



# **ASEAN Student Leaders Forum (ASLF) 2015**

Paving Our Converging Path : From ME to WE

29 - 31 October 2015

Chulalongkorn University

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# ASEAN Student Leaders Forum (ASLF) 2015

## Paving Our Converging Path : From ME to WE

### Opening Ceremony

#### *Welcome Speech*

**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tanit Tongthong**

*Vice-President for Student Affairs, Chulalongkorn University*

According to the forum's theme, "Paving Our Converging Path : From ME to WE", we are expecting to be one community in order to fully achieve the ASEAN goal. Cooperations are required among the people of ASEAN. Therefore, we are trying to increase the cooperation among the region. Every meeting aims to create integration. ASLF and AUN-SAM are established to support cooperation among regional universities. This year, Chulalongkorn University hosts the meeting in order to establish a platform among vice presidents and delegates. Academic forum starts from 29 October 2015 to 31 October 2015. Through this forum, we aim to learn, discuss and develop co-operation among youths. Our goal is also to make progress through the meeting. This will fulfill our objective by establishing ASEAN Affairs Unit.

**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nantana Gajasen**

*Executive Director ASEAN University Network (AUN)*

The forum was organized continuously and was hosted by University Brunei Darussalam last year. This yields an agreement to recognize ASLF as an annual gathering of student leaders of AUN member universities. This year the 4<sup>th</sup> ASLF and the 1<sup>st</sup> AUN-SAM are hosted by Chulalongkorn University. Both forums will share the same time frame. AUN-SAM facilitates student activities through the cooperation of student leaders member and the policy and resource supports from the vice presidents from student affair department. AUN-SAM will establish the support for the discussion about instruments, agreements and collaborative projects, which will be proposed by student leaders. ASEAN youth participation and development of higher education play a key role in ASEAN; therefore, AUN offers platform for youth development including internship programs, exchange programs etc. These projects enhance mutual understanding and tolerance for differences. Moreover, this forum is designed to strengthen student communities in the hope for creating strong and viable network, which students are able to present their concerns and collaborate on common issues. Youth leaders and vice presidents will share opinions, experiences and common concern, which will lead to the achievement for plan of action at the end of the forum. Young people can play significant role in developing the region by building the connection among communities, driving the initiative strategy to improve the world and involving oneself directly with the issue. ASEAN objective can be achieved through trust building and friendship, which will lead to the betterment of educational development, region and future.



# ASEAN Student Leaders Forum (ASLF) 2015

## Paving Our Converging Path : From ME to WE

### Opening Ceremony

#### ***Keynote Speech: Power of Youth's Role Regarding ASEAN Integration***

**H.M. Abhisit Vejjajiva**  
***Former Prime Minister of Thailand***

2015 is the special year because we are moving toward the establishment of the AEC. As I was the former Prime Minister of Thailand and the chair of ASEAN in 2008, it is pleased to know that ASEAN will be successful at the end of this year. However, some concerns still exist such as the knowledge about ASEAN is not prevalent nationally.

From the establishment of ASEAN in 1967 until now, there are 10 members in the union. Now that economy becomes driving force in international affairs, ASEAN began to address issues of the economic integration and has gone beyond the regional scale to the global stage including non-ASEAN member integration. However, when the issue of ASEAN is discussed, it is frustrating because people generally associated AEC with ASEAN. We should not focus solely on the economy aspect because we will fail to realize that ASEAN is supported by 3 pillars which are Political-Security Community Council, Economic Community Council and Socio-Cultural Community Council.

To call ASEAN as a community will require a continual process. Recently, what we have done so far is organizations, new charters, agreements and many more. These progress will not impact the people in general unless people receive opportunities provided along the process. This means that we need to invest and facilitate the flow of goods, services and people within the region. We have to set up the priority for the connectivity agenda immediately after the establishment of the community. However, the progress of connectivity operates without fast pace as the individual governments do not recognize it as the priority issue.

People to people connection is necessary and it is also important that people have to feel like they belong to the community. For ASEAN we need to work a lot more in order to call ourselves a single community. We need to find and create values for this region as well as to create shared experiences. The sense of shared value among ASEAN members is the key of the integration. Without the shared value, there are no guarantees that we will reach the objective of the community.

It is the challenge of the young people who live in the community to find the shared value. Because our generation is raised in the collaboration atmosphere, we should perceive the community issue as regional outlook or as a whole ASEAN. We progress to make sure that this region can fulfill the goal by pushing integration to move forward.

### Opening Ceremony

#### *Q&A Session After the Keynote Speech*

##### **1. Question from Vietnamese delegate**

- In your view point, what are the problems that prevent government to create the regional project?
- What can student do to improve stimulus or we have to wait until we are the government?
- Is it possible for us to depend on the economic pillar in order to create the sociocultural and political pillars?

##### **Answer for the 1<sup>st</sup> question**

In any system today, government needs to respond to people's need, and we need to get the government focus on it. Political purpose often concerns the elements that more beneficial to them to subsequently change the rule. People in all countries need to put pressure on their countries, and the government will respond.

##### **Answer for the 2<sup>nd</sup> question**

People need to put more pressure to create the wider and viable community.

##### **Answer for the 3<sup>rd</sup> question**

The economic integration will be helpful because when we exchange more information, we will grow stronger together. However, the issue cannot depend entirely on this method.

##### **2. Question from Indonesian delegate**

Referring to the comparison between EU and ASEAN, EU are developed countries but we are still the developing countries. How can we work together while we are busy developing our own countries?

##### **Answer**

We have to try to get developed countries to involve in the forum, however, ASEAN itself has the potential to grow.

##### **3. Question from another Indonesia delegate**

What can we do to pressure the government? For example, on the issue of the current haze in Indonesia.

##### **Answer**

We have to agree that we have the potential to deal with natural disaster, and create the sense that the problems belong to all of us in ASEAN.



# ASEAN Student Leaders Forum (ASLF) 2015

## Paving Our Converging Path : From ME to WE

### Opening Ceremony

#### *ASEAN University Network Introduction*

**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nantana Gajasen**

*Executive Director ASEAN University Network (AUN)*

The Network was initiated by ASEAN leaders to support ASEAN population development in 1995. The role of AUN became visible after the ratification of ASEAN charter in 2008 and there are a lot of cooperation going on since the ASEAN University Network was established within ASEAN and dialogue partners.

The AUN mandates are as follow: to strengthen the existing network in ASEAN and beyond; we have to promote the program, solidarity and cooperation. All activities among the AUN aim in the same direction, and they are also policy-oriented. There are three components: AUN bonds and trustees, AUN secretariat and 30 AUN member universities. It started in 1995 with 11 universities, now we have 30 universities and we're at the maximum number. We work together for the whole region. We will share contribute and values together, and we are trying to enlarge the activities; there are 10 sub-networks under AUN, also, we are promoting the student mobility, enhance and provide the benefit for everyone. There are four stakeholders: academic staff, policy makers, students and other stakeholders. And we are promoting benefits for students: mobility, activities, scholarships and forums between universities collaboration.

There are new paradigm shift in mobility: 3Es: Enrichment purposes, enhancement student's soft skills and exposure of the international purpose. The new generation must be trained and equipped with these things. Moreover, the core value must be found and it is the spirit and the togetherness of the ASEAN.



## ASEAN Student Leaders Forum (ASLF) 2015 Paving Our Converging Path : From ME to WE

### Laying The Foundation: GET to Know ASEAN Unit

#### ***Presentation of ASEAN Student Leaders Forum (ASLF)***

**Ms. Mina Intanate**

#### ***What is ASLF and its objective?***

ASLF have participants from all 10 ASEAN states which consists of 30 universities. The forum will take place annually. ASLF was launched in 2012 by ASEAN University Network (AUN). The main activities of ASLF is cultural exchange and discussion about social problems and solutions. The forum has been taking place since 2012 as follow:

- 1<sup>st</sup> conference 2012: held by Nanyang Technology University (75 attendants from 18 member universities)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Conference 2013: held by Chulalongkorn (90 attendants from 21 member universities)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Conference 2014: University Brunei Darusaalam (90 attendants from 23 member universities)

#### ***What is AUN?***

AUN is the body of leaders in ASEAN education, serving as ASEAN's implementing agency in the field of the higher education, which is established in 1994. AUN activities includes youth development, academic collaborations, academic standards and mechanisms, and policy dialogue. AUN-Student Affairs Meeting (AUN-SAM) meetings are conducted in parallel to ASLF to provide administrative support and sustainability

In total, ASLF and AUN-SAM work together so as to put theories into practice. In conclusion, the number of ASLF participating universities increases from year to year.

#### ***The Importance of ASEAN Integration in Youth Perspective***

**Mr. Pholpat Durongbhan**

#### ***The Purpose of Having Friends***

Having companies will help in various way because team work will lead to successful tasks. It is also beneficial. ASEAN will benefit the youths in term of promoting the globalization among the region. ASEAN is growing continuously, comparing to European Union which took 20 years to establish and build up a sense of community.

### Laying The Foundation: GET to Know ASEAN Unit

#### ***Presentation of ASEAN Affairs Unit (AU)***

**Ms. Pym Chaiyasan and Ms. Luksika Udomsrisumran**

- Last Year's ASLF in Brunei: the 3<sup>rd</sup> ASEAN Student Leaders Forum under the theme "Youth with Vision: Establishment of Youth Leaders as an ASEAN Unit".
- Due to last-year agreement, we are in the preparation stage of becoming improve the globalize element within the community.

#### ***What is ASEAN Affairs Unit ?***

A unit which established under the umbrella of the student union of AUN member universities. ASEAN Affairs Unit is a communication-based among AUN members focusing on people's connectivity. We are currently lack of communication base between AUN members i.e. what if there are some issues in a country, you want to help each other but you are unable to? People know what ASEAN generally is but they don't possess the in-depth information. This will also promote the congruity among the 10 countries in ASEAN. ASEAN Affairs Unit provides platform for sharing experiences, cul-tural exchanges, crowd-funding projects, big-scale campaign. However, the main problem about ASLF is that the Human Resource department cannot directly contact those who are in charge of this col-laboration. Therefore, this year's forum is focusing on the importance of ASEAN Affairs Unit regard-ing the role of youth in promoting human security in ASEAN and also ASEAN beyond 2015 regarding Youths Role, Potential and Perspective.

#### ***Issues Hindering the Implementation of an ASEAN Affairs Unit (AU)***

**Mr. Pholpat Durongbhan and Ms. Mina Intanate**

##### 1) Lack of interest and Manpower

- Some universities considered that they already have international student affairs or external affairs unit but those function ineffectively. There are still some problems due to the lack of interests and knowledge among students and universities themselves.

##### 2) Structural Problem

- Main problem that we've experienced in Chulalongkorn, there is only one student government but in other universities, there are multiple student governments which function separately and it is difficult to work in the big picture.
- Lack a stable student government; therefore, the coordination and implement campaigns are never officially organized.

##### 3) Lack of funding

- The organization doesn't have enough funding to carry out activities effectively.

##### 4) Lack of Communication between Previous and Current Student Government

- Unable to progress and continue the work from previous years.
- Students from previous year cannot transfer their knowledge acquired from forums to the selected students in the following year.

### Laying The Foundation: GET to Know ASEAN Unit

#### 5) Lack of knowledge regarding ASEAN affairs

- Interest and awareness should be increased amongst students.

#### 6) Lack of English Speakers

- The great number of English speakers/natives to facilitate the organization are not the key point.
- ASEAN Affairs Unit doesn't function as a debate club, we work together to coordinate and implement the campaigns.

#### 7) Lack of Knowledge about ASEAN Affairs Unit (AU)

- The strategy to delegate tasks and roles reasonably and effectively.

### ***Voice from the AU*** **Can Tho and Chulalongkorn University**

#### CAN THO University, Vietnam

- Presentation of University (the city of Can Tho located in Can Tho itself near the Mae Khong Delta).
- General information about Can Tho University (managed by the rectory board) : three principal divisions.
- Chulalongkorn University and Can Tho University both have so large numbers of faculties/schools.
- 5 boards in Can Tho Universities - each college has the units which run student-run activities.
- Their students have public services and Can Tho University also encourages students to contribute to society.
- Can Tho University students are encouraged to participate in cultural exchange programs.
- Can Tho University students have numerous participations with foreign organizations.
- CTU ASEAN Affairs Unit: discussing about their advantages (their amity, creativity and dynamism) and their disadvantages (general management is not effective enough, no funds, no professional skills, lack of foreign languages, voluntary work not supported by government).

#### Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

- It is under External Units of Chula Student Association.
- 1<sup>st</sup> year run as ASEAN Student Affairs Unit (2015).
- AUSA (another ASEAN conference) and exchange program with other ASEAN Universities (ASEAN Universities Students) as the center of community in Thailand.
- Role of students in the community need to ensure that all of us can make a change together: raise awareness and collaboration.

### Laying The Foundation: GET to Know ASEAN Unit

#### *Q&A After the Session*

##### **1. Question**

Can an ASEAN club become an ASEAN Affairs Unit?

##### **Answer**

This is highly possible if the activities in the club is about issues concerning the region.

##### **2. Question**

Is it possible for ASEAN club to become an AU?

##### **Answer**

Yes, of course: if the members have motivation to do so: within their own university skill, come collectively to raise awareness and sharing ideas to make a change.

##### **3. Question**

How can we encourage the 4<sup>th</sup> year students to take this issue seriously so that there should be no gap regarding the transfer of knowledge between university students?

##### **Answer**

Talk about the issues, find the solutions. As long as the problem is recognized, that's also one of solutions.

##### **4. Question**

What is the biggest benefits of having an AU?

##### **Answer**

The knowledge that the presidents and the members can earn and get in CTU, few students have knowledge about ASEAN, if AU is initiated, students will have better understanding about ASEAN and its objective. Students will also have better understanding about people and diversities such as difference in religions and cultures, which are the components of the modern problems. They will perceive a person in depth not only just the appearance. All conflict and hatred should be eliminated. Besides the aim of better collaboration, we can improve our knowledge on international world. In the beginning, the knowledge might be in a basic level. Yet, having an AU established means you can better understand the outside world.

### Making a Change: GET Inspired

#### *The Role of Youth in Promoting Human Security in ASEAN*

**Prof. Supang Chantavanich**

*Director of Asian Research Center for Migration Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University*

#### **What is human trafficking?**

- Human Trafficking is a term of protocol used in the UN launched in 2000. Many countries signed this conventions which is called POC divided into 3 divisions : 1) acts 2) means 3) purposes.
- Human Trafficking can be found in prostitution, child prostitution, child as vendor on roads, children forced to work.
- Human Smuggling: procurement in order to obtain directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry.

As UN allows people to move freely; everyone has freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state i.e. Cambodia gives people the right to move but they finally become victim somewhere else. The problem rises when such thing happens, how the state reacts. Global International Migration involved people moving from the north to the south. More people move to the north because the economic and social betterment. For example, in the past, Australia was the major destination for immigrants. Four syndromes of the 21<sup>th</sup> Century for the issue of migrants exploited to show that the fact about the exploit are recognized among the public, TIP Report by Department of State (US) and ranking (all countries in the world ranked into 3 levels (1 = good, 2 = moderate, 3 = bad). Thailand is ranked in the 3<sup>rd</sup> level (critical condition). According to the rank, we can presume that human trafficking is a new form of Trade Barrier. This will show that it is related to your future because it can be a guideline to show how to combat with this challenge. For further information, we can find sources of information from annual report.

#### **1) Situation in Southeast Asia**

- Irregular migration from Indonesia and the Philippines to Malaysia moved to Sabah and Sarawak involves migrant smuggling by land and sea, increasing female migrants from Java, Lombok and Sumatra, misconception of brokers or recruiters, which are respected people in the village and corruption.
- Discussion about Rakhine (Sittwe) which is the origin of Rohingya and general issues regarding Human Trafficking which people lack of knowledge.
- Human Smuggling can make lots of profits, which is why it is such significant figures in the community.

### Making a Change: GET Inspired

#### 2) CLMT (*Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand*)

- Thailand is major destination for approximately 3 million migrants and more as indicated by Regularization Statistics in Thailand.
- Sector of employment: fisheries, sea-food processing, agriculture, manufacturing and domestic work.
- Borders and porous.
- Smuggling include former migrants, using social network.
- There is a study at Chulalongkorn University concerning honest brokers by the government
- Vietnam is also facing a large scale challenge. The recent worst case is mail-order-brides in Taiwan and South Korea as it is female exploitation (demand for virgin and ideal wife).
- Many Vietnamese move to Europe (150,000+++ irregular amount of Vietnamese in Europe).
- Vietnam works alone in order to take care of their own communities which render no collaboration.

#### 3) *What can ASEAN Youths do?*

- Participate in combatting migrant smuggling and trafficking.
- Contribute to the strong knowledge-based dataset and campaign.
- Participate in research projects, which is a cross-country project, work at the grass-root level how to prevent them from falling into victim.
- VRS-MSRC: Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling to report when human abuse and human smuggling is seen or experienced.
- Follow the website [www.arcn-thailand.com](http://www.arcn-thailand.com), which more info will be updated concerning this subject.

### Making a Change: GET Inspired

#### ***The Role of Youth in Promoting Human Security in ASEAN***

**Mr. Phil Robertson**

*Deputy Director (Asian Division) of the Human Rights Watch*

- He stated that he had seen so many “FUTURE LEADERS OF ASEAN”.
- There’s going to be a new economic cooperation.
- Average people in the region: farmers, labors, shopkeepers.
- People’s participation in ASEAN.
- ASEAN still doesn’t function well (the policies are not covered to every ASEAN people) i.e. a Cambodian farmer surviving 6 or 7 year as a labor, he couldn’t escape from the island, he wasn’t able to appeal for ASEAN aid.
- Criticizing about ‘Educating what ASEAN is’ but not about the issues the ASEAN community faces.
- Lack of promoting that human rights are fundamental.
- As youths of ASEAN, make sure your government recognizes not only about trade but also about the people.
- ASEAN was recognized since there was an agreement. However, over the passed 8 years starting the agreement, still, no framework concerning laborers are published.
- People focus only on trade and money.
- When discussing about economy, the people working in the industries shouldn’t be neglected.
- A trafficking situation is extremely problematic and controversial because when people earn from the jobs, they will also able to support their family by send money back home.
- Network exists within ASEAN, but there are no the systems to get workers out of problem.
- People from NGOs don’t have any chance to learn about human trafficking situation.
- Many organizations gathering in Vientiane in 2009 discussed Human Trafficking.
- After the AEC is established, he hopes to see better condition of Human Trafficking.
- Human Trafficking is a major human right issues.
- Human Right Watch disagreed with the US intervention in Malaysia.

### Making a Change: GET Inspired

#### ***The Role of Youth in Promoting Human Security in ASEAN***

**Mr. Apirat Sugondhabhirom**

*Director of Social Division, Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand*

Current policies put in place for Thailand, possibly expanding to policies implemented in Southeast Asia as a whole

- Combatting with Human Trafficking is one of the national priorities.
- In April 2015, Thailand declared 'Zero Tolerance to Human Trafficking'.
- Thailand finds that in practice, it still has so many problems.
- Sea Fishery in Thailand is labor intensive industry.
- Legal Reform : Ministerial Regulation on Labor Protection in Sea Fishery Work (2014) - in line with the ILO Convention no. 188 (Work in Fishing Conventions, 2007) in close consultation with ILO during the drafting process.
- A hotline number which provides help for migrant workers.
- Thailand has implemented 5Ps Policy on Anti-Trafficking in Person.
- Thailand tries to strengthen partnership without other international partners, local NGOs and civil society. Thailand also aims to promote partnership without private sectors.
- Not only governmental sector, but also private sectors have to help establish the awareness that Human Trafficking is not acceptable.
- Urge delegates' government to run the campaigns against Human Trafficking.

**Making a Change: GET Inspired**

**Q&A After Session**

**1. Question**

In your opinion, does human trafficking tend to be solved or will it disappear?

**Answer (Dr. Supang Chantavanich)**

It is difficult to disappear. So it's a challenge to all of you. All social problems will continue in a more sophisticated way; think of drugs trafficking, etc. So I think the problem is not going to disappear.

**Answer (Mr. Phil Robertson)**

Government now fails to understand the nature of migration. We should work very hard together. There are systems to traffic people but there are no the system to get the people out of those problems yet. So what we will have to do is to create the system to get them out.

**2. Question**

Should there be a special passport for the immigrants?

**Answer (Mr. Phil Robertson)**

Yes

**Answer (Dr. Supang Chantavanich)**

A collaboration about the APTIP; they are now the problem of fishers in Thailand, Malaysia, etc. When those people are rescued back to their countries, their cases are not brought to the court and no one is punished.

**Answer (Mr. Phil Robertson)**

Legal cooperation passport is needed.

**3. Question**

One of the human trafficking is done in the form of marriage. And most people become victims because they are poor and marriage can help them make their financial status higher. So, should we offer help to those people in order to reduce human trafficking?

**Answer (Mr. Phil Robertson)**

In China, for example, the government provides jobs to the brokers and the situation of human trafficking becomes better.

**Answer (Dr. Supang Chantavanich)**

I would like to suggest domestic helps and restrictions such as not allowing women under 30 to leave their country. It seems like restricting their freedom to go anywhere they want. But if she determines to marry a foreign guy for money which is a form of human trafficking, it is going to be even worse than a restricted freedom.

**Answer (Mr. Phil Robertson)**

I agree that there should be a system that restrict people at certain age in order to reduce human trafficking.

### Making a Change: GET Inspired

#### *Q&A After Session (continue)*

#### **4. Question**

What can be the way of eradicate human trafficking?

#### **Answer (Dr. Supang Chantavanich)**

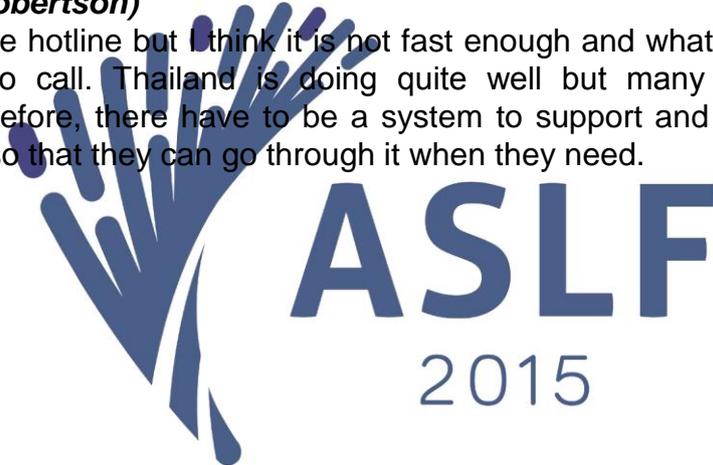
The media plays a very important role. Many countries aren't aware of this problem. So they need to raise the awareness of the human trafficking issue and need frontline officers.

#### **5. Question (Mr. Phil Robertson)**

What sort of system should be put in place to help the migrants?

#### **Answer (Mr. Phil Robertson)**

We talked about the hotline but I think it is not fast enough and what happens is most people don't know who to call. Thailand is doing quite well but many countries still need an improvement. Therefore, there have to be a system to support and make sure the migrants know the process so that they can go through it when they need.



### Making a Change: SET the Stage

#### *Brainstorming session on Human Security and a campaign idea tackling the problem in mixed-group discussion*

#### Group 1 #ASEANHOPES

##### **Members:**

- Awg Abdul Hakam Bin Haji Awg Ibrahim, University of Brunei Darussalam
- Heng Chhavann , Royal University of Law and Economics
- Wachirawit Sompong , Chiang Mai University
- Nomi Juliana Binti Mohd Redzuan Min, University of Malaya
- Ngo Ngoc Anh, Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh
- Mohamad Ariff Azwal Bin Sohaimi, University of Malaya
- Truong Thuy Linh, Vietnam National University, Hanoi
- Tran Vo Khanh Ngan, Can Tho University

##### **Human trafficking issue in ASEAN:**

For Brunei, human trafficking, especially prostitution, is the only big issue in the country. A number of immigrants came to Brunei to do a living as a prostitute. It is fortunate that Brunei is a small country with 400,000 population. Therefore, it is easier to control the situation. Also, Brunei has a rigid rule about immigration. Illegal immigrants will be deported. Immigrants who stay longer than the visa permit will be sent back to their country.

Cambodia also faces human trafficking. There are boats that carry numbers of workers to other neighboring countries such as Malaysia and Thailand. There are sold to work in fishing boats or to be domestic workers.

Similarly, there are prostitution and illegal workers in Thailand. Women and men from neighboring countries are sold in the fishing boats to start a new life in Thailand. Nowadays, Thailand takes these issues seriously. The law becomes more rigid. There are marine police who patrol the sea and check every boat entering Thailand.

As Vietnam are connected to three countries: Lao, Cambodia and China. It is easier for those smugglers in these three countries to enter Vietnam. There was a lot of smuggling in the border. Cigarette, gasoline or even guns are sold and exchanged in this area. People who make a living from selling goods in the border will stock a pile of products on their motorcycles. They even ride 60 miles per hour to get away from the patrol police. It is their way of living. They earn money from it.

