INTRODUCTION TO ASEAN COMMUNITY 2025:
ENGAGING A WIDER STAKEHOLDERSHIP IN ENHANCING REGIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
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<tr>
<td>ACB</td>
<td>ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACE</td>
<td>ASEAN Centre for Energy</td>
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<td>ACEDAC</td>
<td>ASEAN Centre for the Development of Agricultural Cooperatives</td>
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<td>AEC</td>
<td>ASEAN Economic Community</td>
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<td>AEIC</td>
<td>ASEAN Earthquake Information Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>AHA Centre</td>
<td>ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management</td>
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<tr>
<td>AICHR</td>
<td>ASEAN Inter-Governmental Commission for Human Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIPR</td>
<td>ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALMM</td>
<td>ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>AMCA</td>
<td>ASEAN Ministers Responsible for Culture and Arts</td>
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<tr>
<td>AMMSWD</td>
<td>ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Social Welfare and Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>AMRDPE</td>
<td>ASEAN Ministers on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication</td>
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<td>AMS</td>
<td>ASEAN Member States</td>
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<td>APSC</td>
<td>ASEAN Political-Security Community</td>
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<td>ASCC</td>
<td>ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASCOPE</td>
<td>ASEAN Council on Petroleum</td>
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<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>Association of the Southeast Asian Nations</td>
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<td>ASED</td>
<td>ASEAN Education Ministers Meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUN</td>
<td>ASEAN University Network</td>
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<td>BIC</td>
<td>Baha’i International Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPR</td>
<td>Committee of Permanent Representatives</td>
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<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organisations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSR</td>
<td>Corporate Social Responsibility</td>
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<td>FB0</td>
<td>Faith-Based Organisations</td>
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<td>HRRC</td>
<td>Human Rights Resource Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>JASF</td>
<td>Japan ASEAN Solidarity Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>NTS</td>
<td>Non-Traditional Security Threats</td>
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<tr>
<td>SMEs</td>
<td>Small and Medium-sized Enterprises</td>
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<tr>
<td>WSD Handa Center for Human Rights and International Justice</td>
<td>Worldwide Support for Development Handa Center for Human Rights and International Justice</td>
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FOREWORD

As the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) forges ahead to achieve its ASEAN Community Vision 2025 of a “peaceful, stable and resilient Community with enhanced capacity to respond effectively to challenges,” and resolves to consolidate into One Community that is “rules-based, people-oriented, people-centred,” the meaningful participation of all sectors, including faith-based organizations, is essential.

With this in mind, the Human Rights Resource Centre (HRRC) and Baha’i International Community embarked on a project entitled, “Introduction to ASEAN Community 2025: Engaging a Wider Stakeholdership in Enhancing Regional Peace and Security.” Composed of three activities, the project aimed to foster understanding on how faith-based communities can meaningfully participate with and contribute towards the development of ASEAN as One Community and enhance peace and security in the region. This publication documents the outcomes of this initiative.

It is our collective hope that the findings, as reflected in this document, will serve to further ignite discourse and initiatives towards a more dynamic engagement between ASEAN organs and spiritually-inspired groups to realise the ASEAN Community Vision 2025.

We are deeply indebted to all the participants, whose contributions made the project a success. We are also grateful to the ASEAN Foundation and the Japan-ASEAN Solidarity Fund for graciously sponsoring this endeavour. Finally, we acknowledge the Handa Center for Human Rights and International Justice, East West Center, and University of Indonesia, for their unflagging support to HRRC.

Jakarta, December 2016

Prof. Harkristuti Harkrisnowo, S.H, M.A, Ph.D
Acting Executive Director
Human Rights Resource Centre
INTRODUCTION

As an interconnected community of nations, the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) aspires to build a united, peaceful, and prosperous region. In November 2015, ASEAN leaders formally proclaimed the establishment of the ASEAN Community comprising of three Communities. This inauguration reflects a growing recognition of our inherent oneness as a regional community. We are bonded by shared histories, mutual interdependence and collective challenges. As the ASEAN Charter states, the peoples of ASEAN are inspired by and united under One Vision, One Identity and One Caring and Sharing Community. The aspirations of ASEAN shall be built by placing emphasis on the importance of cooperation and the concept of unity in diversity as well as respecting principles such as equality, non-interference, and decision-making by consultation and consensus.

