Appendix I:

Program of the 22nd Meeting of the ICAPP Standing Committee
(Vladivostok, May 30 – June 1, 2014)

Friday, May 30

afternoon	**Arrival** of Delegates - *To be greeted by local members of the United Russia Party at the Special Reception Desk of Vladivostok International Airport* - *Check-in* at **Hotel of the Far Eastern Federal University** (Address: Bldg. 1, Ayaks Village, Russkiy Island, Vladivostok)
18:30-19:50	**Informal "Round-table" Session** on the current political situation in Ukraine, Russia's relations with the EU and the US, and the eastern vector of Russia's foreign policy - *Venue:* Meeting Room, 9th Floor, Bldg. A, Far Eastern Federal University
20:00	**Dinner** hosted by Hon. Dr. Andrey A. Klimov, United Russia Party - *Venue:* Bormental Restaurant, Posyetskaya Street 20, Vladivostok

Saturday, May 31

07:45-08:45	**Breakfast** - *Venue:* Cafeteria of the Hotel
09:15	**Group Photo Taking** - *Venue:* Hall, Bldg. B, Far Eastern Federal University
09:15-09:40	**Welcoming Speech** by Hon. Dr. Andrey Klimov, Member of the Presidium of the General Council of the United Russia Party, Hon. Alexander Rolik, Vice-Governor of Primorsky Territory, Hon. Victor Gorchakov, Chairman of the Primorsky Parliament, and Hon. Ludmila Z. Talabaeva, Secretary of Primorsky Regional Branch of the United Russia Party - *Venue:* Morskoy Hall, Bldg. B, Far Eastern Federal University
09:40-11:00	**First Session** - *Venue:* Morskoy Hall, Bldg. B, Far Eastern Federal University
11:00-11:30	**Coffee Break**
11:30-12:50	**Second Session**
12:50-14:00	**Lunch** - *Venue:* Dining Hall, Bldg. B, Far Eastern Federal University
14:15-15:45	**Third Session**
15:45-17:30	**Fourth Session**
19:00	**Dinner** hosted by Hon. Vladimir Miklushevsky, Governor of Primorsky Territory - *Venue:*House Talks, 9 Street, Vladivostok

Sunday, June 1

08:00	**Breakfast**
09:00-11:00	**Tour** of Vladivostok
12:00-13:00	**Lunch** - *Venue*: Cafeteria of the Hotel
afternoon	**Departure** of Delegates

Appendix II:

List of Participants and Observers
22nd Meeting of the ICAPP Standing Committee
(Vladivostok, Russian Federation, May 30 – June 1, 2014)

I. SC Members

● Hon. Abdul Matin Khasru, Member of Parliament, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Estimates Committee of Bangladesh Parliament, Former Minister of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, and Legal Affairs Secretary of the Central Committee, Bangladesh *Awami* League, People's Republic of **Bangladesh**

● Hon. Sok An, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister in charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers, and Member of the Standing Committee of the Cambodian People's Party**,** Kingdom of **Cambodia**

● Hon. Ai Ping, Former Vice Minister of the International Department, Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, People's Republic of **China**

● Hon. Theo L. Sambuaga, Vice President of the GOLKAR Party, Republic of **Indonesia**

● Hon. Hassan Ghafouri Fard, Former Vice President of Iran, and Member of the Central Committee of the Islamic *Motalefeh* Party, the Islamic Republic of **Iran**

● Hon. Sayasat Nurbek, Director of the Institute of Public Policy, on behalf of Hon. Bauyrzhan Baibek, First Deputy Chairman of the People's Democratic Party "*Nur Otan*", Republic of **Kazakhstan**

● Hon. Park In-sook, Member of the National Assembly, Deputy Floor Leader, and Co-Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing, on behalf of Hon. Hwang Jin-ha, Member of the National Assembly and President of the ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union in the Korean National Assembly, *Saenuri* (New Frontier) Party, Republic of **Korea**

● Hon. Dato Seri Shahidan Bin Kassim, Minister in the Office of Prime Minister and Member of Supreme Council of the United Malay National Organization (UMNO), **Malaysia**

● Hon. Mahendra Bahadur Pandey, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of Hon. K.P. Sharma Oli, Former Deputy Prime Minister and Chief of the International Department of the Communist Party of Nepal (UML), Democratic Republic of **Nepal**

● Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Defense, and Secretary-General, Pakistan Muslim League-Q, Islamic Republic of **Pakistan**

● Hon. Jose de Venecia, Jr., Founding Chairman and Co-Chairman of the ICAPP Standing Committee, Former Speaker of the House of Representatives, Republic of the **Philippines**

● Hon. Dr. Andrey A. Klimov, Deputy Chairman of the Committee on International Affairs, the Council of Federation (Senate), and Chairman of the Committee on International Affairs of the United Russia Party, **Russian Federation**

● Hon. Yuksel Ozden, Member of Parliament and Chairman of the Turkish Delegation to the APA, Justice and Development Party (*AK Parti*), Republic of **Turkey**

● Hon. Tran Dac Loi, Vice Chairman of the Commission for External Relations of the Central Committee, on behalf of Hon. Vuong Thua Phong, Vice Chairman of the Commission for External Relations of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Socialist Republic of **Vietnam**

● Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Co-Chairman of the ICAPP Standing Committee and Secretary General, **ICAPP Secretariat**

II. Alternate Members

● Dr. Tee Ching Seng, Counsellor to the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Party, and Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Youth Wing, on behalf of Hon. Keo Puth Reasmey, Former Deputy Prime Minister, and Chairman of the Supreme Council of the FUNCINPEC Party, Kingdom of **Cambodia**

● Hon. Motohiro Oono, Member of House of Councillors, and Vice Director-General of the International Department, on behalf of Hon. Kaname Tajima, Member of the House of Representatives, and Director General of the International Department of the Democratic Party of **Japan**

● Hon. Chinbat Khishigt, Head of International Relations and Cooperation Department, Mongolian People's Party, **Mongolia**

● Hon. Sujata Koirala, Vice-Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing, Former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Constituent Assembly, and Central Committee Member and Head of International Department of the Nepali Congress Party, Federal Democratic Republic of **Nepal**

III. Special Participants

● Hon. Maithripala Sirisena, Minister of Health and General Secretary of Sri Lanka Freedom Party, Democratic Socialist Republic of **Sri Lanka**

● Hon. Daya Dharmapala Kilittuwa Gamage, National Organizer of the United National Party, Democratic Socialist Republic of **Sri Lanka**

IV. Accompanying Delegates

● Cambodian People's Party, Cambodia
- Tan Sri Dr. Chen Lip Keong, Advisor to the Royal Government of Cambodia
- Hon. Yos Son, Chairman of the International Relations Commission
- Hon. Suos Yara, Member of Parliament, Vice Chairman of the International Relations Commission of the National Assembly and Vice Chairman of the International Relations Commission of the Party
- Hon. Tekreth Samrach, Secretary of State, Office of the Council of Ministers
- Mr. Sok Sokan, Deputy Secretary General of the Royal Government, Office of the Council

of Ministers
- Mr. Kong Chanveasna, Director of International Relations, Office of the Council of Ministers
- Mr. Keo Pheakdey, Deputy Director of International Relations, Office of the Council of Ministers
- Mr. Dim Sovannarom, Assistant to the Office of the Council of Ministers
- Mr. Sun Ly, Assistant to Hon. Sok An
- Mr. Chen Yiy Fon, Assistant to Tan Sri Dr. Chen Lip Keong
- Mr. Chen Yepern, Assistant to Tan Sri Dr. Chen Lip Keong

● Communist Party of China, China
- Mr. Zhang Xuyi, Deputy Director General of International Department
- Ms. Zhu Xiaoshu, Deputy Director of International Department
- Ms. Jia Peng, Deputy Director of International Department
- Mr. Jiang Feng, Staff of International Department
- Mr. Zhao Qiang, Staff of International Department

● GOLKAR Party, Indonesia
- Mrs. Erna Sambuaga, Wife of Hon. Theo L. Sambuaga
- Amb. Iris Indira Murti, Chairperson of the International Cooperation Division
- Mr. Nanang S. Fadiilah, First Secretary of the Indonesian Embassy in Moscow
- Ms. Emmalia Natar, Member of the International Cooperation Division

● Islamic *Motalefeh* Party, Iran
- Mr. Mahdi Soli, Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs

● Mongolian People's Party, Mongolia
- Mr. Davaasuren Damdinsuren, Head of Economic Development Policy Department

● Nepali Congress Party, Nepal
- Mr. Rakesh Hamal, Executive Director of Girija Prasad Koirala Foundation

● United Russia Party, Russian Federation
- Hon. Alexander Rolik, Vice-Governor of the Primorsky Territory
- Hon. Victor Gorchakov, Chairman of the Primorsky Parliament
- Hon. Ludmila Z. Talabaeva, Secretary of the Primorsky Regional Branch of the Party
- Hon. Tatiana Zabolotnaya, Member of the Council of Federation (Senate)
- Hon. Galina Petrova, Head of Executive Committee of the Primorsky Regional Branch of the Party
- Hon. Georgiy Polischuk, Head of Domestic Policy Department, Administration of Primorsky Territory
- Hon. Konstantin K. Petrichenko, Director of International Relations Department
- Mr. Anton Pashkov, Adviser for International Relations Department and Coordinator for the 22nd SC Meeting (a.pashkov@edinros.ru)

● Freedom Party, Sri Lanka
- Hon. Chandima Weerakkody, Deputy Speaker of Parliament

● United National Party, Sri Lanka
- Hon. Dr. Wijemanna Mohottige Dona Thusitha Prasanthi Wijemanna, Leader of Sabaragamuwa Provincial Council

● Justice and Development Party (*AK Parti*), Turkey
- Hon. Seyit Sertçelik, Member of Parliament for Ankara

● Communist Party of Vietnam, Vietnam
- Ms. Tran Thi Kim Vinh, Expert, Commission for External Relations
- Ms. Doan Thi Yen, Expert, Commission for External Relations

V. Office of the ICAPP Founding Chairman, Philippines
- Mr. Aldwin Requejo, Assistant to Hon. Jose de Venecia, Jr.

VI. ICAPP Secretariat
- Mr. Cho In-wan, Assistant to Secretary General (secretariat@theicapp.org)

VIII. Observers

● CAPP (Council of African Political Parties)
- Hon. Dr. Nafie Ali Nafie Ahmed, General Secretary of CAPP and Member of Higher Committee of the National Congress Party of Sudan
- Hon. Eldirdiri Mohamed Ahmed, Head of External Affairs of the National Congress Party of Sudan
- Mr. Babiker Omer Ahmed, Consul at the Embassy of Sudan in Moscow
- Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Ahmed El-Haj, Assistant
- Mr. Kamal El-Din Omer Ahmed Dafa Alla, Secretary

● IESCO (International Eco-Safety Cooperation Organization)
- Dr. Jiang Mingjun, President and Director General
- Mrs. Shan Fengping, Deputy Director General and Wife of Dr. Jiang Mingjun
- Mr. Jin Xiaoyi, Assistant to Director General
- Mr. Zhang Yi, Interpreter

● Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nepal
- Mr. Lok Bahadur Poudel Chhetri, Under Secretary

● Ministry of External Affairs, Sri Lanka
- Mrs. Chitranganee Wagiswara, Additional Secretary
- Mrs. Shobini Gunasekera, Director General of the East Asia and Pacific Division

Appendix III:

Annotated Agenda
for the 22nd Meeting of the ICAPP Standing Committee
(Vladivostok, Russia, May 30 to June 1, 2014)

I. Preparations for the 8th General Assembly

H.E. Mahinda Rajapaksa, President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and Chairman of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), has confirmed his earlier commitment to host the 8th General Assembly (GA) of the ICAPP in Colombo, Sri Lanka at his meeting on March 12, 2014 with Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Co-Chairman of the Standing Committee and Secretary General of the ICAPP. (See the report on Mr. Chung's visit to Sri Lanka attached as ***Appendix I***)

President Rajapaksa also confirmed the following arrangements regarding the 8th GA:
(1) The GA will be held during September 18-21, 2014 in accordance with the tentative program proposed by the ICAPP Secretariat. (See ***Appendix II***)
(2) The GA will be co-hosted by the SLFP and the opposition United National Party (UNP).
(3) The main theme of the GA will be "Building an Asian Community."
(4) The 2nd Meeting of the ICAPP Women's Wing and the 3rd Meeting of the ICAPP Youth Wing will be held respectively on the sidelines of the 8th GA, as agreed in the 21st SC Meeting held in Ankara last November.
(5) The SLFP will follow the ICAPP tradition to provide local accommodations for up to two representatives for each participating political party and observer delegation.
(6) The SLFP also agrees to the conference procedures for the 8th GA as proposed by the ICAPP Secretariat. (See ***Appendix III***)

In this regard, a high level delegation of the SLFP, headed by Hon. Maithripala Sirisena, Minister of Health and Secretary General of the SLFP, will attend the 22nd SC Meeting and make a presentation on the state of preparations for the 8th GA. Hon. Daya Dharmapal Kilittuwa Gamage, National Organizer of the UNP, will also attend the 22nd SC Meeting in his capacity as the representative of the co-host.

Official invitations to the 8th GA have been sent out to political parties which are eligible to participate in ICAPP activities. (See the copy of the invitation attached as ***Appendix IV***)

Currently, there are 364 political parties in 53 countries and 1 Territory which meet the following ICAPP criteria, which were adopted at the 8th SC Meeting, held in Tehran in November 2008:
(1) Political parties which have more than one percent of elected seats in their national parliaments; and/or
(2) Political parties which have won more than one percent of popular votes in their latest national parliamentary elections.
(See the list of eligible political parties attached ***as Appendix V***)

II. Issues relating to the Standing Committee

New Members in the Standing Committee

There have been three changes in the status of SC Membership since the 21st SC Meeting held in Ankara last November.

First, as has been informed by ICAPP Update 14-03, dated February 5, 2014, the Communist Party of Nepal (UML) and the Nepali Congress Party have recently agreed to share the membership in the ICAPP Standing Committee in reflection of the outcome of the General Elections held on November 19, 2013 and in accordance with the ICAPP understanding reached at the 12th Meeting and the 13th Meeting of the Standing Committee which were held respectively in Kathmandu on February 27, 2010 and in Kunming on July 16, 2010, in which the Members agreed to recommend to all Members of the Standing Committee to adopt an arrangement under which the representatives of the political parties with the largest number of seats in their respective parliaments would represent their countries as Members of the Standing Committee while the representatives of the political parties with the second largest number of seats as Alternate Members.

In accordance with this arrangement and in consideration of the contributions made by the Communist Party of Nepal (UML) over the years, it was further agreed that Hon. K.P. Sharma Oli, Former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chief of the International Department of the CPN (UML), will continue to act as the Member of the SC, and Hon. Sujata Koirala, Former Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs, and Head of the International Department of the Nepali Congress Party, will participate in SC activities in the future as Alternate Member from Nepal.

As of now, nine out of twenty-two countries which are represented in the SC have agreed to follow this arrangement, i.e. Bangladesh, Cambodia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal and Thailand. However, the opposition parties of Lebanon and Myanmar have not yet attended SC Meetings since they were invited to join as Alternate Members after the 7th GA held in Baku in November 2012.

Second, the Secretariat has recently been informed by the governing Liberal Party of Japan (LDP) that it would no longer be able to associate itself with the Standing Committee of the ICAPP due to mounting domestic political agenda.

In this regard, Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Co-Chairman of the Standing Committee and Secretary General of the ICAPP, visited Tokyo on April 22, 2014 to meet with leaders of the leading political parties in Japan. Hon. Natsuo Yamaguchi, Chairman of the New Komeito Party, which is the leading coalition partner with the LDP, agreed to discuss with LDP leaders the possibility of reconsidering their decision, and also suggested to consider the participation of the New Komeito Party in the SC Meeting, representing the coalition partners of Japan in case the LDP confirms its earlier decision. Mr. Chung responded that the ICAPP would respect the decisions to be taken by the LDP and the New Komeito Party and also noted that the New Komeito Party was one of the founding members of the ICAPP and had participated in SC meetings as a Member until the DPJ won the general elections in 2009.

Meanwhile, the leaders of the main opposition Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ), including Hon. Kaname Tajima, Director General of the International Department, reconfirmed their

commitment to continue participation in ICAPP activities, including its participation in SC meetings as an Alternate Member from Japan.

Under the circumstances, SC Members may consider inviting the New Komeito Party to participate in SC meetings as a Member representing Japan.

Third, the Secretariat has also been informed that the Democratic Party of the Republic of Korea has merged with New Politics Alliance and they established a new political party, named New Politics Alliance for Democracy (NPAD) as of March 25, 2014. The total number of NPAD's seats in the National Assembly is 130 out of 300. It was confirmed that an understanding was reached between the governing *Saenuri* Party and the opposition NPAD that the NPAD would participate in SC activities as an Alternate Member.

23rd Meeting of the Standing Committee

The 23rd SC Meeting will be held in Colombo in the evening of September 18, 2014, prior to the opening of the 8th GA following the tradition of the ICAPP. At the meeting, The draft Colombo Resolution, which will adopted at the 8th GA, will be discussed, among others, at the meeting.

Recommendations to amend Article 9 of the ICAPP Charter on the Standing Committee

It is recommended to invite the SLFP and UNP of Sri Lanka, which will co-host the 8th GA, to become new Member and Alternate Member of the SC respectively, following the ICAPP tradition.

For this purpose, an amendment of the ICAPP Charter is needed to increase the number of the SC Members, which is currently limited to "22 political parties from an equal number of countries in the region" in Paragraph 1 of Article 9, and to invite SLFP as a new Member and the United National Party of Sri Lanka as an Alternate Member.