Recently, there were 140 deaths found in the forest in Malaysia. It is found that those bodies are the illegal immigrant workers. This was an example of human trafficking problems in the country. A lot of workers from neighboring countries pay a huge amount of money to the smugglers for a promising new life. However, the workers are neglected after arriving in the country. All smugglers care is money. It is upset when you walk in the city, you will find a lot of foreigners who are not Malaysian. There are more crimes in the country. The human trading issues are difficult to control in the country due to a large number of population and lack of control in sea borders.



## ASEAN Student Leaders Forum (ASLF) 2015 Paving Our Converging Path : From ME to WE

### **Making a Change: SET the Stage**

**Concept:**

Now, as we know the current situation of human trafficking in some ASEAN country, we, a youth, would come up with a media campaign called #ASEANHOPEs. The slogan of our campaign is “Unite for changes”.

**Objective:**

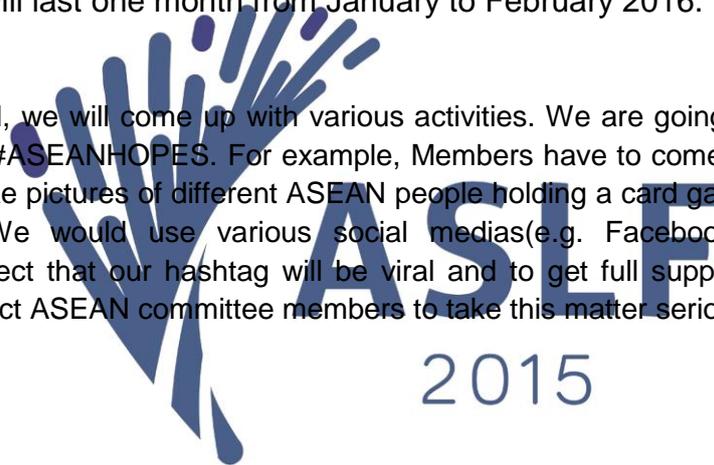
The goal and objective of the campaign is to raise awareness on human trafficking among ASEAN nations and to educate youth on human trafficking.

**Schedule:**

The campaign will last one month from January to February 2016.

**Campaign Activities:**

To reach the goal, we will come up with various activities. We are going to promote our campaign by using a hashtag #ASEANHOPEs. For example, Members have to come up with a short video clip, they also have to take pictures of different ASEAN people holding a card gather all the pictures to form 10 nations map. We would use various social medias(e.g. Facebook, YouTube, Twitter and Instagram). We expect that our hashtag will be viral and to get full support from the nations. More importantly, we expect ASEAN committee members to take this matter seriously.



### Making a Change: SET the Stage

#### Group 2 Let's get started

##### Members:

- Pariwat Rattanasiriprom, Chulalongkorn University
- Dewa Ayu Putu Prasti Udayani, Universitas Airlangga
- Vo Quoc Vinh, Can Tho University
- Yeoh Jo Ern, National University of Singapore
- Muhammad Aiman Mohd Nahzeri, Universiti Utara Malaysia
- Krizsa Mae S. Lunar, De La Salle University
- Muhamad Hazig Bin Othman, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
- Theang Khemsakrona, Royal Univeristy of Phnom Penh

##### Human trafficking issue in ASEAN:

- Thailand, there are a lot of prostitutes, especially in Pattaya. Government knows this problem, but they seem to ignore it. Major reason is that this place is one of the most popular tourist attractions.
- Indonesia, there are 2 main problems here, prostitutes and migration problem.
- The Philippines, the prostitute problem.
- Malaysia, Illegal African immigrant problems that the government ignores.
- Vietnam, Smuggling is one of the most troublesome issue.
- Cambodia, prostitute problem

In short, ASEAN have 3 main human trafficking problems which are prostitution, illegal migrants and human exploitation. Let's get started the campaign.

##### Concept:

By knowing and using natural resources of selected community, universities and students should create a sustainable business for them to make them feel sense of belonging in the community.

##### Objective:

- To create a long term solution that will be funded by government in the future.
- To educate the students and the people in the rural area.
- To seek funding for students 'project.

##### Schedule:

###### Preparation

- Spread awareness to students in the university to encourage them to start forming project teams.
- Start recruiting volunteers that capable to educate and inspire the community (soft skill, entrepreneurial skills and etc.)
- Spread campaign details to press and media and hire local artists to endorse the event.



## ASEAN Student Leaders Forum (ASLF) 2015 Paving Our Converging Path : From ME to WE

### **Making a Change: SET the Stage**

#### **Campaign**

Evaluate student's project in terms of efficiency and sustainability.

#### **Conclusion**

Broadcast our results and gain support from government bodies to form an official organization.

#### ***Campaign activities:***

- Give a presentation to university students about what happen in chosen community, why it happens and how they can help solving the problem. This allows them to formulate ideas that could be carried out during the period of 2 weeks.
- Seek funding for chosen students' project.

#### ***What's next? :***

After the effective program, government bodies form an official organization that will continue carrying out a larger scaled version of these campaign.



### Making a Change: SET the Stage

#### Group 3 #UniteForChange

##### Members:

- Loo Weng Heng, National University of Singapore
- Mohd Saiful Rizal Bin Yusoff, Universiti Sains Malaysia
- April Joy G. Baldovino, University of the Philippines
- Edo Dwi Prayogo, Institut Teknologi Bandung
- Mohamad Anif Bin Azami, University of Malaya
- Safira Raharjo, Universitas Indonesia
- Adolfo Jose A. Montesa, University of the Philippines
- Prasong Chirarattanapichet, Burapha University

##### **Human trafficking issue in ASEAN:**

The cause of Human Trafficking are these following:

- The border security of each country is not tightened enough so the illegal human transaction has been easily occurred through border all around ASEAN.
- A huge difference between countries with issues of poverty and inequality, for example in the Philippines where people move around from north to south, trying to find a job under the unstable weather.
- Poverty, lack of opportunity, lack of human security and discrimination.

The #UniteForChange campaign is aimed to create solution and raise awareness among the ASEAN youth. Job, education opportunity will be created, however, it may not effectively eliminate human trafficking among countries in the region because in ASEAN it still have cultural differences and minorities problems in many parts of the region. So it is essential not only raise awareness, but also create sense of belonging as it is a method to hook up to the problem.

The #UniteForChange campaign will put a pressure for individual government to take more action on human trafficking issues and tackle the problems through policies.

Social network will be used to make the campaign go viral among the ASEAN youth, then hold the charity concerts around ASEAN countries in order to raising funds and make a move as youth power against human trafficking, afterwards all representatives from each countries will attend to annual seminar which will make momentum in making convene plan in National and in ASEAN scope, along with following campaign and promotion in each university.

The campaign will give the opportunity to make actual change, talking about ASEAN as a whole, working together against human trafficking issue.

##### **Concept:**

The concept is Youth action which promotes through social media.

##### **Objective:**

- To raise awareness.
- To create change through policy and youth action.



# ASEAN Student Leaders Forum (ASLF) 2015

## Paving Our Converging Path : From ME to WE

### Making a Change: SET the Stage

#### **Schedule:**

- November-December 2015 : Core group planning
- June-July 2016 : Convene all groups
- July 2016 : Launch the campaign in social media
- July 2016 : Publicity and Promotion
- July 2016 : Lobbying
- December 2016 : Charity concert
- November-December 2016 : Seminar
- 2017 : Charity events

#### **Expected Outcome:**

- To implement effective policy.
- To raise Awareness among youths.



### Making a Change: SET the Stage

#### Group 4 Save The Kids

##### **Members:**

- Mohamad Razif Bin Mohd Ramli , Universiti Sains Malaysia
- Khadidiatou Amirou, Universitas Indonesia
- Mohd Azwan Siri, Universiti Utara Malaysia
- Gabriel Chee, Nanyang Technological University
- Mooris Tjioe Jun Xian, Singapore Management University
- Toun Chanmalyna, Royal University of Law and Economics
- Watzapon Pengleng, Mahidol University
- Fanitsy Ara Kam Phon, University of Malaya

##### **Human trafficking issue in ASEAN:**

The problems of child labor is prevailing in the region. Children are abducted from their family and force to work in unpleasant and horrible condition. To be more specific, children kidnapping often happens in the Northern part of Malaysia, Sarawak where children are imported from neighboring area, Kalimantan, Indonesia. Additionally, some kidnapped children come from the Southern part of Thailand.

##### **Concept:**

The campaign will be run through all these 3 steps

- Set up objective and goal.
- Set an expected outcome.
- Take action by running activities to reduce the cycle of child trafficking and improve the current situation of this issue especially, save children from being victim of child trafficking.

It has been many years that this issue, child labor, is regarded as one of the most challenging problems to tackle for Southeast Asia countries. In addition, It also widely affects throughout ASEAN region.

As ASEAN youth, Students can play important role to reduce the prevalence of child trafficking which is a part of Human Trafficking.

In our campaign contains 3 steps to give positive change and improve the current situation of child labor.

##### **Objective:**

Our goal and objective is to raise awareness of the prevalence trafficking (Child labor) in the population of the University We also try to equip students with the knowledge of what they can do with regards to this issue.

### **Making a Change: SET the Stage**

#### **Concept:**

- Internal: How to protect your family?
- External: What can you do to fight Child Labor? For example, Students can use social media, which is regarded as the most rapid and widespread way to distribute some idea, as a tool to insulate awareness of people by running campaign against child labor through social media.

#### **Expected Outcome:**

Expected outcome is

1. Understanding of human trafficking with regards to child labor.
2. Aware about human trafficking problem that going on in their country.

We set up this expected outcome to prove whether our goal is fulfilled.

#### **Campaign activities:**

We take action by running activity like, Seminar, which can inform further information about child labor for people, we also have flash mob to gather people who support us to combat against this issue.

In conclusion, ASEAN students, under their co-operations, should take Child trafficking issue into account and establish all necessary steps throughout ASEAN community to improve this long-term issue and prevent children from being victim of child trafficking.

### Making a Change: SET the Stage

#### Group 5 Micro Financing

##### **Members:**

- Muhammad Nasir, Universitas Gadjah Mada
- Nov Sovannarith, Royal Univeristy of Phnom Penh
- Nur Iffika Binti Ruslan, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
- Kay Thar Yu, University of Manladay
- Meutia Astrini Pratiwi, Universitas Gadjah Mada
- Napaporn Chaikhumpa, Burapha University
- Gan Rui Yun, Nanyang Technological University
- Seah Hong Wee Elgin, Singapore Management University

##### **Human trafficking issue in ASEAN:**

The factor that leads to human trafficking is mainly money. Setting money as a factor that leads to human trafficking, a micro financing is chosen to be a solution by solving the problem of a desire to gain a lot of money without acknowledging that they're becoming a victim of human trafficking.

##### **Concept:**

The concept is to provide cheap and available credit to support small businesses and education.

The way that micro financing works is by providing loan for students since finally money will go back to the government so the government gains the advantages in two aspects; get a skilled worker and get money to improve human trafficking and they think that we should start the campaign from a small group of people for example, villagers and then a bigger group of people. Here they will start making the campaign among students in universities and they hope to that the campaign will be bigger by spreading news in the universities and then make it international.

The delegates hope to achieve the goals of raising budget up to 20,000 in order to be able to progress the campaign and also to raise awareness among students and citizens about human trafficking.

##### **Objective:**

- To provide an opportunity for the people to learn entrepreneurial skills while earning money to support education.
- To encourage self-reliance while providing opportunities that are effective and sustainable.

##### **Campaign Activities:**

- Documentaries
- Fundraising or charity events
- Seminars, workshops
- Exhibitions
- Mass/social media

### Making a Change: SET the Stage

#### **Budgeting:**

\$15,000

- \$5,000 to initiate the project
- \$10,000 activities (exhibition, documentary, fundraising)

#### **Expected outcomes:**

- Expected to raise up to \$20,000.
- Increase awareness and from students and public will make the project sustainable.
- The model will be adopted and adapted for other countries.
- 9 months after the project have been initiated at the village, the success of the project will be presented to the university.
- Students will spread the word and encourage other universities to participate.
- With more universities on board, the traditional/social media will be able to publicize the project nationwide.
- Implementation for other ASEAN countries will follow, depending on economic conditions.

#### **SWOT Analysis:**

- Strengths: Tap on network of students, application of classroom knowledge.
- Weaknesses: Lack of interest, lack of funding, lack of time to participate.
- Opportunity: Have people's attention because it is an international project, gather supporters to develop campaign.
- Threats: Bureaucracy, lack of government support.

