustainable peace.

In this regard, we believed that the ICAPP can look forward to serving as a platform in the future to provide a wide range of good offices to build trust and gain momentum for peace and reconciliation.

Ensuring national ownership

9. We emphasized that national ownership is the best strategy to guarantee that a development project succeeds and expands in the long run. Governments at all levels more readily assume ownership when initiatives build on their visions, strategies and frameworks.

We also recognized that national ownership, that includes diverse voices and participation of all segments of society, is a guiding principle for effective conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts which will help make peace more sustainable.

Preventing conflicts

10. We were cognizant that poverty, inequality, marginalization, social exclusion, racial and religious discrimination, and lack of access to economic and employment opportunities were commonly identified as root causes of socio-economic problems that could easily escalate into social unrest and larger conflicts. In this regard, we emphasized the importance of a comprehensive approach in addressing these causes, particularly, through a shift from a reactive attitude to a more proactive mindset to remove hatred, promote culture of dialogue, and build confidence and trust among people we represent.

We shared the view that conflicts are costlier than preventive diplomacy. As such, no effort should be spared to take systemic approaches to address the sources of counter-peace forces, such as violence and terrorism. We also acknowledged the need for more proactive engagement by political parties in the process of building sustainable peace and reconciliation, both in pre- and post-conflict settings.

Building post-conflict peace and reconciliation

11. We recognized that peacebuilding and sustaining peace in post-conflict support require closer attention, stronger commitment and wider investment to ensure stable rehabilitation, reconstruction and development. We were also mindful that to prevent the recurrence of conflicts, restorative and retributive justice and reconciliation are key to post-conflict nation-building and development.

In particular, we stressed the importance of the contributions of women and youth in the prevention and resolution of conflicts at all levels and their meaningful involvement in activities promoting a culture of peace in post-conflict situations.

Supporting multilateral efforts for peace and reconciliation

12. Recalling the Istanbul Declaration of 2022 regarding all multilateral frameworks to consolidate various types of collective arrangements in our region, from sub-regional programs to the U.N. initiatives, we reiterated that peace and security, development and human rights are the foundations of an interlinked and mutually reinforcing human security. In this regard, we welcomed and supported the objectives of the UN Summit of the Future

2024, focused on forging a new international consensus on delivering a better present and safeguarding the future, and the 2030 U.N. Sustainable Development Goals, the global roadmap for ending poverty, protecting the planet and tackling inequalities.

We fully espoused the efforts of ICAPP in calling all political parties in the region to urge their respective governments and parliaments to translate their political will and commitment to peace through the formulation and implementation of public policies, strategies and practices, and legislations to promote peace and reconciliation. We also urged a sustained effort by the ICAPP to pursue its initiative to obtain an observer status in the U.N. General Assembly and partnership status with U.N. agencies, and called on all political parties to recommend to their respective governments to support this initiative.

In this regard, we welcomed the extension of the Cooperation Agreement between the ICAPP and the UNESCO, and expressed our gratitude to the Asian Cultural Council (ACC) for its support under the chairmanship of the Cambodian People's Party.

Strengthening regional and sub-regional cooperation

13. We resolved to strengthen our regional and sub-regional frameworks to reduce tensions and prevent conflicts with the larger Asian regional architecture to facilitate inter-state communication and collaboration, including, among others: the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN); the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC); the South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC); the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC); the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO); the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC); the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC); and the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building in Asia (CICA) and even a broader Global South governance mechanism such as the BRICS and Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO).

Expanding cooperation with other sectors

14. We emphasized the importance of expanding the roles of political parties to collectively strive to strengthen coordination and cooperation among all sectors and groupings in our societies. Toward this aim, we agreed to expand ICAPP activities to strengthen communication and promote cooperation between political parties and other sectors and fields.

In particular, in this era of digital transformation and with the rapid advancement of new technologies, we acknowledged the important role that the media plays in reducing substantially the tensions arising from the spread of misinformation, disinformation, and other extremist ideologies and propaganda. The media is a most effective means to fight against violence, hatred, racism, discrimination and xenophobia which lead to political and social disturbances and disorder in many countries. We agreed that freedom of the press and freedom of information and communication must be ensured, and further agreed to endeavor to make effective use of all forms of mainstream and social media for advocacy and dissemination of information to engage, educate and empower a culture of peace.

Reaching out to political parties in other regions and institutions

15. We recognized that the conflict in one nation or in one region can spill over to other countries and regions. So, we need closer multi-level cross-border and cross-region cooperation among political parties around the world to meet our common challenges. We committed to pursue practical partnerships with the representatives of political parties in Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean. In this regard, we welcomed the first Roundtable Discussion among political parties from the four continents on the sideline of the 12th General Assembly. We hoped to enhance cooperation and solidarity with political parties in other regions in bilateral, trilateral or quadrilateral format on a more regular basis. We also hoped to increase our cooperation and coordination with other political institutions, including ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA), Global Council for Tolerance and Peace (GCTP), Non-Aligned Movement Parliamentary Network (NAM-PN), and Parliamentary Assembly of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (PABSEC).

Last but not least, we expressed our profound gratitude to the people and the government of the Kingdom of Cambodia and particularly the Cambodian People's Party for their warm hospitality and excellent arrangements to ensure the resounding success of 12th General Assembly of the ICAPP. Our special thanks went to H.E. Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN Sen, President of the CPP and President of the Senate of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and to H.E. Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei HUN Manet, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia for their support of this historic ICAPP gathering with fruitful outcomes to carry over. We also expressed our deep appreciation to the ICAPP Secretariat and the Organizing Committee of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly for their invaluable role and successful preparations for the meeting.

Adopted unanimously on this 23rd day of November 2024 in Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia.

18. Phnom Penh Statement for the 7th Meeting of the ICAPP Media Forum

We, representatives of eighteen political parties and journalists of fifteen media outlets from Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Türkiye, gathered in Phnom Penh, Cambodia for the 7th Meeting of the ICAPP Media Forum, held on November 23, 2024, on the sideline of the 12th General Assembly of International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) under the theme of **"Fighting Fake News in the Digital Age to Sustain Peace"**.

We expressed our grave concern about an explosion of misinformation and disinformation through new digital platforms in recent years, that are popularly referred to as fake news, and identified it as one of major sources of violence, hatred, racism, discrimination, and xenophobia, leading to political and social disturbances and disorder in many places around the world, and affecting international relations. We also believed that fake news is a significant threat to traditional journalism with news-trust sources, journalists and media outlets that follow strict codes of practice. In this regard, we agreed to focus our future collaboration on jointly developing a set of tools and frameworks to monitor, and effectively deal with, the wide-spread fake news which can quickly undermine our efforts to achieve a global vision for peace, stability and human advancement.

We also noted with concern that developments in generative artificial intelligence (AI) have also expanded the risks of fake news which requires us to continue to focus on anticipating and managing their unforeseen impacts. In this regard, we welcomed the United Nations' initiative to develop a Code of Conduct for information integrity to create a healthier and more inclusive digital space, combatting the spread of fake news while upholding the principles of human rights, freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information.

In particular, in this era of digital transformation and with the rapid advancement of new technologies, we acknowledged the important role that the media plays in countering the spread of fake news. In this regard, we reaffirmed our continued commitment to capitalizing on our strengths and our enhanced media networks in our respective countries to combat fake news across the region.

We also confirmed our commitment to supporting the ICAPP's goal of building an Asian community through the continued promotion of its ideals for peace and reconciliation.

We expressed our deepest gratitude to the Cambodian People's Party and the ICAPP Secretariat for the excellent preparations of the meeting and the warm hospitality during our stay.

Adopted unanimously on this 23rd day of November 2024 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

19. Phnom Penh Statement for the 3rd Meeting of the ICAPP ACC

1. We, the representatives of 49 political parties from 28 countries in the region gathered in Phnom Penh, Cambodia for the 3rd Meeting of the Asian Cultural Council (ACC) of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP), held on November 23, 2024, on the sideline of the 12th General Assembly of the ICAPP, under the theme of "**Civilizational Connectivity, Intergenerational Solidarity, and Cultural Diversity for Promoting Peace and Reconciliation**."

2. We reaffirmed the values of the *Siem Reap Declaration for Culture of Peace, Sustainable Development, Human Connectivity, and Innovation,* adopted on January 15, 2019 and the *Phnom Penh Declaration on Cultural Cooperation and Innovation for Shared Prosperity during COVID-19 and Beyond,* adopted on March 19, 2021. We also acknowledged with gratitude the significant contributions of the ACC to promoting cultural exchanges among the countries in the region under the leadership of Samdech Techo Hun Sen, Honorary Founding Chairman of the ACC.

3. We reiterated the significance of global and regional cooperation in enhancing civilizational connectivity, inter-generational solidarity and cultural diversity, by transforming cultural assets into resources for peace and reconciliation, and through technological innovation for the greater good of mankind.

4. We supported UNESCO in its endeavours to encourage all stakeholders to adhere to their duty of ensuring the identification, protection, and conservation of their cultural and natural heritage for future generations, by upholding a culture of respect of civilizations as a compass for a humane future. In particular, we emphasized that the Silk Roads are millennia-old routes of exchanges of trade, culture, and religion, as well as dialogues and knowledge between the East and the West that have contributed greatly to the common prosperity of humankind. In this regard, we welcomed the conclusion and extension of the Cooperation Agreement between UNESCO and ICAPP.

5. We recognized the lack of intercultural understanding and interfaith dialogues as the root causes of extremism and other forms of conflicts, intolerance, discrimination, social tensions and political instability in recent years, and emphasized the importance of the multilateral framework as a mechanism to enhance cultural dialogues in promoting better understanding of civilizations.

6. We acknowledged that cultural policies have a great impact on creativity and a flow of ideas, and as such, encouraged members of the ACC to initiate and promote their respective cultural policies that are conducive to the enhancement and appreciation of civilizations in the form of a broader dissemination of diversified cultural and creative industries at the local, regional and global levels.

7. We emphasized the need to strengthen inter-generational solidarity by leveraging the full potential of all generations through a whole-of-society approach as a means to enhance social harmony and connectivity, and urged members of the ACC to help address stereotypes,

prejudice and discrimination directed towards aging people so that they shall reach their full potential and comprehensively contribute to their communities and nations.

8. We recognized that a culture of innovation is best understood as the adoption of novel solutions, practices and processes to address existing problems and emerging challenges, with the ultimate aim of securing peace and promoting sustainable development. In this regard, we stressed that digital technology and digitalization can contribute to promoting better appreciation of various civilizations as a foundation of a shared humanity.

9. We agreed that education can play a vital role in promoting civilizational connectivity, inter-generational solidarity and cultural diversity, and in helping younger generations better understand history that will lead to acceptance of cultural differences as the foundation for promoting peace and reconciliation among societies.

10. We recognized Cambodia's comprehensive development approach, namely TECHO (Technology and Thought, Education and Ecology, Culture and Community, Humanity and History, and Organic and Original) as well as its implementing mechanism, the 100 Model Villages Project as one of the most viable initiatives for preservation of cultural heritage.

11. We expressed our deepest gratitude to the Cambodian People's Party and the ICAPP Secretariat for the excellent preparations of the meeting and the warm hospitality during our stay.

Adopted unanimously on this 23rd day of November 2024 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia

20. Phnom Penh Statement for the Round Table Discussion

1. We, the leaders and representatives of 18 political parties from 17 countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean, gathered in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, on November 22, 2024, under the theme of "The Role of Political Parties in Building Peace and Reconciliation," on the sideline of the 12th General Assembly of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties.

2. We noted that political parties are a key stakeholder for any country's democratic developments and creating democratic process as they are representing diverse interests and perspectives of people, that political parties can serve as platforms through which people can express grievances which otherwise might escalate into social disturbances and violence, and that modern conflicts are complex and have various root causes, but have a political aspect in background.

3. In this regard, we agreed that, in an increasingly interdependent world, political parties can significantly contribute to creating a peaceful and harmonious society by embracing their responsibilities as representatives and advocates for social justice, which are essential to secure lasting peace and reconciliation, and by facilitating dialogues, fostering inclusivity and connecting communities through open, consultative and peaceful fora.

4. We also acknowledged the need for more proactive engagement by political parties in the process of building sustainable peace and reconciliation, both in pre- and post-conflict settings. We also stressed that the best way to guarantee sustainable peace and reconciliation is to ensure participation of a wide range of actors, especially those of underrepresented and overlooked groups, on equal footing in the process.

5. We also confirmed our steadfast commitment to jointly addressing the challenges of the 21st century and nurturing a conducive environment rooted in peaceful coexistence, and economic and cultural connectivity among all nations.

6. We expressed our deepest gratitude to the Cambodian People's Party and the ICAPP Secretariat for the excellent preparations of the meeting and the warm hospitality during our stay. In this regard, we agreed to meet on a more regular basis in the future.

Adopted on the 22nd day of November, 2024 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

21. Procedures for the Opening Session of the 12th General Assembly

07:45 Departure of delegates from Hotel
08:00 **Departure of VVIP delegates from Hotel**
08:00 Arrival of delegates at *Conference Hall, 5th Floor, Vimean 7Makara*
08:20 **Arrival of VVIP delegates** at *Conference Hall, 5th Floor, Vimean 7Makara*
08:30 **Courtesy Call** on **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen**, President of the Cambodian People's Party (CPP) and Honorary President of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly and **Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet**, Vice President of the CPP and Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- Venue: **Room 420**, Vimean 7Makara
Participants: ICAPP SC Bureau Members and Designated Representatives only

09:00 **MC announces the commencement of the program**
00:01 **National Anthem (1min)**
Performance (7mins)
09:09 **Video on the Introduction of ICAPP (3 mins)**
09:12 **Welcoming Remarks by H.E. Mr. Suos Yara,** Vice-Chairman of the ICAPP Standing Committee, and Chairman of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Information of the National Assembly of Cambodia
09:17 **Opening Remarks by Hon. Chung Eui-yong,** Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee
09:22 **Report on the Major Activities of the ICAPP During 2022-2024** by **Hon. Kwon Hee-seog**, Secretary General of the ICAPP
09:32 **Election of the Bureau of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly** by **Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed**, Co-Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee
09:35 **Keynote Remarks and Declaration of the Opening of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly** by **Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet**, President of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly, Vice-President of the CPP, and Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia
09:50 **Congratulatory Remarks** by Special guests of the Host:
Reading of the Letter from H.E. IIham Aliyev, Chairperson of New Azerbaijan Party, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan
09:53 **H.E. Mrs. Pany Yathotou**, Vice President of the Lao PDR
09:56 **Hon. Tran Thanh Man,** President of National Assembly, Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV)
09:59 **Hon. Andrés Pastrana Arango**, former President of Colombia and President of the Centrist Democrat International (CDI), Colombia
10:02 **Hon. Zafer Sirakaya**, Deputy Chairperson of the Justice and Development Party (AK Parti) of the Republic of Türkiye
10:05 **Special Remarks by Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen**, President of the Cambodian People's Party (CPP), and Honorary President of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly (20 mins)
10:25 **Group-photo Session** (all heads of delegations)
10:45 **1st Plenary Session**

22. List of Speakers at the Plenary Sessions of the 12th General Assembly

1st Plenary Session (10:45-12:15, November 22)

1. **Hon Say Samal,** Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
2. **Hon. Nguyen Thi Hoang Van**, Vice Chairperson of the Commission for External Relation and Central Committee, Communist Party of Vietnam, Socialist Republic of Vietnam
3. **Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Advisor to the Prime Minister and Trade Representative of Thailand
4. **HRH Prince Norodom Chakravuth**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, President and Chairperson of the Standing Committee of the Party, and Member of Parliament, Kingdom of Cambodian
5. **Hon. Sun Haiyan**, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee and Vice Minister of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Party, Communist Party of China
6. **Hon. Theo L. Sambuaga,** Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Vice Chairperson, Patron Council of the Party, former Minister of Man Power, and former Minister of Housing and Settlement Golkar Party, Republic of Indonesia
7. **Hon. Hoshyar Siwaily**, Head of the Foreign Relations Office of the Kurdistan Democratic Party- Kurdistan Region-Iraq, Kurdistan Democartic Party, Republic of Iraq
8. **Hon. Ulan Kozybakov,** Chairman of the *Aktobe* Regional Branch of the Party, Republic of Kazakhstan
9. **Hon. Back Hye-ryun**, Member of the National Assembly and Member of the Health and Welfare Committee, Republic of Korea
10. **Hon. Valaxay Lengsavad**, Vice Chairman of the Committee for External Relations of the Central Committee of the Party, People's Democratic Republic of Laos
11. **Hon. Youssef Awad**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee and Coordinator for Asia and Overseas of the Party, Republic of Lebanon
12. **Hon. Dr. Tee Ching Seng**, Deputy Chairman of the International Affairs and Diplomacy Bureau, Malaysian Chinese Association**,** Malaysia
13. **Hon. Mohamed Nimal**, Vice President of the Party, Republic of Maldives
14. **Ms. Ulziijargal Sukhbaatar**, Head of the Foreign Relations Division, Mongolian People's Party Mongolia
15. **Hon. U Khin Yi**, Chairman of the Union Solidarity and Development (USDP) Party, Republic of the Union of Myanmar
16. **Hon. Raghubir Mahaseth,** Member of Parliament, Central Secretary of the Party, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Department, and former Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister,Cummunist Party, Nepal
17. **Ms. Sofia Carvajal**, Executive Secretary, COPPPAL
18. **Mr. Kedar Bahadur Adhikari,** Central Member and Chief Secretary, *Rashtriya Prajatant*ra Party, Nepal

2nd Plenary Session (14:00-15:30, November 22)

1. **Hon. Kazuo Shii**, Member of House of Representatives and Chairperson of Central Committee of the Party, Communist Party of Japan
2. **Hon Andrey Klimov**, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Deputy Chairman of the United Russia Party Commission for International Cooperation, and Deputy Chairman of the Committee on International Affairs of Federation Council of the Federal Assembly, Federation Russian
3. **Hon. Bakhtiyar Yakubov**, Vice Chairman of the Uzbekistan Liberal Democratic Party, Republic of Uzbekistan
4. **Mr. Aldwin Requejo**, Special Assistant to ICAPP Founder and Chairman Emeritus Jose de Venecia and Chief of Staff of Congressman Christopher V.P. de Venecia, *Lakas CMD* Party, Philippines
5. **Hon. Sujata Koirala**, Member of Parliament, Member of the Central Committee of the Nepali Congress Party, former Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Nepali Congress Party, Nepal
6. **Hon. Luis Orlando Oliveros Serrana**, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the International Relations of the Communist Party of Cuba, Republic of Cuba
7. **Hon. Dr. Rajan Bhattarai**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee and former Foreign Policy Advisor to the Prime Minister, Communist Party of Nepal (UML), Nepal
8. **Mr. Mahbub Alam**, Senior Vice-President of the International Wing in Malaysia, Bangladesh National Party, People's Republic of Bangladesh
9. **Hon. Dr. Abhishek Mishra**, former Cabinet Minister and Member of Legislative Assembly, *Samajwadi* Party, Republic of India
10. **Mr. Hanjaya Setiwan**, Director of the Foreign Affairs of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (*PDI–P*) Party, Republic of Indonesia
11. **Mr. Alireza Ghafoori Fard**, Member of the Board and CEO of the Foundation for Islamic Development, *Islamic Motalefeh* Party, Islamic Republic of Iran
12. **Hon. Fadi Fawaz**, Member of ICAPP Standing Committee and Advisor to H.E. Saad Hariri, former Prime Minister, Free Patriotic Movement Party, Republic of Lebanon
13. **Hon. Ms. Shaazly Shafeeg**, Secretary General, Maldivian Democratic Party, Republic of Maldives
14. **Ms. Mahwish Sheikh**, Pakistan Peoples Party Lawyer's Forum Coordinator Middle East, Pakistan People's Party, Islamic Republic of Pakistan
15. **Mr. Mohamed Fazli Talip**, Member of the Central Executive Committee, Singapore People's Party, Singapore
16. **Mr. Nattakarn Chuchana,** Assistant to Member of the House of Representatives, H.E. Chuan Leekpai, Democrat Party, Kingdom of Thailand
17. **Hon. Firuza Muxamedjanova**, Deputy Chairman of the Central Council on Issues of Increasing Social and Political Activity of Women and Young People, Uzbekistan *Milliy Tiklanish* (National Revival) Democratic Party (UzMTDP), Republic of Uzbekistan
18. **Mr. Bharat Gurung**, International Secretary, People's Socialist Party, Nepal (PSP-N), Nepal

3rd Plenary Session (15:45-18:30, November 22)

1. **Hon. Vafayev Ulugbek Nazarovich,** Deputy Chairman of the Central Council, People's Democratic Party, Republic of Uzbekistan
2. **H.E. Pahimi Padacke Albert**, former Prime Minister and National President of the Party, *RNDT-Le Réveil* Party, Republic of Chad
3. **Hon. Adalberto Costa Júnior**, President of the Unita Party, Repulic of Angola
4. **Hon. Ek Nath Dhakal**, President of the Nepal Family Party, Nepal
5. **Mr. Beka Natelashvili**, International Secretary of the Georgia Labour Party, Republic of Georgia
6. **Hon. Almuzzammil Muhammad Yusuf,** Member of Parliament and Chairman of the Politics, Law and Security Affairs of the Prosperous Justice Party, Republic of Indonesia
7. **Mr. Gokarn Prakash Bhatt**, Member of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist Centre), Nepal
8. **Mr. Mahaboob Batcja Abdul Rasheed**. Treasurer of the Reform Party, Singapore
9. **Hon. Islom Khamrayev**, Deputy Chairman of the Political Party Council for Information and Social Communications, Justice Social Democratic Party, Republic of Uzbekistan
10. **Hon. Mohamed Yousif Abdalla**, Secretary General, Council of African Political Parties, Republic of Sudan
11. **Hon. Julio Chávez,** President of the ***Acción*** Popular Party, Republic of Peru
12. **Mr. Dr. Shankar Prasad Khatiwada**, Secretary of the International Department of the *Janamat* Party, Nepal
13. **Hon. Raul Torres Guerrero**, Member of the Mexican Congress, PAN Party, Mexico
14. **Hon. Leah Manyarkiy**, Member of the National Executive Committee of the United Democratic Alliance, United Democratic Alliance, Republic of Kenya
15. **Hon. Kamol Jumaniyozov**, Deputy Head of the Party, Ecological Party of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan

23. List of Speakers at the 3rd ICAPP ACC

1. **Hon. Suos Yara**, Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party, First Chairman of the External Relations of the Cambodian People's Party, and Chairman of the Secretariat for the Organizing Committee of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly, CPP, Kingdom of **Cambodia**
2. **HRH Prince Norodom Chakravuth**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, President and Chairperson of the Standing Committee of the Party, and Member of Parliament, *FUNCINPEC* Party, Kingdom of **Cambodia**
3. **Hon. Haiyan Sun**, Vice Minister of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Party Communist Party of China, People's Republic of **China**
4. **Hon. Kang Min-kuk**, Member of the National Assembly, Vice Chairperson of the National Policy Committee, and Member of the House Steering Committee, People Power Party, Republic of **Korea**
5. **Hon. Dr. Phoeurng Sackona**, Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Minister of Culture and Fine Arts, CPP, Kingdom of **Cambodia**
6. **Ms. Champhone Vongsa**, Deputy Director General of the Arts and Culture Department, Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism of the Party, Lao People's Revolutionary Party, **Lao People's Democratic Republic**
7. **Mr. Myint Ko Ko**, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Party, Republic of the Union of **Myanmar**
8. **Hon. Siti Rozaimeriyanty Dato Haji Abdul Rahman**, Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA)
9. **Hon. Dr. Rajan Bhattarai**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee and former Foreign Policy Advisor to the Prime Minister, Communist Party of Nepal (UMP), **Nepal**
10. **Hon. Ulan Kozybakov,** Chairman of the *Aktobe* Regional Branch of the Party, *AK Zhol* Democratic Party, Republic of **Kazakhstan**
11. **Mr. Mahbub Alam**, Senior Vice-President of the International Wing in Malaysia, *Bangladesh* Nationalist Party, People's Republic of **Bangladesh**
12. **Mr. Alireza Ghafoori Fard**, Member of the Board and CEO of the Foundation for Islamic Development, *Islamic Motalefeh* Party, Islamic Republic of **Iran**
13. **Mr. Abdulsalam Zebari**, Head of the Eurasian Desk of the Party's Foreign Relations Office, Kurdistan Democratic Party-Kurdistan Region - Iraq, Republic of **Iraq**
14. **Hon. Sigit Puspito Wigati Jarot,** Deputy Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Agency, Prosperous Justice Party, Republic of **Indonesia**
15. **Hon. Dr. Tee Ching Seng**, Deputy Chairman of the International Affairs and Diplomacy Bureau, Malaysian Chinese Association, **Malaysia**
16. **Ms. Mahwish Sheikh**, Pakistan Peoples Party Lawyer's Forum Coordinator Middle East, Islamic Republic of **Pakistan**
17. **Hon. Chandra Raut**, National President of the Party, *Janamat* Party, **Nepal**
18. **Mr. Dibya Mani Rajbhandari**, former Member of Parliament *Nepali Congress* Party, **Nepal**

24. List of Speakers at the 7th ICAPP Media Forum

- **Chair: H.E. Neth Pheaktra**, Co-Chairperson of the 7th Media Forum of the ICAPP and Minister of Information, Kingdom of **Cambodia**
- **Co-Chair**: (TBC)
- **Moderator** Representative of SC member (TBC)

1. **Opening Remarks** by **H.E. Neth Pheaktra,** Co-Chairperson of the 7th Media Forum of the ICAPP and Minister of Information, Kingdom of **Cambodia**
2. **Hon. Sujata Koirala**, Member of Parliament, Central Committee of the Nepali Congress Party, former Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Nepali Congress Party, Federal Democratic Republic of **Nepal**
3. **Mr. Pen Bona**, Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party and Chief of the Government Spokesperson Unit, Kingdom of **Cambodia**
4. **Hon. Fadi Fawaz**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Advisor to H.E. Saad Hariri, Future Movement Party, **Lebanon**
5. **Mr. Narad Muni Gautam**, Deputy Executive Editor of *Gorkhapatra* National Daily, Federal Democratic Republic of **Nepal**
6. **Mr. Kang Seung-kyoo**, Member of the National Assembly, Member of the Trade, Industry, Energy, SMEs and Startups Committee, Member of the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts Committee, and Member of the House Steering Committee, People Power Party, Republic of **Korea**
7. **Mr. Vanghue Nengmongvang**, Acting Director General of the Research and Multilateral Relations Department, Committee for External Relations of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP), People's Democratic Republic of **Laos**
8. **Ms. Dilara Aslan**, Ankara Bureau Chief at Daily Sabah, Republic of **Türkiye**
9. **Hon. Rajan Bhattarai**, ICAPP Standing Committee Member, former Foreign Policy Advisor to the Prime Minister, Communist Party of Nepal (UML), Federal Democratic Republic of **Nepal**
10. **Mr. Bayarkhuu Ganjav**, Head of Media and Digital Communication, Mongolian People's Party, **Mongolia**
11. **Mr. Khin Maung Aye**, Journalist, Popular News, **Myanmar**
12. **Hon. Youssef Awad**, ICAPP Standing Committee Member and Coordinator for Asia and Overseas, Free Patriotic Movement Party, **Lebanon**
13. **Mr. Almuzzammil Muhammad Yusuf**, Member of Parliament, Prosperous Justice Party, **Indonesia**
14. **Ms. Uguumur Ochirkhuyag**, Journalist, Tenger Television, **Mongolia**
15. **Mr. Oguzhan Hasipoglu**, General Secretary and Member of Parliament, National Unity Party (UBP), **Northern Cyprus**
16. **Hon. Mohammad Mahdi Tinai Tehrani**, Second Deputy of International Affairs, Islamic Motalefeh Party, **Iran**
17. **Mr. Gokarn Prakash Bhatt**, Central Committee Member, Communist Party, Federal Democratic Republic of **Nepal**
18. **Ms. Nurlana Mehdiyeva**, Presenter at *Yeni* TV, **Azerbaijan**
19. **Hon. Park Sang-hyuk**, Member of the National Assembly, Democratic Party, Republic of **Koreas**

20. **Ms. Aizhan Monkebayeva**, Correspondent of Azattyq Ruhy News Agency, **Kazakhstan**
21. **Mr. Saddam Munawer**, Central Media Coordinator, Pakistan Muslim League (*N*), Islamic Republic of **Pakistan**
22. **Mr. MD Alahan Uddin**, ICT Affairs Secretary, *Jatiyo* Party, People's Republic of **Bangladesh**
23. **Ms. Ranny Natasha Nschotschi Supusepa**, Journalist, *Bandar Nusantara*, Republic of **Indonesia**
24. **Mr. Agni Prasad Sapkota**, Vice-Chairperson & Spokesperson, Communist Party, Federal Democratic Republic of **Nepal**
25. **Ms. Mahwish Sheikh**, Pakistan Peoples' Party's Lawyers' Forum Coordinator, Middle East, Islamic Republic of **Pakistan**
26. **Ms. Dyary Sherwany**, Member of the Media Board and Eurasian Desk, Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP), Republic of **Iraq**
27. **Ms. Zeenaz Adnan**, Secretary General of the Party, Maldivian Democratic Party, **Maldives**
28. **Mr. Dulat Kuashbayev**, Director of Bolashak Higher College, AK Zhol Democratic Party, **Kazakhstan**
29. **Mr. Mohamed Fazli Talip**, CEC Member, Singapore People's Party, **Singapore**
30. **Ms. Arnita**, Head of International Affairs, Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P), **Indonesia**
31. **Mr. Bharat Gurung**, International Secretary, People's Socialist Party (PSP-N), Federal Democratic Republic of **Nepal**

Closing Remarks by **Hon. Mushahid Sayed**, Co-Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee and Chairman of Senate Defense Committee of **Pakistan**

25. Procedures for the Closing Session of the 12th General Assembly

Chair : Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet, President of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly and Vice-President of the Cambodian People's Party

10:30 **Reports on the Outcome of the Plenary Sessions** by **Hon. Kwon Hee-seog**, Secretary General of ICAPP

10:35 **Reports of the Outcome of the Roundtables** by **H.E. Ing Kantha Phavi**, Minister of Women's Affairs of the Kingdom of Cambodia

10:45 **Reports on the Outcome of the 3rd Meeting of Asian Cultural Council by H.E Mrs. Phoeurng Sackona**, Minister of Culture and Fine Arts of the Kingdom of Cambodia

10:55 **Reports on the Outcome of the 7th Meeting of Media Forum by H.E. Mr. Neth Pheaktra,** Minister of Information of the Kingdom of Cambodia

11:00 **Adoption and Reading of the Phnom Penh Peace Declaration by Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed,** Co-Chairperson and Special Rapporteur of the ICAPP

11:10 **Closing Remarks by Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet,** President of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly, Vice-President of the CPP, and Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia

11:25 **Announcement of the ICAPP Asian Century Award** and the Hosts of the 13th General Assembly in 2026 by **Hon. Chung Eui-yong**, Chairman of the ICAPP Standing Committee

11:27 **Words of Thanks by Hon. Cho Jeong-sik**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee of the *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party and **Hon. Kwon Young-jin**, Member of the National Assembly, People Power Party, Republic of Korea

11:30 **Video on the Introduction of Korea**

11:45 **Press Conference**
Participants: 12th GA Bureau Members and the ICAPP SC Bureau Members only
Venue: Room 7Makara, 1st Floor, Vimean 7Makara

12:00 **Departure of delegates** from *Vimean 7Makara*

Speeches by the Participants of the 12th GA

List of Speakers of the 12th GA

Opening Session

Hon. Mr. Suos Yara
Hon. Chung Eui-yong
Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet
H.E. IIham Aliyev
H.E. Mrs. Pany Yathotou
H.E. Mr. Tran Thanh Man
Hon. Andrés Pastrana Arango,
Hon. Zafer Sirakaya
Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen

1st Plenary Session

Hon. Say Samal
Hon. Nguyen Thi Hoang Van
Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin
HRH Princess Norodom Rattana-Devi
Hon. Sun Haiyan
Hon. Theo L. Sambuaga
Hon. Hoshyar Siwaily
Hon. Ulan Kozybakov
Hon. Back Hye-ryun
Hon. Valaxay Lengsavad
Hon. Youssef Awad
Hon. Dr. Tee Ching Seng
Hon. Mohamed Nimal
Ms. Ulziijargal Sukhbaatar
Hon. U Khin Yi
Hon. Raghubir Mahaseth
Ms. Sofia Carvajal
Mr. Kedar Bahadur Adhikari

2nd Plenary Session

Hon. Kazuo Shii
Hon. Andrey Klimov
Hon. Bakhtiyar Yakubov
Mr. Aldwin Requejo
Hon. Sujata Koirala
Hon. Luis Orlando Oliveros Serrana
Hon. Dr. Rajan Bhattarai
Mr. Mahbub Alam
Hon. Dr. Abhishek Mishra
Mr. Hanjaya Setiwan
Mr. Alireza Ghafoori Fard
Hon. Fadi Fawaz
Hon. Ms. Shaazly Shafeeg
Ms. Mahwish Sheikh
Mr. Mohamed Fazli Talip
Mr. Nattakarn Chuchana
Hon. Firuza Muxamedjanova
Mr. Bharat Gurung

3rd Plenary Session

Hon. Vafayev Ulugbek Nazarovich
H.E. Pahimi Padacke Albert
Hon. Adalberto Costa Júnior
Hon. Ek Nath Dhakal
Mr. Beka Natelashvili
Hon. Almuzzammil Muhammad Yusuf
Mr. Mahaboob Batcja Abdul Rasheed
Hon. Islom Khamrayev
Hon. Mohammad Youssef Abdullah
Hon. Julio Chávez
Mr. Dr. Shankar Prasad Khatiwada
Hon. Raul Torres Guerrero
Hon. Leah Manyarkiy
Hon. Kamol Jumaniyozov

3rd Meeting of the Asian Cultural Council

Hon. Suos Yara
HRH Princess Norodom Rattana-Devi
Hon. Haiyan Sun
Hon. Kang Min-kuk
Hon. Dr. Phoeurng Sackona
Ms. Champhone Vongsa
Mr. Myint Ko Ko
Hon. Siti Rozaimeriyanty Dato Haji Abdul Rahman
Hon. Dr. Rajan Bhattarai
Hon. Ulan Kozybakov
Mr. Mahbub Alam
Mr. Alireza Ghafoori Fard
Mr. Abdulsalam Zebari
Hon. Sigit Puspito Wigati Jarot
Hon. Dr. Tee Ching Seng
Ms. Mahwish Sheikh
Hon. Chandra Raut
Mr. Dibya Mani Rajbhandari

7th Meeting of the ICAPP Media Forum

Hon. Neth Pheaktra
HRH Prince Norodom Chakravuth
Hon. Sujata Koirala
Hon. Fadi Fawaz
Mr. Narad Muni Gautam
Mr. Kang Seung-kyoo
Mr. Vanghue Nengmongvang
Ms. Dilara Aslan
Hon. Rajan Bhattarai
Mr. Bayarkhuu Ganjav
Mr. Khin Maung Aye
Hon. Youssef Awad
Mr. Almuzzammil Muhammad Yusuf

Ms. Uguumur Ochirkhuyag
Mr. Oguzhan Hasipoglu
Mr. Mohammadmahdi Tinaitehrani
Ms. Nurlana Mehdiyeva
Hon. Park Sang-hyuk
Ms. Aizhan Monkebayeva
Mr. Saddam Munawer
Mr. MD Alahan Uddin
Ms. Ranny Natasha Nschotschi Supusepa
Ms. Mahwish Sheikh
Ms. Dyary Sherwany Ahmad Hasan
Ms. Zeenaz Adnan
Mr. Dulat Kuashbayev
Mr. Mohamed Fazli Talip
Ms. Arnita
Mr. Bharat Gurung
Ms. Maryam Zubair
Hon. Mushahid Sayed

Closing Session

Hon. Kwon Hee-seog
H.E. Dr. Ing Kantha Phavi
H.E.Dr. Phoeurng Sackona
H.E. Neth Pheaktra
Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed
Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet
Hon. Chung Eui-yong
Hon. Cho Jeong-sik
Hon. Kwon Young-jin

Hon. Mr. Suos Yara
Vice-Chairman of the ICAPP Standing Committee, and Chairman of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Information of the National Assembly of Cambodia

- ***Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, President of the Cambodian People's Party, and Chairman Emeritus*** *of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly*
- ***Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet****, President of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly, and Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia*
- ***Hon. Chung Eui-yong****, Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee;*
- ***Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed****, Co-Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee*
- ***Hon. Ahmed Aljarwan, President of the Global Council for Tolerance and Peace***
- ***Hon. Andres Pastrana, President of the Centrist Democrats International***
- ***Samdech, Your Highnesss***
- *Honorable Heads and Members of Delegations;*
- *Honorable Guests and Esteemed Colleagues!*

It is a great privilege for me to welcome you, in the name of the Organizing Committee, chaired by a Deputy Prime Minister, **H.E. Prak Sokhonn**, to the **12th General Assembly of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP)** in Phnom Penh. I wish to extend our deepest thanks and gratitude for your active participation and contribution to the ICAPP mission, reflecting a testament to our shared commitment to dialogue, collaboration and peace. It is also an honor for Cambodia to host this year's General Assembly under the theme "A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation", which provide us with a remarkable platform to work together toward our shared goals of peace, stability and mutual prosperity.

As we reflect on the topics of discussion, I find that they are of tremendous importance for our countries, particularly amid the regional and global challenges, including wars, civil wars, climate change, cyber insecurity, food and water insecurity, among others. These have had great consequences on the political, geopolitical and geo-security landscapes of our region and beyond. On this note, I see a greater and more important role of the ICAPP in addressing the challenges and leveraging the potential together in a more open, inclusive and resilient manner.

To illustrate, the ICAPP's mission to promote peace and development aligns closely with the goals of the International Parliament for Tolerance and Peace (IPTP). This resonates well with our unwavering resolve to foster global peace, tolerance, harmony, co-existence and development. I am highly appreciative of the cooperation and partnership that may transpire into a very productive relationship ahead. I believe this collaboration underlines our collective dedication across sectors where political leaders and representatives can contribute to a future world where peace and development go hand in hand.

In the next few days, the IPTP will host its 11th Plenary Session to introduce a peacebuilding architecture known as **"Universal Peace Charter: For People and the Planet"**, spearheaded by Cambodia and other partners, including parliamentary institutions and political organisations. The Universal Peace Charter is non-binding and complementary to the Charter of the United Nations and other internationally recognised treaties and conventions. Once adopted, it will be promoted further to invite greater

support to move ahead with its flagship peacebuilding programmes together with states and non-state entities.

In closing, I wish the 12th General Assembly of ICAPP a success with fruitful outcomes and implementable action plan that will certainly allow us to harness stronger momentum to advance our mission. May our deliberations lead to meaningful outcomes and inspire actions that strengthen our bonds and advance our common goals.
Thank you, and I wish us all a successful and memorable meeting ahead.