In this regard, the Members may also decide to include a new paragraph in Article 9 to reflect the understandings reached at the 12th Meeting and the 13th Meeting of the Standing Committee which were held respectively in Kathmandu on February 27, 2010 and in Kunming on July 16, 2010, in which the SC Members were recommended another major political party in their countries to participate in the SC activities as Alternate Members. They agreed to recommend to all Members of the Standing Committee to adopt an arrangement (See the draft recommendations attached as ***Appendix VI***)

The recommendations of the SC for the necessary amendments of the ICAPP Charter should be submitted to the 8th GA to be held in Colombo in the forthcoming September for its approval.

Future Meetings of the Standing Committee

At the 21st SC Meeting held in Ankara last November, Hon. Anil K. Shastri, Senior Leader and Member of Congress Working Committee of the Indian National Congress Party, and Hon. Chinbat Khishigt, Head of International Relations and Cooperation Department of the Mongolian People's Party, have offered to host the SC Meetings in New Delhi and Ulan Bator respectively in 2015.

In this regard, the political parties represented in the SC, which are yet to host SC meetings, are requested to consider hosting SC meetings in the future.

III. Review of the ICAPP Activities since the 21st SC Meeting in November 2013

1st ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking (Kathmandu, January16-18, 2014)

The 1st ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking was held in Kathmandu during January 16-18, 2014 under the auspice of the ICAPP Women's Wing. The workshop was co-hosted by five leading political parties in Nepal, i.e. the Nepali Congress Party, the Communist Party of Nepal (UML), the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (UCPN-Maoist), *Madhesi* People's Forum-Nepal, and the Communist Party of Nepal (CPN-Maoist). The workshop was also fully supported by the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal and co-sponsored by *Girija Prasad Koirala* Foundation of Nepal, Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) and Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA).

The workshop was attended by representatives of twenty political parties from eleven countries, including Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines and Turkey. At the end of the workshop, the participants adopted "Kathmandu Statement on Human Trafficking" in which they declared human trafficking as a major crime against humanity that requires a region-wide and multi-stakeholder strategy. To promote such efforts, they laid out, among others, three major objectives as the framework of their future discussion: (1) raising public awareness on seriousness and urgency; (2) mapping trans-border networks of cooperation; and (3) establishing fast-track punishment system.

The full report of the workshop was published by the ICAPP Secretariat as "ICAPP-2014 Jan. (1)". (See ***Appendix VII***)

4th Meeting of the Bureau of the ICAPP Women's Wing (Kathmandu, January 16 and 18, 2014)

The Members of the Bureau of the ICAPP Women's Wing held their 4th meeting in Kathmandu on the sidelines of the ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking. (See the report of the meeting attached as ***Appendix VIII***)

At the meeting, the Bureau Members recognized that an issue of such magnitude and atrocity as human trafficking cannot be addressed and resolved at a one-time event or by a single statement, and agreed to continue their deliberations on the key issues relating to human trafficking which were laid out in the Kathmandu Statement. In particular, they agreed to convene two or three follow-up workshops on human trafficking in South Asia during 2014-2015, in order to strengthen region-wide efforts and build cohesive partnerships to combat human trafficking.

The Bureau Members also agreed that political leaders, both men and women, who are in more responsible positions to take decisions on policies relating to human trafficking, should be encouraged to participate in future workshops. They also agreed to the need to invite more experts in the fields of legislation and law enforcement to future workshops, and to seek the

continued assistance from development cooperation agencies such as *TIKA* and KOICA for future workshops.
In this regard, the Secretariat has recently been informed that the Council of State Support to NGOs (CSSN) under the auspices of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which was established in December 2007, was also willing to provide necessary support for future ICAPP workshops on human trafficking.

1st Meeting of the Bureau of the ICAPP Youth Wing (Kuala Lumpur, February 20, 2014)

The 1st Bureau Meeting of the ICAPP Youth Wing was held in Kuala Lumpur on February 20, 2014. (See the report of the meeting attached as ***Appendix IX***)

The participants in the meeting reconfirmed the earlier commitment to convene the Meeting of the ICAPP Youth Wing annually, and to hold the 3rd Meeting in conjunction with the 8th GA to be held in Colombo in September 2014.

They also agreed to organize a series of Youth Workshops on topics like "election security," fight against violence and extremism, use of social media, IT, aquaculture, employment in construction and cultural markets, etc. in the future.

In particular, Cambodia offered to host a Youth Workshop on "election security" in Phnom Penh during the first half of this year. In this regard, SC Members are reminded that, at the 21st SC Meeting held in Ankara last November, Hon. Anil K. Shastri, Senior Leader and Member of Congress Working Committee of the Indian National Congress Party, had offered to organize the "Youth Workshop on Managing Elections" after the conclusion of general elections in India in mid May 2014.

2nd Meeting of the Steering Committee of the ICAPP Medical Emergency Forum (IMEF) (Kuala Lumpur, February 20, 2014)

The 2nd Meeting of the Steering Committee of the ICAPP Medical Emergency Forum (IMEF) was held in Kuala Lumpur on February 20, 2014. (See the report of the meeting attached as ***Appendix X***)

The participants in the meeting recommended establishing a national IMEF relief team in each country in the region to coordinate relief activities during natural disasters. They also agreed, among others, to hold the Steering Committee meetings twice a year at disaster-prone countries.

IV. Other Work Programs and Activities of the ICAPP for 2014

2nd ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking (December, 2014 or January 2015)

In accordance with the decision taken by the Bureau of the ICAPP Women's Wing at its 4th Meeting in Kathmandu, as stated above, the ICAPP Secretariat will coordinate with the ICAPP Women's Wing and the potential donor agencies, CSSN, KOICA and TIKA, and inform SC Members on the plan to hold the 2nd ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking in due course.

Launching of the "Global Parties' Climate and Ecological Alliance (GPCEA)"

SC Members may recall that, at the 20th SC Meeting held in Xi'an in May 2013, Hon. Jose de Venecia, Jr., Founding Chairman and Co-Chairman of the Standing Committee, reported that the CAPDI (Centrist Asia Pacific Democrats International) had endorsed a proposal to establish "*Global Political Parties Ecological Alliance* (GPPEA)" as a joint united effort among the ICAPP, COPPPAL, CAPDI and IESCO (International Ecological Safety Collaborative Organization) in the fight against climate change and environmental degradation. Chairman de Venecia also reported that the CAPDI had requested the IESCO, with its offices in Beijing and New York, to present its recommendations on various steps that would be needed to establish the GPPEA.

In addition, the participants in the ICAPP Special Conference on Promoting Green Development and Building a Beautiful Asia, held in Xi'an during May 30-31, 2013, adopted the Xi'an Initiative, which confirmed, among others, the establishment of the "Global Political Parties Climate & Ecological Alliance (GPPCEA)," comprising ICAPP, COPPPAL, CAPDI, and IESCO, as a broad-based united front aimed at galvanizing political parties and civil society in a coordinated quest to combat climate change,

Chairman de Venecia later proposed to change the name from "Global Political Parties Ecological Alliance (GPPEA)" to "Global Parties' Climate and Ecological Alliance (GPCEA)" as the organization should not only be limited to political parties but also include civil society groups like CAPDI and IESCO. He further suggested that the IESCO manage and undertake the ecological work for GPCEA and host the inaugural assembly of the GPCEA in Beijing in 2014. He also stressed that our political parties under the ICAPP and the COPPPAL could play an important role in the activities of the GPCEA.

In this regard, the Secretariat has received a request from Dr. Jiang Mingjun, Director General of the IESCO, to include the item on the early launching of the GPCEA in the agenda for the 22nd SC Meeting. Dr. Jiang has also informed that the IESCO would host "Climate Change and Human Health Development Forum" in Chengdu, China on July 18, 2014, and hoped that the first Plenary Meeting of the GPCEA would be convened with the election of the Bureau of the GPCEA during the said forum.

ICAPP's Bid for Observer Status in the U.N. General Assembly

As reported at the 21st SC Meeting held in Ankara last November, governments of six countries in the region, i.e. Cambodia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam, co-sponsored the draft resolution to invite the ICAPP to participate in the activities of the UNGA as an observer during the 68th session of the U.N. General Assembly (UNGA) which opened in September 2013.

The co-sponsors decided, however, "not to pursue the request for observer status in the UNGA for the ICAPP during the 68th session while reserving the right to present it at a future session", in consideration of the absence of consensus, and announced the decision at the meeting of the Sixth Committee on November 15, 2014. There was no statement made to this announcement from other Member States, including Argentina, Cuba and Venezuela, which had expressed their reservations. Under the circumstances, the Chairman of the Sixth Committee concluded deliberations on the draft resolution by saying that the decision taken by the co-sponsors could be considered as "no action" in formality.

SC Members, after hearing this report at the 21st SC Meeting, agreed to continue to pursue observer status in the UNGA, and, in particular, to persuade the governments of the Latin American countries, which opposed ICAPP's bid for observer status in the UNGA. They agreed to seek closer coordination with the COPPPAL, including sending ICAPP missions to the countries, if necessary. They also agreed to strongly recommend governments of all countries in the region to express more actively their solidarity and support in the UNGA to promote the ICAPP initiative.

In this regard, Hon. Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Senator of Pakistan and Special Rapporteur of the ICAPP Standing Committee, informed the Secretariat that he had a meeting in Islamabad on April 3, 2014 with Hon. Eduardo Antonio Zuain, Foreign Secretary of Argentina, who made an official visit to Pakistan. Senator Hussain raised the issue of the ICAPP's bid for U.N. observer and requested the support of the Argentine government. Secretary Zuain responded that he had a "good meeting with a high-level ICAPP delegation" in Buenos Aires last September and that the reservation of the Argentine government was regarding the possible impact on its position on Falkland/Malvinas issue. Senator Hussain strongly affirmed that there was no connection between the two issues and requested to suggest a way out, pointing out that the ICAPP and the COPPPAL were both good friends of Argentina. Secretary Zuain promised to reconsider the Argentine government's position.

SC Members may consider the ICAPP's future strategy in pursuing its efforts to obtain the observer status in the UNGA, including the need for sending ICAPP missions to Latin American countries and whether to include the item in the provisional agenda for the 69th session of the UNGA which will start in September 2014.

Signing of the MOU on Cooperation to Support ICAPP Activities

Eight governments, including Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Iran, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Vietnam, have so far signed the inter-governmental "MOU on Cooperation to Provide Support for ICAPP Activities", since July 26, 2013. (see ***Appendix XI***)

Several SC Members, including Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines and Turkey, have also indicated that their respective governments are giving positive consideration to signing the MOU in the near future.

In this regard, SC Members are reminded that, at the 21st SC Meeting in Ankara, they agreed that the increased number of signatories to the MOU would further cement the position of the ICAPP in its efforts to obtain observer status in the UNGA.

V. Cooperation with COPPPAL and CAPP

5th ICAPP-COPPPAL Joint Session

At the 4th ICAPP-COPPPAL Joint Session, held in Baku, Azerbaijan on October 8, 2013, it was agreed to hold the 5th Joint Session between the ICAPP Standing Committee and the COPPPAL Coordinating Body (CB) in Managua, Nicaragua under the auspice of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (*FSLN*) of Nicaragua in either October or November 2014.

Details of the joint session, including the program and agenda, will be provided in due course after consultation with the COPPPAL Secretariat.

Launching of the Asian-Latin American Business Council

It was also agreed to hold the 1st Meeting of the Asian-Latin American Business Council on the sidelines of the 5th Joint Session between the ICAPP SC and the COPPPAL CB, if it would not have been held until then. In this regard, SC Members agreed to nominate two business leaders from each country for the business council. So far, four SC Members, representing Cambodia, China, Nepal and Pakistan have nominated their business representatives for the council.

Trilateral Cooperation among the ICAPP, COPPPAL and CAPP

At the 21st SC Meeting held in Ankara last November, SC Members reaffirmed their commitment to convene the 1st Trilateral Conference among the ICAPP, COPPPAL and CAPP in the near future. They, however, stressed (1) the need for both COPPPAL and CAPP to be more inclusive with region-wide participation of political parties, and (2) the need to start planning for specific joint efforts in the areas of common interest and gradually working together toward further institutionalization of the trilateral cooperation.

In view of such views among SC Members, it was further noted that the three organizations would need to do more preparatory work on how to mobilize the collaborative efforts and on how to develop topics which could capture the interests of all three continents and organizations.

VI. Other Issues

Political Situation in Thailand

After six months of political upheaval in Thailand which culminated in the removal of Prime Minister Yingluck Shinawatra from office by the Constitutional Court on May 7, martial law and military coup d'état were declared by the Royal Thai respectively on May 20 and May 22.

The bureau of the ICAPP Standing Committee, composed of the two Co-Chairmen and the Special Rapporteur, who had been closely monitoring the political developments in Thailand, decided to issue a statement (See ***Appendix XII***) in the name of the ICAPP Standing Committee after the announcement of the martial law, expressing its concern at this unfortunate turn of events and encouraging a democratic and peaceful solution through dialogue among all stakeholders. In doing so, they had carefully reviewed the political implications of the martial law and statements issued by several governments in the region. The statement was immediately circulated among all SC Members for their reference through ICAPP Update 14-17.

Two day after declaring martial law, the Royal Thai Army announced its decision to suspend the constitution and take control of the government in a military coup d'état. It was also reported that the army banned gatherings of more than five people and summoned the leaders of the ousted government and senior political leaders to the army, together with several other measures to limit freedom of speech and association.

Considering the urgency of the situation, the Secretariat issued a statement in the name of the Secretary General immediately after the announcement, expressing grave concern over the military coup d'état and calling for swift restoration of democracy in Thailand, and also requesting the Thai military authorities, in particular, to guarantee participation of Thai political parties in the ICAPP activities, including the 22nd SC Meeting, while the government is under control of the military. (See ***Appendix XIII***) The statement was also immediately circulated among all SC Members for their reference through ICAPP Update 14-19.

In this regard, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon also issued two separate statements. In the statement of May 20, he urged all sides to work together to seek a solution through constructive dialogue, and to fully respect democratic principles. In the statement of May 22, he expressed serious concern over the military takeover in Thailand and appealed for a prompt return to constitutional, civilian, democratic rule and an all-inclusive dialogue that will pave the way for long-term peace and prosperity in Thailand. (See ***Appendixes XIV and XV***)

Other Issues

SC Members may raise any issue they may wish under this item.

Appendixes:

I. Report on the ICAPP Mission to Sri Lanka
II. Tentative Program of the 8th General Assembly of the ICAPP
III. Conference Procedures for the 8th General Assembly of the ICAPP
IV. Invitation to the 8th General Assembly
V. List of Political Parties eligible to participate in ICAPP activities
VI. Draft Recommendation for the Amendment of the ICAPP Charter
VII. Report on the ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking (ICAPP-2014 Jan. (1))
VIII. Report on the 4th Bureau Meeting of the ICAPP Women's Wing
IX. Report of the 1st Bureau Meeting of the ICAPP Youth Wing
X. Report of the 2nd Steering Committee Meeting of the IMEF
XI. Copy of the Inter-governmental MOU
XII. ICAPP Statement on Martial Law in Thailand
XIII. ICAPP Statement on Military Coup n Thailand
XIV. UNSG's Statement Martial Law in Thailand
XV. UNSG's Statement on Military Coup in Thailand

Appendix IV:

Statement of
HON. JOSE DE VENECIA
Former Speaker, Philippine House of Representatives;
Founding Chairman and Co-Chairman of Standing Committee,
International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP)
at the 22nd ICAPP Standing Committee Meeting
Vladivostok, Russia
May 30-June 1, 2014

Peace and the middle powers
in a multilateral world; Overriding conflicts in Asia

Excellencies, friends and colleagues—

On behalf of the more than 340 ruling, opposition, and independent political parties from Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia, Central Asia, West Asia and the Arab world, to Australia, New Zealand, and the small island nations of the Pacific, we in ICAPP, the International Conference of Asian Political Parties, thank the *United Russia* Party, founded by President *Vladimir Putin* of the Russian Federation, for *hosting* this meeting of our ICAPP Standing Committee in this capital city of Russia's maritime provinces—*Vladivostok*.

We also thank H.E. Andrey Klimov, Deputy Chairman of the Committee on International Affairs, the Council of Federation (Senate) and Chairman of the Committee on International Affairs of the United Russia Party, for making possible our meeting here in the Russian Far East; H.E. Konstantin Kosachev, our friend and former colleague in the ICAPP Standing Committee, who is now head of the Federal Agency for the Commonwealth of Independent States, Compatriots Living Abroad and International Humanitarian Cooperation; and H.E. Vladimir Miklushevsky, Governor of Primorsky Territory.

RUSSIAN REFOCUS, RFE AS LARGE AS THE U.S.

Like the double-headed eagle on its *historic* coat of arms, the *new* Russia looks *both* West and East. And Moscow's eastward turn, "not pivot" but what I might call a "Russian refocus" on Asia proper, we in ICAPP *welcome heartily*.

Economically, the Russian Far East (RFE) and neighboring Siberia have immense *natural wealth* in hydrocarbons, minerals, power sources, farmlands, forest products, and fisheries in the North Pacific to offer serious joint-venture investors in the Asia-Pacific.

The Russian Far East by itself is as large as the continental United States.

Politically, Russia is, of course, a first-rank power—whose *diplomatic weight* should help *stabilize* the Asia-Pacific balance of power.

As Russia's window on the East, Vladivostok hosted the 24thAPEC Summit in 2012 and Russia and the United States held here the *epochal* SALT talks of 1974 that succeeded in limiting strategic weapons and helped reduce the threat to mankind.