As ASEAN forges ahead together to attain its goals, it has again issued respective Blueprints to define the characteristics and elements of the three Communities up to 2025 and the strategic measures required. Much emphasis is placed on the need to engage the peoples of ASEAN to deepen the ASEAN identity, including by involving them as stakeholders in the development of policies and programs as well as in their implementation and monitoring – these stakeholders include spiritually-inspired groups.

“Introduction to ASEAN Community 2025: Engaging a Wider Stakeholdership in Enhancing Regional Peace and Security” is a project organised by the Human Rights Resource Centre (HRRC), with the support of the ASEAN Foundation, the Japan-ASEAN Solidarity Fund, 1

1 ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC), the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC).
One of ASEAN’s defining features is its confluence of identities. Within Southeast Asia one will find states with different political systems and numerous ethnic, racial, and cultural practices as well as religions. As noted in HRRC’s study, “Keeping the Faith: A Study of Freedom of Thought, Conscience, and Religion in ASEAN,” majority-minority compositions differ not only between states in the region, but also within a number of them. Diversity, especially relating to belief or religion, could be seen as a hurdle to building a harmonious society. Indeed, it is a reality that ASEAN peoples need to explore what it really means to be united as a region with such diversity. This is so we can effectively address the challenges that ASEAN will encounter within its integrated community and at the global level. Our increasing interdependence and interconnectedness is evident – a crisis or victory in one country spills over to neighbouring countries. If diversity is seen in a positive light and accepted as a comparative advantage, it actually offers various insights and knowledge that could serve to enhance collective advancement. Peaceful coexistence of diverse ideas and identities allow knowledge sharing that leads to innovation and progress.

Tradition and spirituality are prominent identity markers in ASEAN. Spiritually-inspired values such as moderation, tolerance and love for a diverse humanity could help promote regional peace and security. Engaging spiritually-inspired communities has been mentioned in the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprints, with inter-faith dialogue as one of the prescribed measures.
ENGAGING A WIDER STAKEHOLDERSHIP IN ENHANCING REGIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

Based on the aforementioned background, the organising committee conducted a series of three activities, designed as a continuous endeavour to foster conversation on how spiritually-inspired groups can be engaged to contribute to the development of ASEAN as One Community.

The three activities consisted of (1) Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR) Coordination Meetings, (2) Civil Society Organisations (CSO) Consultation, and (3) Consultation with ASEAN Organs, which included representatives from the ASEAN Secretariat, ASEAN Foundation, CPR, ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), and ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation (AIPR). The series of activities aimed to disseminate the ASEAN One Community agenda and the 2025 Blueprints among target civil society actors to assist them in identifying the underlying values in the move towards regional integration and their potential contributions to the process as well as to inform relevant ASEAN organs on the findings of the consultation. Below are the summarised report of each activity.

A. Activity 1: CPR Coordination Meetings

From March to May 2016, the organising committee approached all 10 Permanent Missions to ASEAN to seek their support in raising awareness of the ASEAN One Community through a consultation with spiritually-inspired groups. Through this process, the Missions were introduced to the initiative, their initial inputs regarding the possible role of faith-based organisations (FBOs) in regional community building were gathered, and their recommendations on prominent groups/individuals to be invited were sought. These coordination meetings uncovered enthusiasm of a number of Permanent Representatives in considering how to best engage faith-based organisations in peace- and community-building.
B. Activity 2: CSO Consultation

On 26 and 27 May 2016, the organising committee convened a consultation in Bangkok, Thailand, that brought together around 30 representatives from spiritual communities, faith-based organisations, and higher institutions in ASEAN (see Annex 1 for the List of Participants).