Hon. Chung Eui-yong
Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee

Your Excellency Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Chairman of the Cambodian People's Party (CPP), and Presidet of the Senate of the Kingdom of Cambodia,

Your Excellency Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet, Vice-President of the CPP, and Prime Minister of Cambodia,

Excellencies, Distinguished Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I'd like to express my most sincere gratitude on behalf of the ICAPP, the International Conference of Asian Political Parties, and all participants, to H.E. Hun Sen, Chairman of the CPP, and H.E. Hun Manet, Vice Chairman of the CPP, for their leadership and unresolved support in convening the 12th General Assembly of the ICAPP here in the historic city of Phnom Penh. I'd also like to extend heartfelt appreciation to all members of the CPP, and the leaders in the government and parliament of Cambodia, for their invaluable contribution to convening this significant gathering.

We are also greatly honored today by the presence of many distinguished special guests:

- H.E. Tran Thanh Man, President of the National Assembly, representing the Communist Party of Vietnam,
- H.E. Pany Yathotuu, Vice President of the National Assembly, and Politburo Member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and
- H.E. Andres Pastrana Arango, former President of Colombia, and President of the Centrist Democrat International (CDI)

I also warmly welcome all participants, representing 49 major political parties from over 28 countries across our region. We are also extremely pleased and privileged to have observers from 16 political parties of 15 countries in Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean. We also welcome observers from other political institutions and organizations, and many journalists representing different media outlets from 16 countries.

Excellencies, and Distinguished participants,

The world faces a growing peace deficit and democracy deficit, with mounting pressures from geo-political and geo-socioeconomic challenges. In recent years, we have been witnessing intensified rivalries and recurring conflicts among nations, diminishing economic vitality and climate disasters throughout the world, all of which are undermining our vision of global peace, prosperity and stability. They are shaking the very foundation of the world order based on the United Nations' Charter. They are also hampering progress toward the 2030 U.N. Sustainable Development Goals.

We need to return to simple, fundamental principles when faced with tough challenges. Confucius, a great Chinese philosopher said twenty-five centuries ago, "Begin with what is right rather than what is accepted," during difficult times. Simply put, "Stick to the basics." The only path to overcome current global challenges is to mutually respect and abide by

fundamental principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, non-interference, multilateralism, peaceful co-existence and non-violence. We should reject coercion, violence, hatred, discrimination, racism, extremism, unilateralism and xenophobia as obstacles to our common vision.

The global challenges we face require us to assume our joint responsibility to tackle them. In this regard, the theme of the 12th General Assembly of the ICAPP, "A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation," is very timely and most appropriate. During the course of next two days, we hope to pool our insights and experiences and share our wisdom to seek suitable frameworks and tools for collaboration at national, regional and global levels, among the leaders of political parties with diverse ideological orientations and backgrounds.

Excellencies, and Distinguished Participants,

The ICAPP, launched in 2000, serves as a unique platform for political parties across Asia to come together regardless of ideology. Its ultimate goal is to build an Asian community. It is indeed an ambitious goal, given Asia's vast size, composing one-third of the world's land, and two-thirds of its population. Asia is also a continent, full of diversity in culture, religion, language, ethnicity, and with different levels of economic development and differing political systems among the countries. But we believe that "building an Asian community" is an achievable goal.

It is exactly from this perspective that we evaluate the accomplishments we have made during the last twenty-four years, and hold our hope high for our future. Since its inception, the ICAPP has focused on fostering sustainable peace and shared prosperity through increased exchanges and cooperation among political parties, as outlined in its Charter. We have kept global peace, stability, and prosperity as our central goal in all our meetings and conferences.

ICAPP has grown significantly in both institution and influence, now encompassing over 350 political parties across Asia, and with its seven affiliated bodies that meet regularly to discuss a wide range of specific topics, such as business, culture, women, youth, media, tourism and natural disaster. As a unique forum that is open to all parties across all ideological spectrum, the ICAPP has also brought together both ruling and opposition parties to foster mutual understanding and address shared challenges. The ICAPP has become a positive political force in just a quarter-century among countries and peoples of Asia by bringing out the best of Asia's unity in diversity.
The ICAPP has also reached out to political parties in other regions, Africa, Europe and the Americas. In this regard, we look forward to the first-ever "Roundtable Discussion among of political parties from four continents" during the General Assembly. We hope that this initiative will provide an opportunity to share our insights on how to navigate through this contesting dynamics of global politics that is undergoing enormous turbulence and transformation.

We are also proud to report that the ICAPP has widened its network of global engagement through cooperation agreement and MOUs with international organizations and other political institutions, like UNESCO, Non-Aligned Movement Parliamentary Network, Parliamentary Assembly of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (PABSEC), Global Council for Tolerance and Peace, and ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly.

Through regular meetings within the ICAPP framework, and partnerships with political forces across continents, the ICAPP will continue to strengthen cooperation across Asia and beyond, contributing to both regional and global collaboration.

Excellencies, and Distinguished participants,

Although the world faces existential threats and a resurgence of geopolitical risks, we, as political parties, can work together to bridge divides and alleviate challenges through dialogue, consensus-building, and joint strategies. By representing the will of people and serving as active promoters of international engagement, political parties can help pave the way for a sustainable future and inclusive recovery, even amidst global uncertainties.

I believe it is now the right time for ICAPP to and renew its commitment to realizing its vision of building an Asian community, firmly rooted in fundamental principles of peace, stability, harmony, and prosperity.

The momentum that has brought us back to Phnom Penh after 14 years since 6th General Assembly in 2010 that was also hosted by the Cambodian People's Party, reflects our shared belief in cooperative efforts and demonstrates our ability to address regional and international challenges. As political parties connected to all layers of society, our combined efforts can introduce inclusive and effective strategies to navigate the common challenges we face today.

I am confident that our discussions will be productive and that this assembly will be a great success.

Thank you very much.

Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet
Vice-President of the Cambodian People's Party, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and President of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly

Samdech Techo HUN Sen, President of the CPP, and President of the Senate of the Kingdom of Cambodia;

Honorable Chung Eui-yong, Chairman of ICAPP Standing Committee

Honorable Heads of Political Parties;

Honorable delegates, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

I stand here today with a deep sense of humility in front of this august body of political leaders representing many political parties in the Asia Pacific, Africa, Latin America and Europe. It is indeed an honor for me to have this opportunity to raise a very important topic of the moment in world affairs for your reflections and actions. Here, I refer to the pressing need to seek peace and reconciliation.

Our global community finds itself at an inflection point. The foundations of peace, built upon the principles enshrined in the UN Charter since the end of the Second World War, are being tested to the limits by intense rivalries.

Today, we are living in an atmosphere of great uncertainty, with great powers challenging the rules-based international order. But world affairs and global governance should not be all about great powers. It is important to recognize that middle powers and small states also possess both the agency and ambition to play meaningful roles in geopolitical and geoeconomics diplomacy to foster peace around the world. My country, Cambodia, is certainly one of them. We are keen to contribute to the building of a global community bound together by peace, prosperity, and inclusive multilateralism.

In this regard, I am pleased that this year, Cambodia has the honor to host the 12th General Assembly of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) to energize our dialogue on this important topic of peace and reconciliation. ICAPP is well respected for its role as a bridge of political and ideological divides.

In a context of a growingly divisive global politics, I believe that ICAPP will continue to serve as an important channel for political parties to come together under one roof for dialogues and cooperation across our diverse regions.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Cambodia's journey is a powerful testament to the transformative impact of national reconciliation following decades of conflicts. Our story of achieving total peace in 1998 and uniting the entire country for the first time in the past 500 years is deeply embedded in our nation and, of course, in the hearts of our people. Strolling down our memory lane, in the midst of the guerilla warfare with the Khmer Rouge forces, it was Samdech Techo Hun Sen who charted a new course for Cambodia by advocating for dialogue and political solutions.

Given the level of animosity between the conflicting parties, particularly with the Khmer Rouge, whose regime oversaw millions of Cambodian people killed, the idea of negotiation was purely inconceivable, and yet he had the courage, even if it meant putting his life on the line, to choose the path less traveled in the name of peace and national unity.

The peace dividend that Cambodia has enjoyed over the past 26 years reminds us of how much we have gained through the Win-Win Policy of Samdech Techo HUN Sen. This motivating factor certainly drives our peace activism and our efforts to contribute to the resolution of ongoing conflicts around the world.

Every politician should bear utmost responsibility to peace, and peace should not be secondary to electoral victory or certain ideological goals. Extremism and radicalism should be condemned and not become a ticket to political office. Countries should follow the rule-based international order that promotes peace and refrain from meddling in internal affairs of others, causing unrest, or ultimately bringing about regime change by undemocratic means. It should not be an accepted practice for nations to exploit the vulnerabilities of developing countries by launching smear campaigns, spreading false information, and imposing unilateral sanctions on anyone or any country who does not adhere to a particular geopolitical agenda. Being the past victim of such intoxicated political behavior and international relations, I wish to underline that the CPP stands resolute in defending peace, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and development.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

To sustain peace and nurture an environment of reconciliation, building unity through fostering common understanding is more crucial than ever on key issues underpinning peace and reconciliation, namely: first and foremost, our commitment to the principles and purposes of the UN Charter, with strong emphasis on non-interference, sovereignty, equality, and mutual respect; secondly, deepening inter-faith dialogues to uplift mutual understanding and trust, bearing in mind that political trust is the foundation for peace, reconciliation, and cooperation; and lastly, bridging inter-generational and ideological divides through emphatic dialogue and respect.

I cannot emphasize enough that winning peace requires reconciliation of differences. Peace can only be achieved through peaceful settlement of conflicts, based on dialogue, consultation, and a win-win approach. While strengthening our national defense is our sovereign right, it should not overshadow our commitment to dialogue and peaceful resolution. The peace we cherish must be nurtured every day to sustain it.

I would like to conclude my remarks by stressing that reconciliation with our adversary, as Samdech Techo has proven to us, is a strength, not a weakness. Reconciliation is for those with the wisdom to see a win-win solution to a war, not a surrender.

On that positive and hopeful note, I would like to declare the official opening of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly under the theme “A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation.”

Thank You!

H.E. Ilham Aliyev
Chairperson of New Azerbaijan Party, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Dear meeting participants!

I extend my sincere greetings to you - the participants of the 12th General Assembly of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) and express my gratitude to the Cambodian People's Party, that is hosting this important event.

ICAPP, which encompasses more than 350 political parties across Asia and Oceania, has over its 24 years of activity, established itself as a prestigious and promising platform for cooperation. Here, pressing issues of universal and global significance are discussed, and exchange of views and expertise is carried out with the participation of high-level government representatives, well-known socio-political figures, and skilled experts. ICAPP brings together a multitude of political parties and makes substantial contributions to fostering mutual understanding and trust between the countries and peoples of Asia.

The 12th General Assembly of the ICAPP is dedicated to a matter of significant importance to humanity. The theme, “A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation,” addresses one of the most crucial issues and strategic priorities facing nations and peoples in light of current realities, particularly military-political turmoil, armed conflicts, and intense confrontations.

By fully restoring its territorial integrity and sovereignty as a result of the 44-day Patriotic War in 2020 and the one-day anti-terrorist operation in 2023, Azerbaijan has created favorable conditions for lasting peace, stability and reliable security in the South Caucasus and very significant opportunities for establishing new cooperation relations in our geography and beyond. Azerbaijan promotes constructive peace agenda and puts forward important proposals and initiatives in this area. With its principled position, Azerbaijan performs efficiently based on its national interests and norms and principles of international law.

It is known that armed conflicts result in human casualties, destruction of social infrastructure and in many cases economic decline and serious security challenges, as well as cause serious damage to the environment with severe consequences lasting for decades.

As the ICAPP is holding its meeting, Azerbaijan is successfully hosting the 29th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP29). One of the general opinions and unanimous conclusions expressed during COP29, which is attended by high-level state and government officials, civil society and media representatives, and influential experts from numerous countries, is that the strengthening of peace and reconciliation measures to prevent wars and rapidly eliminate the environmental consequences of armed conflicts is one of the main ways to protect the ecosystem.

I am confident that the deliberations within the 12th General Assembly and the Phnom Penh Declaration to be adopted at the conclusion will contribute significantly to the realization of our shared goals and pave the way for broad-scale effective cooperation.

I wish you all the best and success in the proceedings of the 12th General Assembly.

H.E. Mrs. Pany Yathotou
Vice President of the Lao PDR

Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen,

Esteem Presidium,

Distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, I am very pleased and honored to attend this 12th General Assembly of ICAPP, under the topic "A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation" held in the beautiful city of Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia. I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Cambodian People's Party for the invitation and the warm welcome extended to our delegation. I also would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Cambodian People's Party and ICAPP Secretariat for the greatest preparation made for this important gathering.

Dear delegates,

ICAPP is a crucial framework and mechanism for cooperation, aimed at bringing together Asian political parties committed to enhancing mutual understanding and deepening trust of the people of Asia through the unique role and channel of political parties. Over the past decade, ICAPP has continued to grow both in members and influence. Currently, more than 350 political parties in the region participate in the ICAPP activities, discussing and exchanging lesson learnt to collaborate to address current challenges in pursuit of its objective and vision of "building an Asian community" of peace, friendship, harmony, and co-prosperity.

Dear delegates,

Enhancing peace, friendship reconciliation and cooperation for sustainable development is a common aspiration of humankind and a prevailing trend in international cooperation. Therefore, the topic of this General Assembly, "A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation" is highly significantly, particularly in fostering political stability for development, addressing poverty, creating job opportunity and among others. Encouraging and resolving disputes in various regions through peaceful means, such as diplomatic negotiations in accordance with the UN Charter and International Law, is essential. In this spirit, the Lao PRP always uphold our foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and cooperation; proactively integrate with the regions and the world, enhancing multi-directional, multi-level based on the principle of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, as well as mutual benefits.

I am confident that, through our collective efforts and the shared responsibility of all political parties, together with the successful outcomes of this 12th General Assembly of ICAPP will further enhance the effectiveness of our cooperation in various areas. The Party and the Government of the Lao PDR stands ready to support and work closely with all regional and international political parties to contribute to safeguarding peace, stability, cooperation, and sustainable development for the prosperity of the international community.

Finally, may I wish the presidium, the heads of delegations and all delagates a good health and success in your noble tasks.

May I also wish this 12th General Assembly of ICAPP a great success.

I thank you.

Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen
President of the Cambodian People's Party and Honorary President of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly

[1]

(1) The second host of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly

When ICAPP was established, I was like the sun that had not yet above the head. But now, after 24 years its birth, I am like the afternoon but not yet set. Hopefully, there will be at least three more 10 years so that we can see the wider world. Some 14 years ago, we already held a General Assembly. At that time, we used the government building to host it. This year, Cambodia has the opportunity to host it again at the headquarters of the Cambodian People's Party. I thank the leaders of the political parties who are the ICAPP (International Conference of Asian Political Parties) family, as well as ICAPP partners, who support the Cambodian People's Party to host the 12th General Assembly. I am proud of hosting the General Assembly, which Cambodia has had the opportunity to host twice out of the 12 Geneal Assemblies. In particular, for ASEAN, I myself had chaired the ASEAN Summits three times. So, it is not strange to participate in the ICAPP framework for two times. Hopefully, there will be a third and fourth.

[2]

(2) "I am willing to let the court fail but not let the country go back to war"

Let me say a little bit on this point. If Cambodia failed to control its sovereignty and internal affairs, we could have been doomed under the political agenda of the Khmer Rouge trial that did not take national reconciliation into consideration. They are biased towards the Khmer Rouge trial but not to peace. The sad point is that they created war in our country, they supported the Khmer Rouge at the United Nations, but when it came to the time for prosecution, they hastened us to prosecute (the Khmer Rouge), regardless of the consequences that could arise.

I told the former Secretary-General of the United Nations very clearly – "I am willing to let the court fail but I will not let my country go back to war." We all may remember that for any foreign contribution, whether in the framework of a regional organization or even the United Nations, one must not forgo the ownership of one's own country. Of course, we must meet the standards. But what are the standards? In this world, standards exist only in sports. There are no standards in politics, and there are none in other aspects. Only sports have real standards. Politics have no standards. From country to country, there are different ways of governing. This is a point I should emphasize.

[3]

(3) Guaranteeing life, career, occupation, and ownership of property – core of win-win politics

Let me emphasize the core elements of the win-win politics that enabled the (rank and file of) the Khmer Rouge to trust and come together with the Royal Government. Firstly, we must guarantee their life. This means that they would surrender, only when they would not be killed, and would not be imprisoned. If we did not guarantee this, who would be willing to come and join us […] the second point is to guarantee their career and occupation. We had no fear to have done so. Those who were in the army would continue to do so. They just took off their Khmer Rouge uniform, put on the ones of the Royal Government, and apply the laws of the Royal Government.

Those forces become the forces of the Royal Government. Doctors would continue to be doctors. We dare to let the Khmer Rouge division-level units, both ranks and files, to take the responsibility to continue leading their forces. However, they must not implement the Khmer Rouge policies. They implement the policies of the Royal Government. This guarantees clearly that they would be able to come together with us. And thereafter, (3) guaranteeing ownership of their property, both real estate and movable property. These three guarantees were important components that drew all brothers and sisters to separate themselves from the Khmer Rouge and come back to live in national society […]

(4) Implement the DIFID strategy for the goal of peace and national unification

It is not an exaggeration that we used the 5-letter strategy – DIFID […] meaning – divide, isolate, finish, integrate, and develop (in the course of rooting out the Khmer Rouge). If we did not divide, would the Khmer Rouge be willing to be isolated? If the Khmer Rouge leaders were not isolated, they would still use their soldiers to fight us. I think it is not an exaggeration that we should do this for the goal of peace and national unification. In the world, no country has yet ended a war the way Cambodia did. After we completed the unification with the lower level, the upper-level leadership came to the Prime Minister's house (to surrender) […]

These five letters laid the strategy that we implemented. To achieve the goal, we must have a method for solving problems. However, Cambodia's experience is not enough to respond to the experience of other countries. It can be combined according to the actual situation. We do not have a theory that comes from anyone, but is a theory that was created by Cambodia itself and sincerely participated in by the Cambodian people themselves, all of whom we call operators. It's not just Hun Sen. There's Tea Banh, there's Sar Kheng, there is everyone else, including the brothers and sisters – former Khmer Rouge rank and file, and supporters of the win-win policy – all of whom are operators of win-win politics.

[4]

(5) Use every measure to prevent color revolutions from breaking up the country

Last night, in the Standing Committee meeting, I mentioned the experience of color revolutions, which can be carried out. Recently, they did it in Bangladesh, and they wanted to destroy Cambodia. However, it must be recognized that here we have been aware of the methods of color revolution groups. They do not carry out coups to overthrow the state anymore – but instead use color revolutions through the masses to overthrow (the state). Initially, they neutralize the armed forces and the civil administration. For us here, in order to prevent color revolutions, neutrality is allowed only between political parties, but not

between the armed forces and the civil administration. They are instruments of the state. It cannot be neutral. That they cannot do anything. We must be wise in managing the situation, because it is the most critical point. Otherwise, blood would be shed and the country would be divided again. Therefore, we will not hesitate to use every measure to prevent color revolutions.

[5]

(6) "Don't make the third mistake in Cambodia, let us enjoy peace and build our country."

This is regrettable. The democrats claim to respect human rights and democracy but instead support the coup of March 18, 1970. What does this mean? Countries that claim to respect human rights but instead support the Khmer Rouge's to occupy the Cambodian seat at the United Nations. That is the reason why we always remind them – "Don't make the third mistake in Cambodia, let us enjoy peace and build our country." Whether they respect it or not, we must take responsibility for managing the situation to ensure our country's further development./.

Hon Say Samal
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, Cambodian People's Party, Cambodia

H.E. Hun Many, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Civil Service, and Permanent Member of the Central Committee of the CPP

Her Excellency, Sun Haiyan, Vice-Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee *and* Vice Minister of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, China

Honorable Heads of Delegations, Distinguished Delegates, and Esteemed Colleagues

As the representative of the Cambodian People's Party (CPP), it is an honour and pleasure for me to stand in front of this prominent group of leaders and visionaries representing political parties from across Asia and other parts of the world will sharing at the 12th General Assembly of the ICAPP. It is indeed a great privilege for the CPP to have the opportunity to organize and host this international gathering once again, the first time in 2010. It is also the first ICAPP member country to have organized twice the ICAPP General Assembly, which clearly reflects the importance the CPP attaches to the strengthening of our cooperation and solidarity with ICAPP.

The CPP is Cambodia's oldest political party which has survived through several political regimes over the past transitional periods since its founding dated back to 1951 when it took the original name as the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP). Through such tumultuous and progressive experiences, the CPP has been growing more vibrant, popular, resilient and active in national settings as well as regional and international arenas, shaping its unique identity, culture and value system. The main tenet of the party's political agenda centers on the putting the interest of the people and nation at the centre, keeping in mind the party's motto "Independence, Peace, Freedom, Democracy, Neutrality and Social Progress".

Today, we find ourselves at an inflection point in global history where complex issues are challenging all of us to seek cooperation and unity to build a brighter future for our people and our planet. Certainly, political party diplomacy has become more and more essential not only to address our respective constituencies but also to build on our common responsibility to improve global public order for not only the people of respective nation but all over the world.

Our shared vision for a peaceful, secured, stable and prosperous world is rooted in the rule of law, an effective governance system with the interest of our people at the heart. No single nation can confront today's massive challenges such as climate change, economic inequality, and security threats. Only through result-oriented collaboration and partnership can they do so. Moreover, current wars and insecurity in the world provoked by great powers cause the world instabilities, human casualty, displace and misery as well as affecting world economy and sustainable development. Therefore, we must connect and build bridges of understanding, trust and hope so as to lay the groundwork for a tolerant world and lasting peace.

Standing on this foundation of peace, we must continue to actively and proactively engage all political parties that represent the interests and voices of their people, to work with people, parliaments, and civil society organizations across nations to deal with these common challenges as well as to seek for arising opportunities. We all know saying that "crisis sparks up opportunities". When people from diverse backgrounds and cultures connect, they break down stereotypes, dispel misunderstandings, and build genuine bonds of trust. This trust, *Ladies and Gentlemen,* forms the basis for international peace, as it transforms cultural diversity into a shared strength rather than acting as a source of division.

I believe that it is our responsibility to seek and support initiatives that strengthen these connections. Exchange programs, cultural initiatives, and educational collaborations allow individuals—especially youth—to experience different perspectives, fostering tolerance and mutual respect. This understanding, *Ladies and Gentlemen,* is critical in preventing conflicts before they arise. In essence, people diplomacy builds peace from the ground up, empowering citizens as the true ambassadors of harmony.

Equally important is political and parliamentary diplomacy. They bring out our shared values into the political domain and legislative arena and allow us to enact our citizen-driven values into law, thus transforming our ideals of peace and cooperation into tangible outcomes. So, we must continue to foster this spirit of collaboration to show the world that dialogue and understanding will prevail over any form of division.

Honorable Delegates, Esteemed Colleagues,

By embracing these shared values, together we can transform our dialogue into action, we can turn our aspirations into achievements, and we can certainly build a legacy of unity and resilience. For years since its creation, ICAPP has served as a powerful force to build bridges and provide inclusive platforms for mutual consultation and dialogue to ensure that future generations will inherit a world where peace is not merely an ideal, but a living reality.

On that positive note, let me wrap up my intervention by wishing you all a great deliberation and a successful plenary meeting.

Thank you.

Hon. Nguyen Thi Hoang Van
Vice Chairperson of the Commission for External Relation and Central Committee, Communist Party of Vietnam, Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Honourable Hun Many, Deputy Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia,
Honourable Sun Haiyan, Vice Chairperson of ICAPP Standing Committee, Vice Minister of of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Cambodian People's Party and the ICAPP Secretariat, especially Honourable President of the Cambodian People's Party, President of the Senate of Cambodia Hun Sen and Honourable Prime Minister of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia Hun Manet and the ICAPP Organizing Committee for their careful preparation for the General Assembly. In the context of the world undergoing great changes, rapid, complex and unpredictable developments, I suppose that the General Assembly with the theme "A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation" is very meaningful, demonstrating the commitment and determination of Asian political parties in the joint efforts to resolve disagreement, conflicts and hot spots in the region and the world. Thereby, we make an important contribution to creating and maintaining a peaceful and secure environment for common prosperity and development in the region.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Peace, cooperation and development are still the dominant trend, legitimate aspiration of all countries and peoples. However, in the flow of globalization and integration of the era, competition between major countries, extreme nationalism, and local conflicts still emerge as challenges to the world security. Our Asia-Pacific region is currently rising strongly as a growth engine of the world economy, as well as a center for economic connectivity and global initiatives. This reality affirms that Asia-Pacific and the Indian Ocean, including Southeast Asia, continue to play an increasingly important role in the world geopolitical map. However, along with its increasingly important strategic position and increasingly evident potential, our Asia has also become a place of fierce competition between major powers, posing many uncertainties for the prospects of sustainable development and common prosperity of countries in the region.

We believe that ensuring security today is not only the responsibility of a single country but also the common responsibility of each region and the international community. In the context of increasingly sophisticated military technology and weapons, the rise of power politics and the willingness to use force combined with the fierce challenges of non-traditional security issues have directly eroded world peace in general and harmed the security of each country in particular. Therefore, we sincerely call on the international community to strengthen cooperation to maintain the world peace; proactively coordinate policies within multilateral frameworks to effectively resolve global issues. We believe that the ruling and political parties attending the 12th ICAPP General Assembly today, with their key role in planning the direction and policies of each country, will deeply perceive the nature and characteristics of the security challenges facing us in the new context. Stemming from the legitimate aspiration

of our people for peace, prosperity and sustainable development, we will concretize this into the process of national governance and government administration in each country, aiming to proactively, positively and effectively contribute to consolidating and developing a peaceful and stable environment, for the common development and prosperity of the region and all of humanity.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Vietnam is one of the few countries deeply affected by the wounds of war, so we understand that "A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation" is a process of persistent, steadfast and arduous struggle. Vietnam cherishes the peace of the country today and always remembers the valuable help and support of international friends during the most difficult days of the nation. We are always ready to participate in joint efforts to support people in areas affected by conflict and war.
We always hope that the international community will join hands to coordinate actions, protect civilians from casualties and multi-dimensional impacts from armed conflicts. We also understand that the support of progressive forces and friends around the world is an extremely important resource, directly affecting the ability to resolve disagreement and conflicts.

Vietnam welcomes and highly appreciates the spirit of regional solidarity as well as ICAPP's initiatives on the journey to seek peace and reconciliation. We believe that ICAPP will continue to promote its role in enhancing international solidarity, encouraging countries to join hands to resolve international disputes and conflicts by peaceful means through dialogue and multilateral cooperation. International law, especially the United Nations Charter, has established fundamental and universal principles, requiring countries to respect independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and socio-political regimes, not to interfere in internal affairs, not to use or threaten to use force, and to reject acts of coercion, imposition, tension and hostility in international relations.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Our country, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, advocates implementing an independent, self-reliant, multilateral, and diversified foreign policy, being a friend, a reliable partner, and an active, responsible member of the international community.
We suppose that the key to preventing and peacefully resolving current disagreement and conflicts is the goodwill of countries in enhancing trust building and promoting dialogue. In Asia, ICAPP is an important multilateral forum for our parties to exchange theories and share experiences, enhance understanding and political trust, and coordinate policies to deal with common global challenges.

To strengthen relations between political parties, enhance the role and voice of ICAPP, on the basis of witnessing the signing ceremony of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between ICAPP and the International Parliament for Tolerance and Peace (IPTP) and the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA), we would like to propose: (1) The ICAPP Leadership considers establishing a forum of Parliamentarians of different countries to enrich the forms of exchange and cooperation between countries and parties within the framework of the Conference; (2) ICAPP increase the topics and contents of cooperation towards peace within the scope of activities of ICAPP member forums and organizations.

With the desire to contribute to creating an environment of peace, security and stability in the region, Vietnam consistently supports the ICAPP's goal of enhancing exchanges and cooperation between political parties in Asia and Oceania; in order to deepen the understanding and trust between peoples and nations; promote common development and prosperity in the region through the special role of party-channel relations. We will continue to closely coordinate with ICAPP member parties, actively and effectively contributing to the activities of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties.
Once again, I would like to sincerely thank the Cambodian People's Party for the warm welcome, as well as the thoughtful organization of the Organizing Committee and ICAPP Secretariat.

I wish the General Assembly great success, and wish the delegates and their families good health and happiness!

Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin
Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Advisor to the Prime Minister and Trade Representative of Thailand, *Pheu Thai* Party, Kingdom of Thailand

Your Excellency Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen -
President of the Cambodian People's Party, and President of the Senate of the Kingdom of Cambodia

Your Excellency Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet, Vice-President of the Cambodian People's Party, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and President of the 12th GA

Honorable Chung Eui-yong - Chairperson

Honorable Mushahid Hussain Sayed – Co-Chairperson

Honorable Suos Yara - Vice-Chairman

Honorable Prak Sokhonn, Chairperson of the Organizing Committee

Honorable Secretary-General Kwon Hee-seog

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure and honor to be invited to deliver the keynote speech at the Opening Ceremony of the prestigious International Conference of Asian Political Parties or ICAPP.

I congratulate Cambodia, the host country, and ICAPP for your success in bringing together so many political parties and distinguished participants from all over Asia. Your excellent organization of this important conference is highly appreciated by all delegations.

The theme of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly – "A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation" could not be more relevant to the situation our region is facing today. We are sailing through a world full of geo-political storms and socio-economic whirlwind.

In this connection, let me be brief by sharing with you three (3) key points of observation, I believe could be useful in helping us navigate through these challenging times.

First, Asian values of being pragmatic, while at the same time maintaining measured flexibility, are most suitable for relieving the rising tensions in the flashpoints around the world today.

As a region, Asia has gone through contentious and tumultuous periods in our history including colonization, industrialization, and modernization to name a few.

As a result, we are clever at finding amicable solutions to conflicts. Asians tend to identify

points of common interest instead of points of contention. We seek win-win situations rather than seeing everything as a zero-sum game.

My second point is that in Asia we attach great importance to unity and solidarity. We see such bonds within our families, our communities, our nations, and among countries in the region as well.

Our region is relatively peaceful because respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity are of utmost importance, along with the principle of non-interference in domestic affairs.

Thailand strives to be a good neighbor to countries we share borders with and beyond. Thais are happy when the peoples of our neighboring countries are happy.

My last point requires us to believe in each other and to work together for a better Asia.

As the old saying goes: “with peace comes prosperity.”

While I agree that peace is a necessary pre-condition for prosperity, I also believe that once peace is established, we must work together to reap the benefits of peace.

Political stability in the region has provided us with the foundation and the eco-system for Asian countries to prosper.

Thus, Asian countries should utilize this great opportunity to enhance economic development through engaging in cross-borders investments, trade, and commerce.

In conclusion, I wish all participants very fruitful discussions.

I hope that the organizers and the participants of the 12th General Assembly of the ICAPP accomplish all the goals we have set out to accomplish.

Thank you very much.

HRH Princess Norodom Rattana-Devi
Vice President of the *FUNCINPEC* Party, Kingdom of Cambodia

Honerable Sun Hiyan, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee, People's Republic of China

His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Chakravuth, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Kingdom of Cambodia

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen

It is with a great honor for me to be able to stand before you today to speak on a theme that touches the heart of our shared humanity—the quest for peace and reconciliation.

Throughout history, peace has often been a distant dream, a vision deferred by the scars of conflict, division, and misunderstanding. But the pursuit of peace is not just an ideal; it is a powerful, enduring force that has shaped the course of civilization. Peace is not the mere absence of war or violence; it is the presence of justice, respect, understanding, and love. It is a state in which people, regardless of their differences, can live together in harmony, with dignity and mutual respect.

Yet, the path to peace is not an easy one. It requires the courage to confront the wounds of the past, to face the difficult truths about ourselves and our societies. It calls for the strength to forgive and to heal, not as a sign of weakness, but as an affirmation of our shared humanity. Reconciliation is an essential part of this journey. It is the process of rebuilding relationships that have been broken, of bridging the divides that have been deepened by hatred and mistrust.

Reconciliation, however, does not mean forgetting or excusing the wrongs that have been committed. It is not about erasing history, but about learning from it. It is about acknowledging the pain of the past, understanding the causes of conflict, and taking responsibility for our actions. Only by doing so can we begin to create a future that is not defined by violence or division, but by unity and cooperation.

We must also recognize that peace is not something that can be imposed from the outside. It must come from within—within individuals, communities, and nations. It is a process that requires the participation of all people, from the most powerful leaders to the most marginalized voices. True peace is built on inclusivity, empathy, and a commitment to justice for all. It is about understanding that our differences—whether cultural, religious, or political—are not barriers, but opportunities for growth and dialogue.

In our world today, we see many conflicts, large and small, that threaten to tear us apart. From the ravages of war to the divisions within our own societies, the need for peace and reconciliation has never been more urgent. Yet, in the face of these challenges, we must remain hopeful. For history has shown us that even in the darkest of times, the human spirit has the capacity to heal, to forgive, and to rebuild.

The quest for peace and reconciliation is not a destination, but a journey. It is a continuous process of learning, of unlearning, and of growing together. It is the work of each and every one of us. As we take steps toward understanding, as we extend the hand of forgiveness, as we listen with open hearts and minds, we move closer to a world where peace is not a distant dream, but a living reality.

Thank you.

Hon. Sun Haiyan
Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee and Vice Minister of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Party, Communist Party of China

Samdech Techo Hun Sen,

Samdech Thipadei Hun Manet,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Dear friends,

Good morning!

It is an honor to attend the 12th GA of the ICAPP. Standing here and seeing so many friends old and new brings back a lot of fond memories. First, allow me to thank our gracious host, the Cambodian People's Party, for the warm hospitality and thoughtful arrangements. Our special thanks goes to Samdech Techo Hun Sen and Samdech Thipadei Hun Manet of the CPP for their strong support for the Assembly. It is our belief that under the leadership of the CPP and with the support of all political parties, the Assembly will be a full success.

The Communist Party of China is a founding member of the ICAPP. We have witnessed the ICAPP starting from scratch and growing from strength to strength. At the turn of the century, a group of visionary Asian political leaders, such as Hon. Chung Eui-yong from the Republic of Korea, Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed from Pakistan, and the late Hon. Sok An from Cambodia, with a keen awareness of the importance of dialogue among Asian political parties, established this platform in line with the trend of the times.

Frankly speaking, we were not entirely sure how far the ICAPP could go. But it turned out to be a platform that won the wide-ranging recognition and support of Asian political parties, and has developed into one of the largest and most influential multilateral political platforms in the region. Today's gathering in Phnom Penh once again demonstrates the unique value of the ICAPP in pooling Asian consensus, sharing governance experience, and thinking ahead to meet the challenges of our time.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Dear friends,

The theme of the 12th GA, "peace and reconciliation", is of greater significance and urgency given the current situation, and should be a focal area for Asian political parties. We are now going through a period of turmoil in the world with changes unseen in a century. Impact of the Ukraine crisis and Palestine-Israel conflict continues to be felt. Global development and stability takes a big hit. And world peace is facing the gravest challenge since the end of the Cold War.

However, if we view the situation from an Asian perspective, many conflicts could have been avoided. The fact is that some Western thinking and actions, such as the pursuit of unilateral

"absolute security", the belief in might is right, the obsession with military alliances, and the interference in others' internal affairs, may seem to bolster the security of some, but in the end only serve to widen trust deficit, crush regional security architecture and plunge countries and regions into conflicts and wars.

Turn our eyes to Asia. Asia has been able to maintain long-term peace and stability without major wars since the end of the Cold War, creating favorable conditions for the collective rise of a number of emerging economies. But conflicts and wars were here. They were once imposed on Asian countries by colonial powers decades ago. But our distinctive history and culture helped us get back on our feet, and blaze a trail of peace and reconciliation. Our host, Cambodia, is a fine example. The unwavering Cambodian people, toughened in conflicts and setbacks imposed by external forces, reunited on the basis of a constitutional monarchy. Social stability was thus restored and economy reenergized, paving the way for the country to develop faster in unity.

Many other Asian countries also have their own way of promoting and preserving peace and reconciliation, rooted in their history and culture. The approaches may vary, but underlying them are many common Asian values, the core of which are peace, cooperation, inclusiveness and integration. These values, manifested in our external exchanges, mean that we all cherish peace, uphold good faith, promote amity, and be friendly to our neighbors. These values shape our foreign policies. Even in the face of various complex problems and differences, Asian countries have over the years worked out an "Asian Way" featuring mutual respect, consensus building and accommodating each other's comfort levels. The "Asian way" is the way Asian countries get along with each other. It has played a key role in ensuring long-term stability in the region. It is also a source of inspiration in the effort to promote peace and reconciliation in the world.

As a permanent member of the UN Security Council and an initiator of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, China has always adhered to the "four Nos" principle in its diplomacy, namely, non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, non-confrontation, non-alignment and no political strings attached to its foreign assistance. Its foreign policy is such an "Asian Way" of diplomacy. Based on this principle, China, the major country with the highest number of neighboring countries, has been able to maintain good relations with its neighbors and resolved border issues with the majority of them through peaceful negotiations. Indeed, China still has pending issues and overlapping claims with some of its neighbors, but it has always opposed bullying the weak and advocated shelving disputes and pursuing joint development, and resolving issues through peaceful means and bilateral consultation.
Many countries are awakening to the fact that there is no one-size-fits-all formula in international relations. But there is still a long way to go before we can reach wider consensus, consciously view our IR practices from regional, historical and cultural perspectives, and theorize our thinking and practice in regional and international relations.

In this regard, we political parties have a big role to play. Political parties are the sources of national policies and representatives of public opinions. Together we can work to enhance the awareness of an Asian identity, carry forward the Asian wisdom and practice the "Asian Way", to help explore a path of peace and reconciliation, for the long-term stability, development and prosperity in the region.

Thank you!

Hon. Hoshyar Siwaily
Head of the Foreign Relations Office of the Kurdistan Democratic Party- Kurdistan Region-Iraq, Kurdistan Democartic Party, Republic of Iraq

I am pleased to be with you once again to represent the Kurdistan Democratic Party, one of the major political parties in Iraq and the Kurdistan Region. Our party has been the main coalition partner in the successive governments of the Kurdistan Region since the establishment of the Kurdistan Region within the Iraqi state in 1992. It has also been playing a crucial role in the Irai political process since the fall of the former Iraqi regime in 2003.

The Kurds, as the largest nation without a state and the fourth largest nation in the middle East, are divided among four countries: Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Syria. Each of these countries treat the Kurds differently. While the Kurds in Iraq (South Kurdistan) and Syria (West Kurdistan) enjoy a good degree of autonomy, the Kurds in the other two parts of Kurdistan still struggle to attain their national and cultural rights.

The Kurdistan Democratic party, since its inception in1946, has been in the forefront of defending the People of Kurdistan. The current status of Kurdistan of Iraq as an autonomous Region within the Federal State of Iraq is mainly due to the long an continuous struggle of the Kurdish People under the leadership of the Kurdistan Democratic Party and its founder Mustafa Barzani. The KDP combines democratic value and social justice to form a system whereby everyone in Kurdistan can live on equal basis with great emphasis given to individuals freedom. In its 78 years of struggle, the party has always believed in achieving its goals by peaceful means and taken the path of reconciliation to achieve long term peace and stability.

