

REPORT
OF THE ASEAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION ON
HUMAN RIGHTS WORKSHOP ON HUMAN RIGHTS, ENVIRONMENT
AND CLIMATE CHANGE

13-15 September 2014
Yangon, Myanmar

**Report of the Workshop
on Human Rights, Environment and Climate Change
organised by the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights
(AICHR)**

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The Representative of Thailand to the AICHR as Rapporteur
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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The AICHR Workshop on Human Rights, Environment and Climate Change was organised by the Representative of Myanmar to and the Chair of the AICHR with the support of the Danish Government via the Danish Institute of Human Rights from 13 to 15 September 2014 in Yangon, Myanmar. The Workshop was attended by approximately 80 participants from amongst the AICHR representatives, government officials from the ASEAN Member States, experts from other regions, representatives from the Civil Society Organisations, representatives from ASEAN sectoral bodies and the ASEAN Secretariat and members of the diplomatic corps in Yangon. The list of participants and the programme of activities appear in Annexes 1 and 2 of this report, respectively.
2. There are two objectives of the workshop. One is the mapping of human rights obligations to a safe, clean and sustainable environment in ASEAN and the other the development of regional responses to the established relationships between human rights, the environment and climate change.
3. Substantively, the Workshop marks the first occasion in which the AICHR addresses the issue of environment and climate change and in particular the linkages between these two subjects and human rights since the inception of the body in 2009. The Workshop also attests to an endeavour by the AICHR to organise a programme of activities related to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in this instance Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability. A series of workshops were already organised in relation to the MDGs, for example the AICHR Workshop on MDGs Post 2015 and Human Rights in Jakarta, Indonesia in December 2013 and the AICHR Regional Workshop on the Promotion of Maternal Health and Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Manila, the Philippines in March 2014. Procedurally, this is the first AICHR Workshop in which a Rapporteur is appointed, in this case an AICHR Representative. This is a positive precedent that will hopefully be followed in subsequent workshops of the AICHR.
4. This report presents the main points of discussion that took place in the Workshop. The content will not identify attribution of relevant speakers. It should be noted that owing to the vast scope and increasing dynamics of the three issues and the limited duration of the Workshop, the substantive coverage of the Workshop may not be comprehensive and the AICHR will be deliberating on follow-up activities that will supplement its content and allow for the further discussion of the development of a regional approach on the linkages of the three issues.

II. DEVELOPMENT AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

5. At **the international or global level**. Resolutions of the UN organs including the General Assembly and Human Rights Council as well as treaty bodies have made concrete the interconnectedness of human rights, the environment and climate change. Environment and

* This Report is submitted to the AICHR at its Special Meeting in Bangkok, Thailand from 14-16 November 2014 and is taken note of at that meeting.

climate change have impacts on security, livelihood and directly impinge on various rights of the people, including right to life, right to food, right to development and right to a safe and healthy environment, to name a few.



The organiser of the Workshop, H.E. Ambassador U Kyaw Tint Swe, the Representative of Myanmar to the AICHR delivering his welcome remarks.

6. In terms of environmental obligations, states are bound by their commitments to: 1) protect against environmental harm by conducting assessment of impacts, make relevant information public and provide participation in decision-making, 2) adopt standards within national context and enforce those standards and 3) protect vulnerable groups such as indigenous groups and human rights and environment defenders. It is noted that some human rights laws include binding obligations related to the environment, while some are authoritative and serve as an evidence of a new body of human rights laws on the environment such as the duties of non-state actors to protect the environment.

III. DEVELOPMENT AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

7. At the **national level**, while it is accepted that states have the primary responsibility to protect both human rights and the environment and enforce the relevant standards, the degree of protection as well as protection mechanism still vary substantially across different States.
8. Many countries in Latin and South America provide examples whereby environmental rights, both substantive and procedural, are incorporated in the Constitutions.