The two-day event featured speakers from the ASEAN Secretariat, Mahidol University, Global Movement of Moderates, Religions for Peace Japan, and the HRRC. The speakers introduced the concept, aims, principles and values underlying the ASEAN Community, including the 2025 Blueprints; presented the spiritual landscape in ASEAN; and shared experiences on multi-religious cooperation in building and maintaining peace and prosperity.

Presentations were followed by discussions among participants on foundational ASEAN principles of “unity in diversity” and “shared prosperity,” the possible contributions of faith-based organisations in furtherance of each of the 2025 Blueprints, and possible pathways for broadening and deepening engagements.
Summary of Discussions

The first keynote speech was delivered by H.E. Ong Keng Yong, Executive Deputy Chairman of S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies at the Nanyang Technological University, Ambassador-at-Large at the Singapore Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Chairperson of the HRRC. He elaborated on the history and background of the ASEAN Community, the significance of “shared prosperity” and “unity in diversity,” and the vision of a people-oriented, people-centred ASEAN. H.E. Ong emphasized how the region has progressed from a non-binding, economically-driven Association into one that is based on a binding ASEAN Charter that envisages political, security, social, cultural and economic cooperation and integration among ASEAN Member States.

Mr. Lee Yoong Yoong, Director of Community Affairs Directorate, the ASEAN Secretariat, expounded on the crucial role of ASEAN engagement with civil society organisations, including with spiritually-inspired groups, in furtherance of ASEAN goals and aspirations in his keynote speech. Mr. Lee also shared the accomplishments achieved in line with the previous 2015 Blueprints and the work going forward as outlined in the 2025 ones.

Subsequent to the elaborations on ASEAN One Community, Dr. Sriprapha Petcharamesree, Professor at Mahidol University and former Representative of Thailand to the AICHR, shared her expertise in explaining to what extent ASEAN has engaged all sectors of society regardless of gender, race, religion, language, or social and cultural background in determining policies and establishing a people-oriented, people-centred ASEAN. Her analytical review provided an overview of remaining homework both for ASEAN and civil society groups, including spiritually-inspired groups, in improving engagement and collaboration in establishing ASEAN One Community.
On regional peace and security, Ms. Faith Delos Reyes, Research and Project Coordinator at the HRRC, shared existing realities and challenges, particularly with regard to freedom of religion within ASEAN. Citing findings from HRRC’s “Keeping the Faith: A Study of Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion in ASEAN,” she highlighted factors that facilitate discrimination and/or conflict based on belief as well as good practices in addressing the same.

Following presentations on realities and challenges, Mr. Asrul Daniel Ahmed, Chief Operating Officer and Chief of Research of the Global Movement of Moderates Foundation, promoted the value of moderation in building a peaceful, harmonious, and stable ASEAN One Community. The last speaker of the first day, Mr. Yoshinori Shinohara, Director of Peace Building Department, Religions for Peace Japan, shared his analysis on multi-religious cooperation, emphasising the role of each stakeholder in establishing effective partnerships of multi-faith collective action.
The rest of the first day as well as the second day were allocated for small group and plenary discussions, which aimed to find common interests and goals, explore foundational ASEAN principles, promote regional collaboration to contribute to the ASEAN Blueprints and find strategic engagement opportunities between ASEAN and faith-based organisations.

**Findings Document**

Based on the intensive discussions among participants, the organising committee compiled a Findings Document, outlining potential resources, contribution, and commitment of participants in improving regional peace and security, under the spirit of ASEAN One Community. Below are the highlighted findings (see *Annex 2* for the Summary of the Findings Document).

### PRIMARY FINDINGS

**Overall**

From the participants’ pre-event questionnaires, it was clear that there was limited understanding of ASEAN and the 2025 Blueprints, especially its relevance to their work. Hence, the plenary sessions were designed to address this knowledge gap, by covering for example, the following:

- ASEAN is an important global actor with a large number of human and natural resources; when ASEAN achieves greater integration, it will be a major global economic player.

