ICAPP-2024 May (3)

Reports of the 2nd Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council

Bangkok,
Kingdom of Thailand,
May 27-30, 2024

International Conference of Asian Political Parties

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Group Photo
(May 28, 2024, Bangkok, Kingdom of Thailand)

Welcoming Dinner
(May 27th, 2024)

Opening Session
(May 28, 2024)

1st Plenary Session
(May 28, 2024)

2nd Plenary Session
(May 28, 2024)

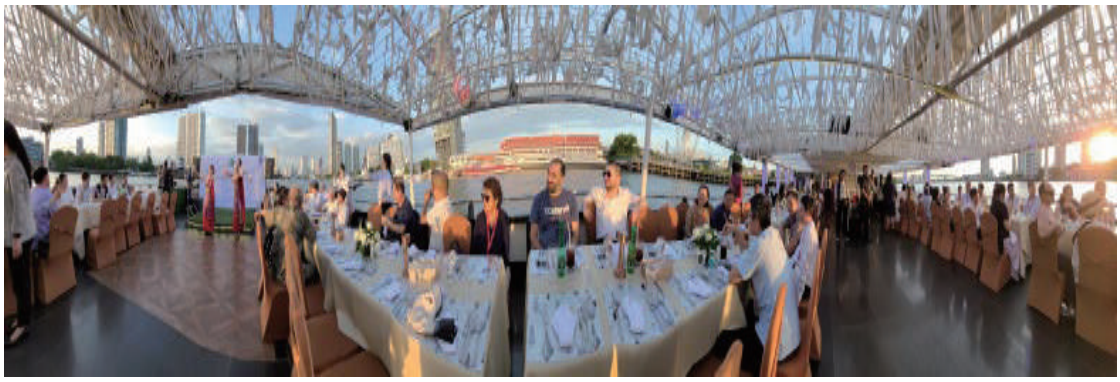
Closing Session
(May 28, 2024)

Tour of the THAIFEX – Anuga Asia 2024

(May 29, 2024)

Tour of the Thai Parliament
(May 29, 2024)

Others
(May 29, 2024)



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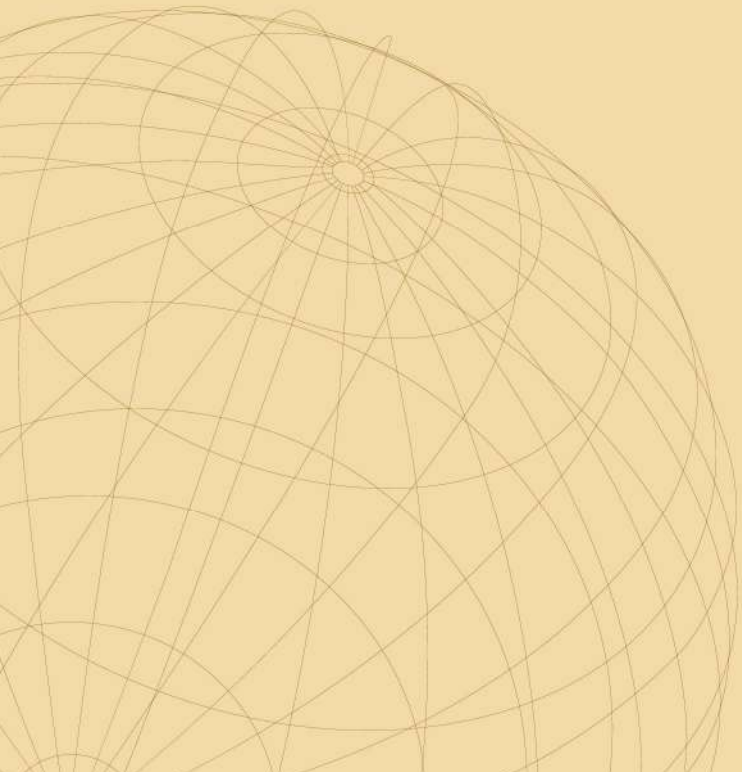


Summary of the Result
(Bangkok, Kingdom of Thailand, May 27-30, 2024)

1. Background

During the 40th Meeting of the ICAPP Standing Committee (hereinafter referred to as SC), which took place in Kathmandu, Nepal, on October 13, 2023, the SC Members agreed to conduct the 2nd Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council (hereinafter referred to as IBC) on the sidelines of the 41st SC Meeting. This meeting was set to be held in Bangkok, Thailand during the first half of 2024.

On January 15, 2024, Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin, SC Member of the ICAPP, and Advisor to the Prime Minister and Trade Representative of the Kingdom of Thailand, proposed that the 2nd Meeting of the IBC will be hosted by the Parliament of Thailand, back-to-back with the 41st SC Meeting in Bangkok during May 27 to 30, 2024.

The 2nd Meeting of the IBC took place in Bangkok, following the inaugural meeting held in Busan, Republic of Korea, from April 30 to May 03, 2023. The 2nd Meeting of the IBC was successfully conducted from May 27 to 30, 2024, with full support from the Parliament of Thailand and Honorary Consuls Association of Thailand.

2. Program

About 114 participants, including political representatives and leaders of businesses from (22) political parties and (38) business entities, special participants and observers from the ECR of the European Parliament and PABSEC also took part in the meeting.

The programs proceeded as on page 6.

(Welcoming Dinner)
The Thailand Convention and Exhibition Bureau and the Honorary Consuls Association of Thailand hosted the Welcoming Dinner at the Grand Ballroom (4th Floor) of the Hilton Bangkok Grande Asoke Hotel. The participants were warmly greeted and welcomed by Hon. Dr. Chumpol Phornprapha, Chairman of the Honorary Consuls Association, and 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.

(**Opening Session)**
On May 28, the 2nd Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council was held in the Grand Ballroom of Hilton Bangkok Grande Asoke Hotel. The Meeting commenced with the opening remarks by Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin, Thailand Trade Representative, and Advisor to the Prime Minister. Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Co-Chairperson and Special Rapporteur of the

ICAPP Standing Committee, Chairperson of the Senate Committee on Defense, Pakistan Muslim League (*N*), made a congratulatory remark. The opening session further including the election of the new bureau member of IBC, Hon. Tahir Budagov, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Deputy Chairman of the New Azerbaijan Party, Head of the Central Office, Chairman of the State Statistical Committee, Azerbaijan, as a new Vice-Chairman replacing Hon. Ha Tae-keung, Member of the National Assembly, People Power Party, Republic of Korea. The participants unanimously welcomed the new Vice-Chairman by applause.

(1st Plenary Session)

On May 28, 2024, the 1st Plenary Session of the 2nd ICAPP Business Council featured on the theme of the "Food Security". The session was moderated by Co-Chairperson of the ICAPP Business Council, Hon. Hyun Ji-ho, Vice Chairperson of *Hwaseung* Corporation, Republic of Korea.

The speakers emphasized the critical importance of food security, noting various threats and potential solutions. The speakers identified rapid population growth, climate change, water scarcity, and rapid urbanization as significant challenges. The COVID-19 pandemic's impact on disrupting food supply chains and exacerbating food insecurity was particularly highlighted. Issues like food waste, trade barriers, and the need for sustainable agricultural practices were also discussed.

(2nd Plenary Session)

The 2nd Plenary Session of the 2nd ICAPP Business Council addressed the theme of the "Tourism Promotion". The session was moderated by Vice-Chairperson of the ICAPP Business Council, Ms. Diana Widyastuti, Member of the Central Executive Board, Head of International Relations of the Women's Wing of Golkar Party of the Republic of Indonesia.

The speakers of this session emphasized the crucial role of tourism in economic recovery and growth, highlighting its deep connection to the national economy. They noted that the COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted tourism, causing economic strain. To address these challenges, they stressed the importance of safety, sustainability, and collaboration in the tourism industry. They proposed enhancing infrastructure, promoting eco-friendly practices, and leveraging cultural and natural assets to revive tourism, which in turn supports local economies. The speakers called for strategic planning and joint efforts to ensure resilience against future crises.

(Closing Session)

Mr. Mustafa Hyder Sayed, Executive Director of the Pakistan-China Institute, read the summary of the Meeting of the 2nd IBC on behalf Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed Co-Chairperson and Special Rapporteur of the ICAPP Standing Committee. The session proceeded with the adoption of the Bangkok Statement on Food and Tourism, reflecting the consensus and commitments made during the meeting.

Closing remarks were delivered by several distinguished participants. Hon. Jan Zahradil, Co-Chairperson of the Asia-Europe Political Forum, Member of the European Parliament, and Vice Chairperson of the European Conservatives and Reformists Group (ECR), Czech Republic, emphasized the importance of the day's meeting and stressed the need to continue efforts in fostering collaboration and dialogue between Asia and Europe. Hon. Hyun Ji-ho, Co-Chairperson of the IBC and Vice Chairperson of *Hwaseung* Corporation, Republic of Korea, expressed gratitude for the productive discussions and encouraged ongoing efforts to address shared challenges. Lastly, Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee, concluded the session by congratulating the participants on the meeting's success. The 2nd IBC Meeting marked the end of a successful and insightful gathering, setting a strong foundation for future cooperation and initiatives.

(Cultural Program)

On May 29, 2024, attendees participated in a cultural program that included a visit to ThaiFex-Anuga Asia 2024. This prominent international food product exhibition was organized by the Department of International Trade Promotion. The participants had the chance to explore exhibits from global food and tourism businesses.

The group also visited the Parliament of Thailand. They were greeted by Mr. Arpath Sukhanunth, Secretary General of the House of Representatives of Thailand, who provided a thorough explanation of the Parliament. As part of the program, the participants visited the Hemicycle and expressed their gratitude to Mr. Arpath Sukhanunth for his warm welcome.

(Farewell Dinner)

The Heritage Snacks & Food Co. Ltd, a major participant of ThaiFex, hosted a Networking Dinner Cruise in conclusion of the program. Major business leaders from Thailand attended the event, creating networking opportunities with leaders from various Asian countries. All participants expressed their deep gratitude for the hospitality shown by the host, and they also expressed their profound appreciation to Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin for her leadership and support, which led to the successful conclusion of the 2nd Meeting of the ICAPP Business Forum.

Program

Monday, May 27

p.m. **Arrival of Delegates**
- Check-in at **Hilton Bangkok Grande Asoke Hotel** (Address: 30 Sukhumvit 21 Road, Bangkok, Thailand)

18:30-21:00 **Welcome Dinner hosted by Thailand Convention and Exhibition Bureau, and Honorary Consuls Association (Thailand)**
Venue: *Grand Ballroom, Hilton Bangkok Grande Asoke Hotel*

Tuesday, May 28

09:30-10:00 **Opening Ceremony of the 2nd IBC Meeting**
Venue: Grand Ballroom (4th Floor), Hilton Bangkok Grande Asoke Hotel
- *Opening Remarks by Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin, Advisor to the Prime Minister and Thailand Trade Representative*
- *Congratulatory Remarks by Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Co-Chairperson and Special Rapporteur of the ICAPP SC, Chairperson of the Senate Committee on Defense, Pakistan Muslim League (N) (PML-N), Pakistan*
- *Election of the new Bureau of the ICAPP Business Council*

10:00-10:05 **Group Photo**

10:05-10:15 **Coffee break**

10:15-12:00 **First Plenary Session of the 2nd IBC Meeting**
- *Topic: Food Security*
- *Moderator: Hon. Hyun Ji-ho, Co-Chairperson of the IBC, Vice Chairperson of Hwaseung Corporation, Republic of Korea*

12:00-13:15 **Lunch**
Venue: Atelier Restaurant (2nd Floor), Hilton Bangkok Grande Asoke Hotel

13:30-15:15 **Second Plenary Session of the 2nd IBC Meeting**
- *Topic*: Tourism Promotion
- *Moderator: Ms. Diana Widyastuti, Member of the Central Executive Board, Head of International Relations of the Women's Wing, Republic of Indonesia*

15:15-15:25 **Coffee break**

15:30-16:00 **Closing Ceremony of the 2nd IBC Meeting**
- *Summary Report of 2nd IBC Meeting*
- *Adoption of Bangkok Statement on Food and Tourism*
- *Closing Remarks by Hon. Jan Zahradil, Co-Chairperson of the Asia-Europe Political Forum, Member of the European Parliament, Vice Chairperson of the European Conservatives and Reformists Group (ECR), Czech Republic*
- *Closing Remarks by Hon. Hyun Ji-ho, Co-Chairperson of the IBC, Vice Chairperson of Hwaseung Corporation, Republic of Korea*
- *Closing Remarks by Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Chairperson of the ICAPP SC*

18:20	Depart the hotel by walk
18:30	Arrival at the Siam Society
18:30-20:00	**Dinner hosted by the Thai Parliament** *Venue: Siam Society* *(Address: 131 Sukhumvit 21 Road, Bangkok)*
20:10	Depart Siam Society by walk
20:30	**41st Meeting of the ICAPP Standing Committee** *Venue*: *Junior Ballroom 3 (3rd Floor), Hilton Bangkok Grande Asoke Hotel*

Wednesday, May 29

08:40	Hotel lobby
09:00	Depart hotel by VIP Coach
10:00	Arrive at IMPACT Arena, Exhibition and Convention Center (Address: IMPACT Muang Thong Thani, Ban Mai, Pak Kret, Nonthaburi)
10:15-11:00	**Briefing by Organizers at THAIFEX – Anuga Asia 2024** *Venue: Challenger Hall 1-3, IEC Hall 5-12*
11:00-12:30	**Explore THAIFEX – Anuga Asia 2024**
12:30-13:30	**Lunch hosted by the Ministry of Commerce** *Venue: Bistro de Champagne (IMPACT Challenger Hall 3)*
13:45	Depart IMPACT Arena by VIP Coach
14:45	**Arrive at the Thai Parliament** (Address: 1111 Samsen Road, Thanoon Nakhon Chai Si, Dusit)
15:00-15:45	**Tour of the Thai Parliament**
15:50	Depart Thai Parliament by VIP Coach
17:00	Arrive at Asiatique the Riverfront
18:00	**Boarding time**
18:15-20:15	**Farewell Dinner Cruise hosted by Heritage Snacks & Food Co., Ltd.**
20:30	Depart Asiatique the Riverfront by VIP Coach
21:30	Return to the hotel

Thursday, May 30

12:00	Check out
p.m.	**Departure of Delegates**

List of Participants

I. Members of the ICAPP Standing Committee (20)

Azerbaijan, Republic of

1. New Azerbaijan Party

- **Hon. Tahir Budagov**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Deputy Chairman of the New Azerbaijan Party, Head of the Central Office, Chairman of the State Statistical Committee

Cambodia, Kingdom of

2. Cambodian People's Party (CPP)

- **Hon. Suos Yara**, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee, First Vice Chairman of the Commission on External Relations, Director-General of Asian Cultural Council, Chairman of the Commission on Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation, and Information of the National Assembly

3. *FUNCINPEC* Party

- **HRH Prince Norodom Chakravuth**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, President and Chairperson of the Standing Committee of *FUNCINPEC* Party

China, People's Republic of

4. Communist Party of China

- **Mr. Du Xiaolin**, Counselor of the International Department, (On behalf of Hon. Guo Yezhou, Vice Chairman of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Vice Minister of the International Department of Communist Party)

Indonesia, Republic of

5. Indonesia Democratic Party of Struggle

- **Mr. Mohammad Yusuf Wuisan**, Member of Foreign Affairs Department (On behalf of Hon. Charles Honoris, Member of ICAPP Standing Committee, Member of the Parliament, Deputy Chairperson of Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Body)

6. *Golkar* (*Partai Golongan Karya*) Party

- **Hon. Diana Widyastuti**, Member of the Central Executive Board, Head of International Relations of the Women's Wing (On behalf of Hon. Theo L. Sambuaga, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Patron Council of the Golkar Party, former Minister of Man Power, former Minister of Housing and Settlement, former Chairman of Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee of the House of Representatives of Indonesia)

Kazakhstan, Republic of

7. AMANAT Party

- **Mr. Eldar Zhumagaziyez**, Party Secretary (On behalf of Hon. Daulet Karibek, Member of the Standing Committee, Secretary of the AMANAT Party)

Lebanon, Republic of

8. Future Movement Party

- **Hon. Fadi Fawaz**, Member of ICAPP Standing Committee, Advisor for Development Affairs to H.E. Saad Harir

9. Free Patriotic Movement Party

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

Myanmar, Republic of the Union of

10. Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP)

- **Mr. U Myint Ko Ko,** Member of the CEC of the USDP (On behalf of the Hon. U Maung Myint, Member of the Central Committee, former Union Minister of Labour, former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs)

Nepal, Federal Democratic Republic of

11. Communist Party of Nepal (UML)

- **Hon. Dr. Rajan Bhattarai**, Member of ICAPP Standing Committee, Chief of the International Department and Member of Central Committee, former Foreign Policy Advisor to the Prime Minister

12. *Nepali Congress* Party

- **Hon. Sujata Koirala**, Standing Committee member of ICAPP, and former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs

Pakistan, Islamic Republic of

13. Pakistan Muslim League-*N*

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

Russian Federation

14. United Russia Party

- **Hon. Dr. Andrey A. Klimov**, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Member of the Bureau of the Supreme Council

Sri Lanka, Democratic Socialist Republic of

15. United National Party

- **Hon. Daya Gamage**, Member of ICAPP Standing Committee, former Vice Chairperson, former Minister of Primary Industries and Social Empowerment

Thailand, Kingdom of

16. *Pheu Thai* Party

- **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

17. *Democrat* Party

- **Hon. Prakob Chirakiti**, former Member of Parliament, former Executive Director of the Democrat Party

Türkiye, Republic of

18. Justice and Development Party (*AK Parti*)

- **Hon. Afif Demirkıran**, Co-Chairperson of the ICAPP Tourism Promotion and Inter-City Cooperation Council (TOPIC), Deputy Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Department of *AK Parti,* former Member of Parliament (On behalf of Hon. Zafer Sirakaya, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Member of Parliament for Istanbul, the Deputy Chairman of the AK party in charge of Foreign Affairs)

Vietnam, Socialist Republic of

19. Communist Party of Vietnam

- **Hon. NGO Le Van**, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Vice Chairman of the Commission for External Relations of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam

Office of the Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee

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

II. Accompanying Delegates to the SC Meeting (28)

Azerbaijan, Republic of

1. *New* Azerbaijan Party (1)

- **Ms. Hulya Mammadli,** Chief of the International Relations and Humanitarian Affairs Department of the New Azerbaijan Party Central Office

Cambodia, Kingdom of

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

- **Ms. Lim Sreynith**, Head of the Secretariat Team of the ICAPP-ACC Working Group of the Cambodian People's Party
- **Mr. Hok Bunly**, Deputy Head of the Secretariat of the Commission for External Relations of the CPP and Deputy Director of the International Relations Department of the National Assembly
- **Ms. Sok Leakhena**, Assistant to the Cabinet of the President of the Senate
- **Ms. Lim Yuvannak**, Assistant to the Delegation
- **Ms. Pov Yousim**, Member of the ICAPP-ACC Cambodia Secretariat

3. *FUNCINPEC* Party (1)

- **Mr. Dr. Sreang Heak**, Special Assistant to the Party President

China, People's Republic of

4. **Communist Party of China (3)**
   - **Ms. Wang Yumei**, First Secretary of the International Department
   - **Ms. Zhou Chenyu**, Third Secretary of the International Department
   - **Ms. Mu Qiu Rui**, Third Secretary of the International Department

Indonesia, Republic of

5. **Indonesia Democratic Party of Struggle (1)**
   - **Ms. Regina Vianney Ayudya**, Task Force of Foreign Affairs, Central Leadership Board & Chair of Foreign Affairs Banteng Muda Indonesia

Kazakhstan, Republic of

6. **AMANAT Party (1)**
   - **Mr. Belkozha Yerlan**, Translator

Lebanon, Republic of

7. **Future Movement Party (2)**
   - **Ms. Nada Fawaz**, Spouse of Hon. Fadi Fawaz
   - **Mr. Rami Fawaz**, Member of Youth Future Movement

Myanmar, Republic of the Union of

8. **Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) (2)**
   - **Mr. Dr. Nay Win Aung**, Member of the Central Committee
   - **Mr. Myo Win Zaw**, Personal Assistant to Hon. Yan Win

Nepal, Federal Democratic Republic of

9. **Communist Party of Nepal (UML) (1)**
   - **Mr. Asgar Ali**, Co-founder at eSewa Fonepay Pvt. Ltd.

10. ***Nepali Congress* Party (1)**
    - **Mr. Dr. Tara P Banjade**, Research Director of Girija Prasad Koirala Foundation

Pakistan, Islamic Republic of

11. **Pakistan Muslim League-*N* (2)**
    - **Ms. Dushka Hyder Saiyid**, Spouse of Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed
    - **Mr. Mustafa Hyder Sayed,** Executive Director of Pakistan-China Institute

Russian Federation

12. **United Russia Party (1)**
    - **Ms. Valeriya Gorokhova**, Head of Department for Foreign Affairs

Thailand, Kingdom of

13. *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. Pumin Yuvacharuskul**, Assistant to Member of the House of Representatives, Dr. Pimraphee Phanvichartkul

Türkiye, Republic of

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

- **Ms. Mehlika Yildiz Ersen**, Diplomat of Turkish Embassy to Thailand

Vietnam, Socialist Republic of

15. Communist Party of Vietnam (3)

- **Mr. Le Thanh Tung**, DDG, Department of General Political Affairs and Research, Commission for External Relations of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam
- **Ms. Nguyen Thi Minh Ly,** Official, Department of Southeast Asia - South Asia - South Pacific, Commission for External Relations of the Central Committee
- **Mr. Vu Khac Cuong**, Officeman, Commission for External Relations of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam

III. Leaders of Business and Accompanying Delegates (41)

Azerbaijan, Republic of

1. Millennium Tourism & Congress DMC (1)

- **Mr. Ruslan Guliyev,** Member of the ICAPP Business Council, Co-founder and CEO of "Millennium Tourism & Congress DMC"

Bangladesh, People's Republic of

2. Karbari Limited (1)

- **Mr. MD Mahfuzur Rahman**, Adviser to Chairman, Managing Director, Karbari Limited

Bhutan, Kingdom of

3. Orog Group (1)

- **Mr. Gyamtsho Tshering**, Chief Executive Officer

4. Namgyal Ventures (1)

- **Mr. Shearee Namgyel**, Chief Executive Officer

5. Nubri Trading (1)

- **Mr. Tenzin**, Chief Executive Officer

Cambodia, Kingdom of

6. Jaya Suites Hotel by MEMORA Enterprises Co. Ltd (1)

- **Ms. Heang Daroat**, Managing Director of Jaya Suites Hotel by MEMORA Enterprises Co. Ltd

7. ML Gas Co. Ltd. (1)

- **Mr. Kheav Sambat**, Vice-Chairperson of the ICAPP Business Council, Senior Advisor of ML Gas Co. Ltd.

8. Kol Veasna Investment Co. Ltd. (1)

- **Mr. Norng Veasna**, Member of the Parliament and Chairman of Kol Veasna Investment Co. Ltd

9. Eang Heang Import Export Co. Ltd. (1)

- **Mr. Heang Kimsua**, Managing Director and Export Sale Manager of Eang Heang Import Export Co. Ltd.

Georgia

10. LLC B&B Company (1)

- **Mr. Beka Mtchedlishvili**, member of the Municipal assembly of Dusheti.

Indonesia, Republic of

11. Masima Corporation (1)

- **Mr. Dr. Lucky Ali Moerfiqin**, President Commissioner

Korea, Republic of

12. *Hwaseung* Corporation (1)

- **Hon. Hyun Ji-ho**, Co-Chairperson of the IBC, Vice Chairperson and CEO of *Hwaseung* Corporation

13. *Wooridu*l Resort (1)

- **Mr. Lee Yoo-sung**, Business Advisor to Chairman Chung, President and CEO of *Wooridu*l Resort in *Jeju* Island

Lao, People's Democratic Republic

14. Lao Best Brand Association (2)

- **Mr. Inthy Deuansavanh**, Board of Director of Lao National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- **Ms. Latsamy Vetsaphong**, President of Lao Best Brand Association

Myanmar, Republic of the Union of

15. Myanmar Tourism Federation (2)

- **Mr. U Yan Win**, Chairman
- **Mr. U Than Htut**, General Secretary

Nepal, Federal Democratic Republic of

16. FNCCI (1)

- **Ms. Bhawani Rana**, former President of FNCCI, Chairperson, Nepal-India Joint Business Forum

17. Alliance Treks & Expedition (P.) Ltd. (2)

- **Mr. Kul Bahadur Gurung**, Chairman of the Alliance Treks & Expedition (P.) Ltd.
- **Mr. Kishor Nepal,** Chief Executive Officer of the Alliance Treks & Expedition (P.) Ltd.

Russian Federation

18. Russian Export Center JSC (1)

- **Mr. Anton Gorokhov**, Business Analyst

Sri Lanka, Democratic Socialist Republic of

19. Petroleum and Petroleum Gas of Sri Lanka (1)

- **Hon. Anoma Gamage**, Member of the Working Committee, former Deputy Minister of Petroleum and Petroleum Gas of Sri Lanka

Thailand, Kingdom of

20. Allied Metals (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (1)

- **Ms. Prim Jitcharoongphorn**, Chairman of the Executive Board

21. Amburaya Hotels & Resorts (1)

- **Mr. Ashwani Bajaj**, Managing Director

22. Caviar House of Thailand and Thai Sturgeon Farm (1)

- **Mr. Alexey Tyutin,** Chief Executive Officer

23. CV Group Co., Ltd. (1)

- **Mr. Paniti Vasuratna**, Managing Director

24. Dongchong Company Limited (1)

- **Mr. Piyavit Chiangpradit**, Director

25. Dulapakorn International Co., Ltd. (1)

- **Mr. Siraveth Sukhanetr**, Managing Director

26. Heritage Snacks & Food Co., Ltd. (1)

- **Ms. Varee Phonphaisan**, President of Heritage Snacks & Food Co., Ltd.