9. Among the presentations from ASEAN Member States, the case of the Philippines presents a vivid illustration of how environmental rights and human rights are protected and implemented. Similar to the examples of Latin and South American countries, the Philippines incorporates environmental rights in the Constitution. In addition, there exists a robust corpus of legislation related to environmental protection; nearly 600 laws have been passed. The government also puts in place a strong structure for climate change and disaster risk reduction by requiring government agencies and local governments to set aside one percent of their annual budget for the purpose. Further, the judiciary has developed a rule by which citizens can take civil and criminal actions to protect the environment and has adopted a procedure to ensure speedy disposition of environmental cases.
10. Thailand is notable for making obligatory since 1992 the requirement for an environmental impact assessment on projects that may have negative impacts on the environment. A recent policy development is the adoption of the national climate change master plan covering the period from 2014 to 2050, which focuses on climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation, low carbon development, and capacity building for environmental protection and development. Insufficient databases and challenges in the monitoring of the implementation of the plan are some prominent constraints.

IV. DEVELOPMENT AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL & ASEAN

11. At the **regional level**, especially the ASEAN region, the gravity of the issue of environmental degradation and climate change is strongly evident. With the population density higher than the global average (130 v 49 persons per square kilometre), high concentration of population among coastal areas, heavy reliance on agricultural livelihood and natural resources and an ongoing issue of extreme poverty, countries in the ASEAN region are among the areas that are most vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change and environmental degradation. However, these countries have the potential for a sustainable environment owing to the fact that their ecological footprint is lower than that of developed countries and they still possess vast amount of resources. The challenge for ASEAN countries is to transform themselves into a greener economy which balances development with environmentally sustainable solutions such as green technology in tandem with the enhancement of capacity of various stakeholders. Mitigation of negative impacts and adaptation to a greener economy are important tools that will determine the liveability of these countries in the year 2100, a critical milestone period to assess the success of global and regional plans and attempts throughout the century and to lay down further goals for the next century.
12. Structurally, the compartmentalization or pillarisation of the ASEAN community has allowed resources to be mobilised and directed effectively within and toward the relevant pillars, namely the ASEAN Political and Security Community (APSC), the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and the ASEAN Social and Cultural Community (ASCC). Each of these community pillars has developed a body of obligations related to their respective portfolio that are either legally binding or declaratory. It is recognised that the primary responsibility to implement these standards rests with the ASEAN Member States at the national level. Environmental issues have presented two challenges to ASEAN. On the one hand, the issues such as haze are transboundary in nature and national responses are insufficient in tackling them. At least in the field of environment, ASEAN is realigning its stance on the principle of non-interference and seeking to establish a functional regional cooperation framework which sees many regional initiatives being implemented at the national level with the participation of regional stakeholders. Two

examples are illustrative. Climate change is now being classified as a non-traditional security concern for ASEAN and ASEAN Member States can provide humanitarian assistance to areas or countries affected by disasters. The other example is the cooperation on peat lands, the burning of which accounts for more than 90 per cent of transboundary haze in ASEAN. The cooperation framework involves assessment of peat lands in participating Member States, provision of training on the alternatives to burning of peat lands and rehabilitation of those lands. On the other hand, policy-making and implementation of crosscutting issues particularly human rights, environment and climate change in the pillarised or silo structure of ASEAN are problematic. Each community pillar focuses on its own speciality and does not mainstream the concept and principles of those horizontal issues into its operation.

13. Institutionally, unlike the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and other regional human rights mechanisms, the AICHR has no legal mandate and power to receive complaints from victims of human rights violations nor investigate allegations of such cases. Instead the AICHR has focused its programmes on promotional activities through organisation of workshops and thematic studies. Each AICHR representative also has undertaken the promotional role in his or her respective countries. Having been established since 2009 and being the most recent regional mechanism, the AICHR certainly awaits further development through the so-called ‘evolutionary approach’.



Dr. Nay Htun, Former UN ASG and UNEP Deputy Executive Director, delivering his presentation.

14. The most relevant substantive development regarding environment and climate change that the AICHR has provided significant contribution is the drafting and negotiation of the ASEAN

Human Rights Declaration (AHRD), the first comprehensive human rights instrument in ASEAN. Reaffirming the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the AHRD also incorporates as an added value to the core international human rights commitments the right to an adequate standard of living including the right to a safe, clean and sustainable environment in Article 28(f) and the statement that ASEAN Member States adopt meaningful people-oriented and gender responsive development programmes aimed at, inter alia, the creation of conditions including the protection and sustainability of the environment for the peoples of ASEAN to enjoy all human rights recognised in the AHRD in Article 36. Since the adoption of the AHRD (with the accompaniment of the Phnom Penh Statement that reaffirms ASEAN's commitment to uphold international standards in the implementation of the AHRD) in November 2012, the AICHR has devoted much of its efforts in implementing the instrument. However, decision is yet to be made as to the way forward for the implementation of provisions pertaining to environment cited above.