- ASEAN was initially established to prevent conflicts and maintain regional security in the context of global dynamics. Further developments since affirm ASEAN’s commitment to develop collective prosperity and sustainable peace within the region.
Given how highly diverse the region is, unity in diversity is a critical foundational principle found in the ASEAN Charter that can help achieve peace and shared prosperity.

Religion and traditional belief systems have tremendous potential in educating peoples and in promoting values such as peace, moderation, mutual understanding—values also found in the Blueprints. They also have potential to help narrow development gaps given their traditional roles of encouraging charity and philanthropy.

It is worth noting that in spite of their initial limited understanding, participants were actively engaged. As their understanding rose throughout the sessions, participants became increasingly active, elaborating their views, concerns, and suggestions on how to achieve the Blueprints.

**Discussion on the principles of Unity in Diversity and Shared Prosperity**

The participants reached mutual agreement on the importance of unity in diversity and shared prosperity in achieving peace. They identified the urgency of going beyond tolerance, ensuring acceptance and
understanding among various ethnicities, cultures, and religions if the region is ever to achieve unity.

With regard to shared prosperity, they identified values such as equality and compassion to narrow development gaps. Shared prosperity was also interpreted beyond the economic dimension to include socio-cultural dimensions.

Several issues were raised regarding ASEAN’s attempts to promote unity in diversity and shared prosperity. One is the challenge of managing increased diversity due to higher mobility within the region. Another is how each AMS mitigates the challenges to peace arising from unresolved conflicts, past or present. Yet another is the issue of unequal distribution of wealth, especially for the number of vulnerable groups and economically disadvantaged populations. The participants sought clarifications on ASEAN’s plans to address these issues, and expressed their willingness to contribute to the corresponding measures.

The group identified the following potential contributions:

- Increasing fellowship within each AMS as well as regionally, through interfaith dialogues and cultural festivals. They opined that unity could be achieved through greater understanding of others, which leads to acceptance.
- Including unity in diversity as a subject that could be introduced in educational curricula.
- Promoting charitable acts. Participants highlighted FBOs’ involvement in charity and provision of aid (such as during humanitarian disasters) as actions in increasing solidarity and in establishing harmony. Some FBOs already have policies in place to provide social aid regardless of the recipients’ religious background.
- Mobilizing collective action around environmental issues. A clear issue of common concern, participants believe they are able to include this agenda in their current activities.
Discussion on the 2025 Blueprints

I. ASEAN Political-Security Community

Participants identified two particular issues with regard to this Community: human rights and anti-corruption. FBOs believe they possess specific strength in promoting human rights protection and in prevention of corruption, through religious teachings and peace-building processes. They also underlined the need for ASEAN, in particular each AMS, to exercise its responsibility and secure resources to realise the action lines designed to address transnational issues such as extremism.

These are some potential FBO contributions identified by the group:

- In peace-building processes, FBOs can mediate social conflicts given their presence in grassroots communities. In particular, the significant role of women as an active agent for peace building was highlighted. Through religious teachings, FBOs are already engaged in measures to empower women as active peacebuilders.

- FBOs have resources that could be mobilised for humanitarian aid regardless of faith backgrounds.

- The participants also elaborated on their strength in promoting anti-corruption and good governance, aspects which are in line with spiritual values.

- With regard to combating extremism, faith-based communities can contribute particularly in educating the youth and disseminating the values of moderation.

The following are measures suggested for ASEAN to consider on how to further engage the participants:

- ASEAN Political-Security Community Council to take an active role in engaging FBOs within each AMS as well as to coordinate regional cooperation between them.
In combating extremism and Non-Traditional Security Threats (NTS), the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime may benefit by engaging and coordinating with FBOs to ensure a concerted and coordinated effort towards common goals of peace and prosperity.

In addressing natural disasters, ASEAN is affiliated to existing mechanisms such as ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) and ASEAN Earthquake Information Centre (AEIC). ASEAN may want to consider encouraging more engagement and coordinated effort with FBOs in promoting humanitarian assistance across diverse religions, ethnicities, and cultural backgrounds.