27. Interfood Co. Ltd. (MAMA) (1)

- **Mrs. Pojjana Paniangvait**, President

28. Navavej International Hospital (1)

- **Mr. Nop Narongdej, Vice chairman**, President of KPN Academy Co., Ltd

29. PA & Son Enterprise Co., Ltd. (1)

- **Mr. Chiwapat Khongponvivat**, Chairman

30. Regal Asset Company (1)

- **Mr. Varodom Pitakanonda**, Managing Director

31. S.P. International Group of Company (1)

- **Mr. Dr. Chumpol Phornprapa**, Chairman

32. Seven Peaks Software (1)

- **Mr. Christopher Lulitananda Regel**, Partner, Vice President of Business Development

33. Silver C Exotic Leather Co., Ltd. (S'UVIMOL BRAND) (1)

- **Ms. Patcharapimol Youngprapakorn**, President

34. Srivikorn Group Holding (1)

- **Mr. Vikorn Srivikorn**, Chief Executive Officer

35. W. Solar Co., Ltd. (1)

- **Ms. Vinita Chamikorn**, Director

36. Wyncoast Industrial Park Public Co., Ltd (2)

- **Mr. Jak Chamikorn**, Chairman
- **Ms. Koranun Sukonritikorn**, Director

Türkiye, Republic of

37. Central Anatolian Exporters' Association (1)

- **Mr. Musa Demir**, Secretary General

IV. Special Participants of 2nd IBC (12)

Azerbaijan, Republic of

1. New Azerbaijan Party (1)

- **Hon. Sabina Khasayeva**, Member of the New Azerbaijan Party Youth Union, Member of the Working Group for the Azerbaijani-Thai Interparliamentary Relations of the Milli Majlis (Parliament)

Georgia

2. **Georgian Labour Party (2)**

- **Mr. Beka Natelashvili**, International Secretary of Georgian Labour Party, Member of Municipal Assembly of Tbilisi
- **Mr. Davit Mishelashvili**, International Secretariat Officer

Lao, People's Democratic Republic

3. **Lao People's Revolutionary Party (1)**

- **Mr. Vanghue Nengmongvang**, Acting Director General of Research and Multilateral Relations Department, Committee for External Relations of the Central Committee

Nepal, Federal Democratic Republic of

4. ***Nepali Congress* Party (1)**

- **Hon. Dibya Mani Raj Bhandari**, former Member of the Parliament

5. **People's Socialist Party (1)**

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

The Coordinating Committee for Geoscience Programmes in East and Southeast Asia (CCOP) (1)

6. **CCOP Technical Secretariat**

- **Dr. Lee Young-joo,** Director

European Parliament

7. **European Conservatives and Reformists Group (ECR) (4)**

- **Hon. Jan Zahradil**, Co-Chairperson of the AEPF, Vice-Chairperson of the International Trade Committee, Member of the European Parliament, Czech Republic
- **Hon. Robert Roos**, Member of the European Parliament, Kingdom of the Netherlands
- **Hon. Marina Shaikh**, Founder of the Rising World Foundation, former advisor to Hon. Nirj Deva Member of the European Parliament
- **Ms. Ly Le**, Chief of Staff, Office of Hon. Jan Zharadil, MEP, Czech Republic

Parliamentary Assembly of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (PABSEC) (1)

8. **International Secretariat**

- **Hon. Asaf Hajiyev**, Secretary General

V. 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

Concept Paper

Background

At the 40th Meeting of the ICAPP Standing Committee (SC), held in Kathmandu, Nepal on October 13, 2023, the SC Members agreed to hold the 2nd Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council (IBC) on the sideline of the 41st SC Meeting to be held in Bangkok, Thailand during the first half of 2024.

On January 15, 2024, Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin, SC Member of the ICAPP, and Advisor to the Prime Minister and Trade Representative of the Kingdom of Thailand, proposed that the 2nd Meeting of the IBC will be hosted by the Parliament of Thailand, back-to-back with the 41st SC Meeting in Bangkok during May 27-30, 2024. The Thai host also suggested "Food Security and Tourism Promotion" as the theme of the IBC Meeting, and it was agreed that the meeting will be divided into two sessions on the topics of "food security" and "tourism promotion" respectively.

Food Security

The year 2023 witnessed significant economic and geopolitical challenges that had a profound impact on global food security. According to the Mid-Year Update of the Global Report on Food Crises 2023 published by the World Food Program (WFP), high levels of food insecurity persisted. Data available for 48 countries as of August 2023 showed that over 20 million more people faced high level of acute food insecurity, which was 10% increase from the previous year. This increase was mainly due to persistent or intensifying conflicts, weather extremes and economic aftershocks from the covid-19 pandemic.

The impacts are being felt across our region as well, and, in particular, posing a grave threat to the food security of vulnerable communities. A significant portion of world population is also deficient in the basic food and nutrition, and suffering from higher prices in food commodities as many countries face economic uncertainty. Indeed, the low-income countries are experiencing the acuter inflation rate than the high-income countries.

The food industry is fundamentally linked to the four pillars of food security: i.e. availability, access, utilization, and stability. The factors impacting the food security are also multi-dimensional, with both the national and the global supply chain playing crucial roles. Thus, the food security cannot be properly guaranteed without the collaboration between the political leaders and the business leaders in the food industry, not only on national, but also on regional and international level.

Participants in the 2nd Meeting of the IBC are invited to exchange views and strategies on how to promote food security by ensuring a stable global food supply chain which is consistent with food production, and effectively preventing and managing potential risks in the international market.

Tourism Promotion

The year 2023 also witnessed an encouraging increase in international tourist arrivals. According to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the international tourism market grew by 14% in 2023 compared to the previous year with joint efforts of governments and tourism industry. However, despite this recovery, the market has not yet reached pre-pandemic levels. This underlines the importance of maintaining and intensifying efforts toward constructing a more resilient and sustainable tourism sector.

Tourism has always proven to be crucial to economic growth and job creation in many countries in the region. In addition, tourism is closely linked to, and inseparable from, various sectors including transport, hospitality, culture, and environment. It has also contributed to cultural exchange between countries.

It is therefore important to discuss how to promote tourism extending beyond the industry and national boundaries and this necessitates the involvement of both political leaders and business leaders in the tourism industry.

Political leaders can play a pivotal role by facilitating the relaxation of travel restrictions, the investment in infrastructure, and the promotion of sustainable practices, while business leaders in the industry can directly influence the market trends and the consumer behavior for tourism promotion through innovative strategies. Political and business leaders can share valuable insights with each other, thus creating huge synergy in promoting tourism.

Given the current trends and the potential of the tourism industry, participants in the 2nd Meeting of the IBC are strongly encouraged to discuss the way forward, focusing on strategies to build a more resilient and sustainable tourism sector and address disparities in recovery among countries in the region, which will not only contribute to the recovery of the tourism industry but also to the broader economic and social development.

Bangkok Statement

The “Bangkok Statement” that reflects the key outcomes of the discussions at the 2nd Meeting of the IBC will be adopted at the closing session. The first draft of the statement will be circulated to all participants during the first plenary session of the meeting.

Bangkok Statement

We, the representatives of (22) political parties and (38) business entities, from Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Georgia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Türkiye and Vietnam, gathered on May 28, 2024 in Bangkok, Kingdom of Thailand for the 2nd Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council, under the main theme of "Food Security and Tourism Promotion."

We expressed our concern about the fragile state of food and tourism industries, which were yet to fully recover from the impact of the covid-19 pandemic, and were also adversely affected by newly emerging economic and geopolitical challenges around the world, which had not only disrupted the global supply chain of food product but also hindered freer movement of people and freight.

We noted, in particular, the two reports recently issued by the World Food Program (WFP) and the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). According to the Global Report on Food Crises 2023 by the WFP, many more people were suffering from high levels of food insecurity due to persistent or intensifying conflicts, weather extremes and economic aftershocks from the pandemic. The UNWTO also found that, despite the growth of the international tourism market by 14 percent in 2023, it had not yet reached pre-pandemic levels.

In this regard, we agreed to the need for combined efforts of leaders of political parties and business communities in the region to closely cooperate with their respective governments, parliaments, and other relevant stakeholders to foster a conducive atmosphere to enhance food security and promote tourism in the region.

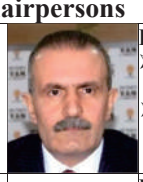
We recognized the four main pillars of food security, i.e. food availability, food access, food utilization and stability in food supplies, and agreed to work together to enable sustainable development of food industry and stable supply of nutritious food for successive generations through technical innovation and cooperation, and strengthening of national and global supply chain.

We acknowledged that tourism remained as one of the main engines, stimulating our economies and serving as a conduit to sustainable development and cultural connectivity in the region, and agreed to the need for continued close coordination to map out viable tourism strategies which would be beneficial to both communities and the environment, affordable and inclusive.

We also extended our sincere gratitude to Hon. Pichet Chuamuangphan, Second Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Hon. Chumpol Phornprapha, President of the Honorary Consuls Association (Thailand) for their support and hospitality in making the 2nd Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council a resounding success. We also congratulated the Department of International Trade Promotion of Thailand on the successful holding of "THAIFEX – Anuga Asia 2024."

Adopted unanimously on this 28th day of May 2024 in Bangkok, Kingdom of Thailand.

Bureau Members of the ICAPP Business Forum

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

News Reports

รัฐบาลไทย
ROYAL THAI GOVERNMENT

ข่าวทำเนียบรัฐบาล
28/05/2567 พิมพ์

title
ดร. นลินี ทวีสิน กล่าวเปิด ICAPP Business Council ครั้งที่ 2
ถกประเด็นการส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยว และความมั่นคงทางอาหาร ย้ำนโยบายสนับสนุน Soft Power ของรัฐบาลไทย
ดร. นลินี ทวีสิน กล่าวเปิด ICAPP Business Council ครั้งที่ 2
ถกประเด็นการส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยว และความมั่นคงทางอาหาร ย้ำนโยบายสนับสนุน Soft Power ของรัฐบาลไทย

ดร. นลินี ทวีสิน กล่าวเปิด ICAPP Business Council ครั้งที่ 2
ถกประเด็นการส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยว และความมั่นคงทางอาหาร ย้ำนโยบายสนับสนุน Soft Power ของรัฐบาลไทย

ดร. นลินี ทวีสิน กล่าวเปิดการประชุม ICAPP Business Council ครั้งที่ 2
มีนักธุรกิจชั้นนำกว่า 100 คน จากกว่า 20 ประเทศเข้าร่วม
การส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยวและความมั่นคงทางอาหาร
เป็นปัจจัยสำคัญต่อการเติบโตทางเศรษฐกิจ และการพัฒนาที่ครอบคลุม
โดยทั้งสองประเด็นล้วนแต่เป็นประเด็นที่ไทยมีจุดเด่น
ย้ำนโยบายรัฐบาลพร้อมขับเคลื่อน Soft Power ของไทยในทุกมิติ
ดร. นลินี ทวีสิน ผู้แทนการค้าไทย เปิดเผยว่า ตนได้กล่าวเปิด (Opening remarks)
การประชุม ICAPP Business Council ครั้งที่ 2 ภายใต้หัวข้อ ความมั่นคงทางอาหาร
และการส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยว (Food Security and Tourism Promotion)
โดยการประชุมดังกล่าวมีผู้เข้าร่วมการประชุม กว่า 100 คน
ซึ่งเป็นนักธุรกิจชั้นแนวหน้าจากนานาประเทศ อาทิ อาเซอร์ไบจาน บังกลาเทศ กัมพูชา จีน
จอร์เจีย อินโดนีเซีย คาซัคสถาน เกาหลีใต้ ลาว เลบานอน เมียนมาร์ เนปาล ปากีสถาน
รัสเซีย ศรีลังกา ไทย ตุรกี เวียดนาม และสมาชิกรัฐสภายุโรป (European Parliament)

ผู้แทนการค้าไทย เสริมว่า ตนได้เน้นย้ำว่าประเด็นความมั่นคงทางอาหารนั้น
นับว่ามีความสำคัญต่อการเติบโตทางเศรษฐกิจ โดยเฉพาะการเติบโตที่ครอบคลุม
และการพัฒนาคุณภาพชีวิตของประชาชน นอกจากนี้
จากการที่ไทยถือเป็นผู้ผลิตและส่งออกอาหารชั้นนำของโลก
และมีความมั่นคงทางอาหารอยู่ในเกณฑ์สูง
จึงเป็นโอกาสสำคัญในการส่งเสริมบทบาทของไทยในฐานะ “ครัวโลก” ในขณะที่
การท่องเที่ยว เป็นปัจจัยสำคัญในการสร้างงาน ดึงดูดการลงทุน

และการแลกเปลี่ยนวัฒนธรรม อย่างไรก็ตาม
เป็นเรื่องจำเป็นที่ต้องทำให้มั่นใจว่าการท่องเที่ยวนั้น เป็นการท่องเที่ยวที่ยั่งยืน
และไม่ส่งผลกระทบต่อสิ่งแวดล้อมและต่อผู้คนในพื้นที่
ตลอดจนต้องหาแนวทางในการใช้เทคโนโลยีดิจิทัลในการนำเสนอการท่องเที่ยวรูปแบบใหม่ ๆ
โดยไทยนั้นมีความพร้อมในการเป็นผู้นำด้านการท่องเที่ยว
เนื่องจากไทยมีวัฒนธรรมที่โดนเด่น อาหารที่โด่งดัง และผู้คนที่เป็นมิตร
ตลอดจนรัฐบาลก็ได้มีการสนับสนุนและมีนโยบายในการส่งเสริม Soft Power ด้านต่าง ๆ
ของไทยอย่างต่อเนื่อง

ดร. นลินี กล่าวทิ้งท้ายว่า
อีกหนึ่งไฮไลท์สำคัญของการประชุมนี้คือการที่ผู้เข้าร่วมประชุมได้เดินทางไปร่วมงาน
THAIFEX-ANUGA ASIA 2024 ณ อิมแพคเมืองทองธานี
ซึ่งเป็นโอกาสดีที่ทำให้ผู้เข้าร่วมประชุมได้เห็นถึงศักยภาพโดดเด่นของประเทศไทยในอุตสาห
กรรมอาหาร และเครื่องดื่ม
ที่เติบโตอย่างต่อเนื่องโดยเฉพาะฮาลาลไทยที่กำลังมีบทบาทสำคัญ
นอกจากนี้ยังมีนวัตกรรมหลากหลายส่งเสริมให้ไทยเป็นจุดหมายปลายทางที่น่าสนใจทั้งด้าน
การค้า การลงทุน และการท่องเที่ยว

KHAO SOD ENGLISH

TOP GLOBAL BUSINESS LEADERS DISCUSS FOOD SECURITY AND TOURISM AT 2ND ICAPP MEETING

By Matichon Marketing -June 3, 2024 12:26 pm

BANGKOK – Top Business Leaders from 20 Countries Attend the 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting, Focusing on Food Security and Tourism Promotion, Along with Visits to ThaiFex Anuga Asia 2024 and the Thai Parliament

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting (IBC), under the theme 'Food Security and Tourism Promotion', welcomed over 100 members from 20 countries. The meeting aimed to drive cooperation between the political and business sectors.

It was supported by the Honorary Consuls Association (Thailand) or HCAT and the Thailand Convention and Exhibition Bureau (Public Organization) or TCEB. The conference took place from 27-30 May 2024, at the Hilton Bangkok Grand Asoke Hotel.

The opening ceremony of the 2nd ICAPP Business Council (IBC) meeting was honored by the presence of the ICAPP SC Chairperson, Mr. Chung Eui-yong, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea and former Korean National Security Advisor; Hon. Mr. Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Co-Chairman of ICAPP SC; Dr. Chumpol Phornprapha, Chairman of the Honorary Consuls Association (Thailand); Mr. Chiruit Isarangkun Na Ayuthaya, President of TCEB; Dr. Pichet Chuamuangphan, Second Deputy House Speaker of the Thai House of Representatives; Dr. Nalinee Taveesin, Thailand Trade Representative.

The members of the ICAPP Business Council, including leading business figures from various countries such as Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Georgia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Laos, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Vietnam, and members of the European Parliament also attended.

Dr. Chumpol stated that "It is an honor and a great opportunity for the Honorary Consuls Association to support the organization of this important meeting. The focus on food security and tourism promotion highlights the potential of Thailand's key industries in agriculture and tourism. The aim is to build a network of business people and foster international cooperation, driving the economy and enhancing readiness to attract foreign investment. This initiative also helps to increase the competitiveness of Thai entrepreneurs, enabling them to expand their market base internationally."

In addition to providing a platform for members to exchange views, the conference participants also attended THAIFEX-ANUGA ASIA 2024 at IMPACT Muang Thong Thani. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin, Thailand Trade Representative, stated, "THAIFEX-ANUGA ASIA, organized by Department of International Trade Promotion (DITP), is another highlight that showcases Thailand's outstanding potential in the food and beverage industry, which continues to grow, particularly in Thai halal products that are playing an increasingly important role.

Additionally, various innovations promote Thailand as an attractive destination for trade, investment, and tourism. This event also demonstrates Thailand's capability and readiness to host international events, welcoming entrepreneurs and investors from around the world."

Mr. Chiruit, speaking on behalf of TCEB, the main sponsor, stated, “TCEB is pleased to support the 2nd IBC Meeting as it aligns with our policy and mission to use conferences and exhibitions as platforms to drive national development and promote international cooperation. This will boost the growth of Thailand’s business sector and the MICE industry, particularly in future industries where Thailand has significant strengths. Additionally, we use conferences as venues to promote Thai cultural identity, aiming to position Thailand as a premier destination for events that provide rich cultural experiences and generate high economic value.

During this meeting, delegates from 20 countries also visited the new Thai Parliament at Sappaya-Sapasathan, which features beautiful and modern architecture.

The ICAPP conference serves as a significant platform for countries in the Asia-Pacific region to promote the exchange of ideas and develop multilateral cooperation, fostering socio-economic progress based on mutual understanding. The aim is to build higher levels of trust and undertake joint missions to maintain peace, stability, and unity.

The ICAPP conference was first held in Manila, Philippines, in 2000, followed by the second conference in Bangkok in 2002. In 2023, ICAPP established the ICAPP Business Council as one of its subcommittees, with the goal of seeking and promoting collaboration between the political and business sectors to address various issues.

The 1st ICAPP Business Council meeting was held in Busan, South Korea. This meeting presents an opportunity to once again showcase Thailand's potential on the global stage.

Source: https://www.khaosodenglish.com/sponsored/2024/06/03/top-global-business-leaders-discuss-food-security-and-tourism-at-2nd-icapp-meeting/

MGR ONLINE

นักธุรกิจชั้นนำ 20 ประเทศ บินร่วมประชุม ICAPP Business Council ครั้งที่ 2 เน้นความมั่นคงทางอาหาร-ส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยว พร้อมเยี่ยมชมงาน ThaiFex Anuga Asia 2024 และรัฐสภาไทย

เผยแพร่: 30 พ.ค. 2567 23:34 ปรับปรุง: 30 พ.ค. 2567 23:34 โดย: ผู้จัดการออนไลน์

การประชุมใหญ่ประจำปี ICAPP Business Council (IBC) ครั้งที่ 2 ภายใต้หัวข้อ ความมั่นคงทางอาหารและการส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยว (Food Security and Tourism Promotion) สมาชิกเข้าร่วมกว่า 100 ท่าน จาก 20 ประเทศ ขานรับเพื่อขับเคลื่อนส่งเสร รายละเอียด...

Source: https://mgronline.com/entertainment/photo-gallery/9670000046658

PABSEC

Parliamentary **A**ssembly of the **B**lack **S**ea **E**conomic **C**ooperation

Participation of the PABSEC Secretary General in the 41st Meeting of the Standing Committee of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) and the 2nd Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council, 27-30 May 2024, Bangkok, Thailand=

On 27-30 May 2024, Mr. Asaf Hajiyev, PABSEC Secretary General, took part in the 41st Meeting of the Standing Committee of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) and the 2nd Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council, upon the invitation of the ruling party of Thailand "Pheu Thai".

The event was attended by the members of parliaments, representatives of parliamentary assemblies and political parties of Asian countries, who exchanged views on political and economic life in Asia-Oceanian countries and on the development of inter-parliamentary cooperation in this region.

On the sidelines of the Meeting, Mr. Asaf Hajiyev, PABSEC Secretary General and Ambassador Kwon Hee Seog, ICAPP Secretary General, signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the aim of strengthening cooperation between the PABSEC and the ICAPP in the future.

Source: https://www.pabsec.org/news-detail/participation-of-the-pabsec-secretary-general-in-the-41st-meeting-of-the-standing-committee-of-the-international-conference-of-asian-political-parties-icapp-and-the-2nd-meeting-of-the-icapp-business-council-27-30-may-2024-bangkok-thailand/661

MANILA BULLETIN

ICAPP Business Council

BY FORMER SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE JOSE C. DE VENECIA JR.
May 19, 2024 01:34 AM

The ICAPP Business Council (IBC), an affiliated body under the 352-strong International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP), will hold its second meeting in Bangkok next week, May 27 to 30, and will be hosted by the ruling Pheu Thai Party of Thailand.
The IBC was established to promote and facilitate potential business cooperation in the region through increased networking between the principal political parties and business communities.

Its inaugural meeting was held in Busan last year, co-hosted by the Minjoo (Democratic) Party and the People Power Party of the Republic of Korea.
The following is an excerpt of the statement issued at the end of the conference:

"We welcomed the initiative taken by the ICAPP to expand the roles of political parties in promoting and facilitating potential business opportunities in the region, and to establish the IBC as an affiliated body. In this regard, we confirmed our commitment 'to facilitate potential business and commercial cooperation' among the political parties and business leaders in the region;

"We noted with grave concern that the political and economic landscape has become more precarious in recent months with uncertainty and confusion increasing due to geopolitical and post-Covid challenges. In particular, while businesses need more than ever to improve resilience and create synergy through greater inter-connectivity, the protectionist trend is recurring which will further disrupt the business atmosphere. In this regard, we agreed to build a closer network of political and business leaders in the region through the IBC, and to further strengthen cooperation among ourselves;

"We recognized that Asia, as an increasingly important player in the world, carries great responsibilities for the global economy, in particular in tackling global challenges. We also welcomed the achievements made by the ICAPP since its inception in September 2000 in bringing together leaders of governing and opposition political parties to promote mutual understanding and partnership among countries in the region;

"On the occasion of launching the IBC, we noted, in particular, with grave concern that the climate change still remains as the most serious challenge despite various regional and global alarms and endeavors to respond to them, and agreed to the continued urgency for extraordinary attention and action by the international community, and to take necessary actions to tackle the

climate challenge head-on, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions to meet the targets set out in the 2015 Paris Agreement;

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

"We also recognized that the development and application of clean and sustainable renewable energy is critical in averting the worst impacts of climate change. In particular, we acknowledged that clean hydrogen has a big potential to decarbonize large sectors of the global economy."

Source: https://mb.com.ph/2024/5/18/icapp-business-council-1

Vietnam+

Party delegation attends Int'l Conference of Asian Political Parties' meetings

May 30, 2024 at 17:23:58

A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) led by deputy head of its Central Committee's Commission for External Relations Ngo Le Van attended the 41st meeting of the Standing Committee and the 2nd meeting of the Business Council (IBC-2) of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) held in Bangkok from May 27-30.

Bangkok (VNA) – A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) led by deputy head of its Central Committee's Commission for External Relations Ngo Le Van attended the 41st meeting of the Standing Committee and the 2nd meeting of the Business Council (IBC-2) of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) held in Bangkok from May 27-30.

The committee focused on major directions and measures to promote the role of political parties and governments in solving conflicts by peaceful means, and respecting international law; and promote ICAPP's international influence in regional and international political life.

It agreed to approve a plan to expand cooperation between ICAPP and regional and international organisations in the coming time, including a plan to sign a cooperation agreement with the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) and the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA), the renewal of the cooperation agreement with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), and the presence of ICAPP in UN mechanisms.

Meanwhile, under the theme of "Tourism Promotion and Food Security", the IBC-2 attracted the participation of nearly 100 delegates from 22 political parties, international organisations, and Asian businesses who focused on exchanging views on how to promote food security and the role of tourism in the process of governments giving top priority to restoring growth and sustainable development.

The meeting approved the Bangkok declaration on food and tourism, affirming the indispensable role of parties in forming cooperation and policy consultation mechanisms between political parties, especially ruling parties that are ICAPP members, thereby promoting cooperation between governments, and contributing to strengthening the basic foundation towards a future of sustainable and comprehensive development.

Promoting its role as a member of the ICAPP Standing Committee for many past terms, the CPV has participated in and made positive contributions to the implementation of the organisation's goals. On the sidelines of the meetings, the CPV delegation has had bilateral meetings and contacts with representatives of participating parties to exchange measures to promote relations with these parties and countries; and actively contributed to the process of orienting important focuses of ICAPP in the coming time.

Established in September 2000, ICAPP is the largest party channel dialogue forum of more than 350 political parties in Asia./.

Source: https://en.vietnamplus.vn/party-delegation-attends-intl-conference-of-asian-political-parties-meetings-post287766.vnp

มั่นคง ตรงไป ตรงมา
แนวหน้า
วันอังคาร ที่ 25 มิถุนายน พ.ศ. 2567

นักธุรกิจชั้นนำ 20 ประเทศร่วมประชุม ICAPP Business Council ครั้งที่ 2
ถกประเด็นความมั่นคงทางอาหาร-ส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยว หนุน Soft Power รัฐบาลไทย
วันอังคาร ที่ 4 มิถุนายน พ.ศ. 2567, 06.00 น.