KEEPING CONFLICTS WITHIN BOUNDS; CONGRATULATIONS TO PUTIN, OBAMA AND END TO CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN SYRIA

At the outset, we in ICAPP must congratulate President Putin and the United Russia Party for the surprise Russian initiative which led to the removal of Syria's chemical weapons and rendered unnecessary a U.S. air attack, which would have been joined by the French, on these deadly weapons.

U.S. President Barack Obama must also be congratulated for immediately accepting the Russian proposal and avoided a wider war.

CHINESE NAVY CONTRIBUTION

Almost as significant is China's low-profile participation in this same effort. Amid the heated exchanges between Washington and Beijing over the China Sea, we in ICAPP commend the Chinese Navy for *helping* the Americans dispose of Syria's chemical weapons stockpile—samples of which had killed some 1,400 civilians in a Damascus suburb in August 2013.

IRAN'S DENUCLEARIZATION TALKS MOVING FORWARD; NEW SIGNAL IN TEHRAN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS

Russia, the U.S., China, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany have also been helping advance the Iran denuclearization talks in Geneva which apparently are moving forward. The new Iran President Hassan Rouhani, with his reputation for wisdom and moderation, has signalled a new beginning in Tehran's foreign relations.

I also think it a good sign that the great powers seem determined to keep their own conflicts *within* bounds.

This cooperation on the ground among the great power bodes well for the settlement of their strategic differences.

MUTUAL ACCOMMODATION AND RESPECT FOR CORE INTERESTS

Between Moscow and Washington on the Ukraine—and between Washington and Beijing on East Asia—mutual accommodation must be found, that *give*s both parties *strategic reassurance* and respect for their '*core interests*.'

Our gathering here *reflects* the *end* of the *bilateral* power balance between the Western alliance and the Soviet bloc—and the growing *multilateral character* of our post-Cold War world.

Ironically, the *hard peace* between the Cold War principals—the United States and the Soviet Union—had enabled the smaller countries to enjoy well over a generation of political *stability* and economic *growth*.

RISE OF NEW POWERS IN VERY CONTINENT

As a result, we in ICAPP are seeing in our time the rise of a host of new powers.

In South America—there are Brazil, Mexico, Argentina;
In West Asia—Iran, Turkey, Egypt, Saudi Arabia;
In South Asia—India and Pakistan;

In Central Asia, Kazakhstan;
In Southeast Asia—Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, Myanmar and Malaysia;
In Northeast Asia, the Republic of Korea;

Even my country, the Philippines—with a hundred million people and a *pole position* in the business-process-outsourcing (BPO) industry with India—is no longer a *cipher* in the world.

And then there are Canada, Australia, and South Africa.

SHAPING THE STRUCTURE OF THE FUTURE WORLD

These 'middle powers' are joining the great powers—the United States, China, Russia, the European Union, Japan, and soon India—in shaping the structure of the future world.

And some of them have the population, land mass, strategic location and resource base to become great powers themselves.

Like all epochal transformations, this on-going transition of the global system from *uni*lateralism—under American leadership—to a *multilateral* balance—with *no clear leader*—is a delicate and dangerous period.

AN ACTIVE ROLE FOR MIDDLE POWERS

But the multi-polar international system confers one advantage on the '*middle* powers.' It gives them the diplomatic *weight* and *flexibility denied them* by both the unilateral—and bilateral—systems.

Multilateralism gives the middle powers an *active* role in *creating*—and *maintaining*—regional stability.

For second-tier states—such as those from which the bulk of ICAPP's membership comes—the highest *imperative* in this *multilateral world* is to *preserve the strategic balance,* and *not* to be drawn irrevocably into any single great power's sphere of influence.

PERILS OF MULTILATERAL SYSTEM

Excellencies, colleagues:

Will peace be easier—or harder—to organize in our new multilateral world?

Foreign-policy analysts agree that *multilateral* systems are *more prone* than *bipolar* systems *to conflict*.

Because in a multilateral system there is *no* clear leadership, regions tend to *drift* into crises.

And these crises can easily flare up—at a time of widespread economic and cultural change, such as what we have in our time.

In the end, peace in our multilateral world will depend on the *willingness* of the middle powers to do their part in preventing any great power from seeking *hegemony* over

any region.

SEEKING COMMON GROUND

Of course decision-making in a multilateral world will be more difficult—*much more* difficult—to make than those made in a bilateral system.

The search for *common ground*— on which varying cultures, governing styles and political economies may stand together—can be protracted, tedious—even rancorous.

REVIVAL OF INTER-FAITH DIALOGUE

Thus, we in ICAPP urge the revival of the Global Interfaith Dialogue among Christians, Muslims, Shiites and Sunnis, Buddhists, Hindus, Jews and others to reduce politico-religious tensions and conflicts in various parts of the world, which we in ICAPP had the privilege to propose and which was endorsed by the U.N. General Assembly in 2004.

MOST PRACTICAL SOLUTION IN CHINA SEA CRISES

The raging conflict in the South China Sea, West Philippine Sea to the Filipinos, and East Sea to the Vietnamese, with conflicting sovereignty claims, may be settled, we believe, by temporarily shelving the issue of sovereignty, as earlier proposed by Deng Xiaoping, the paramount leader of China's peaceful rise; revive the Seismic Survey Agreement signed by China, the Philippines, and Vietnam in 2004; undertake joint oil/gas exploration and joint development with an equitable sharing of production and profits; designate "fishing corridors"; demilitarize the disputed islets through the phased withdrawal of armed garrisons; and covert the zone of conflict into a Zone of Peace, Friendship, Cooperation and Development.

This is perhaps the most realistic, most common-sensical solution to the problem of the Spratlys and Paracels, and which could be subsequently joined by Malaysia, Brunei, and Taiwan, and could also be the solution to the problem between China and Japan in the Senkaku Straits or Diaoyu in the East China Sea.

Easier said than done but now is the time to consider the practical, principled, common-sensical win-win compromises necessary for the geo-political settlements in the China Sea.

SUCCESSFUL PEACE MAKING IN THE PHILIPPINES

We hail the signing of the peace agreement between the Philippine government under the reformist President Benigno Aquino III and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), one of the breakthroughs in peacemaking in Asia, and extend our support to the early peace talks in Pakistan and in Afghanistan with various factions of the Taliban, the Muslim Rohingya and Buddhist groups in Myanmar, the Buddhist and Muslim groups in Southern Thailand, and other conflict areas in Asia, principally the most difficult Israeli-Palestinian talks under the 2-Country solution.

POPE'S INVITATION TO VATICAN; HOPE ALSO FOR SHIITES AND SUNNI TALKS

On a visit to the Holy Land, Pope Benedict XVI has launched an initiative accepted by Israeli President Shimon Peres and Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas to pray together at the Vatican and promote inter-faith dialogue as a helpful contribution to the most difficult conflict in our region.

COUP D ÉTAT: WE NEED COMPROMISE IN THAILAND

We express our deepest concern on the unfortunate turn of events in Thailand with the declaration of Martial Law and a Coup d'etat by the Royal Thai Army. Much earlier, our Co-Chairman and Secretary General Chung Eui-yong, Special Rapporteur Sen. Mushahid Hussain Sayed, and I wrote to U.N. Secretary General Ban Ki-moon urgently appealing for the dispatch of a U.N. Envoy to initiate an urgent dialogue and help provide a possible solution to the Thai crisis under the aegis of the beloved and revered King, His Majesty Bhumibol Adulyadej. Unfortunately, like other efforts, we have been overtaken by events.

NEED FOR NEW SOLUTION IN THAILAND

Nonetheless, we hope our two members in the ICAPP Standing Committee, the Pheu Thai Party and the Democrat Party, representing the so-called "Red shirts" and "Yellow shirts" and the Martial Law Government under Gen. Prayuth Chan-ocha, might consider a unity government, with members from both sides and civil society, with a defense minister nominated by the military, and a transition period of 18 to 24 months or earlier under a neutral Prime Minister, until elections are called.

VERSUS EXTREMISM, TERRORISM, SEPARATISM

We in ICAPP have actively opposed religious extremism, terrorism, and separatism that have bedevilled a number of countries in our region and in Africa.

As we promoted before in our letters to Saudi Arabia's King Abdullah and Iran's leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, it would be of great relief to our region and the world, if the two leaders of Islam, representing the Sunnis and Shiites of the Muslim world could meet in Mecca and bring about the beginnings of reconciliation and the end of violence in the lands of Islam.

In 2002, we in ICAPP initiated a meeting in Paris of Saudi Arabia's Rabitah, the Muslim World League and the Christian Democrats International (CDI), and followed by a meeting the following year in Moscow under the auspices of the Russian Orthodox Church to try to contribute to peace and reconciliation among Azerbaijan and Armenia on their conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh. Today we urge a continuation of the peace-making efforts of the OSCE Minsk Group and consideration of the successful experience in Christian-Muslim coalition building in the Philippines forged among Christian and Muslim groups in Mindanao.

PRAISE FOR ELECTIONS IN INDIA, AFGHANISTAN, UKRAINE

We congratulate the peoples of Afghanistan and India on their recent successful presidential elections, the Euro-wide European Parliament elections, and the elections in Ukraine. We hope the new Ukraine President Petro Poroshenko can organize an inclusive dialogue among the various political forces and begin to normalize relations with Russia. We view with anticipation the elections in Indonesia and the ICAPP General Assembly in Colombo, Sri Lanka, 18-21 September 2014, to be hosted by Sri Lanka Freedom Party under President Mahinda Rajapaksa and the United National Party.

We support the initiative of the incoming Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, in inviting the heads of nations which are neighbours of India, and we congratulate Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif for accepting, which we hope could lead to better relations between India and Pakistan.

SUPPORT FOR CHINA'S, CENTRAL ASIA'S SILK ROUTE REVIVAL

We in ICAPP and the Asian Peace and Reconciliation Council (APRC) also heartily support President Xi Jinping's continuing initiative with Central Asia to revive the ancient Silk Route, which connects the Mediterranean to the Pacific Ocean through the deserts and mountains of Central Asia and Eurasia, today augmented by criss-crossing modern infrastructure, rail, highways, oil and gas pipe lines, new seaports in the Indian Ocean to support a maritime silk route, and the 11,000 kilometers rail line from Chongqing to Duisburg in Germany.

The revival of the Silk Road is a vision that reflects the shift in the centre of gravity, a global rebalancing whose time has come. It should help bind peoples and countries to a common future and rekindle the grandeur and glory of the old and new Asian civilization and serve as harbinger of growth in the 21st Century.

ASEAN COMMUNITY IN 2015

We in Southeast Asia realize this all too well, in the *experience* of ASEAN—the regional community our 10 separate states have been building over almost half a century and which will now be formalized by the ASEAN Community in 2015.

BUILDING REGIONAL COMMUNITY

Foreign policy '*realists*' may disdain the fraternalism among nations preached by the United Nations; but small nations must subscribe even to what *Condoleezza Rice* dismisses as "the *illusion* of an international community."

We *who believe* community *can transcend* national borders are encouraged that the European Union seems to have *banished* the *specter of war* from the European Continent; and that regional groupings—in Latin America, in Africa, and in various regions of Asia—are *plodding along* toward their own kind of *togetherness*.

And even ICAPP—our *own* modest venture in fraternity among Asia's political parties—is already developing and expanding bonds of affection among our political leaders, officials in government, business groups, and civil society, while ICAPP builds up our newly-launched regional subsidiary women's and youth organizations.

FINDING COMMON GROUND

Global statesmen must waste no time making clear the *modalities* of the new power balance. There are grievous problems awaiting collective action that face all our countries in common.

Climate change is the outstanding example: Global warming *is now*—and every region already suffers it: in record heat, droughts, tornadoes, and deadly and powerful unseasonable storms, and ocean surges.

The recent devastation in Central Philippines, rendering 4-million homeless, was Typhoon Haiyan or Yolanda, considered the strongest typhoon in recorded human history.

Yet political and economic problems prevent global leaders from giving climate change the attention it deserves. And the longer we delay remedial action, the more serious the penalties global warming will impose on our planet.

ICAPP, IESCO IN UNITED FRONT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

Realizing the urgency of fighting climate change and the magnitude of the threat it poses to our communities, countries, regions, and the world, we in ICAPP and our sister organization COPPPAL, representing the Latin American and Caribbean political parties, together with our civil society affiliate, the Centrist Asia Pacific Democrats International (CAPDI) and the International Ecological Safety Collaborative Organization (IESCO), represented here by its President-Director General Dr. Jiang Mingjun, have incorporated and established the Global Parties Climate and Ecological Alliance (GPCEA).

With the establishment of GPCEA, and its registration recently completed in New York City, our political parties under ICAPP and COPPPAL can now play an important role in fighting climate change and environmental degradation. We are expected to be joined by the Council of African Political Parties (CAPP) in a tripartite alliance.

GPCEA is now paving the way for our political parties and civil society organizations to form a worldwide united front against this gravest threat, indeed more serious than the nuclear threat, facing mankind and our planet. We are hoping to schedule the First Inaugural GPCEA Assembly in November or December and with the sad note that the two most polluted cities in the world, Beijing and New Delhi, are in our region.

We in ICAPP are delighted that the U.N. Green Climate Fund, expected to be funded at $100-billion a year, will now be operational, co-chaired by our ICAPP member the Liberal Party representative, Governor Joey Salceda, a political economist, current governor and former congressman.

Other critical global problems—among them mass poverty, hunger, and ill-health; political anarchy in failed states; mass kidnappings; massacres and systematic violations of human rights—these *atrocities*, too, still happen all too often.

A G-20 SUMMIT FOR A MULTILATERAL WORLD

This new world order will obviously need an *institutional framework*; and, felicitously, we have one at hand: the "Group of Twenty" (G-20) Summit first convened in Washington D.C. by President George *W*. Bush in September 2008, to deal with a global financial crisis.

You will recall that *that* first "G-20 Summit" *superseded* the G-20 group of finance ministers and central bank governors—plus the IMF and the World Bank—created at the height of the financial crisis in 1998-99.

With a dozen *new participants* in the multi-lateral power balance as members—the most prominent being the Russian Federation, China, India, Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, and Saudi Arabia—the G-20 well *reflects* the balance of interests *shaping* the new world order.

The next G-20 Summit—it is now held yearly—is to take place in Brisbane this September, to be hosted by Australia.

It is our hope that it will give an opportunity for leaders of the U.S., China, Russia, Japan, India, ASEAN, Europe, Latin America, and Africa to get together and review the new world order before the opening of the U.N. General Assembly, now that the G-8 has not met

for sometime and in the wake of the entrance of the middle powers into the new world order.

BUILDING MUTUAL CONFIDENCE AND MUTUAL TRUST

*L*et me say that, in our time, there is much for our political leaders to do—and that we in ICAPP should welcome the multilateral world we're entering as the chance for our middle-rank powers to lead in humankind's search for *common ground* on which to build *mutual* confidence and *generate* mutual trust.

SOLVING THE HUGE INCOME GAPS

We the Asian political parties must also give the highest priority to solving the widening income gaps, ensure inclusive growth, for studies show income inequality is high among our peoples, with occasional short durations of high economic growth which is not sustainable. Still the focus must be on the economy.

ASIAN-RUSSIAN CONSORTIUM

Before I close, let me report that our long planned Asian-Latin American Business Council under ICAPP and COPPPAL has been further delayed by our heavy agenda this year. But as part of our vision of economic integration in our Asian region, taking advantage of our meeting here in Vladivostok, let us consider the establishment of an Asian-Russian Consortium here in this great city to build a Special Economic Zone including a Manufacturing, Agro-Industrial, Eco-Tourism, and Hydro-Carbons Park to contribute to development in the Russian Far East and integration into the heartland of East Asia.

In this *hopeful* spirit, I am pleased—and honoured—to welcome you all to Vladivostok and to declare this meeting of our Standing Committee open.

Thank you and good day.

Appendix V:

Report on the Results of the ICAPP Mission to Sri Lanka (March 11-13, 2014)

Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Co-Chairman of the Standing Committee and Secretary General of the ICAPP, visited Colombo, Sri Lanka during March 11-13, 2014.

During the visit, Co-Chairman Chung had a meeting with H.E. Mahinda Rajapaksa, President of the Socialist Democratic Republic of Sri Lanka and Chairman of the governing Freedom Party (SLFP) at the Temple Tree, the official residence of the president. The meeting was also attended by H.E. Maithripala Sirisena, Minister of Health and Secretary General of the SLFP, Hon. Lalith Weeratunga, Secretary to the President, Hon. Kshenuka Senewirathne, Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs, and other high-level officials of the SLFP and the Ministry of External Affairs.

At the meeting, Co-Chairman Chung expressed his gratitude, on behalf of the ICAPP, for the strong support of the government of Sri Lanka for ICAPP activities, in particular its bid for observer status in the U.N. General Assembly. He also thanked President Rajapaksa's initiative to host the 8th General Assembly in Colombo in September 2014.

President Rajapaksa reaffirmed his strong support for ICAPP activities and reconfirmed his earlier commitment to host the 8th General Assembly (GA) of the ICAPP in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Following understandings were reached with regard to the 8th GA.
- The 8th GA will be held in Colombo during September 18-21, 2014. The tentative program of the GA was agreed as in ***Appendix I.***
- The SLFP will invite the United National Party (UNP), the main opposition party in Sri Lanka, to co-host the 8th GA and invite all other political parties in Sri Lanka that have seats in the parliament to attend the 8th GA.
- "Building an Asian Community" will be the main theme of the 8th GA.
- The SLFP will provide local accommodation and transportation for up to two representatives of each participating political party and observer delegation.
- The SLFP will also follow the ICAPP tradition with regard to other conference procedures as suggested in ***Appendix II***.