Provision of a regular space for FBOs to engage with the ASEAN Inter-Governmental Commission for Human Rights (AICHR).

- ASEAN may consider equipping AICHR with a complaint mechanism accessible by the peoples of the region.

ASEAN could encourage more exchange of people in all fields including government to government, as establishing understanding amongst diverse groups is fundamental in peace-building.

ASEAN Secretariat could consider facilitating in its website a freedom of religion portal for FBOs to communicate with each other and disseminate their knowledge and activities on peace-building, nurturing harmony, and encourage common understanding.

II. ASEAN Economic Community

The discussion on this Community revolved around goods production and labour market, environmental and economic sustainability, as well as its role in benefitting all AMS. Participants are confident that they can play a more significant role in promoting responsible business, as they are already actively involved in providing training for unskilled manpower and vulnerable groups without excluding other faiths, as well as working with their respective governments to meet the applicable labour standards. The participants also exhibited desire to know further about ASEAN’s
integrated strategy in empowering the economic community as a whole and reducing discrepancies, including by fighting corruption.

These are some potential FBO contributions identified by the group:

- Promoting and cooperating with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs, SMEs, and social entrepreneurship by providing skills and seed money particularly in villages and remote areas.
- Providing training programs and education for unskilled manpower, vulnerable groups, and economically disadvantaged people or communities.
- Participating and advocating the recognition and adoption of labour standards and policies to support the prevention of labour exploitation across AMS by ensuring the adherence to employment standards.

The following are measures suggested for ASEAN to consider with regard to further engaging the participants:

- ASEAN Secretariat may consider coordinating and promoting cooperation of relevant bodies such as the ASEAN Centre for the Development of Agricultural Cooperatives (ACEDAC), ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE), and ASEAN Council on Petroleum (ASCOPE) with faith-based communities in developing and promoting CSR frameworks and other relevant issues.
- To address the issues of labour, vulnerable groups, and economically disadvantaged communities, ASEAN Ministerial Meetings such as ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting (ALMM), ASEAN Ministers on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (AMRDPE), and ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (AMMSWD) can take active roles in engaging FBOs.
- With regard to environmental protection and promoting sustainable economies, the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Transboundary Haze Pollution could consider engaging FBOs given their active involvement in peace-building, environmental protection, and in promoting responsible business. Encouraging collaboration with ASEAN Centre
for Biodiversity (ACB) in maintaining the economic value of ASEAN’s natural resources may also be considered.

- ASEAN could consider, as it forges ahead towards greater integration, to progressively form a bottom-up platform for the people, in particular civil society groups, to engage with the ASEAN Secretariat.
- As identified in the Blueprint, harmonising laws and policies is integral in building the AEC. ASEAN could consider ways in which civil society can be more directly engaged in this process.
- Similar to the last point noted in the APSC section above, the ASEAN Secretariat could consider a regular platform to facilitate engagement with FBOs to discuss economic challenges and how they can contribute to overcoming them.

III. ASEAN Social-Cultural Community

The participants identified diversity as a social capital as well as a source of tension amongst communities in ASEAN. They were aware of their strength in promoting learning, understanding, and accepting diverse backgrounds within their communities. They also underlined the desire to be addressed by ASEAN more directly to further identify and specify their role in the action lines depicted in the Blueprint in order to foster a harmonious socio-cultural community.

These are some potential FBO contributions identified by the group:

- FBOs can assist in mainstreaming, in educational curricula and extra-curricular activities, ASEAN-relevant topics, including integral values such as unity in diversity and moderation, from primary education to higher education. This measure could also include introduction to other AMS’ cultures, facilitating further appreciation and acceptance of our inherent unity in diversity.
At a regional level, FBOs have the capacity to encourage, hold, intensify, and expand interfaith dialogues to generate a sense of oneness and cooperation.

The following are measures suggested for ASEAN to consider on how to further engage the participants:

- ASEAN University Network (AUN) Secretariat may be encouraged to take an active role in promoting unity in diversity in higher education, including by engaging with educational institutions organised by FBOs.