Kurdistan Region of Iraq with total population of more than 6.5 million is a stable and peaceful region. Its secular and democratic political system in a very volatile region has created the opportunity for growth and prosperity. Disagreement with the Federal Government in Baghdad over the implementation of some articles of the federal Constitution has created challenges over the past few years. But progress has been made to resolve these disputes since the current government led by Prime Minister Muhamed Shia Al Sudani was formed two years ago. The KDP and the Kurdistan Regional Government which is led by Prime Minister Masrur Barzani is adamant to resolve all the outstanding issues with the Federal Government through dialogue and peaceful means.

The Kurdistan Region conducted a peaceful and transparent regional election one month ago monitored by the United Nations and hundreds of international observers, with a turnout of 72%. The Kurdistan Regional Government was commended for the orderly and democratic conduct of the election by the international community. Our party came first and has formed a negotiation team to start the process of forming a coalition Government.

The Kurdistan Region is well known for its religious and ethnic diversity and its pollicises designed to foster coexistence, tolerance, upholding human rights and combating extremism. These principles are the foundation of our society which were put into practice when ISIS attacked Kurdistan in August 2014. Our Peshmerga forces fought and defeated ISIS, while the People of Kurdistan welcomed and accommodated over two million IDS from other parts of Iraq including Muslims and non-Muslim who fled the atrocities of ISIS terrorists.

Thank you and I wish you a successful conference.

Hon. Back Hye-ryun
Member of the National Assembly and Member of the Health and Welfare Committee, Republic of Korea

Chairperson of ICAPP,
Distinguished representatives from various countries,

It is an honor to address you today. I am Back, Hye-Ryun, and I serve as a member of the National Assembly representing the Democratic Party of Korea.

First, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to Chairperson Chung, Eui-yong for his dedication to organizing the 12th ICAPP General Assembly. I would also like to thank the Cambodian People's Party for their hard work in hosting this significant forum here in Cambodia.

The world is currently grappling with prolonged conflicts, such as the war in Ukraine and unrest in the Middle East, alongside growing tensions rooted in religious and ethnic disputes. In light of these global challenges, this assembly's focus on the pursuit of peace and reconciliation provides a crucial opportunity to reflect and reaffirm the direction we must take.

We are here to transcend political ideologies and articulate our roles and visions for advancing global peace and shared prosperity. Now is the time to recommit ourselves to the principles enshrined in the ICAPP Charter—mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, equality and mutual benefit, and the support for peaceful coexistence—and to collaborate on tangible actions to bring these principles to life.

Asia's history carries painful memories of wars and invasions, and even today, many victims and affected nations have not received the apologies they deserve. Meanwhile, attempts to glorify past aggression persist. True peace and reconciliation require genuine reflection and repentance for the past wrongs, allowing us to move forward together beyond the wounds of history.

We are also confronted by urgent global issues such as climate crisis, inequality, and poverty, which threaten the peace and stability of communities worldwide. These problems demand not isolated efforts but the coordinated action of the global community.

With 60% of the world's population, Asia is a region of incredible diversity—spanning religions, political ideologies, and ethnic backgrounds—and serves as a vital engine of global economic growth. Asia's efforts at fostering cooperation have the potential to serve as a global model, making collaboration among the political parties here today more critical than ever.
Let us, as representatives of our nations, take the lead in bridging the differences through cooperation and dialogue. Together, we can pave the way for global peace and sustainable development, reaching far beyond Asia's borders.

Thank you for your attention.

Hon. Valaxay Lengsavad
Vice Chairman of the Committee for External Relations of the Central Committee of the Party, People's Democratic Republic of Laos

Esteem Presidium,

Distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, I am very pleased and honored to attend this 12th General Assembly of ICAPP, under the topic "A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation" which holds a great importance and is of relevance to our time. I would like to congratulate the Cambodian People's Party and ICAPP Secretariat for the greatest preparation made for this important gathering.

Dear delegates,

Today, the international situation is rapidly evolving in a complex and unpredictable manner. We are confronting multifaceted challenges, including geopolitical tension, economic and financial crises, natural disasters, social disorder, and other issues, which have affected and continue threaten peace, stability, and security in the world, as well as in Asia. The topic of this General Assembly, "A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation," is the especially significant and necessary in the current challenging situation. Peace and Reconciliation are the prevailing trends of our time and a necessary foundation for development and prosperity for all nations in the region and the world. Without our mutual cooperation in determining guidelines, strategies, and policies across political security, public security and national defense, economics, socio-culture, foreign affairs, and other fields based on the principle of coexistence, these goals would not be achievable.

In this context, it is important than ever for Asian political parties to continue strengthening cooperation based on equality mutual respect, and shared benefits. This will contribute to the resolution of regional and international disputes; and addressing current challenges; and promoting peace, stability, friendship, reconciliation and cooperation for sustainable development.

In this regard, over the past decades, the Lao PRP prioritized fostering solidarity and harmony among the various ethnic groups and people of all social strata within the country, while strengthening unity through the promotion of political equality. As a result, we have been able to ensure a firm political stability, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity with a stable political system grounded in people's democracy, secure and well-order society.

Dear delegates,

The party and the government of the Lao PDR remains committed to upholding its consistent foreign policy of peace, friendship, independence, and cooperation in support of the country's two strategic missions: national safeguarding and development. In this regards, the party and the government of the Lao PDR have played a role in fostering cooperation with all friendly nations and regional and international organizations through both bilateral and multilateral partnerships. These efforts aimed at enhancing mutual understanding, trust, and confidence at

regional and global levels. We work closely with the international community to address challenges to peace including terrorism, territorial disputes, drug trafficking, illegal migration, human trafficking, among others. The active engagement of the Party and the government of Lao PDR has contributed significantly to creating a conducive environment stability, cooperation for development and regional economic integrations.

Finally, may I wish this 12th General Assembly of ICAPP a great success.

thank you.

Hon. Dr. Tee Ching Seng
Deputy Chairman of the International Affairs and Diplomacy Bureau, Malaysian Chinese Association, Malaysia

Excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen,

It is both an honor and a privilege to stand before you today at the 12th General Assembly of ICAPP, as we gather here in Phnom Penh under the great hospitality of Cambodian People's Party to discuss one of the most pressing challenges facing, the quest for Peace and Reconciliation in Asia.

Asia, as we all know, is a continent rich in culture, history, and diversity. From the vast landscapes of the Middle East to the dynamic economies of East Asia, from the vibrant democracies in South Asia to the emerging regions of Southeast Asia, we are united by our shared humanity, yet often divided by political, ideological, and historical conflicts.

Our region has witnessed both the heights of prosperity and the depths of suffering. We have seen periods of war, colonization, and ideological battles that have left scars on our nations, yet we have also experienced remarkable economic growth, scientific advancements, and cultural exchanges. This duality—of conflict and cooperation—is not unique to Asia, but it presents a profound challenge for us as political leaders to address in our pursuit of peace.

The Role of Political Parties

As political leaders, we bear a heavy responsibility in this process. Political parties, by their very nature, represent a diversity of ideas, interests, and values. It is easy to allow these differences to drive us apart, to see others as opponents rather than partners in progress. But in this quest for peace, we must rise above partisanship and work collaboratively.

We must be the architects of inclusive policies that embrace pluralism, that respect the rights and dignity of all peoples, and that acknowledge the historical context of regional tensions. The political parties of Asia have a unique opportunity to lead by example—by fostering dialogue, promoting diplomacy, and ensuring that our governments prioritize peacebuilding over conflict.

A Shared Vision for Peace in Asia

Excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen,

To achieve peace and reconciliation, we must work towards a shared vision for the future—a vision where Asia is a region defined not by divisions but by cooperation, mutual respect, and shared prosperity.

For Malaysia, we embraced the advocacy of China's "A shared vision for a shared future" which put forth the vision of building a global community with a shared future for mankind, it aligned Belt and Road Initiative with Malaysia's Government Economic Framework.

We must strengthen regional institutions that facilitate dialogue and peacebuilding, such as the ASEAN, SCO, SAARC and APEC, and we have ICAPP here. These institutions provide vital platforms for nations to collaborate on political & economic development, environmental sustainability, and security concerns. By deepening cooperation within these frameworks, we can help prevent conflicts before they arise and create a foundation for long-term peace.

At the same time, we must address the root causes of conflict—poverty, inequality, human rights and environmental degradation. These are the challenges that fuel instability and mistrust. Political parties must advocate for policies that uplift the marginalized, that empower the vulnerable, and that ensure justice for all. It is only by tackling these underlying issues that we can build a truly peaceful and reconciled Asia.

The Power of Dialogue and Diplomacy

Ultimately, the key to reconciliation lies in dialogue and diplomacy.

In this context, Asia's rich history of diplomacy—whether through ancient trade routes, cultural exchanges, or modern-day multilateral negotiations—serves as a reminder that dialogue has always been at the core of our shared history. It is through these dialogues, through these conversations, that we will find common ground, resolve our differences, and build a foundation for lasting peace.

Conclusion: A Call to Action

As political leaders, we are not simply responsible for the present but for the future as well. Our decisions today will shape the Asia of tomorrow.

Thank you.

Hon. Mohamed Nimal
Vice President of the People's National Congress, Republic of Maldives

Good afternoon.

Honourable Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Co-Chairperson and Special Rapporteur of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP), Representative of AK party (TBC), Members from ICAPP Standing Committee, Esteemed Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is both an honour and a privilege to stand before you today at this esteemed conference to address you. This conference is an important platform that unites us in our shared commitment to fostering prosperity, peace, and progress across our nations.
As we gather here today, we are reminded of the profound importance of fostering peace—both within our nations and across borders. The journey towards peace is not an easy one, yet it is a journey that we must embark upon together—each one of us contributing in our own way to build a future that is founded on understanding, cooperation, and mutual respect. This is a journey that will only succeed if we commit to it together, with determination and shared purpose.

I stand here today as a proud representative of the fastest-growing and Maldives ruling party, People's National Congress, led by our visionary and honourable leader, His Excellency Dr. Mohamed Muizzu, President of the Maldives.

The Maldives is the tropical paradise known for its crystal-clear waters, white sandy beaches, and vibrant coral reefs. It is located in the Indian Ocean and comprises over 1,000 islands, each offering unique natural beauty and a rich marine ecosystem. The Maldives is best renowned for its luxury resorts and rich cultural heritage, making it a top tourist destination.
Maldivians are friendly, hardworking people, known for their warmth, hospitality, and resilience. We welcome guests with genuine smiles, reflecting both their happiness and their dedication to making visitors feel at home. With a spirit of innocence and a strong work ethic, we embody the charm and vibrancy of our island nation. Our main income comes from tourism and fishing.

As a young democracy, the Maldives is navigating the complexities of change. While this transition brought hope for a fresh start, it also introduced new challenges. Our democratic journey is a work in progress—a delicate balance of hope, challenge, and opportunity. And it is now time to set aside our differences and work towards unity. President Muizzu's leadership exemplifies the power of vision, courage, and unwavering commitment to his nation and its people. Having completed one year since taking on the immense responsibility of leading our nation, President Muizzu has demonstrated his forward-thinking approach that not only addresses the immediate needs of our society but ensures that the Maldives will thrive on a foundation of long-term sustainability and resilience.

History has demonstrated that to achieve true harmony, we must adopt a long-term approach. Until now, our government has operated on five-year terms, with each new administration introducing its own ideas and plans. This has often led to a lack of continuity, where

development projects are started and then stopped as leadership changes. Without a unified long-term vision, this approach has caused wasted resources, frustration, and unmet expectations among our people. This cycle must end if we are to create the stability our nation needs.

Recently, His Excellency, President Dr. Muizzu proposed a twenty-year development plan—a vision for the Maldives that looks beyond individual political terms. By overcoming the limitations of short-term political cycles, this plan offers a vision for a more stable and prosperous future. A long-term vision will enable us to build on each administration's progress, allowing for continuity in our projects and creating a more stable future for our people. This plan will provide the legal framework necessary to safeguard its implementation, thus empowering future administrations to build on the achievements of their predecessors, creating a stable foundation for national development.

Real peace in society is more than just the absence of conflict; it is about building understanding, inclusion, and shared purpose. To achieve this, we must address the lingering issues of our past. When we listen to the concerns of our people, when we work to resolve historical grievances, we lay the groundwork for a society united in purpose. We believe that this twenty-year plan offers a path to achieve this unity, helping us to build a more inclusive and resilient Maldives. We must ensure that every Maldivian, regardless of political views or background, benefits from this shared progress.

The global landscape is fraught with challenges, including the ongoing conflict in Gaza, which serves as a stark reminder of the consequences of unresolved disputes. We must learn from these experiences and strive to build a future free from division and violence.

Other countries have shown us that peace and reconciliation, supported by long-term planning, can bring real transformation. Rwanda, for example, emerged from a painful past and became a model for reconciliation through community justice and inclusive development. South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission is another example, as it helped the nation address historical injustices and work toward unity. These countries have demonstrated the power of sustained efforts to overcome adversity.

For the Maldives, this twenty-year plan is a chance to make sure our projects are built upon year after year, for the benefit of all, instead of being abandoned with each change in leadership. It represents a commitment to creating an equitable and transparent framework that empowers all Maldivians and bridges divides. This vision will unite us and create a framework for lasting stability.

Ladies and Gentlemen, just as we must address domestic challenges, we must also confront global issues. While we share a common language and religion, religious misunderstandings can still hinder our progress toward peace. By promoting religious harmony and fostering mutual respect, we can create a more inclusive and tolerant nation.

As leaders, we have a critical role to play not just in making decisions for today but shaping the future. The true test of leadership is in creating the conditions for peace to thrive.

As His Excellency, President Dr. Muizzu, stated at COP29, the Maldives is a nation of extraordinary fortitude and despite the existential threat of climate change, we believe in the

power of collective action. The rising sea levels and intensifying natural disasters highlight the urgent need for global cooperation. As a small island state on the front lines of this crisis, we call upon the international community to unite and take decisive action to address this global challenge.

The media plays a crucial role in shaping public discourse and driving social change. It can be a powerful tool for informing, educating, and inspiring. In this modern era of technology, media, and in particular, social media, has the ability to influence individuals and shape the future. However, it is also susceptible to misuse, with misinformation and disinformation often spreading rapidly.

We must empower our citizens with the tools of media literacy and critical thinking to ensure a well-informed and engaged society that can hold its leaders accountable, advocate for positive change, and contribute to a more just and equitable society. Similarly, ladies and gentlemen, we must strive to foster understanding and tolerance among different cultures and religions.

By promoting religious harmony and media literacy, we can build a more peaceful and resilient society. The quest for peace and reconciliation cannot be accomplished by one individual or one nation. It requires the collective efforts of individuals and nations—each of us playing an important part in this noble endeavor.

In closing, I call upon all of us gathered here today to embrace the values of peace, reconciliation, and environmental sustainability. Let us work together to build a world where understanding triumphs over division, empathy replaces hatred, and cooperation replaces conflict. The Maldives, with its rich cultural heritage and deep-rooted traditions of hospitality, stands ready to contribute to this global effort.

We are committed to fostering dialogue, promoting understanding, and working towards a more peaceful and harmonious world.

Distinguished guests, let us leave this conference not just with resolutions and agreements, but with a renewed sense of purpose and a shared commitment to building a better future for all. We must continue this important work in our own communities, nations, and across the world.

Ms. Ulziijargal Sukhbaatar
Head of the Foreign Relations Division, Mongolian People's Party Mongolia

Honorable Heads of Governments and Ministers, esteemed leaders, Excellencies, distinguished guests, and friends from around the world,

It is an honor to stand here before you as a representative of the Communist Party of Nepal. Today, we gather not just to meet, but to embark on something truly profound—a quest for peace and reconciliation. A quest that requires all our courage, vision, and unity.

As I look around this room, I see leaders who represent the hopes, dreams, and aspirations of Asia and Oceania. You are the voices of those who have known struggle, the voices of those who believe in progress, and, above all, the voices of those who seek peace. And it is together, as this powerful community, that we have an unprecedented opportunity to build a legacy of peace that can transform not only our region but the entire world.

Imagine the lives we can change by fully committing to peace and reconciliation. Imagine the children who will grow up without the shadow of conflict, the families who will flourish in stability, and the future generations who will inherit a world shaped not by division, but by unity. This vision is within our grasp IF we are ready to embrace it together.

So, I ask each of you to consider: What does peace look like for the people you represent? In my country, Nepal, peace is more than the absence of conflict. It is the presence of opportunity, the assurance of dignity, and the promise of prosperity. And it is through these principles—OPPORTUNITY, DIGNITY, PROSPERITY—that we can bring peace to life for all those we serve.
In Nepal, we are seeing promising steps toward peace and reconciliation. Recently, our National Assembly unanimously endorsed a bill to amend the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act. This is a vital commitment to move forward and create a process that balances truth, justice, and reconciliation for all.

The journey to peace is not easy; we know this well. Across Asia, our people have felt the sting of division, and the scars of history remind us of the cost of disunity. Yet history has also shown us that we are resilient people—people who do not give up in the face of hardship, people who rebuild, who reconcile, and who move forward with strength. Our cultures, our traditions, and our heritage are the pillars on which we can build a foundation for lasting peace.

And this is why the ICAPP matters. This platform—this gathering of leaders across borders and beliefs—is not just a conference. It is a testament to what we can achieve when we choose dialogue over discord. ICAPP brings together over 350 political parties, each with its own unique perspective, but all united by a shared commitment to progress, peace, and prosperity.

Our strength lies in our diversity, and our unity lies in our shared vision. This assembly, and the ICAPP as a whole, allows us to look beyond our borders, beyond our political colors, and to see ourselves as one community working for a peaceful, stable, and prosperous Asia.

Today, as we gather under the theme of "A QUEST FOR PEACE AND RECONCILIATION," we are not just here to talk. We are here to decide, to commit, and to act. I urge each one of us: BE BOLD, BE VISIONARY, and approach this journey with courage.

Let us look beyond what divides us, to find common ground, and to build bridges where none existed before.
ICAPP provides us with powerful tools. Through its initiatives like the Standing Committee and General Assemblies, we address issues of political transparency, sustainable development, and migration solutions. Through our partnerships with regional organizations, we create a network that spans continents—Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America—connecting people across borders and promoting mutual understanding.

Friends, our quest for peace calls upon us to transform our communities as well. This is a reminder that peace begins at home, within our nations, and within our hearts. As leaders, we must embody reconciliation. We must be the first to extend a hand of friendship, to engage in dialogue, and to seek understanding.

So, as we leave here and return to our nations, I challenge each one of us to carry the torch of this quest forward. Let us bring back not only the lessons learned but the commitment to make a real difference. Let us create initiatives, foster dialogue, and encourage cooperation within our regions. Let us show the world that Asia is a continent of vision, resilience, and peace.

Today, we stand at the edge of an extraordinary opportunity. Together, we can be the architects of a new chapter for our continent—a chapter defined by RECONCILIATION, SHARED PROSPERITY, and a PEACE that will echo through generations.
Let us make this our shared legacy.

Thank you.

Hon. U Khin Yi
Chairman of the Union Solidarity and Development (USDP) Party, Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Good morning/ evening Ladies and Gentlemen

I would like to introduce myself. I am U Khin Yi, Chairman of the Union Solidarity and Development Party, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

Let me start by thanking H.E. Mr. Chung Eui-yong, Chairman of the ICAPP SC from ICAPP Secretariat and H.E. Mr. Samdech Hun Sen, President of the CPP and President of Cambodian Parliamentary from hosting country for inviting and welcoming to attend to the 12th ICAPP General Assembly meeting and its sidelines meeting.

Today, it is an hour that I am standing before you in here. Now I would like to present about a quest for peace and reconciliation, this crucial Forum was dedicated for peace and reconciliation.

In a world of the fraught with division and conflict, we gather in here is not just as representatives of our countries, but as representatives of hope and understanding of the people.

In current time, in various parts and many regions of the world, there have been invasion from powerful countries to another and conflicted. The innocent people and children have been killed and injured in those conflicts. It feels deeply sorry for the suffering of the people who have been caught up in the conflicts. We must stop the causes of wars and conflicts as soon as possible. Peace and Reconciliation are urgently needed anywhere in the world.

Peace is not merely the absence of wars; it is presence of justice, equality, and mutual respect. To truly reconcile, we must trust recognize the deep wounds that exist within our societies. We must listen to the stories of those who have suffered, acknowledge their part, and validate their experiences. Only then, can we begin to build bridges over between the misunderstanding and resentment.

Peace and stability are something that we have to achieve to stop the international conflict that stated on wars wherever it had been infact there can be no democracy without peace and there can be peace without national reconciliation. Reconciliation requires courage. It demands that we confront uncomfortable truths and embrace the complexity of each story. We must ask ourselves, how we have to move forward together if we are not willing to face the past? It is essential that we faster dialogue that is honest and inclusive, where all voice are heard and valued.

Each country and its people have a mosaic of identities: ethnics, religious, linguistics and many others. But this diversity should be seemed as strength and not weakness, attack of argument.

Therefore, if peace and reconciliation are lacking, it becomes more complicated and difficult to be tranquil in the world.

Everybody in the world expects to overcome all of their sufferings, victimization and harms in as short a time as possible. The world will be peaceful and developed only of the sufferings above mentioned can be removed.

In practices, pursing peace and reconciliation involves several actionable steps such as: Facilitated dialogue sessions; Community workshop; Restorative Justice Programs; Educational campaigns; Inclusion in Governance; Support Local leaders; Cultural Exchange Events; Long-term support structures; so and so. Implementing on the practices requires collaboration among various stakeholders, including government bodies, community groups and individuals to create a sustainable environment for peace and reconciliation. We must note that peace is a destination, it begins in our heart and extends in our communities. We must activate empathy and create space where differences can be accepted. Let us commit to actionable steps. Let us establish initiative that promote dialogue, education, and collaboration for peace and reconciliation. Thank you for your pay attention.

Ms. Sofia Carvajal
Executive Secretary, COPPPAL

On behalf of Senator Alejandro Moreno, President of the Permanent Conference of Political Parties of Latin America and the Caribbean (COPPPAL), and myself as Executive Secretary, I express my gratitude to all the members of ICAPP, and particularly to its President, Chung Eui-yong, for the invitation to participate in this 12th General Assembly and for the opportunity to address you.

The first approaches between ICAPP and COPPPAL date back to 2008. At that time, both organizations agreed on the need to prioritize our political relations and base our meetings on the wealth of diverse cultures, philosophies, and religions. This led to our first meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in July 2009, where we recognized that both regions: Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, share similar concerns and challenges.

Fifteen years after our first meeting, I must say that Latin America is at a critical moment, facing even more complex challenges that require innovative solutions and collaboration, not only at a regional level but also bi-regional and global.

In the economic field, our region continues to experience slow growth and inequality. Latin America faces an economic slowdown, with a significant gap between rich and poor countries. Additionally, many Latin American and Caribbean countries struggle with inflation and public debt, limiting their capacity to invest in basic services.
Our region remains dependent on the export of raw materials, making it vulnerable to global fluctuations.

In the social field, despite some progress, poverty and inequality continue, affecting millions of people. Latin America and the Caribbean remain among the most violent regions in the world, with high rates of homicide and crime, mostly caused by drug trafficking. This is the reason why each day, it is increasingly urgent to achieve social peace in the region is. Migration and displacement due to economic, political, and social reasons have deteriorated over the past decade. Crises and conflicts in countries such as Venezuela and Haiti, among others, have generated massive flows of migrants and displaced persons, including children and women who often are victims to human trafficking and criminal groups.

The political challenges faced by Latin America and the Caribbean are concerning, as several countries in the region are experiencing increasing political polarization, which affects their democracies. My country is an example of what I mentioned, Mexico, which is facing an unprecedented crisis due to recent reforms to the Judicial branch boosted by the governing party that have disrupted constitutional order, putting democracy at risk, eroding the rule of law, and weakening the democratic institutions built over the last century

On the other hand, I will highlight that corruption continues to be a cancer to the region, affecting governance and trust in institutions, adding to the challenges of strengthening democratic institutions.

In the environmental field, Latin America is particularly vulnerable to climate change, with significant impacts on agriculture, health, and the economy. The region is home to a large portion of global biodiversity but faces threats such as deforestation and resource exploitation. With no doubt, we face significant challenges ahead and, in this context, the political parties that form COPPPAL and ICAPP must be the main characters of the changes required to address today's global challenges: We must strengthen cooperation through political dialogue between leaders of both regions to address common challenges and promote sustainable development.

We need to take advantage of the technological revolution to further productivity, competitiveness, and social inclusion.
We are called to invest in education and training to develop skills and competencies that meet labor market demands.

To face these challenges, we require visionary and committed political leadership, as well as effective and sustainable public policies that prioritize education, health, and infrastructure.
We need bi-regional and global cooperation to address common challenges and promote peace and security, while actively involving civil society and the private sector in the search for innovative and sustainable solutions.

For Latin America and Asia, it is indispensable and beneficial to promote economic growth, development, and peace, to overcome challenges and seize opportunities to strengthen cooperation in political, economic, and social areas through trade agreements, investment, technological cooperation, and education, among others.

We are not starting from nothing, as we already have trade agreements such as the Pacific Alliance and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum, among others. It is time to work together to build a more prosperous and equitable future for all.

I apologize if I extended my participation.

Thank you very much.

Mr. Kedar Bahadur Adhikari
Central Member and Chief Secretary, Rashtriya Prajatantra Party, Nepal

Honorable Chair
Distinguished members, and delegates

Greetings from Rashtriya Prajatantra Party (RPP)!

We feel honored to address this august gathering of the 12th General Assembly of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) held in this historical and beautiful city of Phnom Penh. On this occasion, we extend our gratitude to the ICAPP and Cambodian People's Party, the host Member- for giving us this opportunity and providing warm hospitality to my delegation.

Honorable Chair,
Le me introduce briefly on my party. Nationalism, Democracy, and Liberalism are ideological pillars that form the foundations of Rashtriya Prajatantra Party(RPP), idealized as a center-right party. Restoration of the constitutional monarchy and reinstatement of Nepal as a Hindu kingdom is the political goal of the party.

Honorable Chair,
"A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation" is the ideal topic for this General Assembly to emphasize its critical role in ensuring the well-being of all people. Without peace, no country can advance to the development path. With the rise of geopolitical, geo-economics, and geo-cultural challenges, the world is facing significant threats to peace and stability. The current war between Ukraine and Russia, the Arab Isarael conflicts, the issue of climate change and war led challenges in the global economy have multiple effects on the world peace order. Whatever the reason for those disorders only humanity is defeated. Therefore, we all have to work together to bring peace and stability to the region and the world as a whole.

Nepal has its long history as a peaceful nation. "Basudhaib Kutumbakam" (The World is one family) is the mantra of keeping peace, progress, prosperity and stability. Understanding its paramount importance, the late King of Nepal, Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, had propositioned the "Nepal Zone of Peace (ZOP)" proposal to the world in the year 1975. It was a visionary initiative aimed at securing Nepal's sovereignty and neutrality amidst global and regional geopolitical tensions.

After the restoration of democracy in Nepal in 1990, the country entered a new phase of political freedom. However, this democratic transition was soon overshadowed by socio-political challenges and grievances, leading to the outbreak of the Maoist armed conflict in 1996.

That insurgency not only delayed Nepal's democratization process but also robbed the country of critical years for economic development. The long-term scars of the insurgency continue to shape Nepal's political and development trajectory. However, with the continued efforts from the political parties, intellectuals, and international communities for keeping

peace, the then rebel group NCP Maoist and Government signed the “Comprehensive Peace Accord” on November 6, 2006, officially bringing an end to the decade-long insurgency.

Honorable Chair,
In the two decades since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA) in 2006, Nepal has made significant strides in maintaining peace and addressing the reintegration of individuals affected by the decade-long conflict. Some progress made on peace process, there are thousands of cases awaiting investigations seeking justice. Recently, the government has amended the Enforced Disappearances Inquiry, Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act, 2014, incorporating more clear definition of dreadful murder, compensation and immunity clauses to end the decade-long issues. Though the final result has yet to come, we can say that with the collective wisdom between the parties, stakeholders, international communities, and well-wishers of the Nepali Community, Nepal has succeeded in restoring peace in the country. We strongly believed that the reconciliation issue will also be settled in an amicable way.

"A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation" in this region reflects the region's ongoing efforts to address historical conflicts, political instability, and social divisions through peaceful means and dialogue. By addressing grievances, fostering cooperation, and prioritizing human security, this region can advance toward a more peaceful and reconciled future.

We would want to reiterate our belief that peace and reconciliation are critical to the welfare of nations and society as a whole. We can succeed if we are motivated.

Lastly, we would like to extend our best wishes for a fruitful and successful International conference.

Thank you.

Hon. Kazuo Shii
Member of House of Representatives and Chairperson of Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan

Honorable Chair, Dear Friends,

On behalf of the Japanese Communist Party, I am honored to deliver a statement titled, "Diplomacy, Not Military; Inclusion, Not Exclusion.

" Today, I am gravely concerned about the increasing trend of exclusive bloc confrontations in East Asia, where we live. This trend fosters a cycle of military tensions that can never pave the way to peace.

In contrast, there is a promising movement to establish an inclusive peace framework for East Asia. ASEAN's Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP) represents this vision, aiming to embrace all East Asian nations.

In this context, the Japanese Communist Party issued "Proposals for Peace Creation in East Asia" in April 2024, advocating for the AOIP's vision as a shared objective. We call for a collaborative effort together with ASEAN nations to make East Asia a region free from the fear of war. These proposals are being promoted both domestically and internationally. I am confident that East Asia's future of peace, cooperation, and prosperity can be achieved if we work together in this way.

ICAPP is aligned with the AOIP's vision as an inclusive platform open to all Asian parties, regardless of ideological differences, with the shared goal of "building an Asian Community." It is my sincere hope that this General Assembly, held in Southeast Asia, will reach a consensus in support of the AOIP.

Furthermore, I would like to stress the enduring significance of the "Istanbul Declaration," adopted at the last ICAPP General Assembly. This Declaration emphasized the importance of avoiding bloc politics and prioritizing cooperation over competition. When I visited Europe this summer, I was pleased to see strong support for the Istanbul Declaration, especially as Europe grapples with intensified bloc conflicts in the wake of the war. I sincerely hope that the final document of this General Assembly will build upon and expand the principles of the Istanbul Declaration.

Dear Friends,

The war in Ukraine and the genocide in Gaza have taken a terrible toll, threatening to undermine the global peace order established by the UN Charter.

The solution to both crises cannot be military. Dialogue and negotiation based on the UN Charter and international law is the only viable way forward. In this pursuit, it is essential to firmly reject any "double standards" that condemn Russia while effectively defending Israel. The UN Charter and international law must be applied equally to all.

Let us call upon the international community, through the voice of this General Assembly, to unite in steadfast commitment to upholding the principles of the UN Charter and international law.

Dear Friends,

The last topic I would like to address is the urgent issue of nuclear weapons. Recently, the Japan Confederation of A- and H-bomb Sufferers Organizations (Nihon Hidankyo), an organization of Hibakusha—A-bomb survivors in Japan—was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. This recognition brings great joy to the Japanese people. At the same time, it highlights the urgency of achieving a "world without nuclear weapons," a vision for which the Hibakusha have worked tirelessly over the decades.

ICAPP has consistently called on the world to work toward a "world without nuclear weapons" at General Assemblies in Astana, Phnom Penh, Colombo, and other places.

Next year marks the 80th anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. As the unified voice of this General Assembly, let us endorse the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and convey to the world our unwavering commitment to create a "world without nuclear weapons."

Thank you for your attention.

Hon. Sujata Koirala
Member of Parliament, Member of the Central Committee of the Nepali Congress Party, former Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Nepali Congress Party, Nepal

Excellencies, Distinguished Leaders, Esteemed Delegates, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Namaste and warm greetings from Nepal, a nation of diverse cultures, profound history, and enduring aspirations for peace. I am deeply honored to address this esteemed gathering at a time when the challenges and opportunities of cultural diversity and peace resonate deeply across Asia.

Today, I stand before you not only as a representative of Nepal but also as a witness to how dialogue, understanding, and reconciliation can transform nations. It is fitting to reflect on Nepal's journey toward peace as we gather to explore the role of cultural diversity in fostering stability and harmony in our region.

Nepal's Peace Process: A Model of Dialogue and Inclusivity

Exactly 18 years ago, on November 21, 2006, Nepal took a monumental step toward peace with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Accord between the Government of Nepal and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist). This historic agreement ended a decade-long armed conflict that had claimed thousands of lives and left deep scars in our society.

The journey to peace was neither easy nor linear. It required exceptional leadership, vision, and courage. My late father, Girija Prasad Koirala, Nepal's former Prime Minister, played a pivotal role in this process.
He understood that sustainable peace could only be achieved through dialogue, inclusivity, and the recognition of diverse voices. Under his leadership, Nepal embraced the difficult but necessary path of reconciliation, ensuring that every stakeholder regardless of their ideology, background, or grievances had a seat at the table.

His vision offers valuable lessons not only for Nepal but for all of Asia. It reminds us that peace is not the absence of conflict but the presence of justice, equality, and mutual respect.

Cultural Diversity as a Foundation for Peace

Asia, with its rich tapestry of cultures, religions, and traditions, is uniquely positioned to demonstrate how diversity can be a source of strength. However, we must recognize that diversity alone is not enough. Without dialogue and respect, differences can lead to discord.

Nepal is a microcosm of this reality. Home to over 120 ethnic groups and more than 120 languages, our diversity has both tested and enriched us. Our peace process demonstrated that inclusion of communities, perspectives, and aspirations is essential for building trust and unity.

The Role of Asia in Leading Peace Processes

As Asia rises on the global stage, we must also rise to the occasion of championing peace and reconciliation. We are uniquely positioned to lead because our region understands the complexities of diversity better than most. However, this requires more than lofty rhetoric, it demands action.

First, we must prioritize education. Teaching our children the value of cultural tolerance and mutual respect is the foundation for a peaceful future. Programs that celebrate diversity and foster interfaith and intercultural dialogue must be mainstreamed across the region.

Second, we need to strengthen regional platforms for dialogue. ***Platforms like ICAPP, ASEAN, and SAARC are vital for addressing shared challenges and promoting cooperation.*** Expanding these platforms to include civil society, youth, and marginalized communities will make them even more effective.

Third, we must invest in inclusive development. Inequality and exclusion often fuel conflict. By ensuring that all communities have access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities, we can address the root causes of discontent.

The Media's Role in Promoting Peace

As we gather here for the ICAPP Media Forum, it is essential to recognize the media's powerful role in shaping narratives. Responsible journalism can promote understanding, dispel stereotypes, and highlight stories of reconciliation and coexistence. I urge media leaders in this forum to champion stories that celebrate diversity and inspire hope.

Closing Thoughts

Ladies and gentlemen, peace is not a distant dream; it is a choice we make every day. Nepal's peace process, the leadership of Girija Prasad Koirala, and the lessons from across Asia remind us that peace requires courage, patience, and an unwavering commitment to justice and inclusivity.

Let us leave this forum not just with ideas, but with a renewed resolve to act. Let us honor the cultural diversity that defines Asia by building bridges of understanding and solidarity. And let us commit to being architects of a future where every voice is heard, every culture respected, and every life valued.

Thank you.

Hon. Bakhtiyar Yakubov
Vice Chairman of the Uzbekistan Liberal Democratic Party, Republic of Uzbekistan

Ladies and gentlemen!

Let me thank you from the very beginning for the invitation to participate in such a representative inter-party event!

We are glad to be in such a beautiful and hospitable country as the Kingdom of Cambodia!

We thank the leadership of the Cambodian People's Party for organizing the conference at the highest level!

We know that the Cambodian People's Party, under the leadership of its leader, Hun Sen, is confidently moving toward the anniversary of its seventy-fifth anniversary. Under the leadership of the Cambodian People's Party, Cambodia has achieved significant progress in economic and social development. The results of last year's parliamentary elections speak for people's trust in your party.

My name is Bakhtiyar Yakubov. I am the Vice Chairperson of the Executive Committee of the Political Council of UzLiDeP – the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan.

Our party entered the country's political arena in 2003. Now, we have fourteen regional, two hundred and seven district and city, and more than thirteen thousand primary party organizations. Over the past five years, party members have almost doubled to one million six hundred thousand people.

Today, UzLiDeP plays a leading role in ensuring the prosperous life of the country's population. Our main goal is to achieve the well-being of each person, family, and society through sustainable economic growth.

We note that under the leadership of our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, historic reforms were implemented to support entrepreneurship, help those in need, pursue an openness policy, and improve the economy and international authority of the country. Our party is confident that the only correct path for the development of Uzbekistan is the consistent and decisive continuation of these reforms.

Thus, UzLiDeP came up with one of the most striking initiatives: the idea of reforming the Constitution. New Constitutional norms were developed within the framework of "Man – society – state".

All this and other work became the basis for our party's success in the parliamentary elections on October 27 this year. For the first time in the history of the parliament of Uzbekistan, the elections were held under a new system – half were elected from single-mandate constituencies and half from party lists.

According to the election results, UzLiDeP is represented by the largest faction in the lower

house of parliament. We have sixty-four deputies or forty-two percent of the total number of mandates.

We would like to highlight that thirty-eight percent of the elected deputies were women, the highest figure in Uzbekistan's history.

Ladies and gentlemen!

Our event is organized under the motto "In Search of Peace and Reconciliation".

Unfortunately, the world community has entered a crisis. This forces states to take the necessary measures. However, they are unable to eliminate the causes of the problems themselves.

Distrust between leading states is growing. This also applies to the war in the Middle East. The humanitarian tragedy in the Gaza Strip and Lebanon, the death of civilians, cannot be justified.

Uzbekistan supports measures aimed at resolving this conflict peacefully and diplomatically. The beginning of peace negotiations should be the focus of constant attention of the UN and the Security Council.

For its part, Uzbekistan is ready to provide free treatment in Uzbekistan clinics to Palestinian children and women affected by the war.

The next global problem is adapting to and mitigating the adverse effects of climate change. Because of this, the problems of overcoming poverty, food and energy security, and access to water and resources will intensify.

Central Asia contributes only two percent to global greenhouse gas emissions. However, its rate of temperature increase exceeds global indicators by two times. In twenty-five years, reducing water resources could lead to a fall in regional GDP by eleven percent. About two and a half million people from our region will face a real threat of climate migration.

Uzbekistan, in turn, is resolutely implementing large-scale reforms to achieve carbon neutrality. In five years, a third of the greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced. Moreover, the country intends to increase its share of green energy to forty percent. As part of the "Yashil Makon" (Green Space) program, green space is expanding.

Another important issue as part of our event to ensure peace and reconciliation is Afghanistan. The world community should not leave this country alone with its problems. Isolation aggravates the situation of ordinary Afghan people. It is important not to reduce the volume of humanitarian aid to Afghanistan.

We need a peaceful and stable Afghanistan that participates in the regional cooperation process and is open to mutually beneficial partnership with its neighbors and other countries. We are confident that international security depends on how the social process proceeds in Afghanistan.