It was also agreed that the official invitations, to be co-signed by the two Co-Chairmen of the ICAPP Standing Committee and the Secretary General of the SLFP, would be prepared and sent out in due course by the ICAPP Secretariat to all political parties, eligible to be invited to ICAPP activities in accordance with the ICAPP criteria.

The SLFP welcomed and accepted the ICAPP's invitation to join the Standing Committee (SC) as a new member on the occasion of the 8th GA and agreed to inviting the UNP as an alternate member of the SC in accordance with the ICAPP understanding reached at the 18th Meeting of the ICAPP Standing Committee held in Baku in November 2011. The SLFP also agreed to attend the 22nd SC Meeting to be held in Vladivostok in mid June and make the presentation on the preparations for the 8th GA.

The SLFP invited Co-Chairman Chung to visit Colombo before the 22nd SC Meeting to confirm other arrangements for the 8th GA, including logistics and conference facilities.

Co-Chairman Chung also had a meeting with H.E. Ranil Wickremasinghe, Chairman of the main opposition United National Party. The meeting was also attended by Hon. Daya Gamage, National Organizer, and Hon. Anoma Gamage, Member of Parliament. Hon. Chung first expressed his gratitude for active participation of UNP representatives in ICAPP activities.

The UNP leaders welcomed and highly appreciated the decision by the SLFP to host the 8th GA. They also said that the UNP would closely coordinate and cooperate with the SLFP as the co-host to make the 8th GA a most successful event.

They also welcomed and appreciated the invitation to join the Standing Committee as an alternate member and expressed its hope to attend the 22nd SC meeting as a special participant.

Appendixes:

I. Tentative Program of the 8th General Assembly of the ICAPP

II. Conference Procedures for the 8th GA of the ICAPP

Appendix VI:

Tentative Program of the 8th General Assembly of the ICAPP
(Colombo, Sri Lanka, September 18-21, 2014)

Thursday, September 18

p.m. **Arrival** of Delegates
- *Check-in* at Cinnamon Grand Colombo
(Address: 77, Galle Road, Colombo 3, Sri Lanka; Tel: +94-112-437-437)

19:00 **Welcoming Reception** hosted by Hon. Maithripala Sirisena, Minister of Health, General Secretary of Sri Lanka Freedom Party, and Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the 8th General Assembly of the ICAPP
- *Venue*: Oak Room at Ground Level, Cinnamon Grand Colombo

21:00 **23rd Meeting of the ICAPP Standing Committee** (SC Members only)
- *Venue*: Ivy Room at Lobby Level, Cinnamon Grand Colombo

Friday, September 19

09:00 **Opening Ceremony**
- *Venue*: Nelum Pokuna Mahinda Rajapaksa Theater (NPMRT)

10:00 **Group-photo taking** in front of the Main Entrance of NPMRT

10:30 **1st Plenary Session**
- *Venue*: Main Assembly Hall, Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall (BMICH)

12:30 **Lunch** by _____
- *Venue*: Banquet Hall, BMICH

14:00 **2nd Plenary Session**
- *Venue*: Main Assembly Hall, BMICH

14:00 ***2nd Meeting of the ICAPP Women's Wing***
- *Venue*: Committee Room "A", BMICH

14:00 ***3rd Meeting of the ICAPP Youth Wing***
- *Venue*: Committee Room "B", BMICH

16:00 **3rd Plenary Session**
- *Venue*: Main Assembly Hall, BMICH

19:00 **Dinner** hosted by H.E. Mahinda Rajapaksa, President of Sri Lanka and Chairman of the SLFP
- *Venue*: Temple Trees

21:00 *23rd Meeting of the ICAPP Standing Committee (continued, if necessary)*
- *Venue*: Ivy Room at Lobby Level, Cinnamon Grand Colombo

Saturday, September 20

09:00 **4th Plenary Session**
- *Venue*: Main Assembly Hall, BMICH

10:45 **5th Plenary Session**
- *Venue*: Main Assembly Hall, BMICH

12:30 **Lunch** by _____
- *Venue*: Banquet Hall, BMICH

14:00 **6th Plenary Session**
- *Venue*: Main Assembly Hall, BMICH

16:00 **Closing Ceremony**
- Adoption of the Colombo Declaration
- *Venue*: Main Assembly Hall, BMICH

17:00 **Press Conference**
- *Venue*: Committee Room "D", BMICH

19:00 **Farewell Dinner** hosted by Hon. Ranil Wickremasinghe, Chairman of the United National Party
- *Venue*: Banquet Hall, Hotel Water's Edge

Sunday, September 21

a.m. **Tourist/Cultural Program**

13:00 **Informal Lunch**
- *Venue*: _____

p.m. **Departure** of Delegates

Appendix VII:

Conference Procedures for the 8th General Assembly of the ICAPP (Colombo, Sri Lanka, September 18-21, 2014)

1. The official language of the 8th General Assembly (GA) shall be English. However, if any delegation or observer provides its own interpreter, who can simultaneously interpret its native language into English, the Freedom Party of Sri Lanka (hereinafter referred to as the "host") will provide facilities for simultaneous interpretation.

2. A Chairman and five Vice Chairmen of the GA will be elected at the Opening Ceremony. The list of candidates for the Bureau of the GA will be prepared and submitted by the ICAPP Standing Committee for its adoption at the GA. In this regard, Chairman of the GA will be nominated by the host in accordance with the ICAPP tradition. Five Vice Chairmen will be nominated by the ICAPP Standing Committee (SC) in consideration of geographic balance of the region, of whom the First Deputy Chairman will be nominated by the host. The Chairman, and Vice Chairmen upon the request from the Chairman, will preside over the plenary sessions of the GA, including the opening and closing sessions.

3. Heads of Delegations, and Heads of Observer Delegations, will be invited to deliver their keynote speeches at the plenary sessions of the GA on the main theme of the GA which is "Building an Asian Community". Their speeches should not exceed five minutes each for the smooth conduct of the conference. The list of speakers will be prepared and circulated by the ICAPP Secretariat at the beginning of each plenary session.

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

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

4. Heads of Delegations with positions higher than Speaker of their respective national parliaments or Prime Minister of their respective national governments will be invited to the designated seats on the podium during the Opening Session of the GA.

5. The annual meetings of the ICAPP Women's Wing and the ICAPP Youth Wing will be held separately on the sidelines of the GA. The Bureaus of the ICAPP Women's Wing and the ICAPP Youth Wing will organize these programs in cooperation with the ICAPP Secretariat and the host.

6. The Colombo Declaration will be adopted and read at the Closing Session. The first draft of the declaration will be prepared by the ICAPP Standing Committee and circulated among all the delegations at the beginning of the GA. In this regard, the Drafting Committee of the Colombo Declaration will also be elected at the Opening Session of the GA. The list of candidates for the Drafting Committee will be prepared and submitted by the ICAPP Standing Committee in consultation with the Secretariat.

Appendix VIII:

Memorandum of Understanding
between the Freedom Party of Sri Lanka and the ICAPP Secretariat
regarding the 8th General Assembly of the ICAPP
to be held in Sri Lanka in 2014

The Freedom Party of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (hereinafter referred to as the "SLFP") and the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (hereinafter referred to as the "ICAPP) have agreed to convene the 8th General Assembly (hereinafter referred to as the "GA") in Colombo between September and November, 2014 under the auspice of the SLFP, and have reached the following understandings.

1. Organization of the 8th GA

A. H.E. Mahinda Rajapaksa, President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and Chairman of SLFP, will be nominated and elected as Chairman of the 8th GA and preside over the Opening Session.

B. Hon. Maithripala Sirisena of the SLFP, will be nominated and elected as Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the 8th GA, and will be nominated and elected as First Deputy Chairman of the 8th GA. He will preside over the remaining sessions of the 8th GA.

C. Heads of Delegations of four other political parties from four other countries participating in the 8th GA will also be nominated and elected as Deputy Chairmen of the 8th GA.

D. Hon. Maithripala Sirisena of the SLFP will be appointed as Secretary General of the Organizing Committee of the 8th GA, and will oversee the overall preparations and operation of the GA in cooperation with the ICAPP Secretariat.

E. Program and conference procedures of the 8th GA will follow the traditions of the previous GAs, which are attached as *Appendixes I and II* of this MOU, and will be finalized by the SLFP in consultation with the ICAPP Standing Committee.

F. Official invitation letters will be co-signed by representatives of the SLFP and the ICAPP Standing Committee, and will be sent in due course to all political parties in Asia which are eligible to participate in ICAPP activities in accordance with the ICAPP Charter and the relevant understandings made by the ICAPP Standing Committee. The list of political parties in Asia which are eligible to participate in the ICAPP activities is attached as *Appendix III* of this MOU.

2. Administrative Arrangements and Logistic Support by the SLFP

A. The SLFP will provide hotel accommodation for up to two (2) representatives of each participating political party and observer delegation.

B. The SLFP will provide local transportation for all participants between the airport and the hotel(s), and between the hotel(s) and the venue(s) of the meetings and other events of the 8th GA.

C. The SLFP will provide all necessary facilities, including simultaneous interpretation facilities, for the meetings of the 8th GA and the 23rd meeting of the ICAPP Standing Committee.

D. The SLFP will provide necessary assistance and facilities to print conference documents and to circulate them to the participants in the GA.

E. The SLFP will provide necessary arrangements to ensure safety and security of all participants in the 8th GA during their stay in Sri Lanka.

F. The SLFP will provide assistance to facilitate issuance of entry visas for participants, including issuing special entry visas at the ports of entry upon their arrivals if necessary.

G. The SLFP may consider to provide round-trip economy-class airfares for representatives from the Least Developed Countries as designated by the U.N. The ICAPP Secretariat will prepare, upon the request of the SLFP, the list of the political parties that can be eligible for this support.

3. Secretarial Assistance by the ICAPP Secretariat

A. The ICAPP Secretariat will prepare all necessary documents for the 8th GA and the 23rd Meeting of the ICAPP Standing Committee, which will include the program, list of participant, list of speakers at plenary sessions, list of the Bureau of the 8th GA, draft Colombo Declaration, and other necessary documents.

B. The ICAPP Secretariat will closely coordinate with the SLFP in the course of preparing for 8th GA in such works as sending out the invitation letters, updating the list of participants, drafting necessary documents, and other necessary works.

Signed in Vladivostok, Russian Federation on May 31, 2014.

Maithripala Sirisena Secretary General of the SLFP	Chung Eui-yong Secretary General of the ICAPP

Appendixes:

1. *Proposed Program of the 8th GA*
2. *Draft Conference Procedures of the 8th GA*
3. *List of Political Parties Eligible to Participate in the ICAPP Activities*

Appendix IX:

Secretariat of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties

May 8, 2014

Dear Sirs/Madams,

It is with a great pleasure for us to invite you and representatives of your party to attend the 8th General Assembly (GA) of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) to be held under the main theme of "Building an Asian Community" in Colombo, Sri Lanka from Thursday, September 18 to Sunday, September 21, 2014.

We are also pleased to inform you that the 8th GA will be co-hosted by the governing Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) and the opposition United National Party (UNP) of Sri Lanka. We are confident that the assembly will be another occasion to further promote the ICAPP objectives of strengthening democracy and raising the standard of living in our region through expanded cooperation among political parties. The 2nd Meeting of the ICAPP Women's Wing and the 3rd Meeting of the ICAPP Youth Wing will also be held on the sidelines of the 8th GA. It is encouraged, therefore, that women and young politicians are included in the delegations.

Hotel accommodation and local transportation for up to two (2) representatives from each political party participating in the GA will be provided by the hosts. All participants are cordially requested to arrive in Colombo by the afternoon of September 18 to attend a welcoming reception, to be held in the same evening. Special entry visas can be issued at the airport upon your arrival if applied in advance.

In this regard, you are cordially requested to confirm participation of your party in the 8th GA at your earliest convenience, and not later than August 15, 2014. You can register your participation electronically at "Registration for the 8th General Assembly" on the main page of the website of the ICAPP Secretariat at www.theicapp.org by filling out the registration form for each participant. You are also requested to separately send the names, titles, email addresses and flight itineraries of each participant to the ICAPP Secretariat at secretariat@theicapp.org.

It is our sincere hope that the representatives of your party will participate in the 8th GA of the ICAPP. Attached are the tentative program and the conference procedures of the GA. Please do not hesitate to contact the ICAPP Secretariat if you have any further questions regarding the 8th GA.

Yours sincerely,

Jose de Venecia, Jr. Founding Chairman and Co-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the ICAPP; Manila, Philippines	Chung Eui-yong Co-Chairman of the Standing Committee and Secretary General of the ICAPP; Seoul, Republic of Korea	Maithripala Sirisena Minister of Health and General Secretary of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party Colombo, Sri Lanka

Attachments: As stated.

Appendix X:

List of Political Parties Eligible to Participate in the ICAPP Activities
(363 Political Parties in 53 Countries and 1 Territory)

As of May 2014

Afghanistan (as of September 18, 2010) : 11

1. Islamic Society *(Jamiat-e Islami)* (*/249)
2. People's Islamic Unity Party of Afghanistan (*Hezb-e Wahdat Mardum*) (*/249)
3. National Islamic Movement of Afghanistan (*Hezb-e Junbish Milli Islami*) (*/249)
4. Republican Party of Afghanistan (*Hezb-e Jumhori*) (*/249)
5. Islamic Unity Party of Afghanistan (*Hezb-e Wahdat Islami*) (*/249)
6. National Islamic Front of Afghanistan (*Hezb-e Mahaz Milli Islami*) (*/249)
7. National Solidarity Party of Afghanistan (*Hezb-e Paiwand Milli*) (*/249)
8. Islamic Dawah Organization of Afghanistan *(Hezb-e Tanzim Dahwat Islami)* (*/249)
9. Islamic Movement of Afghanistan (*Hezb-e Harakat Islami*) (*/249)
10. Afghan Social Democratic Party (*Hezb-e Afghan Millat*) (*/249)
11. Islamic Party *(Hezb-e Islami)* (*/249)

*Since most candidates for the Wolesi Jirga (House of the People) run without a party affiliation on the ballot, the strength of parties in the parliament can only be estimated.

Armenia (as of May 6, 2012) : 7

1. Republican Party of Armenia (*Hayastani Hanrapetakan Kusaktsutyun)* (69/131)
2. Prosperous Armenia Party (*Bargavadj Hayastani Kusaktsutyun*) (37/131)
3. Armenian National Congress (*Hay Azgayin Kongres*) (7/131)
4. Rule of Law Party (*Orinants Erkir*) (6/131)
5. Armenian Revolutionary Federation (*Hay Heghapokhakan Dashnaktsutiun*) (5/131)
6. Heritage Party (*Zharangutiun*) (5/131)

   Eligible by size of popular votes won –

7. Armenian Communist Party (*Hayastani Komunistakan Kusaktsutyun*) (1.45/100)

Australia (as of September 7, 2013) : 7

1. Liberal Party (58/150)
2. Labor Party (54/150)
3. Liberal National Party (QLD) (22/150)
4. The Nationals (9/150)

   Eligible by size of popular votes won –

5. The Greens (1/150, 8.65/100)
6. Palmer United Party (1/150, 5.49/100)
7. Katter's Australian Party (1/150, 1.04/100)

* *Ruling Coalition*: Liberal National Coalition, composed of Liberal Party, Liberal National Party, the Nationals, and Country Liberals, claimed 90 seats in total

Azerbaijan (as of November 7, 2010) : 4

1. New Azerbaijan Party (*Yeni Azərbaycan Partiyası*) (72/125)
2. Civil Solidarity Party (*Vətəndaş Həmrəyliyi Partiyası*) (3/125)
3. Motherland Party (*Ana Vətən Partiyası*) (2/125)

   Eligible by size of popular votes won –

4. United Azerbaijan Popular Front Party (*Bütün Azərbycan Xalq Cəbhəsi Partiyası*)

(1/125, 1.29/100)

Bahrain (as of February 18, 2011) : 3

1. *Al-Wefaq* National Islamic Society (-/40)*
2. *Al Asalah* National Islamic Society (3/40)
3. *Al Menbar* National Islamic Society (2/40)

*Following the Bahrain Uprising in 2011, all 18 previous Members of Parliament affiliated to Al Wefaq resigned from parliament.

Bangladesh (as of January 5, 2014) : 5

1. Bangladesh Awami League (232/300)
2. *Jatiya* Party (34/300)
3. Workers' Party of Bangladesh (6/300)
4. National Socialist Party *(Jatiyo Samajtantrik Dal)* (5/300)
   Eligible by size of popular votes won –
5. Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP)*

Bhutan (as of July 13, 2013) : 2

1. People's Democratic Party (32/47)
2. Bhutan Peace and Prosperity Party *(Druk Phuensum Tshogpa)* (15/47)

Cambodia (as of July 28, 2013) : 4

1. Cambodian People's Party *(Kanakpak Pracheachon Kâmpuchéa)* (68/123)
2. Cambodian National Rescue Party *(Kanakpak Songkruos Cheat Kampuchea)* (55/123)
   Eligible by size of popular votes won –
3. FUNCINPEC Party (3.66/100)
4. League for Democracy Party (1.03/100)

China : 1

1. Communist Party of China

Cyprus (as of May 22, 2011) : 7

1. Democratic Rally - DISY (*Dimokratikós Sinayermós*) (20/56)
2. Progressive Party of Working People - AKEL (*Anorthotikó Kómma Ergazómenou Laoú*) (19/56)
3. Democratic Party - DIKO (*Dimokratikó Kómma*) (9/56)
4. Movement for Social Democracy- EDEK (*Kinima Sosialdimokraton Eniaia Dimokratiki Enosi Kentrou*) (5/56)
5. European Party - EURO.KO *(Evropaiko Komma*) (2/56, 3.88/100)
6. Ecological and Environmental Movement - Cyprus Green Party (*Kinima Oikologon Perivallontiston*) (1/56, 2.21/100)
   Eligible by size of popular votes won –
7. National Popular Front (*Ethniko Laiko Metopo*) (1.08/100)

* The House of Representatives is composed of 80 seats in total which include 56 seats assigned to Greek Cypriots and 24 to Turkish Cypriots ; however, only those assigned to Greek Cypriots are officially filled and recorded.