#### **What's next? :**

The initiative will be tested in one country first. If it's successful, the project will be expanded to more countries across ASEAN.

### Making a Change: SET the Stage

#### Group 6 Students against Human Barcoding

##### **Members:**

- Reza Riezqi Ramadhan, Institut Teknologi Bandung
- Trinh Phuoc An, Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh
- Vince Renzo M. Liban, University of the Philippines
- Mochammad Nurullah Faizul Muslim, Universitas Gadjah Mada
- Anggie Rosa, Universitas Indonesia
- Kanokporn Laojingwong, Prince of Songkla University
- Ahmad Jasfaizi Bin Jasni, Universiti Sains Malaysia
- Hoang Thanh Tam, Vietnam National University, Hanoi

##### **Human trafficking issue in ASEAN:**

Discussing further on the topic of Session B in the ASLF conference on October 29th, 2015 concerning the human trafficking, group 6 brought up the question in which they were most interested: Should we form a regional organization to deal with human trafficking? Without the international cooperation, it would be impossible to solve the problem at all. Each country is believed to have the potential to cooperate.

However, others thought that the human trafficking situation is not common in every country in the region and, therefore, forming a regional organization would not be able to solve the problem. They supported the idea with an example case of the irregular migration from Vietnam to Indonesia. While Vietnamese people were the victims and, consequently, the country wanted the human trafficking to be ended, Indonesia got the benefit from the migration, such as having more labors, and they seemed to have no good reasons, aside from fighting for human right, to cooperate the regional organization. In fact, joining the regional organization against human trafficking might even bring Indonesia some disadvantages such as the cost of the fight against human trafficking.

Therefore, another question was raised as a result of the discussion on the previous one; what are the advantages and disadvantages of the regional organization to countries in ASEAN? So the group listed the advantages and disadvantages as mentioned below.

##### **Advantages:**

1. The human right of people of each country in ASEAN will be protected.
2. Joining the organization dealing directly to solve human trafficking can bring more investment in each country because more trust will be gained from outside the country.
3. The framework to serve humanity supports the political ideology.
4. If we have the organization and it works, the government of each member country will be able to protect investment and national regulations will remain obeyable.

##### **Disadvantages:**

1. Due to the fact that each country faces different human-trafficking situation and the fact that some countries in ASEAN benefits from human trafficking while others lost, the result of joining the regional organization against human trafficking situation is not fair for some member countries; some countries get more advantages than disadvantages while the others get more disadvantages than advantages.
2. To start and run the organization, it involves a complicated and tedious process.

### **Making a Change: SET the Stage**

#### ***Students against Human Barcoding Campaign***

“Students against Human Barcoding”, Group 6’s campaign against human trafficking was formed as a project of a youth organization or a student union, not a national organization’s project. Since gaining participants to help fight against human trafficking is the first step to solve the problem, the aim of the campaign is to raise the awareness of human trafficking problem and to make college students have a better understanding on human trafficking. Therefore, the campaign will be run under 3 major concepts. The first one is representing the image of human trafficking and raising the awareness that there is a need to “crack” down on the human trafficking via the “Pennection”. The second major concept is using the “Bravelet” to spread the awareness of the existence of human trafficking problem and the awareness that it is time to start fighting against human trafficking seriously. And the last concept of the campaign is using knowledge to raise awareness; raising the awareness of human trafficking further by educating college students in order to make them understand how serious the problem is.

The “Pennection” is the connection of two pens with special-shape caps; one in a human shape with a barcode printed and the other one in a weapon shape. The one with a human shape represents human market and the one with a weapon shape represents the tools which are used to fight against human trafficking. The connection of the two pens will make the caps of both of them crack open and this represents the fight against human trafficking which will make the problem crack down. By the way, the “Bravelet” is the bracelet with the phrase “HUMAN’S NOT FOR SALE.” And on both the pen and the “Bravelet,” a link to the website, on which there are trailer videos concerning human trafficking, is printed.

First, the campaigners will spend a day providing free “Bravelets” and pens for “Pennection” to 40% of the students of a college which will cost approximately \$1,000. Each person will get one “Bravelet”. This is to make the rest of the students curious about the items and go buy some from the campaigner who will spend the rest of the campaign-operating days selling the items to get more funding for the arrangement of the free course concerning human trafficking which will be held on the last 3 days of the campaign operation. Each pen has its couple. The students, both the one who gets the pen for free or the one who buys it, will be told to find the couple of the pen belonging to other students and try connecting them. The group expects that the students will be curious to know the meaning of the “Pennection.” Additionally, they expect the students to visit the website introduced on the “Bravelet” and watch the 3 trailer videos about the source, the process and the outcome of human trafficking. These videos are expected to make them desire to watch the full-version video and curious to know more about human trafficking. At the end of the video, there will be an invitation to join the free class where there will be specialized speakers sharing their knowledge on the source of human trafficking, the process of the trafficking, the outcome of the problem and further subtopics about human trafficking. At least 50% of the students of the university are expected to attend the class. And in the years after 2016-2017, the campaign is planned to be organized in a bigger scale.

### Making a Change: SET the Stage

#### Group 7 Cracked Mirror

##### Members:

- Tawit Sangveraphunsiri, Chulalongkorn University
- John Paulo Garcia Delas Nieves, University of the Philippines
- Hnin Wutt Yi, University of Manladay
- Grace Foo Xin Hui, Nanyang Technological University
- Regine Miren D. Cabato, Ateneo de Manila University
- Dasha Marice Sy Uy, Ateneo de Manila University
- Krittanat Sutassananon, Mahidol University
- Fauzan Illavi, Universitas Airlangga

##### Human trafficking issue in ASEAN:

Due to the lack of awareness and poverty, people are likely to get into the vicious cycle of human trafficking. Cracked Mirror Campaign is created to tackle the threat against human security focusing on the youth level. The campaign is concerning about human trafficking as most of the victims come from the South East Asia region.

##### Concept:

- The idea of the mirror.
- The idea of the mirror is the reflection of human trafficking victims that could be anyone and it is also a call to reflect on the issue of human trafficking, moreover, it encourage that the battle against human trafficking that starts with the self.
- The idea of being free to speak out.
- The idea of being free to speak out means that the youth can and should speak out against human trafficking and this idea will also empower human trafficking victims to speak out about their situation.

##### Objective:

- To raise awareness among ASEAN youth regarding the issue of human trafficking in the region.
- To empower the youth to stand together against human trafficking.
- To help ASEAN human trafficking victims to recover.
- To raise awareness of ASEAN leaders to make and enforce policies against human trafficking.

##### Schedule:

- Before launching the campaign, the youth manifesto and all pertinent materials (e.g. stickers, etc.), and the volunteers for the campaign must be prepared.
- The campaign can go beyond 2 weeks as viral videos and photos can be shared continuously.
- This anti-trafficking campaign can be repeated every year to raise awareness on anti-human trafficking, and raise money for the recovery of these victims.
- As July 30 is the international day against human trafficking, the campaign will be launched on that day, as well as the youth manifesto.

### **Making a Change: SET the Stage**

#### *Week 1 (July 30 – August 5) :*

- Online campaign (through social media; video/photo sharing, posting, etc.); youth manifesto is launched online; physical campaign is available in malls and spaces frequented by the youth.

#### *Week 2 (August 6 – August 12):*

- Physical campaign in the universities.

### **Campaign Activities:**

#### *Youth Manifesto*

- The creation of the youth manifesto is to be agreed on beforehand by student leaders of ASEAN universities. In the aim of pressuring ASEAN leaders to stand against human trafficking by making and enforcing policies against it.
- The youth manifesto can be signed online or at physical booths in universities and other public places by the youth.

#### *Online Campaign*

- VIDEOS
- I SPEAK OUT: testimonial videos of human trafficking victims speaking out against human trafficking.
- Candid videos of people participating in the physical installations.
- POSTING OF PICTURES: The youth can post photos taken at physical installations in front of the mirrors.
- Hashtags: #CRACKEDMIRROR, #STOPHUMANTRAFFICKING, #ASEANYOUTHAGAINSTHUMANTRAFFICKING

#### *Physical Campaign*

- Stickers on mirrors and windows in public spaces & participating universities (chains, fences or tape covering mouths) so that students can “see” themselves in the shoes of human trafficking victims.
- Facilitators will be at booths in participating universities/public spaces to ask youth to sign the youth manifesto & collect donations for human trafficking victims.

### **Expected outcomes:**

- Posts and hashtags go viral across the region.
- Raise a certain amount of money for human trafficking victims.
- Obtain a certain amount of signatures for the youth manifesto to be passed on to ASEAN leaders.

### **What's Next?:**

- The campaign will be repeated each year to raise money & awareness.
- The updates of making and enforcing the policies in ASEAN leader stage will be followed up.



## ASEAN Student Leaders Forum (ASLF) 2015 Paving Our Converging Path : From ME to WE

### Making a Change: SET the Stage

#### Group 8 “#NotForSALE: Sex and Labor Exploitation”

##### **Members:**

- Ronald Gem A. Celestial, University of the Philippines
- Sittinan Poonsawat , Mahidol University
- Lim Jiayu Adeline , Singapore Management University
- Treethida Intharawongchot , Chiang Mai University
- Jesus Jireh N. Hernandez, Ateneo de Manila University
- Nur Haninah Binti Harun, Universiti Putra Malaysia
- M. Shahadat Ali Nordin, Universiti Utara Malaysia
- Ahmad Hazim Bin Dato Paduka Haji Mohd Murad, University of Brunei Darussalam

##### **Human trafficking issue in ASEAN:**

There are different situations of human trafficking in each country, for example; the case of organ trafficking in Philippines, to emphasize the importance of human trafficking problem in ASEAN countries.

It came to the conclusion that we should use social media as the way to promote this campaign because it is easy to access and understand. Also, the period of this campaign lasts only two weeks so we have to do something that is viral and can immediately arouse people.

The main focus is on sex and labor exploitation in ASEAN countries, consequently, this campaign is called “#NotForSALE: Sex And Labor Exploitation” and to make it spread easily online, we use the hashtag #NotForSale, which can be used in social networking sites such as Facebook or Twitter, to draw people’s attention.

##### **Objective:**

The main goals of this campaign is to raise awareness in the university about the reality of modern-day slavery in the ASEAN region, create avenues for student involvement and bring government action to involve in the situation.

##### **Campaign Activities:**

This campaign started by creating the hype: in the first week, the pre-campaign storyline about the lives of five people that is “not for sale” will be made online and the street theater and posters will be set up around campuses. The next week will be the announcement of issue behind stories, in-campus exhibition and visit to shelters for immersion. Also, there will be a forum with government officials, media and guest speakers. The position paper will be signed after this to ensure the more serious involvement of the government about human trafficking issue.

##### **Budgeting:**

This project was planned to use 8,300 US dollars, mostly in donating for good causes.



## ASEAN Student Leaders Forum (ASLF) 2015 Paving Our Converging Path : From ME to WE

### Making a Change: SET the Stage

#### ***Expected outcomes:***

This campaign is expected to make more than 70% of university students engaged and make more awareness in human trafficking issues. After this campaign ends, we hope for the establishment of network or commission with human trafficking as advocacy for sustainability of efforts so that this campaign will truly make impact on the society, concerning human trafficking problem.



### Making a Change: SET the Stage

#### Group 9 Anti Human Trafficking

##### **Members:**

- Muhammad Asyraf Bin Mohd Ibrahim, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
- Febryan Kiswanto , Universitas Airlangga
- Ei Thandar Kyaw, University of Manladay
- Rachan Chuchart, Prince of Songkla University
- Putu Indy Gardian, Institut Teknologi Bandung
- Andrea Mae M. Muhlach, De La Salle University
- Awg Lee Sek Khai, University of Brunei Darussalam
- Atikoon Supinajarurn, Burapha University
- Kan Wangpiriyapanich, Chiang Mai University

##### **Human trafficking issue in ASEAN:**

Problems about human right violation in each country,

- Brunei, “Syariah”, an Islamic law, leads to the problems of inequality and discrimination between the Muslim and Chinese or other people with different religions.
- Indonesia, forest fires in Indonesia which leads air pollution in many countries is also considered as an act of human right violation because the haze causes respiratory problems to civilians. The fire is due to illegal forest burning of private companies.
- The Philippines, “Fraternity group” In order to get accepted into the group, participants have to go through a ritual which includes violent physical and mental assaults.