Therefore, the world community must unite to solve this country's problems.

Thank you for your attention!

Mr. Mahbub Alam
Senior Vice-President of the International Wing in Malaysia, Bangladesh National Party, People's Republic of Bangladesh

Bismillah hir Rahmaner Rahim,

The Honorable Mr. Suos Yara, Vice Chairman of the ICAPP Standing Committee,
The Honorable Chung Eui-Yong, Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee,
The Honorable Mr. Prak Sokhonn, Chairperson of the Organizing Committee,
And to The Honorable Members of the ICAPP and Honorable Delegates,

Assalamuwalaikum,

I am deeply honored to stand before this distinguished assembly as a representative of my beloved nation, Bangladesh, at the 12th General Assembly of the ICAPP. Today, I am privileged to address a topic of profound importance, not only to my nation but to humanity at large: "A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation." This subject resonates deeply with the values and aspirations that have shaped Bangladesh's journey, and I am grateful for the opportunity to share our perspective on this.

There is a profound statement that, at some point, everyone in this room must have heard: "Peace is not merely the absence of war but rather the presence of justice and reconciliation." These words transcend mere ideals; they lay the foundation of progress, prosperity, and true peace. For Bangladesh, this truth is deeply personal. In 1971, the Liberation War led to our independence—much like many other states here today, our nation was born out of the desire for change, which was sought through immense sacrifice and suffering. This struggle for peace continues to shape our identity, and it is a journey that is still unfolding.

This topic holds even greater significance for Bangladesh in light of the events of 2024. The nationwide protests and the political upheaval that led to the government being overthrown were moments of great uncertainty for our nation. Yet, amidst this turmoil, we witnessed something remarkable: the resilience of our people. This moment reminded us of our ability to endure, to rebuild, and to never lose sight of the path to peace. We are a testament to the strength of our collective will.

Peace is the assurance that every citizen, regardless of background, lives free from fear and oppression. Reconciliation, however, is the courage to face historical injustices, foster unity, and ensure that no voice is left unheard. Reconciliation begins with each of us—it begins with rejecting intolerance and division. Our leaders have a responsibility to set an example by engaging in constructive dialogue and prioritizing the people over politics. Leaders must exemplify the values of integrity, courage, and humility—qualities that pave the way for peace and help heal wounds.

Our youth, who are the future of our nations, must lead with compassion and inclusivity. They are not just the leaders of tomorrow; they are the leaders of today. Education plays a critical role in shaping their understanding, teaching them to value diversity as a strength rather than a tool to foster division. We have to ensure that the next generation is equipped with the critical thinking and empathy necessary to build a more united world. Reconciliation

is not about forgetting the past; it is about acknowledging it, learning from it, and moving forward together. It is about justice—ensuring that the sacrifices of our martyrs, both in the past and present, were not in vain. The path to peace may be long, but it is through our collective will, compassion, and resilience that we can build a lasting peace for all.

However, this quest for peace and reconciliation cannot be achieved in isolation. It requires the cooperation and support of our regional and global partners. We urge the international community to stand with us in this journey. We invite other nations to support Bangladesh in various ways: by fostering economic partnerships that create opportunities for our citizens and theirs; by providing technical assistance and capacity-building programs to strengthen our institutions; and by amplifying our calls for justice and accountability on the global stage.

Together, let us embark on this shared quest for peace and reconciliation, forging a future where justice prevails, humanity unites, and the legacy of our efforts inspires generations to come.

Mr. Hanjaya Setiwan
Director of the Foreign Affairs of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI–P) Party, Republic of Indonesia

Excellencies, Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and gentlemen

The world is shifting in a way that we couldn't imagine before. In recent years, we have witnessed a significant shift in global geopolitics. The world is no more dominated by one source of power, which used to impose the shape of global future. This new landscape presents both challenges and opportunities, and it is our responsibility to navigate wisely.

If we take a glance at the latest development, we will find that global tensions are more pronounce than ever. It's a clear cut that rivalries, contention is arising in the global sphere. Conflicts can emerge from myriad of sources, whether it be territorial disputes, resources competition, or ideological differences. The stakes are high, and the consequences of the conflicts and war are devastating. We have seen it in various parts of the world: lives lost, communities expelled, Infrastructure shattered and economics ruined.

However, in the midst of challenges, we believe there is light and hope. We believe that the path to a peaceful world lies not in the drums of war but in the symphony of collaboration. Therefore, we must forge partnerships and collaborations that transcend borders, boundaries, races and ideologies.

Here, at this pivotal moment in our history, we are not only the witness of this changes, we are the actors of this shifting world. As a group of Political Party in Asian hemisphere, ICAPP is a blend of powerful mixture of world reputable statement. It might not perfect, but ICAPP has proved itself survive from the harsh trial of history for almost 25 years.

As political parties gather in ICAPP, we must ask ourselves: how can we, as Asian political parties, collaborate effectively to prevent the specter of war that will haunting our communities? It is our historical duty to take part in building the global peace and construct our planet for a better future ahead. In this respect, instead of conflicts and clashes, we choose wisely to declare war against poverty, terrorism, environmental damages etc. Rather than war and rivalry, we consciously opted for economic cooperation.

"Our unity is the foundation of our strength", therefore ICAPP should establish collaborative frameworks that address common challenges. These frameworks should recognize and respect the sovereignty and identities of all nations involved. By gathering our resources, sharing knowledge, and working hand in hand, we can tackle these issues more effectively. We truly trust ICAPP can contribute more for a peace and better global future.

Ladies and gentlemen,
We also appreciate more initiatives in bridging and contribute more dialogue and collaboration throughout the global hemisphere. The initiatives as BRICS, Indo Pacific with ASEAN Centrality, Belt and Road, ASEAN Economic Forum etc. are highly regarded. We need to emphasize dialogue over division. The regular dialogues can assist us to address

misunderstandings and grievances, advocating for mutual understanding and acceptance among countries. Thus, friendship, cooperation and ven solidarity can be established.

Ladies and gentlemen
In this ICAPP General Assembly, we would like to express our regret, disappointment and grievance for the failure of the United Nation Security Council to adopt immediate ceasefire in Gaza last Wednesday. This failure will only hinders the peace process, , exacerbates the suffering of Palestine people, and create greater contention. We urge the international community, especially ICAPP's Parties which gather in the General Assembly, to take the necessary action in order to establish a permanent ceasefire. In addition, Israel must open access and distribution for humanity aids to be able to reach the people of Palestine.

Last but not least, we would like to cordially extend our gratitude to the CPP, local committee and ICAPP team for hosting this wonderful event for all us. Let's all together expect for the rising of Asia Century in the future ahead, which is peace, stable, just and prosper.

Thank you.

Mr. Alireza Ghafoori Fard
Member of the Board and CEO of the Foundation for Islamic Development, Islamic Motalefeh Party, Islamic Republic of Iran

In the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

H.E. Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed

H.E. Dr Nalinee Taveesin

H.R.H. Prince Norodom Chakravuth

H.E. Kwon Hee-seog

Ladies and Gentlemen

I am very pleased that we have gathered together with our ICAPP family members and old and new friends from 49 parties from 28 Asian countries at the 12th General Assembly of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties. The young sapling that was planted in the year 2000 by the efforts of His Excellency Jose De Venecia and a few number of Asian political party leaders, including the late Professor Hassan Ghafoori Fard, the founder of the party that I am here to represent, today has become a stout tree that bring 360 Asian parties out of 50 countries under its shadow and inspires other parties in Africa, Latin America and Europe.

Solidarity, cooperation and tolerance are the three basic principles in development; These three principles work and are effective both at the national level for the interactions of people, parties and governments, and at the international level for diplomatic interactions and communication between nations. Concurrence in formulating and implementing the development model according to the cultural, social and political characteristics of each country, cooperation in the establishment of these models and tolerance to create mutual understanding of each other can help in establishment of peace throughout the world in addition to stabilizing the development path.

Nowadays, in a world that is involved in the fight against poverty, climate change and extremism, disregarding the fundamental principles of development and relying on unilateralism has led to an increase in the scope of conflicts between countries. Inflammation in the Middle East, genocide in Gaza and increasing conflicts between Russia and Ukraine are signs of that. It is the right time replace unilateralism with multilateralism.

Asian political parties can help to reduce tensions, end war and bloodshed, and establish peace and sustainable development in the world by playing a greater role in the communication between governments and by using the capacity of intergovernmental and international organizations. It is not a dream that instead of every bullet spent on war and bloodshed, we can shake each other's hands to establish peace and development, control climate change, and bring people's hearts closer together; This is a deep belief that can be realized with extensive cooperation between parties.

In the end, I feel it necessary to appreciate the warm hospitality of the People's Party of Cambodia and the efforts of the ICAPP Secretariat in holding the 12th the General Assembly of ICAPP.

Viva Asia
Viva ICAPP

Hon. Fadi Fawaz
Member of ICAPP Standing Committee and Advisor to H.E. Saad Hariri, former Prime Minister, Free Patriotic Movement Party, Republic of Lebanon

Distinguished guests, esteemed political leaders, and friends from across Asia,

It is an honor to stand before you today at the International Conference of ICAPP. I would like to begin by expressing my heartfelt gratitude to our hosts in Phnom Penh for their gracious hospitality and generous welcome. In this beautiful city, we gather as leaders and representatives of nations with a shared goal: to discuss, to listen, and to find common ground for the sake of our people.

A Difficult Journey for an Urgent Message

I want to make it clear: I insisted on coming here today despite the grave situation in Lebanon. The area around our capital, Beirut, and even our airport is being bombarded daily. Every day, the people of Lebanon endure the fear of destruction, displacement, and loss. Yet, I felt it was my duty to be here, to speak directly to you, and to share the urgent reality of our plight. I came because I believe in the power of dialogue and in the influence of this assembly. I came to ask for your help, your solidarity, and your commitment to peace and reconciliation.

The Reality in Lebanon: Enough Is Enough

Lebanon is enduring one of the darkest periods in its history. We have lost over 5,000 lives, more than 20,000 people have been injured, and entire towns and villages lie in ruins. The economic toll is devastating, with damages exceeding $15 billion. But beyond these numbers are human stories – families torn apart, children who have lost their parents, and communities left without hope. Our homes have become battlegrounds, and our people are paying the price for a conflict that is not of their making.

We are a small nation with a proud heritage of diversity and coexistence. Lebanon is a democracy in the Arab world, a member of the Arab League, and a country that values dialogue and diplomacy. Yet, we find ourselves caught in a conflict that uses us as a pawn for external political agendas. We do not want proxy politics or wars driven by other nations. We want to be the epicenter of peace and reconciliation in the Middle East. We want to be the people who share bread and olives, who welcome our neighbors with open arms, and who live together in harmony. We have endured enough. It is time for this conflict to end.

The Role of ICAPP in Promoting Dialogue and Peace

Today, I speak to you as leaders of influential political parties from across Asia. ICAPP has the unique power to influence policies and to advocate for peace on a global scale. Your voices can make a difference, pushing for international resolutions and supporting the enforcement of UN mandates aimed at protecting civilians. We need your solidarity, your advocacy, and your influence. I ask each of you to use your platform to call for an immediate ceasefire, to support humanitarian efforts, and to stand with us in our quest for peace and reconciliation.

This gathering is a powerful platform for change. What better place than here at ICAPP, in this remarkable city of Phnom Penh, to unite our voices in a call for peace? Let us leverage this moment to amplify our message diplomatically and politically and to show the world that we are united in our pursuit of a peaceful and prosperous future.

The Meaning of Peace and Reconciliation

Peace and reconciliation are not just concepts; they are the essence of how we can live together as human beings. Peace is more than the absence of war; it is the presence of justice, respect, and understanding. Reconciliation is about healing, forgiveness, and bridging the divides that have separated us for too long. We are all the children of Abraham – Christians, Jews, and Muslims – united by our shared belief in one God and our shared commitment to compassion, mercy, and coexistence. The great religions of Asia, from Buddhism to Hinduism, also teach the values of non-violence, harmony, and respect for all life. Across every culture and faith, the message is clear: we are all believers in peace and human dignity.

This shared belief is why we must help each other, particularly in times of conflict. We need to support one another, not only as nations but as members of a global family committed to human dignity. Let us take this opportunity, here at ICAPP, to unite our voices, to commit to educating our children to live and work together in harmony, and to build strong, interconnected communities that prioritize peace and mutual prosperity.

Investing in the Next Generation: Education for Peace

Looking forward, we must invest in our future generations. We want a Lebanon where children grow up without the fear of conflict, where schools teach the values of coexistence, and where students learn about the power of dialogue and reconciliation. Social media and modern communication tools have given us an unprecedented ability to reach hearts and minds around the world. Let us use these tools wisely, to spread messages of hope, to counter misinformation, and to build bridges of understanding rather than walls of division.

By strengthening our business communities and fostering economic cooperation, we create shared interests that lead to stability and prosperity. Economic ties can help pave the way for sustainable peace, allowing us to focus on development rather than destruction.

A Call for Support and Partnership

I did not come here simply to share our pain; I came to ask for your partnership. Lebanon cannot rebuild alone. We need your help, your influence, and your commitment to the principles of peace and reconciliation. I am ready to meet with each of you individually, to discuss how we can work together, to explore ways that your parties and your governments can support us in this critical moment.

We need an immediate ceasefire. We need humanitarian aid to reach those who are suffering. We need the enforcement of UN resolutions that protect innocent lives and promote stability. We want a future where Lebanon is known not for conflict, but for its spirit of hospitality and coexistence.

Conclusion: A Call for Unity, Action, and Gratitude

In closing, I urge each and every one of you to unite in our shared quest for peace. Let us work together and reaffirm our belief in the power of reconciliation. Let us speak of peace, not war. Let us replace conflict with opportunities for business, economic growth, and shared prosperity. Together, we can turn this assembly into a powerful platform for meaningful change, proving that cooperation can overcome conflict.

I want to specially express my heartfelt gratitude to Chairman Mr. Yara of the Secretariat for the Organizing Committee of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly, the Cambodian People's Party, and the people of Cambodia. Your exceptional hospitality, generosity, and commitment have made this gathering truly impactful. We are deeply thankful for your efforts and your understanding during these challenging times.

Please consider me an ambassador for peace and reconciliation. I have lived through conflict, and I need your help. I ask each political party here to endorse a gesture of support for my country, Lebanon, which is in complete devastation. Any kind of assistance, no matter how small, can make a difference. I am here to meet with each of you under this assembly's title of peace and reconciliation. Before I go, let us all agree to take concrete steps to support Lebanon during its time of need.

I hope that my words today will serve as a foundation for our collective efforts, inspiring us to work together towards a sustainable and lasting peace. Let us seize this moment, here and now, to elevate our voices diplomatically and politically, and to set a new course for a brighter, more peaceful future for all.

Thank you.

Hon. Ms. Shaazly Shafeeg
Secretary General, Maldivian Democratic Party, Republic of Maldives

Honorable Chair, distinguished delegates, Good Afternoon

It is an honor to address this distinguished gathering, united under the noble banner of peace and reconciliation. On behalf of the Maldivian Democratic Party, the Maldives' first and largest political party, I extend my gratitude to ICAPP for fostering this vital platform for dialogue and understanding.
The Maldivian Democratic Party was born from a collective yearning for justice, equality, and democratic reform. Over the years, our journey has taught us the transformative power of dialogue and the necessity of reconciliation in fostering a united and peaceful society. These lessons are not just relevant to our island nation but resonate deeply across Asia.

Today, we stand at a crossroads in our shared history. Conflicts, disparities, and global challenges threaten to divide us, but they also present an opportunity—a call for unity. Peace is not the absence of conflict but the presence of understanding, trust, and dialogue. Reconciliation, meanwhile, is a bridge, not an endpoint. It requires courage, compromise, and compassion from all parties involved.
As political leaders, we have a moral duty to rise above division and foster environments where dialogue can flourish. By prioritizing mutual respect and understanding, we can address the root causes of conflict and create sustainable solutions that benefit all.

As a small island nation, the Maldives has faced unique challenges, from political polarization to the existential threat of climate change. These challenges have taught us the value of inclusive dialogue, where every voice—no matter how small—is heard and valued. In our quest for peace, we have seen how reconciliation is not just a political act but a profoundly human one, rooted in empathy and shared hope.

As we gather here today, let us reaffirm our commitment to ICAPP's ideals of fostering dialogue and cooperation. I urge all of us to embrace reconciliation as a collective responsibility—to create platforms for exchange, amplify marginalized voices, and bridge divides with courage and humility.
In this quest for peace, let us be reminded that every act of reconciliation brings us closer to a shared future—a future defined not by our differences, but by our collective aspirations for a peaceful, prosperous Asia.

Thank you.

Ms. Mahwish Sheikh
Pakistan Peoples Party Lawyer's Forum Coordinator Middle East, Pakistan People's Party, Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Honorable Mr. Mushahid Hussain,
His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Chakravuth,
Honorable Dr. Nalinee Taveesin,
Honorable Kwon Hee-seog,
Esteemed Leaders, and Distinguished Participants,
Good afternoon.

It is an honor to stand before you today, representing the Pakistan People's Party - a political organization deeply rooted in the principles of democracy, social justice, and reconciliation. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to ICAPP and the Kingdom of Cambodia for hosting this essential dialogue among political parties. Ladies and Gentlemen, the quest for peace is not merely the absence of conflict but the presence of justice, equality, and harmony. Reconciliation begins with acknowledgment: acknowledging the pain of the past, the injustices endured, and the divisions created.

This acknowledgment paves the way for dialogue - a dialogue where listening becomes as important as speaking. History has shown us that peace is not a destination but a journey. As we gather here today, let us also remember that peace is not the duty of governments alone but the responsibility of every individual. It is born in our homes, nurtured in our communities, and shaped through our everyday actions. Ladies and Gentlemen, the Pakistan People's Party was founded in 1967 during a time of national turmoil. Our founding leader, Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, believed in the power of inclusive politics to heal divides. His leadership in drafting the 1973 Constitution exemplifies how dialogue and compromise can lay the foundation for a united future. In the words of Nelson Mandela, "Courageous people do not fear forgiving for the sake of peace." Let us embody this courage and continue striving for a world where peace is not just a dream but a reality for generations to come.

Thank you.

Mr. Mohamed Fazli Talip
Member of the Central Executive Committee, Singapore People's Party, Singapore

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In a world often marred by conflict and division, a quest for peace and reconciliation stands as one of humanity's most noble and urgent endeavours. Today, I want to speak about the importance of this quest and how each of us can contribute to a more harmonious world. Peace is not merely the absence of war; it is the presence of justice, equality, and mutual respect. It is a state where individuals and communities can thrive without fear of violence or oppression. However, achieving such a state requires more than just lofty ideals—it demands concrete actions and a collective commitment to reconciliation.

Reconciliation is the process of healing the wounds of the past and building bridges between divided communities. It involves acknowledging the pain and suffering that conflicts have caused and working towards forgiveness and understanding. This process is neither easy nor quick, but it is essential for lasting peace.

Firstly, dialogue is crucial. Open and honest communication allows us to understand different perspectives and find common ground. It is through dialogue that we can address grievances, dispel misconceptions, and foster empathy. Whether at the international level or within our local communities, creating spaces for dialogue is a fundamental step towards reconciliation.

Secondly, education plays a vital role. By educating ourselves and future generations about the histories and cultures of others, we can break down the barriers of ignorance and prejudice. Education fosters a sense of global citizenship and shared humanity, which are essential for peace. Schools and educational institutions should prioritize curricula that promote intercultural understanding and conflict resolution skills.

Thirdly, justice and accountability are indispensable. For reconciliation to be genuine, there must be a commitment to addressing past injustices and holding those responsible accountable. This includes acknowledging historical wrongs, providing reparations where appropriate, and ensuring that such injustices do not recur. Justice is the foundation upon which trust and reconciliation are built.

Lastly, individual actions matter. Each of us has the power to contribute to peace and reconciliation in our daily lives. By practicing kindness, standing up against discrimination, and promoting inclusivity, we can create ripple effects that extend far beyond our immediate surroundings. Acts of compassion and solidarity, no matter how small, can collectively transform our world.

In conclusion, the quest for peace and reconciliation is a journey that requires the participation of all. Through dialogue, education, justice, and individual actions, we can move towards a future where peace is not just a distant dream but a lived reality. Let us all commit to being agents of peace and reconciliation, and together, we can build a world where every person can live with dignity and hope.

Thank you.

Mr. Nattakarn Chuchana
Assistant to Member of the House of Representatives, H.E. Chuan Leekpai, Democrat Party, Kingdom of Thailand

Your Excellencies, distinguished delegates,
ladies and gentlemen,

Sawasdee Krab,

• It is a profound honor to speak before this esteemed assembly. My name is Nattakarn Chuchana, and I am the Assistant to the Member of the House of Representatives, H.E. Chuan Leekpai, former Prime Minister and President of the National Assembly of Thailand. I am here today as a representative of the Democrat Party, Thailand's oldest political party. For nearly eight decades, the Democrat Party has stood firmly for democracy, freedom, and peace—principles that are essential for building strong and sustainable societies.

Ladies and gentlemen,
• At its heart, peace is the foundation of everything we hold dear. Without peace, there can be no progress, no trust, and no prosperity. Yet, peace remains fragile. Today, we face growing challenges such as polarization, where differences in beliefs and ideologies divide societies. To address this, we must embrace *tolerance* and *patience*.

• Tolerance reminds us to respect and value diversity, seeing our differences not as barriers but as strengths. Patience teaches us that building bridges takes time. It is through tolerance and patience that we can overcome divisions and work together for a brighter future.

Ladies and gentlemen,
• However, peace cannot stand on ideals alone. It requires a strong foundation, and that foundation is *the rule of law*. The rule of law is the backbone of justice and fairness. It ensures that no one is above the law, and that everyone, regardless of their background or status, is treated equally.

• For the rule of law to truly serve its purpose, it must be more than words on paper. Laws must be clear, just, and fairly enforced. This enforcement must be impartial and transparent, ensuring that justice is not only done but is seen to be done. When people trust that the legal system protects their rights, they feel secure, and this trust becomes the bedrock of peace.

• But the rule of law does more than maintain order—it provides hope. It empowers individuals, protects the vulnerable, and gives everyone a fair chance to thrive. Without it, mistrust grows, conflicts escalate, and societies unravel. Upholding the rule of law is, therefore, not just a legal obligation but a moral one.

Diplomacy and Dialogue
• Equally important is *the role of dialogue*. Peace is not achieved through force but through understanding. Open communication—within communities, nations, and across borders—is the bridge that connects us. *Diplomacy*, grounded in mutual respect and goodwill, is our most effective tool for resolving differences and creating lasting harmony.

Looking Forward

• As we approach the new year, let us reflect on the importance of these *principles: tolerance, patience, the rule of law, and dialogue*. Together, they form the pillars of a peaceful and just society. Let us commit to strengthening these values, not just for ourselves, but for the generations to come.

• In Thailand, the word "Sawasdee" carries a profound meaning. It is not just a greeting; it is a blessing, a wish for happiness and safety for everyone we meet.

• So, as we step into the new year, let me leave you with this heartfelt wish: Sawasdee Pee Mai, which means happiness and safetyin the new year.

Thank you, Sawasdee Pee Mai, and Sawasdee Krab

Hon. Mohammad Youssef Abdullah
Secretary General, Council of African Political Parties, Republic of Sudan

Mr. Chairman of the Council of Asian Political Parties,
Mr. Secretary General of the Council of Asian Political Parties
Mr. Secretary General of the Cambodian People's Party
Gentlemen, please attend in your deepest regards.
Ladies and gentlemen, greetings

The General Secretariat of the Council of African Political Parties (CAPP) extends its sincere thanks and appreciation to the Cambodian People's Party for its generous hospitality and warm reception and the Council of Asian Parties.

The topic of searching for peace and stability is a topic of concern, and perhaps its selection by the General Secretariat of the Council of Asian Political Parties is the true topic of the hour, as there is no real democracy without lasting peace and real stability. We in Africa have suffered a decline in democracy in more than one country, due to the lack of stability, and the lack of peace and stability does not make democracy achieved, as it is difficult to reach voters in the absence of peace and stability, or the presence of education or development, so it is important The main goal and concern of political parties is to contribute to the establishment of peace and work for stability

We, in the General Secretariat of the Council of African Political Parties, work with African parties to establish the pillars of the peaceful transfer of power, peace and stability through a specialized department (Peace Department). We also work under difficult circumstances that the headquarters country (Sudan) has been exposed to due to interference in its internal affairs by countries. And organizations that have an undemocratic agenda and do not serve peace and stability, so we call at the conclusion of the meetings of the General Assembly of Asian Parties No. (12) and the Media Sector Conference No. (7) (To condemn this behavior and not to exploit international organizations to serve an agenda against peace and stability in sovereign states and members of the international organization

Thank you and appreciate you

Mr. Dr. Shankar Prasad Khatiwada
Secretary of the International Department of the Janamat Party, Nepal

Honorable Chairperson of the Third Plenary Session,
Your Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Very Warm Greetings from the Land of Buddha, Nepal.

On behalf of the Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Socialist), I express my heartfelt gratitude to the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) for hosting this significant General Assembly. My sincere appreciation goes to His Excellency Hun Sen, President of the Cambodian People's Party (CPP) and Honorary President of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly; His Excellency Hun Manet, Vice President of the CPP and Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia; and His Excellency Park Sokhonn, Chairperson of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly, for their exceptional hospitality in this historic city of Phnom Penh.

Distinguished Chairperson,
Peace and reconciliation have always been at the core of human development, progress, and prosperity. They are also the foundation of modernization and collective development. However, today, we must ask ourselves: Are we truly advancing toward global peace and reconciliation? Sadly, we are not. Geopolitical conflicts, economic inequalities, environmental degradation, and cultural divides have created serious global instability.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
At this critical juncture, two parallel global phenomena are occurring simultaneously. On one hand, the long-standing world order established under the control of Western powers after World War II, dominated by the unipolar world order led by the United States and its allies, is declining in many respects. On the other hand, a new, inclusive multipolar world order is emerging. The rise of the Global South, the expansion of BRICS, the rapid development of Asia, and a growing emphasis on multilateralism are some promising phenomena for the new world order. However, the rise of this new world order has made Western powers more aggressive, as they try to maintain their dominance by any means. Therefore, Western powers are aggressively resisting this change in the existing old-world order. We are witnessing these revengeful aggressions manifesting as wars in various regions of the world. Hence, the aggressive resistance by Western powers against the emerging multipolar world order is the root cause of today's global problems. This has led to geopolitical issues, power struggles, military alliances, and interference in the sovereignty of other countries, causing global instabilities. These instabilities have resulted in severe humanitarian crises worldwide, putting the foundations of human civilization's development, peace, and reconciliation at risk.
Distinguished Delegates,
Additionally, environmental challenges are emerging as a more severe crisis today. Developed countries have accelerated climate change through reckless greenhouse gas emissions, posing a serious threat to vulnerable countries like Nepal, which are at high risk of climate change. For Nepal, climate change is not just an environmental issue; it is climate terrorism. Our mountains are melting, ecosystems are at risk, and unexpected disasters are

increasing annually. Despite contributing minimally to global emissions, we are suffering from these catastrophic impacts. This grave injustice must be addressed immediately. On behalf of all Nepalese people, I urge all political parties and responsible leaders present at this conference to pay attention to this serious injustice. To address such serious environmental challenges, we must prioritize environmental conservation through international cooperation. Immediate steps are needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote the use of renewable energy, develop sustainable agriculture concepts, ensure fair distribution of carbon pricing, and invest in climate-friendly infrastructure. Developed countries must take more responsibility for this.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
In this time of global crisis, a more balanced and inclusive multipolar world order is essential. We must promote mutual cooperation, coexistence, collaboration, mutual respect, and shared prosperity. Immediate steps are needed to strengthen multilateralism and global governance, encourage economic cooperation through fair trade and investment in underdeveloped nations, and reduce economic inequalities. Only this can create an environment of peace and reconciliation.

Distinguished Chairperson,
To solve the humanitarian and natural crises the world is facing today, meaningful multilateral dialogue through diplomatic initiatives is necessary. Honorable multilateral dialogue is the only appropriate way to address these current global issues. Therefore, the main theme of this 12th ICAPP General Assembly, 'A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation,' is highly relevant in the current global context. ICAPP must play a special role in resolving these burning global issues and maintaining regional and global peace.

Finally, I wish for the grand success of this General Assembly. May this assembly strengthen mutual cooperation and collaboration among leaders and political parties. May it take the initiative to pave the way for a brighter and more just future for all of us.
Best wishes!
Thank you!

Hon. Suos Yara
Central Committee Member of the Cambodian People's Party, First Chairman of the External Relations of the Cambodian People's Party, and Chairman of the Secretariat for the Organizing Committee of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly, CPP, Kingdom of Cambodia

- ***Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, President of the Cambodian People's Party, and Chairman Emeritus*** *of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly*
- ***Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet****, President of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly, and Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia*
- ***Hon. Chung Eui-yong****, Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee;*
- ***Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed****, Co-Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee*
- ***Hon. Ahmed Aljarwan, President of the Global Council for Tolerance and Peace***
- ***Hon. Andres Pastrana, President of the Centrist Democrats International***
- ***Samdech, Your Highnesss***
- *Honorable Heads and Members of Delegations;*
- *Honorable Guests and Esteemed Colleagues!*

1. It is a great privilege for me to welcome you, in the name of the Organizing Committee, chaired by a Deputy Prime Minister, **H.E. Prak Sokhonn**, to the **12th General Assembly of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP)** in Phnom Penh. I wish to extend our deepest thanks and gratitude for your active participation and contribution to the ICAPP mission, reflecting a testament to our shared commitment to dialogue, collaboration and peace. It is also an honor for Cambodia to host this year's General Assembly under the theme "A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation", which provide us with a remarkable platform to work together toward our shared goals of peace, stability and mutual prosperity.

2. As we reflect on the topics of discussion, I find that they are of tremendous importance for our countries, particularly amid the regional and global challenges, including wars, civil wars, climate change, cyber insecurity, food and water insecurity, among others. These have had great consequences on the political, geopolitical and geo-security landscapes of our region and beyond. On this note, I see a greater and more important role of the ICAPP in addressing the challenges and leveraging the potential together in a more open, inclusive and resilient manner.

3. To illustrate, the ICAPP's mission to promote peace and development aligns closely with the goals of the International Parliament for Tolerance and Peace (IPTP). This resonates well with our unwavering resolve to foster global peace, tolerance, harmony, co-existence and development. I am highly appreciative of the cooperation and partnership that may transpire into a very productive relationship ahead. I believe this collaboration underlines our collective dedication across sectors where political leaders and representatives can contribute to a future world where peace and development go hand in hand.
4. In the next few days, the IPTP will host its 11th Plenary Session to introduce a peacebuilding architecture known as **"Universal Peace Charter: For People and the Planet"**, spearheaded by Cambodia and other partners, including parliamentary institutions and political organisations. The Universal Peace Charter is non-binding and complementary to the Charter of the United Nations and other internationally recognised treaties and conventions. Once adopted, it will be promoted further to invite greater

support to move ahead with its flagship peacebuilding programmes together with states and non-state entities.

5. In closing, I wish the 12th General Assembly of ICAPP a success with fruitful outcomes and implementable action plan that will certainly allow us to harness stronger momentum to advance our mission. May our deliberations lead to meaningful outcomes and inspire actions that strengthen our bonds and advance our common goals.

   Thank you, and I wish us all a successful and memorable meeting ahead.

HRH Princess Norodom Rattana-Devi
Vice President of the Party, FUNCINPEC Party, Kingdom of Cambodia

Honorable leaders, esteemed members, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

It is a privilege for me to stand before you today at this important gathering, where we come together as part of the Asian Cultural Council of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP). This gathering is not just an occasion for reflection but also a call to action—an invitation to build bridges of understanding, to celebrate the richness of our diverse cultures, and to foster a future of unity and collaboration across the Asian continent.
The Asian Cultural Council of ICAPP represents a profound commitment to the idea that culture is not just a reflection of who we are, but a force that shapes our destiny. Culture, in all its forms, whether in art, music, literature, philosophy, or customs—has the power to connect us, to transcend borders, and to break down the walls that divide us. It is in the appreciation of our differences that we often find the most profound aspects of our shared humanity.

Asia, as a continent, is a tapestry of cultures, languages, and traditions, each of which contributes to the vibrancy and richness of the global community. From the ancient civilizations of the Indus Valley and China to the cultural heritage of Southeast Asia and the islands of the Pacific, the history of Asia is written in the stories, art, and wisdom of its people. Our cultures, though diverse, are woven together by threads of mutual respect, shared values, and a common desire for peace, prosperity, and dignity.

The ICAPP's Asian Cultural Council plays a crucial role in preserving, promoting, and celebrating this cultural diversity. It is through the efforts of organizations like this that we can foster a deeper understanding of each other, to find common ground amid our differences, and to build a stronger, more interconnected Asia. In a world that is increasingly globalized, it is easy to forget the importance of cultural identity. Yet, the preservation and celebration of our cultural heritage remain essential not just for understanding our past, but for shaping a future where cooperation and mutual respect thrive.

The mission of this Council is not only to highlight the artistic and cultural contributions of our nations but also to promote dialogue and understanding. Through cultural exchanges, art exhibitions, performances, and educational initiatives, we can open doors to new ideas, new ways of thinking, and new opportunities for collaboration. It is through these exchanges that we will find common solutions to the challenges we face—whether they be social, political, or economic. We can learn from each other's successes and setbacks, gaining wisdom and insight that can guide us toward better paths.

But the work of the Asian Cultural Council is also about reconciliation—about recognizing the pain and divisions of the past and using culture as a means of healing. Many parts of Asia have experienced the ravages of conflict, colonialism, and division. The legacy of these experiences still lingers, but culture offers us a way forward. Through music, art, literature, and dialogue, we can create spaces for understanding, for acknowledgment, and for healing. As we celebrate the richness of our diverse cultures, we also honor the resilience of our people and the strength that lies in our shared commitment to peace and unity.

As members of the Asian Cultural Council of ICAPP, we must ask ourselves: How can we, as representatives of our countries and cultures, contribute to the collective effort of building a more peaceful, harmonious Asia? How can we ensure that the values of respect, tolerance, and collaboration are passed down to future generations?

The answer lies in our collective action. Let us continue to support one another's cultural expressions, to promote the exchange of ideas, and to strengthen the bonds that connect us. Let us encourage the next generation to embrace cultural diversity—not as a challenge to be overcome, but as a treasure to be celebrated. In doing so, we will not only enrich our own lives but also contribute to a more peaceful and prosperous Asia for all.

The Kingdom of Cambodia, one of the ancient civilizations, UNESCO has embraced Khmer monuments of Angkor Wat and many others as parts of Human Heritages. Our Khmer people despite enduring much suffering, however the resilience of our Khmer culture have striven to keep us alive and treasure our peace and prosperity today.

In closing, I want to thank each one of you for your commitment to the Asian Cultural Council and for your dedication to promoting the values of cultural understanding and cooperation. Together, we can make a lasting impact, building a future where the cultures of Asia are not just preserved but celebrated, where we stand united in our diversity, and where we work hand in hand to create a better world for all.

Thank you.

Hon. Haiyan Sun
Vice Minister of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Party Communist Party of China, People's Republic of China

Hon. Suos Yara,

Your Highness Prince Norodom Chakravuth,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Dear Friends,

Good morning.

It is my great honor to serve in the capacity of Vice Chairperson of the Asian Cultural Council and attend this meeting. Taking this opportunity, I would like to pay tribute to the Cambodian People's Party for taking the lead in establishing the Council and for its long-term commitment to promoting cultural exchanges and mutual learning among countries.

Under the strong leadership of Cambodia, we held a successful 12th ICAPP General Assembly yesterday and adopted the Phnom Penh Peace Declaration. We convene the third ACC meeting today, to further explore ways to bridge trust deficit and promote peace and reconciliation, from the perspective of civilizational and cultural diversity. It is highly timely and relevant.

The past two or three centuries have been a history of globalization dominated by the West. As a result of this, the West has long occupied the center in the international order and had the final say in setting the so-called standards of modern civilization, so much so that we tend to forget that there are more than 200 countries and regions and more than 2,500 ethnic groups in this world, each with its own unique civilization and culture. Each civilization has its distinctiveness, yet none is superior to another. A sense of equality among different civilizations is an important prerequisite to see the world objectively, view different civilizations rationally, and promote peace and reconciliation effectively.

It is worth highlighting this point because, even to this day, in the 21st century, some people are yet to break off the shackles of the so-called "civilizational superiority", to the extent that the "clash of civilizations" has become a terrible self-fulfilling prophecy. Should one look down on other civilizations condescendingly, or stay obsessed with the "Us vs. Them" mentality, then conflict is almost inevitable. In fact, for decades, a small number of countries have been advocating "universal values", inciting "color revolutions", creating estrangement and confrontation, and spreading lies of hatred, thus undermining world stability and international cooperation.
The so-called "clash of civilizations" does not hold water. Take a look at China. Buddhism, Islam, Christianity and other religions, introduced to China centuries ago, gradually integrate and co-exist with the local culture, adding to the breadth and depth of the Chinese civilization, and never resulting in the so-called clash of civilizations or religious wars. Guided and inspired by the essence of Chinese culture and values, Chinese President and CPC General Secretary Xi Jinping put forth the Global Civilization Initiative, calling for

equality, mutual learning, dialogue and inclusiveness among civilizations, and the pursuit of exchanges over estrangement, mutual learning over clash of civilizations, and inclusiveness over superiority, so as to jointly build a community with a shared future for mankind.

We are happy to see that this Initiative has won extensive support from the international community, particularly in Asia. Not only China, Cambodia and many other Asian countries are also actively exploring their own ways of promoting inter-civilizational and inter-cultural exchanges and cooperation. We are doing this because we know that Asian countries are bound together by geography and cultural affinity. We share common values of peace, cooperation, inclusiveness and integration. And we believe these unique values, rooted in history, can play a key role in helping addressing the challenges of our time, bridging the trust deficit, and preventing and resolving conflicts.

We political parties also have an important role to play. The Communist Party of China is ready to work with other Asian political parties to facilitate the establishment of more platforms for civilizational and cultural exchanges in various forms and across various sectors between governments, media organizations, think tanks and non-governmental organizations. The streams of civilizational and cultural exchanges and mutual learning will converge into a mighty flow pushing for peace and reconciliation, for a more harmonious, united and beautiful future for Asia and the world.

To conclude, I wish the Asian Cultural Council greater success ahead!

Thank you!

Hon. Kang Min-kuk
Member of the National Assembly, Vice Chairperson of the National Policy Committee, and Member of the House Steering Committee, People Power Party, Republic of Korea

Distinguished delegates and fellow parliamentarians, I am Kang Min-guk, a member of the Korean National Assembly.
Today, I am honored to speak on the topic of "Promoting Peace and Reconciliation through Cultural Diversity."

We live in an era where diverse cultures and races coexist across the globe. South Korea has emerged as a cultural content powerhouse, with K-Pop captivating audiences worldwide. This global phenomenon has reached even North Korea, where citizens are exposed to and enjoy South Korean culture, sparking unease among North Korean authorities.