East Timor (as of July 7, 2012) : 11

1. National Congress for Reconstruction of Timor-Leste (*Congresso Nacional da Reconstrução Timorense*) (30/65)

2. Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor - Fretilin (*Frente Revolucionária do Timor-Leste Independente*) (25/65)
3. Democratic Party (*Partido Democrático)* (8/65)
4. Front for National Reconstruction of Timor-Leste – Change (*Frente de Reconstrução Nacional de Timor-Leste – Mudança*) (2/65)
   Eligible by size of popular votes won –
5. Timor National Unity Better Growing Party (*Kmanek Haburas Unidade Nasional Timor Oan*) (2.97/100)
6. Social Party of Timor (*Partido Socialista de Timor*) (2.41/100)
7. Social Democratic Party (*Partido Social Democrata*) (2.15/100)
8. National Development Party (*Partido Desenvolvimento Nacional*) (1.99/100)
9. Timorese Social Democratic Association (*Associação Social-Democrata Timorense*, *ASDT*) (1.80/100)
10. National Unity of Timorese Resistance (*União Nacional Democrática de Resistência Timorense, UNDERTIM*) (1.49/100)
11. Timorese Democratic Union (*União Democrática Timorense*) (1.13/100)

Fiji (as of May 13, 2006) : 3

1. *Soqosoqo Duavata ni Lewenivanua* (SDL) (36/71)
2. Fiji Labor Party (FLP) (31/71)
   Eligible by size of popular votes won –
3. National Federation Party (NFP) (6.2/100)

* Since Dec. 2006, political activities have been restricted due to coup d'état.

Georgia (as of October 1, 2012) : 4

1. The Georgian Dream – Democratic Georgia Coalition *(k'art'uli ots'neba – demokratiuli sak'art'velo)* (85/150)
2. United National Movement *(Ertiani Natsionaluri Modzraoba, ENM)* (65/150)
   Eligible by size of popular votes won –
3. Christian-Democratic Union *(K'ristianul-demokratiuli modzraoba)* (2.05/100)
4. Labor Party of Georgia *(Sakartvelos Leoboristuli Partia)* (1.24/100)

India (as of May 12, 2014) : 18

1. *Bharatiya Janata* Party (Indian People's Party) (282/543)
2. Indian National Congress (44/543)
3. All India *Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam* (37/543)
4. All India Trinamool Congress (34/543)
5. *Biju Janata Dal* (20/543)
6. *Shiv Sena* (Army of Shiv) (18/543)
7. *Telugu Desam* Party (Party for Telugu Land and People) (16/543)
8. *Telangana Rashtra Samithi* (11/543)
9. Communist Party of India (Marxist) (9/543)
10. *Yuvajana Sramika Rythu* Congress Party (9/543)
11. Nationalist Congress Party (6/543)
12. *Lok Janshakti* Party (6/543)
    Eligible by size of popular votes won –
13. *Bahujan Samaj* Party (4.1/100)
14. *Samajwadi* Party (Socialist Party) (5/543; 3.4/100)
15. *Aam Aadmi* Party (4/543; 2.0/100)
16. *Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam* (1.7/100)

17. *Rashtriya Janata Dal* (National People's Party) (4/543, 1.3/100)
18. *Janata Dal* (United) (2/543; 1.1/100)

Indonesia (as of April 9, 2014) : 11

1. Indonesian Democratic Party – Struggle (*Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan*) (109/560)
2. Party of the Functional Groups - Golkar (*Partai Golongan Karya*) (91/560)
3. Great Indonesia Movement Party (*Partai Gerakan Indonesia Raya*) (73/560)
4. Democratic Party (*Partai Demokrat*) (61/560)
5. National Mandate Party (*Partai Amanat Nasional*) (49/560)
6. National Awakening Party (*Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa*) (47/560)
7. Prosperous Justice Party (*Partai Keadilan Sejahtera*) (40/560)
8. United Development Party (*Partai Persatuan Pembangunan*) (39/560)
9. Nasdem Party (*Partai Nasdem*) (35/560)
10. People's Conscience Party (*Partai Hati Nurani Rakyat*) (16/560)
    Eligible by size of popular votes won –
11. Crescent Star Party *(Partai Bulan Bintang)* (1.46/100)

Iran (as of May 4, 2012) : 7 [Coalitions]

1. United Front of Conservatives (98/290)
2. Democratic Coalition of Reformists (60/290)
3. Front of Islamic Revolution Stability (43/290)
4. People's Voice (19/290)
5. Monotheism and Justice Party (17/290)
6. Labour Coalition (11/290)
7. Insight and Islamic Awakening Front (5/290)

* Main political forces are generally classified as either conservatives or reformists; therefore, the exact number of seats by parties or coalitions is unclear

* *Conservatives*: United Front of Conservatives, Front of Islamic Revolution Stability, People's Voice, Monotheism and Justice Party, and Insight and Islamic Awakening Front
Reformists: Democratic Coalition of Reformists, and Labour Coalition

Iraq (as of March 7, 2010) : 9

1. Iraqi National Movement – al Iraqiya *(Al-Haraka al-Wataniya al-Iraqiyya)* (91/325)
2. State of Law Coalition (89/325)
3. Iraqi National Alliance *(Al-Itilaf al-Watani al-Iraqi)* (70/325)
4. Kurdistan Alliance *(Lîstî Kurdistan)* (43/325)
5. Movement for Change – Gorran *(Rewtî Gorran)* (8/325)
6. Iraqi Accord Front – al Tawafuq *(Jabahat al-Tawafuq)* (6/325)
7. Unity Alliance of Iraq *(I'itilaf Wehdat al-Iraq)* (4/325)
8. Kurdistan Islamic Union (Yekgirtuy Islami Kurdistan) (4/325)
   Eligible by size of popular votes won –
9. Islamic Group of Kurdistan/Irak *(Komele Islami le Kurdistan*/Iraq) (2/325, 1.3/100)

Israel (as of Jan. 22, 2013) : 15

1. *Likud Yisrael Beiteinu* (31/120)*
2. *Yesh Atid* (There is a Future) (19/120)
3. Israeli Labor Party (*HaAvoda* Party) (15/120)
4. The Jewish Home *(HaBayit HaYehudi)* (12/120)
5. *Shas* Party (11/120)

6. United Torah Judaism Party (7/120)
7. *Hatnuah* Party (The Movement Party) (6/120)
8. *Meretz* Party (6/120)
9. United Arab List (*Ra'am – Ta'al*) (4/120)
10. *Hadash* (Democratic Front for Peace and Equality) (4/120)
11. *Balad, or Brit Le'umit Demokratit* (National Democratic Assembly) (3/120)
12. *Kadima* Party(Forward) (2/120)

    Eligible by size of popular votes won –

13. *Otzma LeYisrael* Party (Strong Israel) (1.76/100)
14. *Am Shalem* Party(Whole Nation) (1.20/100)
15. *Ale Yarok* Party (Green Leaf) (1.15/100)

*Israeli electoral alliance between the center-right *Likud* (Consolidation) and the right wing *Yisrael Beiteinu* (Israel Our Home)

Japan (as of December 16, 2012) : 7

1. Liberal Democratic Party (LDP*)* (294/480)
2. Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) (57/480)
3. Restoration Party (JRP, *Ishin no Kai*) (54/480)
4. New *Komeito* Party (Justice Party) (31/480)
5. Your Party *(Minna no To)* (18/480)
6. Tomorrow Party (TPJ, *Mirai no To*) (9/480)
7. Japanese Communist Party (JCP, *Kyosanto*) (8/480)

Jordan (as of January 23, 2013) : 22

1. Islamic Centrist Party (3/150)
2. Stronger Jordan (2/150)
3. The Homeland (2/150)
4. National Union Party (2/150)

   Eligible by size of popular votes won –

5. National Current Party (4.19/100, 1/150)
6. Salvation (3.16/100, 1/150)
7. Labour and Professionalism (3.12/100, 1/150)
8. Cooperation (3.01/100, 1/150)
9. Dignity (2.85/100, 1/150)
10. Unified Front (2.79/100, 1/150)
11. National Unity (2.67/100, 1/150)
12. Construction (2.66/100, 1/150)
13. The People (2.47/100, 1/150)
14. People of Determination (2.04/100, 1/150)
15. Free Voice (1.97/100, 1/150)
16. Voice of the Nation (1.73/100, 1/150)
17. National Labour (1.69/100, 1/150)
18. Al Quds (1.52/100, 1/150)
19. Al Bayyan (1.42/100, 1/150)
20. The Dawn (1.38/100, 1/150)
21. Shabab Al Wifaq (1.25/100, 1/150)
22. Citizenship (1.25/100, 1/150)

* Only 27 seats out of 150 in the parliament are allocated to party lists.

Kazakhstan (as of January 15, 2012) : 5

1. People's Democratic Party "*Nur Otan"* (83/98)
2. Democratic Party of Kazakhstan Ak Zhol *"Bright Path"* (*Qazaqstan Demokratiyalyk Partiyasi Ak Zhol*) (8/98)
3. Communist People's Party of Kazakhstan (*Qazaqstan Khalyk Kommunistik Partiyasi*) (7/98)

   Eligible by size of popular votes won –
4. Nationwide Social Democratic Party (*Zhalpyulttyk Sotsial-Demokratiyalyk Partiya*) (1.68/100)
5. Kazakhstani Social Democratic Party Auyl *"Village"* (*Auyl Sotsial-Demokratiyalyk Partiyasi*) (1.19/100)

Kiribati (as of October 21, 2011) : 3

1. Pillars of Truth Party *(Boutokaan Te Koaua)* (15/28)
2. Unified Coalition Party *(Karikirakean Tei-Kiribati)* (10/28)
3. *Maurin Kiribati Pati* (3/28)

Korea, Democratic People's Republic of : 1

1. Workers' Party of Korea *(Rodong Dang)*

Korea, Republic of (as of March 27, 2014) : 4

1. *Saenuri* Party (New Frontier Party) (156/300)
2. New Politics Alliance for Democracy (130/300)
3. Unified Progressive Party (6/300)
4. Justice Party (5/300)

Kyrgyzstan (as of Oct. 10, 2010) : 8

1. *Ata-Zhurt* (Fatherland) (28/120)
2. Social Democratic Party of Kyrgyzstan (SDPK) (26/120)
3. *Ar-Namys* (Dignity) (25/120)
4. *Respublika* Party of Kyrgyzstan (23/120)
5. *Ata-Meken* (Fatherland) Socialist Party (18/120)

   Eligible by size of popular votes won –
6. *Butun* Kyrgyzstan Party (United Kyrgyzstan Party) (8.76/100)
7. *Ak-Shumkar* Party (White Falcon Party) (4.76/100)
8. *Zamandash* (3.82/100)

Laos (as of April 30, 2011) : 1

1. Lao People's Revolutionary Party (128/132)

Lebanon (as of June 7, 2009) : 15

1. Future Movement (*Tayyar Al Mustaqbal*) (26/128)
2. Free Patriotic Movement (*Al-Tayyar Al-Watani Al-Hur*) (19/128)
3. *Amal* Movement (*Harakat Amal*) (13/128)
4. Hezbollah (Loyalty to Resistance) (12/128)
5. Lebanese Forces *(Al-quwat al-lubnāniyya)* (8/128)
6. Progressive Socialist Party *(Al-Hizb al-Taqadummi al-Ishtiraki)* (7/128)
7. Lebanese Phalanges Party (*Hizb al-Kataeb*) (5/128)
8. Lebanese Democratic Party (*Hizb al-democraty al-lubnany*) (4/128)
9. *Marada* Movement *(El Marada)* (3/128)

10. Armenian Revolutionary Federation *(Hay Heghapokhagan Tashnagtsutiun)* (2/128)
11. Syrian Social Nationalist Party *(Al-Hizb as-Sūrī al-Qawmī al-Ijtimā'ī)* (2/128)
12. Arab Socialist *Ba'ath* Party (2/128)
13. Glory Movement (2/128)
14. *Murr* Bloc (2/128)
15. Social Democrat *Hunchakian* Party (2/128)

* In February 2014, PM Tammam Salam formed a national unity government.

- March 14 Alliance (Future Movement, Lebanese Forces, Lebanese Phalanges Party, *Murr* Bloc, Social Democrat *Hunchakian* Party, and others)
- March 8 Alliance (Hezbollah, Amal Movement, and Change and Reform Bloc)
  - Change and Reform bloc (Free Patriotic Movement, Lebanese Democratic Party, *Marada* Movement, Armenian Revolutionary Federation, and others)
- Centrist Bloc (Progressive Socialist Party, Glory Movement)

Malaysia (as of May 5, 2013) : 13

1. United Malays National Organization (*Pertubuhan Kebangsaan Melayu Bersatu,* UMNO) (88/222)
2. Democratic Action Party (*Parti Tindakan Demokratik*, DAP) (38/222)
3. People's Justice Party - KeADILAN (*Parti Keadilan Rakyat*, PKR) (30/222)
4. Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party (*Parti Islam SeMalaysia*, PAS) (21/222)
5. United Traditional Bumiputera Party (*Parti Pesaka Bumiputera Bersatu*, PBB) (14/222)
6. Malaysian Chinese Association (*Persatuan Cina Malaysia*, MCA) (7/222)
7. *Sarawak* People's Party (*Parti Rakyat Sarawak*, PRS) (6/222)
8. Malaysian Indian Congress *(Kongres India Se-Malaysia,* MIC*)* (4/222)
9. United Sabah Party (*Parti Bersatu Sabah*, PBS) (4/222)
10. *Sarawak* Progressive Democratic Party (*Parti Demokratik Progresif Sarawak*, SPDP) (4/222)
11. United Pasokmomogun Kadazandusun Murut Organization (*Pertubuhan Pasok Momogun Kadazandusun Bersatu*, UPKO) (4/222)

    Eligible by size of popular votes won –
12. Malaysian People's Movement Party (*Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia*, Gerakan) (1.38/100, 1/222)
13. *Sarawak* United People's Party (*Parti Rakyat Bersatu Sarawak*, SUPP) (1.21/100, 1/222)

* Two major coalitions were formed, which are

1) National Front (UMNO, PBB, MCA, PRS, MIC, PBS, SPDP, UPKO, Gerakan, and SUPP)
2) People's Front (DAP, PKR, and PAS)

Maldives (as of March 22, 2014) : 5

1. Progressive Party of Maldives (33/85)
2. Maldivian Democratic Party (26/85)
3. Maldives Development Alliance (15/85)
4. *Jumhooree* Party (Republican Party) (5/77)
5. *Adhaalath* Party (Justice Party) (1/77)

* Progressive Coalition among PPM, MDA and JP

Marshall Islands (as of Nov. 21, 2011) : 2

1. Aelon Kein Ad Party (AKA) (20/33)

2. Kien Eo Am Party (KEA) (12/33)

Mongolia (as of June 28, 2012) : 4

1. Democratic Party (*Ardchilsan Nam*) (31/76)
2. Mongolian People's Party (*Mongol Ardyn Khuv'sgalt Nam*) (25/76)
3. Justice Coalition (Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Mongolian National Democratic Party) (11/76)
4. Civil Will-Green Party (*Irgenii Zorig-Nogoon Nam*) (2/76)

Myanmar (as of April 1, 2012) : 6

1. Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) (219/440)
2. National League for Democracy (NLD) (37/440)
3. *Shan* Nationalities Democratic Party (SNDP) (18/440)
4. National Unity Party (NUP) (12/440)
5. *Rakhine* Nationalities Development Party (RNDP) (9/440)
6. National Democratic Force (NDF) (8/440)

Nepal (as of Nov. 19, 2013) : 11

1. Nepali Congress (196/601)
2. Communist Party of Nepal (UML) (175/601)
3. Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) (80/601)
4. *Rastriya Prajatantra* Party-Nepal (24/601)
5. *Madhesi* People's Rights Forum-Democratic (14/601)
6. *Rashtriya Prajatantra* Party (13/601)
7. *Tarai-Madhesh Loktantrik* Party (11/601)
8. *Madhesi* People's Rights Forum-Nepal (10/601)
9. *Sadbhavana* Party (6/601)

   Eligible by size of popular votes won –

10. Communist Party of Nepal (Marxist-Leninist) (1.38/100, 5/601)
11. Federal Socialist Party (1.28/100, 5/601)

New Zealand (as of Nov. 26, 2011) : 7

1. National Party (59/121)
2. Labour Party (34/121)
3. Green Party (14/121)
4. New Zealand First (8/121)
5. Maori Party (3/121)

   Eligible by size of popular votes won –

6. Mana Party(1.08/100, 1/121)
7. ACT New Zealand (1.07/100, 1/121)

Pakistan (as of May 11, 2013) : 10

1. Pakistan Muslim League—N (*Nawaz*) (176/340)
2. Pakistan People's Party (39/340)
3. Pakistan *Tehreek-e-Insaf* (Pakistan Movement for Justice) (35/340)
4. *Muttahida Quami* Movement (United National Movement) (23/340)
5. *Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam* (F) (Assembly of Islamic Clergy) (14/340)
6. Pakistan Muslim League—F (Functional) (6/340)
7. *Jamaat-e-Islami* (Islamic Party) (4/340)
8. Pakhtun-khwa Milli Awami Party (4/340)