- ASEAN Ministerial meetings such as ASEAN Ministers Responsible for Culture and Arts (AMCA) and ASEAN Education Ministers Meeting (ASED) could consider including in its agenda a systematic intensification of discussion on the role of FBOs in promoting unity in diversity.

- An ASEAN Association of FBOs could be established formally to facilitate engagement with ASEAN (see enclosed an initial list of FBOs).

- ASEAN Secretariat could consider a dedicated liaison officer to work and coordinate with FBOs and to ensure exchange of relevant information between them.
The active engagement of the participants in the conversation evidenced their positive interests in actualising ASEAN’s One Vision, One Identity, One Community. They are aware of their strengths and limitations in promoting unity in diversity and shared prosperity, as well as contributing to the action lines in all Community Blueprints.

ASEAN relevant bodies could consider how to further bridge identified knowledge gaps, and to utilise these potentials in realising their plans. Throughout the discussions, the group underlined the necessity for ensuring effective coordination across the Blueprints, so as to ensure peace and shared prosperity, reduced economic inequalities, and heightened shared regional identity.

The participants commend the ASEAN 2025 Blueprints and expressed commitment to implement them for the realisation of the vision expressed in the Kuala Lumpur Declaration. This collective commitment is essential for the region to address numerous challenges such as intra- and inter-AMS development gaps, labour and social conflicts, and corruption. These issues require immediate responses, and the participants have provided preliminary ideas on how they could assist in furthering ASEAN goals both domestically and regionally.
The potential contribution of FBOs is great as they can promote and instil the necessary values and practices to ensure a peaceful and prosperous region. Given their strength as institutions that represent one of the most prominent identity markers in Southeast Asia, ASEAN would benefit from closer engagement with them as proposed above, establishing closer partnerships and collaboration to achieve the region’s goals and aspirations.

C. Activity 3: Consultation with ASEAN Organs

The third activity, consultation with ASEAN organs, was held in Jakarta on 27 June 2016. Attended by representatives from the CPR, AICHR, Mission of Japan to ASEAN, AIPR, ASEAN Foundation and ASEAN Secretariat, it provided the organising committee with the opportunity to present the findings from the CSO consultation as well as hear from these representatives, their thoughts and inputs of how to embrace faith-based organisations in advancing the goals of the ASEAN 2025 Blueprints (see Annex 3 for the List of Participants).
**Summary of Discussions**

H.E. Kazuo Sunaga, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Mission of Japan to the ASEAN, in his opening remarks, conveyed his delight in hearing of the success of the Bangkok consultation. He remarked that universal values such as human rights have now become a core value in the region and the spirit of tolerance practiced in the region has assisted in supporting peace and prosperity in ASEAN.

In his presentation of the Bangkok consultation process and its findings, Mr. Chong Ming Hwee, representative of the Bahá’í International Community, remarked that every nation, community and person has a role to play in building a peaceful society. With ASEAN being one of the most diverse regions in the world across various indicators and with religion being one of the most important identity markers for its peoples, he stressed that faith-based groups play a crucial role in contributing to peaceful and prosperous communities.

In detailing the discussions at the CSO consultation, Mr. Chong noted that the participants were actively engaged, and became increasingly so, participating constructively on how to contribute to the goals as the consultation progressed.

He shared that two of the core values of ASEAN were discussed in the consultation: “unity in diversity” and “shared prosperity.” The CSO participants reached a mutual agreement on the importance of these principles in achieving peace. They stated that tolerance is not good
enough; there must be understanding and acceptance between the different religions to achieve true unity in diversity. Shared prosperity, for the participants, can be achieved with promotion of values such as compassion and equality, in order to narrow development gaps, whether economic or social.

Ms. Aviva Nababan, HRRC Research and Project Coordinator, then presented the findings regarding each Community, as well as participants’ recommendations for further engagements.