While I may be taller than the members of BTS, the global K-Pop sensation with over a billion views, I neither sing nor dance as well as they do. Yet, I share the same joy my daughter feels when she listens to their music.

The emotions stirred by BTS transcend generations and borders, touching hearts around the world.

K-Pop's success is not the work of Koreans alone. It is a collaborative effort involving not only K-Pop artists such as BTS and BLACKPINK but also composers, choreographers, and countless others from diverse backgrounds.

This is a testament to how unique cultures can intersect in unexpected ways and places, creating value beyond our imagination.

Just as people worldwide enjoy K-Pop and associate it positively with South Korea, opportunities to share and experience other cultural elements—such as traditional art, music, and cuisine—can foster mutual understanding and trust.

If reunification with North Korea becomes a reality, our K-Pop and K-Drama—already finding their way into North Korea—will play a vital role in bridging cultural gaps and fostering unity on the peninsula.

Cultural diversity, as we see, plays a critical role in reducing social conflict and promoting peace.

Ultimately, cultural diversity encourages us to recognize and embrace our differences, helping us build a better, more inclusive society. The rise of the Korean cultural content phenomenon demonstrates that nurturing diversity can pave the way toward peace and reconciliation.
Through this third Asian Cultural Council, I hope we can bridge divides, and foster empathy among people of different cultural backgrounds. Together, we can work toward social integration and promote peace, a legacy we all share.

Thank you.

Ms. Champhone Vongsa
Deputy Director General of the Arts and Culture Department, Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism of the Party, Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Lao People's Democratic Republic

Excellencies,

Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Lao PDR delegation, I am honored to join you in participating in the 3rd Asian Cultural Council (ACC) Conference under the theme "Cultural Diversity for Peace and Reconciliation", which is timely and appropriate theme, and also serves as a catalyst for the implementation of the Phnom Penh Declaration on Cultural and Innovation Cooperation for Shared Prosperity during and after the COVID-19 Pandemic, adopted during the 2nd ACC Conference on 19 March 2021.

On this significant occasion, I would like to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to the Cambodian People's Party and the ICAPP Secretariat for their warm welcome to our delegation and for their excellent preparations for organizing this ACC Conference.

Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the current era of globalization, connectivity in various fields is the trend of the times and in line with the aspirations of the world community. In particular, cultural connectivity is an important factor in the survival and development of civilizations of nations in the world, which requires all countries to connect with each other, increase mutual understanding, mutual respects, and cooperate to create a world of peace, stability, and Reconciliation.

Under the current globalization, respecting the diversity of cultural heritage and the unique intangible heritage of each nation is a great importance. It's contributing to promote mutual respects and understanding, friendships and cooperation of society. Asian countries have their own unique characteristics, different customs, cultures and arts, languages and religions. But our Asian people live together peacefully, in harmony, supporting each other and enhancing people-to-people connectivity through effective cooperation mechanisms, especially cooperation in preserving and promoting cultural heritage and practising the good traditions of each country together for peace, harmony, sustainable development and civilization of each Asian country.
Lao PDR is a country which rich in 50 ethnic groups with a generous spirit, diverse lifestyles, and cultural traditions, living together in peace and harmony. The Party and Government of the Lao PDR has given the priority to the 2005 UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, which is an important instrument aimed at promoting mutual respects and understanding, as well as people-to-people exchanges among ethnic communities.

The Lao Party and Government have attached a great significance to organizing and implementing national cultural policies by promoting culture's work with national, public and progressive characteristics; paying attention to the revitalization of its culture through different platforms, to restoring the country's culture, preserve the diverse cultural heritage and traditions of all ethnic groups of Lao people, contributing to promote cultural

development and create opportunities for local people to have jobs and gradually reduce poverty. In this regard, we have strongly encouraged local communities to build "cultural families and cultural villages" according to the setting standards.

The Lao Party and Government have always attached an importance to cultural cooperation with friends around the world, respect all the beautiful cultures of all countries, and welcomed to join political parties and all nations in the region and around the world in discussions to promote cultural cooperation for peace, security, friendship, reconciliation, and cooperation for sustainable development and prosperity of all countries around the world.

Finally, I would like to wish our meeting a great success and the best wish for all delegates.

I Thank you.

Mr. Myint Ko Ko
Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Party, Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Good morning Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am U Myint Ko Ko, Member of Central Executive Committee of the Union Solidarity and Development Party, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

I would like to express an honor and privilege for addressing on this subject, this subject is important for our future: Cultural diversity and its powerful role in promoting peace and reconciliation. However, before I continue, I must acknowledge this Forum for such a conversation. This may be an organization traditionally associative with global unity or cross-cultural dialogue.

Peace and reconciliation is not abstract idea. They are practices that make place and every area of our live. Culture diversity is often viewed as a challenge. It may appear, at times, as a barrier to communications, as difference and language, tradition, and seem to complicate our interaction. Cultural diversity, when embraced, becomes a bridge, a barrier.

In a world that is increasingly interconnect, where difference in culture, religions, language, and tradition are often sources of both division and misunderstanding. It is more important than ever to recognize the potential of diversity as strength, rather than a source of conflict. We all adopted by a cultural by the stories we inherit, the value we hold, and traditions we cherish. When we work together as diverse communities, we find that while our experience differs, our shared humanity unites us in profound ways. Every Culture has a story of struggle and triumph and its own wisdom and its own ways of seeing the world. However, this process to get peace and reconciliation, require more than good intentions.

Cultural diversity is the vibrant tapestry of humanity-a collection of unique languages, customs, beliefs and practices that, when embraced, can bring about mutual understanding and respect.

Yet, it is in the intersection of these diverse cultures that we find our greater opportunity for growth and harmony. It is in learning from one another, exchanging ideas, and celebrating our differences that we truly open the doors to peace.

Unfortunately, throughout history, we have seen how cultural differences have been manipulated to sow division, fuel conflicts, and perpetuate injustice. We have witnessed how fear of the “other” can be used as a weapon, turning communities into battlegrounds. But we must not lose hope. For even in the most difficult times, the power of culture-the power of human connection-has been a driving force in reconciliation and peace-building.

When we choose to view our cultural difference an opportunity for dialogue, rather than reasons for division, we take the first steps toward reconciliation. Reconciliation is not just about resolving conflict; it is about understanding, healing and building bridges to once stood.

It is about listening, sharing, and acknowledging the histories, experience of other. It is about embracing empathy and respect differences from us.

Today, more than ever, we need to foster spaces where cultural exchange and understanding can thrive. We need to cultivate a spirit of inclusion that welcomes all people, regardless of their background. We must work to break down the barriers that divide us-based on race, religious, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status-and create communities where everyone feels valued and heard.

Promoting peace through cultural diversity begins with the simple yet profound act of recognizing the dignity and worth of every individual. We must teach our children not to fear to unknown but to embrace it with curiosity and compassion. We must challenge our societies to celebrate the many cultures that shape our world.

In our homes, our schools, our workplaces, and our communities, we must strive to build environments that reflect the values of respect, and understanding. We must take it clear that intolerance has no place in a world that seeks peace.

The journey of reconciliation is not easy, but it is one that each of us must undertake, because peace is not simply the absence of justice, equality, and mutual respect.

So, let us commit today to fostering a world where cultural diversity is not just tolerated, but celebrate. Let us work together to heal wounds and create as opportunities. In doing so, I urge you to think about what cultural diversity can mean in life and use it as a foundation for peace in our community.

Thank you.

Hon. Siti Rozaimeriyanty Dato Haji Abdul Rahman
Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA)

Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I extend my gratitude to the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) for inviting the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) to contribute to this vital discussion. The theme of the 12th General Assembly of ICAPP; "A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation", aligns closely with AIPA's mission, reminding us that peace is not merely the absence of conflict but the presence of understanding, equality, and inclusion. Yesterday's signing of the MoU between AIPA and ICAPP marks a significant step forward, underscoring our commitment to dialogue and cooperation in addressing pressing challenges and advancing a shared vision of peace regionally and globally.

In the ASEAN region, diversity is not merely a feature—it is our core identity. With over 650 million people representing a multitude of nationalities, ethnicities, languages, religions, cultures, and political structures—ranging from parliamentary and presidential system, socialist republics, to absolute monarchy—ASEAN exemplifies the strength found in unity amid diversity. Over the years, ASEAN has cultivated a culture of peace and dialogue, guided by its core principles of mutual respect, consultation, and non-interference.

These principles, enshrined in the ASEAN Charter and deeply tied to the recognition of each Member State's sovereignty, ensure that differences are respected, and no nation's domestic affairs are interfered. They also uphold consensus-based decision-making, reflecting the collective voice and shared aspirations of all Member States. It is through this steadfast commitment to these values that ASEAN has strengthened its efforts in conflict prevention, peacebuilding, and reconciliation, solidifying its role as a cornerstone of regional stability.

As an associated entity of ASEAN, AIPA plays a crucial role in complementing these efforts through parliamentary diplomacy. AIPA serves as a platform for dialogue among parliamentarians, enabling them to address complex regional issues such as migration and social cohesion through legislation and advocacy. Our work recognizes that inclusive policies, informed by cultural understanding, are essential for lasting peace and reconciliation.

Excellencies,

Cultural diversity is a double-edged sword. When embraced, it enriches societies and fosters progress. When neglected, it can deepen divisions. To harness its potential, we must ensure that diversity is celebrated as a strength rather than perceived as a barrier. This requires deliberate efforts to promote intercultural dialogue, inclusive education, and equal representation in decision-making processes, particularly in politics.

ASEAN's approach to peace and reconciliation offers valuable lessons. The ASEAN Commission on Women (AWC) promotes women's inclusion in peacebuilding efforts

through the ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS). This significant milestone was achieved under Cambodia's leadership during its ASEAN Chairmanship in 2022. Building on the pillar of Representation within this framework, WAIPA, AIPA's Standing Committee for Women Parliamentarians, adopted the WAIPA Plan of Action and Implementation Framework on Women Political Participation and Leadership (WPPL).

It underscores, among others; the critical role of women in advancing peace through equal representation and inclusive decision-making while fostering inter-generational cooperation to bridge gaps and promote equality in politics and leadership.

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In an era of complex global challenges, the collaboration between ICAPP and AIPA provides an opportunity to bridge divides through mutual understanding and solidarity across Asia. By celebrating cultural diversity as a cornerstone of peace and reconciliation, and uniting the efforts of parliaments, political parties, and regional entities, we can transform diversity into a powerful force for sustainable peace.

Thank you.

Mr. Alireza Ghafoori Fard, Member of the Board and CEO of the Foundation for Islamic Development, Islamic Motalefeh Party, Islamic Republic of Iran

In the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

H.E. Dr. Phoeurng Sakhona, Honorable Minister of Culture and Fine Arts of Cambodia

H.E. Chung Eui-yong, Honorable Chairperson of the ICAPP

H.E. Sous Yara, Honorable Director General of ACC

H.E. Sardar Umar Alam, UNESCO representative in the Kingdom of Cambodia

H.E. Dr. Kok Thay, Honorable Secretary of State of the office of Council of Ministers

Ladies and Gentlemen

I am very pleased to participate in the third meeting of the ICAPP Asian Cultural Council in the beautiful city of Phnom Penh with presence of cultural and artistic activists from all over the continent of Asia, Africa and Europe. It is very difficult to speak about culture and art in the Asian continent, which has been the cradle of human civilization, especially for me, who is not an expert in this very complex field. However, as a political activist from the Islamic Republic of Iran, which known and famous as country of amazing architecture, painting, music, poetry and calligraphy in his long history and has a rich cultural background, I will try to make some points in the field of culture with regard to the theme of the 12th General Assembly of ICAPP: "A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation."

I would like to share my views with you under the title of "Cultural exchanges in establishing peace with a look at the role of political parties". Almost all experts believe that Politics alone cannot resolve deep-seated historical, cultural, ideological, and socioeconomic conflicts. Nowhere is that more evident than Asia, especially the Middle East, where the host of contradictions and fault lines accumulated throughout decades, if not centuries, require a culture of peace to address them.

An environment conducive to peaceful coexistence should be based upon and informed by agreed-upon values and guiding principles. These values and principles should clearly enunciate and elucidate the synergies and interconnections among culture, peace, security, and development. Culture can be the linchpin of this construct and a culture of peace approach addresses the root causes of conflicts, emphasizing the primary role of dialogue and cultural exchange and cooperation among individuals, groups, and nations.

Culture is a catalyst, a matrix, and an incubator of soft power without which the engine of economic growth and hard power will lose its meaning, sense of purpose and sense of direction. It is for this reason that the alignment of cultural values through cultural exchange and a principled cultural dialogue can be a guarantor for sustainable peace and stability and for the building a commonality of purpose.

Cultural exchange is based on the will of individuals, groups, and nations to reach out to each other and better learn, or re-learn, to live together. This can involve the exchange of cultural symbols and artifacts, the alignment of historical narratives by revisiting controversial episodes of common history,

offering reconciled versions to the new generations, the parameters of which are based on mutual understanding and respect, and recognition of the fact that difference in matters of faith, culture, and association is a basic human right.

Cultural exchanges and initiatives during the cycle of peace, including peacetime, during confrontation, during conflict, post-conflict peacekeeping, post conflict reconstruction and post conflict peace consolidation have special effects. In all phases of the peace cycle, at the levels of people to people, people to government and government to government, political parties can play a role as a key player.

Providing a context for countries to talk, creating mutual understanding, promoting peaceful coexistence, mediation, building trust, etc. are all functions that dynamic and smart political parties can use to establish peace and tranquility in times of tensions and conflicts.

Inspired by the theme of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly, I suggest that the Asian Cultural Council should continuously research, identify and promote the pattern of cultural exchanges to reduce tension and promote tolerance between parties within the countries and between the ruling parties of different countries.

Finally, I feel it necessary to appreciate the warm hospitality of the People's Party of Cambodia and the efforts of the ICAPP Secretariat in organizing this wonderful meeting.

Mr. Abdulsalam Zebari
Head of the Eurasian Desk of the Party's Foreign Relations Office, Kurdistan Democratic Party-Kurdistan Region - Iraq, Republic of Iraq

Honorables, distinguished Participants, Ladies and gentlemen:

As I was collecting the pieces of this speech, I wanted to google the word Diversity, google gave names including the name of **Audre Lorde** who was an American writer, professor, philosopher, feminist, poet and civil rights activist, born in February 1934, died: November 1992.
She says "It is not our differences that divide us. It is our inability to recognize, accept, and celebrate those differences." Lorde recognized that celebrating differences rather than fearing them can bring communities together. It is important to embrace diversity and work towards greater inclusion and understanding.
every year on 21 May, UNESCO leads the celebration of World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development highlighting not only the richness of the world's cultures, but also the essential role of intercultural dialogue for achieving peace and sustainable development.
According to UNESCO data, the cultural and creative sector is one of the most powerful engines of development worldwide. It accounts for more than 48 million jobs globally.

As for Kurdistan Region with a multi ethnic and religious population of 6.5 million, it is essential to highlight the context of the relevant Law number 5 with 9 Articles of 2015 which was passed by the Kurdistan Regional Parliament, and approved by the then President of Kurdistan Region, His Excellency Massoud Barzani who is the current Leader of our Kurdistan Democratic Party, by which the Kurdistan Regional government is held accountable to apply the law since then in May 2015.
Due to the long and detailed articles, I selected a few and shortened articles:

- Article 3: The government of Kurdistan regional encourages minorities of Kurdistan who were forced by previous regimes to escape their ancestral land to return back to their original cities and protect their rights.
- Article 4: The government protects the right of any individual who belongs to a minority the right of equality and equal opportunity in all political, social, cultural, in all aspects of life.
- Article 5: Every minority group is equal to majority and the freedom to practice basic freedoms such as freedom of thought, freedom of expression, freedom of establishing associations and unions, freedom of religion, and government of Kurdistan equally protect all these freedoms equally.
- Articles 6: According to the implemented laws, minority groups have the right to participate in legislative and executive authority of Kurdistan regional government.
- Article 7: Any legal texts that contradict with this law are invalid.
- Article 8: The relevant authority should implement this law.
- Article 9: This law is valid from the day it is published at Kurdistan facts which is an official newsletter.

Finally, I would like to say that in most of our Party institutions, there are countless of veterans and high-level officials of different Ethnic and Religious Backgrounds. We believe that diversity is a blessing, not a curse by any mean. For those who are interested to further

see the details of this Law, they can google: Law number (5) for 2015 to protect the Rights of Minorities at Kurdistan Region of Iraq

Hon. Sigit Puspito Wigati Jarot
Deputy Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Agency, Prosperous Justice Party, Republic of Indonesia

Esteemed colleagues, distinguished guests, and friends,

I stand before you today, humbled and honored to represent the Prosperous Justice Party of Indonesia at this esteemed International Conference of Asian Political Parties. The theme of our gathering, "Cultural Diversity for Promoting Peace and Reconciliation," resonates deeply with the values and aspirations of my nation.

Indonesia, an archipelago of thousands of islands, is a tapestry woven with diverse cultures, languages, and traditions. This rich cultural mosaic has been a source of strength and resilience for centuries. We believe that cultural diversity is not merely a demographic fact, but a dynamic force that can drive progress, innovation, and understanding. To harness the power of cultural diversity for peace and reconciliation, we propose three points:

1. Promote the Spirit of Unity in Diversity

Diversity is given from the Divine, we must embrace our diverse cultures and traditions, we must know the difference, and find the commonality, common ground, and common interest. In, Indonesia we have national motto, "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika (Unity in Diversity)". Political parties can play a crucial role in educating citizens about the significance of cultural diversity and by emphasizing shared values like mutual respect, peace, and harmony, we can foster a sense of collective universal value, such as humanity, quest for peace, and strengthen the bonds.

2. Foster Intercultural Dialogue

We must support initiatives that promote cultural exchange between different ethnic and religious groups. Interprovincial youth exchanges, collaborative art projects, and festivals can bring diverse communities together to share and celebrate their traditions. Additionally, facilitating dialogue forums at the local, regional, and national levels can provide a platform for different communities to discuss concerns, celebrate their cultures, and develop joint solutions to common challenges. By fostering these exchanges and dialogues, we can build bridges of understanding and strengthen the social fabric of our nation.

3. Encourage Youth Involvement for Art Cultural Preservation

The youth wings of our parties are the future of our movement. By empowering them to champion cultural diversity, we unlock a powerful force for unity. As the youth are mostly digital natives, they possess the tools and mindset to bridge cultural divides and foster global understanding. By encouraging their active participation, we can create a more inclusive and dynamic political landscape. Let us work together to create a world where peace, harmony, and mutual respect prevail. Thank you.

Hon. Dr. Tee Ching Seng
Deputy Chairman of the International Affairs and Diplomacy Bureau, Malaysian Chinese Association, Malaysia

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen and Honoured ICAPP Friends,

Today, we gather in Phnom Penh for the 3rd Meeting of the Asian Cultural Council to share and discuss on cultural diversity for promoting peace and reconciliation. Cultural diversity is a tapestry woven from the threads of countless traditions, languages, and histories. As we stand together, we recognize that our differences do not divide us; rather, they enrich our shared human experience.

Cultural diversity is the essence of humanity's collective wisdom. It is through embracing this diversity that we find the strength to overcome our challenges and the creativity to innovate solutions. Our world is home to a myriad of cultures, each contributing unique perspectives and insights. It is by listening to these diverse voices that we can learn to live in harmony.

Here in ICAPP, we are a true representation of cultural diversity. ICAPP members includes political parties from various cultural backgrounds, each bringing their unique experiences and perspectives. Moreover, we have witnessed the power of unity in diversity through the collaboration of political organizations from different ideologies. ICAPP is a testament to our collective commitment to dialogue, understanding, and reconciliation. ICAPP show that despite our differences, we can work together towards common goals and shared values.
Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen and Honoured ICAPP Friends,

Peace and reconciliation are not just lofty ideals; they are the cornerstones of a just and prosperous society. Peace begins with understanding—understanding that, beneath our varied appearances and customs, we are all human beings, deserving of respect and dignity. Reconciliation requires courage—the courage to acknowledge past wrongs, to forgive, and to move forward together.

When political parties from different ideologies working together based on mutual respect and understanding, we can make a standout and impactful contribution to the global peace, especially in promoting SDG 16, part of the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for promoting peacebuilding and conflict prevention. Peace is intricately interconnected with sustainable development. Without peace, societies face constant conflicts, hindered progress, and widespread poverty. Through collective efforts of political parties, we can create a world where diversity is celebrated, and where peace and reconciliation are not just dreams, but realities.

As we embrace cultural diversity, we build bridges of trust and friendship. These bridges are the pathways to peace and reconciliation, enabling us to collaborate across boundaries and find common ground.

Let us **Celebrating instead of Tolerating** cultural diversity so that global peace can be achieved. Let us commit to being ambassadors of cultural diversity, champions of peace, and stewards of reconciliation. Together, we can make a difference. Together, we can build a world where everyone belongs, and where our shared humanity shines brightly. Thank you.

Mr. Dibya Mani Rajbhandari
former Member of Parliament Nepali Congress Party, Nepal

Good afternoon, Namaskar, Greating from the people of Nepal and Honorable Sher Bdr Deuba, President of Nepali Congress and Fellow Party Members.

Today, as we gather here, I invite each of you to reflect on the beauty and strength found in our diversity. Across continents and nations, people are woven together by different traditions, languages, and beliefs, creating a rich tapestry of humanity. Cultural diversity is one of the most powerful forces we have—when embraced, it can foster peace, understanding, and a pathway toward reconciliation. In today's world, we face challenges that too often divide us: conflicts fueled by misunderstanding, barriers built by prejudice, and a pervasive lack of empathy. Yet within these challenges lies an opportunity to transcend them. By embracing our cultural differences, we can replace walls with bridges, opening doors to dialogue and healing.

Cultural diversity is not about tolerating differences; it's about celebrating them. When we open our hearts and minds to the cultures around us, we see beyond surface differences and begin to understand the richness of each story. This approach teaches us to appreciate the perspectives, values, and experiences that every individual brings to our collective world. Peace is built on mutual respect—on recognizing the humanity in each person and committing to open dialogue. This requires listening with an open heart, even when we don't fully understand or agree. Such conversations build empathy, which is the foundation of reconciliation. When we view another culture as valuable, not foreign, we become partners in a journey toward peace. Nepal is no stranger to the journey of peace.

Our history has shown that peace is a collective commitment, and I am proud to share an inspiring example from our nation. The Comprehensive Peace Accord was signed on 21 November 2006 between the Government of Nepal and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist). Former Prime Minister Late Girija Prasad Koirala played a pivotal role in Nepal's peace process, leading the country toward dialogue, understanding, and reconciliation after years of internal conflict. With this example, I believe that peace is only achievable when we honor each community's unique heritage, fostering a shared identity and purpose. The commitment to peace and cultural respect resonates across Asia, particularly through the active roles Asian political parties have played.

In Nepal, several political parties demonstrated unity in the peace process, setting aside differences to prioritize the country's well-being. Likewise, Cambodia's peace process also saw the influential involvement of political leaders, emphasizing a commitment to end conflict and heal divisions. The visionary and tireless effort of the Right Honorable President of the Cambodian People’s Party is highly appreciated and admired by the people and friends of Asia/Both Nepal and Cambodia has demonstrated us that political will and collaboration are essential for lasting peace. Asia, with its rich history, languages, and traditions, exemplifies diversity and resilience.

Yet, diversity can also bring challenges, which is why understanding and cooperation across cultures are critical. Asia's cultural wealth is its strength, and when we honor this diversity,

we create pathways to peace that benefit not only our continent but also serve as a roal model for the world. In Asia, cultural diversity is recognized as an essential pillar for lasting peace and reconciliation. We Asians, with our many ethnicities, languages, and traditions, are a living testament to the power of coexistence. By respecting and preserving this diversity, we must work toward a future where every citizen of Asia feels valued, where harmony prevails, and where peace is not just an aspiration but a reality. So, ladies and gentlemen, I urge all of us to commit ourselves to a world where our cultural diversity is our strength, not a source of division. Let us be advocates for peace by creating inclusive spaces, whether in our schools, workplaces, communities, or nations.

Let us remember that each act of understanding, each moment of respect, and each gesture of kindness brings us one step closer to a world where peace is not just an ideal but a reality. Let us champion cultural diversity, not merely as a concept, but as a fundamental principle for building a peaceful, resilient world. Together, we can create a future where peace and reconciliation are living realities, where cultural diversity is celebrated, and where unity transcends borders. Let us work to protect and follow the basic philosophy of peace, respect ancient values of reconciliation, and establish unity among all of us to bring happiness to the people.

HRH Prince Norodom Chakravuth
Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, President and Chairperson of the Standing Committee of the Party, and Member of Parliament, FUNCINPEC Party, Kingdom of Cambodia

To begin with this good morning, I would like to pay my high respect to all excellencies, high delegations of ICAPP and prominent leaders of all political parties who attend in this international political conference.

A meeting, mostly, has been made to address common problems and find common solutions to slow down, to fix, and to prevent them from happening by common purpose.
*Today, it is my great honor to present you a topic "Fighting against **fake news** in the context of digital era"*
Please let me begin,
Fake news is a major problem in the modern connected world, and digital ***fake news*** is becoming a major threat as it is easy to create, to diffuse, to consume, and to share through global online networks just in a matter of a few clicks.

At the same time, ***fake stories*** become a serious problem since people consume them every day easily and share them quickly without critical thinking.

Hacking real videos and creating artificial ones, or matches the voice of a person and alleged them with bad intention is another hard issue in the fast development of AI.

Social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram are the agents for spreading ***fake news*** as if it's been designed to influence public opinions. With fast traveling, its distribution quickly promoted at large scale, and sooner it becomes global agendas – it may impact political stability, social media communication, and it influences operations of targeted organizations

Spreading fake news is a big problem, and it is extremely hard to solve because it's difficult to identify, to track, and it's hard to control.

Fighting against ***fake news*** in the context of digital era is even harder because there need a lot of efforts and commitment, advance knowledge of technologies, resources and money, time and cooperation between social media companies and government institutions with a sense of responsibility and accountability.

However, there are some countermeasures to fight against ***fake news*** in digital age:

1. Set up 'Anti Fake News Unit' under the supervision of cooperate responsibilities of some related ministries and non-government institutions with strong will to fight against ***fake news*** in common sense;

2. The 'Anti Fake News Unit' shall focus its attention on social media platforms, opinion leaders, and influencers by considering them in terms of 'attention' and 'user engagement';

3. When the news is trendy or likable, people will share by no judgment so educate them to be able to identify ***fake news***;

4. Individuals have to be responsible for protecting themselves from spreading fake news;

5. Social media communicators have to safeguard their accounts from hacking;

6. Requiring advanced digital technologies and protocols for assessing content; for example, spot check the less reliable content through AI technology; and

7. Government institutions seriously take its initiatives to fight against ***fake news*** and to raise awareness of not-publishing and not-sharing ***fake news***.

Thank you, excellencies, lady and gentlemen for paying attention on my topic today; thank the host for setting me this hot agenda which we all can hear global concern; and whole-heartedly thanks to all media leaders and influencers who noticed how fake news bring negative impact on our work progress.
Once again… Thank you very much, and may you're all get blessed.

Mr. Narad Muni Gautam
Deputy Executive Editor of Gorkhapatra National Daily, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal

Respected Guests,

Ladies, and Gentlemen,

The emergence of journalism brought with it the challenge of fake news. However, with the rise of digital journalism around 2010, the spread of fake news intensified. Ironically, while some journalists have been responsible for creating fake news, many more journalists also play a crucial role in combating it. In today's digital world, we cannot ignore the opportunities offered by digital journalism and social media. Yet, fake news spreads more rapidly than the truth, particularly during political crises, elections, protests, or social unrest. It is often used as a tool to support specific agendas or weaken opponents. In crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic or natural disasters like floods and earthquakes, fake news creates confusion. People, eager for quick updates, often fall victim to misinformation and disinformation. During cultural or religious festivals, fake news can target specific communities, threatening social harmony. Similarly, during economic challenges or rising unemployment, fake news about banking crises or market instability can cause unnecessary panic. Public figures, celebrities, and leaders frequently become targets of rumors about their personal lives or careers. Sports events like the World Cup or the Olympics also see a surge of fake news about players or teams, stirring strong reactions among fans. In ethnic, religious, or social conflicts, fake news further deepens divisions and intensifies intolerance. Fake news thrives during times of instability, major events, and crises, making it essential for us to address it. Combating this issue requires a united effort: 1. Social Media and Digital Platforms: These platforms must take responsibility by implementing effective measures to control fake news and strengthen fact-checking systems.

2. Governments and Legal Systems: Governments should introduce laws and policies to curb fake news while protecting freedom of expression.

3. Media Organizations: Journalists and media houses should prioritize accurate, fact-based reporting to maintain trust.

4. Fact-Checking Organizations: Independent institutions dedicated to verifying news can help the public identify misinformation.

5. Educational Institutions: Schools, researchers, and activists must educate people on recognizing and addressing fake news. Ladies and gentlemen, fake news is a powerful tool that disrupts peace and causes chaos. However, through education, accountability, and commitment to truth-based journalism, we can combat its spread and sustain peace in society. Let us remain vigilant, act responsibly, and work towards a world where truth triumphs over misinformation.

Thank you.

Mr. Kang Seung-kyoo
Member of the National Assembly, Member of the Trade, Industry, Energy, SMEs and Startups Committee, Member of the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts Committee, and Member of the House Steering Committee, People Power Party, Republic of Korea

Good afternoon,
My name is Seung-kyu Kang, and I am a Member of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea.

It is a profound honor to address you all here today at the ICAPP Media Forum.

Fake news is as threatening as a weapon of mass destruction.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, we witnessed firsthand the devastating impact of misinformation: the false claim that "the vaccine is more dangerous than the coronavirus" struck fear into the hearts of the public. Pregnant and nursing mothers were left in anguish, questioning whether it was safe to protect themselves and their loved ones.

Fake news is not just misinformation — it is a tool of manipulation for waging cognitive warfare. The campaign against Ukraine serves as a stark reminder. A deep-fake video of President Zelensky urging Ukrainians to surrender went viral in an attempt to shatter the resolve of a nation under siege.

With continued advancements in deep learning, videos like this will become ever more deceptive, sowing social chaos and division. The battle between the believers and skeptics of such lies threatens to poison societies and destabilize the international community.

We believe that the antidote is eradicating fake news and restoring trust in media and journalism. Establishing clear definitions of disinformation is vital, as is removing fake news from media platforms while safeguarding freedom of expression.

Before the damage becomes irreversible, the global community must unite. We must create platforms dedicated to identifying false information and establish governance frameworks or guidelines for evaluating and reporting content.

As South Korean President Yoon Suk-yeol rightly declared at
the Summit for Democracy, "Fake news is the enemy of democracy." In this era of political polarization, fake news fans the flames of hatred and misguides voters. It jeopardizes the democratic foundation we have painstakingly built — the very foundation that serves as the beacon of peacekeeping in a fractured world.

These values — truth, trust, and democracy — are the sacred principles we must safeguard.

I sincerely hope that today's forum will inspire actionable solutions and contribute to a more secure media landscape and a more peaceful future for all of us.

Thank you.

Mr. Vanghue Nengmongvang
Acting Director General of the Research and Multilateral Relations Department, Committee for External Relations of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP), People's Democratic Republic of Laos

Esteem Presidium,
Distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, I am very pleased and honored to attend this 7th Meeting of the ICAPP Media Forum, under the topic "Fighting against the Fake News in the Context of Digital Era" held in the beautiful city of Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia.

Dear delegates,

The spread of fake news or misinformation is not a new phenomenon. However, in today's digital era, the widespread of accessibility of social media platform has significantly amplified its reach, making it more convenient and faster than ever before. This has resulted in the distortion of information to serve the interest of specific groups, fostering misunderstanding and division within society. Fake news has emerged as one the pressing challenges we face, one that required immediate and resolute action. The dissemination of distorted information not only sows confusion within society but also threatens the very foundation of democracy, potentially eroding public trust in institutions and undermining societal unity.

Over the past decade, media as a powerful tool in the political arena, plays a pivotal role, with its influence over ideas and culture closely align with the broader objective of the party in national safeguarding and development.

The party and the government of the Lao PDR has put great importance on the vital role of the media in advertising, educating, training, and public mobilizing. The media is not only the essential voice but also a powerful tool within the ideological framework, contributing to the ultimate success of our revolutionary goals while fulfilling a strong political function. Through advertising, the media promotes our party's policies and state's legal regulations as well as driving the expansion of both the economy and society; addressing social ills, and countering the spreading propaganda of the hostile forces. Ultimately, the media serves as an important platform for the public to share their perspective and visions of the party for the future of the country.

Today, the accessibility of information for the Lao people has evolved over time, as it has in nations worldwide. The Party and Government of the Lao PDR have implemented measures to inspect, monitor and counter harmful public discourse and fake news. This includes the use of Lao's media and Party-government newspapers as central channels for communication and official resources. These efforts also involve promoting responsible media consumption and ensuring that news is thoroughly verified before publication. The widespread dissemination of fake news via online platforms constitutes a legal offense under the Law on Countering Computer Crime, subject to fines and other legal penalties.

Dear delegates,

Media plays a crucial role in combating fake news and must proactively provide accurate information, identify and clarify misinformation, and promote ethical standards for online media consumption. The public must be educated to discern truth from falsehood to avoid being manipulated by malicious actors, which can lead to social instability.
Given these challenges, it is essential for governments and political parties, both regionally and globally, to work together in addressing these issues. Prioritizing transparency, committing to factual reporting, and enhancing public literacy in recognizing credible sources are necessary steps. This will empower individuals to critically analyze information and identify misinformation, fostering a more informed and resilient society.
Unofficial Translation

Finally, may I wish this 12th General Assembly of ICAPP and this the 7th Meeting of the ICAPP Media Forum a great success.

Thank you.

Ms. Dilara Aslan
Ankara Bureau Chief at Daily Sabah, Republic of Türkiye

Ladies and gentlemen, esteemed members of political parties, media representatives, and respected guests,

Today, we face a growing, often hidden, threat that undermines not only our democratic institutions but also our fundamental understanding of truth. This threat is the rapid spread of fake news and disinformation in our digital age—a force so pervasive that it has reshaped politics, destabilized societies, and manipulated the public's view of reality.

Allow me to start with a startling fact. A study by MIT found that fake news spreads six times faster on social media than the truth. This is not accidental; algorithms are designed to prioritize engagement**. In politics, this has catastrophic effects.**

This year alone, the consequences have been glaring. In Brazil's general elections, disinformation campaigns targeted candidates and voters alike. False claims about electronic voting machines being compromised were widely circulated, eroding public confidence in the electoral process. Similarly, in **India's** state elections, doctored videos and incendiary posts spread across social media, inflaming communal tensions. In the **United States**, disinformation about mail-in ballots persisted during primaries, echoing the dangerous narratives that fueled political violence in recent years.

Nowhere is the impact of disinformation more tragic than in conflict zones. In the ongoing Israeli war on Gaza, fake news has been weaponized to manipulate narratives and silence dissent.

Israel has employed sophisticated disinformation strategies not only to shape global opinion, but also to conceal the atrocities it commits on the ground. Journalists face intimidation, censorship, and misinformation campaigns designed to discredit their work. Reports indicate that Israel has targeted refugee camps, schools, hospitals, and even children. By barring the press and imposing blackouts, Israel controls which stories reach the public, ensuring the global audience often sees only a selective view that aligns with its agenda. Such manipulated narratives shape international responses and policies, impacting the lives of those suffering in conflict zones.

(In Türkiye, we see a different approach to combat disinformation. The government has implemented policies and created a disinformation center under the Communications Directorate to counteract fake news. This center aims to verify information, provide accurate updates, and reduce the harmful impact of misleading narratives. However, the task remains challenging, as the sheer volume and speed of digital misinformation continue to test even the best efforts at regulation.)

This reality should force us to ask ourselves—**what is the role of media** and political leaders in combating fake news? How can we, as stewards of information and public trust, rise to meet this challenge?

The answer must start with accountability and transparency. Governments need to establish policies that hold both creators and distributors of fake news accountable, and tech platforms must prioritize ethical considerations over mere engagement metrics. Media outlets, too, must take responsibility, ensuring rigorous fact-checking and providing context to their audiences. And as individuals, we have the duty to think critically before we "like" or "share."

In closing, fake news is more than a threat to journalism; it is a threat to democracy, peace, and the social fabric that binds us. Only by working together—political leaders, journalists, tech innovators, and engaged citizens—can we restore trust and ensure a more truthful, informed future.

Finally, I would like to express gratitude to ICAPP for its condemnation **of last month's terror attack** on a vital aerospace facility in the Turkish capital. I respectfully urge the media forum to extend its condemnation to include not only this attack but also the ongoing atrocities in Gaza.

Thank you.

Mr. Oguzhan Hasipoglu
General Secretary and Member of Parliament, National Unity Party (UBP) of Northern Cyprus

Dear President, fellow MPs and political party representatives, esteemed journalists, distinguished guests,

Let me express our gratitude for being part of the 12th General Assembly of the International Conference of the Asian Political Parties. It is of utmost importance for us to be here in the presence of fellow Asian political parties and their leadership to exchange ideas and improve channels of collaboration and cooperation on matters of common concern.
At the 7th media forum today, we are discussing the phenomenon of "fake news" and misinformation, which we all agree that it is posing an imminent threat to security and peace.
When security and peace is imagined, we should be able to think beyond military security and consider social and political peace an important element of it. When fake news disturbs the political balance, the social order or the economic functioning of the society, it is without a question that unrest follows, which in turn diminishes security.
Let me give you one dramatic example from my country Cyprus: Cyprus had proclaimed its independence from Britain and established the Republic of Cyprus in 1960 as a partnership Republic between the Turkish Cypriot people and Greek Cypriot people, in accordance with the international treaties, namely the Treaties of Establishment, Guarantee and Alliance. Through this compromise, Cyprus gained its independence, and Türkiye, Greece and the Great Britain became the Guarantor Powers by virtue of the Treaty of Guarantee. The 1960 Republic of Cyprus which was designed, in effect, as a functional federation under the Constitution of the Republic, recognized the political equality of the Turkish Cypriot people and Greek Cypriot people as co-founding partners.
Unfortunately, this partnership lasted only three years due to Greek Cypriots' long-standing ambitious dream of uniting Cyprus with Greece (ENOSIS) by eliminating all Turkish Cypriots on the Island.

The goal of the Greek Cypriots has never changed and their efforts culminated in a *coup d'état* in Cyprus to achieve immediate enosis on 15 July 1974, by the Greek military junta in Athens, in collaboration with Greek Cypriot terrorist organization EOKA. As the pursuit of such goals were prohibited under the constitution and the guarantee system of 1960, with the imminent danger of further bloodshed on the island, Türkiye militarily intervened on 20 July 1974 under Article IV of the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee and prevented not only the annexation of the island to Greece but also the total annihilation of the Turkish Cypriot people.