Eligible by size of popular votes won –

9. Pakistan Muslim League—Q (*Quaid-i-Azam*) (3.11/100, 2/340)
10. Awami National Party (1.00/100, 1/340)

Palestinian National Authority (as of Jan. 25, 2006) : 5

1. *Hamas* (*Harakat al-muqāwamah al-islāmiyyah*) (74/132)
2. *Fatah* (*Harakat al-tahrīr al-filastīn)* (45/132)
3. Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine *(Al-Jabhah al-Sha`biyyah li-Taḥrīr Filasṭīn)* (3/132)
4. Palestinian National Initiative *(Al-Mubadara al-Wataniyya al-Filistiniyya)* (2/132)
5. Third Way (2/132)

Papua New Guinea (as of July, 2012) : 14

1. People's National Congress Party (27/111)
2. Triumph Heritage Empowerment Rural Party (12/111)
3. Papua New Guinea Party (8/111)
4. National Alliance Party (7/111)
5. United Resources Party (7/111)
6. People's Party (6/111)
7. People's Progress Party (6/111)
8. Social Democratic Party (3/111)
9. Coalition for Reform Party (2/111)
10. Melanesian Liberal Party (2/111)
11. New Generation Party (2/111)
12. People's Movement for Change Party (2/111)
13. People's United Assembly Party (2/111)
14. People's Democratic Movement (2/111)

Philippines (as of May 13, 2013) : 8

1. Liberal Party *(Partido Liberal ng Pilipinas)* (110/292)
2. Nationalist People's Coalition (NPC) (43/292)
3. National Unity Party (NUP) (24/292)
4. *Nacionalista* (Nationalist Party) (17/292)
5. *Lakas (*People Power-Christian Muslim Democrats*)* (14/292)
6. United Nationalist Alliance (UNA) (8/292)
7. *Buhay Hayaan Yumabong* (Let Life Prosper) (3/292)

Eligible by size of popular votes won –

8. PDP-*Laban* (Philippine Democratic Party-People's Power) (1.02/100)

Russia (as of Dec. 4, 2011) : 5

1. United Russia Party *(Yedinaya Rossiya)* (238/450)
2. Communist Party of Russian Federation *(Kommunisticheskaya Partiya Rossiskoy Federatsii)* (92/450)
3. A Just Russia Party *(Spravedlivaya Rossiya)* (64/450)
4. Liberal Democratic Party of Russia *(Liberal'no-Demokraticheskaya Partiya Rossii)* (56/450)
5. Russian United Democratic Party - Yabloko *(Rossiyskaya obyedinyonnaya demokraticheskaya partiya "Yabloko")*(3.4/100)

Samoa (as of March 4, 2011) : 2

1. Human Rights Protection Party (36/49)
2. *Tautua Samoa* Party (13/49)

Singapore (as of May 7, 2011) : 7

1. People's Action Party (81/87)
2. Workers' Party (6/87)

   Eligible by size of popular votes won –

3. National Solidarity Party (12.04/100)
4. Singapore Democratic Party (4.83/100)
5. Reform Party (4.28/100)
6. Singapore People's Party (3.11/100)
7. Singapore Democratic Alliance (2.78/100)

Solomon Islands (as of August 4, 2010) : 10

1. Solomon Islands Democratic Party (13/50)

   Eligible by size of popular votes won –

2. Ownership, Unity and Responsibility Party (OUR Party) (6.7/100)
3. People's Alliance Party (2.8/100)
4. Reform Democratic Party (RDP) (2.7/100)
5. Independent Democratic Party (IDP) (2.2/100)
6. People's Congress Party (1.7/100)
7. Solomon Islands National Party (1.5/100)
8. Rural Advancement Party (SIPRA) (1.4/100)
9. Rural and Urban Political Party (RUP) (1.3/100)
10. Solomon Islands Liberal Party (1.2/100)

* *Ruling Coalition*: the National Coalition for Reform and Advancement (OUR, RDP, IDP, RUP, SIPRA, and several independent members of parliament) now claiming 29 seats out of 50

Sri Lanka (as of April 8, 2010) : 4

1. Sri Lanka Freedom Party (144/225)
2. United National Party (60/225)
3. Tamil National Alliance *(Tamit tēciyakkūamaippu)* (14/225)
4. Democratic National Alliance (*Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna* – JVP) (7/225)

Syria (as of May 7, 2012) : 2

1. National Progressive Front (168/250)
   - Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party (133/250)
   - Socialist Unionists (18/250)
   - Communist Party of Syria (11/250)
   - National Vow Movement (3/250)
   - Arab Socialist Union (3/250)
2. Popular Front for Change and Liberation (5/250)
   - Syrian Social Nationalist Party (3/250)
   - People's Will Party (2/250)

* Under the new constitution, ratified through referendum on February 26, 2012, multiple political parties that were not affiliated to NPF were allowed to run for the election for the first time.

Tajikistan (as of Feb. 28, 2010) : 5

1. People's Democratic Party of Tajikistan (*Hizbi Demokrati-Khalkii Tojikston*) (55/63)
2. Communist Party of Tajikistan (*Hizbi Kommunistīi Tojikston*) (2/63)
3. Islamic Renaissance Party of Tajikistan (*Nahzati Islomi Tojikiston*) (2/63)
4. Agrarian Party of Tajikistan (2/63)
5. Economic Reforms Party (2/63)

Thailand (as of July 3, 2011) : 6

1. *Pheu Thai* Party (265/500)
2. Democrat Party *(Phak Prachathipat)* (159/500)
3. *Bhumjaithai* Party (BJT) - "Blue Shirts" (34/500)
4. *Chartthaipattana* Party (19/500)
5. National Development Party for the Homeland (*Chart Pattana Puea Pandin Party*) (7/500)
6. *Phalang Chon* Party (7/500)

Tonga (as of Nov. 25, 2010) : 3

1. Democratic Party of the Friendly Islands (12/26)
   Eligible by size of popular votes won –
2. People's Democratic Party (2.4/100)
3. *Paati Langafonua Tu'uloa* (Sustainable Nation-Building Party) (1.4/100)

Turkey (as of June 12, 2011) : 4

1. Justice and Development Party – AK Party (*Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi*, AKP) (327/550)
2. Republican People's Party (*Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi*, CHP) (135/550)
3. Nationalist Movement Party (*Milliyetçi Hareket Partisi*, MHP) (53/550)
   Eligible by size of popular votes won –
4. Felicity Party (*Saadet Partisi*) (1.3/100)

Turkmenistan (as of Dec. 15, 2013) : 6

1. Democratic Party of Turkmenistan (47/125)
2. Federation of Trade Unions of Turkmenistan (33/125)
3. Women's Union of Turkmenistan (16/125)
4. Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Turkmenistan (14/125)
5. Magtymguly Youth Organisation (8/125)
6. Groups of Citizens (7/125)

Uzbekistan (as of Jan. 10, 2010) : 4

1. Uzbekistan Liberal Democratic Party *(O'zbekiston Liberal Demokratik Partiyasi)* (53/135)
2. Uzbekistan People's Democratic Party *(O'zbekistan Xalq Demokratik Partiyasi)* (32/135)
3. Uzbekistan National Revival Democratic Party – "*Milliy Tiklanish" (O'zbekiston Milliy Tiklanish Demokratik Partiyasi)* (31/135)
4. Justice Social Democratic Party – "*Adolat*" *(Adolat Sotsial Demokratik Partiyasi)* (19/135)

Vanuatu (as of Oct. 30, 2012) : 19

1. Party of Our Land (*Vanua'aku Parti*) (8/52)

2. People's Progress Party (*Parti progressiste populaire*) (6/52)
3. Union of Moderate Parties (*Union des Partis moderés*) (5/52)
4. Vanuatu National United Party (*Parti national uni*) (4/52)
5. Land and Justice Party (*Graon mo Jastis Pati, GJP)* (4/52)
6. Reunification of Movement for Change (3/52)
7. *Nagriamel* (3/52)
8. Iauko Group (3/52)
9. Green Confederation (*Confédération verte*) (3/52)
10. Melanesian Progressive Party (2/52)
11. Natatok (2/52)
12. Vanuatu Republican Party (1/52)
13. Vanuatu Liberal Democratic Party (1/52)
14. Vanuatu National Party (1/52)
15. Peoples Service Party (1/52)
16. Vanuatu Progressive Development Party (1/52)

    Eligible by size of popular votes won –

17. Vanuatu Presidential Party (2.40/100)
18. Vanuatu Democratic Party (1.75/100)
19. National Community Association (1.56/100)

Vietnam : 1

1. Communist Party of Vietnam (Đảng Cộng sản Việt Nam)

Yemen (as of April 27, 2003) : 4

1. General People's Congress *(Al-Mu'tammar al-Sha'bi al-'Am*) (238/301)
2. Yemeni Congregation for Reform *(Al-Tajmu al-Yamani li al-Islah*) (46/301)
3. Yemen Socialist Party (*Hizb al-Ishtirakiya al-Yamaniya*) (8/301)

   Eligible by size of popular votes won –

4. Nasserite Unionist People's Organisation *(Al-Tantheem al-Wahdawi al-Sha'bi al-Nasseri)* (3/301, 1.9/100)

Appendix XI:

Draft Recommendation to the 8th General Assembly
from the ICAPP Standing Committee
to Amend the ICAPP Charter
(Vladivostok, May 31, 2014)

The 22nd Meeting of the ICAPP Standing Committee, held in Vladivostok on May 31, 2014, decided to recommend to the 8th General Assembly to be held in Colombo during September 18-21, 2014, to make amendments Article 9 of the ICAPP Charter as follows:

1. Amendment of Paragraph 1 of Article 9 of the ICAPP Charter

from ***"A Standing Committee, composed of the representatives of not exceeding twenty-two (22) political parties from an equal number of countries in the region, shall be established"***

to ***"A Standing Committee, composed of the representatives of not exceeding (23) political Parties from an equal number of countries in the region, shall be established"***

2. Inclusion of the following sentence as Paragraph 4 in Article 9 of the ICAPP Charter

"The Members of the Standing Committee are encouraged to invite the representatives of one of political parties in their respective countries which have a large number of seats in their respective parliaments as Alternate Members of the Standing Committee."

The above recommendations were made in consideration of the followings:
- to invite the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), one of the co-hosts of the 8th General Assembly of the ICAPP, to the Standing Committee as a new Member
- to reflect the understandings reached at the 12th Meeting and the 13th Meeting of the Standing Committee which were held respectively in Kathmandu on February 27, 2010 and in Kunming on July 16, 2010, in which the Members agreed to recommend to all Members of the Standing Committee to adopt an arrangement under which the representatives of the political parties with the largest number of seats in their respective parliaments would represent their countries as Members of the Standing Committee while the representatives of the political parties with the second largest number of seats as Alternate Members.

Appendix XII:

ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking
(Kathmandu, Nepal, January 16-18, 2014)

Kathmandu Statement on Human Trafficking

We, the leaders and representatives of twenty political parties of Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, and Turkey participated in the ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking which was convened in Kathmandu from January 16th to 18th, 2014. The workshop was also attended by representatives of the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal and twelve international, national and non-governmental organizations which have keen interest in the issues relating to human trafficking as observers.

During the workshop, we extensively shared our experiences in, and exchanged our views on, preventing human trafficking in our region, in particular illegal and inhumane transactions of women and children across the national boundaries.

First of all, we declared that human trafficking is a major crime against humanity of such magnitude and atrocity that it cannot be dealt with successfully by any government alone, thus requires a region-wide and multi-stakeholder strategy that builds on national efforts, and recognized the urgent need for the coordinated efforts among all stakeholders to deliver a comprehensive and balanced resolution to this trans-border challenge.

To promote such efforts, we laid out three major objectives as the framework of our discussion: raising public awareness on seriousness and urgency; mapping trans-border networks of cooperation; and establishing fast-track punishment system.

We confirmed our commitment to the major international initiatives, such as the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children 2000, otherwise known as Palermo Protocols, and the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, which mandated the U.N. Member States, international organizations and civil society groups to take coordinated action to "*prevent and combat* trafficking in persons; *protect and assist* the victims of such trafficking, with full respect for their human rights; *prosecute* trafficking of persons cases and uphold justice for its victims; and *promote* cooperation among States Parties and other stakeholders."

We also recognized the need for all stakeholders to establish organic cooperation mechanisms with other international and regional institutions, such as the Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW), the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT), the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT), and the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

In particular, we endorsed the principle of humanitarian imperative and rights-based approach at all stages of combating trafficking. We agreed that it is of utmost importance to mobilize

efforts of all stakeholders, both state and non-state actors, to eradicate human trafficking by reducing both the vulnerability of potential victims and the demand for exploitation in all its forms, ensuring adequate protection and support to those who fall victim, and supporting the efficient prosecution of the criminals involved, while respecting the fundamental human rights of all persons.

We also encouraged all governments in the region to bring their national legal frameworks into conformance with, and actively participate in, these international institutions and initiatives, not only to correctly identify victims of trafficking and provide immediate and necessary help and protection, but also target the exhaustive range of traffickers and profiteers to eradicate such insidious criminal act and uphold justice.

We agreed to continue our deliberations on the following issues, among others, within the framework of the ICAPP Women's Wing in order to create synergies among all stakeholders in fighting against human trafficking:
- improvement of baseline information by collecting and sharing data on patterns and flows of human trafficking;
- development of efficient and cost-effective tools to prevent human trafficking;
- provision of equal access to, and elimination of gender discrimination in, the labor market;
- exchange of best practices, and lessons learned at international, regional, national, and local levels;
- promotion of effective rights-based responses and partnerships for joint action among state and non-state stakeholders;
- promotion of legal migration to contribute to the development of origin and destination countries; and
- coordination of efforts to enact anti-human trafficking provisions in our respective national criminal codes and impose stringent punitive measures

Finally, we expressed our gratitude to the five leading political parties in Nepal, i.e. Nepali Congress Party, Communist Party of Nepal (UML), Unified Communist Party of Nepal (UCPN-Maoist), *Madhesi* People's Rights Forum-Nepal and Communist Party of Nepal (CPN-Maoist) for co-hosting the workshop. We also thanked H.E. Prime Minister Khil Raj Regmi, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal for providing strong support for this initiative and their warm hospitality during our stay in Nepal. In addition, our special thanks go to the *Girija Prasad Koirala* Foundation of Nepal, Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (*TIKA*) and Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) for co-sponsoring this historic event.

Adopted in Kathmandu, Nepal on the 18th of January, 2014

Appendix XIII:

Report on the 4th Meeting of the Bureau of the ICAPP Women's Wing
(Kathmandu, Nepal, January 16 and 18, 2014)

The 4th Meeting (hereinafter referred to as "the Meeting") of the Bureau of the ICAPP Women's Wing (hereinafter referred to as "the Bureau") was held on January 16 and 18, on the sideline of the ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking (hereinafter referred to as "the ICAPP Workshop") held in Kathmandu during January 16-18, 2014 which was co-hosted by the five leading political parties in Nepal, i.e. Nepali Congress Party, Communist Party of Nepal (UML), Unified Communist Party of Nepal (UCPN-Maoist), *Madhesi* People's Rights Forum-Nepal and Communist Party of Nepal (CPN-Maoist).

The Meeting was co-chaired by Co-Chairpersons of the Bureau, Hon. Dr. Malahat Ibrahimqizi of the *Yeni* (New) Azerbaijani Party of Azerbaijan and Hon. Dr. Park In-sook of the *Saenuri* Party of the Republic of Korea. The Meeting was attended by three Vice-Chairpersons of the Bureau as well, Hon. Mu Hong of the Communist Party of China, Hon. Sujata Koirala of the Nepali Congress Party of Nepal, and Hon. Selva Cam of the Justice and Development Party (*AK Parti*) of Turkey.

The Meeting was also attended by Mr. Rakesh Hamal, Executive Director of the *Girija Prasad Koirala* Foundation and Secretary of the Organizing Committee of the ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking, and Ms. Kim Yang-hee, Gender Specialist of KOICA.

Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Co-Chairman of the ICAPP Standing Committee and Secretary-General of the ICAPP, also attended the Meeting.

Preparations for the ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking

The Bureau Members extended their gratitude to the government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal for warm hospitality and the five political parties for their excellent preparations for the ICAPP Workshop and warm hospitality. They also expressed their deepest appreciation to the *Girija Prasad Koirala* Foundation of Nepal, the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (*TIKA*), and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), for co-sponsoring the Workshop. The list of co-hosts and co-sponsors of the Workshop is attached as ***Appendix I.***

In particular, they welcomed the decisions by all the major political parties, including the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) which had boycotted the general elections held on November 19, 2013, to gather together under the banner of the ICAPP to tackle with the common challenge. They hoped that the Workshop would have provided a good momentum to resume the peace process in Nepal prior to convening the second Constituent Assembly on January 22, 2014.

The Bureau Members also reviewed the draft Kathmandu Statement on Human Trafficking prepared by the ICAPP Secretariat and agreed to submit the revised draft, which is attached

as ***Appendix II***, for adoption at the closing session of the Workshop on January 18.

Coordinated Efforts between the ICAPP Standing Committee and Women's Wing

Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Co-Chairman of the Standing Committee and Secretary General of the ICAPP informed the Bureau that the leading members of the ICAPP Standing Committee requested to convey their full support and solidarity to the initiative of the ICAPP Women's Wing to combat human trafficking at their meeting held in Manila during January 11-12, 2014.