For the Political-Security Community, participants identified two particular issues: human rights and anti-corruption, which they believe they can promote through religious teachings and peace-building processes. For the Economic Community, the discussion revolved around goods production, the labour market, and environmental and economic sustainability. The participants were confident that they can promote corporate social responsibility programs, assist small and medium enterprises, provide skills and seed money for remote areas, host training programs, and advocate for the adoption of labour standards. For the Social-Cultural Community, participants identified diversity both as a social capital and a source of tension amongst communities. Participants identified potential contribution for this pillar through mainstreaming of ASEAN-relevant topics in the educational curricula, including ASEAN values, introduction to other cultures, and on a regional level, holding interfaith dialogues to cement a sense of oneness.
The participants conveyed that the consultation indeed produced new concepts and suggestions that are worth serious consideration and discussion. With regard to future activities, they encouraged the organising committee and faith-based groups to familiarise themselves with engagement procedures and opportunities within ASEAN. Particularly, the organising committee were urged to engage with the ASEAN Education Ministers Meeting to ensure that those important values explored during the CSO consultation would be included in education curricula. Faith-based organisations, additionally, could consider organising themselves and increase engagements by applying as an entity associated with ASEAN as part of Annex II of the ASEAN Charter.
Annex 1

CSO Consultation
Bangkok, Thailand
26-27 May 2016

List of Participants

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<th>No.</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Sultan Omar ‘Ali Saifuddien Centre for Islamic Studies, Universiti Brunei Darussalam</td>
<td>Brunei Darussalam</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Buddhist Institute</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Cambodia Islamic Association</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC CAM)</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Center for Religious &amp; Cross-Cultural Studies (CRCS) Gadjah Mada University</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Muhammadiyah</td>
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<td>The Wahid Institute</td>
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<td>Mennonites Central Committee (MCC) Lao PDR</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>The Lao Buddhist Fellowship Organization (LBFO)</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Christian Federation of Malaysia</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Regional Islamic Da’wah Council of Southeast Asia &amp; The Pacific (RISEAP)</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Department of Law, University of Yangon</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Promotion of Indigenous and Nature Together (POINT)</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>The Seagull, Human Rights, Peace, and Development (Mandalay, Myanmar)</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Philippine Council of Evangelical Churches (PCEC) Research Center on Christian-M</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Ranao Muslim-Christian Movement for</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dialogue and Peace Pakigdait</td>
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<td>Inter Religious Organisation Singapore</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS) - S. Rajaratnam School of</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>International Studies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Institute for Human Rights and Peace Studies, Mahidol University</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Annex 2

**CSO Consultation**  
Bangkok, Thailand  
26-27 May 2016

### List of Speakers and Organisers

#### Speakers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Country</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ms. Elaine Tan</td>
<td>ASEAN Foundation</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mr. Lee Yoong Yoong</td>
<td>ASEAN Secretariat</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mr. Yoshinori Shinohara</td>
<td>Religion for Peace</td>
<td>Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mr. Asrul Daniel Ahmed</td>
<td>Global Movement of Moderates Foundation</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ms. Faith Delos Reyes</td>
<td>HRRC</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>H.E. Amb. Ong Keng Yong</td>
<td>HRRC</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Prof. Sriprapha Petcharamesree</td>
<td>Mahidol University</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
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#### Organisers

<table>
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<th>No.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bahá’í International Community</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Human Rights Resource Centre</td>
<td>Indonesia and Philippines</td>
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### Annex 3