One piece of information that is absolutely false is the statement by our Greek Cypriot neighbours claiming that Türkiye has occupied the island. This is systematic propaganda of Greek Cypriots against Türkiye. On the contrary, Greek Junta and Greek Cypriot paramilitaries invaded the island on 15 July, and Türkiye's military intervention as a response was, as mentioned above, legal and based on the international Treaties (the Treaty of Guarantee). Even Archbishop Makarios (then president of the Greek Cypriot State), in his address to the UN Security Council on 19 July 1974, defined the Greek coup as "an invasion which violated the independence and sovereignty of the Republic."
Türkiye is present on the island as one of the three legal Guarantor Powers. If Türkiye did not intervene in Cyprus, there would have been no Turkish Cypriots left alive on the Island.

In effect, Türkiye's rightful and timely intervention not only prevented further bloodshed and brought peace to Cyprus and the Eastern Mediterranean region, but also brought peace and democracy to Greece which has been ruled under dictatorship, and therefore this intervention is also named as the "Peace Operation."

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the happy Peace Operation of Turkiye in Cyprus. At the same time it is unfortunately also the 50th year that the effects of one of the most unfounded fake information in modern world history, still persists.

I am sure every country is facing such false information. I believe even this one example shows us why it is important to effectively deal with fake news in the digital era. The next question is then, how to deal with fake news?

Dealing with fake news should not be considered as curtailing freedom of expression and freedom of information. These are important cornerstones of a democratic political life, which traditional media have been serving well for hundreds of years.

It is important to devise already existing tools in responding to fake news. For this reason, we have to adopt a new perspective on current legal framework. Libel and slander laws can still be put in use to impose civil and/or criminal sanctions. One challenge in implementing this legal framework would be identification of the news source, which requires a modern digital regulatory framework. This is undertaken by the information technologies and communications authority in the TRNC.

In addition to libel laws, we have criminalised knowingly publishing or republishing of any untrue statement, rumour or report with the intention of creating fear or anxiety among the public. This offence covers both traditional media outlets and digital sources and publications.

The legal framework can assist in dealing with fake news once they are published. As we know, it is equally important to take preventative steps. This can be achieved through social policies such as education. We have been offering media readership courses on our secondary curriculum. Also our teachers receive constant in-service training on the subject – most recent one held in April 2024 with the great support and cooperation of radio and television supreme council of Türkiye. With these kinds of projects we aim to educate our population about media consumption so that the effects of fake news and misinformation can be reduced.

Today we are here, to share our experiences and learn from others in the belief that we can achieve much more with wider cooperation and collaboration. Knowledge is power – as long as it is the truth.

As I close my remarks, I would like to thank the organizers for this fruitful meeting and look forward to possibilities of future collaboration.

Mr. Mohammadmahdi Tinaitehrani
Managing Director of "forty two" magazine, Islamic Republic of Iran

Dear Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Any social life will not be achieved without effective media. Any progress needs to free stream of information and in a situation in which there is no clarity and truthful news, advancement will not continue. Dear Audiences; What is happening in today's world is a new phenomenon of communication which in turn has affected the old methods of media performances. media are changing their own content. A kind of revolution which is created subscribed by the users.

Therefore, as you can see, there is a social worth inside these kinds of media that every government, organization and even other media are looking for using such capacity. Today's social media are the main factor of change and evolution in the society. A kind of media which are tracing on mass media as their addresses not only to aware persons, but also content providing. As an example you can see some of the major mass media like x or mark Zuckerberg shown their interest in Mr. Trump a few months ahead, tools like AI and big dada using are more and more popular between media today. information stream and developing medial role in advancement are important key toward that target. media are complete decentralized source of mutual communication. Their dynamism is somehow unique and interesting for the users and people.

They are in some extent organizer of future events. They are comprised of democratic content and have a deep understanding of people role progress. Among new challenges in field of Information, this content recapture moral and practical responsibilities wherein they will take part in solving global problems and taking sustainable action against sanctions, economic barriers and any kind of war. Also now a day the Information is very important to know what's going around the world for example In IRAN - Russia or Palestine IT and media networks have connected more than ever our countries across the world. The basic changes are visible in the physical transportation with various communicational means coupled with numerous dimensions of information technology. media plays the most important role to politicize the challenges in the state affairs throughout the world from west to east. Dear friends, ladies and gentlemen; Media role is a very essential and effective one.

In fact, political parties must be the ambassadors of peace and real news Media are the main representatives of changes and we can talk about modern paradigms in the media and also we can conclude on a common agreement about media advancement. Media branch of this worthy organization must be organized in the field of stability, safety, information and experience exchanging and helping in "inter-party cooperation in the formation and development of political, economic, social ties between states" concept understanding. In this regard, cooperation between the parties will be inevitable. In last very year we lose almost 150 reporters in Ghaza that sacrificed their lives for the sake of truth and real news. Medias primarily acts to spread and exchange connectivity in ideas, cultural life, various types of political, economic, technological and all other orders across the world. It means all approaches and trends of human life that offer the people on this planet for being closely

related to private as well as public life. The term also applies to the enhancement of any idea beyond international arena We have in holy book of Qur'an: "O mankind, indeed we have created you from male and female and made you peoples and tribes that you may know one another. Indeed, the most noble of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you. At the end, I take the opportunity and appreciate all the hospitality of Cambodia people party friends to host this conference

Ms. Nurlana Mehdiyeva
Presenter at Yeni TV, Republic of Azerbaijan

Distinguished meeting participants,

First of all, I would like to express my pleasure and gratitude for having the opportunity to speak at the forum.

Here we discuss the global challenges that are one of the main trends of the 21st century, as well as the impact of the development of information and communication technologies on our lives.

In the age of technology, the distances between us have almost disappeared. However, can we be sure that we always get accurate information about each other's countries?
It is clear from this rhetorical question that we are talking about the fight against the spread of fake news, which is one of the main challenges of our time.

In a global world, media is not just a means of transmitting information, but also a bridge. A bridge among peoples who speak different languages and belong to different religions. Information that reflects reality can shed light on many dark questions, while unspecified and fake news can create a false impression and lead to an escalation of the situation.

Information pollution is the plague of the 21st century. Unfortunately, individual states or groups organized with the support of states periodically conduct smear campaigns to mislead international public opinion.

Such total attacks are also being observed against Azerbaijan. I would like to draw attention to one point in the example of the already finished - resolved Karabakh conflict. Despite the fact that more than 20 percent of Azerbaijan's territory had been occupied for a long time, the position of our country which had been subjected to injustice, was based on the norms and principles of international law, the forces that want the permanent state of "neither war nor peace" in the region, rather than the elimination of the fact of occupation, ensuring stability and security, conducted a serious smear campaign against our country. Azerbaijan, however, referring to international law, ensured territorial integrity and sovereignty with its military-political power and the information blockade was destroyed along with the military fortifications created for nearly 30 years. Despite severe pressure during the Second Karabakh War, Azerbaijan was able to turn international public opinion in its favor with successful information diplomacy.

We observe the same trend in the post-war period. On the eve of the extinction of a hotbed of conflict in the South Caucasus, certain circles are using the media platform to spread one-sided, biased, fake information - information which is not based on the truth and distorts its essence, that completely contradicts today's reality. This is one of the main obstacles on the path to a stable and development-oriented South Caucasus.

Finally, I would like to draw attention to one more example. Azerbaijan in these days hosted one of the largest and most important international events in the world, the 29th session of the

Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change - COP 29. The decision to hold COP 29 in Azerbaijan was another indicator of our country's support for initiatives for a "green world".

However, circles with the same geopolitical coordinates – then same forces launched the next wave of information attacks against Azerbaijan both before and during the event. We had similar negative experiences during the Eurovision international music contest, the European Games, the Islamic Solidarity Games and other prestigious international events.

I am sure that the media representatives sitting in this hall are familiar with some of the factors I have listed and their countries have experienced some of the negative experiences. Therefore, I would like to call on to join our efforts and demonstrate a united position and stand on the same front in the fight against ill-intended activities such as disinformation and media manipulation.

Thank you for your attention!

Hon. Park Sang-hyuk
Member of the National Assembly and Member of the National Policy Committee, The Minjoo (Democratic) Party, Republic of Korea

Good morning. It is nice to meet you all.

My name is Park Sang-hyuk, and I am a Member of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea from the Democratic Party. I am deeply honored to be here and speak with you today at the ICAPP Media Forum.

Around the globe, nations are grappling with a serious and intensifying challenge: the rapid spread of 'fake news.' It is truly astonishing how quickly misinformation is being produced and circulated. The advancement of generative AI and the rise of deepfake technology, which can manipulate voices and even videos, have made it both easier to access and create information and, at the same time, more difficult to discern its origins and credibility.

This surge in fake news, spurred on by these new technologies, is tearing at the very fabric of our societies. It fuels disruption and conflict, and, tragically, devastates lives—especially those of women, minorities, and young people. It deprives people of the ability to make well-informed, rational choices. And while these technologies are exacerbating the problem, fake news is not new. Its danger has always been present in traditional media, social media, and other channels that touch our everyday lives.

In South Korea, we are taking action to tackle this immediate threat. In addition to direct measures against misinformation, we are equipping our young people with critical media literacy skills so that they can better discern and question the information that surrounds them.
Our government, through the Korea Communications Commission, has established a dedicated channel for reporting fake news, allowing for prompt investigations and the mitigation of harm that it causes.

Furthermore, our education system has introduced a revised curriculum that integrates media literacy, helping children to thoughtfully navigate the vast array of information they encounter every day.

The Democratic Party of Korea to which I belong, alongside the National Assembly, is committed to legislative measures that define and combat fake news within our legal framework.

However, our responsibility as legislators extends even further. We must also safeguard against any overreach that could lead state agencies to suppress media in the name of tackling fake news—a critical balance that is necessary to preserve our democracy.
Honored colleagues,
'Fake news' does not merely spark social unrest; it thrives on it, spreading swiftly through divisions based on generational, gender, economic, and ideological differences. These conflicts are spilling across borders, fueling a wave of global instability.

In the face of this challenge, we have a pressing responsibility—not only to respond to the immediate impacts of fake news, but to work together toward lasting peace in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond.

Let us join hands in this effort. Working together, we can overcome the challenge of fake news and build a society grounded in mutual trust.

Ms. Aizhan Monkebayeva
Correspondent of Azattyq Ruhy News Agency, Republic of Kazakhstan

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good morning. It is a great honor to address you today at the 12th General Assembly of the ICAPP and the 7th Meeting of the ICAPP Media Forum. Our topic, “Fighting Fake News in the Digital Context to Sustain Peace,” is of utmost importance, especially in the context of Kazakhstan—a nation navigating the challenges of misinformation in our ever-evolving digital landscape.

In recent years, Kazakhstan has faced significant geopolitical and socio-economic challenges, much like the rest of the world. These include post-pandemic economic strains, climate change risks. Compounding these issues is the pervasive threat of misinformation and disinformation - commonly known as "fake news"—which undermines our efforts to maintain peace and stability.

Fake news undermine public trust in institutions, deepen societal divisions, and pose a significant threat to efforts aimed at preserving peace and stability. The Republic of Kazakhstan recognizes this challenge and is taking proactive and comprehensive measures to address and counteract its negative effects.

In his address at the second meeting of the National Kurultai in 2023, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, underscored the critical role of the media as an institution capable of driving the country’s modernization, facilitating effective communication between the government and citizens, and serving as a reliable indicator of public opinion. He emphasized the imperative of resetting the national information policy to enhance transparency, build trust, and safeguard society from the harmful effects of disinformation.

In September 2024, the law "On Online Platforms and Online Advertising" came into effect in Kazakhstan. The bill was initiated by deputies from the "AMANAT" party faction in the lower house of the Parliament of Kazakhstan. Its aim is to protect the rights of users of online platforms and combat disinformation.

The key provisions of the law include the establishment of administrative and criminal liability for the dissemination of false information, the introduction of obligations for platform owners to cooperate with government authorities in the fight against disinformation, and the formalization of the term "influencer," which mandates registration and compliance with tax obligations.
Influencers are defined as individuals who have registered and provided their personal data on an online platform, and are engaged in entrepreneurial activities, specifically earning income through content publication on the platform.

Additionally, the law underscores that all users of online platforms must be aware of the legal consequences associated with the publication and distribution of unlawful content.

This legislation marks a significant step in regulating the digital space and enhancing accountability for online publications.

Kazakhstan is not limited to legislation alone and is actively developing technological solutions, including:

1.A system to combat deepfakes — a unique development by Kazakh experts, which are a sophisticated form of fake news involving manipulated video and audio content. This innovation was presented at the Kolesa Conf-2024 IT conference and is an entirely domestic effort.

2.The fact-checking portal StopFake.kz, which exposes false information circulating online.
As a result, Kazakhstan has seen a notable decrease in the spread of fake news on social media platforms. According to recent data, the number of flagged fake news incidents has dropped by 20% in the past year.

Disinformation has emerged as a global challenge that demands concerted international efforts. Kazakhstan is actively addressing this issue while striving to maintain a balance between safeguarding freedom of speech and protecting society from potential threats.

We are at the early stages of this process. The fight against fake news requires coordinated actions from all stakeholders, including politicians, media, and technology companies.

Kazakhstan is firmly committed to continuing its efforts to combat disinformation, with the goal of building a society grounded in trust, stability, and peace.
Thank you.

Mr. MD Alahan Uddin
ICT Affairs Secretary of the Party, Joint Editor of the Daily Banglabhumi, and CEO of the Air Elan International, *Jatiyo* Party, People's Republic of Bangladesh

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim.
Assalamu Owlaikum & Good Morning, Excellencies distinguished guests, Hon. Chairperson, Co-Chairpersons, Vice-Chairpersons, Moderator Representative of ICAPP SC Members and Journalists.
Thank you for giving me the floor. I am extremely grateful to my party chairman for giving me the opportunity to attend this program. I am also thankful to the ICAPP President, Secretary, and organizers. This is my 2nd Meeting to attend the ICAPP Media Forum.
Today I speak about the topic 'fighting fake news in the digital age to sustain peace'.
Fake news has become a formidable weapon capable of disrupting societies, fueling division, and undermining democracy. But as political leaders, we have a responsibility to protect the truth, prevent fake news, foster unity, and safeguard peace.
Fake news has the tendency to become viral among the public. With the presence of social media platforms like Twitter, it becomes easier for false information to diffuse quickly. Research has found that false political information tends to spread three times faster than other false news.
Combating fake news in the digital age is essential for peace. Here's how:

1. **Media Literacy**: Educate the public to spot fake news, reducing its spread.
2. **Yellow Journalism:** To prevent fake news, yellow journalism identifies those who publish false news and acts against them.
3. **Reducing Polarization**: Counter misinformation to lower social divides and promote constructive dialogue.
4. **Building Trust**: Strengthen faith in credible news by debunking false stories.
5. **Platform Regulation**: Enforce policies on social media to curb fake news. When posting on social media, refrain from using fake hashtags that are unrelated to the incident.
6. **Fact-checking**: Encourage accountability and quick fact-checks for misleading info.
7. **Positive Narratives**: Share stories that foster unity and peace.
8. **Global Collaboration**: Work internationally to address misinformation that crosses borders.

"In today's digital age, fighting fake news is essential to sustaining peace. False information divides, while truth builds understanding and unity. By promoting media literacy, ethical reporting, and technological solutions, we can create a world where facts prevail. Together, let us commit to making truth the foundation of peace and resilience in our societies. Thank you

Ms. Dyary Sherwany Ahmad Hasan
Member of the Media Board and Member of Eurasian Desk of the Foreign Relations Office of the Party- Kurdistan Region – Iraq, Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP), Republic of Iraq

Distinguished members of the Asian Cultural Council, esteemed colleagues, and honored guests,
It is a privilege to address you today on an issue that transcends borders and impacts societies worldwide: the fight against fake news in the digital era. Representing the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, I am here not only to share our experiences but to join you in seeking collaborative solutions to combat misinformation and protect the integrity of information in our digitally connected world.

Since the early 2000s, the Kurdistan Region has undergone a remarkable digital transformation. Despite Iraq's previous regime limiting access to information and internet connectivity, the people of Kurdistan held an unwavering interest in the digital world, striving to connect with global information networks. As Iraq's political landscape evolved, so did the Kurdistan Region's investment in internet infrastructure and digital services. This investment has positioned our region as a model in Iraq, with some of the best internet and mobile network coverage, reaching even our most remote villages.

This connectivity has brought numerous benefits, from economic growth to social empowerment. Today, people across the Kurdistan Region enjoy reliable and affordable internet access, allowing for education, community building, and economic development. However, as with all digital advancements, this connectivity has also introduced new challenges. The accessibility that brings knowledge also presents opportunities for misinformation and the spread of fake news—a growing concern, especially during critical moments such as the rise and subsequent fall of ISIS.

During the ISIS crisis, the spread of false information intensified as both local and foreign actors sought to manipulate public perception. Fake news became a weapon, creating fear and division within communities, as stories were twisted and disseminated through social media. These instances exposed the Kurdistan Region to the darker side of the digital world, highlighting the risks that accompany internet accessibility when it is misused.

In more recent years, the political environment has further impacted the digital landscape, particularly during the October 2019 demonstrations in Iraq. During this period, misinformation was employed as a tool to amplify certain voices while stifling others, especially those of our youth. The rise of social movements and public protests brought to light how misinformation could be weaponized, distorting narratives and undermining public trust. In many cases, fake news served as a tool to silence genuine calls for change, illustrating how dangerous it can be to democracy and social cohesion.

For the Kurdistan Region, these challenges have underscored the importance of digital literacy and responsible governance in the age of social media. Today, I am proud to say that our government has taken a proactive approach to mitigating the risks of fake news by investing in digital services, building accessible and customized channels for information dissemination, and supporting media literacy programs. Through these investments, we aim to equip our citizens with the skills to identify misinformation and approach news critically.

Our region benefits from a relatively high literacy rate, which has aided in combating misinformation. Educated citizens are better equipped to distinguish fact from fiction and resist the influence of false narratives. In addition, our government has implemented policies and digital services designed to provide accurate and reliable information to the public, reinforcing transparency and trust. These initiatives, tailored to our cultural context, have been instrumental in reducing the impact of fake news and fostering a more informed public.

Despite these efforts, the challenges persist. The digital era has made it clear that fake news is a resilient adversary, one that adapts quickly to new technologies and finds ways to exploit gaps in our media ecosystems. Therefore, our strategy must also adapt, and we must embrace a multifaceted approach. Technology companies, educators, government officials, and civil society all have roles to play. Together, we can forge partnerships that promote digital literacy, develop advanced tools for detecting misinformation, and support regulations that hold online platforms accountable.

The role of technology companies, in particular, is crucial. Social media platforms can and should implement algorithms that prioritize credible sources, while fact-checking mechanisms can help to prevent the spread of harmful misinformation. Collaboration with local governments can strengthen these efforts, ensuring that tools and policies are culturally sensitive and address the unique needs of our societies.

For the Kurdistan Region, we are focusing on fostering a culture of media literacy and accountability. By teaching digital literacy in schools and providing public education campaigns, we aim to build a society that values critical thinking and understands the risks associated with misinformation. Our experience has shown that an informed public is our greatest asset in the fight against fake news.

Furthermore, government regulation in the digital space is vital. While protecting freedom of expression, we must also take measures to prevent the deliberate spread of misinformation that endangers public safety or disrupts social order. These efforts must be transparent, fair, and grounded in democratic principles, ensuring that the public remains informed without compromising civil liberties.

In conclusion, the Kurdistan Region of Iraq is committed to working with all of you to build a future where information is a tool for empowerment, not division. The fight against fake news is one we cannot undertake alone, as misinformation knows no borders. Together, through regional collaboration and shared best practices, we can confront this challenge and help secure a future where access to information strengthens societies and safeguards our shared values.

Mr. Mohamed Fazli Talip
Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Singapore People's Party, Republic of Singapore

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In today's interconnected world, the digital landscape has become a double-edged sword. While it offers unprecedented access to information and connectivity, it also harbors the menace of fake news. The spread of misinformation can have serious consequences, from undermining public trust to influencing elections and endangering public health. Therefore, it is imperative that we take a stand against fake news and promote a culture of truth and integrity online.

Firstly, education is our most powerful tool. By educating ourselves and others about the nature of fake news, we can become more discerning consumers of information. This involves understanding how to verify sources, recognizing biased or misleading content, and being aware of the tactics used by those who spread false information. Schools, universities, and community organizations should prioritize media literacy programs to equip individuals with the skills needed to navigate the digital world responsibly.

Secondly, technology companies must play a crucial role. Social media platforms and search engines have a responsibility to ensure that their algorithms do not promote fake news. They should invest in advanced technologies like artificial intelligence to detect and flag false information. Additionally, these companies should collaborate with fact-checking organizations to provide users with verified information and context.

Thirdly, regulation and policy are essential. Governments need to establish clear guidelines and regulations to hold those who spread fake news accountable. This includes implementing penalties for deliberate misinformation campaigns and ensuring transparency in online advertising. However, it is important that these regulations do not infringe on freedom of speech. A balanced approach is necessary to protect both the truth and individual rights.

Lastly, individual responsibility cannot be overstated. Each of us has a role to play in combating fake news. Before sharing any information online, we should take a moment to verify its accuracy. By being mindful of what we post and share, we can help prevent the spread of misinformation.

Encouraging a culture of critical thinking and skepticism will go a long way in creating a more informed and resilient society. In conclusion, fighting fake news on digital platforms requires a collective effort. Through education, technological innovation, sensible regulation, and individual vigilance, we can create a digital environment where truth prevails. Let us all commit to being champions of accurate information and defenders of the truth.

Thank you.

Ms. Arnita
Head of International Affairs of Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P), Republic of Indonesia

Distinguished, His Excellency (H.E) Neth Pheaktra, Co-Chairperson of the 7th Media Forum of the ICAPP and Minister of Information, Kingdom of Cambodia.

Distinguished, Representatives of political parties and media representatives

Organizing committee of the 7th Meeting of the ICAPP Media Forum

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen

It is an honor for me, Arnita - Head of International Affairs, Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle, to be present at this 7th Meeting of the ICAPP Media Forum International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) and to be an important part in formulating the "Phnom Penh Statement" as the expected outcome of this meeting.
Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen

We are currently experiencing the era of digital democracy, post-truth, which is increasingly massive, bringing various advancements on one hand, but also bringing various negative impacts that can disrupt social integration, national development continuity, and world peace on the other. Among the negative impacts that degrade the quality of digital democracy are fake news or hoaxes, misinformation and disinformation, online polarization, threats to privacy and data security, and others.

The Global Risks Report 2024 places misinformation and disinformation as the third biggest emerging risks the world is facing, besides Adverse outcomes of AI technologies and Technological power concentration. One of the significant concerns about fake news is manipulation, the fabricated content can fool society, especially during political events. In Indonesia, according to Ministry of Communication and Digital of the Republic of Indonesia., as many as 1.615 fake news content circulated on websites and digital platforms during 2023 and In 2024, as many as 289 political hoax news circulated during the 2024 Election period.
Our Chairwoman Mrs. Megawati Soekarnoputri instructed her cadres to fight fake news or hoaxes with data and facts. According to Our Secretary General Hasto Kristiyanto, fake news or hoaxes and slander are crimes against civilization because their damage and even kill civilizations that uphold human values. In the effort to fight fake news or hoaxes, the press has an important role in combating hoaxes in society.

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Fake news or hoaxes can degrade the quality of democracy that we are building together. Therefore, we must fight fake news or hoaxes with true news, according to factual data, and prioritize good digital ethics. First, by enhancing digital literacy education as a critical power of citizens. With good and effective digital literacy, every citizen can identify fake news, have a filtering power, understand social media algorithms, and protect online privacy must

be a priority. With better digital literacy, citizens can make more accurate decisions based on accurate information and safe from manipulation.

Second, there should be stronger regulation, transparency, and accountability towards social media platforms and other digital technologies. The regulations made must balance between freedom of expression and protection against online dangers, such as hate speech and data exploitation. Transparency and accountability are also crucial in strengthening digital democracy. Fortunately, Artificial intelligence and data-driven methods can be used to detect and control misinformation in the same way they are used to spread it. We need more platforms to develop automatic fake news detection systems and give people skills to recognise misinformation independently.

Third, strengthening the understanding of digital geopolitics and democratic institutions to adapt to the digital era is key in combating fake news or hoaxes. Digital democratic institutions require collective efforts and collaboration from all of us, across sectors, countries, and the world. Pancasila can serve as a bridge and a universal value for us in building a civilized digital democratic institution, filled with peace and respect for equality among nations.
This is the end of my speech today, Thank you very much for your great attention, ladies and gentlemen. I hope it can be useful for all of us.

Good morning and thank you very much.

Ms. Maryam Zubair
Development Executive of the Party, Maldivian Democratic Party, Republic of Maldives

Distinguished Delegates, Esteemed Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good morning/afternoon.

It is a privilege to address this esteemed gathering at the 7th Meeting of the ICAPP Media Forum. Today, we come together at a critical moment when the role of media is both a lifeline for democracy and a battleground for control.

In the Maldives, like in many nations, media has been a cornerstone of our democratic progress. It has empowered citizens, held governments accountable, and amplified the voices of those often left unheard. However, today, the media in my country faces an alarming threat. The new government is taking significant steps to control media freedom, undermining the very foundation of transparency and democracy.

From restrictive policies to overt interference, these actions erode public trust and stifle the free flow of information. Recently, the Maldivian government introduced a draconinan bill to parliament, which gives the President undue unfluence over the media watchdog and several other independent institutions. A free and independent media is not a luxury—it is a necessity for any functioning democracy. Without it, we risk silencing dissent, limiting accountability, and isolating communities from the truth.

While it is notable that disinformation played a major role in the last presidential election in the Maldives, my home-country, this is not just a Maldivian issue; it is a global challenge. Across the world, we see increasing attempts to control narratives, suppress investigative journalism, and manipulate public opinion. The rise of misinformation only worsens these challenges, as governments exploit fears to justify restrictive measures.

But we must not remain silent. Platforms like the ICAPP Media Forum are critical for addressing these issues collectively. Together, we must advocate for stronger protections for journalists, greater transparency in governance, and the safeguarding of media independence. Governments must be reminded that controlling the media is not a sign of strength—it is a betrayal of democratic principles.

Let us use this forum to learn from each other, to stand united against the threats to media freedom, and to reaffirm our commitment to a world where the press remains free, fair, and fearless.

Thank you, and I look forward to engaging with all of you in the discussions ahead.

Hon. Kwon Hee-seog
Secretary General of ICAPP

Your Excellency Hun Manet, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia,
Honorable Chung Eui-yong, Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee,
Excellencies, distinguished delegates, and esteemed guests,

I have the honor of reporting the outcome of the plenary discussions.
The plenary has convened three times, yesterday and this morning. A total of 46 political party representatives have made a statement in these sessions, under the theme of "The quest for peace and reconciliation."

The high-level statements made at the preceding opening session set the tone of our debate at the plenary sessions.

Most of the speakers shared the view that the world has been undergoing profound changes, bringing great uncertainties, political instabilities, global challenges, and non-traditional security threats in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond.
Furthermore, in the economic and social domains, a number of speakers called out the negative consequences of de-globalization, increasing uncertainties in the global trading system, post-COVID socio-economic development, rising food and energy insecurity, and last but not least climate change.

We are now at the inflection point of human history. The global influences of nations have been moving from the West to the East. The coming of "the Asian Century' seems to be on the horizon.

Many representatives stated that in order to meet the current unprecedented challenges, we have to go back to the very basics of the international political and economic life, namely recommitting ourselves to the purposes and principles as set out in the ICAPP Charter and a number of important documents adopted at the ICAPP meetings, such as respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, and equality of all our nations, let alone pacific settlement of disputes and conflicts, non-intervention of internal affairs.

These principles were found to be critical to the preservation of peace and reconciliation of humanity. More than anything else, the significance of maintaining the rules-based international and regional order has been highlighted, including the respect for the rule of law and good governance.

In this sense, most speakers emphasized the unique role of political parties and the ICAPP as the largest political forum, in promoting close collaboration of nations in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond. The ICAPP was encouraged to utilize its strength to reach out to other continents, and look for the ways and means to foster world peace and reconciliation.

Many speakers also stated that political parties are capable of fostering peaceful and harmonious communities by embracing their responsibilities as the advocates for social justice, which are essential to lasting peace and reconciliation.

Many representatives shared their firm belief that the severe challenges could be addressed through close collaboration among political parties and their governments, together with active participation of all stakeholders, in particular taking an inspiration from the Cambodian model of peace, reconciliation, and integration that has made significant achievements in the Cambodian society, under the leadership of H.E. Hun Sen, the former Prime Minister and President of the Cambodian People's Party.

Many speakers supported that the Cambodian formula could be emulated to resolve disputes and build peace and reconciliation in our societies. In this regard, most of the speakers highlighted the importance of practical action programs that have been practiced successfully in the Cambodian society and in other regions.

In this sense, wide-ranging ideas and proposals have been presented in our discussions, mainly revolving around the key themes experienced by the Cambodian society in the post-conflict period, such as the promotion of a culture of peace, conflict prevention, peace-building and good offices, transitional justice and reconciliation, post-conflict rehabilitation and humanitarian assistance, sustainable development, and the response to the climate change.
The details of required actions are captured eloquently in our Phnom Penh declaration to be considered and adopted by all of us later on.

Finally, all the representatives expressed their deep appreciation to the people and government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the Cambodian People's Party for their exceptional hospitality and excellent preparations for the 12th ICAPP General Assembly.
Representatives offered special gratitude to H.E. Hun Sen, President of the Cambodian People's Party, and H.E. Hun Manet, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, for their visionary leadership and outstanding guidance, shared with all of us.

Speakers also expressed their thanks to the Organizing Committee for the 12th ICAPP General Assembly and the ICAPP Secretariat for the successful completion of this Conference. Thank you for attention.

Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet
Vice-President of the Cambodian People's Party and President of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly

The Honorable Chung Eui-yong, Chairman of ICAPP Standing Committee

The Honorable Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Co-Chairman of ICAPP Standing Committee and Special Rapporteur

The Honorable Kwon Hee-seog, Secretary General of ICAPP

Excellencies Heads of Delegations, Honourable Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen!

Let me begin by acknowledging the invaluable presence of all leaders and representatives of 64 political parties from 45 countries at this 12th ICAPP General Assembly here in Phnom Penh.

I would like to express my appreciation for the comprehensive reports on the outcome of the Plenary Sessions, the Roundtable Discussion of Political Parties, the 3rd Meeting of the ACC, and the 7th Meeting of the Media Forum.

My special thanks and appreciation go to the Organizing Committee, ICAPP Secretariat and all the distinguished members of ICAPP delegations from Asia, Pacific, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe for the exceptional dedications and cooperation, making our gatherings in Phnom Penh a success and a new historical milestone for ICAPP and its members.

The Cambodian People's Party is deeply honored and proud to have hosted the General Assembly of ICAPP twice, the first of which was held in 2010 with tremendous success and fruitful outcome. For this second time, I note with great satisfaction the adoption of the Phnom Penh Peace Declaration and the ACC Statement which demonstrate our common aspiration, commitment and collaboration among ICAPP members toward our quest for peace and reconciliation.

Let me reiterate that peace remains and should remain the prevailing factor in every society. ICAPP has done a wonderful job, as the leading and largest organization of Asian political parties, in driving peace and promoting reconciliation, co-existence, inter-faith and social harmony, and shared prosperity for mankind.

Excellencies, Honorable Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

For Cambodia's peace journey, we can never stress enough the transformative power of reconciliation and the visionary leadership behind the win-win policy spearheaded by Samdech Techo Hun Sen. Our national reconciliation, integration and total peace in late 1998 have paved the way for effective post-conflict reconstruction, deep and comprehensive reforms, and reintegration into regional and global communities. It allows Cambodia to become an active player in advancing multilateralism and the rules-based international order.

Among others, the success of the c (ECCC), known as the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, which has delivered justice for the dead and peace for the survivors, and our role in global peacekeeping and demining operations under the umbrella of the United Nations tell the stories of Cambodia's resilience in facing difficult past, setting global norms against future atrocities and crimes against humanity, and transforming Cambodia from being a victim into an active guardian of peace and world-recognized deminer.

Cambodia's experiences demonstrate that conflicts can be ended, transitional justice can be delivered, and war zones can be turned into zones of peace, cooperation and development, only attainable by dedications and devotions to win-win reconciliation and peaceful solutions. As we reflect on Cambodia's history, we are reminded that peace is not one nation's responsibility alone—it is a collective effort. We call upon all nations, institutions, and individuals to come together in the pursuit of lasting peace.

Early this week, the Cambodian People's Party as the Vice-President of the Centrist Democrat International (CDI), hosted the CDI Executive Committee Meeting, during which a Special Forum on Peace for People and the Planet was held to discuss about the role of youth and the proposed establishment of the Universal Peace Charter (UPC), a global architecture for peacebuilding, under the auspices of the International Parliament for Tolerance and Peace (IPTP) that seeks synergy and collaboration from states and non-state entities, including political parties, think tanks, private sector and other civil society organizations.

The UPC covers five core pillars, namely (1) Conflict Prevention, (2) Peace Building Process and Good Offices, (3) Transitional Justice, (4) Post-conflict Reconstruction and Humanitarian and Disaster Response, and (5) Food Security and Sustainable Development in Response to Climate Change. May I take the liberty to encourage ICAPP to support this endeavor and to table our statement of support to the 11th Plenary Session of IPTP tomorrow, which will be hosted by the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The CDI adopted the Siem Reap Declaration on endorsing the UPC. I see the relevancy for ICAPP to support and seek collaboration in enhancing our international roles in peacebuilding and international development, capitalizing on our deep and profound experience, strengths, and a growing network with other peacebuilding platforms. I truly believe that ICAPP holds the hope for future peace. Together we win, together we grow endlessly and profoundly.
On this note, I extend sincere appreciation to the Founding Chairman of ICAPP, the Honorable Jose de Venecia, the Honorable Chung Eui-yong, Chairman of ICAPP Standing Committee, and all ICAPP global family for the exceptional dedication, efforts, and collaboration in ensuring the sustainability, growth and vibrancy of ICAPP. For these, I salute and thank you.

Last but not least, allow me to wish you all a pleasant stay for those who plan to visit Siem Reap, our World Heritage Sites, and other parts of Cambodia. For those who will return to their home countries, please have a safe trip. I wish you all greater success and prosperity in all personal and professional undertakings.

I now declare the conclusion of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly.

Thank you!

Hon. Chung Eui-yong
Chairman of the ICAPP Standing Committee

Excellencies and Laides and gentlemen,

It is a great honor and privilege to announce that the ICAPP has unanimously decided to honor two great statesmen in our region, for their extraordinary contributions not only to the development of the ICAPP but also to the promotion of peace, stability and reconciliation in the region and beyond.

(JDV)
His Excellency Jose de Venecia, Jr. is a towering figure both in domestic politics of the Philippines, and in regional and global politics.

Jose de Venecia, also affectionately known as "JDV" to many of us, was instrumental in promoting unity and stability in his country. Just to name a few, he organized the "Rainbow Coalition" during the post-martial law years that laid the groundwork for the stable growth of the country. He founded the "Lakas-Christian Muslim Democrats that paved the way for lasting peace and amnesty through unity among all stakehodlers. He served as the Speaker of the House of Representatives for a record of five-terms during which hundreds of economic, political and social reform laws were legislated.

JDV has also led Asian integration initiatives compassionately. He founded the ICAPP in Manila in 2000. Until he stepped in 2022 after more than two-decades of his service as Chairman of the Standing Committee, he had travelled extensively throughout the region promoting his vision of "building an Asian community" based on Asia's "unity in diversity." Under his leadership, the ICAPP has developed into a most influential political platform for political parties in Asia, encompassing all ideological spectrum and orientation. His efforts to reach out to political parties in other regions in the world has also led to ICAPP's dialogue with political party-groups in Asia, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean, and a trilateral forum with Africa and Latin America, and eventually led to a quadrilateral discussion including Europe during the 12th General Assembly. We hope we will continue to carry on his vision and form a world congress of all political parties in the near future.

(H.E. Hun Sen)
In the "Phnom Penh Declaration on Peace and Reconciliation" we have just adopted, we presented the "Cambodian model of peace, reconciliation and integration" as a potential solution to resolve differences and conflicts, and to build lasting peace on the principles of inclusiveness, forgiveness, creativeness, cultural diversity and connectivity. This model was indeed inspired and materialized under the guidance and leadership of His Excellency *Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo* HUN Sen, President of the Cambodian People's Party, President of the Senate, and Former Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Under his leadership, Cambodia successively ended the decades-long civil conflicts that ushered in lasting peace and stability and a period of remarkable economic development.

H.E. Hun Sen was also one of the co-founders of the ICAPP with JDV. He strongly supported the initiative to launch the ICAPP from the very beginning and had rendered

enormous contributions to the developments of the ICAPP, both in institutionalizing the organization and in further promoting the ICAPP's ideals for sustainable peace and stability. Under his leadership, various ICAPP meetings had been hosted by the CPP in Cambodia, including the 6th General Assembly in Phnom Penh in 2010, which celebrated the 10th anniversary of its foundation. The CPP has now become the first political party which has hosted the General Assembly twice in the quarter-century history of the ICAPP.

H.E. Hun Sen has continuously inspired us in further exploring the new initiatives in various fields to meet the newly emerging challenges through further promoting the ICAPP's ideals for unity in diversity. In particular, we highly appreciate his leadership in resolving differences and conflicts by fostering cultural connectivity and solidarity among countries and generations while respecting cultural diversity and inclusivity, under H.E.'s guidelines of M4P2, mutual respect, mutual trust, mutual understanding and mutual interest for peace and prosperity.

By honoring these two great statesmen today, we do more than remember their achievements and contributions. We also celebrate their enduring influence in our future endeavors for peace, stability and prosperity, as Chairman Emeritus of the IACPP Standing Committee and Chairman Emeritus of the 12th General Assembly of the ICAPP respectively, in the persistence and proliferation of violence and conflicts in various parts of the world.

(Next Hosts of the 13th GA in 2026)

Excellencies and Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have another pleasant duty as Chairman of the ICAPP Standing Committee to announce that the next General Assembly of the ICAPP will be held in Seoul, Republic of Korea in 2026. It will be co-hosted by the ruling and opposition political parties for the second time. They will also become to host the General Assembly twice after the Cambodian People's Party. Taking this opportunity, I'd like to extend my warmest congratulations and gratitude to the People Power Party and the Democratic Party for their most kind offer.

Thank you.

Hon. Cho Jeong-sik
Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee of the *Minjoo* (Democratic) Party

Distinguished Participants,

It is both an honor and a privilege to address you all at this distinguished gathering of political leaders from across the world. As we come together here in Cambodia for the 12th General Assembly of the ICAPP, I am deeply moved by the shared commitment we all hold towards peace, security, and the well-being of our people.

The theme of this year's General Assembly, "A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation," could not be more timely or relevant. We are living in an era where the challenges to peace seem to be ever-growing. From economic disparities to geopolitical tensions, the world faces divisions that continue to undermine stability and prevent the prosperous future we all desire. As representatives of our nations, we must unite in finding common ground to resolve conflicts, prevent war, and foster reconciliation.