The Bureau Members appreciated the Standing Committee members' strong commitment to their initiative, and requested their continued and more active support in their future endeavors to further promote women's rights and their political, social and economic status in the region. On that note, they requested for closer coordination and communication with the Standing Committee and agreed to send their representatives to the meetings of the Standing Committee in the future.

The Bureau Members also requested the ICAPP Secretariat to coordinate with the hosts of the 8th General Assembly of the ICAPP to organize the 2nd Meeting of the ICAPP Women's Wing in Sri Lanka in the forthcoming September in conjunction with the General Assembly.

Follow-up Workshops on Human Trafficking

The Bureau Members recognized that an issue of such magnitude and atrocity as human trafficking cannot be addressed and resolved at a one-time event or by a single statement, and agreed to continue their deliberations on the key issues relating to human trafficking which were laid out in the Kathmandu Statement. In particular, they agreed to convene two or three follow-up workshops on human trafficking in South Asia during 2014-2015, in order to strengthen region-wide efforts and build cohesive partnerships to combat human trafficking.

The Bureau Members agreed that political leaders, both men and women, who are in more responsible positions to take decisions on policies relating to human trafficking, should be encouraged to participate in future workshops. They also agreed to the need to invite more experts in the fields of legislation and law enforcement to future workshops, and to seek the continued assistance from development cooperation agencies such as *TIKA* and KOICA for future workshops.

With regard to the agenda of the follow-up workshops, the Bureau Members stressed the need to focus on more practical and deliverable topics, such as raising public awareness on the seriousness and the urgency of human trafficking, and strengthening legislative activities of political parties to prevent trafficking, protect victims and prosecute traffickers.

Pilot Project to Combat Human Trafficking in Nepal

Hon. Sujata Koirala, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing and Chairman of *G.P. Koirala* Foundation, made a proposal to select one of villages in Nepal that has worst track records in human trafficking and provide assistance, such as vocational training and shelters

for potential victims, to develop it into a model village for preventing human trafficking and rehabilitating victims as a pilot project of the ICAPP Women's Wing. She further requested the ICAPP Secretariat to coordinate with development cooperation agencies, such as TIKA and KOICA, to provide necessary financial assistance for the project as it has done for the Workshop.

In this regard, the Ms. Kim Yang-hee, gender specialist of the KOICA, advised the Bureau Members to give priority to issues relating to the prevention of human trafficking by raising public awareness of the seriousness and urgency of the issue. Such project could include programs of educating people, conducting anti-trafficking campaigns or providing counseling in the selected village. Ms. Kim pointed out that rehabilitation of victims would require much broader approaches in terms of sites and scopes of the project.

It was agreed that *G.P. Koirala* Foundation would prepare a more concrete proposal for the pilot project after identifying what measures could and should be taken to prevent human trafficking in certain villages or sectors in Nepal in consultation with experts and relevant NGOs in Nepal, including *Shakti Samuha* and Asia Foundation, and submit it to the ICAPP Secretariat, which will then consult with development cooperation agencies such as *TIKA* and KOICA. Hon. Dr. Malahat Ibrahimqizi, Co-Chairperson of the ICAP Women's Wing, said the overseas assistance agency of the Azerbaijani government would be also interested in joining *TIKA* and KOICA to co-sponsor future activities of ICAPP Women's Wing to combat human trafficking.

Appendixes:

I. List of Co-Hosts and Co-Sponsors of the Workshop

II. Revised Kathmandu Statement on Human Trafficking

Appendix XIV:

The 1st Bureau Meeting of the Youth Wing of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP)
Kuala Lumpur, February 20, 2014

Rapporteur's Report

(a) **Chairman** : Hon. Dato' Seri Dr. Shahidan bin Kassim

(b) **Members of the Meeting:**

i)	**Kingdom of Cambodia:**	a)	Mr. Kong Chanveasna;
		b)	Mr. Chhair Sokty; and
		c)	Ms. Luch Minea
ii)	**Republic of Azerbaijan:**		Mr. Ramin Mammadov
iii)	**Republic of the Philippines:**	a)	Mr. Aldwin Requejo;
		b)	Hon. Alfredo D. Vargas III; and
		c)	Mr. Ivan Patrick Bicierro
iv)	**Kingdom of Thailand:**		Hon. Prakob Chirakiti
v)	**Islamic Republic of Iran:**		Mr. Mahdi Soli
vi)	**IESCO:**		Dr. Tee Ching Seng
vii)	**Malaysia:**	a)	Dato' Mohd Sahfri Ab. Aziz;
		b)	Hon. Sen. Datuk Raja Ropiaah Raja Abdullah:
		c)	Mrs. Wan Zawiyah Wan Halim;
		d)	Ms. Zahida Zarik Khan;
		e)	Mr. Mohamad Nazari Ahmad

(c) **Time:** 10.00 a.m.

(d) **Venue:** Bunga Raya Meeting Room, Seri Pacific Hotel, Kuala Lumpur

Rapporteurs: i. Mr. Norjufri Nizar Edrus,
Director Coordination and Implementation Department,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Malaysia

ii. Mrs. Farashima Aini Mohd Ali,
Assistant Director, Coordination and Implementation Department,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Malaysia

Introduction

The 1st Bureau Meeting of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) Youth Wing was hosted by Malaysia in Kuala Lumpur on 20 February 2014. The Meeting was held to follow up on the agreements that were made during the Second Meeting of the ICAPP Youth Wing in Baku, Azerbaijan on 13 – 16 August 2013, as contained in the outcome document of the Meeting entitled 'Baku Statement on Youth in Asia'. The ICAPP Youth Consultation Meeting was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, October 4th-6th 2012 with the result of Kuala Lumpur Declaration.

Agenda 1: Welcoming Remarks by Hon. Dato' Seri Dr. Shahidan Kassim

- The session is commenced by welcoming everyone present at the Meeting.
- Reflected upon the importance of Youth Wing to acknowledge youths as future leaders.
- Whilst the organization emphasizes outcome in charting the course of actions for its establishment, it must also address issues and challenges that are faced along the way.
- It is imperative for the government to provide support to graduates to help them build their future and also make them involve in the countries' policy making process.
- Highlighted the need to empower the youths.
- Youths should be given a chance to prove their capabilities in order to prepare them for future challenges.
- Youth as the future leaders of tomorrow is the subject matter that need to be taken care conscientiously

Representatives:

- **Republic of Azerbaijan** thanked the Chairman for his insightful remarks. He touched on the 'Baku Statement on Youth in Asia' which was adopted during the Second Meeting of the ICAPP Youth Wing in Baku, Azerbaijan on 13 – 16 August 2013. He reminded the meeting

that the document should serve as a reference in developing the plan of actions for the Youth Wing. He expressed gratitude to Malaysia for hosting the Meeting and hoped that the Meeting would elaborate on the progress and the way forward of the Youth Wing. He also announced Republic of Azerbaijan's readiness to host an ICAPP Meeting in the future.

- **Republic of the Philippines** expressed their gratitude to Malaysia and UMNO for providing the warmest hospitality during their stay throughout the meeting. He also proposed that the Youth activities should be implemented via ICAPP Youth Wing.
- **Kingdom of Cambodia** conveyed that they will always support the meeting held by Kuala Lumpur by sending three representatives from their countries and hope the all the involved delegates could exchange the ideas and action will be taken correspondingly so that the ICAPP Youth Meeting will carry some weight.
- **Islamic Republic of Iran** also thanked the Chairman for hosting the Meeting. He expressed his concerns on the slowing down of employability in Asian job markets in which the opportunities are gradually deteriorating. He also drew the Meeting's attention to the issue of religious extremism. He claimed that extremism is a result of the promotion by the Western countries to disunite the Muslims. He added that the proliferation of extremism would only benefit Zionism. If it is not addressed well, it will give a negative impact on the youths.
- **Malaysia** reiterated the importance of strengthening cooperation, coordination and communication among young political leaders in Asia. Malaysia will support the program that will build leadership of youth.
- **International Ecological Safety Collaborative Organization (IESCO)** echoed on the need to reposition the Youth Wing's direction and to have proper follow up actions on what have been set by the Meeting before. He mentioned that the youths are not only the leaders for tomorrow but also the partners for today. As such, it is extremely important to engage the youths in every possible way.

Agenda 2: Confirmation on Minutes of ICAPP Youth Meeting, 13 – 16 August 2013, Baku, Azerbaijan

- The Meeting adopted the Minutes of the ICAPP Youth Meeting which took place in Baku, Azerbaijan from 13 to 16 August 2013.

Agenda 3: Important Issues Raised

- **To hold the Youth Assembly annually**

– The Meeting agreed for the 3rdYouth Assembly to be held in conjunction with the ICAPP General Assembly which will be held in October 2014 in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The Chairman suggested that representatives from Europe, Africa and South America be invited as observers at the upcoming Youth Assembly.

– Emphasized that the chances of hosting the ICAPP Youth Meeting should also be given to the countries like Bhutan, India, Bangladesh, Philippines, and Iran. By extending the inviting for other countries to host the meeting and assembly, it gives more exposure and builds a better relationship between ICAPP Youth Wing with the entire Asian Youth population.

- **To moderate the special youth workshop**

– The Meeting welcomed the proposals by Cambodia and IESCO to hold workshops in Cambodia and Hong Kong in May and late July/August 2014 respectively. Cambodia proposed to organize a workshop on 'Election Security and Social Media' whereby IESCO volunteered to host another workshop which will be determined soon in Hong Kong.

– The Meeting took note of the proposals by Malaysia, Philippines and Iran to organize youth workshops on aquaculture, IT, construction bazaar or cultural market, and 'Asian Youths Against Violence and Extremism' respectively this year. The Chairman stated that Youth also have to actively participate in entrepreneurial activities in order to support the social network in Asian as well as with other continental.

– Proposed that Malaysia or Iran could host the Youth Entrepreneurship Bazaar; while Philippines could focus on business planning for aquaculture since Philippines is surrounding by sea. Azerbaijan could specialize on architecture since buildings in Azerbaijan are noted for their lavish décor.

– Stressed on the importance to engage the youths in the planned workshops. At the same time, he hoped that the Youth Wing exercise financial prudence in conducting such activities so that more meetings and engagements can be made. Apart from empowering the youths, the workshops could also serve as a business matching platform.

– In this relation, **Iran** expressed its interest to develop commercial ties with ICAPP member countries in line with the reduction of sanction on the country.

– Thailand is invited to bring their Youth leader to participate in the ICAPP Youth Wing

assembly.

Concluding Remarks

- The Chairman thanked the members of the Meeting for their cooperation and interactions at the Meeting. He called on the Meeting to work together in making ICAPP a platform to empower the youths and develop future leaders. He also hoped to see the youths be given the opportunities to participate in the countries' policy making process.

Appendix XV:

2nd Steering Committee Meeting of the
ICAPP Medical Emergency Forum (IMEF)

List of Attendance

i)	**Kingdom of Cambodia:**	a)	Mr. Kong Chanveasna;
		b)	Mr. Chhair Sokty; and
		c)	Ms. Luch Minea
ii)	**Republic of Azerbaijan:**	a)	Mr. Ramin Mammadov;
		b)	Ms. Guliyeva Aysel Musa Qizi; and
		c)	Hon. Dr. Musa Guliyez
iii)	**Republic of the Philippines:**	a)	Mr. Aldwin Requejo;
		b)	Hon. Alfredo D. Vargas III; and
		c)	Mr. Ivan Patrick Bicierro
iv)	**Kingdom of Thailand:**	Hon. Prakob Chirakiti	
v)	**Islamic Republic of Iran:**	Mr. Mahdi Soli	
vi)	**IESCO:**	Dr. Tee Ching Seng	
vii)	**Malaysia:**	a)	Dato' Mohd Sahfri Ab. Aziz;
		b)	Hon. Sen. Datuk Raja Ropiaah Raja Abdullah;
		c)	Mrs. Wan Zawiyah Wan Halim;
		d)	Mr. Mohamad Nazari Ahmad
viii)	**IMEF Representatives:**	a)	Ms. Zahida Zarik Khan; and
		b)	Dr. Novandri Hassan Basri

Time : 2:30 pm

Venue : Bunga Raya Meeting Room, Seri Pacific Hotel Kuala Lumpur

Report on the Results of the 2nd Steering Committee Meeting of the ICAPP Medical Emergency Forum (IMEF)
Kuala Lumpur, 20 February 2014

1. Appendix 1 – List of Delegation
2. The 2nd Steering Committee Meeting of the ICAPP Medical Emergency Forum (IMEF) was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 20 February 2014 as a follow up to the 1st Meeting which was held in Langkawi, Malaysia from 4 to 5 June 2010 under the auspice of the United Malay National Organisation (UMNO). IMEF was initiated by Hon. Dato' Seri Shahidan Kassim who represented UMNO in ICAPP. The Meeting was chaired by the Hon. Dato' Seri Shahidan Kassim, Minister at the Prime Minister's Department.
3. Agenda 1: Welcoming Remarks by Hon. Dato' Seri Shahidan Kassim, Minister at the Prime Minister's Department.

At the Meeting, it was agreed that:

- Every member country establish its own national IMEF relief team; with corporate shirt and IMEF logo to be recognized that the affected countries when deliver the aide during the disaster.
- IMEF will contribute some amount of donation to the respective relief disaster management centre that appointed by the affected countries
- The donation or support from the rich or developed countries will help to reduce the burden of the affected countries that devastated by the natural disaster
- It suggested that the donation should only be given to the relief centre that has been acknowledged or appointed by the respective government, thus the donation will be given to the right person or victim
- IMEF Steering Committee to meet twice a year, preferably at the disaster-prone countries; thus the committee would have a better experience and exchange the ideas for the action plan to be taken in the future endeavour.
- The study about the disaster should be focused on the pre, present and post of catastrophe that include prevention of disasters and risk reduction, identification of emergencies, response to emergencies and follow-up. Disaster preparedness is included in future discussions.

- The meteorological department play important roles in reporting weather forecast and predict the catastrophe that will happen as well as exchange and transmission data nationally, regional and internationally;
- The government of respective countries that affected by the natural disaster should receive help from humanitarian organizations, non-governmental organizations, foundations; corporations and individuals in overcome the catastrophe.
- It was further agreed that country representatives be added to Telegram mobile application to apprise them of IMEF updates and activities
- The activities of the IMEF together with the pictures shall be reported given directly when the aide was given to the respective countries that affected by the natural disaster
- Malaysia will become the headquarter for the IMEF at Level 36, PWTC
- The invitation of establishing the IMEF will be extend to ICAPP countries member as well as the neighbourhood region with the approval of the ICAPP standing committee
- The SOP of the relief aid will be further discussed in the next meeting

IMEF committee:

Its agreeable that The Chairman, Hon Dato' Seri Dr. Shahidan Kassim appointed Hon Dato Raja Ropiah as the Chairman of the IMEF Malaysia, Wan Zawiyah as Secretary General IMEF, Malaysia and Dr Tee as the Financial Officer. While Hon Dato' Seri Dr. Shahidan Kassim will be the Chairman of the ICAPP IMEF and advisor of IMEF to the other ICAPP countries members.

Appendix XVI:

Leadership of Political Parties is the Basic Guarantee for Sustainable Development
A Speech by Dr. Jiang Mingjun at
the 22nd Session of the Standing Committee of ICAPP, Vladivostok, Russia
May 30, 2014

Respected Chairman José De Venecia, Co-Chairman Chung Euiyong and members of the Standing Committee, ladies and gentlemen

First of all, let us mourn for the loss of Malaysia Airline Flight 370, the wreck of the ferry of ROK and the victims of the mine disaster in Turkey and the mudslides in Afghanistan, offer consolation to the bereaved families and strongly condemn the terrorist attacks against innocent civilians in some countries.

Many disasters happen all over the world. In my opinion, they are caused by natural and man-made factors. These disasters pose a serious threat to human's survival and change the political pattern of the world, bottleneck the development of countries and cause social unrests. Therefore, reducing the risks of disasters, tackling climate change, solving the environmental crisis and maintaining ecological security are the priorities of political parties, parliaments and governments of all countries. No country can be immune from the results of the disasters elsewhere in the world and we must tackle the disasters together. Otherwise, climate change and environmental problems could cause regional conflicts, or even wars, which is not just alarmist talk.

Dear members of the Standing Committee,

As Secretary-General of the International Coordinating Committee of Asia-Pacific Region on behalf of the Chinese government, I worked in Vladivostok for six years starting from 1996. I witnessed the successful transformation of politics, economy and diplomacy in Russia in the eight years of Mr. Putin's term in office and important achievements under the leadership of United Russia Party. I compiled and published *"Putin's Eight Years: Russia's Renewal (political, diplomatic and economic volumes)"*. In October 1998, I chaired the first "Asia-pacific Peaceful Development and National Security Conference" and put forward that "the biggest political issues in the 21st century are ecological security and resource security" for the first time, as ecological security is related to human survival, resource security and

national development. I suggested that all countries should include ecological security and resource security in their national development strategies. Russia established the Ecological Security Committee of the Russian Federation National Security Conference in early 1999. In the same year, the United States also set up National Ecological Security Committee directly under the leadership of the President.

Dear Excellencies,

IESCO is a global international organization initiated by China and jointly established by sovereign countries with the involvement and support of organizations including UN-HABITAT. In recent years, under the support of ICAPP and COPPPAL, IESCO has been focusing on tackling climate change, solving the environmental crisis, maintaining ecological security and promoting youth employment through international conferences, international cooperation and media dissemination, and made remarkable achievements. In 2011, IESCO was granted the permanent observer status at the plenary meeting of UN-ECOSOC and special consultative status with UN-ECOSOC. In September, 2012, IESCO changed from a NGO to an IGO, and set up secretariats and representative offices in Beijing, Hong Kong, New York, Vancouver, Kuala Lumpur and St. Petersburg. IESCO set up its African Representative Office in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in February, 2014, and European Representative Office in Milan, Italy in May. The state to chair IESCO now is the Kingdom of Cambodia. Prime Minister Samdech Hun Sen is the Highest Honorary Chairman and Deputy Prime Minister Sok An is the Executive Chairman.