วันอังคารที่ 4 มิถุนายน พ.ศ. 2567 สดชื่น แนวหน้า www.naewna.com 10

นักธุรกิจชั้นนำ 20 ประเทศร่วมประชุม ICAPP Business Council ครั้งที่ 2 ถกประเด็นความมั่นคงทางอาหาร-ส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยว หนุน Soft Power รัฐบาลไทย

Hon.Mushahid Hussain Sayed, ดร.ชุมพล พรประภา, ดร.นลินี ทวีสิน และ จิรุตน์ อิศราพฤร ณ อยุธยา

ดร.นลินี ทวีสิน กล่าวเปิดการประชุม

Chung Eui-yong ประธาน ICAPP SC

จิรุตน์ อิศราพฤร ณ อยุธยา และ ดร.นลินี ทวีสิน

ปิดฉากลงแล้วสำหรับการประชุมใหญ่ประจำปี ICAPP Business Council (IBC) ครั้งที่ 2 ภายใต้หัวข้อ ความมั่นคงทางอาหาร และการส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยว (Food Security and Tourism Promotion) มีผู้สนใจเข้าร่วมกว่า 100 คน จาก 20 ประเทศ ชาวจับเพื่อขับเคลื่อนส่งเสริม การทำงานระหว่างภาคการเมือง และธุรกิจ โดยได้รับการสนับสนุนจากสมาคมคนกรุงสุดกัลติมัตส์ (ประเทศไทย) หรือ HCAT และสำนักงานส่งเสริมการจัดประชุมและนิทรรศการ (องค์การมหาชน) หรือ ทีเส็บ ระหว่างวันที่ 27 - 30 พฤษภาคม 2567 ที่ผ่านมา ณ โรงแรมฮิลตัน แกรนด์ อโศก กรุงเทพฯ

คณะกรรมการ : (ซ้าย) อิศราวนีย์ บาลาซาง กรุงสุลาวัลเวซีย, วิศรุต ศรีวิกรณ์ กรุงสุลาวเวซีย, เปรม จิตรจุมพร กรุงสุลาวเวซีย, นลินี ทวีสิน ผู้แทนการค้าไทย, กรมนันท์ สุคนธ์เสถียร กรุงสุลาเมลาวูส และ จักร จายิกรณ์ กรุงสุลาใหญ่

ฟิลิปปินส์ ถัดประธานาธิบดี กรุงสุลาฟิลิปปินส์ และ ปิยะวิทย์ เจียงประดิษฐ์ กรุงสุลาแอนดีสวาเลอร์ และกรรมการ

พิธีเปิดการประธุม ICAPP Business Council (IBC) ครั้งที่ 2 ได้รับเกียรติจาก Chung Eui-yong ประธาน ICAPP SC อดีตรัฐมนตรีกระทรวงต่างประเทศ สาธารณรัฐเกาหลี และอดีต National Security Advisor, Hon.Mushahid Hussain Sayed ประธานรวม ICAPP SC, ดร.ชุมพล พรประภา ประธานสมาคมคนกรุงสุลาดิสติมัตส์ด้ง บ่าย จิรุตน์ อิศราพฤร ณ อยุธยา ผู้อำนวยการทีเส็บ ดร.พิเชษฐ์ เชี่ยเมืองพาน รองประธานสภาผู้แทนราษฎร ดร.นลินี ทวีสิน ผู้แทนการค้าไทย และสมาชิก ICAPP Business Council ซึ่งเป็นนักธุรกิจชั้นแนวหน้าจากนานาประเทศ อาทิ ฮานอยวิน จาน ปักสาเกต รัฐบูชา จีน จอร์เจีย อินโดนีเซีย คาซัคสถาน กาตาร์ไต้ ลาว เลบานอน เมียนมาร์ เปปาล ปากีสถาน ซัลเลีย ศรีลังกา ไทย อุซบก เวียดนาม และสมาชิกรัฐสภายุโรป (European Parliament)

ดร. นลินี ทวีสิน ผู้แทนการค้าไทย ได้กล่าวเปิดการประชุม ICAPP Business Council ครั้งที่ 2 ภายใต้หัวข้อ การส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยวและความมั่นคงทางอาหาร ว่าเป็นปัจจัยสำคัญต่อการเติบโตทางเศรษฐกิจ และการพัฒนาที่ครอบคลุม โดยทั้งสองประเด็นล้วนแต่เป็นประเด็นที่ไทยมีจุดเด่น อ้างถึงนายกรัฐมนตรีเศรษฐา Soft Power ของไทยในปัจจุบันนี้

"ดินแดนรู้สึกเป็นเกียรติที่ได้กล่าวเปิด (Opening remarks) การประชุม ICAPP Business Council ครั้งที่ 2 ภายใต้หัวข้อ ความมั่นคงทางอาหาร และการส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยว (Food Security and Tourism Promotion) โดยการประชุมครั้งสำคัญนี้จะเข้าร่วมการประชุม กว่า 100 คน ซึ่งเป็นนักธุรกิจชั้นแนวหน้าจากนานาประเทศ อาทิ ฮานอยวิน จาน ปักสาเกต รัฐบูชา จีน จอร์เจีย อินโดนีเซีย คาซัคสถาน เลบานอน เมียนมาร์ เปปาล ปากีสถาน ซัลเลีย ศรีลังกา ไทย อุซบก เวียดนาม และสมาชิกรัฐสภายุโรป (European Parliament)"

ทั้งนี้ ผู้แทนการค้าไทย ได้เน้นย้ำว่าประเด็นความมั่นคงทางอาหารนั้น มีบทบาทสำคัญต่อการเป็นเส้นทางเศรษฐกิจ โดยเนื่องจากการเติบโตที่ครอบคลุม และการพัฒนาคุณภาพชีวิตของประชาชน ของจากนี้ จากการที่ไทยถือเป็นผู้ผลิตและส่งออกอาหารชั้นนำของโลก และมีความมั่นคงทางอาหารอยู่ในเกณฑ์สูง จึงเป็นโอกาสสำคัญในการส่งเสริมความยั่งยืนผ่านนวัตกรรมอาหาร และการส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยว (Food Security and Tourism Promotion) ซึ่งสุดการลงทุน และการแลกเปลี่ยนวัฒนธรรม อย่างไรก็ตาม เป็นเรื่องจำเป็นที่ต้องกล่าวถึงเป็นพื้นฐานนี้ เป็นการทลายสิ่งกีดขวาง และไม่ส่งผลกระทบต่อสิ่งแวดล้อมและต่อผู้คนใน พื้นที่ ตลอดจนต้องคำนวณว่าเป็นการใช้เทคโนโลยีดิจิทัลในการนำเสนอการท่องเที่ยว เนื่องจากเทคโนโลยีวัฒนธรรมที่ดีกลายเป็นการส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยว และผู้คนที่เป็นมิตรตลอดจนผู้ประกอบการได้รับการสนับสนุนและมีนโยบายในการส่งเสริม Soft Power สำคัญต่าง ๆ ของไทยอย่างต่อเนื่อง

"อีกหนึ่งโอกาสสำคัญของการประชุมนี้คือ การที่ผู้เข้าร่วมประชุมได้เดินทางไปร่วมงาน THAIFEX ANUGA ASIA 2024 ณ อิมแพคเมืองทองธานี ซึ่งเป็นโอกาสดีที่ทำให้ผู้เข้าร่วมประชุมได้เห็นอีกศักยภาพโดดเด่นของประเทศไทยในฐานะศูนย์กลางการค้าอาหาร และเครื่องดื่ม ที่เติบโตอย่างต่อเนื่องโดยเฉพาะอาหารไทยที่ได้เป็นงานที่สำคัญนอกจากนี้ ทีเส็บ บริษัทการท่องเที่ยวหลายหลายส่งเสริมให้เกิดเป็นนิยมหมายปลายทางที่น่าสนใจทั้งด้านการค้า การลงทุน และการท่องเที่ยว" ดร. นลินี ทวีสิน กล่าว

ดร.ชุมพล พรประภา ประธานสมาคมคนกรุงสุลาดิสติมัตส์ด้ง กล่าวว่า "รู้สึกเป็นเกียรติและเป็นโอกาสอันดีที่สมาคมกรุงฯ ได้ร่วมสนับสนุนจัดการประชุมสำคัญครั้งนี้ โดยเฉพาะประเด็นความมั่นคงทางอาหาร และการส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยว สามารถสร้างภาพลออลงสุลาสหกรรมเล็กด้านการเกษตร และการท่องเที่ยวของไทย ถือเป็นเป้าหมายในการสร้างเครือข่ายนักธุรกิจและความร่วมมือระหว่างประเทศ ซึ่งเคยแสดงสูงแสดงความพร้อมในการรองรับการลงทุนจากต่างประเทศ ทั้งนี้ มีศักยภาพเพิ่มเติมอีกด้วย ผู้ประกอบการไทย ให้สามารถขยายฐานการตลาดไปสู่ต่างประเทศได้มากยิ่งขึ้น"

นายจิรุตน์ อิศราพฤร ณ อยุธยา กล่าวเปิดงานทีเส็บ ซึ่งเป็นผู้ดันสนุนหลักว่า "ทีเส็บ มีความยินดีได้รับสนุนการประชุม IBC ครั้งที่ 2 เนื่องจากนโยบายและพันธกิจใช้งานประชุมและงานแสดงสินค้าเป็นเครื่องมือการพัฒนาประเทศ และส่งเสริมความร่วมมือระหว่างประเทศที่จะส่งผลต่อกลไกการเติบโตให้กับภาคธุรกิจและยุทธศาสตร์ในเชิงของประเทศไทย โดยเฉพาะยุทธศาสตร์การแข่งขันระดับชาติ เป็นจุดเชื่อมประเทศไทยรวมทั้งใช้การประชุมเป็นนวัตกรรมส่งเสริมอัตลักษณ์วัฒนธรรมไทย เพื่อผู้เข้าร่วมใหญ่ให้ประเทศไทยเป็นจุดหมายการจัดงานที่สามารถสร้างมูลค่าสูงทางเศรษฐกิจและสร้างประสบการณ์เชิงวัฒนธรรมที่ทรงคุณค่า

การประชุมครั้งนี้ผู้เข้าร่วมประชุมจาก 20 ประเทศ ยังได้เข้าเยี่ยมชมรัฐสภาไทย ณ สัปปายะสภาสถาน ซึ่งเป็นอาคารรัฐสภาแห่งใหม่ที่มีสถาปัตยกรรมสง่างาม และทันสมัยอีกด้วย

สำหรับการประชุม ICAPP นั้น เป็นเวทีสำคัญของประเทศในยุโรปาศเอเชีย แปซิฟิก เพื่อส่งเสริมแลกเปลี่ยนแนวคิดการพัฒนาความร่วมมือในระดับพหุภาคี และความก้าวหน้าทางเศรษฐกิจสังคม บนพื้นฐานความเข้าใจร่วมกัน เพื่อนำไปสู่ความเชื่อในระดับสูงขึ้นไป และช่วยเป็นการกีดขวางกันในการสร้างวิสัยทัศน์ เพื่อนภาพและความสามารถ โดยการประชุม ICAPP เริ่มขึ้นครั้งแรกที่กรุงมะนิลา ประเทศฟิลิปปินส์ เมื่อปีพ.ศ.2543 และมีการประชุมครั้งต่อมาที่กรุงเทพฯ ในปีพ.ศ.2545 และเคยมาในปี พ.ศ.2566 ICAPP ได้มีการจัดตั้ง ICAPP Business Council เป็นหนึ่งในคณะกรรมการย่อย โดยมีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อแลกเปลี่ยนและส่งเสริมการทำงานร่วมกันระหว่างภาคการเมืองและภาคธุรกิจในการรับเคลื่อนประเด็นต่างๆ โดยการประชุม ICAPP Business Council ครั้งที่ 1 ที่ผ่านมาจัดขึ้นที่เมืองซูซาน ประเทศเกาหลีใต้ ซึ่งครั้งนี้เป็นเรื่องราวในการสู่ศักยภาพของไทยแบบที่โดดเด่นครั้ง

MLA จัดแข่งขันปรุงอาหารจากเนื้อวัวและเนื้อแกะชั้นเลิศ สนับสนุนนวัตกรรมอาหารและความยั่งยืนผ่านเชฟรุ่นใหม่

ครั้งแรกในประเทศไทยกับ ลิ้กรรม Western Australian Beef

เครือซีพีและทรู ส่งมอบเงินบริจาคให้สภากาชาดไทย

เครือซีพีและทรู คอร์ปอเรชั่น ส่งต่อการให้ไข่สิ้นสุด มอบเงินบริจาค 6.5 ล้านบาท ในโครงการ "Let Them See Love 2023" แก่สภากาชาดไทย

ปิดฉากลงแล้วสำหรับการประชุมใหญ่ประจำปี ICAPP Business Council (IBC) ครั้งที่ 2 ภายใต้หัวข้อ ความมั่นคงทางอาหาร และการส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยว (Food Security and Tourism Promotion) มีสมาชิกเข้าร่วมกว่า 100 คน จาก 20 ประเทศ ขานรับเพื่อขับเคลื่อนส่งเสริมการทำงานระหว่างภาคการเมือง และธุรกิจ โดยได้รับการสนับสนุนจากสมาคมคณะกงสุลกิตติมศักดิ์ (ประเทศไทย) หรือ HCAT และสำนักงานส่งเสริมการจัดประชุมและนิทรรศการ (องค์การมหาชน) หรือ ทีเส็บ ระหว่างวันที่ 27 - 30 พฤษภาคม 2567 ที่ผ่านมา ณ โรงแรมฮิลตัน แกรนด์ อโศก กรุงเทพฯ

พิธีเปิดการประชุม ICAPP Business Council (IBC) ครั้งที่ 2 ได้รับเกียรติจาก Chung Eui-yong ประธาน ICAPP SC อดีตรัฐมนตรีกระทรวงต่างประเทศ สาธารณรัฐเกาหลี และอดีต National Security Advisor, Hon.Mushahid Hussain Sayed ประธานร่วม ICAPP SC ดร.ชุมพล พรประภา ประธานสมาคมคณะกงสุลกิตติมศักดิ์ฯ นายจิรุตถ์ อิศรางกูร ณ อยุธยา ผู้อำนวยการทีเส็บ ดร.พิเชษฐ์ เชื้อเมืองพาน รองประธานสภาผู้แทนราษฎร ดร.นลินี ทวีสิน ผู้แทนการค้าไทย และสมาชิก ICAPP Business Council ซึ่งเป็นนักธุรกิจชั้นแนวหน้าจากนานาประเทศ อาทิ อาเซอร์ไบจาน บังกลาเทศ กัมพูชา จีน จอร์เจีย อินโดนีเซีย คาซัคสถาน เกาหลีใต้ ลาว เลบานอน เมียนมาร์ เนปาล ปากีสถาน รัสเซีย ศรีลังกา ไทย ตุรกี เวียดนาม และสมาชิกรัฐสภายุโรป (European Parliament)

ดร. นลินี ทวีสิน ผู้แทนการค้าไทย ได้กล่าวเปิดการประชุม ICAPP Business Council ครั้งที่ 2 ภายใต้หัวข้อ การส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยวและความมั่นคงทางอาหาร ว่าเป็นปัจจัยสำคัญต่อการเติบโตทางเศรษฐกิจ และการพัฒนาที่ครอบคลุม โดยทั้งสองประเด็นล้วนแต่เป็นประเด็นที่ไทยมีจุดเด่น ย้านโยบายรัฐบาลพร้อมขับเคลื่อน Soft Power ของไทยในทุกมิติ

“ดิฉันรู้สึกเป็นเกียรติที่ได้กล่าวเปิด (Opening remarks) การประชุม ICAPP Business Council ครั้งที่ 2 ภายใต้หัวข้อ ความมั่นคงทางอาหาร และการส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยว (Food Security and Tourism Promotion) โดยการประชุมดังกล่าวมีผู้เข้าร่วมการประชุม กว่า 100 คน ซึ่งเป็นนักธุรกิจชั้นแนวหน้าจากนานาประเทศ อาทิ อาเซอร์ไบจาน บังกลาเทศ กัมพูชา จีน จอร์เจีย อินโดนีเซีย คาซัคสถาน เกาหลีใต้ ลาว เลบานอน เมียนมาร์ เนปาล ปากีสถาน รัสเซีย ศรีลังกา ไทย ตุรกี เวียดนาม และสมาชิกรัฐสภายุโรป (European Parliament)”

ทั้งนี้ ผู้แทนการค้าไทย ได้เน้นย้ำว่าประเด็นความมั่นคงทางอาหารนั้น นับว่ามีความสำคัญต่อการเติบโตทางเศรษฐกิจ โดยเฉพาะการเติบโตที่ครอบคลุม และการพัฒนาคุณภาพชีวิตของประชาชน นอกจากนี้ จากการที่ไทยถือเป็นผู้ผลิตและส่งออกอาหารชั้นนำของโลก และมีความมั่นคงทางอาหารอยู่ในเกณฑ์สูง จึงเป็นโอกาสสำคัญในการส่งเสริมบทบาทของไทยในฐานะ “ครัวโลก” ในขณะที่ การท่องเที่ยว เป็นปัจจัยสำคัญในการสร้างงาน ดึงดูดการลงทุน และการแลกเปลี่ยนวัฒนธรรม อย่างไรก็ตาม เป็นเรื่องจำเป็นที่ต้องทำให้มั่นใจว่าการท่องเที่ยวนั้น เป็นการท่องเที่ยวที่ยั่งยืน

และไม่ส่งผลกระทบต่อสิ่งแวดล้อมและต่อผู้คนในพื้นที่
ตลอดจนต้องหาแนวทางในการใช้เทคโนโลยีดิจิทัลในการนำเสนอการท่องเที่ยวรูปแบบใหม่ ๆ
โดยไทยนั้นมีความพร้อมในการเป็นผู้นำด้านการท่องเที่ยว เนื่องจากไทยมีวัฒนธรรมที่โดนเด่น
อาหารที่โด่งดัง และผู้คนที่เป็นมิตร ตลอดจนรัฐบาลก็ได้มีการสนับสนุนและมีนโยบายในการส่งเสริม Soft Power ด้านต่าง ๆ ของไทยอย่างต่อเนื่อง

“อีกหนึ่งไฮไลท์สำคัญของการประชุมนี้คือ การที่ผู้เข้าร่วมประชุมได้เดินทางไปร่วมงาน THAIFEX-ANUGA ASIA 2024 ณ อิมแพคเมืองทองธานี
ซึ่งเป็นโอกาสดีที่ทำให้ผู้เข้าร่วมประชุมได้เห็นถึงศักยภาพโดดเด่นของประเทศไทยในอุตสาหกรรมอาหาร และเครื่องดื่ม ที่เติบโตอย่างต่อเนื่องโดยเฉพาะฮาลาลไทยที่กำลังมีบทบาทสำคัญ นอกจากนี้
ยังมีนวัตกรรมหลากหลายส่งเสริมให้ไทยเป็นจุดหมายปลายทางที่น่าสนใจทั้งด้านการค้า การลงทุน
และการท่องเที่ยว” ดร. นลินี ทวีสิน กล่าว

ดร.ชุมพล พรประภา ประธานสมาคมคณะกงสุลกิตติมศักดิ์ฯ กล่าวว่า
“รู้สึกเป็นเกียรติและเป็นโอกาสอันดีที่สมาคมกงสุลฯ ได้ร่วมสนับสนุนจัดการประชุมสำคัญครั้งนี้
โดยเฉพาะประเด็น ความมั่นคงทางอาหาร และการส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยว
สามารถชูศักยภาพสองอุตสาหกรรมหลักด้านการเกษตร และการท่องเที่ยวของไทย
ถือเป็นเป้าหมายในการสร้างเครือข่ายนักธุรกิจและความร่วมมือระหว่างประเทศ
ขับเคลื่อนเศรษฐกิจและความพร้อมในการรองรับการลงทุนจากต่างประเทศ
ทั้งนี้ยังช่วยเพิ่มศักยภาพในการแข่งขันของผู้ประกอบการไทย
ให้สามารถขยายฐานการตลาดไปสู่ต่างประเทศให้มากยิ่งขึ้น”

นายจิรุตถ์ อิศรางกูร ณ อยุธยา กล่าวในนามทีเสีบ ซึ่งเป็นผู้สนับสนุนหลักว่า “ทีเสีบ
มีความยินดีที่ได้สนับสนุนการประชุม IBC ครั้งที่ 2
เนื่องจากมีนโยบายและพันธกิจใช้งานประชุมและงานแสดงสินค้าเป็นเวทีขับเคลื่อนการพัฒนาประเทศ
และส่งเสริมความร่วมมือระหว่างประเทศที่จะส่งผลผลักดันการเติบโตให้กับภาคธุรกิจและอุตสาหกรรมไมซ์ของประเทศไทย
โดยเฉพาะอุตสาหกรรมแห่งอนาคตที่เป็นจุดแข็งของประเทศไทยรวมทั้งใช้การประชุมเป็นเวทีส่งเสริมอัตลักษณ์วัฒนธรรมไทย
เพื่อมุ่งเป้าภาพใหญ่ให้ประเทศไทยเป็นจุดหมายการจัดงานที่สามารถสร้างมูลค่าสูงทางเศรษฐกิจและสร้างประสบการณ์เชิงวัฒนธรรมที่ทรงคุณค่า

การประชุมครั้งนี้ผู้เข้าร่วมประชุมจาก 20 ประเทศ ยังได้เข้าเยี่ยมชมรัฐสภาไทย ณ สัปปายะสภาสถาน
ซึ่งเป็นอาคารรัฐสภาแห่งใหม่ที่มีสถาปัตยกรรมงดงาม และทันสมัยอีกด้วย

สำหรับการประชุม ICAPP นับเป็นเวทีสำคัญของประเทศในภูมิภาคเอเชีย-แปซิฟิก
เพื่อส่งเสริมแลกเปลี่ยนแนวคิดการพัฒนาความร่วมมือในระดับพหุภาคี

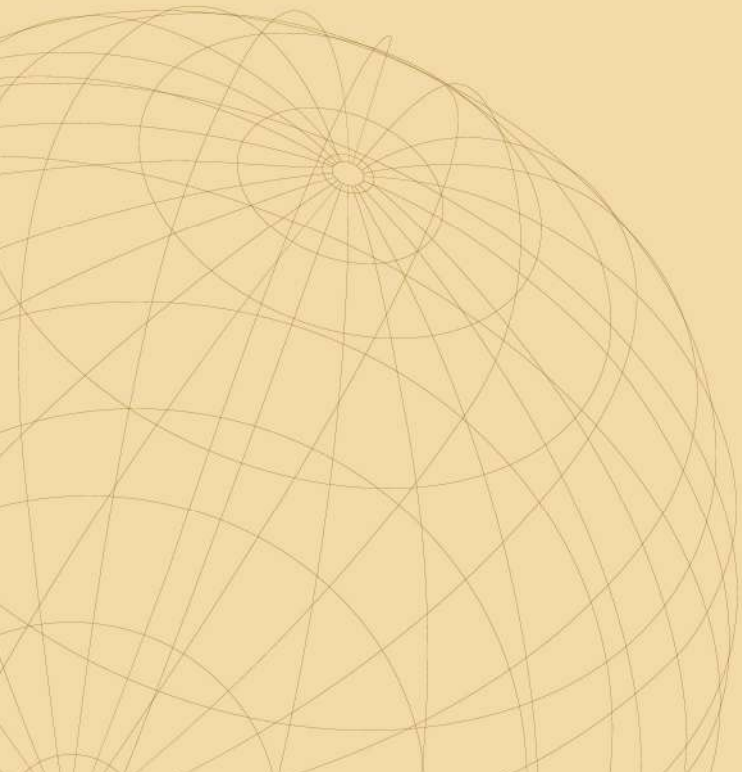
และความก้าวหน้าทางเศรษฐกิจสังคม บนพื้นฐานความเข้าใจร่วมกัน
เพื่อนำไปสู่ความเชื่อใจในระดับสูงยิ่งขึ้น และดำเนินภารกิจร่วมกันในการธำรงไว้ซึ่งสันติภาพ
เสถียรภาพและความสามัคคี โดยการประชุม ICAPP เริ่มขึ้นครั้งแรกที่กรุงมะลิลา ประเทศฟิลิปปินส์
เมื่อปีพ.ศ.2543 และมีการประชุมครั้งที่สองที่กรุงเทพฯ ในปี พ.ศ.2545 และต่อมาในปี พ.ศ.2566 ICAPP
ได้มีการจัดตั้ง ICAPP Business Council เป็นหนึ่งในคณะกรรมการย่อย
โดยมีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อแสวงหาและส่งเสริมการทำงานร่วมกันระหว่างภาคการเมืองและภาคธุรกิจในการขับเคลื่อนประเด็นต่างๆ โดยการประชุม ICAPP Business Council ครั้งที่ 1 ที่ผ่านมา จัดขึ้นที่เมืองปูซาน
ประเทศเกาหลีใต้ ซึ่งครั้งนี้นับเป็นโอกาสในการชูศักยภาพของไทยบนเวทีโลกอีกครั้ง

Source: https://www.naewna.com/lady/808312

ประชุม ICAPP Business Council ครั้งที่ 2 ข่าวค่ำ วันที่ 28 พฤษภาคม 2567

Source: ประชุม ICAPP Business Council ครั้งที่ 2 ข่าวค่ำ วันที่ 28 พฤษภาคม 2567 #NBT2HD (youtube.com)

Presentations and Speeches



II. Speeches by the Participants

Opening Session

Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin, Thailand
Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Pakistan

1st Plenary Session: Food Security

Mr. Mustafa Hyder Sayed, Pakistan
Mr. Norng Veasna, Cambodia
Hon. Dr. Andrey A. Klimov, Russia
Ms. Latsamy Vetsaphong, Laos
Hon. Sujata Koirala, Nepal
Mr. Musa Demir, Türkiye
Hon. Robert Roos, Netherlands
Hon. Fadi Fawaz, Republic of Lebanon
Hon. Daya Gamage, Sri Lanka
Mr. Kishor Nepal, Nepal
Hon. Sabina Khasayeva, Azerbaijan
Mr. Eldar Zhumagaziyez, Kazakhstan
Mr. Nattakarn Chuchana, Thailand
Mr. Bharat Gurung, Nepal
Mr. Dr. Sreang Heak, Cambodia

2nd Plenary Session

Mr. Ruslan Guliyev, Azerbaijan
Mr. Kul Bahadur Gurung, Nepal
Mr. Kheav Sambat, Cambodia
Hon. Youssef Awad, Lebanon
Hon. Afif Demirkıran, Türkiye
Mr. MD Mahfuzur Rahman, Bangladesh
Hon. Dr. Rajan Bhattarai, Nepal
Ms. Regina Vianney Ayudya, Indonesia
Hon. Anoma Gamage, Sri Lanka
Mr. Beka Natelashvili, Georgia
Mr. U Than Htut, Myanmar
Mr. Inthy Deuansavanh, Laos
Dr. Lucky Ali Moerfiqin, Indonesia
Mr. Pumin Yuvacharuskul, Thailand
Hon. Dibya Mani Raj Bhandari, Nepal

Closing Session

Hon. Hyun Ji-ho, Republic of Korea
Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Republic of Korea

OPENING SESSION

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

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Your Royal Highness,
Excellencies, ICAPP Co-Chairperson, Distinguished Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my great pleasure and honour to welcome all of you to Bangkok for the 2nd ICAPP Business Council meeting. I am especially delighted that Bangkok was chosen to host the ICAPP Business Council Meeting for the first time. Thailand is truly a land where vibrant culture, mesmerizing tourist destinations, and delectable cuisine converge to create unforgettable experiences to visitors as you all witnessed first-hand at the dinner last night the highlight of our exquisite culture in "Khon" and "Muay Thai" performances. Indeed, our discussion topics today on "food security" and "tourism promotion" resonate well with Thailand and the Government's key priority on "Soft Power".

The Thai Government is both ***pro-business*** and ***pro-sustainability***. We are committed to promoting trade, investment, and tourism, and to making green, digital and high-tech industries key engines for sustainable economic growth as well as to achieving food security and climate goals.

Excellencies, Distinguished Participants,

The world today is besieged by conflicts and crises. Our primary concern is the impact on our region, particularly in terms of food security. As we are confronting challenges ranging from climate change and environmental degradation to economic inequalities and geopolitical instabilities, it becomes increasingly evident that a multi-dimensional approach is essential—one that not only addresses agricultural productivity and distribution but also encompasses social, economic, and environmental dimensions.

By improving food security, households can eat healthy and safe food and avoid hunger or malnutrition. When it is possible to produce more than needed to feed a household and family members, the proceeds from selling this extra food can further improve living standards. Food security also leads to greater economic stability, better health, the empowerment of women and a reduction in climate problems.

In addition to what we discuss today on food security, it is such a great opportunity for all of you to attend a THAIFEX – Anuga Asia 2024 tomorrow. The THAIFEX is one of Asia's largest food and beverage trade shows. I am certain that its exhibition will give you some ideas on multi-dimensional approach to achieve food security and dynamic landscape of the food industry in our region.

As for tourism, it is a key engine in driving national and global economies. Tourism has the power to create jobs, stimulate investment, and foster cultural exchange. However, its potential benefits often come with challenges, including environmental degradation, cultural commodification, and unequal distribution of wealth. Thus, it is imperative that we promote tourism in a way that prevent its adverse effects to achieve sustainable development.

In today's interconnected world, effective tourism promotion goes beyond glossy brochures and catchy slogans. It harnesses the power of digital platforms and social media to reach a global audience, inspiring wanderlust and igniting a desire to explore new horizons. By leveraging technology and innovation, we can showcase our destinations in immersive ways, enticing travelers to embark on transformative journeys.

As I mentioned earlier, tourism promotion is a driving force for economic growth and job creation. It injects vital revenue into local economies, supporting small businesses, artisans, and entrepreneurs. From bustling city centers to remote rural communities, tourism creates opportunities for prosperity and empowerment.

Today, we convene to explore how **food security** and **tourism promotion** can create opportunities for inclusive growth, cultural preservation, and environmental sustainability. I greatly appreciate the role and efforts of ICAPP in fostering dialogues, sharing insights, and forging partnerships and I believe that ICAPP could play a pivotal role in driving food security and tourism promotion for the well-being and prosperity of our region.

Regarding food security, I believe that ICAPP can facilitate meaningful dialogue and collaboration among political parties across Asia to develop comprehensive strategies and policies. By bringing together diverse perspectives and expertise, ICAPP can identify innovative solutions to address the root causes of food insecurity, such as poverty, climate change, and lack of access to resources. Moreover, ICAPP can advocate for investments in sustainable agriculture, technology, and infrastructure to enhance food production, distribution, and resilience in the face of evolving challenges.