The Democratic Party of Korea believes that lasting peace can only be achieved through dialogue and mutual respect. We recognize that peace is not just the absence of conflict, but the presence of understanding, cooperation, and shared commitment to human dignity. Today, more than ever, we must work to bridge the divides that separate us, respecting each other's values and identities while pursuing solutions to the common challenges we face.

We also recognize the responsibility that we, as political leaders, bear in creating the conditions for peace. We must work not only within our own borders but also extend our efforts globally. As we turn our gaze towards the future, let us reaffirm our collective commitment to dialogue, to fostering understanding, and to forging a world where peace and reconciliation are not just aspirations but realities.

At this pivotal moment, let us remember that peace is a collective effort. The actions we take today will shape the world for future generations. We, as members of ICAPP, must continue to work towards a future where no conflict remains unresolved, where cooperation transcends ideological differences, and where nations can truly live in harmony.

As we look forward to the 13th General Assembly in Seoul, I am confident that the lessons learned here in Cambodia will guide us in our efforts to promote peace, understanding, and reconciliation across the Asia-Pacific region and beyond.

I thank our Cambodian hosts once again for their warmth and generosity, and I look forward to continuing our work together to build a peaceful and united future.

Thank you.

Hon. Kwon Young-jin
Member of the National Assembly, People Power Party, Republic of Korea

Madam, and Sirs,

On behalf of the participants who have gathered here at the 12th General Assembly of the ICAPP, I would like to begin by expressing our sincere gratitude to our esteemed hosts for their warm welcoming and hospitality.

I am personally honored to be part of this important meeting, where we have the privilege of engaging in dialogue with fellow politicians from diverse backgrounds and exchanging valuable insights.

As politicians, we all recognize the profound importance of peace, a value that has long been at the center of our shared commitments. Today, however, the significance of peace has never been more urgent. We live in a world marked by instability, whether in the economy, health, or geopolitical issues, where conflicts continue to threaten regional security and have far-reaching consequences for the lives of millions of people. In these challenging times, it is imperative that we, as representatives of our people, reaffirm our commitment to peace and security in every form.

In this regard, the theme of the 12th General Assembly, "A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation," is both timely and critical. It serves as a reminder that now, more than ever, we must dedicate ourselves to resolving conflicts and building bridges in upholding the principles of the United Nations Charter specifically 'to maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace'.

I stand here today, not only as a participant but also as the representative of the host country for the 13th General Assembly, which will be held in 2026.

From this meeting, I reaffirm the critical role of ICAPP in fostering dialogue among politicians of differing ideologies. ICAPP is a unique platform where diverse perspectives can come together in mutual respect. It is through such dialogue that we can build the understanding necessary to resolve global challenges and promote peace.

Thank you once again to our hosts for making this event possible.

I look forward to welcoming you all in Seoul for the 13th General Assembly in 2026.

News Reports on the 12th GA

KHMER TIMES
Your Opinion Matters
National November 20, 2024

Cambodia to breed peace with its experience at the 12th ICAPP General Assembly

Entrusted to host the General Assembly of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) for the second time this week, Cambodia will share the fruits of its peace building journey to promote regional and global peace.

First Vice President of the Cambodian Senate Prak Sokhonn, who was assigned to lead the organising committee of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly, which will be held in Phnom Penh on Nov. 21-24, has firmed up the desired outcome.

As the host, the Cambodian People's Party (CPP) and Cambodia at large are committed to ensuring a warm hospitality and productive meeting among over 200 delegates from 57 political parties from 42 countries.

Sokhonn continued that Cambodia's role is to facilitate practical discussion, building on the country's experience and lessons learned from its peace building and national unification process after more than 500 years of wars and disunity.

Asia is one of the largest and most populous continents, with demographically, politically, and culturally different countries. Therefore, he said, it is necessary to strike a common ground of understanding for peace and harmony, which is an indispensable foundation for prosperity and development within the region and beyond.

Reportedly, the Co-Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee and ICAPP Secretary General, Mr. Chung Eui-yong, highly valued Cambodia's active role in ICAPP and in facilitating multiculturalism in Asia and the world through dialogue, understanding, and mutual respect, especially in partnership with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

Cambodia became a member of ICAPP in 2003 and was entrusted to host the 6th ICAPP General Assembly for the first time in 2010 with commendable results.

Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Manet, also CPP Vice President, will preside over the opening and closing ceremonies of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly, for which Cambodia has proposed 'A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation' as the theme. AKP

Source : https://www.khmertimeskh.com/501594828/cambodia-to-breed-peace-with-its-experience-at-the-12th-icapp-general-assembly/

Cambodian People's Party

POSTED ON FRIDAY, 22 NOVEMBER, 2024 BY SOK SEREYRATH

Cambodia Hosts 12th ICAPP in Phnom Penh

Cambodia is hosting the 12th General Assembly of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) under the theme "A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation".

Over 200 delegates from 57 political parties in 42 countries are participating in the four-day assembly.

The event aims to foster dialogue and cooperation among Asian political parties, addressing regional and global challenges.

As the host country, the Royal Government of Cambodia emphasises its commitment to peace and reconciliation.

The country's own journey towards peace and stability after decades of conflict serves as a valuable lesson for other nations in the region.

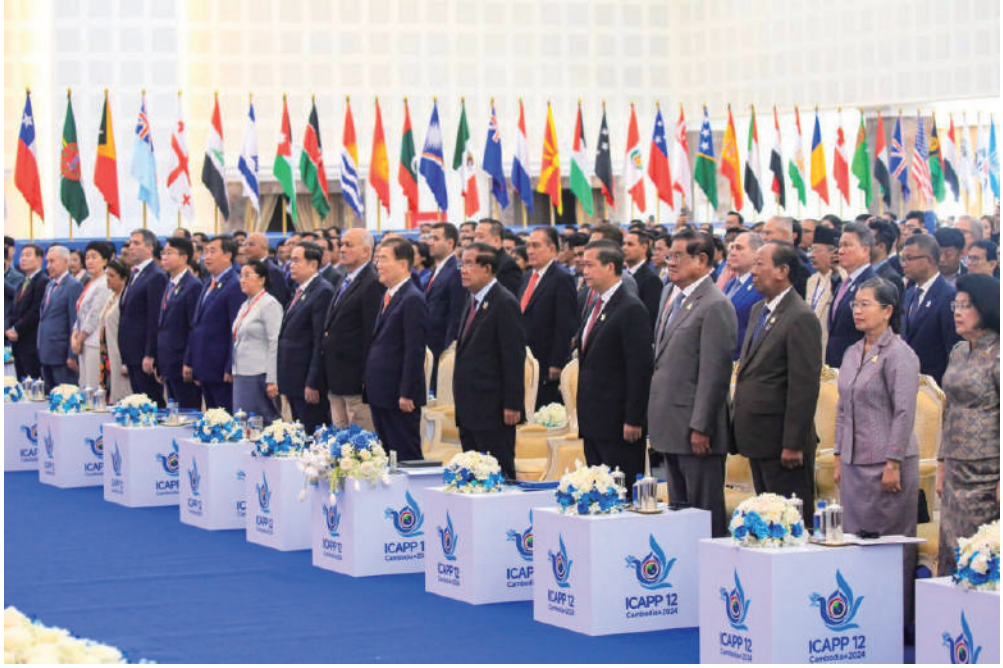
The 12th ICAPP General Assembly, which will run till Nov. 24, will feature a series of discussions and workshops on various topics, including regional security, economic cooperation, and cultural exchange.

Cambodia will also host the 3rd Meeting of the Asian Cultural Council (ACC), the 7th ICAPP Press Forum, and related meetings, along with chairing the ICAPP General Assembly.

The event is expected to conclude with the adoption of a declaration outlining the key outcomes and recommendations of the assembly.

ICAPP was established in 2000 to bring together political parties across Asia, the Middle East, and Oceania for dialogues to promote regional cooperation, peace, and prosperity for all. It is one of the largest political party networks in Asia, with more than 350 members from 52 countries.

Cambodia became a member of ICAPP in 2003 and was entrusted to host the 6th ICAPP General Assembly for the first time in 2010 with commendable results.

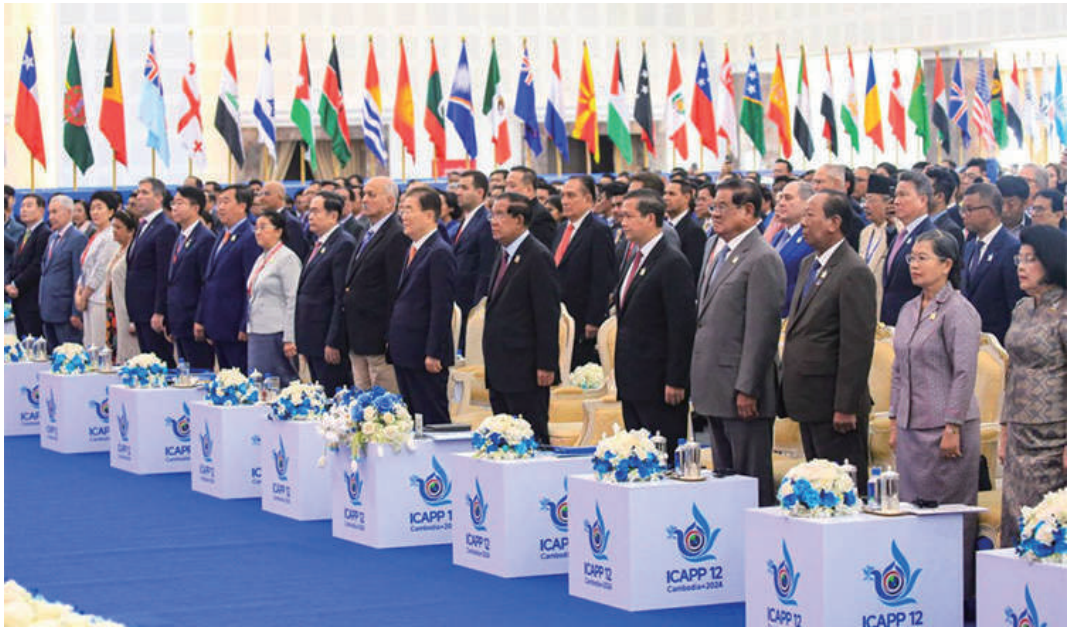


Source : https://www.cpp.org.kh/en/details/392611

National November 22, 2024

Cambodia hosts 12th ICAPP in Phnom Penh

Khmer Times



Cambodia is hosting the 12th General Assembly of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) under the theme “A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation”.

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Source : https://www.khmertimeskh.com/501596419/cambodia-hosts-12th-icapp-in-phnom-penh/

12th ICAPP General Assembly Adopts Phnom Penh Peace Declaration

POSTED ON SATURDAY, 23 NOVEMBER, 2024 BY SOK SEREYRATH

The "Phnom Penh Peace Declaration" reflecting the key outcomes of the discussions at the 12th General Assembly of International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) was adopted on Nov. 23 at the end of the meeting, held at the January 7 Palace in Phnom Penh.

The adoption of this declaration was officially announced by Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet, Vice President of Cambodian People's Party and President of the 12th General Assembly of ICAPP.

This declaration was acknowledged by valuable presence of all leaders and representatives of political parties at the 12th ICAPP General Assembly here in Phnom Penh.

Samdech Thipadei Hun Manet expressed his appreciation for the comprehensive reports on the outcome of the plenary sessions, the Roundtable Discussion among Political Parties, the 3rd Meeting of Asian Cultural Council (ACC) and the 7th Meeting of Media Forum.

"I noted with great satisfaction, the adoptions of the Phnom Penh Peace Declration, and the ACC Phnom Penh Statement, which demonstrate the common aspirations, commitment and collaborations among ICAPP members toward a quest for peace and reconciliations," he said.

Samdech Thipadei Hun Manet also reiterated that peace remains and should remain the prevailing factor in every society. ICAPP has done a wonderful job as the leading and largest organisation of Asian political parties in driving peace and promoting reconciliations, coexistence and social harmony and shared prosperity for mankind.

Cambodian national reconciliation, integration, and total peace in the late 1998 have paved the way for effective post-conflict reconstruction, deep and comprehensive reforms, and re-integration into regional and global communities, he underlined.

Peace has allowed Cambodia to become an active player in advancing multilateralism and the rules-based international order, he added.

The 12th ICAPP General Assembly was concluded successfully on Saturday and the 13th General Assembly of ICAPP will be hosted by the Republic of Korea in 2026.

Source：https://www.cpp.org.kh/en/details/392825

National November 23, 2024

ICAPP commends peace and stability in Cambodia

AKP

Hun Manet, Vice President of the Cambodian People's Party (CPP) and Prime Minister and Chung Eui-yong, Chairperson of the Standing Committee of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP). PMO

Chairperson of the Standing Committee of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) has praised peace and stability in Cambodia, a strong foundation for socio-economic development, while some other countries in the region and the world are in uncertainty.

Chung Eui-yong made the remarks while leading an ICAPP delegation to pay a courtesy call on Hun Manet, Vice President of the Cambodian People's Party (CPP) and Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, at the Peace Palace here this afternoon, on the sidelines of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly.

Besides, he highly appreciated Cambodia for the excellent organisation of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly and related meetings.

For his part, Hun Manet highlighted ICAPP's important role in connecting and building relationships and dialogue, complementing government mechanisms to contribute to solving global problems. He also emphasised the value of peace and reconciliation, which are important for each nation, the region, and the world.

In this regard, the Premier further shared Cambodia's experience in peace-seeking and national reconciliation process in Cambodia through the Win-Win policy of Hun Sen, current Senate President, which has brought complete peace and enabled the Kingdom to develop in all sectors.

Leadership and trust building are key mechanisms in contributing to the pursuit of complete peace in Cambodia, Hun Manet underlined.

Prime Minister and the ICAPP chairperson and members of the delegation also discussed a number of regional and international issues.

Source : https://www.khmertimeskh.com/501596535/icapp-commends-peace-and-stability-in-cambodia/

Nov 23, 2024 15:37 by **EAC News**

12th International Congress of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) Successfully Concludes in Cambodia

Phnom Penh, November 23, 2024: The 12th International Congress of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP), themed "**The Search for Peace and Reconciliation**," officially closed after two days of discussions and cooperation in Cambodia from November 22 to 23, 2024. The congress was opened by Senate President Hun Sen, President of the Cambodian People's Party and Honorary President of the Congress, and closed by Prime Minister Hun Manet, Vice President of the Party and President of the 12th ICAPP Congress.

Held at the 7 Makara Palace, the event brought together nearly 260 delegates from 49 countries to explore ways to strengthen peace and reconciliation in the region. The ICAPP Secretary General noted that delegates expressed their appreciation to the Cambodian people, especially the Royal Government of Cambodia, for their warm welcome and excellent organization of the Assembly.

Delegates voiced their gratitude to President of the Cambodian People's Party Hun Sen and Prime Minister Hun Manet for their hospitality and the successful arrangements made for the Assembly. Hussain Sayed, Co-Chair of the ICAPP Standing Committee and Special Rapporteur, highlighted Cambodia's exemplary role in promoting peace, citing the country's successful peace and reconciliation process that concluded in late 1998. He referred to the "**Phnom Penh Declaration,**" adopted at the Assembly, as a testament to Cambodia's commitment to peace.

"**Cambodia has established an international hybrid court to prosecute the Khmer Rouge leaders, to seek justice for the victims, and to provide psychological support to the Cambodian people,**" Sayed stated.

At the closing ceremony, various leaders reiterated the importance of collaboration and commitment to maintaining peace. Cho Jeong-sik, a member of the Standing Committee and representative of the People's Power Party, emphasized the need for joint efforts in peacekeeping. "**We must come together, cooperate in peacekeeping, and work together to seek peace and reconciliation,**" he said.

Ms. Phoeung Sakona, Minister of Culture and Fine Arts and Co-Chair of the Asian Cultural Council, acknowledged significant discussions held at the council, where delegates recognized the need to connect cultures and civilizations to promote understanding and international solidarity.

Moreover, discussions regarding the tackling of fake news and strengthening public information security were highlighted by Minister of Information Neth Pheaktra. He noted the importance of combatting misinformation that can lead to division and undermine public trust, thereby hindering efforts for peace and reconciliation.

ICAPP Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Suos Yara reported that the congress included 260 delegates discussing strategies for conflict prevention and peaceful resolution, leading to the signing of the Phnom Penh Peace Declaration.

In his closing remarks, Prime Minister Hun Manet emphasized Cambodia's transformation from a war-torn country to an active participant in maintaining world peace, stating that "**peace remains an indispensable factor in all societies.**" He highlighted the pivotal role of unity and leadership under the win-win policy, expressing a commitment to continue promoting peace.

Hun Manet called upon all nations and institutions to unite in the quest for lasting peace, asserting that "**peace is not the responsibility of any one nation, but a shared task.**" He reaffirmed his belief in ICAPP as a promising platform for enhancing stability and cooperation among Asian nations.

The conclusion of the 12th ICAPP General Assembly marks a significant milestone in Cambodia's ongoing commitment to international dialogue and peace-building efforts.

Source : https://eacnews.asia/home/details/32564

National November 24, 2024

80 delegates from 12th General Assembly of ICAPP visit the ECCC's Resource Centre

AKP

The delegates from the 12th General Assembly of ICAPP visited the ECCC's Resource Centre. AKP

Eighty delegates from the 12th General Assembly of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) visited the Resource Centre of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) to learn about the accountability process, its residual functions, and the role of ECCC in reconciliation in Cambodia.

Thaung Socheat, Senior Management Officer, on behalf of Tony Kranh, Acting Director of Administration, warmly welcomed the international delegations and provided them with a brief presentation on the ECCC's current and past work.

"The ECCC Resource Center is deeply honoured that the delegates came to ECCC and learn about the roles of this institution, and especially the visit to the ECCC was included in the agenda of the international delegations attending the 12th General Assembly of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP), under the theme 'A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation'," Thaung Socheat stated.

He further emphasised that the visit provided the delegation with a clear understanding of the role of the Government and United Nations and their efforts in peacebuilding, supporting justice finding for the victims of the Khmer Rouge regime and as well as Cambodia's broader efforts in pursuing justice for the victims of the Khmer Rouge regime, fostering national

reconciliation in the post-conflict period, educating younger generations on the value of peace, and engaging in efforts to prevent the recurrence of atrocities in Cambodia.

According to an ECCC news release, the visit included a guided tour of different sections of the Resource Centre, which serves as a key hub for preserving the trial's archives, providing public information, and supporting research on ECCC documents.

Delegates learned about access to over 2.4 million pages of digital documents in the ECCC Online Archive. They also explored the ECCC mobile bus, which is a powerful means of disseminating information to the younger generation across the country.

The delegations expressed deep appreciation for the work and role of the ECCC in promoting justice and reconciliation in Cambodia. The delegates also reaffirmed their commitment to supporting ongoing efforts for transitional justice in Asia and ensuring that past atrocities are never forgotten.

Source:https://www.khmertimeskh.com/501596860/80-delegates-from-12th-general-assembly-of-icapp-visit-the-ecccs-resource-centre/

National November 25, 2024

ICAPP Media Forum adopts 'Phnom Penh Media Statement'

Ben Sokhean / Khmer Times

Information Minister Neth Pheaktra (R) speaks at The 7th Meeting of the ICAPP Media Forum on Saturday. KT/Pann Rachana

The 7th Meeting of the ICAPP Media Forum concluded with the unanimous adoption of the "Phnom Penh Media Statement," with focus on galvanising coordination and communication efforts between political parties and representatives of the media.

The forum on the side-lines of the 12th General Assembly of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP), attended by representatives from 18 political parties and journalists from 15 media outlets, focused on the theme "Fighting Fake News in the Digital Age to Sustain Peace."

Held on Saturday at the ruling Cambodian People's Party (CPP) Headquarters in Phnom Penh, the discussions highlighted the escalating risks posed by fake news, particularly with the advent of generative AI. Participants called for global measures, including adherence to the UN Code of Conduct for Information Integrity, to address misinformation while safeguarding human rights and freedom of expression.

Established in 2015 in Seoul, South Korea, the ICAPP Media Forum aims to foster collaboration between political parties and the media, promoting collective actions to achieve ICAPP's vision of a peaceful, stable, and prosperous Asian community.

Minister of Information Neth Pheaktra, in his remarks, emphasised the detrimental impacts of fake news, citing its potential to incite racism, discrimination, social instability, and political distrust, while also disrupting international relations.

"These could result in the deterioration of international relations and places additional pressure on peace and reconciliation efforts," he said.

The forum's statement expressed deep concern over the surge of misinformation and disinformation on digital platforms, commonly known as fake news. It identified this phenomenon as a significant contributor to violence, hatred, racism, discrimination, and xenophobia, which have fuelled political and social unrest globally and strained international relations.

"We also believe that fake news is a significant threat to traditional journalism with trusted news sources, by journalists and media outlets that follow strict codes of practice. In this regard, we agreed to focus our future collaboration on jointly developing a set of tools and frameworks to monitor, and effectively deal with wide-spread fake news, which can quickly undermine our efforts to achieve a global vision for peace, stability and human advancement," it said.

They also noted with concern that developments in generative artificial intelligence (AI), have also expanded the risks of fake news which requires us to continue to focus on anticipating and managing their unforeseen impacts.

"In this regard, we welcomed the United Nations' initiative to develop a Code of Conduct for information integrity to create a healthier and more inclusive digital space, combatting the spread of fake news while upholding the principles of human rights, freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information," it added.

In the context of digital transformation and advancing technologies, the statement highlighted the crucial role of media in combating fake news. It emphasised a commitment to leveraging media networks in their respective countries to address misinformation regionally.

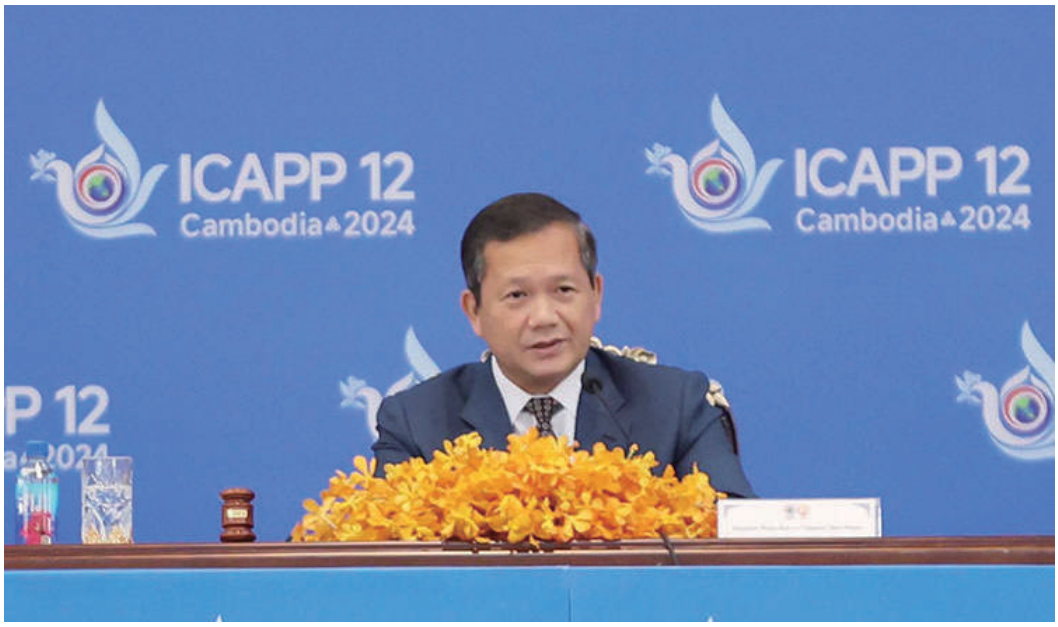
Additionally, it extended condolences to journalists worldwide who lost their lives in the line of duty. The statement also reiterated support for ICAPP's mission to foster an Asian community by promoting peace and reconciliation.

Source : https://www.khmertimeskh.com/501597321/icapp-media-forum-adopts-phnom-penh-media-statement/

National November 25, 2024

12th ICAPP General Assembly concludes with Phnom Penh Peace Declaration

Ben Sokhean / Khmer Times



Prime Minister Hun Manet delivers closing remarks at the 12th ICAPP General Assembly and related meetings on Saturday. KT/Khem Sovannara

The three-day 12th General Assembly of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) concluded with the adoption of the "Phnom Penh Peace Declaration," which highlighted ICAPP's role as a multilateral forum dedicated to fostering mutual understanding and addressing global challenges.

Leaders also praised the "Cambodian Model" of peace and reconciliation as a global blueprint for conflict resolution. This locally developed model, grounded in inclusivity, innovation, and independence, reflects Cambodia's success in uniting factions to achieve enduring peace.

The ruling Cambodian People's Party (CPP), in collaboration with the ICAPP Secretariat, hosted the 12th General Assembly and related meetings under the theme "A Quest for Peace and Reconciliation." The event, held in Phnom Penh from Thursday to Saturday, brought together leaders and representatives from 62 political parties across 45 countries, including from Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

Key discussions focused on peacebuilding insights, global political collaboration, digital connectivity, and the Universal Peace Charter (UPC), which comprises five key pillars: conflict prevention, peacebuilding processes, transitional justice, post-conflict reconstruction, and sustainable development.

The assembly also saw the adoption of a Joint Statement reaffirming the commitment of political parties to fostering peace, inclusivity, and reconciliation, with an emphasis on proactive engagement in both pre- and post-conflict environments.

ICAPP leaders reiterated their pursuit of observer status at the UN General Assembly, aiming to contribute more effectively to global peacebuilding and sustainable development efforts. The General Assembly closed with a shared commitment to expanding ICAPP's influence through partnerships with regional organisations like ASEAN and SAARC, and global institutions such as the UN and UNESCO.

The three-day 12th General Assembly of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP), held in Phnom Penh from Thursday to Saturday, brought together leaders and representatives from 62 political parties across 45 countries. KT/Khem Sovannara

The 12th General Assembly of the ICAPP aims to enhance cooperation among political parties within the region and with global partners, fostering unified efforts to promote peace and reconciliation worldwide.

To achieve this goal, they sought to exchange insights and experiences, explore effective frameworks for collaboration at national, regional, and global levels, and work towards building peace by preventing conflict through dialogue. The General Assembly committed to upholding the core principles of international law, embracing diversity, and sharing the wisdom of various cultures to foster reconciliation.

Speaking at the closing ceremony, Prime Minister Hun Manet expressed his gratitude for the detailed reports on the outcomes of the plenary sessions, the Roundtable Discussion among Political Parties, the 3rd Meeting of the Asian Cultural Council (ACC), and the 7th Media Forum.

He remarked with satisfaction on the adoption of the "Phnom Penh Peace Declaration" and the ACC Phnom Penh Statement, both of which reflect the shared aspirations, commitments, and collaborative efforts of ICAPP members towards achieving peace and reconciliation.

He also emphasised that peace must remain the cornerstone of every society. He commended ICAPP for its outstanding work as the largest and leading organisation of Asian political parties, driving peace, promoting reconciliation, fostering coexistence, and advancing social harmony and shared prosperity for humanity.

During the opening ceremony, Mr Hun Manet highlighted that the peace established was based on the principles of the United Nations Charter since the end of World War II is now being severely tested by intense global rivalry.

He noted that we are living in a time of significant uncertainty, with major powers challenging the rules-based international order. However, world affairs and global governance should not be dominated solely by these great powers.

"Cambodia is certainly one of them. We are keen to contribute to the building of a global community bound together by peace, prosperity, and inclusive multilateralism," he said.

During a press conference on Saturday, Suos Yara, Vice-President of the Standing Committee of ICAPP, emphasised the significant role of CPP President and current Senate President Hun Sen, describing him as "the initiator and founder of Cambodia's peace."

ICAPP was founded in 2000 to unite political parties across Asia, the Middle East, and Oceania, promoting dialogue and fostering regional cooperation, peace, and prosperity for all. Today, it stands as one of the largest political party networks in Asia, with over 350 members from 52 countries.

The Kingdom became a member of ICAPP in 2003 and had the honour of hosting the 6th ICAPP General Assembly in 2010, achieving significant success in organising the event.

For his part, Mr Hun Sen highlighted the link between national reconciliation and transitional justice in Cambodia's pursuit of peace. He emphasised that sustainable peace cannot be attained without carefully considering other crucial factors, including national reconciliation, transitional justice, socio-economic integration, and international cooperation.

The 1st Plenary Session was co-chaired by Hun Many, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Civil Service, representing the CPP, and Sun Haiyan, Representative of the Communist Party of China (CPC), with Rajan Bhattarai, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, serving as the rapporteur.

The session focused on the commitments and pathways toward peace, reconciliation, harmony, justice, equity, mutual respect, and cooperation, emphasising meaningful dialogue and the rejection of violence.

The success of Cambodia, once embroiled in conflict, was highlighted as a compelling example of how win-win solutions can transform a nation into a peaceful and prosperous one.

The 2nd Plenary Session was co-chaired by Musahid Hussain Sayed, Co-Chairperson and Special Rapporteur of ICAPP, and Nalinee Taveesin, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee.

The session, led by rapporteur Prince Norodom Chakravuth, also a Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, addressed vital issues such as cultural insights, youth empowerment, and legal frameworks, illustrating the diversity of opinions. The discussion underscored the significance of fostering cultural understanding and empowerment as key elements in building lasting peace.

The 3rd Plenary Session was co-chaired by Andrey Klimov, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee, and Theo Sambuaga, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee.

The session emphasised ICAPP's crucial role in bringing leaders from around the world together to discuss and act on a shared commitment to peace and reconciliation, while also addressing the interconnected challenges of climate change and social justice. It was noted that by leveraging platforms like ICAPP and tackling global challenges collaboratively, peace and reconciliation are not merely aspirational but achievable goals.

A roundtable titled "The Role of Political Parties in Building Peace and Reconciliation" was held as a sideline event of the General Assembly, bringing together representatives from political parties across Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America, and the Caribbean. The roundtable focused on fostering peaceful dialogue, strengthening the spirit of peace diplomacy, and providing guidelines for global political collaboration to promote peace and reconciliation.

In reference to the Resolution of the 42nd Standing Committee of the ICAPP adopted during the 12th General Assembly of the ICAPP officially announced on Saturday, the decision to confer the "ICAPP Asian Century Award", each to the prominent and outstanding leaders of the ICAPP including Mr Hun Sen, José de Venecia Jr, Founding Chairman of the ICAPP and Former Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Mr Hun Manet, Chung Eui-yong and Mushahid Hussain Sayed.

The 12th General Assembly of ICAPP decided that the 13th General Assembly of ICAPP will be held in South Korea next year. The 12th General Assembly also expressed gratitude to the CPP and ICAPP Secretariat for this successful organisation of the historical event.

In addition, 80 delegates from the 12th General Assembly of ICAPP visited the Resource Centre of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) to gain insights into the accountability process, the residual functions of the court, and its role in Cambodia's reconciliation efforts.

On behalf of Tony Kranh, Acting Director of Administration, Thaung Socheat, Senior Management Officer, welcomed the international delegations and gave a brief presentation on the ECCC's past and ongoing work.

The visit included a guided tour of the Resource Centre, a crucial hub for preserving trial archives, providing public information, and supporting research on ECCC documents. Delegates learned about access to over 2.4 million pages of digital documents in the ECCC Online Archive. They also explored the ECCC mobile bus, a powerful tool for disseminating information to younger generations across the country.

The delegations expressed profound appreciation for the ECCC's role in promoting justice and reconciliation in Cambodia. They reaffirmed their commitment to supporting ongoing transitional justice efforts in Asia and ensuring that the atrocities of the past are never forgotten.

Another development saw Khin Yi, President of Myanmar's Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP), requesting the assistance of the Cambodian People's Party (CPP) in observing Myanmar's upcoming elections, scheduled for November 2025.

During the courtesy call meeting, Mr Hun Sen affirmed the CPP's willingness to formalise a cooperation agreement at a suitable time in the future. He also expressed readiness to dispatch a delegation to observe the elections in Myanmar.

Source : https://www.khmertimeskh.com/501597339/12th-icapp-general-assembly-concludes-with-phnom-penh-peace-declaration/

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 for women and young people. Other subsidiary bodies, including ICAPP Media Forum, 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, particularly, the European Conservatives and Reformists Group (ECR) is also

designed to further intercontinental cooperation. The AEPF Meetings have been held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, in 2017, in London, United Kingdom, in 2018, in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in 2019, in Prague, Czech Republic, in 2022, and in Kathmandu, Nepal, in 2023.

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 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.

In 2024, the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) signed four Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) on the exchange of observers at relevant meetings. The first MOU was with the Non-Aligned Movement Parliamentary Network (NAM-PN), the second was with the Parliamentary Assembly of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (PABSEC), the third was with the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA), and the fourth was with the International Parliament for Tolerance and Peace (IPTP).

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 ICAPP Standing Committee Meetings

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

- The Members agreed to invite the Islamic Labour Party of Iran as a new member of the SC with the agreement and recommendation of the Islamic *Motalefeh* Party of Iran.

- The Members endorsed the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Asian Cultural Council, which was prepared by Cambodia in consultation with China, Nepal, and Russia.

- 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.

3. MEMBERS OF THE ICAPP STANDING COMMITTEE

As of December 9, 2024

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 SC ▸Chairperson of Senate Committee on Defense ▸Former Minister of Information & Broadcasting, former Minister of Communication, Pakistan Muslim League-*N*, **Pakistan**
	Hon. SUOS Yara ▸Vice Chairperson of the Standing Committee ▸Member of Standing Committee of the CPP ▸Director-General of Asian Cultural Council ▸Chairman of the Commission on Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation, Information and Media of the National Assembly of **Cambodia**		**Hon. SUN Haiyan** ▸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 ▸Member of Bureau of the Supreme Council of the United Russia Party		**Hon. Zafer SIRAKAYA** ▸Vice Chairperson of the Standing Committee ▸Deputy Chairperson of the Justice and Development Party (*AK Parti*), Chairperson for Foreign Affairs of the Party, Member of Parliament for Istanbul, **Türkiye**
Members (by Alphabetical Order of the Name of Country)			
	▸Liberal Party, **Australia**		▸Labor Party, **Australia**
	Hon. Tahir BUDAGOV ▸Deputy Chairman of the New Azerbaijan Party and Head of the Central Office ▸Chairman of the State Statistical Committee, **Azerbaijan**		▸Bangladesh *Awami* League, **Bangladesh**
	Hon. Masroor MAWLA ▸Special Envoy for International Affairs & Presidium member of *Jatiyo* Party ▸Former Designated Hon.Consul of Burkina Faso to **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 1-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**
	Hon. Dr. Prof. Hossein NIKNAM ▸Vice Minister of Ministry of Health of Iran ▸Member of Central Committee of Islamic *Motalefeh* Party, **Iran** Islamic Motalefeh Party(before)		**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. SHIN Sung-bum ▸Member of the National Assembly ▸Chair of the Intelligence Committee of the National Assembly ▸Member of the Science, ICT, Broadcasting and Communications Committee of the National Assembly, People Power Party Republic of **Korea**		**Hon. Youssef AWAD** ▸Coordinator for Asia and Overseas, Free Patriotic Movement Party of **Lebanon**
	Hon. Fadi FAWAZ ▸Advisor for Development Affairs to H.E. Saad Hariri, former Prime Minister and Chairperson of Future Movement Party of **Lebanon**		**Hon. Dato' Seri Shahidan bin KASSIM** ▸Member of Parliament, *Perikatan Nasional* (PN) ▸Former Minister of Federal Territories, former Minister in the Office of Prime Minister, **Malaysia**
	Hon. Datuk CHONG Sin Woon ▸Secretary-General of Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), **Malaysia**		**Hon. Altai KHANGAI** ▸Secretary for international relations of the Mongolian People's Party (MPP), **Mongolia**
	Hon. Narantuya ZAGDKHUU ▸Head of the Policy and Strategy Institute of the Democratic Party of Mongolia ▸Former Member of Parliament 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**
	Lakas-CMD Party, **Philippines**		**Hon. Daya 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 *Pheu Thai* Party ▸Thailand Trade Representative ▸Advisor to the Prime Minister's Office, **Thailand**
	Hon. Prakob CHIRAKITI ▸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. KWON Hee-seog ▸Secretary-General of the ICAPP ▸Former Ambassador to Italy ▸Former Ambassador to ASEAN (Vice Minister Level) in Jakarta		

Attachment 1: List of Eligible Political Parties to be Invited to the 12th ICAPP General Assembly

(336 Political Parties in 52 Countries and 1 Territory)

As of September 5, 2024

1. Afghanistan (as of 20 October 2018): 10

1. Islamic Society *(Jamiat-e Islami)* (17/352)
2. People's Islamic Unity Party of Afghanistan (PIUPA) (11/352)
3. National Islamic Movement of Afghanistan (*Junbish*) (10/352)
4. Republican Party of Afghanistan (9/352)
5. Islamic Unity Party of Afghanistan (*Hezb-e Wahdat Islami*) (7/352)
6. National Islamic Front of Afghanistan (*Hezb-e Mahaz Milli Islami*) (6/352)
7. National Solidarity Party of Afghanistan (*Hezb-e Paiwand Milli*) (4/352)
8. Islamic Dawah Organization of Afghanistan *(Hezb-e Tanzim Dahwat Islami)* (4/352)
9. Islamic Movement of Afghanistan (*Hezb-e Harakat Islami*) (4/352)
10. Afghan Social Democratic Party (*Hezb-e Afghan Millat*) (4/352)

** The Taliban's military government dissolved the National Assembly on August 15, 2021, and it is assumed the activities of political parties are still disbanded.*

2. Armenia (as of 20 June 2021): 3

11. Civil Contract (71/107)
12. Armenia Alliance (29/107)
13. I Have Honor Alliance (7/107)

3. Australia (as of 21 May 2022): 4

14. Australian Labor Party (77/151)
15. Liberal National Coalition (58/151)
16. The Greens (4/151)

** Eligible by size of popular votes won –*

17. Center Alliance (1/151) – (3.32%)

4. Azerbaijan (as of 1 September 2024): 3

18. New Azerbaijan Party (68/125)
19. Civic Solidarity Party (3/125)
20. Justice, Law and Democracy Party (2/125)

5. Bahrain (as of 12 November 2022): 0

6. Bangladesh (as of 7 January 2024): 2

21. Bangladesh *Awami* League (AL) (272/300)
22. *Jatiya* Party (Ershad) (13/300)

7. Bhutan (as of 9 January 2024): 5

23. People's Democratic Party (PDP) (30/47)
24. Bhutan Tendrel Party (BTP) (17/47)

** Eligible by size of popular votes won in first round election –*

25. Druk Phuensum Tshogpa (DPT) (14.9%)
26. Bhutan United Party (13%)
27. Druk Thuendrel Tshogpa (DTT) (9.8%)

8. Cambodia (as of 23 July 2023): 4

28. Cambodian People's Party (120/125)
29. *FUNCINPEC* Party (5/125)

** Eligible by size of popular votes won in first round election –*

30. *Khmer* National United Party (1.73%)
31. Cambodia Youth Party (1.25%)

9. China (as of 5 March 2023): 8

32. Communist Party of China (CPC) (2XXX/2977)
33. Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party (60/2977)
34. *Jiusan* Society (56/2977)
35. China Democratic League (56/2977)
36. China Association for Promoting Democracy (54/2977)
37. China National Democratic Construction Association (44/2977)
38. Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang (41/2977)
39. China *Zhi Gong* Party (XX/2977)

* According to the Communist Party of China (CPC), other political parties can also be represented at the ICAPP by the CPC.