**SUMMARY FINDINGS DOCUMENT**

*Introduction to ASEAN Community 2025: Engaging a Wider Stakeholdership in Enhancing Regional Peace and Security*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics</th>
<th>Issues of Concern</th>
<th>Potential Contribution</th>
<th>Potential Engagement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Principles of Unity in Diversity and Shared Prosperity** | • Unity in diversity and shared prosperity important in achieving peace  
  • Urgency of going beyond tolerance, ensuring acceptance and understanding among various ethnicities, cultures, and religions  
  • Management of increased diversity due to higher mobility within the region  
  • Mitigation of challenges to peace arising from unresolved conflicts, past or present  
  • Issue of unequal distribution of wealth | • Increasing fellowship within each AMS as well as regionally, through interfaith dialogues and cultural festivals  
  • Including unity in diversity as a subject that could be introduced in educational curricula  
  • Promoting charitable acts to increase solidarity and establish harmony  
  • Mobilise collective action around environmental issues | |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Topics</th>
<th>Issues of Concern</th>
<th>Potential Contribution</th>
<th>Potential Engagement</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| ASEAN Political-Security Community | • Human rights and anti-corruption                | • Strength in promoting human rights protection and in prevention of corruption, through religious teachings  
• Mediate social conflicts  
• The significant role of women as an active agent for peace building  
• Resources, capacity, and experience for humanitarian aid  
• Strength in promoting anti-corruption and good governance, aspects which are in line with spiritual values  
• Educating youth to combat extremism | • APSCC and AIPR may engage FBOs within each AMS as well as to coordinate regional cooperation between them  
• AMMTC may coordinate with FBOs to align efforts towards peace and prosperity  
• ASEC may consider bridging coordination with AHA Centre and AEIC  
• Regular space for FBOs to engage with the ASEAN Inter-Governmental Commission for Human Rights (AICHR), perhaps in a form of a complaint mechanism  
• Exchange of peoples to establish understanding  
• Freedom of religion portal as part of ASEAN website |
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<tr>
<th>Topics</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| ASEAN Economic Community      | • Strategies in goods production and labour market to promote environmental and economic sustainability  
• Ensuring labor standards   | • Encouraging SMEs, social entrepreneurship, capacity building, including in remote areas  
• Participating and advocating the recognition and adoption of labour standards and policies | • ASEC may coordinate and promote cooperation with ACEDAC, ACE, ASCOPE to promote CSR frameworks  
• ALMM, AMRDPE, AMMSWD could build cooperation with FBOs to address the issues of labour, vulnerable groups, and economically disadvantaged communities  
• ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Transboundary Haze Pollution may engage with FBOs on environmental protection and promoting sustainable economies  
• Bottom up platform for the people to engage with ASEC and relevant ASEAN bodies, including to harmonise laws and policies |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Topics</th>
<th>Issues of Concern</th>
<th>Potential Contribution</th>
<th>Potential Engagement</th>
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<tr>
<td>ASEAN Social-Cultural Community</td>
<td>• Diversity as a social capital as well as a source of tension amongst communities in ASEAN&lt;br&gt;• Desire to have more specified identification of roles in the action lines</td>
<td>• Assist in mainstreaming ASEAN-relevant topics, including integral values of diversity and moderation in all levels of education&lt;br&gt;• Encourage, hold, intensify, and expand interfaith dialogues to generate a sense of oneness and cooperation</td>
<td>• Encouraging AUN Secretariat in taking an active role in promoting unity in diversity&lt;br&gt;• Relevant organs such as AMCA and ASED could consider intensifying discussion on the role of FBOs in promoting unity in diversity&lt;br&gt;• ASEAN may consider establishing ASEAN Association of FBOs to facilitate engagement with ASEAN&lt;br&gt;• ASEC may consider a dedication liaison officer to work, coordinate, and exchange information with FBOs</td>
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Annex 4
Consultation with ASEAN Organs
Jakarta, Indonesia
27 June 2016

List of Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Bahá’í International Community</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>The ASEAN Secretariat</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Royal Embassy of Cambodia and the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia to ASEAN</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to ASEAN</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Permanent Mission of Lao PDR to ASEAN</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Permanent Mission of Malaysia to ASEAN</td>
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<td>The Permanent Mission of the Philippines to ASEAN</td>
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<td>Permanent Mission of the Republic of Singapore to ASEAN</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>The Permanent Mission of Thailand to ASEAN</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Viet Nam Permanent Mission to ASEAN</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Mission of Japan to ASEAN</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs Lao PDR</td>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
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Websites:

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