On tourism promotion, I also believe that ICAPP can enhance partnerships among governments, private sectors, and civil society to promote inclusive and sustainable tourism experiences that showcase the rich diversity of cultures, traditions, and natural wonders of Asia.

Before we begin our discussion, I would like to thank the ICAPP Secretariat for the efficiency and hard work in arranging these meetings. I would also like to thank our esteemed host Mr. Pichet Chuamuangphan, Second Deputy Speaker of the House of Representative, and remarkable sponsors in Thailand – the Thailand Convention & Exhibition Bureau (TCEB), the Honorary Consuls Association (Thailand), with special recognition to the President, Dr. Chumpol Phornprapha, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Culture, and the Airports Authority of Thailand and the magnificent coordination team. Their support has made this event possible.

Last but not least, I wish you all successful and fruitful meetings and networking opportunities during your time in Bangkok.

Thank you very much.

1st PLENARY SESSION

Mr. Norng Veasna, Member of the Parliament and Chairman of Kol Veasna Investment Co., Ltd, Kingdom of **Cambodia**

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

- *Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Co-Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee*
- *Hon. Co-Chairs of the ICAPP Business Council (Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin and Hon. Hyun Ji-ho)*
- *Hon. Dr. Chumpol Phornpraha, President of the Honorary Consuls Association*
- *Hon. ICAPP Secretary General*
- *Distinguished Members of the ICAPP Standing Committee and ICAPP Business Council*

1. At the outset, it is my honor and privilege to stand here to address our concern on Food Security in the 2nd ICAPP Business Council here in Bangkok, the beautiful city of Thailand. I wish to express my heartfelt thanks and appreciation to the host for the excellent arrangement of this meeting and warm hospitality extended to all delegations.

2. Today's topic on food security is a critical issue that affects millions of people around the world, and Asia faces unique challenges in ensuring a stable and sufficient food supply for its growing population.

3. In this connection, I would like to raise some key points to consider when discussing global food security and the challenges for Asia including
   - **Population Growth:** Asia is home to a large and rapidly growing population, which puts pressure on the region's food production and distribution systems.
   - **Climate Change:** Climate change is leading to more frequent and severe weather events, such as droughts and floods, which can have a significant impact on food production in Asia.
   - **Water Scarcity:** Many regions in Asia face water scarcity, which can limit agricultural productivity and threaten food security.
   - **Urbanization:** Rapid urbanization in Asia is leading to changes in dietary habits and food consumption patterns, which can affect food security in both urban and rural areas
   - **Food Waste:** A significant amount of food is wasted at various stages of the supply chain in Asia, which contributes to food insecurity and environmental degradation.
   - **Trade and Market Access:** Access to global markets and trade policies can also impact food security in Asia, as well as the region's ability to respond to fluctuations in food prices and supply.

4. According to the World Bank Group that works with partners to build food systems to improve food security, to promote 'nutrition-sensitive agriculture' and to improve food safety, in 2022, US$ 9.6 billion had been invested in agriculture and related sectors such as:
   - Strengthening safety nets to ensure that vulnerable families have access to food and water
   - Engaging with countries and development partners to address food security challenges.
   - Promoting farming systems that use climate-smart techniques, and produce a more diverse mix of foods
   - Improving supply chains to reduce post-harvest food losses,
   - Supporting investments in research and development
   - Advocating for policy and regulatory reforms to improve the efficiency and integration of domestic food markets and reduce barriers to food trade

5. By addressing these challenges and implementing sustainable and inclusive food systems as supported by the World Bank Group, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Asian Development Bank's program such as Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS) and global initiatives including Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), Asia can work towards achieving food security for all its citizens and contribute to global efforts to end hunger and malnutrition.

6. May I recall the Phnom Penh Declaration adopted at the 11th Asia-Europe Parliamentary Partnership Meeting on the theme of "Strengthening Parliamentary Partnership for Peace and Sustainable Development in the Era of COVID-19 and beyond" held in November 2021 in Phnom Penh, which calls for the scaling up the water-energy-food security nexus that promotes rural, inclusive and sustainable development. To these ends, the regional and global development cooperation demands a strong, resilient and reliable multilateralism and affordable and sustainable financing for food security and the joint efforts among the relevant stakeholders such as governments and private sectors to strengthen the capability to access and manage the food risks in low- and middle-income countries.

7. In closing, as the country in the middle of the Mekong region that enjoys the tropical weather, good sunshine and fertile land, I wish to invite all of you and interested business partners to consider investing in Cambodia, where we can accommodate 2 million hectares of arable land and water resources from the Mekong River as well as from the monsoon rain that the government provides many good incentives under the investment law.

Thank you!

Ms. Latsamy Vetsaphong, President of Lao Best Brand Association, People's Democratic Republic of **Lao**

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Esteemed Presidium,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the outset, I am very pleased and honored to attend the 2nd Meeting of Business Council of ICAPP, under the theme "Tourism Promotion and Food Security." I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Parliament of the Kingdom of Thailand and the ICAPP Secretariat, for inviting and warm welcome extended to our delegation.

Distinguished delegates,

Over decades, as world populations have grown, more people are consuming and consumption is increasing. The unsustainable food production and consumption patterns are a common thread, running through many of the greatest challenges facing humanity today. Similarly, the Lao PDR is undergoing a significant development on food security. Despite economic growth and poverty reduction in recent years; however, families in Lao PDR have faced multiple challenges. For the past 3 years, the COVID-19 pandemic has reduced many people's livelihoods and incomes.

Since 2022, global inflation and currency devaluation have both negatively affected the Lao economy, with inflation reaching 41 percent in February 2023. Climate challenges including drought and floods have damaged crops and reduced agricultural incomes. This have made it increasingly harder for Lao families to provide for themselves and it has increased food insecurity nationally.

To address this issue, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (Lao PRP) and the Government of Lao PDR is focusing on increasing the production and quality of foods, both for domestic consumption and export. In its approach, the Lao PRP and the Government of Lao PDR is gradually shifting from the delivery of services to building the capacity of both institutions and communities to address the challenges of food insecurity and malnutrition. It is to strengthen the self-reliance of communities to build resilience, aiming to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable people throughout their life cycle, as well as their resilience to seasonal and long-term shocks and stresses.

Distinguished delegates,

We are committed to achieve a secure food system, which is currently operating to fulfill the purpose of providing nutritious and healthy food for all and contributing to enhanced livelihood opportunities in an environmentally sustainable way. While, we are being challenged by several factors, including changing diets, technology, urbanization and climate change.
Therefore, to address those challenges concerning food security, it is requires all of us to closely

work together toward a secure food system and development. The Lao PDR stands ready to cooperate with all member states and other stakeholders so that the present and future generations can live in secure and development.

Finally, may I wish this 2nd meeting of Business Council of ICAPP a great success.

Hon. Sujata Koirala, Standing Committee member of ICAPP, and former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, *Nepali Congress* Party, Federal Democratic Republic of **Nepal**

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Hon Jose de Venesia, the Founder and Co-chairman of the ICAPP Standing Committee
Hon. Chung Eui-Yong, Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea
Honorable Kwon Hee-seog, General Secretary, of the ICAPP Standing Committee
Honorable members of the ICAPP Standing Committee,
Distinguished delegates, and participants

Let me extend my sincere greetings to all distinguished ICAPP delegates and participants at the 41st meeting of the ICAPP standing committee and the 2nd meeting of the ICAPP business council here in Bangkok.

This meeting has a broad theme of '**Tourism Promotion and Food Security**", and we are here for the plenary session, focusing on "food security.

Food security is a critical issue that affects people all around the world. Access to safe and nutritious food is a basic human right, yet millions of people struggle with food insecurity every day. It is essential for individuals, communities, and governments to work together to ensure that everyone has access to enough food to lead a healthy and active life.

One of the key components of food security is ensuring that food is available and accessible to all people. This means not only producing enough food to feed the global population but also making sure that food is distributed fairly and efficiently. It is important to address issues such as food waste, unequal distribution of resources, and the impact of climate change on food production in order to create a more secure food system for everyone.

Another important aspect of food security is the quality and safety of the food that is available. People should have access to nutritious and diverse foods that meet their dietary needs and cultural preferences. It is also crucial to ensure that food is produced, stored, and transported in a way that minimizes the risk of contamination and foodborne illnesses.

In order to achieve food security for all, we must work together to address the root causes of hunger and malnutrition. This includes investing in sustainable agricultural practices, supporting small-scale farmers, promoting food sovereignty, and implementing policies that prioritize food security for all people. By working together and taking action at the local, national, and global levels, we can create a more just and food-secure world for everyone. Thank you.

Food security in developing countries is a critical issue that has far-reaching implications for the health and well-being of millions of people around the world. Developing countries face unique challenges when it comes to ensuring that their populations have access to an adequate and nutritious food supply.
One of the primary factors contributing to food insecurity in developing countries is poverty.

Many people in these regions lack the financial resources to purchase food at stable prices, leading to chronic hunger and malnutrition. Additionally, economic instability and issues such as inflation and currency devaluation can further complicate the situation, making it difficult for families to afford even basic staples.

Inadequate infrastructure and limited access to markets also play a significant role in food insecurity in developing countries. Poor roads, lack of refrigeration facilities, and inefficient supply chains can result in food waste and shortages, particularly in rural areas. This can further exacerbate the problem of food insecurity, as farmers struggle to transport their produce to markets and consumers are left without access to affordable and nutritious food options.

Climate change is another major threat to food security in developing countries. Rising global temperatures, changing weather patterns, and increased frequency of extreme weather events can have a devastating impact on agricultural production, resulting in crop failures and food shortages. Smallholder farmers, who make up a significant portion of the agricultural workforce in many developing countries, are particularly vulnerable to these climate-related challenges.

In order to address food security, a multi-faceted approach is needed that could be initiated by ICAPP to the respective governments. This may include investments in agricultural infrastructure, such as irrigation systems and storage facilities, to improve supply chains and reduce food waste. Sustainable farming practices, such as agroecology and organic farming, can help to build resilience to climate change and reduce reliance on expensive inputs like chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

Social protection programs, such as cash transfers and food assistance programs, can also play a critical role in ensuring that vulnerable populations have access to an adequate and nutritious diet. By addressing the root causes of food insecurity, such as poverty, lack of infrastructure, and climate change, we can work towards a future where all people have access to the food they need to thrive.

In conclusion, food security is a complex and multifaceted issue that requires coordinated efforts at the local, national, and international levels. By addressing the underlying causes of food insecurity and investing in sustainable agricultural practices and social protection programs, we can make tangible progress towards a world where no one goes hungry. I strongly believe that ICAPP may contribute significantly to addressing food security issues.

Again, thank you very much to all the distinguished participants of this meeting.

Hon. Musa Demir, Secretary General of **Central Anatolian Exporters' Association,** Republic of **Türkiye**

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Food Sector in Türkiye

Musa DEMİR
Central Anatolian Exporters Union
TÜRKİYE
May 28, 2024 - Bangkok

Türkiye

- 85 billion population,
- Allows access to investors and traders in both Europe and Asia within 3 hours at the latest, thanks to its geographical location
- per Capita GDP is 13.000 USD,
- In 2023 Türkiye exceeded the 1 trillion-dollar mark and became the highest growing country among the European Union countries in 2023, with a GDP of **1 trillion 118 billion 593 million dollars,**
- Among the G20 countries, Türkiye ranked **4th** with the highest growth.
- Ranked **18th** among the world's 20 largest economies.

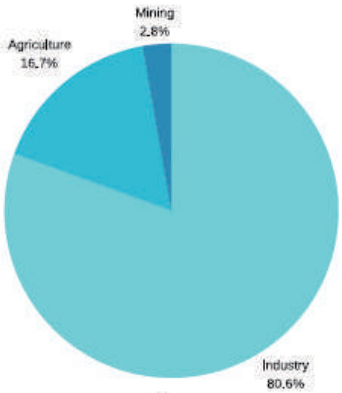
- According to WTO data, Türkiye has a **1,1%** share of world exports with a value of **255,6 billion dollars.** With this value, Türkiye becomes the 29th largest exporter.

EXPORT					IMF World Economic Outlook	
Unit: Million	2021	2022	20223	Share	*GDP - Billion*	*Growth Rate*
EU 27	6.460.058	6.965.006	7.194.390	30,20%	18.347	0,6
USA	1.754.300	2.062.937	2.019.542	8,50%	27.358	2,5
China	3.361.814	3.593.601	3.380.024	14,20%	17.662	5,2
ASEAN	1.716.987	2.053.849	1.813.742	7,60%	3.240	4,1
Africa*	555.921	661.409		2,70%	1.938	3,4
Türkiye	225.264	254.172	255.777	1,10%	1.108	4,5
Total	22.138.761	24.487.202	23.783.494	100%	104.684	-

- According to WTO data, Türkiye has a **1,5%** share of world imports with a value of **361,7 billion dollars.** With this value, Türkiye is the 20th largest importer.

IMPORT					*GDP-Billion Dollar (2023)*	*Growth Rate(2023)*
EU 27	6.354.948	7.299.175	7.039.380	29,00%	18.347	0,6
USA	2.935.314	3.375.948	3.172.514	13,10%	27.358	2,5
China	2.675.680	2.715.999	2.556.802	10,60%	17.562	5,2
ASEAN	1.621.302	1.888.418	1.713.578	7,10%	3.240	4,1
Africa*	609.289	694.524		2,80%	1.938	3,4
Türkiye	271.423	363.711	361.774	1,50%	1.108	4,5
Total	22.434.462	25.050.790	24.234.635	100%	104.584	-

Sectoral Breakdown of Türkiye's Exports



April 2024

Industry sector constitutes 80% of the export.

With a share of 17%, Agriculture sector ranks 2nd in export.

Mining Sector holds the 3rd place is the with a share of 2,8.

Türkiye's Exports of Agricultural Products

unit: US Thousand Dollar

	CN Code	Product label	Exported value in 2023
1	'08	Fruites	5.369.660,00
2	'20	Preparations of vegetables, fruits, ruts	3.119.748,00
3	'15	Animal and vegetable oils	2.979.702,00
4	'19	Bakery products	2.669.829,00
5	'07	Edible vegetables	2.460.493,00
6	'11	Milling products	1.876.216,00
7	'10	Cereals	1.768.266,00
8	'03	Fish and crustaceans	1.624.547,00
9	'21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	1.216.993,00
10	'17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	1.195.605,00
TOTAL			29.002.037,00

Important Products in Turkish Agriculture

In terms of agricultural production,
Türkiye is the number 1 producer of
hazelnut,
cherry,
fig
and apricot
in the world.

Türkiye ranked 1st in the world export
of wheat flour since 2005.

The 5th big producer of pasta in the world and the
2nd in Europe after Italy.

2nd big producer of sultana raisin.

Start of Wheat Civilization

There is evidence of wheat harvesting in Göbeklitepe, a 12,000-year-old prehistoric protected area located in the south of Şanlıurfa.

Türkiye, the homeland of wheat

Food Security in Türkiye

- There is a requirement to submit a "Phytosanitary Certificate" when exporting food from Türkiye. These certificates are issued in accordance with the criteria of the receiving country.

- The Phytosanitary Certificate guarantees that the product is free from plant diseases and harmful organisms and complies with the phytosanitary and quarantine requirements of the receiving country.

- Upon the request of exporters, Phytosanitary Certificate is also issued for highly processed food and feed (Pomegranate Sour Sauce, Pasta, Tomato Paste, Olive Oil, Vegetable Oils/Margarine, Bread Yeast, Food Additives, Vinegar, Tahini, Halva, Instant Soup, Mineral Water, ...etc.).

Food Security in Türkiye

- Since 2023, the "Phytosanitary Certificate with a Verifiable QR Code" application has been introduced in the Phytosanitary Certificates issued in our country.
- The QR Code can be viewed by the importing country authorities.
- It is the first application in the world that both the certificate and the customs exit of the product can be verified with the "Phytosanitary Certificate with a verifiable QR Code".
- Apple exports to Thailand were initiated within the scope of the "Protocol on the Conditions of Import of Apples from the Republic of Türkiye" signed after the Pest Risk Analysis (ZRA) for apple exports to Thailand. Apple exports to Thailand can be made from approved production areas, cold storage and packaging facilities. In 2023, approximately 660 tons of apples were exported to Thailand.

Türkiye and Thailand

Trade volume between Türkiye and Thailand has increased in recent years. However, trade in food and agricultural products is still below its potential. It should be aimed to increase the trade volume by combining the strengths of both countries in the agriculture and food sectors.

There are various areas of cooperation to improve trade relations between the two countries. For instance, Türkiye's high quality meat and dairy products could be in demand in the Thai market. Likewise, Thailand's tropical fruits and vegetables could be of interest to Turkish consumers.

Steps to Promote Turkish Products to the Thai Market

As the Central Anatolian Cereals, Pulses, Oil Seeds and Products Exporters Association, we have been participating in the Thaifex Anuga Asia Fair, which will be held for the 20th time in 2024, for 12 years and proudly introduce our Turkish products.

Steps to Promote Turkish Products to the Thai Market

As the Central Anatolian Cereals, Pulses, Oil Seeds and Products Exporters Association, we plan to organize B2B meetings as of 2024 and introduce Thai consumers and Turkish products one-to-one.

Therefore, we will seize the opportunity of:

- Introducing Our Product Quality and Highlighting Competitive Advantages
- Making a Communication Plan According to Consumer Preferences and Trends
- Taking the Right Steps towards Creating Potential Collaborations.

...with various tasting events organized at fairs

...with a close follow-up the dynamics of Thai cuisine through social media and promoting our quality products in various ways

...and with the organization of efficient events to come together with the leading names of the sector, which will be turned into a routine in the future.

We aim to give Turkish food products more space in Thai cuisine.

Hon. Robert Roos, Member of the European Parliament, Vice Chairperson of the ECR group, Kingdom of the **Netherlands**

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Let me start with a very fundamental message.

Food security is a matter of national security.

Even though the population in the world keeps growing, we have enough food for everybody.

Sometimes the problem is a matter of distribution.

It is not a problem of shortage.

How come?

Well, the reason is that all over the world, there are farmers who do a tremendous job in feeding us three times a day. Every single day.

Because of the great invention of fertilizer. It's because of innovation, farmers can do their job more efficiently, more effectively, more environmentally friendly, and more animal friendly.

The progress in farming over the last century is nothing less than revolutionary.

A tale of massive success!

But now, this progress is under threat.

First of all, globalization poses a potential risk to food security. We all know that the world hasn't exactly become a safer place over the last years. What we learned from COVID is the importance of being self-reliant. The importance of not depending on other countries for essential goods.

Food is the most essential good.

If countries depend too much on other countries when a crisis breaks out, this poses a massive risk to food security in that dependent country.

The West is falling into this trap.

We make farming impossible by introducing an avalanche of environmental rules.
Then, we go to non-Western countries to strike free trade agreements.

Free trade agreements in which, by the way, the European Union also tries to tell non-Western countries how to manage their internal affairs, which I think is totally unacceptable.
But in any case, the European Union is destroying its farmers with Green Deal policies.

Worse, the system of investment is shifting. It is shifting away from the traditional method to assess the value of investments, which is whether they can generate profit. Very simple. Instead, the idea of 'ESG' is taking root: Environmental, Social and Governance.

I view this as a modern type of colonialism. Rich financial institutions based in the West will tell you how to run your countries. And how? In accordance with the ESG principles, of course. This means you have to comply with the climate agenda - Agenda2030 and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals - which in turn would lead to forced anti-farming policies in your countries too.

We all know what happened to Sri Lanka when they implemented the ESG's. Let's please learn from that.

The 'S-component' of ESG stands for 'social'. Well, it is *social engineering* because it means that financial institutions will measure the extent to which your investment plan incorporates, for example, gender ideology. Is that what you want?

I don't think so.

This is a type of social engineering that is undesirable and counterproductive. And just like the West is in decline because of this false ideology, so will developing countries see their development come to a standstill if you implement it.

I don't want that to happen. Please say no to the ESG's. Say no to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals - the SDG's - and say no to the Agenda2030.

Do we care about the planet? Of course. But I don't believe prosperity is a zero-sum game. I think with policies based on common sense instead of ideology – smart policies on farming, but also on energy – we can all grow in a healthy way, and we can all benefit from technological progress. For the good of all humanity and the planet.

Let us, in our position of responsibility, strive for that.

Thank you very much

Hon. Fadi Fawaz, Member of ICAPP Standing Committee, Advisor for Development Affairs to H.E. Saad Harir, Future Movement Party, Republic of **Lebanon**

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Dear Excellencies,
Dear Colleagues,
Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Chairman,
Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin, Advisor to the Prime Minister and Thailand Trade Representative,

I would like to start by expressing my sincere gratitude to Dr. Navinee Taveesin and the Thai people for their wonderful and exceptional hospitality and extended warmth, generosity and welcome.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Today, we stand at the intersection of a critical conversation about our global food security, a topic that challenges our understanding of agriculture, climate change, and our shared future. As we dive into this discussion, let's first consider the statistics and trends that shape our current landscape.

Starting with our food production, the various documents and studies provided show a consistent trend: a drastic increase in the need for food driven by global population growth. This reliance places these nations at risk in the face of global supply chain disruptions.

It is evident that without significant changes in local production capabilities and international cooperation, these countries could face severe food shortages.

Asia, the world's largest and most populous continent, has an estimated population of about 4.7 billion people as of 2023. Calculating the exact amount of food needed for such a diverse and populous region involves considering various factors including average daily calorie intake per person, dietary preferences, and food wastage rates.

Countries and organizations across the region are actively seeking solutions, including investing in sustainable agricultural practices, improving food distribution networks, and implementing policies aimed at bolstering local food production and reducing dependency on imports. Addressing these issues is crucial for ensuring that all people in Asia have access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food.

Governments can play a pivotal role in enhancing food security and sustainability through a variety of policy measures. Here are some strategic actions that governments can consider to promote a more resilient and sustainable food system:

1. Invest in Agricultural Research and Development
2. Support Small-Scale Farmers
3. Enhance Food Storage and Distribution Systems

4. Promote Sustainable Practices
5. Implement Food Safety and Quality Standards
6. Foster Regional Cooperation
7. Adapt Social Protection Programs
8. Diversify Food Sources
9. Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies
10. Encourage Public-Private Partnerships

Business opportunities and development can significantly contribute to food security in Asia through various strategies and incentives that encourage companies to get involved. Here are some key ways businesses can help and how to motivate them:

1. Agricultural Innovation and Technology
2. Supply Chain Improvements
3. Local Sourcing Initiatives
4. Nutrition and Food Processing
5. Partnerships and Collaborations
6. Financial Models and Incentives
7. Education and Awareness Programs
8. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
9. Encouraging Companies to Get Involved
10. Market Access and Financial Benefits
11. Recognition and Branding
12 Public Awareness Campaigns

In summary, businesses can play a pivotal role in enhancing food security in Asia by adopting innovative practices, improving supply chains, and participating in meaningful collaborations. Motivating them involves a combination of policy support, financial incentives, and public recognition.

In terms of recommendations for the future, it is essential that we continue to innovate in the field of agricultural technology. We must also foster international collaboration to build a more resilient global food supply chain. Supporting local food production, reducing food waste, and investing in sustainable practices are steps that can significantly enhance food security.

I would like to recommend :

ICAPP B2B marketplace facilitating intra-trade to boost food security

Fully integrated services, enabling end-to-end cross-border transactions, connecting SMEs, farmers and buyers globally

A platform that makes local and international food trade seamless for all

Faster, simpler, easier to operate.

100% ICAPP owned & operated.
1. Faster Implementation

Trade cycle: end-to-end distribution and procurement Our platform enables a warehouse-to-warehouse automation globally

- Ready to launch in less than 3 months
- Ability to absorb 100% of ICAPP trade services of government and private sector
- Ongoing enhancements and evolution from ICAPP nations and beyond

2. Empowering Food Security and Safety

- Seamless access of SMEs to markets, services and operational efficiencies.
- 100% real time data, AI analytics, visibility, and control
- Empowering exports globally & bringing hard currency into local economy
- Intuitive user interface for international & local B2B trade.

3. Secure, reliable, cutting-edge

- Google cloud-based reliability
- Data privacy & security
- Access to an ever-growing ecosystem of world class regional & global trade services.

In The UAE, Arab Food Hub is the official B2B portal launched by the Arab nations as a joint venture with one vision: Solving the regional food crisis and empowering digital inclusion.

Announced in Abu Dhabi on Jan 27th, 2023, in signing ceremony overseen by HH Shiekh Seif Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of Interior, UAE, HE Ahmad Aboul Gheit, Secretary General of the Arab League of States, & HE Dr Thani Al Zayoudi, Minister of Foreign Trade, UAE.

- Decreed on Feb 9th 2023 as the official Food Security Platform for the Arab League by virtue of Ministerial Decree.
- Phase 1 launched on Aug 1st , 2023, to trading companies
- Currently with +100M USD of offering, +500 trading companies from +54 countries.

A cutting-edge B2B marketplace supported by the Arab League of Nations and the Arab Federation for digital economy, dedicated to enhancing food security, creating a secure platform that connects exporters and importers of all kinds of food inside and outside the Arab world.

Our platform prioritizes trust, transparency, efficiency, and convenience, empowering our partners to engage in secure and seamless trade operations.

Advanced digital platform that connects all stakeholders within the food and agriculture industry, including the exporters, importers, and service providers, with the aim of empowering interconnected global trade and contributing to the Arab food security

We need to create such a platform with all ICAPP member and I am ready to initiate this platform with the assistance of the secretariat to enhance our business community and

opportunity in the food Security.

Again, ICAPP's and specially our IBC MEETINGS collaborative framework can drive significant improvements by sharing successful strategies and technologies among member countries.

The path forward requires a unified approach championed by ICAPP and its member parties and those conference lead under IBC of ICAAP.

As we return to our respective roles, let's carry forward the mission of transforming our food systems through international cooperation and innovation, guided by the principles and collective action fostered by ICAPP.

I would like to thank you all again and looking forward to seeing you very soon.

Kindly, stay in touch as we need to preserve the ICAPP conference and its beloved community.

Thank you to the ICAPP secretary for their great work and follow-up.
Much grateful for Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesinand the people of Thailand.

Thank You

Hon. Daya Gamage, Member of ICAPP Standing Committee, former Vice Chairperson, former Minister of Primary Industries and Social Empowerment, United National Party, Democratic Socialist Republic of **Sri Lanka**

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Good morning,

Let me start by extending my heartfelt thanks to the I CAPP for organizing this vital conference and for the opportunity to discuss the essential topic of food security.

I would also like to express my gratitude to the Honourable Chairpersons and the General Secretary for their immense contributions to this event. A special mention must be made towards Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin for all her efforts this week.

Food security is a fundamental issue that affects every nation, including Sri Lanka. As we gather here today, it is imperative to acknowledge the interconnectedness of our global community and the shared responsibility we bear in ensuring that all people have access to sufficient safe, and nutritious food.

The ICAPP as a platform for political dialogue and cooperation among political parties in Asia, plays a crucial role in addressing food security. As decision-makers of our countries, we, the politicians, have the responsibility to support and implement policies that ensure food security for our people. Through collaborative efforts and shared knowledge, we can devise and execute strategies that address this pressing issue.