10. Cyprus (as of 30 May 2021): 14

40. Democratic Rally (*DISY*) (17/56)
41. Progressive Party of Working People (*AKEL*) (15/56)
42. Democratic Party (*DIKO*) (9/56)
43. National Popular Front (ELAM) (4/56)
44. Democratic Alignment (*DIPA*) (4/56)
45. Movement for Social Democracy (*EDEK*) (4/56)
46. Cyprus Green Party (KOP) (3/56)

** Eligible by size of popular votes won –*

47. Active Citizens – United Cypriot Hunters Movement (3.27%)
48. Independents Movement (2.82%)
49. Solidarity Movement (2.31%)
50. Famagusta for Cyprus (1.56%)
51. Awakening 2020 (1.35%)
52. People's Breath (1.28%)
53. Animal Party Cyprus (1.00%)

11. East Timor (as of 21 May 2023): 7

54. National Congress for Timorese Reconstruction (*CNRT*) (31/65)
55. Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor (*FRETILIN*) (19/65)
56. Democratic Party (6/65)
57. *Kmanek Haburas Unidade Nasional Timor Oan* (*KHUNTO*) (5/65)
58. People's Liberation Party (4/65)

** Eligible by size of popular votes won –*

59. Green Party of Timor (3.63%)
60. United Party for Development and Democracy (3.13%)

12. Fiji (as of 14 December 2022): 7

61. Fiji First (26/55)
62. People's Alliance (21/55)
63. National Federation Party (NFP) (5/51)
64. Socialist Democratic Liberal Party (SODELPA) (3/55)

** Eligible by size of popular votes won –*

65. Unity Fiji Party (2.78%)
66. Fiji Labour Party (2.70%)
67. We Unite Fiji Party (1.29%)

13. Georgia (as of 31 October 2020): 9

68. Georgian Dream (90/150)
69. United National Movement (36/150)
70. Movement for Liberty - European Georgia (5/150)
71. Lelo for Georgia (Lelo) (4/150)
72. Strategy Aghmashenebeli (4/150)
73. Alliance of Patriots of Georgia (4/150)
74. New Political Center - Girchi (4/150)
75. Citizens (2/150)
76. Georgian Labour Party (1/150)

14. India (as of 1 June 2024): 13

77. *Bharatiya Janata* Party (Indian People's Party or BJP) (240/543)
78. Indian National Congress (99/543)
79. *Samajwadi* Party (37/543)
80. All India *Trinamool* Congress (29/543)
81. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) (22/543)
82. Telugu Desam Party (TDP) (16/543)
83. Janata Dal (United) (JD(U)) (12/543)
84. Shiv Sena (SS) (9/543)
85. Nationalist Congress Party Party – Sharadchandra Pawar (NCPSP) (8/543)
86. Shiv Sena (7/543)
87. Lok Jan Shakti Party (Ram Vilas) – LJPRV (5/543)

** Eligible by size of popular votes won –*

88. *Rashtriya Janata Dal* (4/545) – (1.57%)
89. *Aam Aadmi* Party (3/545) – (1.11%)

15. Indonesia (as of 14 February 2024): 11

90. Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (*PDI–P*) (110/575)
91. Party of Functional Groups (*Golkar*) (102/575)
92. Great Indonesia Movement Party (*Gerindra*) (86/575)
93. National Awakening Party (*PKB*) (68/575)
94. *Nasdem* Party (69/575)

95. Prosperous Justice Party (PKS) (53/575)
96. National Mandate Party (PAN) (48/575)
97. Democratic Party (*Demokrat*) (44/575)

** Eligible by size of popular votes won –*

98. United Development Party (PPP) (3.87%)
99. Indonesian Solidarity Party (2.81%)
100. Indonesian Unity Party (1.29%)

16. Iran (as of 10 May 2024): 2 (Alliance)

101. Principlists Faction (Iranian Conservatives) (227/290)
    - Islamic Coalition Party (*Islamic Motalefeh Party*)
    - Progress and Justice Population of Islamic Iran
    - Society of Devotees of the Islamic Revolution
    - Society of *Pathseekers* of the Islamic Revolution
    - Development and Justice Party
    - Society of Veterans of the Islamic Revolution

102. Reformists Faction (20/290)
    - Islamic Labour Party
    - Moderation and Development Party
    - Party of the Iranian President
    - Executives of Construction Party
    - Democracy Party
    - Worker House
    - Islamic Iran Solidarity Party
    - NEDA Party
    - Islamic Association of Teachers of Iran
    - Assembly of Educators of Islamic Iran
    - National Unity and Cooperation Party of Islamic Iran

17. Iraq (as of 10 October 2021): 14

103. Sadrist Movement (73/329)
104. Progress Party (37/329)
105. State of Law Coalition (33/329)
106. Kurdistan Democratic Party (31/329)
107. Fatah Alliance (17/329)
108. Kurdistani Coalition (17/329)
109. *Azem* Alliance (14/329)
110. *Emtidad* Movement (9/329)
111. New Generation Movement (*Naway Nwe*) (9/329)
112. *Ishraqat Kanoon* (6/329)
113. *Tasmim* Alliance (5/329)
114. Alliance of Nation State Forces (4/329)
115. National Contract Alliance (4/329)
116. Babylon Movement (4/329)

18. Israel (as of 1 November 2022): 15

117. *Likud* (32/120)
118. *Yesh Atid* (24/120)
119. *Shas* (11/120)
120. Religious Zionist Party (7/120)
121. Blue and White (6/120)
122. *Otzma Yehudit* (6/120)
123. *Yisrael Beiteinu* (6/120)
124. United Arab List (*Ra'am*) (5/120)
125. New Hope – Unity for Israel (4/120)
126. *Agudat Yisrael* (4/120)
127. *Hadash* (4/120)
128. Israeli Labor Party (*HaAvoda*) (4/120)
129. *Degel HaTorah* (3/120)

* *Eligible by size of popular votes won*

130. *Noam* (1/120) – (10.83%)
131. *Ta'al* (1/120) – (3.27%)

19. Japan (as of 31 October 2021): 10

132. Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) (259/465)
133. Constitutional Democratic Party of Japan (CDP) (96/465)
134. *Nippon Ishin* (Japan Innovation Party) (41/465)
135. *Komeito* (32/465)
136. Democratic Party for the People (DPP) (11/465)
137. Japanese Communist Party (JCP) (10/465)

* *Eligible by size of popular votes won*

138. *Reiwa Shinsengumi* (3/465) - (4.4%)
139. Social Democratic Party (SDP) (2/465) – (2.37%)
140. *Sanseito* Party (1/465) – (3.33%)
141. *Seijika Joshi* 48 Party (1/465) – (2.36%)

20. Jordan (as of 10 November 2020): 2

142. Islamic Action Front Party (5/130)
143. Islamic Centrist Party (5/130)

21. Kazakhstan (as of 19 March 2023): 6

144. *Amanat* (Legacy) Party (62/98)
145. *Auyl* Party (8/98)
146. *AK Zhol Democratic Party* (6/98)
147. *Respublica* (6/98)
148. People's Party of Kazakhstan (*QHP*) (6/98)
149. National Social Democratic Party (4/98)

22. Kiribati (as of 22 April 2020): 2

150. *Boutokaan* Kiribati Moa Party (22/44)
151. *Tobwaan Kiribati* Party (22/44)

23. Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (as of 10 March 2019): 3
152. Workers' Party of Korea *(Rodong Dang)* (607/687)
153. Korean Social Democratic Party (50/687)
154. *Chondoist Chongu* Party (22/687)

24. Korea, Republic of (as of 10 April 2024): 8
155. Democratic Party (175/300)
156. People Power Party (108/300)
157. Rebuilding Korea Party (12/300)
158. New Reform Party (3/300)
159. Progress Party (3/300)

* *Eligible by size of popular votes won –*
160. Liberty Unification Party (1) (2.26%)
161. New Future Party (1) (1.7%)
162. Green Justice Party (2.14%)

25. Kyrgyzstan (as of 28 November 2021): 6
163. *Ata-Jurt Kyrgyzstan* (15/90)
164. *Ishenim* (12/90)
165. *Yntymak* (9/90)
166. Alliance (7/90)
167. United Kyrgyzstan (*Butun Kyrgyzstan*) (6/90)
168. Light of Faith (*Lyman Nuru*) (5/90)

26. Laos (as of 21 February 2021): 1
169. Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) (158/164)

27. Lebanon (as of 15 May 2022): 12
170. Lebanese Forces (21/128)
171. Free Patriotic Movement (FPM) (18/128)
172. *Amal* Movement (15/128)
173. *Hezbollah* (13/128)
174. *Civil Society Movement (13/128)*
175. National Moderation Bloc (11/128)
176. Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) (8/128)
177. Future Movement Party (7/128)
178. *Kataeb* Party (5/128)
179. Tachnag (3/128)
180. Marada Movement (2/128)
181. Taqaddom (2/128)

28. Malaysia (as of 19 November 2022): 11
182. Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party (*PAS*) (43/222)
183. Democratic Action Party (DAP) (40/222)
184. People's Justice Party (*PKR*) (31/222)
185. United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) (26/222)
186. Malaysian United Indigenous Party (*BERSATU*) (25/222)
187. United Bumiputera Heritage Party (*PBB*) (14/222)

188. National Trust Party (*AMANAH*) (8/222)
189. Parti Rakyat Sarawak (3/222)
190. Heritage Party (*WARISAN*) (3/222)

** Eligible by size of popular votes won –*

191. Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA) (2/222) – (4.29%)
192. Malaysian People's Movement Party (*GERAKAN*) (2/292) – (1.97%)

29. Maldives (as of 21 April 2024): 7

193. People's National Congress (66/93)
194. Maldivian Democratic Party (12/93)
195. Maldives Development Alliance (2/93)
196. *Jumhooree* Party (Republican Party) (1/93)
197. Maldives National Party (1/93)

** Eligible by size of popular votes won –*

198. Democrats Party (2.20%)
199. *Adhaalah* Party (1.21%)

30. Marshall Islands (as of 20 November 2023): 0

** Although members of parliament are officially non-partisan, many are actively involved in political parties.*

31. Mongolia (as of 28 June 2024): 9

200. Mongolian People's Party (68/126)
201. Democratic Party (42/126)
202. HUN Party (8/126)
203. National Coalition (4/126)
204. Civil Will-Green Party (4/126)

** Eligible by size of popular votes won –*

205. New United Coalition (4.79%)
206. Truth and Right Party (2.80%)
207. Civil Movement Party (1.40%)
208. Republican Party (1.35%)

32. Myanmar (as of 8 November 2020): 3

209. National League for Democracy (NLD) (258/664)
210. Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) (26/664)
211. *Shan* Nationalities League for Democratic (SNLD) (13/664)

**Myanmar's military government dissolved the National Assembly on February 1, 2021. It also disbanded other parliamentary parties including NLD on March 28, 2023.*

33. Nepal (as of 20 November 2022): 10

212. Nepali Congress (89/275)
213. Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Marxist-Leninist) (78/275)
214. Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist Centre) (32/275)
215. *Rastriya Swatantra* Party (RSP) (20/275)

216. *Rastriya Prajatantra* Party (RPP) (14/275)
217. People's Socialist Party, Nepal (12/275)
218. Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Socialist) (10/275)
219. *Janamat* Party (6/275)
220. Democratic Socialist Party, Nepal (4/275)
221. People's Freedom Party (3/275)

34. New Zealand (as of 14 October 2023): 6

222. National Party (49/120)
223. Labour Party (34/120)
224. Green Party (15/120)
225. ACT New Zealand Party (11/120)
226. New Zealand First Party (8)
227. Maori Party (6/120)

35. Pakistan (as of 8 February 2024): 5

228. Pakistan Muslim League (*Nawaz*) (PML-N) (75/336))
229. Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarians (PPPP) (54/336)
230. Muttahida Quami Movement Pakistan (MQMP) (17/336)
231. *Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam Pakistan (JUI-P)* (4/336)
232. Pakistan Muslim League (3/336)

36. Papua New Guinea (as of 22 July 2022): 12

233. *PANGU* Party (39/116)
234. People’s National Congress (PNC) (17/116)
235. United Resources Party (11/116)
236. National Alliance Party (6/116)
237. Social Democratic Party (4/116)
238. People’s First Party (4/116)
239. People's Party (4/116)
240. Papua New Guinea Party (3/116)
241. United Labour Party (3/116)
242. Advanced Papua New Guinea (2/116)
243. National Party (2/116)
244. Liberal Party (2/116)

37. Philippines (as of 9 May 2022): 9

245. PDP-Laban (66/316)
246. *Nacionalista* (Nationalist Party) (36/316)
247. Nationalist People’s Coalition (NPC) (35/316)
248. National Unity Party (NUP) (33/316)
249. *Lakas-CMD* (26/316)
250. Liberal Party (10/316)
251. Alliance for Change (HNP) (6/316)
252. *Partido Federal ng Pilipinas* (PFP) (3/316) (1.96%)

38. Russia (as of 19 September 2021): 5

253. United Russia Party (324/450)
254. Communist Party of Russian Federation (57/450)

255. A Just Russia – For Truth (27/450)
256. Liberal Democratic Party of Russia (LDPR) (21/450)
257. New People (13/628)

39. Samoa (as of 26 November 2021): 2
258. Human Rights Protection Party (25/53)
259. Faith in the One God of Samoa (*Fa'atuatua i le Atua Samoa ua Tasi*) (25/53)

40. Singapore (as of 10 July 2020): 3
260. People's Action Party (83/93)
261. Workers' Party (10/93)

* *Eligible by size of popular votes won –*
262. Progress Singapore Party (10.18%)

41. Solomon Islands (as of 17 April 2024): 8
263. Ownership, Unity and Responsibility Party (15/50)
264. Solomon Islands Democratic Party (11/50)
265. Solomon Islands United Party (7/50)
266. People First Party (3/50)
267. *Kadere* Party (1/50)
268. Solomon Islands Party of Rural Advancement (SIPRA) (1/50)
269. Umi for Change Party (1/50)
270. Democratic Alliance Party (1/50) (1.59%)

42. Sri Lanka (as of 5 August 2020): 5
271. Sri Lanka Podujana Peramuna (SLPP) (145/225)
272. *Samagi Jana Balawegaya* (SJB) (54/225)
273. *Illankai Tamil Arasu Kachchi* (ITAK) (10/225)
274. *Janatha Vimukthi Peramnua* (JJB) (3/225)

* *Eligible by size of popular votes won –*
275. United National Party (UNP) (1/225) – (2.15%)

43. Syria (as of 15 July 2024): 4
276. Baʿath Party (169/250)
277. Syrian Social Nationalist Party (3/250)
278. Syrian Communist Party (3/250)
279. Arab Socialist Union Party of Syria (3/250)

44. Tajikistan (as of 1 March 2020): 6
280. People's Democratic Party of Tajikistan (*Hizbi Demokrati-Khalkii Tojikston*) (47/63)
281. Agrarian Party of Tajikistan (7/63)
282. Party of Economic Reforms of Tajikistan (5/63)
283. Communist Party of Tajikistan (*Hizbi Kommunistīi Tojikston*) (2/63)
284. Socialist Party (1/63)
285. Democratic Party (1/63)

45. Thailand (as of 14 May 2023): 9

286. People's Party (143/500)
287. *Pheu Thai* Party (141/500)
288. *Bhumjaithai* Party (71/500)
289. *Palang Pracharath* Party (40/500)
290. United Thai Nation Party (36/500)
291. Democrat Party (25/500)
292. *Chart Thai Pattana* Party (10/500)
293. Prachachat Party (9/500)
294. *Thai Sang Thai* Party (6/500)

** The Constitutional Court of Thailand dissolved the Move Forward Party on August 7, 2024. Following this dissolution, the People's Party emerged as the successor to the former Move Forward Party.*

46. Tonga (as of 30 November 2021): 1

295. Democratic Party of the Friendly Islands (14/17)

47. Türkiye (as of 14 May 2023): 7

296. Justice and Development Party (*AK Parti*) (268/600)
297. Republican People's Party (CHP) (169/600)
298. Party of Greens and the Left Future (*YSGP*) (61/600)
299. Nationalist Movement Party (MHP) (50/600)
300. *IYI* Party (IYI) (43/600)

** Eligible by size of popular votes won –*

301. New Welfare Party (*YRP*) (5/600) –2.81%
302. Worker's Party of Türkiye (*TİP*) (4/600) –1.73%

48. Turkmenistan (as of 26 March 2023): 3

303. Democratic Party of Turkmenistan (DPT) (65/125)
304. Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (24/125)
305. Agrarian Party of Turkmenistan (18/125)

49. Uzbekistan (as of 22 December 2019): 5

306. Uzbekistan Liberal Democratic Party (53/150)
307. Uzbekistan National Revival Democratic Party (36/150)
308. Justice Social Democratic Party (24/150)
309. People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (22/150)
310. Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan (15/150)

50. Vanuatu (as of 13 October 2022): 15

311. Union of Moderate Parties (UMP) (7/52)
312. Party of Our Land (*VP*) (7/52)
313. Leaders Party of Vanuatu (5/52)
314. Reunification Movement for Change (RMC) (5/52)
315. Land and Justice Party (*GJP*) (4/52)
316. National United Party (4/52)
317. Rural Development Party (4/52)

318. *Iauko* Group (3/52)
319. People's Progressive Party (2/52)
320. *Ngwasoanda* Custom Movement (2/52)
321. Vanuatu National Development Party (2/52)

* *Eligible by size of popular votes won -*

322. *Nagriamel* (1/52) – (2.45%)
323. People Unity Development Party (1/52) – (1.41%)
324. *Laverwo* Movement (1/52) – (1.00%)
325. Vanuatu Progressive Development Party (1/52) – (1.00%)

51. Vietnam (as of 23 May 2021): 1

326. Communist Party of Vietnam (485/500)

52. Yemen (as of 27 April 2003): 4

327. General People's Congress (238/301)
328. Yemeni Congregation for Reform (46/301)
329. Yemen Socialist Party (8/301)
330. *Nasserite* Unionist People's (3/301) – (1.83%)

* *The Yemeni government has been unable to hold elections since 2003 due to conflicts among various factions, including the Houthi movement and forces loyal to the internationally recognized government, as well as political instability. The ongoing civil war since 2014, along with these internal conflicts and weak governance, has complicated election preparations. Additionally, a severe humanitarian crisis—marked by famine, disease, and infrastructure destruction—has further impeded the possibility of holding elections.*

53. Palestinian National Authority (as of 25 January 2006): 5

331. Hamas (Harakat al-muqāwamah al-islāmiyyah) (74/132)
332. *Fateh* (*Harakat al-tahrīr al-filastīn)* (45/132)
333. *Martyr Abu Ali Mustafa (*Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine*)* (3/132)
334. The Alternative (2/132)
335. Third Way (2/132)

* *Due to the intensification of political and factional conflicts between Hamas and Fatah after the 2006 parliamentary elections in Palestine, which resulted in Hamas governing the Gaza Strip and Fatah governing parts of the West Bank, it has been difficult to conduct parliamentary elections*

* ICAPP Standing Committee is recommended to consider whether Hamas should be included in the invitation list for ICAPP meetings since its terrorist attack on Israel on October 2013.

There are currently ***336 Political Parties in 52 countries and 1 territory*** *(Palestinian National Authority), which meet the following criteria to be eligible to participate in the ICAPP activities.*

- *Article 2 of the ICAPP Charter stipulates that "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.*

- *The members of Standing Committee 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, at the 5th SC Meeting held in Seoul during June 1-3, 2006.*

- *In consideration of the need to make the ICAPP more inclusive, it was further agreed at the 8th SC Meeting held in Tehran during November 22-23, 2007 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.*

There are no political parties which meet the above criteria to be eligible to participate in the ICAPP activities in the following 9 countries in the region:

- *Brunei, Micronesia, Nauru, Oman, Palau, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tuvalu and the United Arab Emirates.*
- *There are several different political cases inthese countires, such as (1) political parties exist, but no national elections are held; (2) no political parties exist, though they are not banned; (3) national elections are held, but no political parties exist; (4) countries are developing into a constitutional monarchy, but political parties are not yet allowed; or (5) activities of political parties are disbanded for domestic political situation.*

In view of respective political situation in some countries, the Standing Committee is recommended to review the list and take decisions not to invite certain political parties on the list.

Memorandum of Understandings

1. Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation to Support the Activities of the ICAPP

Memorandum of Understanding
on Cooperation to Support the Activities
of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties

The Participants to this Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter referred to as the "MOU"),

Recognizing the unique role which the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (hereinafter referred to as the "ICAPP") is playing to create an environment for sustained peace and shared prosperity in Asia by promoting exchanges and cooperation between political parties with various ideologies and thus enhancing mutual understanding and trust among the peoples,

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

Wishing that the increased capacity of the ICAPP to aggregate and channel the views of the peoples in all diversity, as expressed in political debates and discussions at all dimensions, local, national and regional, will contribute to forging closer understanding and cooperation between the governments and helping them move forward to build a more peaceful, harmonious and prosperous region,

Have reached the following understandings:

Paragraph 1

The Participants will provide appropriate support that is available and possible within their capacity, for the activities and programs of the ICAPP, which include its General Assembly, Standing Committee meetings, Special Thematic Conferences, and other activities of its subsidiary bodies, such as the ICAPP Women's Wing and the ICAPP Youth Wing, etc.

Paragraph 2

The Participants will also provide appropriate support that is available and possible within their capacity, for the activities of the ICAPP Secretariat.

Paragraph 3

This MOU is not intended to create any legally binding obligations.

Paragraph 4

Other Governments whose political parties are members of the ICAPP can participate in this MOU, by submitting their intention in writing to the ICAPP Secretariat.

Paragraph 5

The ICAPP Secretariat, acting as a Depository for the MOU, will immediately inform the other Participants when a new Participant joins. The Depository will also keep the list of the Participants in this MOU as Annex A.

Paragraph 6

All Signatories have equal status.

Paragraph 7

Any differences arising from the interpretation or implementation of this MOU will be resolved through consultations and/or negotiations between the Signatories.

Paragraph 8

This MOU will come into effect on the date of signature, and will come into effect upon the new Participant when a majority of the Participants notifies the ICAPP Secretariat (or Depository), in writing, of their intention to approve such submission of intention to participate in this MOU. This MOU will remain in effect for a period of five (5) years, and will be automatically extended for further periods of five (5) years, unless terminated by the Participant giving six (6) months prior notice in writing to the other Participants. The Participants may, upon mutual consent, introduce amendments and additions to this MOU, which will come into effect in the same manner as the MOU. Such amendments and additions will form an integral part of this MOU.

Signed in Seoul on the twenty-sixth day of July, 2013, in the English language.

For the Government of the Republic of Korea
H.E. Mr. Kim Kyou-hyun, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs

For the Government of Kingdom of Cambodia
H.E. Mr. Chan Ky Sim, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

For the Government of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
H.E. Mr. Tissa Wijeratne, Ambassasador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

For the Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh
Mr.Khandker Masudul Alam, Counsellor and Charge d'Affaires

For the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan
Mr. Ramzi Teymurov, Cahrge d'Affaires

For the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam
H.E. Mr. Toan Trong TRAN Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

For the Government of People's Republic of China
Mr. Feng Cuntai, Counsellor

冯寿台

For the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran
Mr. Kazem Soltanahmade, Counsellor

For the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan
H.E. Mr. Dulat Bakishev, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

For the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal
H.E. Mr. Kaman Singh Lama, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

For the Government of Mongolia
H.E. Mr. Baasanjav GANBOLD, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

2. Cooperation Agreement between the UNESCO and the ICAPP

COOPERATION AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

AND

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ASIAN POLITICAL PARTIES

The present Cooperation Agreement (hereafter referred to as the "Agreement") is entered into between the International Conference of Asian Political Parties ("ICAPP") and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization ("UNESCO"), hereinafter referred to individually as the "Party" and jointly as the "Parties".

WHEREAS UNESCO is the United Nations specialized agency that contributes to peace and security by promoting collaboration among states through education, the sciences and cultures, in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations;

WHEREAS ICAPP is a special organization of the ruling and opposition political parties of independent and equal sovereign states in Asia, each responsible for its own policies, consulting and co-operating in the common interests of its peoples and in the promotion of international understanding, world peace, common prosperity and diverse culture, and the Asian Cultural Council (the "ACC") is an affiliated body of ICAPP which shall encourage and promote cultural cooperation, as well as preservation, protection and management of cultural heritage;

CONSIDERING that both Parties wish to update, consolidate and strengthen their cooperation in a programme-oriented manner for the purpose of achieving their common aims within the context of the United Nations Charter, the Constitution of UNESCO and the Charter of ICAPP and Terms of Reference of its affiliated bodies, including the ACC, values and objectives;

The Parties hereby agree as follow:

Article 1
Area of Cooperation

The Parties agree to act in close cooperation on matters of common interest with a view to promoting the attainment of the objectives laid down by the Constitution of UNESCO and by the Charter of ICAPP and Terms of Reference of its affiliated bodies, having due regard to their respective objectives and mandates. The areas of cooperation may include the following priority pillars:

1. ICAPP may cooperate to achieve mutual goals in the following areas within the framework of UNESCO's Approved Program and Budget, and whenever applicable, in line with UNESCO's standard setting instruments, as follows:

   - Promoting regional cooperation in support of capacity building, science, technology and innovation policies as key drivers for sustained peace and shared prosperity;

   - Expanding the opportunities and participation of young people and women in areas of UNESCO's mandate and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

- Strengthening national, regional and global approaches to promote peace-building and dialogue through promoting cooperative programs and intercultural exchanges;

- Advancing the right to freedom of expression and capacities in accordance with international standards and state obligations;

- Fostering the use of information technology in education, science and culture.

2. The Asian Cultural Council (ACC) of ICAPP proposed to establish by the members of ICAPP Standing Committee, particularly including Cambodia, China, Nepal and Russia may develop and implement partnership programmes with UNESCO in the field of culture, as follows:

- Develop collaborative approaches to promote innovation and scale up networks, partnerships, and capacities for implementing UNESCO's culture conventions at the national level and foster their contribution to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);

- Promote regional and international cooperation and strengthen capacities for the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property;

- Enhance and promote the role of museums in achieving the SDGs by strengthening the implementation of the UNESCO 2015 Recommendation concerning the protection and promotion of museums and collections, their diversity and their role in society;

- Support the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage through strengthening inter-generational transmission, including through the provision of capacity building for stakeholders at different levels.

3. Cooperation on the above areas will be subject to the availability of adequate resources to fund resulting initiatives, programmes, projects and/or activities.

Article 2
Modalities of Cooperation and Coordination

1. The Parties shall, on a regular basis, keep each other informed of and consult on matters of common interest, which in their opinion are likely to lead to mutual collaboration.

2. Each party can invite the other to participate as observer in conformity to its procedures and practices to conferences and meetings it organizes on issues of common interests.

3. The Parties shall, at such intervals as deemed appropriate, convene meetings to review the progress of cooperation being carried out under the present Agreement and to plan future activities.

4. The Parties will cooperate through their appropriate organs and enter into consultations as and, when necessary, to discuss specific forms of joint actions, for implementation of this Agreement.

5. It is understood that in order to implement the specific activities envisioned hereunder, the Parties may conclude specific agreements in accordance with their applicable regulations, rules and procedures, which shall specify, if any, appropriate mechanisms for sharing the costs or expenses relating to the activity and how they are to be borne by the Parties.

6. For the purpose of facilitating the day-to-day implementation of the Agreement, the Parties agree to designate focal points for its implementation.

   (1) For ICAPP : The Secretariat of ICAPP and ACC
   (2) For UNESCO : The Representing Office designated by the Director-General

Article 3
Conditions

1. Unless authorized in writing by UNESCO, ICAPP shall not use the name, acronym or official logo of UNESCO, or any abbreviation of the name of UNESCO, for advertising or any other purposes.

2. Unless authorized in writing by ICAPP, UNESCO shall not use official symbols or any abbreviation of the name of ICAPP, for advertising or any other purposes.

Article 4
Privileges and Immunities of UNESCO

Nothing in or relating to the present Agreement shall be deemed a waiver of any of the privileges and immunities of UNESCO.

Article 5
Settlements of Disputes

All disputes arising out of or in connection with the present Agreement shall be settled by mutual understanding. However, if no amicable settlement can be arrived at, any dispute shall be arbitrated according to the rules defined by UNCITRAL (United Nations Commission on International Trade Law).

Article 6
Coming into effect, Duration, Review and Termination

1. This Agreement will come into effect upon its signature by both Parties, and remain effective for a period of five years from the date of signature.

2. This Agreement may be reviewed, amended, extended or modified by the mutual written agreement of both Parties, in accordance with their respective rules, regulations and procedures. Any extension, revision, amendment or modification will not prejudice the completion of any ongoing programmes, projects and/or initiatives previously agreed upon by both Parties under this Agreement.

3. Either Party may terminate this Agreement upon three months' written notice to the other Party.

In witness thereof, the undersigned, having been duly authorized by their respective Parties, have signed this Agreement.

Done in Siem Reap, Cambodia on the 4th of December of the year 2018, in three original copies in English.

ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Audrey Azoulay
Director-General

ON BEHALF OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ASIAN POLITICAL PARTIES

Park Ro-byug
Secretary-General

Khuon Sudary
Chairperson of the Asian Cultural Council

Memorandum of Understanding on Exchange of Observers between the Non-Aligned Movement Parliamentary Network (NAM PN) and the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP)

The Non-Aligned Movement Parliamentary Network (hereinafter referred to as "the NAM PN) and the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (hereinafter referred to as "the ICAPP")

Recognizing the unique roles played by the parliamentarians in the NAM PN and representatives of political parties in the ICAPP in creating an environment for sustained peace and shared prosperity in the world, in particular in Asia, by promoting exchanges and cooperation between parliamentarians and political leaders with various ideologies and thus enhancing mutual understanding and trust among the peoples, and

Wishing that the increased cooperation and coordination between the NAM PN and the ICAPP will further aggregate and channel the views of the peoples in all diversity, as expressed in political debates and discussions at all dimensions, local, national and regional, thus contribute to helping them move forward to build a more peaceful, harmonious and prosperous world,

Have reached the following understandings:

Paragraph 1

The NAM PN and the ICAPP will respect each other's Charter and principles, and support each other's activities and initiatives to promote peace and prosperity in the world that is available and possible within their capacity.

Paragraph 2

The NAM PN and the ICAPP will invite each other's representatives as observers to their respective meetings which they deem appropriate for their participation, and provide necessary assistance to support the participation of such observers in their respective meetings.

Paragraph 3

This MOU is not intended to create any legally binding obligations for the NAM PN and the ICAPP.

Paragraph 4

Any differences arising from the interpretation or implementation of this MOU will be resolved through consultations and/or negotiations between the NAM PN and the ICAPP.

1

Paragraph 5

This MOU will come into effect on the date of signature, and will remain in effect for a period of five (5) years, and will be automatically extended for further periods of five (5) years, unless terminated by either the NAM PN or the ICAPP giving six (6) months prior notice in writing to the other side. The NAM PN and the ICAPP may, upon mutual consent, introduce amendments and additions to this MOU, which will come into effect in the same manner as the MOU. Such amendments and additions will form an integral part of this MOU.

Signed in Baku and Seoul on March 04, 2024, in English.

Chung Euiyong

S. Gafarova

CHUNG Eui-yong
Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee
Seoul, Republic of Korea

Sahiba GAFAROVA
Chairperson of the Non-Aligned Movement Parliamentary Network (NAM PN)
Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan

2

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Exchange of Guests between the Parliamentary Assembly of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (PABSEC)and the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP)

The Parliamentary Assembly of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (hereinafter referred to as "the PABSEC") and the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (hereinafter referred to as "the ICAPP"),

Recognizing the unique roles played by the parliamentarians in the PABSEC and the representatives of political parties in the ICAPP, in creating an environment for sustained peace and shared prosperity in their respective regions, by promoting exchanges and the cooperation between parliamentarians and political leaders representing various ideologies, and thus enhancing the mutual understanding and trust among peoples, and

Wishing that the increased cooperation and coordination between the PABSEC and the ICAPP will further aggregate and channel the views of the peoples in all diversity, as expressed in political debates and discussions at all dimensions, local, national and regional, will contribute to helping them move forward to build a more peaceful, harmonious and prosperous world,

Have reached the following understandings:

Paragraph 1

The PABSEC and the ICAPP will respect each other's Rules of Procedures and Charter and principal objectives and support each other's activities and initiatives to promote peace and prosperity in their respective region, which are available and possible within their capacity.

Paragraph 2

The PABSEC and the ICAPP will invite each other's representatives as guests to their respective meetings, which they deem appropriate for their participation, and provide the necessary assistance to support the participation of such guests in their respective meetings.

Paragraph 3

This MOU is not intended to create any legally binding obligations for the PABSEC and the ICAPP.

Paragraph 4

Any differences arising from the interpretation or implementation of this MoU will be solved through consultations and/or negotiations between the PABSEC and the ICAPP.

Paragraph 5

This MoU will come into effect on the date of signature and will remain in effect for a period of five (5) years, being automatically extended for further periods of five (5) years, unless terminated by either the PABSEC or the ICAPP, giving six (6) months prior notice in writing to the other side. The PABSEC and the ICAPP may, upon mutual consent, introduce amendments and additions to this MoU, which will come into force in the same manner as the MoU. Such amendments and additions will form an integral part of this MoU.

Signed at Istanbul and Seoul, on May 28, 2024, in the English language.

Asaf Hajiyev
Secretary General
International Secretariat of the PABSEC
Istanbul, Türkiye

Kwon Hee-Seog
Secretary General
Secretariat of the ICAPP
Seoul, Republic of Korea

ICAPP

AIPA

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Exchange of Observers between the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) and the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA)

The International Conference of Asian Political Parties (hereinafter referred to as "the ICAPP" as the First Party) and ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (hereinafter referred to as "the AIPA" as the Second Party). The First Party and the Second Party are hereinafter referred to collectively as "the Parties";

Recognizing the unique roles played by the parliamentarians in the AIPA and the representatives of political parties in the ICAPP, in creating an environment for sustained peace and shared prosperity in their regions, by promoting exchanges and cooperation between parliamentarians and political leaders representing various ideologies, and thus enhancing the mutual understanding and trust among peoples; and

Wishing that the enhanced cooperation and coordination between the Parties will further consolidate and channel diverse perspectives of the peoples, as expressed in political discourses at all levels; local, national, and regional, will contribute to helping them move forward to build a more peaceful, harmonious, and prosperous world;

Have reached the following understandings:

Paragraph 1

The Parties shall respect each Party's governing instruments, including but not limited to, Statutes, Rules of Procedures, and Charter, and support each Party's activities and initiatives to promote peace and prosperity in their regions, which are available and possible within their capacity.

Paragraph 2

The Parties may invite each Party's representatives to participate as observers in their respective meetings deemed appropriate, and provide support based on each organization's respective modalities and resources, to facilitate their participation.

Paragraph 3

This MOU does not impose any legally binding obligations for the Parties.

Paragraph 4

Any differences arising from the interpretation or implementation of this MOU shall be solved through consultations and/or negotiations between the AIPA and the ICAPP.

Paragraph 5

(1) This MOU will come into effect on the date of signature and will remain in effect for a period of three (3) years until 22 November 2027.
(2) This MOU may be renewed for further periods of no more than three (3) years by prior consent of the Parties, respecting each Party's procedures, and subject to a review of the results of the collaborative activities and a written agreement between the Parties.
(3) Either Party may terminate this MOU by providing the other Party with no less than three (3) months' prior written notice.
(4) The Parties may, upon mutual consent, introduce amendments and additions to this MOU, whether stated within this MOU or in separate legal documents that comply with the provisions herein. Such amendments and additions shall come into force in the same manner as this MOU and shall form an integral part thereof.

Signed at Phnom Penh, Cambodia, on the 22nd day of November 2024, in the English language.

Siti Rozaimeriyanty Dato Haji Abdul Rahman
Secretary General
Secretariat of the AIPA
Jakarta, Indonesia

Kwon Hee-Seog
Secretary General
Secretariat of the ICAPP
Seoul, Republic of Korea

Memorandum of Understanding
On
Observer Exchange Cooperation
Between the International Parliament for Tolerance and Peace (IPTP)
And the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP)
****

The International Parliament for Tolerance and Peace (hereinafter referred to as "the IPTP) of the Global Council for Tolerance and Peace (hereinafter referred to as "the GCTP) and the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (hereinafter referred to as "the ICAPP")

Recognizing the unique and essential roles played by the parliamentarians in the IPTP and the representatives of political parties in the ICAPP in creating an environment and building a foundation for sustained peace and shared prosperity in the world, in particular in Asia, by promoting exchange cooperation that enables parliamentarians and political leaders from between the IPTP and the ICAPP, to interact and exchange ideologies, knowledge, expertise and experience, and thus enhancing mutual understanding and trust among the peoples,

Wishing that the increased cooperation between the IPTP and the ICAPP will further amass and channel the views of the peoples living in diversity, gleaned from media, direct consultations and political debates, dialogues and discussions at local, national, regional and global platforms organized by or associated with the IPTP or the ICAPP at the invitation or with the consent of both institutions, and

Believing that the cooperation will contribute to helping the IPTP and the ICAPP reinforce the esteemed vision and mission of the two institutions, respectively, and thus play a greater role in moving forward to build a more peaceful, harmonious and prosperous world.

Have reached the following understandings:

Paragraph 1

The IPTP and the ICAPP will, in good faith, respect each other's Rules of Procedures, Charter and principal objectives, and support each other's activities and initiatives, where applicable, to promote peace and prosperity in the world within their capacity as well as collective strength.

Paragraph 2

The IPTP and the ICAPP will invite each other's representatives as Observers to their meetings or forums, and where appropriate as experts in related events, and thus will provide necessary facilitation, assistance and support to ensure the participation of such Observers.

Paragraph 3

This MOU is not intended to create any legally binding obligations for the IPTP and the ICAPP.

Paragraph 4

Any differences arising from the interpretation or implementation of this MOU will be resolved amicably and in good faith through consultations and/or negotiations.

Paragraph 5

This MOU will come into effect on the date of signature, and it will remain in effect for a period of five (5) years. The MOU will be automatically extended for further periods of five (5) years, unless terminated by either the IPTP or the ICAPP, giving six (6) months prior notice in writing to the other side. The IPTP and the ICAPP may, upon mutual consent, introduce amendments and additions to this MOU, which will come into effect in the same manner as stated in the MOU. Such amendments and additions will form an integral part of this MOU.

Signed at Phnom Penh on the 22nd day of November 2024, in the English language.

On Behalf Of The International Parliament for Tolerance and Peace	On Behalf Of The Global Council for Tolerance and Peace	On Behalf Of The International Conference of Asian Political Parties
Suos Yara **President of IPTP**	**Ahmed bin** **Mohammed Aljarwan** **President of GCTP**	**Chung Eui-yong** **Chairman of ICAPP** **Standing Committee**