##### **Factors behind human trafficking:**

- Local economics: every country has poverty problem. People who trade their labor do it out of necessity. They do not earn enough income to live and they do not have good quality of life.
- Education: people who get trafficked do not have enough knowledge of what they are doing or what they are going to face. This makes them easily get tricked by the employers. For example, employers do not give detail about the nature of job so when the workers actually have to work, they might have to work hard in a very bad working condition and get little wage.
- Law: in some countries, law enforcement on the mobilization of labor is not strict or clear enough. There is no explicit law to protect this kind of workers.

#### **Anti Human Trafficking Campaign**

##### **Concept:**

To reduce and eliminate, if possible, major problems that come with human trafficking including slavery, discrimination between workers and local civilians, poverty, lack of education and limit of job opportunity.

### **Making a Change: SET the Stage**

#### **Objective:**

- To raise awareness of human trafficking among the youth in order for them to realize major problems of human trafficking and come up solutions to combat against this issue.
- To motivate students to take action after the campaign workshop by raising their aspiration to the government and the society.

#### **Schedule:**

The campaign lasts 2 weeks conducting on university students. It should be around 1 May which is Labor Day.

##### *Week 1*

- Monday: seminar, introduction about the problems and talk from speakers specializing in the field (e.g. labor organization).
- Tuesday: go to a factory of a place with minimum wage workers in order for the participants to experience the real working condition and get to talk to the workers about how they suffer.
- Wednesday: group the participants and make them create a project on how they want to help solve human trafficking problems.
- Thursday and Friday: preparation to go on field work on Sunday.
- Sunday: field work, the participants go into the community and talk to local. For example, inform people about human trafficking and make them aware of any suspicious illegal or unequal treatments on labor trafficking in their community.

##### *Week 2*

- Monday and Tuesday: preparation for making a solution proposal to the government.
- Thursday: give the proposal to the government.
- Friday: preparation for walk or flash mob.
- Saturday: march on the street for raising awareness of human trafficking problems.

#### **Expected Outcome:**

- People in the society will have the right knowledge about human trafficking and we will make them to be fully aware of the problems.
- The society will work together to take action against the problems.
- The government will take human trafficking problems seriously and enforce human rights policies.

#### **What's next?:**

- Develop the campaign into a non-profit organization which could be the center of crime reporting on human right violation in workplace through the use of social media like Facebook and Twitter.
- Establish "Anti Human Trafficking Day" and organize annual campaign.

### Making a Change: SET the Stage

#### Group 10 Save Our Workers

##### **Members:**

- Phay Sovuthvatanak, Royal University of Law and Economics
- Tran Thanh Truc , Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh
- Moeurn Chantrea, Royal Univeristy of Phnom Penh
- Tran Do Bao Chau, Vietnam National University, Hanoi
- Jeerawut Boonrutsamee, Prince of Songkla University
- Norhasimah Binti Jemat @ Idi , Universiti Putra Malaysia
- Kenny Liew Sim Hoong , National University of Singapore
- Danielle Marie Cang, De La Salle University
- Chanat Anantapanyasut, Chulalongkorn University

##### **Human trafficking issue in ASEAN:**

There are human trafficking problems in each country in the ASEAN region. In Thailand, the problem is mostly about laboring, illegal migration and prostitute. In Vietnam and Philippines have the same problems of human trafficking which is young marriage. In China, the organ selling is quite prevailing. In Malaysia, the government policies themselves encourage the human trafficking crime. To solve the problems we must put some pressure on individual government.

Save Our Workers Campaign started by figure out what is the mutual problem in human trafficking issue that ASEAN has in common. After that we have to focus on the one main problem that is migrant workers are moving from one country to another country mostly in illegal way. The campaign is about increasing the awareness among ASEAN youths and victims and make them participate in this campaign.

##### **Concept:**

- The power of youth can be the main force in order to stop human trafficking in the future of the country.
- Youth have minimal exposure to the plight of migrant workers and do not understand their problem.

##### **Objective:**

- To increase awareness by informing ASEAN youth and adults beyond of human trafficking involving migrant worker problems.
- To put pressure on governments by collaborating with NGOs and other entities.
- To encourage involvement and active participation from international and future youth to address this issue.
- To involve victims to make the campaign to be more assessable.

### Making a Change: SET the Stage

#### **Schedule:**

The plan for campaign in a long term separated into months,

- January : Propose campaign to university administration to get clearance.
- February : Establish contact with NGOs and government units for approval.
- March : Build content for website and social media and publicity.
- April – August : Conducting sponsorship reach out.
- May : Reservation of venues, contacting vendors
- June : Launch sites and social media, short-film contest, start inviting speakers.
- August : Finalize negotiations with NGOs and sponsors.

The event will be in October, 2016.

#### **Campaign Activities:**

*Two weeks long exhibition*

- Features stories and facts about migrant workers.
- Printed pictures and videos played to increase effectiveness of communication.

*Writing competition (academic article or stories)*

- Stories and articles will be about real cases of migrant workers that the writer has experienced.
- Submissions open one month before start date.
- Top Ten Stories will be selected by panel of university professors.
- Ten prizes given out and three stories read- out during finale event and published in university newsletter.

*Brochure Distribution*

- To give the information about the campaign.

*Short-Film and Photo Contest*

- Timeframe: three months before the event.
- Bring more realistic view and knowledge of youth about the situation of migrant workers in their areas.
- Inform viewers and participants about migrant workers lives and share their stories.
- The photos will be shown during the exhibition in gallery.
- Short-Film screening during the two weeks event.

#### **Expected outcomes:**

- 15,000 likes on Facebook page in order to continuously update followers on new issues and solutions.
- A total turnout of 2,000-3,000 participants and viewers throughout the two weeks event.
- Government to engage with committee in order to further advance campaign to a national level.

#### **What's next?:**

- Expand campaign to a national level.
- Provide further education and knowledge to immigrants.
- Widen ASEAN collaboration and integration.

### Laying the Foundation: GO the Extra Mile

#### *Discussing issues hindering the Implementation of an ASEAN Affairs Unit*

##### **Group 1**

##### **Members:**

- Awg Abdul Hakam Bin Haji Awg Ibrahim, University of Brunei Darussalam
- Heng Chhavann , Royal University of Law and Economics
- Wachirawit Sompong , Chiang Mai University
- Nomi Juliana Binti Mohd Redzuan Min, University of Malaya
- Ngo Ngoc Anh, Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh
- Mohamad Ariff Azwal Bin Sohaimi, University of Malaya
- Truong Thuy Linh, Vietnam National University, Hanoi
- Tran Vo Khanh Ngan, Can Tho University

##### ***Chiang Mai University, Thailand***

AU is not found yet. However, as CMU is going to hold the conference next year with ABSTAR, AUN will be established so as to facilitate organizing activities concerning ASEAN.

##### ***University of Malaya, Malaysia***

The university has ISC in charge of International Affairs. If an AU is to be implemented, it should work in parallel with the ISC. The university still lacks materials to raise awareness of the AU and its essential benefits for UM students.

##### ***Can Tho University, Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh City and Vietnam National University, Hanoi, Vietnam***

In each Vietnamese university, two major student organizations are in charge of all Student Affairs: Youth of Vietnam and The Student Association, the latter is not funded by the government. There is also a problem of the overlapping duties between Student Associations in one university. Current Structure organizations being in charge of Student Affairs in Vietnam: International Affairs Department are run by teachers, Student Association are run by students, Youth of Vietnam are run by both. A student-run organizations risk difficulties in management and setting up a new club is difficult even as a unit as there are already too many clubs in each university.

##### ***University of Brunei Darussalam, Brunei***

The small number of students leads small numbers of student-run activities or clubs. Many clubs are inactive; this leads to a cut-off of fund and further causes difficulties in operating student-run activities. Moreover, students lack competencies to manage time and study.

##### ***Royal University of Law and Economics, Cambodia***

The AU has not been set up yet. There are two principal Student Associations in each university: Ministry of Student Affairs and Student Association. The Division of International Student Affairs is not active enough and the lack of interest to help spread more knowledge concerning ASEAN is also an issue.

### Laying the Foundation: GO the Extra Mile

#### *Discussing issues hindering the Implementation of an ASEAN Affairs Unit*

##### **Group 2**

##### **Members:**

- Pariwat Rattanasiriprom, Chulalongkorn University
- Dewa Ayu Putu Prasti Udayani, Universitas Airlangga
- Vo Quoc Vinh, Can Tho University
- Yeoh Jo Ern, National University of Singapore
- Muhammad Aiman Mohd Nahzeri, Universiti Utara Malaysia
- Krizsa Mae S. Lunar, De La Salle University
- Muhamad Hazig Bin Othman, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
- Theang Khemsakrona, Royal University of Phnom Penh

##### **Universitas Airlangga**

At Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia, an AU has not yet been established because the students lack knowledge and detail of the AU and they consider it not important.

##### **National University of Malaysia**

At National University of Malaysia, Malaysia, an AU has not yet been established because the students lack awareness of the AU. Moreover, last-year representative did not share any detail to other students.

##### **National University of Singapore, Singapore**

At National University of Singapore, Singapore, an organization to hold an affair as the AU already exists. This organization forms the connection in many regions and also held the events. However, funding is still the problem.

##### **Northern University of Malaysia, Malaysia**

Northern University of Malaysia has not established the AU. The students are preoccupied with academic responsibilities and lack of the awareness of the importance of the AU.

##### **De La Salle University, The Philippines**

De La Salle University has not established the AU because the government body has no interest in the AU affair so the university does not receive any support. The different structures among each university in the Philippines also cause difficulties in organizing the AU.

##### **Royal University of Phnom Penh, Cambodia**

Royal University of Phnom Penh has not established the AU yet because only the students in urban are within reach of information of the AU, however, they lack of awareness and interest as they see no profit in the outcome. Also, the representatives who have graduated never resume the campaign.



## ASEAN Student Leaders Forum (ASLF) 2015 Paving Our Converging Path : From ME to WE

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#### ***Can Tho University, Viet Nam***

Can Tho University have already established the AU. However, the problems that occur are the lack of full-time staff as most of the staffs are volunteers of which the majority is not good at English. Poor connection is also a problem because there is only one not-up-to-date website to provide the information. The former representatives ignore to resume the campaign and funding is also in need.

#### ***Chulalongkorn University, Thailand***

The AU was established last year. The problems that occur are: the lack of funding, lack of awareness of the AU and lastly, lack of interest in ASEAN affair.

The delegates discuss the way to create sustainability of the AU, to create more connection among the university in the region and more projects to promote the AU affair.



### Laying the Foundation: GO the Extra Mile

#### *Discussing issues hindering the Implementation of an ASEAN Affairs Unit*

##### **Group 3**

##### **Members:**

- Loo Weng Heng, National University of Singapore
- Mohd Saiful Rizal Bin Yusoff, Universiti Sains Malaysia
- April Joy G. Baldovino, University of the Philippines
- Edo Dwi Prayogo, Institut Teknologi Bandung
- Mohamad Anif Bin Azami, University of Malaya
- Safira Raharjo, Universitas Indonesia
- Adolfo Jose A. Montesa, University of the Philippines
- Prasong Chirarattanapichet, Burapha University

Although the AU has not been established in each university, the delegates share common ground on its implementation:

##### ***Burapha University, Thailand***

The students still lack awareness of the importance of the AU and the delegates' task is to mention what AU is and its benefits to all ASEAN students. If Burapha University had an AU, it would be difficult to communicate because Burapha University has more than 10 clubs and each club still lacks power. Moreover, most of Thai universities do not cooperate and still have language barrier. The responsibilities in next year, when ASEAN community is established, the new government needs to take charge of the issue. As well as for the university, we need to inform the students of the AU, which afterwards can easily connect with other countries. For the problem of English speaking, we have three people who attend ASLF in order to share and explain their ground-knowledge.

##### ***University of Malaysia***

The university needs to know the benefits before we can publicize those in each university, and also common communication platform in order to gain mutual understanding among member countries. In Malaysia, there are 20 public universities connected via public international department: if each university has a centralized platform like AU, the administration will be more easily managed. For communication problem, we do need two kinds of approach: the continuing program and the student government represents for each university will be responsible for raising awareness and putting together the issues that we got, so we will have the recent documents which mention problems in each country and may be the resolution, in order to share experiences and common interests in annual seminar and everyone can have access to the report.



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#### ***National University of Singapore***

It is essential to establish international forum in each university, through campaigning and publicities as, in general, students still lack sense of belonging in ASEAN, and also mention that we do not really have unique identity that stands out. The lack of communication is such a consistent problem, even if we have global relation, we might not reach the objective. The issue is how can the students can be involved in AU and make sense of pursuing. And the implementation can be optional, more flexible for each university to adapt. We also need coordination between countries, and attract students to be the leader for each university. It is significant to establish an AU as we can raise the sense of belonging and provide guidelines on ASEAN, which can be the solution for lack of awareness among ASEAN students.