In Sri Lanka, food security is both a historical and contemporary challenge. Our island nation, with its rich agricultural heritage, has long been known for its bountiful harvests and diverse food culture.

However, recent events have highlighted the vulnerabilities within our food system. The COVID-19 pandemic, coupled with economic crises and climate change, has exacerbated food insecurity, affecting millions of Sri Lankans.

The pandemic disrupted supply chains, leading to shortages of essential food items and price hikes that made it difficult for many families to afford basic necessities. Furthermore, extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts, have had devastating impacts on agricultural productivity. These challenges underscore the urgent need for comprehensive strategies to ensure food security for all Sri Lankans.

Climate change, in particular, poses a significant threat to food security. Unpredictable weather patterns, increased frequency of extreme events, and changing climate conditions disrupt agricultural cycles and reduce crop yields. This not only affects food availability but also the livelihoods of farmers who depend on stable weather conditions for their crops. As politicians, it is our duty to implement policies that mitigate the impacts of climate change and promote sustainable agricultural practices.
Today, I want to focus on four key areas where we must direct our efforts: enhancing

agricultural productivity, reducing food waste, promoting sustainable practices, and addressing corruption.

First, enhancing agricultural productivity is crucial. Sri Lanka's agricultural sector is predominantly made up of smallholder farmers who rely on traditional methods. While these methods are integral to our cultural heritage, there is a pressing need to integrate modern techniques and technology to increase yields and improve resilience. The government has initiated several programs to provide farmers with access to high-quality seeds, fertilizers, and training in sustainable farming practices. By investing in research and development, we can introduce drought-resistant crop varieties and efficient irrigation systems that can withstand the impacts of climate change.

According to the FAO-WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment mission report of 2023, an estimated 17 percent of our 22 million population is food-insecure, indicating an improvement from 2022 when 28 percent of households were noted as food-insecure. Despite this progress, 17% of the population is still facing moderate acute food insecurity. Nearly two-thirds of the population are adopting livelihood-based coping strategies, such as borrowing money or dipping into their hard-earned savings to feed their families. Additionally, 31% of children under five are malnourished, and 20% suffer from wasting.

Second, reducing food waste is an essential component of achieving food security. It is estimated that approximately one-third of all food produced globally is lost or wasted. In Sri Lanka, food loss occurs at various stages of the supply chain, from post-harvest losses to retail and consumer waste. To address this, we must implement better storage facilities, improve transportation infrastructure, and raise awareness about the importance of reducing food waste. Simple measures, such as educating consumers about portion sizes and encouraging the consumption of imperfect produce, can have a significant impact.

Third, promoting sustainable practices is vital for the long-term viability of our food systems. The use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides has led to soil degradation and environmental pollution. Transitioning to organic farming and agroecological practices can help restore soil health and biodiversity. Additionally, supporting local food systems and encouraging the consumption of locally grown produce can reduce the carbon footprint associated with food transportation and strengthen community resilience.

Long-term strategies in increasing the role of pulses in generating rural income and providing food security must focus on coordinated efforts involving policy support, research and extension, and market and demand considerations. All these efforts should especially focus on areas with huge untapped potential like diversifying the sector with underutilized pulse crops like Kollu, Pigeon peas, and Chickpeas in dry upland cropping systems and increasing pulses' area with improved input use efficiency under the ’’pulse in rice fallow" method.

Successfully marketing pulse crops in Sri Lanka depends on crop quality, market demand, pricing, and effective distribution channels. This can be achieved by improved collaboration among value chain stakeholders, promoting value addition, market intelligence through digital technologies, improved storage and transport facilities, and consumer education and awareness on pulses' benefits and how to incorporate them into meals.
Fourth, we must address the issue of corruption, which undermines food security efforts. A recent example in Sri Lanka is the sugar scam, where key players manipulated sugar prices for

personal gain rather than prioritizing the country's benefits. Such actions exacerbate food insecurity by creating artificial shortages and driving up prices, making it difficult for ordinary citizens to afford basic necessities. Combating corruption requires robust legal frameworks, transparency in governance, and stringent enforcement of anti-corruption measures. It is imperative that we hold those who exploit the system accountable and ensure that food security initiatives are implemented with integrity and fairness.

As a member of the United National Party, I am confident that the decisions taken by my party leader and current President of Sri Lanka, Ranil Wickremesinghe, have turned around the dire situation brought on by COVID-19, exacerbated by the economic crisis that was a direct result of poor economic decisions made by an incompetent government. At the time, not a single leader stepped forward to take on the challenge of revitalizing the Sri Lankan economy, which had declared bankruptcy and was unable to function without the urgent aid of the IMF. However, under his leadership, we have seen a complete change around in the country's present and future - in the areas of economic stability and thereby food security, there have been significant improvements. This demonstrates the power of competent governance and effective policy-making.

Sri Lanka has taken notable steps towards these goals. Under our President, Ranil Wickremesinghe, the government has launched initiatives to support organic farming and is working on policies to promote sustainable fisheries and aquaculture. Community-based programs have been established to empower women and youth in agriculture, recognizing their critical role in achieving food security.

Food security in Sri Lanka is improving across all provinces, according to the Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) report. The report estimates 3.9 million people, or 17 percent of the population, are in moderate acute food insecurity, which is nearly a 40 percent decrease from June/July last year.

However, these efforts cannot succeed in isolation. Regional and international cooperation is essential. By sharing knowledge, resources, and best practices, we can build resilient food systems that can withstand global challenges. Organizations like ICAPP play a crucial role in facilitating this cooperation and fostering dialogue among nations.

As I conclude, I urge all of us to recommit to the goal of achieving food security. Let us work together to ensure that no one goes to bed hungry, that our farmers are supported and empowered, and that our food systems are sustainable and resilient. By thinking globally and acting locally, we can make a difference.

Mr. Kishor Nepal, Chief Executive Officer of the Alliance Treks & Expedition (P.) Ltd., Federal Democratic Republic of **Nepal**

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Hon Jose de Venesia, the Founder and Co-chairman of the ICAPP Standing Committee
Hon. Chung Eui-Yong, Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea
Honorable Kwon Hee-seog, General Secretary, of the ICAPP Standing Committee
Honorable members of the ICAPP Standing Committee,
Distinguished delegates, and participants

Food Security in Nepal: Overview and Challenges
Prepared by: Kishor Nepal

Food Security
Food security means ensuring that people have enough healthy and nutritious food to eat. It involves having sufficient income to buy food, access to markets, transportation, and a stable food supply chain. There are four key components to food security: availability, access, utilization, and stability.

Availability refers to the balance between demand and supply, including factors like agricultural productivity, trade, and food reserves. Access depends on economic conditions, infrastructure, and market availability. Utilization involves safe and nutritious eating practices that are culturally acceptable. Stability ensures that access to food remains reliable despite factors like natural disasters, economic fluctuations, and conflicts.

Food security is vital because food is essential for life. Sustainable food security helps reduce poverty and promotes a healthy and active community for all.

Global Perspective:
The food security index varies globally based on specific regions or countries. Sustainable management of the four major components leads to a better position. However, many lower and middle-income countries like Nepal facing declining food security or huge challenge due to factors like production challenges, unstable supply chains, conflicts, climate change, and urbanization.

Food Security Context in Nepal:
Nepal is a landlocked country with diverse geography and culture. Food security is closely linked to geography and the availability of fertile land, which affects productivity. The majority of the population relies on locally grown food and traditionally established supply chains.

Himalayan region (above approx. 3500 meters above sea level) = Very Low Food Security
6.09 percent of the total population
Factors affecting: Lack of production, markets and supply chain, climate changes
Hilly Region (Between approx. 600 meters – 3500 meters)
65% of Nepal's total land area = 40.25 percent of the total population = Better but unstable

Food Security
Major Factors affecting: Geographical challenges, seasonal roads, traditional farming methods, urbanization at valleys and lack of manpower.

Terai region (Approx. 63 meters – 600 meters)
23.1% of Nepal's land area = 53.66 percent of the total population = Stable Food security
Major Factors affecting Geography, better roads and access and availability

Nepal faces disparities in food security across its geographical regions. The Himalayan region has very low food security due to production limitations. The hilly region experiences better but unstable food security due to geographical challenges and traditional farming methods. The Terai region enjoys relatively stable food security due to better access and availability.

Major Food Production and Yield:
Agriculture plays a significant role in Nepal's economy, with two-thirds of the population engaged in farming contributing to 26% of national GDP. Rice, wheat, and maize are vital cereal crops, with production concentrated in different regions based on ecological factors.

Challenges and Disparities:
Factors Affecting Food Security in Nepal:
Geography, including land distribution and topography, significantly influences food security. Unstable supply chains, both domestically and internationally, pose challenges. Cultural food habits and the availability of healthy, nutritious food also influence food security.

In the context of Nepal, the food price is heavily determined by the local production and transport cost.

Example: in 2018, the rice price per kg at Dolpa & Humla (Mountain & less accessible region in western region) was 170 – 165 Rupees KG which normal price is 40 – 50 Rupees in the Terai region.

Migration and Changing Food Culture:
Migration and urbanization are major challenges affecting food security in Nepal. Internal and external migration rates have increased, altering population distribution and food consumption patterns.

Major migrants remain men, however in Nepal women are gradually choosing to migrate recently. The growth 5.4% on 2017/18 compared to 3.9% in 2008/09. Surprisingly 93% of the migration happened with the age group of 15 to 45 years age.

As per the population distribution by geographical regions, 53.66 per cent of Nepali live in the Tarai in 2021 compared to 50.27 per cent in 2011. The population in mountains and hills declined in 2021 to 6.095 per cent and 40.25 per cent, respectively, from 6.73 per cent and 43.01 per cent in 2011.

Nepal is one of the ten least urbanized countries in the world, with 80% of its population still living in rural areas. However, it is also one of the most rapidly urbanizing, with urban areas seeing growth rates of 4 percent and above in many cases.

Climate and Natural Hazards:
Nepal is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, including earthquakes, floods, landslides, and droughts, which impact food production and access.

Corrective Measures and Success Stories:
To address food security challenges, Nepal seek international help to increase promoting sustainable agriculture, improving irrigation infrastructure, supporting smallholder farmers, strengthening food storage and distribution, enhancing disaster preparedness, promoting nutrition education, addressing poverty and inequality, and investing in research and innovation.

Success story
Nepal was able to lower malnutrition rate over the past two decades. The prevalence of stunting (short height for age) among children under five decreased from 57% in 1996 to 36% in 2016. During the same period, the prevalence of underweight (low weight for age) reduced to 27% from 42 % and child wasting (low weight for height) from 15 to 10%. Many children (95%) now consume iodized salt in Nepal. Similarly, Vitamin A prophylaxis coverage for children aged 6 to 59 months stands at 86%.

Despite having a long road ahead to Zero Hunger, Nepal has made significant progress. Over the past two decades, there have been significant reductions in poverty and malnutrition. Nepal has successfully lowered its stunting rates, once among the highest globally, and reduced poverty prevalence from 25.2% to 21.6% within just four years from 2011 to 2015.

According to the Economic Survey 2022/23, 15.1% of Nepal's population is under the poverty line (income less then 1.90 USD per day).

Considering Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI), 17.4% of Nepalis are poor (Source: National Planning Commission 2021 report). However situation for the same was 30.1% in 2014.

Nepal now ranks MODERATE as per the Global Hunger Index (2023) scoring 15 and ranking 69 which rank 78 in the year 2015.

Despite challenges, efforts by the government, local authorities, NGOs, and international agencies are underway to improve food security in Nepal. By tackling these issues collectively, Nepal aims to ensure that everyone has access to sufficient, healthy food.

In conclusion, while Nepal faces various challenges in achieving food security, concerted efforts and collaboration can lead to significant improvements. By addressing underlying issues and implementing sustainable solutions, Nepal can work towards ensuring food security for all its citizens. Let's join hands to promote uniform food security globally.

Hon. Sabina Khasayeva, Member of the New Azerbaijan Party Youth Union, Member of the Working Group for the Azerbaijani-Thai Interparliamentary Relations of the Milli Majlis (Parliament), New Azerbaijan Party, Republic of **Azerbaijan**

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Dear meeting participants, ladies and gentlemen!

Food security, defined as the availability, accessibility and affordability of food for all individuals, is one of the fundamental human rights. However, unfortunately, certain ongoing geopolitical processes, including armed conflicts, trade disputes and governance issues, have a significant negative impact on food security around the world. Despite the gradual elimination of the damage caused by the COVID-19 pandemic to the food chain, increasing conflicts around the world have seriously threatened the food security of millions of people.

In addition to the above, climate change is one of the main factors that have a negative impact on food security and safety. Climate change poses significant threats to global food security by altering weather patterns, precipitation levels and temperatures, affecting agricultural productivity and food quality. An increase in extreme weather events such as droughts, floods and hurricanes can damage crops and disrupt supply chains, resulting in increased food shortages. Climate change can also affect productivity and food quality by causing the spread of pests and diseases. Pollution of the environment, including air, water and soil, and chemical wastes from industrial and agricultural activities also affect flora and fauna, thus posing risks to food safety.

We all know that every year heads of states and governments, representatives of civil society organizations, business structures, international institutions and media organizations from all over the world gather at the UN Climate Change Conference to exchange ideas and make calls for joint efforts to prevent climate change and eliminate its consequences. We can say with great pride that this year Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, will host the 29th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, that is COP 29. This means that Azerbaijan unequivocally recognizes the importance of joint efforts in the fight against climate change and greatly values the fact that the solution of the challenges we face in this area relies on collective action, agreed common goals and aspirations.

Despite the fact that Azerbaijan's share in global emissions is very small, our country is very active in the fight against global climate change. Compared to 1990, our country aims to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases by 35 percent by 2030 and by 40 percent by 2050. At the same time, it should also be noted that the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan declared the territories liberated from occupation in 2020 - Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur - as a Green Energy Zone.

Efforts to combat climate change are not only intended to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and limit global warming, but also aimed at positively impacting food security.

One of the main challenges facing the entire world today is achieving food safety and shaping a future with a more sustainable and fair food system for future generations.

I would like to thank the ICAPP leadership and the Thai Parliament for organizing today's meeting and I believe that the Bangkok Statement we will adopt in the end, in addition to reflecting the main directions of the discussions, will also encourage stronger action to strengthen food security in Asia and beyond.

Thank you for your attention!

Mr. Eldar Zhumagaziyez, Party Secretary, AMANAT Party, Republic of **Kazakhstan**

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Good afternoon, esteemed Forum participants!

First of all, allow me to thank the International Conference of Asian Political Parties for inviting us to participate in such an important event dedicated to food security issues.

Today, as the world faces global challenges such as climate change, political and economic instability, and with nearly a third of the world's population experiencing food shortages, providing people with quality, safe food remains a top priority.

Kazakhstan strives to make its substantial contribution to solving the issue of food availability and quality. We are among the world's leaders in grain production. The volume of wheat exports reaches **about 6-7 million tons.**

Just last year, Kazakhstan provided humanitarian aid to six countries amounting **to 9.2 million dollars**. In light of the difficult humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip, Kazakhstan **donated 1 million dollars** to the people of Palestine and delivered two batches of humanitarian aid. Financial aid was also provided to Afghanistan, Turkey, Pakistan, and other countries affected by natural disasters.

Today, food shortages are largely caused by the disruption of global supply chains and transport and logistics routes, the policy of restrictions and sanctions.

Kazakhstan, through our President Kassym-Jomart Kemelevich Tokayev, consistently advocates for the depoliticization of global food and fertilizer supplies, excluding them from any restrictions and sanctions, which will help reduce food imbalances in the world.

Our country calls for increased joint efforts to develop both existing and new transport routes. At the recent **The Boao Forum for Asia**, our President noted that among such routes **is the Trans-Caspian International Transport Route**, or the so-called "Middle Corridor," which most effectively ensures the security of supply chains between Asia and Europe.

It is important to highlight, Kazakhstan does not experience a food shortage. **However, today we face a problem where people, due to low incomes, cannot afford quality food and diversify their food basket.**

In turn, unbalanced and poor-quality nutrition leads to high rates of diseases such as cardiovascular disorders, diabetes, and obesity.

Therefore, today the political party "AMANAT" **sets as its primary objective the increase of the population's income levels.** Last year, at the initiative of the party, the preferential lending **program "Aul Amanaty"** was launched to develop agricultural cooperation.

In developing the program, we relied on the experience of successful East Asian countries. We were also interested in the experience of the Bangladeshi microfinance organization **Grameen Bank** in providing cheap loans. The Grameen Bank project is based on social orientation and care for the people. It is on these principles that our program "Aul Amanaty" is based on.

The program not only provides a preferential loan **at 2.5% per annum for 5 years.** We also provide training in financial literacy and the necessary competencies for successful business management to citizens in difficult life situations.

To educate rural citizens, **we are creating educational and methodological centers "Agro Sauat."**

Citizens, who have overdue loans and who cannot repay them independently have the opportunity to acquire theoretical and practical skills in the Center for growing demanded crops, poultry farming, or livestock breeding.

Then, **by joining cooperatives**, farmers will receive support in veterinary and agronomy issues, as well as marketing their products for a year. **In addition, the newly created cooperatives will be provided with production equipment on lease and receive repayable grants.**

Thus, the main principle here is to give a fishing rod, not a fish.

We are ready to share our experience and use any positive experience of our international friends, establishing cooperation in implementing similar projects.

We propose to should synchronize these issues in the political agendas and election programs **of our parties**, especially those of neighboring countries. I am sure this will expand the opportunities and mechanisms in finding effective solutions.

Allow me once again to thank the organizers for the opportunity to participate in the Forum.

I hope that the Forum will allow us to move closer to achieving the goals of eliminating hunger, ensuring food security, improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agricultural development.

Thank you for your attention!

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

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Distinguished guests,
Honorable delegates

My name is Nattakarn Chuchana, Assistant to a Member of the House of Representatives, (H.E. Chuan Leekpai).

The topic for this meeting of the ICAPP Business Council, namely **Food Security**, is extremely significant. Food is a basic physiological need essential for human survival, and the second goal of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is **"Zero Hunger"**. This means that more than 600 million people worldwide are expected to face hunger by 2030. Therefore, our exchange of ideas today will be undoubtedly valuable for addressing the crises we will face in the near future.

In Thailand, we have a quote that says, **"there is fish in the water and rice in the fields."** This reflects the abundance our agricultural society.

- We have about 8.7 million farmers, who represent 37.5% of Thai households.
- In 2023, agricultural products accounted for a total trade value of 2.37 trillion baht, with a trade surplus of 951 billion baht.
- This is the reason why Thailand is called "The Kitchen of the World."

Challenges of Contemporary Food Security

However, all countries, including Thailand, are facing challenges which could have an adverse impact on food security.

As we all realize, the most critical challenge involves climate change. This environmental situation is considered one of the major threats to global food security.

I have already pointed above that this year we are facing the El Nino phenomenon. Given its serious impacts, let me reemphasize the two major problems it has caused:

A. Severe droughts, leading to reduced crop yields.
B. Higher sea temperatures, affecting marine ecosystems and also reducing fishery production.

The result is that, while the demand for food remains the same, the prices of agricultural products have skyrocketed. This situation heavily impacts the poor and worsens hunger.

My policy brief on the future of food security

1. First, **adapting to climate change** is so crucial for the future of food security. We can address this issue through research and development of new technology and innovations in food and agriculture. This will help make food production more efficient and sustainable. Additionally, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and supporting clean energy are important steps in ensuring food security.

2. Next, I will talk about the **concept of food banks and alternative food sources**. Starting with:

   First, **Community Food Banks**: This involves collecting food from different places like farms, markets, and donors to give to people in need. This not only helps reduce food shortages but also cuts down on food waste. It also encourages sharing and caring in the community, making it stronger and more sustainable.

   Second, Alternative Food Sources for the Future: We can create new ways to produce food that are more efficient and sustainable. Examples include farming insects for protein, growing plants indoors with technology, and making lab-grown meat. These ideas help reduce harm to the environment and meet the food needs of a growing population. All of this will lead to a stable and sustainable food system in the future.

3. The last is facing an **ageing society problem**. In 2021, the birth rate fell below the death rate, leading to a decrease in the workforce. This problem is more complex because the Thai agricultural sector lacks incentives for young people to pursue farming careers. This makes it even harder for agriculture, which is key to our food security, to thrive.

To solve this, we need to rely on technology and innovation to improve production efficiency and create sustainability in agriculture. We also need to focus on building a skilled workforce by developing expertise and skills in farming. Preparing for future changes is crucial. Creating education and training systems that focus on modern skills will help motivate young people to pursue farming. This will enhance food security in our country sustainably.

In summary, managing food security is a complex challenge that needs comprehensive solutions. We must adapt to climate change, use new technologies, and support initiatives like food banks and alternative food sources. It is also important to address labor issues in agriculture by improving education and training for young people. This ensures we have skilled workers ready to lead sustainable farming practices.

Working together and sharing knowledge will help us overcome these challenges and achieve food security for everyone. With cooperation and support from all sectors, we can create a stable, sustainable, and beneficial food system for all.

Thank you for your attention and participation.

Mr. Dr. Sreang Heak, Special Assistant to the Party President, *FUNCINPEC* Party, Kingdom of **Cambodia**

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Honerable Kwon Hee-seog, ICAPP Secretary General, former Ambassador to Italy and Ambassador to ASEAN, Republic of Korea

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

I am Professor Dr. Heak Sreang, from Cambodia, FUNCINPEC party, working on both government and non-government sector as well as private sector in Cambodia.

As you are all aware, the current global economic situation is unpredictable. There are so many problems happening around the world right now. These issues pose significant challenges for all of us.

In my country, Cambodia, we feel the same pressures, especially due to COVID-19. Our economic growth dropped from 7% to only 3% per year and now it gradually increased back to about 6% per year. This rate is among the best compared to other countries in the region. With this rate, By 2030, we believe that Cambodia will become the upper-middle-income country, and by 2050, we will become a high-income country.

In terms of food security, Cambodia has in total approximately 14,000 villages. About 90% of these village (about 13,000 villages) engaged in agricultural activities such as crop cultivation, livestock raising, poultry farming, fishing, and aquaculture. These activities significantly contribute to our nation's food security. Trade and investment, with our neighboring countries especially Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam, are very crucial for us at the moment.

I would like to conclude my speech with the following quotes: even if we are from different ships, but we are now in the same boat. We must indeed all hang together, or most assuredly, we shall all hang separately. Alone we can do so little; together we can do so much.

Thank you very much. Khàawp khun mâak khráp.

2st PLENARY SESSION

Mr. Ruslan Guliyev, Member of the ICAPP Business Council, Co-founder and CEO of Millennium Tourism & Congress DMC, Republic of **Azerbaijan**

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Dear Honorable Chairman! Dear guests, friends and colleagues!

First of all, I extend my greetings to each of you, the entire ICAPP family. At the same time, I would like to thank the Thai Parliament, the host of the event and Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin, Advisor to the Prime Minister, Trade Representative of Thailand, for the warm hospitality. I am honored to represent my country as a member of the Business Council at this prominent meeting attended by distinguished representatives of the ICAPP community.

This platform provided by ICAPP strengthens mutual relations and cooperation among our countries and peoples, as well as business representatives. By participating in this platform, Azerbaijan contributes to the promotion of ICAPP ideas.

Despite being one of the areas most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, the tourism industry is recovering rapidly after the restrictions caused by the pandemic have been lifted. Almost all areas of tourism are closely linked to safety and hospitality. In other words, people are interested in visiting places where they can feel safe and enjoy quality service. Today's panel discussion is also useful in terms of sharing the experience of the countries and business entities represented here.

Azerbaijan, where a safe tourism environment has been formed against the background of the aggravation of geopolitical struggle and military conflicts in the world, has created a favorable ground for sustainable peace and security in the South Caucasus region as a whole by ensuring its territorial integrity in 2020. In addition to security, Azerbaijan offers tourists the culture of hospitality based on centuries-old traditions of tolerance and multiculturalism of our people and provides a rapidly developing tourism infrastructure. Azerbaijan, who plays the role of not only a geographical, political and economic, but also a cultural bridge between the East and West, Europe and Asia, besides holding various international political meetings, economic forums and sports competitions for many years, also successfully hosts events of UNAOC (UN Alliance of Civilizations), UN World Tourism Organization, UNESCO, ISESCO and other prestigious organizations in the humanitarian sphere, as well as the World Forum on Intercultural Dialogue.

In this regard, hosting the 2024 UN Climate Change Conference (COP 29), which will be held in Azerbaijan for the first time among the CIS countries on November 11-22 in 2024, will be a real test for the tourism infrastructure of our country, which has been formed for decades. This huge event, which will bring together heads of states and governments, tens of thousands of

representatives of civil society organizations, business structures, international institutions and media outlets from all over the world, will also present new opportunities to the government and businesspeople to realize and expand the tourism potential of our country. The rich and valuable experience that will be gained from hosting this event will have an impact on the development of the tourism industry of Azerbaijan in the coming years.

The COP29 event will make an important contribution to the development of ecotourism, one of the most popular types of tourism, in Azerbaijan and the world. There is great potential for the development of beach tourism in Azerbaijan, which is located on the coast of the world's largest lake, the Caspian Sea. Ski tourism is developing rapidly in Azerbaijan, which enjoys a snowy winter along with a hot summer. Health tourism in Azerbaijan, which is rich in natural therapeutic resources, has quite old traditions and a high level of development. Also, all regions of Azerbaijan, a land of historical and cultural monuments, have a wide potential for the development of cultural tourism and a lot of work has been done in this field.

In addition, implementing a visa-free regime with some countries and providing visas on arrival for citizens of a number of countries are important steps to promote tourism. I can say with certainty that Azerbaijan is already recognized as a new tourist destination in the world.

I believe that today's meeting will be remembered with useful discussions and will contribute to the adoption of important decisions in the direction of tourism promotion, both in the management and business spheres.

Thank you very much for your attention!

Mr. Kul Bahadur Gurung, Chairman of the Alliance Treks & Expedition (P.) Ltd., Federal Democratic Republic of **Nepal**

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Honorable Jose de Venesia, the Founder and Co-chairman of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Hon. Chung Eui-Yong, Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea,
Honorable Kwon Hee-Seog, General Secretary of the ICAPP Standing Committee, along with Honorable Members of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Distinguished delegates, Tourism Captains, Dreamers, Planners, Builders, and Media Friends,

Namaste, Sa-Wad-Dee, and Good Afternoon !!!

At the outset, I extend my sincere greetings to all the distinguished ICAPP delegates and creative as well as innovative Leaders at the 41st Meeting of the ICAPP standing committee and the 2nd meeting of the ICAPP business council here in Bangkok, Thailand.

Introduction to Tourism in Nepal

Nepal, the land of Mt. Everest (8,848.86m), Lord Buddha's Birth Place, and the Gurkhas Warrior nestled in the majestic Himalayas, began welcoming international tourists in the 1950s, especially after the historic conquest of Mount Everest on 29th May 1953. Since then, tourism has grown, focusing on adventure activities like mountaineering, trekking, and cultural exploration.

Despite challenges like the Maoist insurgency in the late 1990s and the Mega Earthquake, which occurred at 11:56 AM Nepal Standard Time on Saturday 25 April 2015, Nepal's tourism sector has rebounded, contributing significantly to the economy and employing many people.