V. KEY DISCUSSION POINTS

15. Listed below are the key discussion points of the workshop.

1) A Paradigm Shift

Generally, in view of the interconnectedness of human rights, environment and climate change as well as the negative consequence from environmental degradation and the ensuing change in climate that have caused disasters, destruction, displacement, deprivation—of life and resources—and diseases, an incremental change is insufficient to address these impacts. Instead, a ‘paradigm shift’ is called for in order to create a sustainable environment and resiliency in the face of natural and man-made disasters. Such a transformational pathway for a long-term future entails a revolution in three subject areas: 1. Carbon revolution (reduction of carbon footprints), 2. Resource revolution (the four-‘R’ principle of reduce, reuse, recycle, rethink lifestyle and technology use) and 3. Behavioural or lifestyle change.

2) New tools for impact assessment

With the increasing cross border and regional characteristics of environmental issues, especially in the continental ASEAN region, new tools to analyse possible impacts on environment and climate, such as the cumulative impact assessment and transboundary impact assessment should be introduced. Adoption of such assessments will provide a more systematic approach to the prevention of negative impacts to the environment and preparation for remedial measures, which may not be available from standard techniques such as environmental and health impact assessment (EHIA) or environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) that have been utilised at the national level.

3) Adoption of indicators to promote sustainability

The conventional model of economic development that places an emphasis on the growth of Gross Domestic Products (GDP) at the expense of environmental sustainability and human rights should be shifted to or accompanied by other indicators such as Gross National Happiness (GNH) and Human Development Index (HDI) that will lead to a more balanced and sustainable economic growth and development.

4) Integration of the human rights-based approach

The human rights-based approach that encompasses the principles of equality, non-discrimination, participation, accountability and access to justice is a basic instrument to address environmental concerns in international, regional and national levels. Application of the approach will promote public participation and prevent non-discrimination in the formulation and implementation of environmental policies and projects as well as provide an access to justice for those affected by the programmes. This in turn will engender a human rights discourse that fosters legitimacy and accountability of relevant policies and projects

and lead to a better ‘environmental governance’. The utilisation of the human rights-based approach is particularly pertinent to ASEAN which is buttressed by the three communities; it will enhance the policy-making process of each community and help ASEAN to be a real people-centred organisation.

5) Bridging the gaps

While instrumental to sustainability, adaptation to a greener economy underpinned by a human rights-based approach is not straightforward. There are a number of challenges or gaps that must be addressed. Human gaps are a basic stumbling block and are to be filled by capacity-building and training programmes to raise awareness and enhance skills of stakeholders including government officials, CSOs as well as project owners. Policy gaps are to be responded by mainstreaming the human rights-based approach through, for example, the development of guidelines or manuals. The issue of extreme poverty or the resource gap is another hurdle to sustainable development and reallocation of resources is an important solution.

6) The AICHR as a key driver for change

In its capacity as the human rights body created by the ASEAN Charter, the AICHR has a key role to play in considering concrete actions to implement some if not all of the above points. Most fundamentally, the AICHR as the focal institution on human rights for the region can raise awareness on the linkages between human rights, environment and climate change and the importance of the human rights-based approach that should be mainstreamed among the three ASEAN communities.