Dear Excellencies,

In April, 2013, IESCO and UN-HABITAT jointly launched the "UN Youth Empowerment Program". The program includes 5 main aspects: 1. Publishing Annual Urban Youth Report; 2. Carrying out ecological skills training and youth employment training all over the world; 3. Implementing the ranking of urban ecological index within the UN framework; 4. Setting up the "UN Youth Innovation Awards" which includes Youth Leadership Award, Youth Technical Award, Youth Education Award, Youth Culture Award and Youth Entrepreneur Award; 5. The UE New Media project jointly launched by IESCO and the UN. In order to implement the youth empowerment program, the UN Youth Empowerment and Urban Ecological Committee was established with the approval of the UN and Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations Joan Clos was appointed as the Honorary Chairman and Oyebanji Oyeyinka, Director of UN Habitat Global Monitoring & Research Division, was appointed as the Chairman. I was appointed as the Executive Chairman. On April 2, 2014, I was appointed as the Chairman of the Ecological Committee of UN Alliance of Civilizations at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development. The main tasks of the committee are to focus on the different beliefs, different cultures and different civilizations in the world and realize peace, reconciliation and sustainable development through dialogues among civilizations. At the conference, the Government of Qatar promised to provide $100 million for youth empowerment and the youth employment. Jordan will provide $20 million to support the development of the new media.

Dear Excellencies,

The foundation of “Global Parties Climate and Ecological Alliance” meant that the cooperation among ICAPP, COPPPAL, Council of African Political Parties (CAPP) and IESCO had entered a new stage of development. The 19th Standing Committee of ICAPP, the

31th conference of COPPPAL, CAPP and the 2nd meeting of the CAPDI approved to found " Global Parties Climate and Ecological Alliance" with IESCO, which was included in the "2013 Asian Political Parties Special Session Initiative (Xi'an) on May 30, 2013. IESCO New York Secretariat registered in the state of New York according to the requirement of the session and Xi'an Initiative and registered for tax exemption in the Education Department of the United States in December, 2013. It has also set up the bank account with Chase JP Morgan in the U.S. recently. So far, Global Political Parties Climate and Ecological Alliance has completed all the legal procedures, and is ready to work. We will work actively in the following aspects together with political parties in various countries to make new contributions to the welfare of human beings.

One, Team building. GPCEA is a global international organization mainly consisting of political parties in the three regions. It was founded with the involvement of international organizations. GPCEA is an important force with special missions in fighting against climate change, solving ecological crisis and achieving sustainable development. A team of leadership of high quality must be set up to meet the needs of the work. According to the rules, we suggest that the presidium of the alliance should consist of ICAPP, COPPPAL, CAPP, CAPDI and IESCO, the secretariat of the alliance should be set up in Beijing and two representative offices should be set up in New York and Manila respectively.

Two, International conferences. According to the rules, the GPCEA will hold a special session once a year and a general assembly every two years on climate change, ecological safety and sustainable development in different countries. On July 18th this year, "Climate Change and Human Health Forum" will be held in Chengdu, China. The third World Ecological Safety Assembly (WESA) and the 1st GPCEA General Assembly will be held in Beijing on this November. I hereby earnestly request for ICAPP and the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of CPC to be the official supporting organizations of the "Climate Change and Human's Health Development Forum" and the 3rd WESA and 1st GPCEA General Assembly. Recently, the National Security Conference of Russian Federation and the Russian Science Academy have officially applied to host the fourth World Ecological Safety Assembly in Moscow in 2016.

Three, International cooperation. First, The "Natural Ecological Safety Demonstration Zone in Central America" will be set up by UNDP, IESCO, El Salvador and other countries. Second, The "Natural Ecological Safety Demonstration Zone in Lake Victoria" will be set up by East African Community, IESCO, Tanzania and other countries for the ecological restoration of Lake Victoria. (3) The "Natural Ecological Safety Demonstration Zone in Park Preah Vihear" and the "Global Ecological Museum" will be set up by IESCO and the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Four, Economic development. First, The "Asia Green Development Bank" is planned to be set up by the GPCEA and IESCO in Beijing. Second, the assessment, identification and certification work of 220 ecological industries and ecological safety products in 22 categories will be carried out by IESCO with the assistance of GPCEA, which has been authorized by UN Habitat and the European Council and approved by the State Administration of Industry and Commerce of China. Third, ecological products of clothes, leatherwear, tourism products and small wares as the main body with the international brand of IESCO will be developed by GPCEA and IESCO in Italy for more economic benefits. Fourth, "The International Organization Purchasing Center" has been established in Yiwu City last week to purchase goods for international conferences, disaster rescues, international poverty relieving, youth

training and office supplies. Fifth, Supporting the establishment of ICAPP Economic Commission.

Five, Youths employment training. As a scholar and ecology expert, I positioned various unsafe factors which affect the human survival and development from the perspective of ecology by breaking through the old shackles of traditional ecological theories, and by learning from the advanced experience and failures of other countries. I compiled and published 11 books. Seven of them were approved by the UN as teaching materials for the UN Training on Ecological Skills and Technology for the Youths, four of them were approved by the Chinese National Evaluation Setting Committee as China Higher Education Innovation subjects, and one of them got the highest award of the Chinese Government Publication Award in 2013. In recent years, together with institutions of higher education in China, IESCO has trained over 2700 ecological and poverty-alleviation technicians for countries in Africa and Southeast Asia. We will establish 5 bases for ecological technology and youths training in China, Cambodia, Nepal, Thailand and Tanzania according to the training program of the UN. I propose that GPCEA and IESCO should implement this program together.

Dear Excellencies,

As an observer, IESCO has taken part in many international conferences held by ICAPP and sessions of the Standing Committee of ICAPP. We witnessed the important role played by ICAPP and COPPPAL in promoting peaceful development, realizing peace and reconciliation and green governance. We co-hosted the first and second World Ecological Safety Assemblies which called on political parties to bring climate change, ecological safety and sustainable development into their party programs; national parliaments to implement ecological legislation and improve environmental legislation to crack down on ecological and environmental crimes and ensure residents' living safety and life safety; governments to bring climate change and ecological construction into governments' long-term development strategies and national education systems. We are glad to see that the Eighteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China for the first time included ecological civilization into the party constitution and brought ecological civilization construction in the national five-in-one development strategy and put forward the strategic conception of contributing to ecological security of the world. It not only finds a new development pattern for China, but also has positive influence on the whole world. Seven of us here today are members of both ICAPP and IESCO, so we can say that the two institutions are one unity with the same purpose. At present, "frequent devastating natural disasters" pose unpredictable threats to the world security. The melting of huge glaciers in the North Pole makes the opening of new channels and the development of natural resources, energies and trade become possible. We live in an interconnected world. It is said that time is money. As to climate change, the inaction in two years cost the whole world $8 trillion. On climate change, the more reluctantly we take actions, the greater price we will have to pay. Now, there is no time for bargaining. All countries should make joint efforts to take practical actions. Otherwise regional conflicts or even wars would break out because of climate change and environmental crisis. This is the theme of the UN Climate Change Summit in September this year and also the significance of establishing the Global Parties Climate and Ecological Alliance. I am pleased to announce that Former United Nations Secretary-General Mr. Kofi Annan has accepted our invitation to be the Principal Honorary Chairman of the Alliance.

Thank you for your attention. I wish you all the best.

STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Albany, New York

CONSENT TO FILING WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
(General Use)

Consent is hereby given to the filing of the annexed certificate of incorporation

of Global Parties Climate And Ecological Alliance, inc.,
[name of entity]
pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Education Law, the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law, the Business Corporation Law, the Limited Liability Company Law or any other applicable statute.

This consent is issued solely for purposes of filing the annexed document by the Department of State and shall not be construed as approval by the Board of Regents, the Commissioner of Education or the State Education Department of the purposes or objects of such entity, nor shall it be construed as giving the officers or agents of such entity the right to use the name of the Board of Regents, the Commissioner of Education, the University of the State of New York or the State Education Department in its publications or advertising matter.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this instrument is executed and the seal of the State Education Department is affixed.

JOHN B. KING, JR.
Commissioner of Education

By: Seth D. Gilboord
Seth D. Gilboord

Commissioner's authorized designee

NOV 29 2013
Date

THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT VALID WITHOUT THE SIGNATURE OF THE COMMISSIONER'S AUTHORIZED DESIGNEE AND THE OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

I hereby certify that the annexed copy has been compared with the original document in the custody of the Secretary of State and that the same is a true copy of said original.

WITNESS my hand and official seal of the Department of State, at the City of Albany, on December 23, 2013.

Anthony Giardina
Executive Deputy Secretary of State

Rev. 06/13

Appendix XVII:

Memorandum of Understanding
on Cooperation to Support the Activities
of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties

The Participants to this Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter referred to as the "MOU"),

Recognizing the unique role which the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (hereinafter referred to as the "ICAPP") is playing to create an environment for sustained peace and shared prosperity in Asia by promoting exchanges and cooperation between political parties with various ideologies and thus enhancing mutual understanding and trust among the peoples,

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

Wishing that the increased capacity of the ICAPP to aggregate and channel the views of the peoples in all diversity, as expressed in political debates and discussions at all dimensions, local, national and regional, will contribute to forging closer understanding and cooperation between the governments and helping them move forward to build a more peaceful, harmonious and prosperous region,

Have reached the following understandings:

Paragraph 1

The Participants will provide appropriate support that is available and possible within their capacity, for the activities and programs of the ICAPP, which include its General Assembly, Standing Committee meetings, Special Thematic Conferences, and other activities of its subsidiary bodies, such as the ICAPP Women's Wing and the ICAPP Youth Wing, etc.

Paragraph 2

The Participants will also provide appropriate support that is available and possible within their capacity, for the activities of the ICAPP Secretariat.

Paragraph 3

This MOU is not intended to create any legally binding obligations.

Paragraph 4

Other Governments whose political parties are members of the ICAPP can participate in this MOU, by submitting their intention in writing to the ICAPP Secretariat.

Paragraph 5

The ICAPP Secretariat, acting as a Depository for the MOU, will immediately inform the other Participants when a new Participant joins. The Depository will also keep the list of the Participants in this MOU as Annex A.

Paragraph 6

All Signatories have equal status.

Paragraph 7

Any differences arising from the interpretation or implementation of this MOU will be resolved through consultations and/or negotiations between the Signatories.

Paragraph 8

This MOU will come into effect on the date of signature, and will come into effect upon the new Participant when a majority of the Participants notifies the ICAPP Secretariat (or Depository), in writing, of their intention to approve such submission of intention to participate in this MOU. This MOU will remain in effect for a period of five (5) years, and will be automatically extended for further periods of five (5) years, unless terminated by the Participant giving six (6) months prior notice in writing to the other Participants. The Participants may, upon mutual consent, introduce amendments and additions to this MOU, which will come into effect in the same manner as the MOU. Such amendments and additions will form an integral part of this MOU.

Signed in Seoul on the twenty-sixth day of July, 2013, in the English language.

For the Government of the Republic of Korea
H.E. Mr. Kim Kyou-hyun, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs

For the Government of Kingdom of Cambodia
H.E. Mr. Chan Ky Sim, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

For the Government of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
H.E. Mr. Tissa Wijeratne, Ambassasador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

For the Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh
Mr. Khandker Masudul Alam, Counsellor and Charge d'Affaires

For the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan
Mr. Ramzi Teymurov, Cahrge d'Affaires

For the Government of People's Republic of China
Mr. Feng Cuntai, Counsellor

冯寿台

For the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran
Mr. Kazem Soltanahmade, Counsellor

For the Government of People's Republic of China
Mr. Feng Cuntai, Counsellor

For the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran
Mr. Kazem Soltanahmade, Counsellor

For the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam
H.E. Mr. Toan Trong TRAN Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

Appendix XVIII:

List of Business Leaders for the Asian-Latin American Business Council

As of Jan. 2014

Cambodia
- Mr. Jacky Sae Chen, Senior Advisor of FUNCINPEC Party in Charge of Economy and Finance

China
- Mr. TAN Lin, Head of the Liaison Department, All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce (ACFIC)
- Ms. MA Xiaofang, Director of the Liaison Department, All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce (ACFIC)

Nepal
- Hon. Mr. Binod K. Chaudahary, Member of Constituent Assembly, and Former President of Federation of Nepali Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI)

Pakistan
- Hon. Ghous Bux Mehar, Federal Cabinet Minister for Privatization, and President of PML-Q in Sind Province

Appendix XIX:

ICAPP Statement on the Martial Law in Thailand
(May 20, 2014)

The International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP), representing the political parties of Asia both governing and in opposition, expresses its strong concern at the unfortunate turn of events in Thailand with the sudden declaration of Martial Law by the Royal Thai Army.

We sincerely hope this is merely a stop-gap arrangement for a brief 'cooling-off' period before a firm date is announced for free and fair elections in Thailand in which all Thai people can fully participate without any hindrance. We feel it imperative that, under any circumstances, Martial Law should not be allowed to undermine efforts for democratic and peaceful solution through dialogue among all stakeholders.

As always, ICAPP is ready to play a role to serve as a bridge between the political parties of Thailand with a view to providing much-needed healing to the divisions that have fractured the unity of the Thai people, hurting the economy, and endangering democracy and the rule of law.

Appendix XX:

ICAPP Statement on Military Coup in Thailand
(May 22, 2014)

We are gravely concerned about the military coup d'état in Thailand and closely monitoring the situation there.

We strongly urge the Thai military authorities to take measures for swift restoration of democracy in the country based on the multiple political party system.

We also request them to guarantee participation of representatives of Thai political parties in ICAPP activities while the government is under control of the military.

In particular, we sincerely hope that the Pheu Thai Party delegation, headed by Dr. Nalinee Taveesin, will be able to participate in the 22nd Meeting of the ICAPP Standing Committee as planned. The meeting will be held in Vladivostok during May 30 and June 1, in which representatives of twenty three leading political parties from nineteen countries in Asia will participate. The Pheu Thai Party is one of the most active members of the ICAPP Standing Committee.

Appendix XXI:

Letter from the World Forum for Proximity of Islamic Schools of Thought (WFPIST)
May 27, 2014

Excellency, Mr. Chung Eui-Yong
Co-Chairman of the Standing committee and Secretary General of the ICAPP

The World Forum for Proximity of Islamic Schools of Thought (WFPIST) is among the major international organizations which started its activities about three decades ago. Presently hundreds of prominent personalities, thinkers, and activists from major groups, societies, and organizations in dozens of countries in such continents as Asia, America, Europe, and Africa are members of the WFPIST. The establishment of regional peace conferences, regular sponsoring of the annual International Islamic Unity Conference, sponsoring of hundreds of local and regional conferences in various countries, establishment of dozens of books and hundreds of articles in reputable scientific periodicals, establishment of a magazine and a news agency and production of hundreds of hours of media programs, establishment of the Secretariat of the International Union of Merchants and Businessmen, establishment of the International Union of Women, cooperation in establishment of the Union of Islamic Parties of the World, and cooperation in sponsoring the Dialogue among Prominent Religious Leaders of the World are among the activities of this international organization.

Keeping in mind the priorities of this Forum, the most important ones of which include "efforts aimed at decreasing the disputes and expanding the possibility for interactions and holding dialogue among the followers of religions and schools of thought", we believe one of the most important ways for materializing that objective is making efforts aimed at expansion of constructive dialogue and cooperation among the political groups and parties, and particularly their leaders.

As it was mentioned in the recent correspondence between His Excellency Mr. Venecia, the founder of ICAPP and His Excellency Dr. Hassan Rouhani, the esteemed president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it is necessary to spend efforts aimed at decreasing the dimensions of disputes among the groups, sects, and religious schools of thought in regional and international fields. Pursuing that objective and making efforts aimed at elimination of that concern is among the natural duties of the World Forum for Proximity of Islamic Schools of Thought (WFPIST).

Accordingly, it seems as if keeping in mind the duties and strategies of the ICAPP and the WFPIST a proper ground for bilateral cooperation between our two organizations does exist.

We are ready to be actively present as an observing member in all programs of the ICAPP. Reciprocally, we hereby invite the ICAPP to participate in entire international programs of this Forum.

We believe cooperation between these two organizations can boost and improve the productivity and capacities of both of them in line with promoting dialogue, détente, and decreasing the level of disputes among the leaders and activists of the political parties and groups related to both ends.

Keeping in mind that the Central Office of the WFPIST is in Tehran, we present this official request through His Excellency Dr. Ghafouri Fard, the esteemed representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran and member of the Standing Committee of ICAPP to the 22nd Conference of the ICAPP Standing Committee, which is scheduled for (30 May 2014) in Vladivostok, and we hope by receiving the acceptance of the Secretary General and members of the ICAPP Standing Committee we will be witnesses to the establishment and expansion of bilateral cooperation in various fields of mutual interest.

I hereby introduce Mr. Mahdi Soli, the managing director of the WFPIST Secretary General's Office (soli.mahdi@gmail.com), who is meanwhile a member of the Standing Committee of the ICAPP Youth, and Mr. Sohrabi, deputy secretary general of the WFPIST (abdsohrabi@gmail.com) for any required coordination.

Mohsen Araki
Secretary General