However, the COVID-19 pandemic (the first case was confirmed in Nepal on the 23rd of January 2020, and the first lockdown was imposed nationwide in Nepal on the 20th of March 2020, Tuesday) caused a drastic decline in tourism, impacting Nepal's economy. Yet, the country remains resilient, aiming to revive its tourism industry sustainably.

Why Tourism Matters for Nepal ?

Tourism is vital for Nepal's economy, providing jobs and revenue. It is also essential for preserving cultural heritage, and the environment, and promoting the national identity. Economically, tourism supports businesses, especially in rural areas, and creates various job opportunities.

The tourism industry in Nepal is the fourth largest job creator in the country as it employs 371,140 people according to an analytical report by Central Bureau Statistics. Culturally, it

helps preserve Nepal's rich heritage by raising awareness and appreciation of traditional customs and sites.

Environmentally, sustainable tourism practices protect Nepal's natural resources and biodiversity. Moreover, tourism fosters cross-cultural understanding, infrastructure development, and economic diversification in Nepal.

Nepal Tourism Industry Insights:

Tourism is a major contributor to Nepal's economy, providing jobs and revenue. The industry witnessed growth before the COVID-19 pandemic but suffered significant losses due to it. In 2021, Nepal saw a drastic decrease in tourist arrivals and revenue, impacting its economy. However, there's hope as tourism numbers are gradually increasing post-pandemic, with efforts to attract more visitors through various initiatives.

The data based on the Central European International Cup (CEIC) indicates a gradual rise in tourist numbers. In March 2023, Nepal welcomed 99,426 tourists, compared to 73,225 visitors in the previous month in 2023. The below data will highlight the traveling trends in Nepal.

Year-by-Year comparison (2015 – 2023)

During the year 2015 – earthquake period 538,970 tourists visited Nepal which was less by 31% compared to 2014. During 2019 (pre-covid) 1197191 tourists visited Nepal showing an increase of 2.1% compared to 2018. During COVID-19 time the number decreased to 230,085 resulting in a decline of 80.7% followed by 150,962 during peak COVID time with restrictions resulting further decline of 34.3%. Tourism started a revival in the year 2022 with 614,869 showing +307.3% & 10,14,885 in 2023 with a 65.1% increment. (Data source Immigration Department).

Investment in the hospitality sector is booming, with new hotels and resorts being established, indicating potential growth in tourism infrastructure.

Revenues from tourism in Nepal:

In 1995, tourism revenues amounted to 232.00 million USD or about 5.3 percent of the gross national product. Within 26 years, the country's dependence on tourism has decreased substantially. Before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, sales were $801.00 million billion, 2.3 percent of gross national product.

In 2020, tourist receipts plummeted due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Of the $801.00 million billion (2019), only $238.00 million billion remained. This is a 70 percent decrease in Nepal. On average, each of the tourists arriving in 2021 spent about 1,078 US dollars.

Booming investment in the hospitality sector:

The number of hotels is significantly increasing at present. According to the Department of Tourism (DoT), a total of 15 well-equipped hotels have been registered from April 2022 to February 2023. In the last 11 months, 12 new-star hotels and three new resorts have come into operation.

Importance of Sustainable Tourism Promotion

Promoting sustainable tourism is crucial for Nepal's long-term prosperity. It ensures the preservation of natural and cultural heritage, supports local communities and enhances Nepal's reputation as a responsible tourism destination.

Preservation of Natural Resources: Sustainable tourism practices minimize negative impacts on the environment, conserving Nepal's natural beauty for future generations.

Conservation of Cultural Heritage: Tourism promotes awareness and respect for Nepal's diverse cultural heritage, ensuring its preservation.

Economic Benefits: Sustainable tourism creates equitable economic opportunities, benefiting local communities and fostering inclusive growth.

Actions for Sustainable Tourism Promotion

To promote sustainable tourism in Nepal, **political leaders and business owners** must collaborate and implement policies that prioritize environmental conservation, cultural preservation, and community engagement.

What can be done together ?
Complimenting Political Parties and Business Owners Towards Sustainable Tourism Approach.

Political and business owner policies for sustainable tourism in Nepal can play a crucial role in promoting responsible tourism practices, preserving natural and cultural heritage, supporting local communities, and ensuring the long-term viability of the tourism industry. Here are some key policy recommendations for both political leaders and business owners:

Political Policies:

Legislative Framework: Implement and enforce laws and regulations that promote sustainable tourism practices, environmental conservation, and cultural preservation. This includes policies related to land use planning, waste management, biodiversity protection, and heritage conservation.

Incentives and Support: Provide incentives, subsidies, and financial support to businesses that adopt sustainable practices and contribute to the conservation of natural and cultural

resources. This can include tax breaks for eco-friendly initiatives, grants for community-based tourism projects, and subsidies for renewable energy technologies.

Stakeholder Engagement: Foster collaboration and cooperation among government agencies, local communities, NGOs, and the private sector to develop and implement sustainable tourism policies and initiatives. Engage stakeholders in decision-making processes to ensure that policies are inclusive, transparent, and responsive to the needs of all stakeholders.

Capacity Building: Invest in education, training, and capacity-building programs to enhance the knowledge and skills of tourism stakeholders, including government officials, tour operators, guides, and local communities. This can include training on sustainable tourism practices, environmental management, cultural sensitivity, and community engagement.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Establish mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the impact of tourism activities on the environment, culture, and local communities. Regular assessment and reporting can help identify areas for improvement, measure progress toward sustainability goals, and inform future policy decisions.

Business Owner Policies:

Adoption of Sustainable Practices: Implement sustainable tourism practices within businesses, including eco-friendly construction and operation of accommodations, waste reduction and recycling programs, energy and water conservation measures, and promotion of locally sourced products and services.

Community Engagement: Engage with local communities and involve them in tourism planning, decision-making, and benefit-sharing. Support community-based tourism initiatives, hire local staff, and collaborate with community organizations on conservation and development projects.

Cultural Preservation: Respect and protect the cultural heritage of Nepal by promoting responsible tourism behaviors among guests, supporting cultural preservation efforts, and ensuring that tourism activities are culturally sensitive and respectful of local customs and traditions.

Environmental Conservation: Take proactive measures to minimize the environmental impact of tourism activities, including minimizing carbon emissions, protecting wildlife habitats, and preserving natural landscapes. Invest in sustainable transportation options, such as electric vehicles or bicycles, and promote low-impact tourism activities.

Certifications and Standards: Seek certification from recognized sustainable tourism organizations, such as EarthCheck or Travelife, to demonstrate a commitment to sustainability and accountability. Adhere to international best practices and standards for sustainable tourism management and operation.

By implementing these political and business owner policies, Nepal can foster a culture of sustainability within the tourism industry, protect its natural and cultural heritage, support local communities, and ensure the long-term prosperity of its tourism sector.

Final remarks:

Tourism is a cornerstone of Nepal's development strategy, offering immense opportunities for economic growth, cultural preservation, environmental conservation, and social development. By embracing sustainable practices and harnessing the potential of tourism, Nepal can unlock long-term benefits.

Ms. Regina Vianney Ayudya, Task Force of Foreign Affairs, Central Leadership Board & Chair of Foreign Affairs Banteng Muda Indonesia, Indonesia Democratic Party of Struggle, Republic of **Indonesia**

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

A very good afternoon,

My name is Regina Vianney Ayudya, I represent Indonesia Democratic Party of Struggle and it's a privilege to be at the 2nd Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council in Bangkok this Tuesday afternoon.

I have another privilege namely being citizen of a country which hosted the largest international forum in water sectors, 10 World Water Forum. 10th world water forum has brought leaders rom 23 countries under one roof in my country. Indonesia has more than 17,000 islands and we are committed to promoting tourism as an instrument in achieving Sustainable Development Goals through NEGERI 1000 Pulau.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I also represent the youth because the future of today's world lines in our generation and in the choice that we make today. One of the biggest issues in many countries is the lack of job opportunities for young people. And it's proven, as one of the world largest industry tourism contributed 10.3% to the gold GDP

So today, I feel humbled and honored to have the leadership of IAPP sitting right in front of me. I am standing here, inviting all of us to focus maintaining and intensifying effort toward constructing a more resilient and sustainable tourism sector. And as the representative of the youth wing and foreign affair in Indonesia, I look forward to working with ICPAP to take forward this agenda so can give a better tomorrow that we hope for the next generation.

Thank you!

Mr. Kheav Sambat, Vice-Chairperson of the ICAPP Business Council, Senior Advisor of ML Gas Co. Ltd., Kingdom of **Cambodia**

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

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

It is a great moment for me to join and meet with honorable and distinguished colleagues once again today in the 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting. It is with great pleasure that I express my sincere gratitude and extend my heartfelt congratulations to the esteemed host, special thanks to Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin, Advisor to the Prime Minister and Thailand Trade Representative, for organizing this exceptional gathering.

Asia is a continent of unparalleled beauty and diversity, offering a wide range of experiences for travelers to explore. From the mystical temples of Angkor Wat in Cambodia to the futuristic cityscapes of Tokyo, and from the pristine beaches of Bali to the majestic Himalayan peaks, Asia unfurls its secrets for every seeker of adventure.

The chosen theme of "Tourism Promotion and Food Security" holds significant importance in the contemporary world. The promotion of tourism and the assurance of food security are intricately linked issues that are essential for economic growth, sustainability, cultural exchange, and resilience. However, I will only go in detail on tourism promotion.

Tourism can make a substantial contribution to a nation's economy by producing income, creating employment opportunities, and supporting local enterprises. By promoting tourism, countries can stimulate their economies and enhance the quality of life for their citizens.

Our region offers a unique blend of natural beauty, historical significance, and a dynamic cultural landscape that distinguishes us from other destinations. We possess attractions capable of drawing visitors from distant locations, and our welcoming community excels in ensuring that guests feel at home.

It is not a matter of whether we possess the necessary qualities to become a premier tourism destination. The real question lies in how we can effectively utilize our potential and transform it into a tangible reality.

As business and political leaders, we have a significant role to play in shaping the narrative, investing in infrastructure, and creating incentives that attract visitors and support the growth of our tourism industry. These are not merely flights of fancy. They are attainable objectives, achievable with the appropriate strategy and the requisite dedication. I would like to share five ideas to be considered:

1. We need a clear, exciting vision for our tourism future. That means smart marketing and branding to show the world what we offer.

2. It is essential that we invest in the fundamental infrastructure, such as hotels, transportation networks, visitor centers, and attractions.
3. Tourism promotion works best when everyone works together – government, businesses, communities, and more to support the growth of tourism.
4. We should focus more on eco-friendly tourism practices that support conservation, actively involve local communities, inclusive and sustainable growth.
5. Events and festivals can be an excellent way to draw visitors and get communities involved.

Furthermore, it is essential to strike a balance between economic growth and environmental and social considerations for effective tourism promotion.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is not necessary to reinvent the wheel in this endeavor. There are proven models for tourism development that we can learn from and adapt to our specific strengths and opportunities. We must identify our niche, target markets, and competitive advantages. It is important to note that a thriving tourism industry benefits not only the hospitality sector but also drives economic growth across the board, creating jobs and opportunities throughout our community.

In a world facing global challenges, tourism serves as a powerful tool for connecting people, fostering learning, and promoting sustainability. By engaging with diverse cultures and supporting local communities, travelers contribute to a more inclusive and interconnected future.

As Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Business Council, I would like to propose three activities to get us moving forward:

1. Organize some business matching meetings to connect investors in our member countries with new business and investment opportunities.
2. Team up with local businesses, artisans, and cultural groups to create some One-Of-A-Kind tourism packages – think adventure, culture, food, and wellness.
3. Set up a fund through the ICAPP Business Council to support investment opportunities events such as business field trips or workshop.

The imperative is evident: adopt change, invest in tourism, and establish a legacy that benefits our region. By capitalizing on this opportunity, we can construct a flourishing economy, a dynamic culture, and an inviting community for future generations. Let our enthusiasm propel us towards a brighter future.

Thank you.

Hon. Youssef Awad, Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Coordinator for Asia and Overseas, 9. Free Patriotic Movement Party, Republic of **Lebanon**

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Sawasdee Krab

Ladies and gentleman

Dear Excellencies here we are in the land of Majesty hospitality and beauty
Special thanks to her Excellency Dr Nalinee Taveesin for her great efforts to receive us in Bangkok.

The last time ICAPP had a conference about tourism was in Kuala Terengganu Malaysia Dec 2019. In this 21st century we have come a long way in the tourism industry. However we need to refocus from the commercial side to other long term benefits from tourism such as social ,cultural,ecotouristic , archeological,and so on .

The public and the private sector can create a new strategy in other terms, Revolutionize the tourism and make it more like social tourism yhat involves cultural, religious, linguistique,and archeological visits. The more countries learn about each other's the more we have a peaceful world based on understanding.

The second phase is ecotourism. Ecotourism is about saving the environment. The awareness of the climate change can have a very positive effects on our life including the tourism industry. That's why we need to focus more on environmentally friendly infrastructure, organic healthy vegetarian food production, less polluting transportation, and to deal with the daily trash in the most environmentally friendly ways such as recycling.

ICAPP can draft a good MOU as a reference for social tourism that can link our diverse civilizations to one world that bring our younger generations a vehicle that carry the world together from different backgrounds towards the unification of the human race rather than having the humans race for war and dominance.

They say you make politics or politics makes you. Social tourism is a great tool against war and hatred. Like creating social tourism and that is political decision. Between China and India, India and Pakistan, Russia and Europe, South and North Korea, Arab countries and Israel. Social tourism can reduce war and terrorism, bring prosperity and peace, harmony and integration.

And here I want to mention that Lebanon is a beautiful country where you can swim in the Mediterranean Sea in the morning and ski in the mountains in the afternoon. However we have a bully neighbor called Israel who only believes in war occupation destruction and genocide that is greatly effecting our tourism in a very negative way.

And last there is no bad policies but there are bad politicians who does not think about serving the people and their countries but instead serving to get more power and wealth for themselves.

Thank you and god bless you

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

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Chairperson of the ICAPP SC
Hon. Mushahid Hussain Co-Chairperson and Special Rapporteur of the ICAPP SC
Hon. Dr. Nalinee Taveesin, Member of ICAPP SC and Chairperson of ICAPP Bussiness Council
Distinguished Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure for me to be here in Bangkok for the 2nd ICAPP Business Council meeting, and I would like to thank the host and Chairperson of IBC, our good friend, Dr. Nalinee Taveesin for her hospitality and successful organization.

Today, I will give a few remarks on the tourism sector in Turkiye which is one of the most important sector that enables the country to make gains in economic, social, and cultural areas.

As you know, the coronavirus pandemic, which emerged in early 2020 affected many sectors, especially tourism. Due to national restrictions, both the transportation and tourism sectors had been down for a couple of years. While air, land, and sea traffic decreased by more than 50 percent, the global tourism sector also shrank by 50 percent.

The Turkish tourism sector was also affected by the pandemic. However, Turkiye was one of the first countries in the world to achieve pre-pandemic figures.

While 52 million tourists visited the country in 2019, this figure decreased to 16 million in 2020. The number of tourists started to increase towards the end of 2021, reaching 29 million at the end of the year and 52 million in the year 2022, reaching the 2019 level. The Numbers of tourists visited Turkiye reached 57 million in 2023.

Thus, Turkiye went through a faster recovery process compared to the world average and ranked fourth among the countries that host the most tourists in the world.

Turkiye rapidly recovered from the problems caused by the global pandemic with its robust economy, dynamic and accessible markets, strategically located in the connections of Asian, African and European continents and attractive sectoral opportunities with skilled labor-force and favorable demographics.

Turkiye generated $54 billion in 2023 with the arriving tourists number reaching 57 million. In 2024 we are expecting $60 billion revenue and the arriving tourists number to reach to 60 million.

In order for this upward trend to continue in 2024 and beyond, the tourism sector is provided with all the necessary support.

Turkish tourism continues to develop with the number of tourists arriving, the revenue generated, and its position in the global tourism economy.

Respectful Colleagues,

While we are talking about the beauties of tourism destinations and security and accessibility of food, please do not forget that the cries of Palestinian mothers and children who are in need of a bite of bread and a sip of water, rise on the golden, nowadays bloody, beaches of Gaza.

Dear Friends,
I respectfully greet you all with longing for the days when oppression and genocide ended in Gaza and occupied Palestine was liberated.

Thank you for your attention.

Mr. MD Mahfuzur Rahman, Adviser to Chairman, Managing Director, Karbari Limited, People's Republic of **Bangladesh**

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Tourism is one of the most promising sectors for developing countries around the world for their economic development. Bangladesh is no exception to this. But, unfortunately, despite having almost everything including unparalleled natural beauty, historical and archaeological resources, Bangladesh is lagging behind in tourism from its neighbors.

Bangladeshi Divisions offer both individually and combining a variety of natural and cultural destinations suitable for tourist attractions. Tourists from abroad came to see and enjoy the beaches, the scenic beauty of the landscape covered with lavish greens and the waves of rivers, tribal culture, religious rituals, historical places, forests, wild life and hill resorts. For tourists, Bangladesh has the world's longest sea beach Cox's Bazar, the world's largest mangrove forests the Sundarbans (home of the Royal Bengal Tiger), historical ruins, buildings, modern architectural structures, monuments, religious places, hills, river channels to cruise, places of indigenous culture and people.

Tourism offers immense scope in employment generation, poverty alleviation and maintaining ecological balance. The government of Bangladesh realized the importance of tourism in its economic and social life. The many businesses that grow concurrently with the development of tourism include airlines, shipping, hotels and restaurants, finance companies, tour operators, travel agents, car rental firms, caterers and retail establishments and together, they contribute significantly to the overall development of a country's economy and to its cultural diversification and adaptation. It is a relatively modern phenomenon, which plays an intensely important role in the economic development of any country. A lot of hotels, motels, resorts and restaurants are here in Bangladesh or being opened almost every day. These hotels and restaurants are catering to the needs and demands of the domestic and international tourists.

Tourism involves travelling for pleasure, enjoy and education. Tourism is not only one of the world's largest, but also one of its fastest growing industries. The importance of tourism and the entry of many new destinations into the market have forced all to emulate and compete in the battle at a global level. Whereas, UN recognized tourism not only as a leading industry in the service sector at the global level but also a major provider of jobs and a significant generator of foreign exchange at the national level.

The National Tourism Policy (NTP) of Bangladesh was first declared in 1992. It has been revised and updated in 2010. The main objective of the "National Tourism Policy" is to develop tourism industry as one of the major sectors for the development of Bangladesh by employment generation, socio economic development through involving local government institutes and local people, sustainable tourism development by maintaining ecological balance and conserving biodiversity.

It is widely recognized that Bangladesh is very rich by the natural beauty and panoramic views, what a tourist wants to enjoy. Bangladesh is a reverie country. She has vast natural beauty and

a glorious historical background. Since liberation Bangladesh has progressed a lot and has achieved a remarkable development in a good agro-based, industrial and service-based economy. Tourism is a part of service. The impact of tourism on economy and society is obvious.

According to National Tourism Policy (NTP) Chapter 6 .1 “To attract foreign tourists, modern tourism facilities are to be created upon the identification of special zones and thus to encourage local- foreign – private investors to play vital roles. For developing communication, infrastructures and other related facilities government will initiate proper plans and coordination”

The Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority (Beza) is seeking local and foreign investors to develop Naf Tourism Park, a state-of-the-art park, on Jaliar Island, located in the picturesque Naf River estuary near Cox's Bazar's Teknaf upazila.

The 290-acre project site boasts a unique location – an oval-shaped island nestled amidst the scenic beauty of the Naf River. This project presents a golden opportunity to capitalize on the region's flourishing cruise industry and proximity to stunning coral islands. The proposed Naf Tourism Park promises a variety of attractions, including theme cruises to St Martin's Island coral reefs, five-star hotels and restaurants, diverse food courts and themed pavilions, eco-friendly resorts with jungle areas, jogging tracks and night camps, mini golf courses and entertainment zones, cable cars, a sky bridge, an oceanarium, water sports facilities, game parlors, bird watching areas with a viewing tower and hanging bridge, according to The Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority sources.

Beza has ambitious plans to connect Jaliar Island to nearby tourist destinations like Sonadia Island, Sabrang, and Cox's Bazar via a cable car network, offering tourists a breathtaking journey across the sea.

It’s not just the 4350km Mekong River that connects China, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam; as a single entity they are known as the Greater Mekong Subregion. At the end Being a neighbor state lets promoting the subregion as a single tourism destination and grow together. Thank you.

Hon. Dr. Rajan Bhattarai, Member of ICAPP Standing Committee, Chief of the International Department and Member of Central Committee, former Foreign Policy Advisor to the Prime Minister, Communist Party of Nepal (UML), Federal Democratic Republic of **Nepal**

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Respected Hon. ICAPP Chairperson,
Respected Hon. ICAPP Co-Chairperson,
Respected Hon. ICAPP Business Council Chairperson,
Distinguished members of ICAPP Standing Committee,
Distinguished members of ICAPP Business Council,
Distinguished participants,
Ladies and gentlemen,

Very good afternoon!

It is my privilege to express few words to this august gathering. Let me first extend my thanks to Dr. Nalinee and her very efficient team for their warm hospitality and excellent organisational management. I would also like to extend my thanks to His Excellency ICAPP Chairperson and Secretary General and entire ICAPP Secretariat for their very effective coordination of the program.

Since the 40th Standing Committee meeting held in Kathmandu in November last year, we are here to hold 41st SC meeting as well as 2nd Business Council meeting. In this session, we have been discussing about the prospects and challenges of tourism in our region particularly in the post-pandemic era. The COVID-19 pandemic led to the badly impacted the global tourism industry. This had severely declined the hospitality businesses in all over the world and region too.

As you know, I came from a country which is famous for its natural landscapes and diverse cultural heritages that attracted tourists from all over the world. Within 150 miles distance, we have tallest peak 'the Mt. Everest' and we have a tropical climatic zone with Jungle Safari which is a home to many endangered species including single horn rhinos and tigers just few hundred meter above the sea level that signify the diversity of our land. Likewise, Nepal has number of national parks and wildlife reserve. The Kathmandu Valley only hosts Seven UNESCO listed World Heritage Sites. Furthermore, Lumbini, the birth place of Siddhhartha Gautam or Budhha and fountain of Budhhism lies in Nepal and is another UNESCO listed World Heritage site. Many famous Hindu shrines are located in Nepal and large number of Budhhists and Hindus make their pilgrimages to these places each year. So, holidays makers, adventurers, trekkers and the pilgrimages all are destined to Nepal and it has been a practice since immortal time.

There are tremendous prospects for promoting tourism industry in Nepal. It has been widely recognized that tourism is one of the quickly expanding sectors that contributes significantly to economic growth, employment creation and revenue generation. It is believed that country which offers a variety of natural, cultural, religious and social substances for travelers that has the better potentiality for fast and sustainable development.
Tourism infrastructures in Nepal has been strategically distributed like in Terai; Chitwan

National Park, Bardiya National Park for jungle safaris, high mountain region like Mt. Everest, Annapurna mountains for trekking or scaling the high Himalayas and Kathmandu and Pokhara Valley for cultural and historical sites. Since last couple of decades, another features that is growing Nepal is Homestays. It plays a crucial role offering a green way to experience culture, nature and benefitting local economy and protection and promotion for local cultures and traditions.

In the post-pandemic time, the revival of hospitality sectors both in terms of investments in the large and medium size hotels and trekking marked remarkable escalation. It can be expected that the expansion of infrastructures in this area obviously provides supports for the influx of tourists in future. Promoting sustainable practices of tourism could vastly benefit Nepal's tourism industry. Given its captivating fusion of cultures and magnificent natural beauty, the country is perfectly suited for green tourism. Strictly following environment friendly approaches, Nepal can target to eco-conscious and socially responsible travelers. According to a recent study done by Asian Development Bank, eco-tourism in Nepal holds the potential to generate employment opportunities, stimulate local economies and preserve the environment. The community-based approach that Nepal has been promoted in Nepal recently is regarded as one of the most eco-friendly, sustainable and best way to protect and preserve cultural traditions and ecological resources with active participation of local communities.

A survey recently conducted by World Wide Fund for Nature in Nepal concluded that 58% of travelers are still unaware about the concept of eco-friendly tourism. Therefore, there is a need to emphasize for eco-friendly tourism which is essential for country like Nepal that include economic growth, employment generation with cultural preservation and environmental protection. However, immense challenges are remained to improve in this most vital and important sector. Proper policy formulation and its effective implementation, expansion of investments, development of infrastructures, improvement of management system and introduction of technologies in this sector are some of the challenges that need to be addressed carefully.

With these words, I thank you for your patience.

May 28, 2024, Bangkok

Hon. Anoma Gamage, Member of the Working Committee, former Deputy Minister of Petroleum and Petroleum Gas, Democratic Socialist Republic of **Sri Lanka**

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Thank you to the I CAPP for hosting this significant conference and for the opportunity to discuss the vital topic of tourism promotion. I would also like to express my gratitude to the Honourable Chairpersons and the General Secretary for their immense contributions to this event.

Tourism is a cornerstone of Sri Lanka's economy and a vibrant sector that showcases our country's rich cultural heritage, stunning landscapes, and warm hospitality. However, recent challenges, including the COVID-19 pandemic and economic instability, have severely impacted our tourism industry. Today, I will discuss the importance of revitalizing tourism in Sri Lanka, focusing on key strategies to promote tourism and enhance visitor experiences.

Sri Lanka is a land of diverse attractions, from pristine beaches and lush tea plantations to ancient temples and bustling markets. Our unique biodiversity, including wildlife such as elephants and leopards, and our UNESCO World Heritage Sites like Sigiriya and the Sacred City of Kandy, make us a premier destination for travelers worldwide. In 2018, tourism accounted for 12.5% of our GDP and provided employment to nearly 1 million people (World Travel & Tourism Council, 2019).

However, the COVID-19 pandemic caused a drastic decline in tourist arrivals. In 2019, Sri Lanka welcomed nearly 2 million tourists, generating approximately $3.6 billion in revenue. By 2020, arrivals plummeted to around 500,000, resulting in significant economic losses (Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority, 2021). The pandemic underscored the need fqr resilience and adaptability in our tourism sector.

To revitalize tourism, we must implement a multifaceted approach focusing on safety, sustainability, and innovation. First, ensuring safety and restoring traveler confidence is paramount. The government has launched the “Safe and Sec└┤re” certification for hotels and tourist establishments, adhering to global health and safety standards. Vaccination drives and rigorous health protocols are in place to protect both visitors and residents. Promoting Sri Lanka as a safe destination is critical in the post-pandemic era.

Second, sustainability should be at the heart of our tourism strategy. Sustainable tourism practices not only protect our environment but also enhance the visitor experience. Sri Lanka is home to eight UNESCO World Heritage Sites, and preserving these sites is crucial for future generations. Initiatives like community-based tourism and eco-tourism can provide authentic experiences while benefiting local communities. For example, the Sinharaja Forest Reserve, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, attracts eco-tourists interested in exploring its unique biodiversity. Promoting responsible tourism will ensure that our natural and cultural heritage remains intact.
Third, innovation and digital transformation are essential for modernizing our tourism industry. Leveraging technology can enhance marketing efforts and streamline visitor services. The Sri

Lanka Tourism Promotion Bureau has launched digital campaigns targeting key markets, highlighting the country's diverse attractions. Virtual tours, mobile apps, and online booking platforms make it easier for tourists to plan their trips and explore our country. Additionally, data analytics can provide insights into visitor preferences, enabling us to tailor our offerings and improve customer satisfaction.