ANNEX 1 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

NO.	NAME	COUNTRY	ROLE	ORGANISATION
1	H.E. Pehin Dato Dr. Haji Ahmad Haju Jumat	Brunei	Participant	AICHR Representative
2	H.E. Mr. Srun Thirith	Cambodia	Participant	AICHR Representative
3	H.E Mr. Rafendi Djamin	Indonesia	Moderator	AICHR Representative
4	H.E Tan Sri Dato' Sri Dr. Muhammad Shafee	Malaysia	Moderator	AICHR Representative
5	H.E Amb. Rosario G. Manalo	Philippines	Moderator	AICHR Representative
6	H.E. Amb. Chan Heng Chee	Singapore	Moderator	AICHR Representative
7	H.E. Dr. Seree Nonthasoot	Thailand	Rapporteur	AICHR Representative
8	Ms. Nguyen Thi Ngoc Hanh	Vietnam	Participant	AICHR Representative (alternate)
9	Mr. Nur Kholis	Indonesia	Speaker	Commissioner, KOMNAS HAM
10	Prof. Lilia Casanova	Philippines	Speaker	Executive Director, Center for Advanced Philippines Study
11	Dr. Kollawat Sakhakara	Thailand	Speaker	Environment Official, Professional Level, Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
12	Ms. Chu Thi Thanh Huong	Vietnam	Speaker	CSO Representative
13	Dr. Sriprapha Petcharamesree	Thailand	Speaker	Lecturer, IHRP, Mahidol University, Co- Chair of Working Group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism
14	Dr. Nay Htun	USA	Keynote Speaker	Former Assistant Secretary General of UN and Deputy Executive Director of UNEP
15	Mr. Peter Wulf	Australia	Speaker	Director, ESIA Consult
16	U Hla Maung Thein	Myanmar	Speaker	Ministry of Environmental
17	U Ohn	Myanmar	Speaker	Chairman, FREDA Myanmar
18	Mr. Mozaharul Alam	Myanmar	Speaker	Regional Coordinator, UNEP
19	Mr. Veit Koester	Denmark	Speaker	Former Chair of Compliance Committee of the Aarhus Convention
20	U Thaung Tun	Myanmar	Participant	
21	Dr. Christina Cerna	Washington, D.C., USA	Speaker	Human Rights Expert, Adjunct Professor, Organization of American States (Rtd)
22	Mr. Hans- Otto Sana	Denmark	Discussant	Senior Researcher , The Danish Institute for Human Rights
23	Prof. Dr.Koh Kheng Lian	Singapore	Discussant	Faculty of Law, National University of Singapore
24	Dr. Carl Middleton	Thailand	Discussant	Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University
25	Ms. Moe Thu Zar	Singapore	Discussant	ISEAS
26	U Maung Maung Aye	Myanmar	Discussant	Patron & Chief Advisor of Myanmar Environmental Institute
27	Ms. Natalia Derodofa	Indonesia	Participant	ASEAN Secretariat , Environment Division, Senior Officer
28	Dr. Aung Tun Thet	Myanmar	Discussant	Presidential Economic Advisor
29	Daw Htway Nyo Nyo	Myanmar	Discussant	Former Deputy Director, National Planning
30	Mr. Ma Chansethea	Cambodia	Participant	WG on Environmentally Sustainable
31	Dato' Ir. Hj. Ahmad Husaini bin Hj Sulaiman	Malaysia	Participant	WG on Water Resource Management
32	Mr. Meas Rithy	Cambodia	Participant	TWG on Transboundary Haze Pollution in Mekong
33	Mr. Win Naing Thaw	Myanmar	Participant	WG on Nature and Conservation and Biodiversity