#### ***University of Philippines***

In the Philippines, there are no global relation units in the university, only international club which did not cooperate well, so it is indeed a platform under the student union which can make the relation more comprehensive. There is a still structural problem: it is hard to meet and convene among the member universities. So if an AU is established, it is necessary to have technology and method for collaboration.

Based on the fact that we can have AU, which is independent from the central government administrative. The students who are responsible for the forum need to have interests in ASEAN; they need to bring new students to come along with the student government with younger successors. If we try going to each other's university, if we see how other students are, it will be greatly incentive to become a part of ASEAN. In each year, student government should report their action, their recent activity, thus the central ASLF can recognize the problems of each member. But the problem is how we implement: as a member of ASEAN, it should not be giving too much pressure on each university; it should be balance of flexibility, compelling reasonable guideline as much as it can.

To share the knowledge of the AU, we can invite leaders from each university to visit campus and talk about ASEAN. This year in Philippines, they have just established ASLF in international forum in each university for actual students. There are only three members of AUN to raise discussion, set up the organization and share stories to other universities. It can also affect the organization which helps providing English teacher for students to solve the problem of English speaking. A job to be allocated is to have a central AU and liaisons to each university in each country. In addition, we have an ideal of student federation, in which everyone can participate, working in the same agenda to coordinate among universities and try to get to the same page in continuity.

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#### ***Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia***

What we need is not just international relation unit, but also an individual separated unit for ASEAN department and this issue has become a consensus among every member in the group; the need for individual unit of AU in each university. Due to the lack of sense of belonging, there is no or little motivation for an AU implementation in each university. If we have the mutual information or the organization, we can accept common acquiresments from country member.

We do have a lot of campaign concerning ASEAN, but the best way to gain interests is to show the students what they will get when they attend to the AU, such as going abroad, making CV. We need to try on something different. There are too many campaigns that use LINE to promote, and the students are not interested anymore. If there is no social media, we can give the information in person to attract interest, by making forum such as ASEAN Pacific forum, to make sure that anyone can attend the forum and start the conversation among them. We need to find a unified approach: maybe hold a concert that conveys some message. Through the message, people might want to be associated with the campaign; we can have the ambassadors or pop-idols to make it more effective. The great focus is that we need to raise awareness of why we need ASEAN and benefit of ASEAN.

It is not the problem for us; we can speak locally to each university, and send someone who speaks English to attend ASLF. If people know the benefits of AU, we can use this as an effective tool to improve the English skill among young students.

We propose that we need long-term project for specific issues. For the job allocating, we should separate the federation into four departments: leader, financing, marketing and operations.

For the last issue, lack of funding, the delegates had the same opinion on how to raise funding in order to establish AU: we need to give the information about AU and what benefits that the university can get before raising funds and that we need to cut the problem of funding into layers: in Student and Administration stage to have the direction request to each university.

### Laying the Foundation: GO the Extra Mile

#### *Discussing issues hindering the Implementation of an ASEAN Affairs Unit*

##### **Group 4**

##### **Members:**

- Mohamad Razif Bin Mohd Ramli , Universiti Sains Malaysia
- Khadidiatou Amirou, Universitas Indonesia
- Mohd Azwan Siri, Universiti Utara Malaysia
- Gabriel Chee, Nanyang Technological University
- Mooris Tjioe Jun Xian, Singapore Management University
- Toun Chanmalyna, Royal University of Law and Economics
- Watzapon Pengleng, Mahidol University
- Fanitsy Ara Kam Phon, University of Malaya

In this session, there are eight students from eight universities (SMU, MU, NTU, MU, CMU, RULE, UI, SMU). Most of them came from Malaysia (UM, CMU), Singapore (SMU, NTU), Cambodia (RULE) Indonesia (UI) and also Thailand (Mahidol University) and they take part in discussion on issues which hinder the implementation of AU.

Most universities have already established some organizations to deal with international affairs. For example, a representative from CMU said that his university has already had an organization to cooperate affairs with university overseas such as holding student's conference between CMU and European universities. However, they do not have an organization that directly deals with ASEAN affair. Additionally, some universities have challenging problems to deal with various opinions of students. The more student parties coordinate between universities and students, the more various opinions of students they have to take into account. At times it takes such a long time to wait until one issue to be considered and put into action. This kind of problem affects directly an agreement to establish AU.

Some might say there is no need to establish an organization for ASEAN affairs because its task can be overlapped with international affair's organization. Besides, he hoped that after finishing this forum, the students would have more understanding on how important ASEAN student's cooperation is. When students have awareness of its significance enough they will struggle to set up an organization that directly contacts with AUN (ASEAN Universities Network) to let this cooperation provide them some benefits, as they are members of ASEAN youth.

Furthermore, another issue that hinders the implementation of an AU is a lack of knowledge regarding ASEAN affairs. One responsibility should be for universities which do not provide enough experts in ASEAN knowledge such as historical and cultural content for students. Moreover, although we are going to be a member of ASEAN community, students should be eager enough to educate and inform themselves of ASEAN knowledge such as current situations. When they do not have any idea of what ASEAN region is they could not grasp context and significance of ASEAN Affairs.

### Laying the Foundation: GO the Extra Mile

#### *Discussing issues hindering the Implementation of an ASEAN Affairs Unit*

##### **Group 5**

##### **Members:**

- Muhammad Nasir, Universitas Gadjah Mada
- Nov Sovannarith, Royal Univeristy of Phnom Penh
- Nur Iffika Binti Ruslan, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
- Kay Thar Yu, University of Manladay
- Meutia Astrini Pratiwi, Universitas Gadjah Mada
- Napaporn Chaikhumpa, Burapha University
- Gan Rui Yun, Nanyang Technological University
- Seah Hong Wee Elgin, Singapore Management University

Problems faced by Universitas Gadjah Mada in Indonesia is the internal affairs since their university has plenty of student governments composed with those from the faculties and the representative unit of the university. These diversities and their different perspectives and opinions make it hard to establish one unit. The delegates suggest that the professors run it.

The same problem is faced by Royal University of Phnom Penh where the internal politics is very intense. If the new unit is formed, it risks the unit being boycotted by the student government. So no one really wants to participate or cooperate with this since, for them, it makes enemy not friends. In their perspective the organization can't give them much the benefits. For the unit to really have the power, the delegate suggested that the unit be under the association or the authority from government. It can't be run independently. In addition the students have language barriers. Not many students can join the unit. Only those with high English proficiency can do this. Thus the situation can cause the discrimination. Moreover the formulation of a unit in their university also requires a real place to work. In other words, the new building, the table and the room are needed. And the largest obstacle is the mentality of the students. They are not interested much in participating the seminar or the academic conferences except that it looks entertaining for them or give them snacks. So there might be problem about the cooperation from the students too. Despite all the obstacles, the director really wants to establish the AU but they don't know how to do it.

Burapha University in Thailand, University of Mandalay in Myanmar and Universiti Kepangsaan in Malaysia also experienced the similar internal structure where there are too many units in the university. As a result, the new unit founded in the universities might be too less powerful to have the effective works or become the sub-unit of the student government as in the case of Universitas Gadjah Mada.



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As for Nanyang Technological University and Singapore Management University in Singapore, the main problem is that they already have the similar unit. Theirs are in form of clubs for each nationality in ASEAN since the country is really diverse. The clubs are the center of those with the same nationalities and in charge of holding fun activities. If they were to establish the AU, their tasks might overlap with the existed units.

One problem faced by almost all the universities is the lack of specific future plans and the benefits that students can really gain from attending the AU or building it up. All of them said that the formulation of connection through a unit like the AU is a good idea but the project could be put aside as they don't have detailed plans or duties of the unit to persuade the directors or the authority in their universities.



### Laying the Foundation: GO the Extra Mile

#### *Discussing issues hindering the Implementation of an ASEAN Affairs Unit*

##### **Group 6**

##### **Members:**

- Reza Riezqi Ramadhan, Institut Teknologi Bandung
- Trinh Phuoc An, Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh
- Vince Renzo M. Liban, University of the Philippines
- Mochammad Nurullah Faizul Muslim, Universitas Gadjah Mada
- Anggie Rosa, Universitas Indonesia
- Kanokporn Laojingwong, Prince of Songkla University
- Ahmad Jasfaizi Bin Jasni , Universiti Sains Malaysia
- Hoang Thanh Tam, Vietnam National University, Hanoi

Having discussed issues in each delegates' university, we find that many universities in ASEAN are facing different problems hindering the implementation of an AU.

##### **University of the Philippines**

University of the Philippines is facing the lack of sense of being a part of ASEAN. That is to say, since the connection with the association comes from the outside, not the inside, it is difficult for the students of the University of the Philippines to have the sense of belonging. Consequently, most of them have no interest in ASEAN activities and cannot see the importance of the AU. In addition, despite the fact that there is now the student council to take responsibility for promoting ASEAN, the university is lack of an effective system to promote and run ASEAN activities including the AU. Moreover, the university is said to be lack of support from international government, which results in the lack of budget to run the procedure. Therefore, the group suggested that the situation would improve if the university asked for support from the connection they have already had, such as the international administration, so as to set a system concerning ASEAN and ASLF, for example: establishing a system concerning the area with a staff from the international administration as the head master and a group of students in the university working under him in order to make the system more stable and to receive more budgets from the administration. Also, it is suggested that a mandatory class concerning ASEAN and student clubs concerning ASEAN and ASLF is added to the educational system in order to enhance students' knowledge on the community so that the sense of belonging to the community is created.

### Laying the Foundation: GO the Extra Mile

#### ***Vietnam National University***

Vietnam National University is facing the language obstacle. To be specific, most students in the university are not good at English. Therefore, they do not feel ready for the AU yet. Additionally, Vietnam National University lacks a specific division for ASEAN affairs. This is because the university staffs do not realize the benefit of ASEAN and also might be because they have no chance to go out and talk to other people in ASEAN community. Although there are many projects and campaigns providing certain students opportunities to go abroad and discuss ASEAN issues with people from other member countries of the community, they do not have much chance to share their experience with other students. Moreover, it is said that the university does not put enough interest in the international affairs. Therefore, it is suggested that we should organize a debate concerning the subject. It is thus proposed that the university should set up a club concerning ASEAN and ASLF in order that the majority of students knows more about the community and organization and sees the benefit of being a part of ASEAN community. Then when the club reaches a certain point, we can bring it to a higher level, such as inviting students from other countries to participate in the club. Consequently, ASEAN will become a university-level subject and the implementation of an AU will be easier.

#### ***Prince of Songkla University***

Although there are officials who take responsibility for promoting ASEAN activities in the university, Prince of Songkla University is hindered from the implementation of an AU because the students are lack of awareness and knowledge of ASEAN. In addition, this is another university that faces the obstacle of communication since most of the students do not speak English well.

#### ***Universitas Gadjah Mada***

The Universitas Gadjah Mada seems to have no issues hindering the university from the implementation of an AU. It is mentioned that the university has already had an office of international affairs with the help from administration. However, to optimize the use of the office, it is suggested to observe EU, which is seemingly the best office of international affairs. In addition, since the members of the student department are changed every year, it is suggested that the university get the office of international affair to cooperate with the student department to stabilize the situation.

#### ***Institut Teknologi Bandung***

At Institut Teknologi Bandung, although the Indonesian government supports and pays considerable attention to ASEAN Affairs Unit, the problem is that now the student government of the university is not stable. In addition, as running under the federal government, things go too flexible.

### Laying the Foundation: GO the Extra Mile

#### *Discussing issues hindering the Implementation of an ASEAN Affairs Unit*

##### **Group 7**

##### **Members:**

- Tawit Sangveraphunsiri, Chulalongkorn University
- John Paulo Garcia Delas Nieves, University of the Philippines
- Hnin Wutt Yi, University of Manladay
- Grace Foo Xin Hui, Nanyang Technological University
- Regine Miren D. Cabato, Ateneo de Manila University
- Dasha Marice Sy Uy, Ateneo de Manila University
- Krittanat Sutassananon, Mahidol University
- Fauzan Illavi, Universitas Airlangga

##### **Ateneo de Manila University**

An interest of the students in ASEAN affairs can be stimulated by promoting the related issue in native languages, as there is the language barrier problem. Thus, by stimulating the creative ASEAN affairs related activities, more people will be attracted to participate in.

The AU should be integrated with the existing International/ External Affairs of the student government and be the sub-unit of International/ External Affairs of the student government.