Marketing and promotion play a crucial role in attracting tourists. Sri Lanka must continue to invest in international marketing campaigns to showcase our unique offerings. Collaborations with international travel influencers, participation in global tourism fairs, and strategic partnerships with airlines and travel agencies can boost our visibility. Highlighting our diverse attractions, from adventure tourism in the central highlands to cultural experiences in ancient cities, will appeal to a broad range of travelers.

Statistics indicate a positive trend in recent months. Tourist arrivals have begun to recover, with 2023 showing a 50% increase compared to 2022 (Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority, 2023). However, we must continue to innovate and adapt to changing traveler expectations to sustain this growth.

One area with significant potential is wellness tourism. Sri Lanka's rich tradition of Ayurveda and wellness can attract visitors seeking holistic health experiences. The global wellness tourism market is projected to reach $919 billion by 2022 (Global Wellness Institute, 2021). By promoting wellness retreats and integrating traditional healing practices, we can tap into this lucrative market.

Cultural tourism is another vital segment. Our festivals, cuisine, and arts offer unique experiences that cannot be found elsewhere. The Kandy Esala Perahera, one of the oldest and grandest Buddhist festivals in Sri Lanka, draws thousands of visitors annually. Promoting such cultural events can boost tourist arrivals and showcase our rich heritage.

Infrastructure development is crucial for supporting tourism growth. The expansion of Bandaranaike International Airport, improvements in road connectivity, and the development of tourism zones will enhance accessibility and comfort for travelers. Public-private partnerships can play a significant role in developing world-class tourism infrastructure.

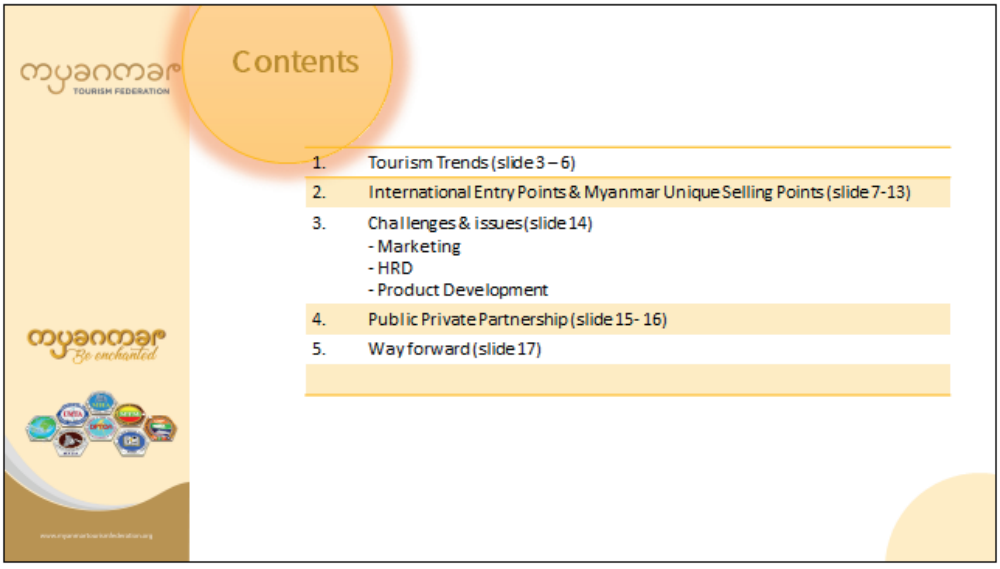
Finally, community involvement and empowerment are key to sustainable tourism development. Engaging local communities in tourism activities ensures that the benefits of tourism are widely shared. Training and capacity-building programs can equip locals with the skills needed to participate in and benefit from the tourism industry. Initiatives like homestays and community tours can provide visitors with authentic experiences while supporting local economies.

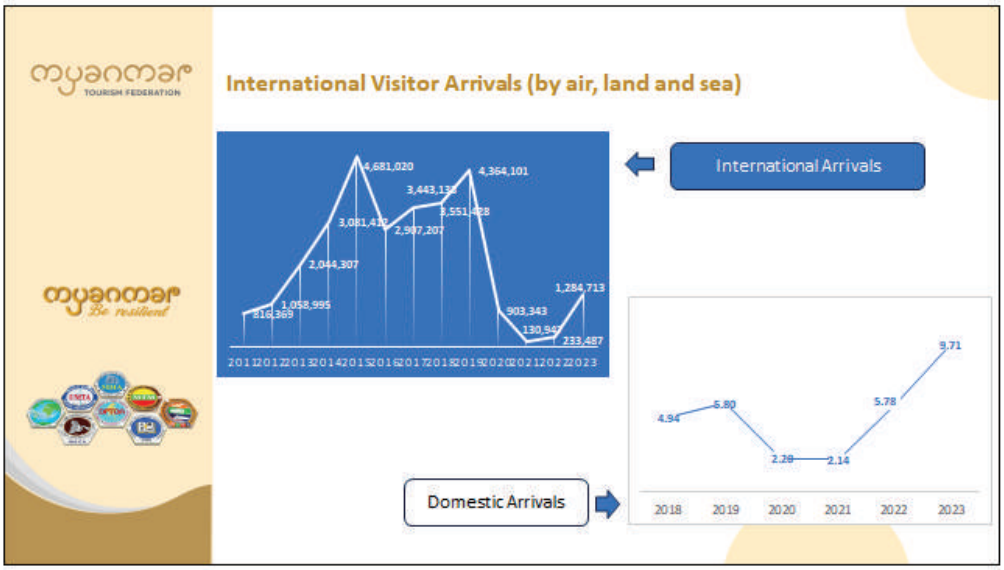
As I conclude, I urge all stakeholders to collaborate in promoting Sri Lanka as a premier tourist destination. By focusing on safety, sustainability, innovation, and community involvement, we can revitalize our tourism industry and ensure its long-term success. Let us work together to showcase the beauty, culture, and hospitality of Sri Lanka to the world.

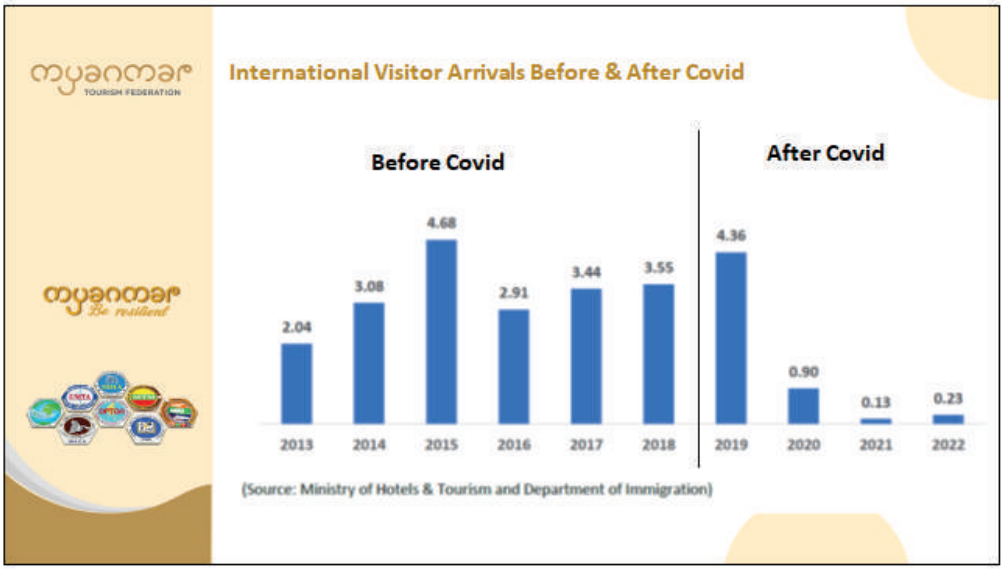
Thank you.

Mr. U Than Htut, General Secretary of Myanmar Tourism Federation, Republic of the Union of **Myanmar**

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024




myanmar
TOURISM FEDERATION
International Visitor Arrivals (by air, land and sea)
4,681,020
4,364,101
3,443,135
3,081,419
3,551,428
2,987,207
2,044,307
1,058,995
816,369
1,284,713
903,343
130,947
233,487
2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023
International Arrivals
myanmar
Be resilient
4.94
5.80
2.28
2.14
5.78
9.71
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
Domestic Arrivals


myanmar
TOURISM FEDERATION
International Visitor Arrivals Before & After Covid
Before Covid
After Covid
2.04
3.08
4.68
2.91
3.44
3.55
4.36
0.90
0.13
0.23
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
(Source: Ministry of Hotels & Tourism and Department of Immigration)
myanmar
Be resilient

Foreign Direct Investments in Tourism Sector

Sr.	Country	Number of Projects	Investment (USD Million)
1	Singapore	35	2,829.0
2	Thailand	13	481.0
3	Vietnam	1	440.0
4	Japan	6	394.4
5	Hong Kong	5	187.7
6	Korea	1	115.7
7	Malaysia	3	23.1
8	China	1	20.0
9	United Kingdom	3	14.5
10	Luxembourg	1	6.7
11	Italy	1	3.2
12	France	3	2.4
13	Switzerland	1	2.0
	Total	74	4,519.8

Pullman Yangon Centrepoint Hotel (Thailand)

Lotte Hotel (Korea)

Melia Hotel (Vietnam)

Page | 7.

Accommodation Facilities

State & Region (2022)	Number of Establishments	Number of Rooms
Nay Pyi Taw	99	6,419
Yangon	484	25,978
Mandalay	582	21,777
Bago	98	2,610
Sagaing	62	2,125
Tanintharyi	56	2,257
Ayeyarwaddy	121	4,894
Magway	57	1,505
Kachin	61	1,849
Kayah	33	709
Kayin	56	1,928
Chin	13	367
Mon	79	2,880
Rakhine	102	3,067
Shan	428	16,495
Grand Total	2,331	94,860

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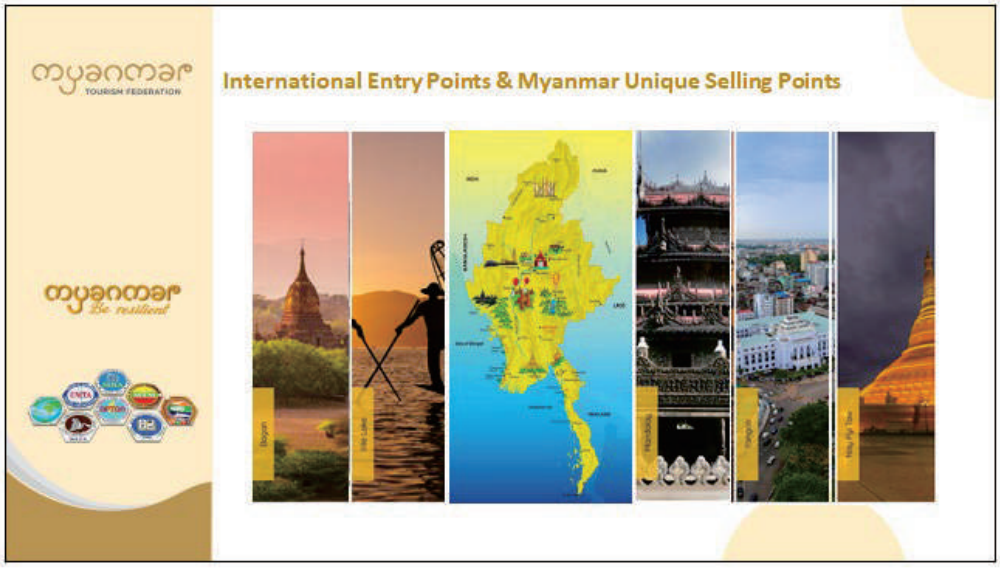
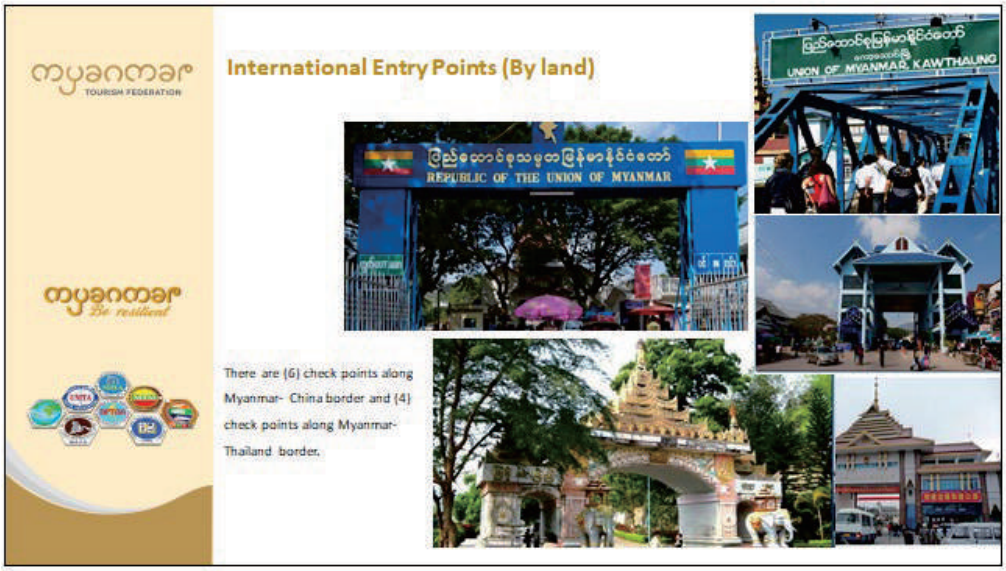
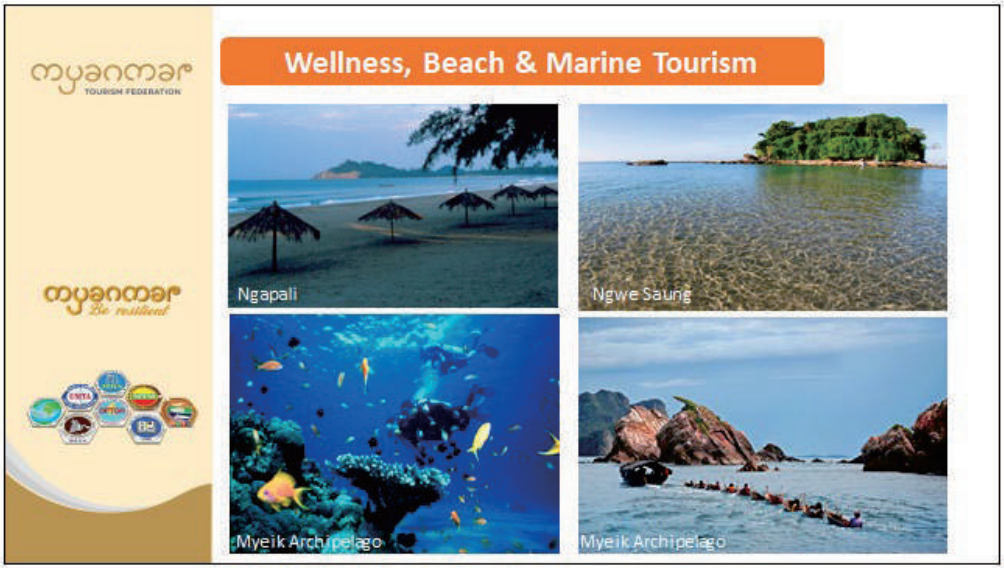
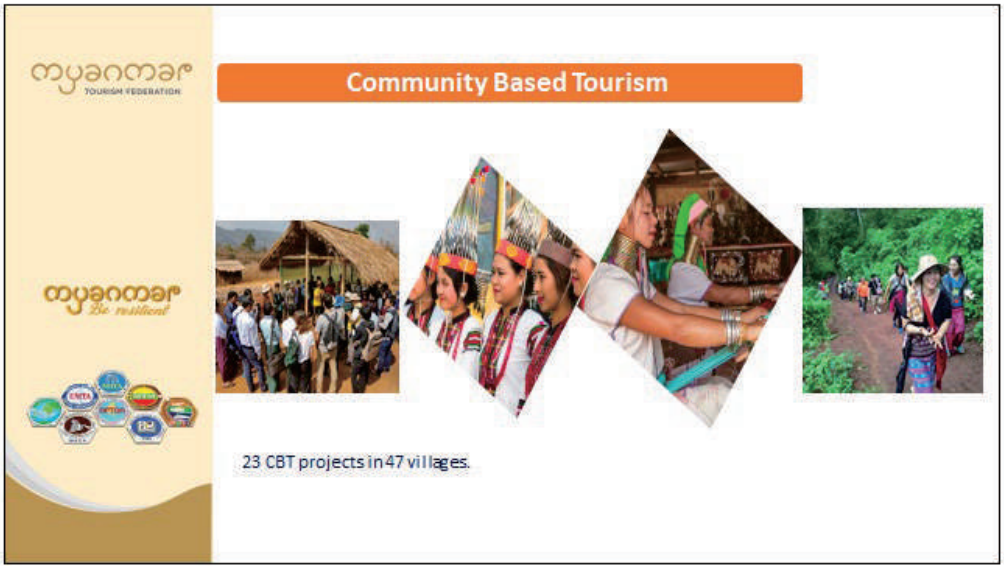

myanmar
TOURISM FEDERATION
International Entry Points & Myanmar Unique Selling Points
myanmar
Be resilient

myanmar
TOURISM FEDERATION
International Entry Points (By air)
YANGON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
myanmar
Be resilient
Myanmar is easily accessible by air, land route and from the sea.
Myanmar has three International airports namely Yangon International airport, Mandalay International airport and Nay Pyi Taw International airport.


myanmar
TOURISM FEDERATION
International Entry Points (By land)
REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
UNION OF MYANMAR, KAWTHAUNG
myanmar
Be resilient
There are (6) check points along Myanmar- China border and (4) check points along Myanmar-Thailand border.

myanmar
TOURISM FEDERATION
Culture/ Ecotourism & Festivals
myanmar
Be resilient

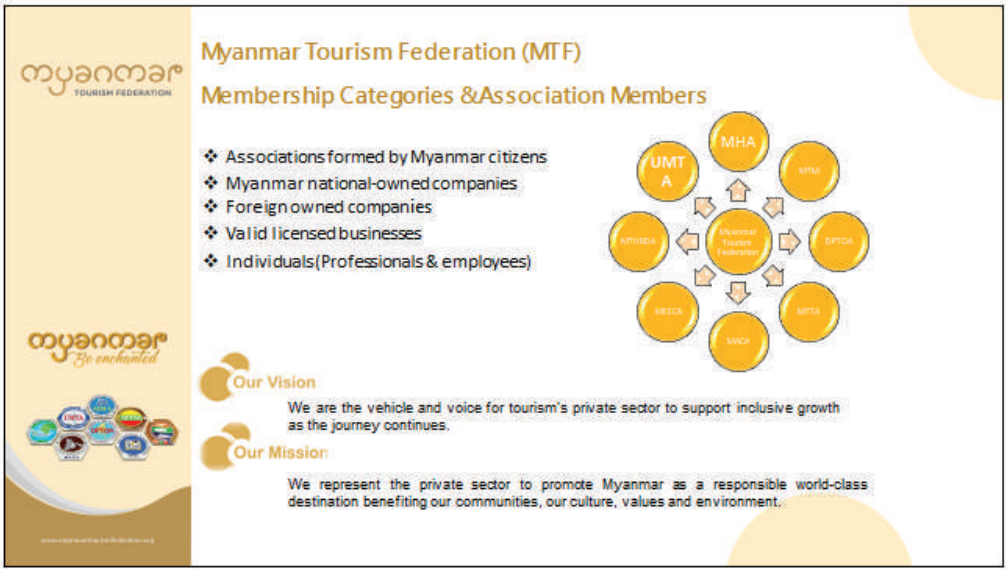

myanmar
TOURISM FEDERATION
Wellness, Beach & Marine Tourism
Ngapali
Ngwe Saung
Myeik Archipelago
Myeik Archipelago
myanmar
Be resilient


myanmar
TOURISM FEDERATION
Community Based Tourism
myanmar
Be resilient
23 CBT projects in 47 villages.

Challenges & issues

- Marketing
- Human Resource Development
- Tourism Product Development

Public Private Partnership
Myanmar Tourism Law (2018)_ Tourism Policies_ Tourism Committees
MYANMAR TOURISM STRATEGIC RECOVERY ROADMAP
Recover – Reset – Restart
EXECUTIVE REPORT
SEPTEMBER 2020
THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
THE MYANMAR TOURISM LAW
MYANMAR TOURISM STRATEGIC RECOVERY ROADMAP (2021-2025)
Detailed Analysis & Action Plan


Myanmar Tourism Federation (MTF)
Membership Categories &Association Members
Associations formed by Myanmar citizens
Myanmar national-owned companies
Foreign owned companies
Valid licensed businesses
Individuals(Professionals & employees)
MHA
UMTA
MTM
MTHRDA
DPTOA
MEECA
MTTA
MACA
Our Vision
We are the vehicle and voice for tourism's private sector to support inclusive growth as the journey continues.
Our Mission
We represent the private sector to promote Myanmar as a responsible world-class destination benefiting our communities, our culture, values and environment.

myanmar
TOURISM FEDERATION
Way Forward
1. Contribution to the conservation of natural and cultural heritage for present & future generation.
2. Support Tourism MSMEs and communities in and around tourist destinations with human resources development for job opportunities & income generation.
3. Create innovative tourism products and services to the demands of the changing tourism trends
4. Strengthen International and regional collaboration for tourism development focusing on promotion and marketing of Myanmar as a unique destination for business and tourism.
5. Increase effective partnership with international tourism and related organizations for understanding of the challenges & issues faced by Myanmar.
myanmar
Be resilient

myanmar
TOURISM FEDERATION
PATA
Pacific Asia Travel Association
MEMBER
WTA
WORLD TOURISM ALLIANCE
AEN
ASIAN ECOTOURISM NETWORK
asean
Mekong Tourism
myanmar
Be resilient
Contact Us
No.4, Corner of Merchant Road & Sandaku Road, 3 Ward, Botahtaung Township, Yangon, Myanmar
+951 203 861~2
info@mtf.org.mm
Thank you very much for your attention.

Mr. Inthy Deuansavanh, Board of Director of Lao National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Lao Best Brand Association, People's Democratic Republic of **Lao**

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Esteemed Presidium,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the outset, I am very pleased and honored to attend the 2nd Meeting of Business Council of ICAPP, under the theme "Tourism Promotion and Food Security." I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Parliament of the Kingdom of Thailand and the ICAPP Secretariat, for inviting and warm welcome extended to our delegation.

Distinguished delegates,

For nearly 30 years now (since 1999), Laos has officially welcomed tourists, beginning with a small number (less than 100,000 visitors) and growing to almost 5 million before the pandemic. This year shows promising signs of a return to this trend or possibly an increase.

Tourism is certainly one of the most important sectors, ranking third in income revenue to the country after Energy & Mining. It provides employment to a significant portion of the local population and spreads its benefits across the country.

Over 80% of our land is dominated by mountains, which give rise to rivers, stunning landscapes, 25 national parks (accounting for over half of our country's forested areas), limestone forests, diverse wildlife, caves, plateaus, and waterfalls.

Distinguished delegates,

We are a country rooted in Buddhism, abundant with authentic culture and history.

We have three world heritage sites: Luang Prabang, Wat Phou (which is part of the Khmer Empire), and the Plain of Jars.

The upcoming Hin Namnor Natural World Heritage Site, a limestone forest in Khammouane Province, will be connected to the Fongnha Kabang Natural World Heritage Site in Vietnam.

Laos is surrounded by 1.4 billion people from China, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam, with a significant number of tourists visiting, indicating high potential for tourism development.

Laos has recently introduced the Laos-China high-speed train, linking our capital city Vientiane directly to China. Additionally, an expressway now connects Vientiane to the popular destination Vangvieng, with plans to extend it to Luangprabang, our top tourist spot, making travel much more convenient.

For the reasons mentioned above, our government has identified tourism as a priority for economic development, aiming to benefit the economy, support local communities, and promote conservation efforts.

Major international hotel brands are increasingly investing and expanding their operations nationwide. Both local and international players are exploring investment opportunities, particularly in eco-tourism attractions.

Laos is not yet widely known among travellers. Hence, our main objective is to raise awareness and put Laos in the spotlight. The Lao National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, in collaboration with the Lao Association of Travel Agents, works closely with the government sector, specifically the Ministry of Information, Culture, and Tourism (MICT). This year, we have launched Laos Tourism Year 2024 to showcase Laos through various activities such as traditional events, sports, and festivals.

Through social media platforms like Facebook, X, Instagram, and YouTube, and partnering with influencers, we have promoted Laos and raised awareness among more travellers.

We are thrilled to extend a warm welcome to all of you to consider Laos for your upcoming travel plans. By visiting, you will experience not only the stunning natural landscapes, the warm hospitality of the Lao people, and the rich authenticity of our culture, but you will also contribute to the well-being of local communities and participate in the conservation of our beautiful nature and wildlife.

Finally, may I wish this 2nd meeting of Business Council of ICAPP a great success.

Thank you.

Mr. Dr. Lucky Ali Moerfiqin, President Commissioner, Masima Corporation, Republic of **Indonesia**

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Background

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has had a negative impact on the tourism sector, causing a large economic contraction and cessation of activities in the tourism sector such as the closure of hotels and tourist attractions, no flights and loss of jobs related to tourism. However, the Indonesian government's response was to launch a series of initiatives to strengthen and restore the national economy, realizing the important role of tourism as a major contributor to foreign exchange earnings and regional income. In this perspective, the COVID-19 pandemic is not just a crisis but a catalyst for new opportunities that arise from the transformative changes it brings about.

Post-pandemic, changes in tourist preferences require the emergence of opportunities and innovation. Whether by design or by necessity, stakeholders must leverage innovative breakthroughs to successfully navigate the ever-evolving landscape. as the accommodation sector has to go beyond its conventional role, not only offering rooms but also transforming into a work-from-anywhere staycation or tourism model, allowing guests to work remotely from hotels, digital technology has become indispensable.

The tourism sector in 2024 promises new optimism and presents many opportunities in the future. This is expected to encourage recovery and provide significant added value to other sectors in the destination. The various natural beauties and cultural attractions spread throughout the archipelago are ready to be realized in a more distinctive way. Therefore, the tourism sector development approach needs to prioritize inclusion, sustainability and quality with a quality tourism paradigm.

After the Covid-19 pandemic has passed, it is necessary to take anticipatory steps to open and increase the role of tourism in the future, namely by utilizing promotional media both through mass media such as conventional media, namely television, radio and online newspapers as well as new media, namely social media which is currently trending. .

Discussion

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world, from Sabang in Aceh to Merauke in Papua, consisting of thousands of large and small islands, connected by straits and seas. Among them there are around 17,508 (Seventeen thousand five hundred and eight) islands which are included in the sovereign territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, according to the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs. Indonesia's ocean area is wider than its land area, Indonesia's land area is 1.91 million km2, while the ocean area is 6.279 million km2. With its vast area, Indonesia has many beautiful natural resources both on land and under the sea. Among the many beaches, there are several beaches in Indonesia that are categorized as the

most beautiful beaches in the world. These include Senggigi Beach in Lombok, Kuta Beach in Bali, Bunaken Beach in Manado, and many other beautiful beaches. Indonesia is also rich in culture, various tribes live in Indonesia in harmony and peace, each tribe has its own characteristics which make for cultural diversity in Indonesia, apart from that, Indonesia also has unique culinary delights in each region. There are more than 1,340 ethnic groups in Indonesia according to the 2010 Central Statistics Agency census.