NO.	NAME	COUNTRY	ROLE	ORGANISATION
34	Dato' Munirah Abdullah Bajanuddin	Malaysia	Participant	Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development
35	H.E. Sivann Botum	Cambodia	Participant	Secretary of State at the Ministry of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
36	Ms. Hing Miriam	Cambodia	Participant	Assistant to Secretary of State, Ministry of Women's Affairs
37	Dr. Ansori Sinungan	Indonesia	Participant	Vice Chairperson, Komnas Ham
38	Mr. James Nayagam	Malaysia	Participant	Commissioner, Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (Suhakam)
39	H.E U Min Lwin	Indonesia	Participant	Chairman, Committee of Permanent Representative
40	Mr. Mozaharul Alam	Thailand	Participant	Regional Coordinator for Climate Change in Asia and the Pacific, UNEP
41	Ms Rodziah Haji Adnan	Brunei	Participant	Environmental Officer, Department of Environment , Parks & Recreation
42	Mr. Andika Ab. Wahab	Malaysia	Speaker	Researcher, ASEAN-Malaysia National Secretariat
43	Ms. Kartika Budhi Wijayanti	Indonesia	Participant	ASEAN Secretariat
44	Ms. Camilla Ottosson	Thailand	Participant	First Secretary, Environment and Climate Change
45	Ms. Christina Suprapti	Indonesia	Participant	Policy Advisor, AKSI for gender, social and ecological justice
46	Mr. Bounpheng Saykanya	Lao PDR	Participant	Deputy Director General, Department of Treaties and Law, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
47	Mr. Vongvilay Thiphalangsy	Lao PDR	Participant	Director of Human Rights Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
48	Ms. Leena Ghosh	Indonesia	Participant	Assistant Director, ASEAN Secretariat
49	U Khwar Htee Yo	Myanmar	Participant	Chair of Myanmar National Human Rights Commission
50	U Thaug Tun	Myanmar	Participant	Senior Research Fellow, ISEA
51	U Kyaw Lwin Hla	Myanmar	Participant	Executive Secretary ,Green Economy Green Growth
52	U Thein Htun	Myanmar	Participant	Chairman ,Green Economy Green Growth
53	Daw Mya Mya	Myanmar	Participant	Chairperson, Myanmar Women Federation
54	Dr. Kyaw Tint	Myanmar	Participant	Chairman, Eco System Conservation and Community Development
55	Daw May Yin Tun	Myanmar	Participant	President of YWCA
56	U Tin Htut Oo	Myanmar	Participant	Chairman, National Economic and Social Council
57	Ambassador Vicky Bowman	Myanmar	Participant	Director , Myanmar Centre for Responsible Business
58	Ms. Maria Lourdes M. Salcedo	Myanmar	Participant	Minister and Consul General (Philippines)
59	Daw Tin Tin Myint	Mynamar	Participant	Director, Planning Department
60	U Aung Bwa	Myanmar	Participant	Chair of High Level Task Force
61	U Hla Myint	Myanmar	Participant	Chief Executive Officer, KMA Foundation
62	U Khin Maung Lynn	Myanmar	Participant	Joint Secretary, Myanmar ISIS
63	U Ohn Gyaw	Myanmar	Participant	Former Minister for MOFA
64	U Than Tun	Myanmar	Participant	Lead Researcher, Right to Peace, Myanmar – AICHR
65	U Kye Myint	Myanmar	Participant	Lead Researcher, Migration on Human Rights, Myanmar-AICHR
66	U Tin Tun	Myanmar	Participant	Ministry of Environment Conservation and Forestry
67	U Aye Win	Myanmar	Participant	
68	U Tin Win Aung	Myanmar	Participant	President, EERI

NO.	NAME	COUNTRY	ROLE	ORGANISATION
69	Daw Yin Yin Oo	Myanmar	Participant	Deputy Director General, MOFA
70	Daw Maw Maw	Myanmar	Participant	Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
71	Daw Yi Yi Htwe	Myanmar	Participant	Deputy Director, Planning Department
72	Daw Phyu Phyu Win	Myanmar	Participant	Staff Officer, Attorney-General Office
73	Pol Col Sein Than	Myanmar	Participant	Ministry of Home Affairs
74	U Kaung Myint Thu	Myanmar	Participant	Ministry of Home Affairs
75	U Kyaw Myat Thar	Myanmar	Participant	GEM
76	Mr. Mads Thau Loftager	Denmark	Participant	Danish Institute for Human Rights
77	Mr. Bjarne Andreasen	Denmark	Participant	Danish Institute for Human Rights
78	U Hla Myin Oo	Myanmar	Participant	Chairman -International Relation Committee ,Pyi Thu Hlut Taw (Lower House)
79	U Aye Lwin	Myanmar	Participant	General Manager, Kaung Myanmar Aung Group of Companies