Under the multiple student governments, the central student government will play an important role as a coordinator of all student governments of each faculty. The lack of a stable student government will have no effect on establishing an AU if there are students sent to the AU related gathering/forum/seminar ASLF. Therefore, at least one person has knowledge of the AU and thus can pass on to other group of students responsible for an AU implementation.

According to the different amount of funding in each university in the region, creating the contact network of the universities in the region can help one another in the lack of funding problem.

The past documents related to the AU issues would enable the current student government to progress and continue the work from the previous years.

##### **Universitas Airlangga**

The AU should be established under the existing Internal/External Affairs of the student government. A lack of funding in setting up an AU can be solved by co-organization with a university with financial support.

##### **Chulalongkorn University**

In case there are multiple student governments in one university, student government could call the representative of each faculty to discuss on AU's issue.

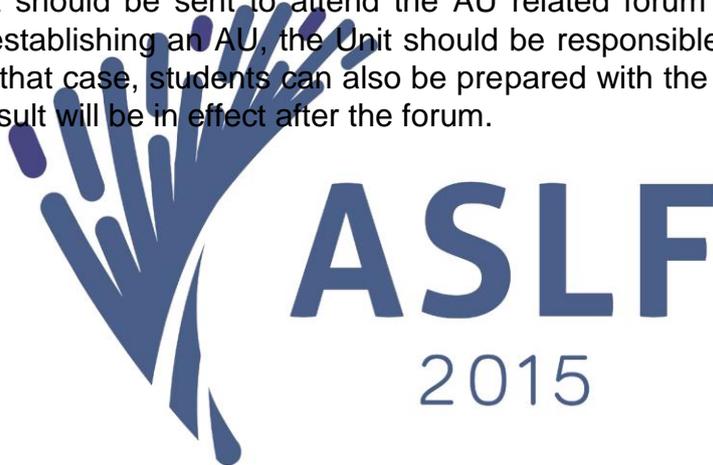


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#### ***University of the Philippines***

Without an International / External Affairs Unit in the university, the student government can impose the objective related to the AU's and appoint a group of people who is responsible directly for the AU issue. To encourage the interest of students in the ASEAN issue is to relate the issue in their area of studies because it will be more interesting if they know what benefits they can derive from the ASEAN issue. In case of multiple student governments in one university, the central student government will be responsible for coordinating all student governments of each faculty. Without proper mechanism, students who attended the ASLF can play a role as the leading group in establishing an AU. To enable the current student government to work on an AU implementation without the struggle of poor communication between two generations of the student governments, the junior year student should be sent to attend the AU related forum as ASLF to acquire the knowledge of it. After establishing an AU, the Unit should be responsible for training English skill for the students and in that case, students can also be prepared with the skill before attending the forum, therefore, the result will be in effect after the forum.



### Laying the Foundation: GO the Extra Mile

#### *Discussing issues hindering the Implementation of an ASEAN Affairs Unit*

##### **Group 8**

##### **Members:**

- Ronald Gem A. Celestial, University of the Philippines
- Sittinan Poonsawat , Mahidol University
- Lim Jiayu Adeline , Singapore Management University
- Treethida Intharawongchot , Chiang Mai University
- Iesus Jireh N. Hernandez, Ateneo de Manila University
- Nur Haninah Binti Harun, Universiti Putra Malaysia
- M. Shahadat Ali Nordin, Universiti Utara Malaysia
- Ahmad Hazim Bin Dato Paduka Haji Mohd Murad, University of Brunei Darussalam

##### **Universiti Brunei Darussalam**

The delegate from Universiti Brunei Darussalam stated that the problem in establishing an AU in his university is that there are only 13 students from ASEAN countries in UBD, so it cannot be established easily because of the small number of ASEAN students here. Also, the third year students at UBD do not have interest in involving in such activity, which results in lack of connectivity.

##### **Ateneo de Manila University**

The delegate said that the formal AU has not formed here yet despite having an office of international relations. The problem here is the politic and different opinions which troubled the process.

##### **Singapore Management University**

Another trouble stated by the delegate from Singapore Management University is that the international students, including both ASEAN and non-ASEAN students, always cluster together in the group of their own nationalities.

##### **Chiang Mai University**

Two delegates from Thailand pointed out the problem in their own universities although they have the international relation division, there is less work concerning ASEAN issues. For Chiang Mai University, like UBD, the AU cannot be established because the students from ASEAN countries are still in small number. Also, those students depend mostly on their own faculty, so it is difficult to get their contact information.

##### **Mahidol University**

Another important issue is that the student union has to depend on the policy of the university, for example, the Green University policy, and they cannot focus more on ASEAN issues. And even though there is ASEAN club for the students, some of the ASEAN students come here for a short term so it is not stable enough to establish something concrete.



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Delegates from Malaysia stated the problem about language barrier too, because sometimes communicating in English is hard for people whose native language is not English.

Solutions to the problems above, as suggested by the delegates, are:

- The connectivity of the student union must be made. The topic of each year's conference has to connect to those of other years.
- The continuity: the AU cannot be established immediately - it takes time, and we need to make it continue stably.
- Standardizing the structure (However, this solution is hard to be achieved because of the differences of each country.)



### Laying the Foundation: GO the Extra Mile

#### *Discussing issues hindering the Implementation of an ASEAN Affairs Unit*

##### **Group 9**

##### **Members:**

- Muhammad Asyraf Bin Mohd Ibrahim, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
- Febryan Kiswanto , Universitas Airlangga
- Ei Thandar Kyaw, University of Manladay
- Rachan Chuchart, Prince of Songkla University
- Putu Indy Gardian, Institut Teknologi Bandung
- Andrea Mae M. Muhlach, De La Salle University
- Awg Lee Sek Khai, University of Brunei Darussalam
- Atikoon Supinajarurn, Burapha University
- Kan Wangpiriyapanich, Chiang Mai University

##### **University of Mandalay**

- Students cannot have a lot of involvement in administration of the university.
- Most of campus' activities and bodies are organized and controlled by the government or school board.

##### **De La Salle University, The Philippines**

- The university already has its own International affairs bod with the same tasks as the, under each of student-own organs such as USG, CSO and POLISCY.
- The problem is that if the university implements an AU, the students will not know under which organ they can put AU for fear of overlapping functions.
- Another problem is that currently, the organs they have are not getting enough participation from students to create another organ like the AU, which will need more manpower.
- The solution is the university should merge organs with overlapping functions into one organ to reduce the lack of manpower.

##### **Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia**

- The university has the problem in the structure of student government board. The university has bottom-up structure of government, which means all actions/decisions that the student executive makes have to get approval from all students' vote. An AU cannot happen if the proposal of its implementation does not get enough votes from all students.
- It is hard for students to establish a new organ because the lack of funding. The university has already included activity fee in the tuition fee but the problem is that when the student committees want to initiate a project or an activity, they have to spend their own money and later receive recompense as the activity-supporting fund is given late.

### Laying the Foundation: GO the Extra Mile

- Most of the students do not want to participate in any extra curriculum activities because they think that the activities will consume a lot of their study time. This has led to the problem of lack of manpower.
- The student executive is the only organ they have. This organ is responsible for a lot of work including the administration and international affairs. The functions of this organ are too general. The solution is to divide its tasks specifically and place some of them into new organ like the AU.

#### ***Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia***

- In the university, each faculty has its own student council share the same responsibility as the one of other faculties. Each faculty prefers to work independently so it has no interest for a joint organ or a coordinator like the AU.
- If students want to contact foreign universities without having to go through the faculties, there is an international alumni as another medium.
- As the students already have so many organs, they do not know what the point of having another one like the AU is because it will do the same tasks as the organ they already have.

#### ***Universitas Airlangga***

- The reason why the university cannot establish an AU is that the highest decision-making power is at the board of the university and not the students. This means that if the director does not support the AU, it cannot be created.
- The lack of manpower: students have no interest in ruling their university because they think they are preoccupied with study. Moreover, the students are not aware of international affairs. Content with staying in their country instead of leaving for a place/a country/some place else they are not familiar with)
- The lack of consistency in the university's governmental successor: there is no certain system for student's organ.

#### ***University Brunei Darussalam***

- The university has less interest in establishing an AU because firstly, it already has international affairs body.
- Secondly, there are only a small amount of exchange students from ASEAN countries in the university.
- Thirdly, most of administration power is run by the board of school. There is not much student involvement.
- The solution is to motivate students to participate more and to become leaders. Moreover, the university needs to increase awareness of how important ASEAN is so the students would have more concern on international affairs.

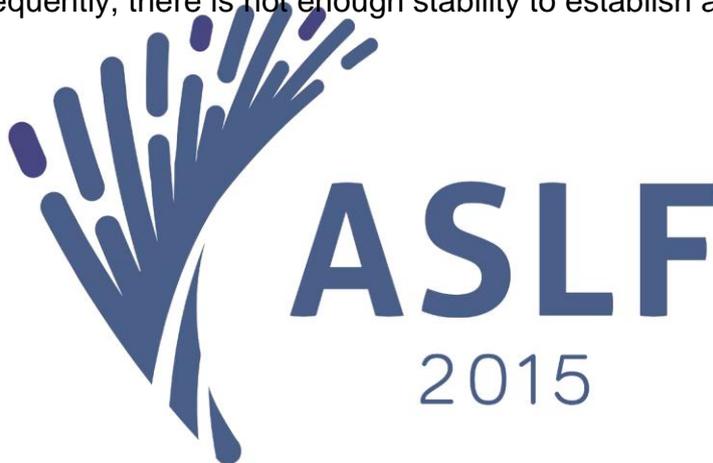
### Laying the Foundation: GO the Extra Mile

#### ***Prince of Songkla University***

- The students are not interested in international affairs as they have a strong sense of place. For example, they do not want to be an exchange student because they do not want to travel far from home. This leads to the lack of manpower to create an AU.
- Moreover, most of the students are too bashful to speak English.

#### ***Chiang Mai University***

- Lack of funding: need to wait for a long time in order to get financial support for the board of university as it has to go through a lot of bureaucratic processes.
- Inconsistency of governmental system: every time the student council changes, the system changes. Consequently, there is not enough stability to establish a new organ.



### Laying the Foundation: GO the Extra Mile

#### *Discussing issues hindering the Implementation of an ASEAN Affairs Unit*

##### **Group 10**

##### **Members:**

- Phay Sovuthvatanak, Royal University of Law and Economics
- Tran Thanh Truc , Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh
- Moeurn Chantrea, Royal Univeristy of Phnom Penh
- Tran Do Bao Chau, Vietnam National University, Hanoi
- Jeerawut Boonrutsamee, Prince of Songkla University
- Norhasimah Binti Jemat Idi , Universiti Putra Malaysia
- Kenny Liew Sim Hoong , National University of Singapore
- Danielle Marie Cang, De La Salle University
- Chanat Anantapanyasut, Chulalongkorn University

##### ***Vietnam National University***

There is no specific department for international or ASEAN affairs. Dealing with foreign stuffs is the cooperation department's responsibility only. Although there is a department of student affairs, most of the students lack information, which leads to lack of interest in both ASEAN and the AU.

##### ***Burapha University***

There is an international affair unit but the delegate has never seen it in action. There has never been any activity about foreign issues, neither inside nor outside of the university. Also, the students lack interest in ASEAN.

##### ***Royal University of Phnom Penh (2 delegates)***

There are many activities concerning international affairs and involving foreigners. For example, speaking workshop, mentoring program, an activity introducing more job opportunities, guitar club, a workshop of how to write CVs, debate club, etc. There is also a forum where students from every campus gather their ideas and propose them to the executive. There are fund-raising units supporting poor students.

##### ***Vietnam National University***

There is no particular department who takes responsibility for the international or ASEAN affairs. The university decided that issues on ASEAN or AU are too big and too tough for the students. Therefore, the students have to seek for the opportunities themselves.

### Laying the Foundation: GO the Extra Mile

#### ***Prince of Songkla University***

There is an international affairs department organized by students. However, it focuses mainly on the cultural activities. There is an activity called ASEAN WEEK but it still appears to lack students' interest because they do not have enough awareness of ASEAN and its outcome is not concrete. According to the delegate, to make ASEAN popular and even to make an AU implementation possible, the students need to be presented how they can benefit from joining ASEAN.

#### ***University Putra Malaysia***

There is no student affair unit. The students lack information of the AU.

#### ***National University of Singapore***

The university hosts foreign students from other universities and countries. There are scholarships for ASEAN citizens but most people are not aware of it. The students submit report on ASEAN and international

#### ***Chulalongkorn University***

There is the Department of International Affairs but it is illegitimate. Therefore, we need to legalize it. It takes too much time to make any change in the Thai government system.