Data from the Central Statistics Agency in September 2023, visits by foreign tourists (tourists) in Indonesia reached 1.07 million visitors. This number increased by 52.76 percent compared to the same month last year (year-on-year). Foreign tourists visiting Indonesia in September 2023 are dominated by foreign tourists from Malaysia, Australia and Singapore. In the third quarter of 2023, domestic tourist trips in Indonesia reached 192.52 million trips. This can be achieved through maximizing Indonesia's natural and cultural heritage as an attraction for local and foreign tourists.

During the pandemic, people cannot travel, so now is the time to enjoy tourist attractions in various regions in Indonesia. This can be seen from the increasing number of foreign and domestic tourists coming to Indonesia. Therefore, all interested parties need to prepare tourist attractions well, such as access to tourist locations, comfort, cleanliness and security. "Cultural and natural diversity is an important factor that differentiates tourism products or offers, so that tourism experiences in Indonesia cannot be found anywhere else. "Water areas, for example, can become a tourist magnet because Indonesia has many interesting destinations, such as coral triangles, troughs, white water rafting spots and beaches with the highest rolling sea waves in the world in Mentawai, Nias, Rote and Bali."

Currently, traveling has become a necessity for society. After being tired from work, they need time to relax and travel with their family. Indonesia, with a population of 275 million people, is a potential market for generating profits from tourist attractions. The development of new tourist attractions is very rapid, both managed by the government and the private sector. This can be seen from the density of tourists who come, especially on weekends or other holidays. In the future, the tourism business in Indonesia has a big opportunity to generate profits as long as it is managed professionally.

In fact, running a tourism business can support the economic sector. By setting high standards of infrastructure, facilities and services, foreign tourists will gain memorable experiences and will recommend Indonesian tourist destinations to their friends or relatives. Therefore, it is necessary to promote tourist destinations effectively and efficiently so that Indonesian tourism can be known globally. “You need to know who the market is, what products are liked, and the strategic marketing plan. Apart from that, consistency, commitment and collaboration between policy stakeholders is needed."

Apart from product and market identification, service is also an important aspect in tourism promotion. Indonesian people are known to be friendly and able to provide added value. However, this friendliness must be balanced with human resource capabilities, including language mastery. English should be a basic skill for tourism services. Sustainability is a basic element of current tourism development, including environmental and economic sustainability for local communities. The government has succeeded in developing tourist villages in Penglipuran Village, Bali, and Wae Rebo Village, East Nusa Tenggara. This shows that tourism development does not only require digital transformation, but also sustainable green transformation.

The role of the media in promoting tourist attractions is very important to increase visits for domestic and foreign tourists, considering that currently the tourism sector is just starting out after being hit hard by the Covid-19 pandemic, by preparing tourist attractions that are comfortable, clean and attractive. The emergence of new tourist attractions is a current trend in tourism development in Indonesia considering the large potential for domestic tourists where Indonesia has 275 million potential residents as a market plus foreign tourists. The increasing income of the middle social class supports people taking tourist trips with their families on weekends and holidays, this can be seen by the tourist attractions always being full of tourists.

Collaboration between the government and the private sector plays an important role in promoting tourist attractions, especially through social media, which is very effective and efficient, because this media can penetrate regional and national boundaries, so that information and news from Indonesia can be seen by other countries. The Indonesian government has established five super priority tourist destinations, namely Lake Toba in North Sumatra, Borobudur Temple in Central Java, Mandalika in West Nusa Tenggara, Labuan Bajo in East Nusa Tenggara and Likupang in North Sulawesi.

Conclusion

Indonesia's population of 275 million people is a potential market for traveling throughout Indonesia. The improving socio-economic conditions of the middle economic group of Indonesian society has encouraged the growth in the number of domestic tourists coming to tourist attractions throughout Indonesia. Meanwhile, foreign tourists visiting Indonesia are dominated by tourists from Malaysia, Australia and Singapore.

The growth in the number of tourist attractions, both managed by the government and the private sector, has also received government support in preparing infrastructure such as airports, toll roads and other access that makes it easier to reach tourist attractions. During President Joko Widodo's administration, many airports and toll roads were built to connect regions so that economic potential could be optimized to improve community welfare.

The role of the media is very important in promoting tourist attractions in Indonesia. Apart from conventional media, it is also important to use new media, namely social media, which can be used to promote tourist attractions and supporting facilities such as hotels, homestays and other tourism facilities and what is important is how to reach tourist destinations. the. The social media that are currently trending are YouTube, Instagram, Facebook and TikTok, which are tools that must be utilized optimally by all tourism stakeholders in Indonesia. This media has advantages such as being easy to produce and quickly disseminating its content and being able to penetrate national borders and is an effective and efficient means of promotion.

Mr. Pumin Yuvacharuskul, Assistant to Member of the House of Representatives, Dr. Pimraphee Phanvichartkul, Democrat Party, Kingdom of **Thailand**

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Introduction:
Ladies and gentlemen, members of ICAPP, and distinguished guests,
It's an honor to speak with you today about my insight on the topic: "Thailand Food Tourism and Its Impact on Destination Choice." This morning, we discussed the critical issue of food security. Now, I'd like to shift our focus to another exciting aspect of food: its impact on tourism. As we gather here in Bangkok, a most visited city in 2023, a city celebrated for its vibrant food scene. Also a country where food is a vital part of our cultural identity and a key driver of tourism.

The Importance of Food Tourism and Its Impact on Destination Choice:
Food tourism is all about experiencing a destination's culture through its cuisine. It's not just about eating; it's about understanding the heritage, traditions, and stories behind the dishes. This form of tourism has grown tremendously in recent years. Food choices significantly influence where people decide to travel. Research shows that 53% of global travelers choose their destination based on the food and drink available. Social media has played a big role in this trend, with platforms like Instagram, Facebook, and TikTok showcasing delicious food experiences that inspire an urge to travel to those countries. Photos of street food and high-end gourmet dishes can both entice visitors from all over the world.

Thailand's Culinary Appeal:
Undoubtedly, Thailand is a destination known for its food. Our country is famous for its diverse and flavorful cuisine. From our famous street food markets of Bangkok to the fine dining restaurants recognized by the Michelin Guide, Thailand offers a wide range of culinary experiences to suit all tastes and preferences. The food tourism market in Thailand significantly boosts our economy, with over 5 million food tourists visiting annually and generating an estimated $6 billion USD each year.

Role of the Michelin Guide:
The Michelin Guide has greatly enhanced Thailand's culinary reputation. The 2024 edition features 7 two-star and 28 one-star establishments, showcasing the excellence of Thai cuisine. The recognition from Michelin not only elevates the prestige of these restaurants but also influences travelers' destination choices. A recent survey revealed that 62% of tourists consider the presence of Michelin-starred restaurants when choosing their travel destinations. This has led to an increase in high-end culinary tourism, contributing significantly to the local economy.

Role of Technology in Enhancing the Dining Experience:
As the co-founder of Eatigo, Southeast Asia's leading restaurant reservation platform, I have seen firsthand how technology can revolutionize the dining experience. Platforms like Eatigo make it easier for tourists to discover and reserve tables at top restaurants with significant discounts. In today's digital age, online platforms and social media have significantly enhanced convenience and accessibility. They allow food tourists to explore a wide range of dining options, read reviews, and make informed choices. Interestingly, we often see that tourists,

leveraging these tools, have better insights into the best food options than even the locals. This technological integration has truly transformed how people experience culinary adventures.

Conclusion:
In conclusion, food tourism is a powerful force that shapes travel trends and significantly influences destination choices. It fosters cultural exchange, supports local economies, and enhances the travel experience.

However, to fully harness the potential of food tourism, each country should ask itself several critical questions regarding policy and immediate changes they can implement:

- How can we better integrate food tourism into our national tourism strategy?
- What policies can we implement to support local food businesses and promote sustainable practices?
- How can we leverage technology to enhance the food tourism experience?
- What steps can we take to improve the overall visitor experience related to food tourism?

By addressing these questions, countries can make strategic changes that enhance their food tourism offerings, making them more attractive to international travelers and boosting their local economies. I truly believe that each country has the unique opportunity to innovate and showcase its culinary treasures. I am excited to see how each of your countries will innovate in food tourism and can't wait to visit and taste the unique flavors that define your culture.

Thank you for your attention and support.

Hon. Dibya Mani Raj Bhandari, former Member of the Parliament, *Nepali Congress* Party, Federal Democratic Republic of **Nepal**

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is with great pride and enthusiasm that I stand before you today representing a nation that embodies the spirit of adventure, culture, and natural beauty. As we gather at this esteemed event, it is imperative that we reflect on the profound significance of promoting tourism in our region and the transformative impact it can have on our nation and the region at large.

The country Nepal, from where I am, is nestled amidst the majestic Himalayas, has long been revered as a heaven for travelers seeking unparalleled experiences and breathtaking vistas. In recent years, our efforts to promote tourism have yielded remarkable results.

We are an ancient civilization that embodies religious practices and traditions spanning centuries with a population that is welcoming and very hospitable.

As we navigate the intricate landscape of the global tourism market, it is crucial to recognize the immense opportunities that lie ahead. The Travel & Tourism market in Asia is poised to reach a staggering US$326.20 billion by this year, with a projected annual growth rate of 5.36% between 2024 and 2028. This exponential growth presents Nepal with a unique opportunity to position itself as a key player in the region and capitalize on the burgeoning demand for authentic, immersive travel experiences. Asia holds 6.4 billion of the population.

Nestled between China and India with a total population of 2.8 billion people and every increasing wealth creation in both these nations, Nepal along with whole of Asia is positioned to become destination where these neighbors of ours can visit to find peace and tranquility from their busy lives.

Moreover, its happy to know that ASEAN is dedicated to leverage regional cooperation frameworks to enhance tourism promotional efforts and expand its reach across borders. I believe nations can tap into emerging markets and attract a diverse array of travelers seeking to explore the wonders of our nation by fostering strategic partnerships and collaboration initiatives within the ASEAN community. Lessons can be learned to make a model like European countries visiting the region with single visa and Euro as a widely usable one currency.

However, the present landscape of tourism in South Asia presents both challenges and opportunities. While Nepal boasts a wealth of natural and cultural attractions, the full potential of our tourism industry remains untapped. Similarly, Bangladesh has one of the most beautiful beaches. However, these are not developed and explored for tourism purposes. Bhutan needs more infrastructure and effective marketing to attract a greater number of tourists. In my opinion, India needs increased cooperation from all stakeholders to expand its market. It is imperative that we work collaboratively within the BBIN framework—comprising Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, and Nepal—to harness the collective strength of our nations and overcome

common challenges hindering the growth of the economy including tourism sectors.

Central to our promotional efforts is the emphasis on showcasing the diverse array of experiences that Nepal has to offer—from cultural heritage sites and ancient temples to adrenaline-pumping trekking trails and awe-inspiring expeditions. In the mountain category of tourism, Nepal is the super star having 8 out of 14 peaks above 8000 meter. With 12 national parks, 6 conservation areas, and 16000+ community forests, Nepal offers variety of experiences in the category of nature base tourism too.

Furthermore, tourism promotion endeavors must extend beyond traditional marketing strategies to encompass tourism diplomacy, cultural diplomacy, medical services diplomacy and education diplomacy. We can foster a deeper understanding and appreciation of country's rich cultural heritage and natural wonders by fostering meaningful connections with travelers and nations alike, thereby strengthening our ties with the global community.

Lets promote the tourism of North East Asia, West Asia, Middle East, Central Asia, South East Asia, South Asia, ASEAN, oceanic countries and motive the travelers to travel explore the region more. The serene nature, ancient civilization, unique and drivers culture, rich history and archeology is amazing. Now there are world classeducation centers, medical, bussiness opportunities too.Variety of food, drinks and festivals are also equally appealing in the region. Lets connect more and grow together.

Likewise, networking is paramount in this interconnected world, but true understanding is priceless. We can surely create a welcoming environment that fosters cross-cultural exchange and promotes global harmony by embracing the values of hospitality, inclusivity, and mutual respect.

In conclusion, let us embark on this journey of promoting tourism in Asia with unwavering determination and boundless enthusiasm. Together, let us showcase the splendor of our nations and pave the way for a brighter, more prosperous future for generations to come Asia and more Asians to visit Asia first.

I request all to join hands in encouraging others to visit Asia, a top travel destination; to experience the natural beauty bestowed by God, the rich culture and heritage from our ancestors, and the remnants of ancient civilizations. Asians are known for their friendly, smiling, peace-loving, and caring nature, making your visit even more enjoyable.

Let us unite to promote tourism in Asia!

Asia has everything to offer from the Highest mountains to the most tranquile beaches to rainforest that have the most complex biodiverity, cuisine such as world famous Tom Yam soup to Chicken curries to Sushi to Dumplings.

Our cities are a blend of old and new and it is ever more vibrant with our hospitable citizens.

Further, let us focus on a sustainable growth model for food security for the people of Asia.
Let us all believe solidarity on the security, peace, prosperity, and happiness of the people in Asia and spread the message to the world.

Thank you

CLOSING SESSION

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

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Distinguished Participants of the 2nd Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council, and esteemed guests,

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Parliament of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Honorary Consul Association of Thailand for making excellent preparations for today's meeting. I believe that all the participants share my feeling of appreciation to the host organizations. Especially, my profound thanks go to Hon. Nalinee Taveseen, Thai Trade Representative and Advisor to the Prime Minister for arranging all the details necessary to make this meeting a resounding success.

Also, may I extend my deep appreciation to Hon. Chung Eui-yong, the Chairperson of the ICAPP Standing Committee, and to Hon. Mushahid Sayed Hussayin, its Co-Chairperson, for their outstanding leadership.

It gives me great honor and privilege to participate in this meeting as the Co-Chairman of the ICAPP Business Council. I first served in this capacity at the first ICAPP Business Council meeting held in May last year in Busan, Republic of Korea. Building upon the meaningful outcomes from the meeting, we again convened here in Bangkok to exchange our experiences and insights on how to bolster cooperation between the political parties and business leaders in the food and tourism industries.

The essence of our meeting is to foster a platform for dialogue, where we can discuss the challenges we face, the opportunities we can leverage, and the strategies we can adopt. In this regard, the 2nd Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council, attended by so many representatives from political parties and businesses across our region, marks a significant step towards a bright and resilient future where we have a secure food and a vibrant people movement.

As the distinguished speakers in food and tourism sectors have highlighted, the food and tourism industry has been working diligently to recover from the Covid-19, and further enhance human benefits by making food and tourism available, accessable, affordable, and sustainable. One notable example is the incorporation of ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) principles. In our discussions, this new governance standard has been highlighted by many speakers as a reflection of our industry's commitment to creating a sustainable future. It is also about making strategic decisions that balance immediate business needs with long-term societal impacts.

However, the sole efforts of business leaders or political representatives respectively are not enough. Building a bright and resilient future requires strong cooperation and partnership

between business and politics. For example, the recent World Economic Forum has stressed partnerships and collaboration to alleviate global food security concerns. They advocated the role of companies working with government and international development institutions, recognizing how the existing distribution channels of companies can be leveraged in cases of a crisis for a prompt response.

The same kind of effort can be done to promote tourism. For instance, government officials and tourism industry stakeholders have been exploring solutions to boost tourism recovery at a great many forums held in many places across the globe. Our search for magic formula that can resolve difficulties is picking up speed and momentum.

I have no doubt that the ICAPP's meeting serves as a unique platform where more than 370 political parties in the Asian region and Business leaders can freely share ideas on how to ensure food security and promote tourism.

As we conclude, let us remember that our collective efforts and collaborations today would pave the way for a more resilient and sustainable future. Let's continue to work together, leveraging our unique strengths, so as to foster a world where both food is secure and tourism thrive.

Thank you.

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

The 2nd ICAPP Business Council Meeting in Bangkok on May 28, 2024

Excellencies,
Distinguished Members of the ICAPP Business Council,
Distinguished Participants,

On behalf of the Standing Committee of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP), I would like to express my gratitude to all the participants from political parties and the business communities, and other dignitaries in the region for their participation in the 2nd Meeting of the ICAPP Business Council and congratulate them on the success of the meeting.

I am also pleased to have our close friends from the European Parliament, Hon. Jan Zaradil, Vice chairman of the European Conservatives and Reformists Group and Co-Chairman of Asia-Europe Political Forum, and Hon. Asaf Hajiyev, Secretary General of the PABSEC, Parliamentary Assembly of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation and former colleague in the ICAPP Standing Committee.

My special thanks also go to the Parliament of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Honorary Consuls Association of Thailand for their support for this meeting and 41st Standing Committee meeting of the ICAPP which would be held later today. We are also looking forward to participate in the THAIFEX – Anuga Asia 2024 tomorrow.

Thailand is centrally located in mainland Southeast Asia, and encompasses diverse ecosystems from hilly forested areas in the north, the fertile fields for farming in the middle and coastlines on both sides of the peninsula in the south. Thailand also boasts about its long history and rich culture which were seldom interrupted by outside forces unlike in most of other countries in our region.

Thailand still remains as one of the main providers of food in the world, but is now on the brink of becoming a member of advanced economies after years of rapid industrialization and heavy investment in infrastructure. We are very pleased to hear the news that Thailand has embarked its journey to join the OECD, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. We believe Thailand well deserves a membership in the organization with its robust economy and stable and strong democracy.

Thailand is also serving as a crucial hub for tourism and international air transportation. Tourism still generates a big portion of national income in Thailand. Suvarnabhumi Airport in Bangkok has become one of the central air passenger and freight hubs in the world. Air transport market in Thailand is forecast to grow over 100% in the next twenty years.

In that sense, Bangkok was a perfect venue for the two topics of our meeting today, food security and tourism promotion. And I thank and congratulate all participants, especially those who made their presentations, for the excellent “Bangkok statement” they had produced.

As you have reflected through today's meeting, countries in the region have steadily recovered from the adverse effects of the covid-19 pandemic, yet many economies are still struggling to rebound to their pre-pandemic level. The WFP, World Food Program, saw a staggering rise in the number of people who were facing acute levels of food insecurity in 2023. And despite the steady increase in international tourist arrivals last year, the market has not yet returned to the pre-pandemic level.

As you have underlined in the Bangkok statement, our continuous efforts are needed to create a more resilient and sustainable environment for the development of food and tourism sectors. I hope we all now return to our capitals equipped with better understanding and ideas on how to meet our common challenges.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

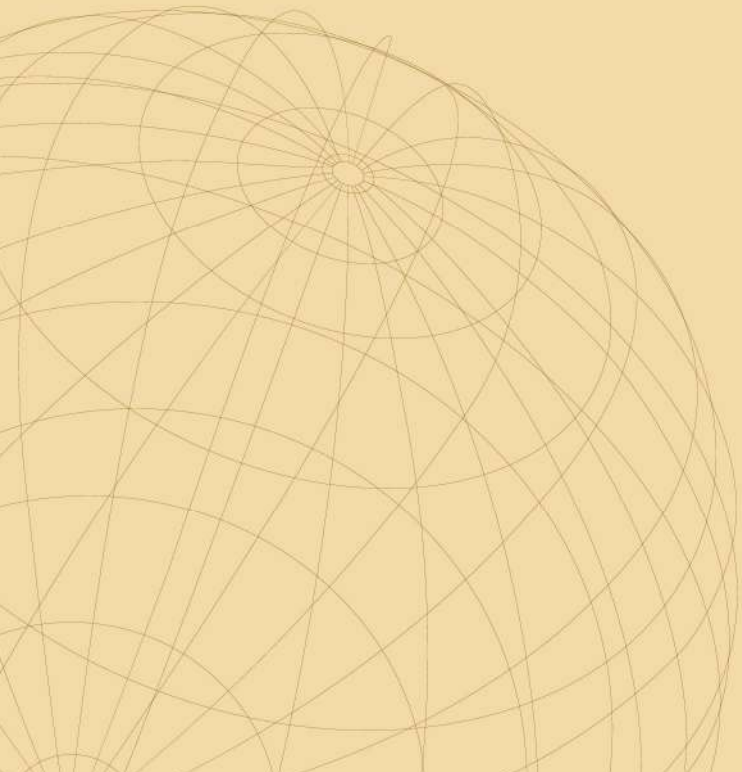
The ICAPP Business Council (IBC) was successfully launched last year in Busan, Republic of Korea, with the objective of expanding the cooperation and coordination between political and business leaders to facilitate and promote potential business opportunities in our region.

I do expect that the IBC process will continue to engage both political and business leaders in our region on a regular basis to tackle with common challenges we face to improve livelihood of our people through increased opportunities for interaction among them.

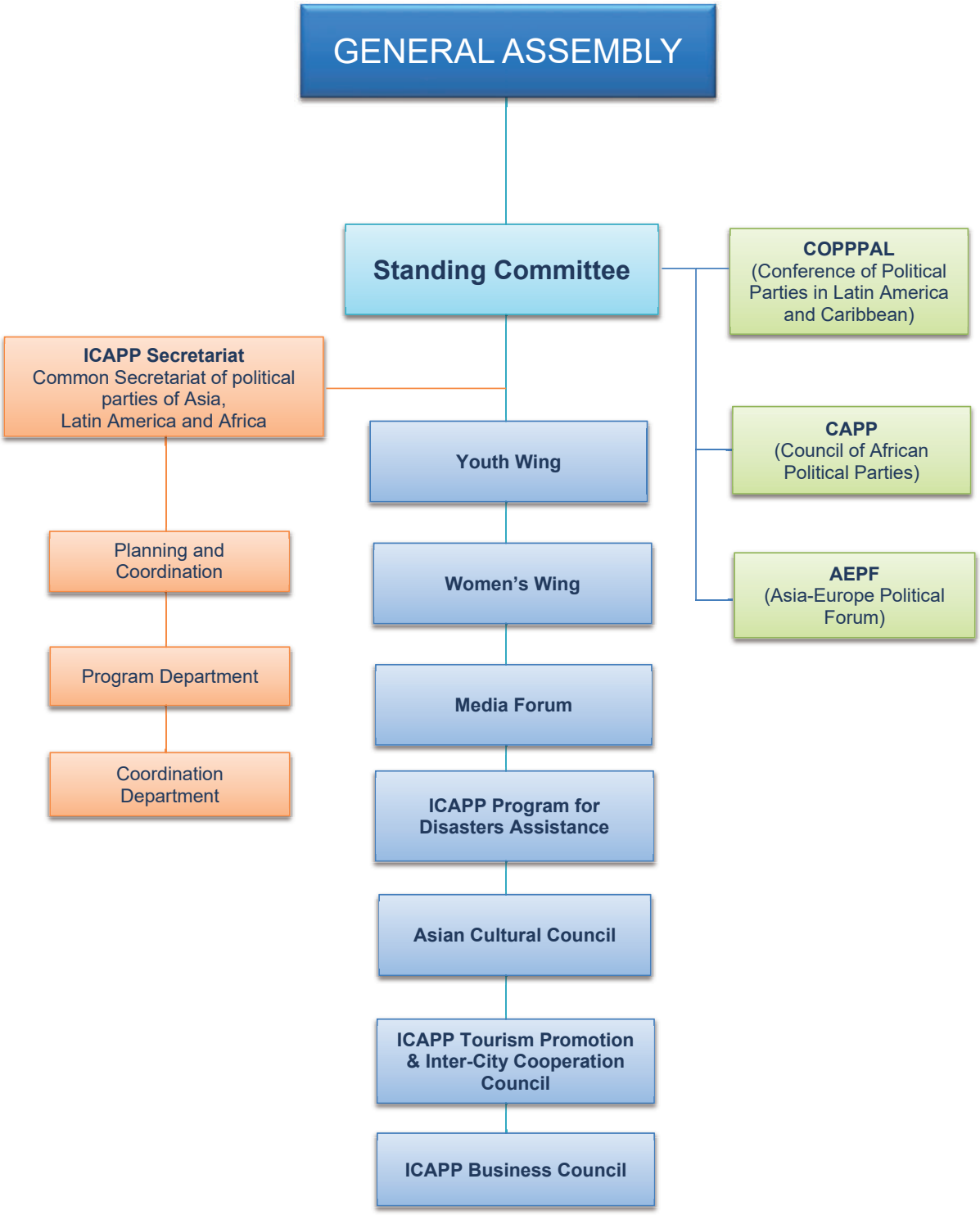
Once again, I would like to express my gratitude for your participation and contributions, and hope you will enjoy the rest of your stay in this beautiful city of Bangkok.

Thank you.

Introduction of the ICAPP



1. Structure


GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Standing Committee
COPPPAL
(Conference of Political Parties in Latin America and Caribbean)
ICAPP Secretariat
Common Secretariat of political parties of Asia, Latin America and Africa
CAPP
(Council of African Political Parties)
Youth Wing
Planning and Coordination
Women's Wing
AEPF
(Asia-Europe Political Forum)
Program Department
Media Forum
Coordination Department
ICAPP Program for Disasters Assistance
Asian Cultural Council
ICAPP Tourism Promotion & Inter-City Cooperation Council
ICAPP Business Council

2. Brief Introduction of the ICAPP

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

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

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

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

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

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

meeting of the AEPF was held in Seoul, Korea in 2017 after discussions between the ICAPP and political groups of the European Parliament to enhance mutual understanding and cooperation between Asia and Europe. The second AEPF meeting was held in London, United Kingdom in 2018, the third meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka in 2019, the fourth meeting in Prague, Czech Republic in 2022, and the fifth meeting 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 those of Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Iran, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Vietnam, have signed the inter-governmental "MOU on Cooperation to Support the Activities of the ICAPP" in 2013. More governments are encouraged to join in signing the MOU. In 2024, the ICAPP and the Non-Aligned Movement Parliamentary Network (NAM-PN) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the exchange of observers between them for their relevant meetings.

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.

3. Members of the ICAPP Standing Committee

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 Cambodian People's Party ▸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. GUO Yezhou** ▸Vice Chairperson of the Standing Committee ▸Vice Minister of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of **China**
	Hon. Andrey KLIMOV ▸Vice Chairperson of the Standing Committee ▸ Member of the Bureau of the Supreme Council, **Russia**		**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. Rana Mohammad SOHAIL ▸Member of Parliament ▸Additional Secretary-General and Presidium Member of the *Jatiya* Party, **Bangladesh**		**HRH Prince NORODOM Chakravuth** ▸President and Chairperson of the Standing Committee of *FUNCINPEC* Party, **Cambodia**
	▸*Bharatiya Janata* Party (*BJP*), **India**		▸Indian National Congress (INC), **India**
	Hon. Charles HONORIS ▸Member of Parliament (Commission 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. HA Tae-keung ▸Member of the National Assembly (Foreign Affairs & Unification Committee), People Power Party, Republic of **Korea** ▸Vice Chairperson of ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union		**Hon. Youssef AWAD** ▸Coordinator for Asia and Overseas, Free Patriotic Movement Party of **Lebanon**
	Hon. Fadi FAWAZ ▸Advisor for Development Affairs to H.E. Saad Hariri, 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. Tselmuun MANLAIJAV** ▸Head of the International Relations Department 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**
	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 ▸Thailand Trade Representative ▸Advisor to the Prime Minister, ▸Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee of *Pheu Thai* Party, **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		

ICAPP

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Foreign Affairs