ANNEX 2 PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

DATE AND TIME	TOPICS	PROPOSED SPEAKERS
DAY 1 (13th September, Saturday)		
18:00 – 19:30	Arrival of Participants Registration	
19:30	<i>Welcome Dinner</i>	H.E U. Kyaw Tint Swe
DAY 2 (14th September 2014, Sunday)		
9:30 – 9:45	Opening Session • Opening Address by the Union Minister for Foreign Affairs	H.E U Wunna Maung Lwin
9:45 – 10:05	• Address by the Union Minister, Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry	H.E U Win Tun
10:05 – 10:20	• Welcome Remarks by Chair of AICHR	H.E U. Kyaw Tint Swe
10:20 – 10:35	• Remarks by the Ambassador of Denmark	H.E. Mr. Peter Lysholt Hansen
10:35 – 11:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
SESSION 1 11:00-12:30	Setting the Global Stage Keynote Address by Former UN ASG and UNEP Deputy Executive Director • Video presentation from John Knox , UN Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, health and sustainable environment. • Presentation by UNEP Regional Coordinator for Climate Change <i>Discussant : Prof. Dr. Aung Tun Thet, Presidential Economic Advisor</i>	Professor Dr. Nay Htun John Knox via video recording Mr. Mozaharul Alam Prof. Dr. Aung Tun Thet Moderator: H.E Ambassador Chan Heng Chee AICHR Representative of Singapore
12:30 – 14:00	<i>Lunch Break</i>	
SESSION 2 14:00 -15:30	Discussion on the current state of ASEAN in relation to environment and climate change • Former Chairman of ASEAN Myanmar • ASEAN Secretariat , Environment Division, Senior Officials • Former Director, Asia-Pacific Center for Environmental Law <i>Discussant :</i> Executive Committee Member, Myanmar Green Environment (GEM) , Former Deputy Director, National	Mr. Thaug Tun Ms. Natalia Derodofa (TBC) Emeritus Professor Koh Kheng Lian Daw Htway Nyo Nyo Moderator: H.E Rafendi Djamin AICHR Representative of Indonesia
15:30 – 15:45	<i>Coffee Break</i>	

DATE AND TIME	TOPICS	PROPOSED SPEAKERS
SESSION 3 15:45-17:00	Sharing of best practices from the regions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe – AARHUS Convention • Former Human Rights Specialist at the Inter-American Commission. Adjunct Professor at Georgetown University Law Center <i>Discussant:</i> Dr. Carl Middleton International Development Studies Program Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University	Mr. Veit Koester Prof. Christina M. Cerna Dr. Carl Middleton Moderator: H.E Tan Sri Dato’ Sri Dr. Muhammad Shafee Abdullah AICHR Representative of Malaysia
DAY 3 (15th September , Monday)		
SESSION 4 9:30-10:45	Mapping of Human Rights Obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe clean and sustainable environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation on Human Rights Based Approach to Environment and climate change • Presentation by National CSO from work they have done on environment/ human rights • Presentation by Mr. Peter Wulf, ADB Safeguards Technical Assistance Programme <i>Discussant :</i> Professor U Maung Maung Aye, Patron and Chief Advisor from Myanmar Environmental Institute	Prof. Sriprapha Petcharamesree Co. Chair of Working Group on an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanisms U Ohn, Chairman Forest Resource Environment and Development Association (FREDA) Mr. Peter Wulf Professor U Maung Maung Aye Moderator: AICHR Rep H.E Ambassador Rosario Manalo AICHR Representative of The Philippines
10:45 – 11:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
SESSION 5 11:00-12:30	Development of a Regional Strategy on how to Mainstream Human Rights Based Approach to Environmental Policymaking and Protection. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations from AMS on their initiatives, challenges and good practices on environment/ climate change with the use of laws, human rights principles. • Presentation by Lead Researcher (socio-cultural) , ASEAN Studies Centre Institute of Southeast Asian Studies <i>Discussant :</i> Mr. Hans Otto Sano Senior Researcher , Danish Institute for Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Nurkholis (Indonesia Representative) • Prof. Lilia Casanova (Representative of the Philippines) • Dr. Kollawat Sakhakara (Representative of Thailand) • Representative of Malaysia • Representative of Vietnam • Ms. Moe Thu Zar • Mr. Hans Otto Sano Moderator: Chair of the AICHR H.E U Kyaw Tint Swe
13 :00 – 14:30	<i>Lunch Break</i>	
SESSION 6 14:30 – 15:15	Presentation by Rapporteur on the main conclusions of the Workshop	H.E. Dr. Seree Nonthasoot AICHR Representative of Thailand
15:15 – 15:30	Closing Remarks by Chair of AICHR	H.E U Kyaw Tint Swe