#### ***De La Salle University***

The organization's system in the university is very complex; there is both external and internal administration. There is a unit called a Global Opportunity Base for gathering, introducing and providing new opportunities in terms of foreign affairs but the process is too slow and complicated with excessive documents. According to the delegate, if we want to establish the AU, of which management has to cover every section of the university, there will be conflict from the difference of each department. As it is very difficult to unify, it is also difficult to create the AU.

### ***Conclusion***

#### ***Main problems hindering the establishment of an AU***

- Lack of funding (especially from the university and the government)
- Lack of awareness and promoting of ASEAN and the AU, which leads to lack of interest
- Lack of knowing and mutual understanding among each ASEAN country
- The development focuses only in the capital

#### ***Other possible solutions***

- Establish student leader forum in every ASEAN country
- Promote involvement among each country's university

### ASEAN beyond 2015: Youths Role, Potential and Perspective

#### *Simulation*

There has been a mutual distrust between neighbouring country A and country B that arose due to historical conflicts. Over the generations, the citizens of country B have continuously maintained negative perceptions towards the citizens of country A. Schools across country B still teach the history of these past conflicts in a biased way; consequently, these perceptions are deeply rooted in their minds at a young age. Furthermore, these negative attitudes are constantly being reinforced by the media. Ultimately, such dispositions between country B and country A lead to racial and cultural segregation between both countries.

The absence of trust results in a lack of coordination in the face of natural perils. Local natural disasters often strike the entire region on severe levels. The international community and other relief organizations often find it difficult to engage in humanitarian efforts due to the hostilities between the two countries, resulting in delayed and troubled relief operations at the expense of the local people. From economic aspects, it is clear that country A has a superior economic status, which leads to brain drain and excessive work force migration from country B to country A.\* The migrated labour force faces unfair treatment from employers through exploitation and slavery. They also experience harsh judgement from locals and face vulnerability, as even their basic needs are often difficult to access.

With a less developed economic system, country B is vulnerable to foreign exploitation of its natural resources. As a result, country A has established businesses and made extensive investments in extracting natural resources from country B. Essentially, country A's business interactions in Country B, are one of the highest revenue generators for country A. The excessive levels of resource extraction also cause harmful environmental consequences, which is of little concern to country A. Forest fires, floods, and landslides are just some examples of these detrimental effects. In addition, big-scale infrastructure like dams and roads directly affect the lives of locals. Their livelihoods and traditions are completely changed in the process of resettlement.

Constant economic migration, foreign resource extraction, increased environmental hazards and low human security, has led to an ever widening development gap between the two countries; which in turn has resulted in increased severity of the problems above.

Both country A and country B are a part of a geographical region currently undergoing regional integration, where collaboration amongst all countries is a key factor for its success. As a governing body overseeing this integration, it is essential that country A and country B reconcile in their differences.

## ASEAN beyond 2015: Youths Role, Potential and Perspective

### *Simulation*

#### **Group 1**

#### **Members:**

- Awg Abdul Hakam Bin Haji Awg Ibrahim, University of Brunei Darussalam
- Heng Chhavann , Royal University of Law and Economics
- Wachirawit Sompong , Chiang Mai University
- Nomi Juliana Binti Mohd Redzuan Min, University of Malaya
- Ngo Ngoc Anh, Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh
- Mohamad Ariff Azwal Bin Sohaimi, University of Malaya
- Truong Thuy Linh, Vietnam National University, Hanoi
- Tran Vo Khanh Ngan, Can Tho University

#### **Issue given: Migration**

#### **Who can solve this problem?**

- Government
- Youth
- Education Sector
- Public
- NGOs
- Economic Sector/Business Sector

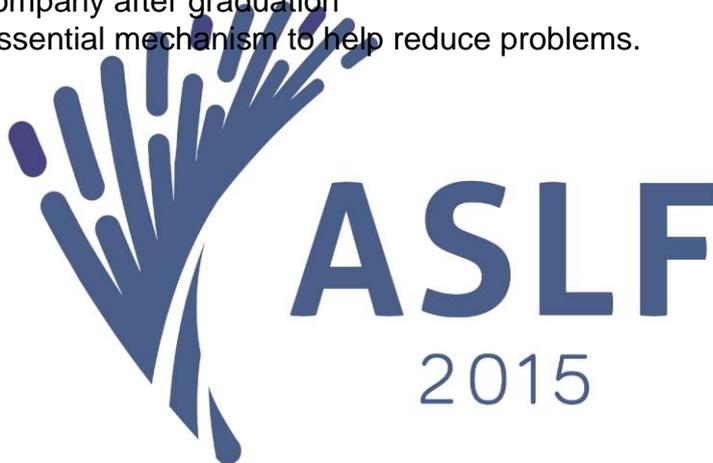


#### **Solutions**

- Negotiation between country A and B is needed.
- As the haze situation from Indonesia happens each year, finding its causes and planning the solution is vital.
- Government should be the first to take action against the issue.
- Youths and public should also take the issue into serious consideration.
- Young people can help change the situations in both country A and B.
- Public should have positive reaction towards the issue; negative or oppressive attitudes can lead to slavery and labor abuse.
- Young people should learn not to oppress or menace those who migrate from difficult situation in their origin country.
- Exchange program and inter-state agreement can help decrease hatred over migrants.
- Lessons should be provided to create mutual understanding for the citizens of each country: using history as a lesson, not a tool to maintain hateful and discriminative attitude towards people from different backgrounds.
- Exchange students' experiences as a lesson to raise awareness.
- Establishment of MOU (Memorandum of Understanding).

### ASEAN beyond 2015: Youths Role, Potential and Perspective

- Providing quota for migrants under limited-term contracts.
- Annual Forum/Conference regarding the issue is essential.
- Organizing more multi-national activities to create mutual understanding for people from different backgrounds.
- Ongoing projects needed so as to help prevent mass migration from country A to country B.
- Collaborative Investment = an investment between governments of two or more countries to produce one or many kinds of goods.
- NGO to recruit workers from each country and to seek fund: profits to be shared.
- Establishment of Trade Union.
- Increase of specific schools under authorities of any company: contract to guarantee to work for such company after graduation
- AU can be an essential mechanism to help reduce problems.



### ASEAN beyond 2015: Youths Role, Potential and Perspective

#### *Simulation*

#### **Group 2**

#### **Members:**

- Pariwat Rattanasiriprom, Chulalongkorn University
- Dewa Ayu Putu Prasti Udayani, Universitas Airlangga
- Vo Quoc Vinh, Can Tho University
- Yeoh Jo Ern, National University of Singapore
- Muhammad Aiman Mohd Nahzeri, Universiti Utara Malaysia
- Krizsa Mae S. Lunar, De La Salle University
- Muhamad Hazig Bin Othman, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
- Theang Khemsakrona, Royal Univeristy of Phnom Penh

#### **Issue given: Discrimination**

#### 1. Historical Conflicts

##### *Government*

- Improve education (specifically, modify the portray of History)
- Protection of foreign man powers in the country
- Allocation of funds for the exchange student programs

##### *Scholars*

- Exchange student programs

##### *Private Sector*

- Provide worker protection

##### *Non-government organizations*

- Spread awareness (e.g. campaign)

##### *Youth*

- Intercultural discussions
- Cultural exchange between countries
- Use of social media as a means to share ideas, spread awareness and eliminate hatred between countries

#### 2. Disasters

##### *Government*

- Form an ASEAN disaster act – to require all the governments to pull in all resources to help neighboring countries
- Provide tax reduction for companies engaged in other countries' charity work

##### *Scholars*

- Enforcement of civic duties

##### *Private Sector*

- Support government and student activities (gain marketing exposure)
- Encourage media to educate people on problems of other nations

## ASEAN beyond 2015: Youths Role, Potential and Perspective

### *Non-government organizations*

- Raise awareness and charity drive Youth
- Encourage volunteerism

### 3. Slavery & Exploitation

#### *Government*

- Establish an agreement between the parties to:
  - Protect labors from any mean of exploitation
  - Providing insurance and reasonable salary
  - Monitoring the workplace to guarantee the security of labor

#### *Youth*

- Help the labor understand their role and work
- Guide the labor the provided information in case they need help

### 4. Economic System

#### *Government*

- Control the imports and exports of the country
- Improve the taxation system

#### *Private Sector*

- Have a fair investment within each country
- Improve and strengthen trade agreements

#### *Youth*

- Be aware and understand the role of the countries in the trading system

### 5. Development Gap

#### *Government*

- Transfer technology (give loans training)
- Co-develop borders together

#### *Private Sector*

- Joint venture by companies (giving investments)

#### *Youth*

- Learning member countries' development through exchange program



### ASEAN beyond 2015: Youths Role, Potential and Perspective

#### *Simulation*

#### **Group 3**

#### **Members:**

- Loo Weng Heng, National University of Singapore
- Mohd Saiful Rizal Bin Yusoff, Universiti Sains Malaysia
- April Joy G. Baldovino, University of the Philippines
- Edo Dwi Prayogo, Institut Teknologi Bandung
- Mohamad Anif Bin Azami, University of Malaya
- Safira Raharjo, Universitas Indonesia
- Adolfo Jose A. Montesa, University of the Philippines
- Prasong Chirarattanapichet, Burapha University

#### **Issue given: Development gap**

#### **Pros & cons objective**

As group three got the Development gap issue, they mentioned the factors which lead to the problem: labor force migration, the use of Natural Resources, Natural Disasters and how we can reduce the development gap between country A and B.

The group members thought that the lack of coordination and implementation policy has been an essential factor in the discussion, thus they parted into country A and country B government perspectives.

As the simulation gave situation that country A and B had negative bias towards each other, Thailand and Malaysia delegates proposed Cultural Understanding Program in university level, along with job opportunities to raise the ability of migrant workers.

The delegate from Singapore also mentioned safer living and working condition for migrant workers, the free access to welfare and government duty to balance the situation. The protection and mechanism also plays a big part in this situation. By moving onto economic factor, they talked about trade & agreement, which has collapsed to historical perspective in each country. The delegate from Philippines proposed an academic collaboration to change the mindset for the new generation to become more positive act and perception, by the use of media. In order to change the act, we need to encourage both attitude and positive perspective towards each other. And one factor that can bring along better relation is an agreement that country A must have access to country B when it is faced with the disaster.

Still, there are some challenges, how to make sure that both government perform well in the solution we gave?

The delegates from the Philippines stated that education and academic collaboration will improve the technology and provide the machine to make it more productive, in terms of economy, government can make job creation, considering protections of workers and social responsibility. There should also be an agreement in superstructure for making mutual agreement in exploitation in each country.

In order to find the solution for the disaster, they discussed the way to create a protocol to protect the environment for ASEAN.

### ASEAN beyond 2015: Youths Role, Potential and Perspective

Finally, for the issue of widening economic gap, they have come to the conclusion that between country A and B, there should be NGOs to provide the welfare, and government should establish entrepreneurship for the poor, especially in micro finance scale so they can be independent, it should be the regional project and support each other by making political engagement for political level. The environmental agenda is also compulsory to be implemented, in order to make the policy become more extendable in regional level.

For student acts, there should be ASEAN student union to implement the actions in youth level, they initiated ASEAN youth voice-out, which aimed to discuss the policy dialogues and provide volunteer and also campaign for help, have their own stands and the achieve agreement. Regarding the economic issues, there should be ASEAN youth entrepreneurship program (like AIESEC) to bring more engagement in ASEAN, it can be either long-term program or short-term program for student to exchange cultures and learn from each other's perspective.

We need to address solutions: what we want to see

**Framework:** Problem (what is happening right now), objective (the ideal condition we want to achieve), and solution (the actions conducted to achieve the objective) both short-term and long-term

**Problem:**

- Negative Historical Perception
- Economic
  1. Brain Drain
  2. Vulnerability
  3. Natural Exploitation

**1<sup>st</sup> objective**

- Education
  - Cultural Exchange Programs
  - Better Academic Collaboration
- Others
  - Well-directed media campaign
- Regulation
  - Allies/ Compensation Agreements
  - Giving incentives for Local Workers who work locally [Country B]

**2<sup>nd</sup> objective**

- Better Economic Status
- Free trade,
- Better rule of law
- Worker's rights protection
- Better CSR implementation for sustainable economics  
(workers will feel safer, one way to eliminate human trafficking through collaboration)

**3<sup>rd</sup> objective**

- Environment sustainability
- Prevention



### ASEAN beyond 2015: Youths Role, Potential and Perspective

- Agreement Regarding natural exploitation
- Better Regulation
- Post-Disaster Plan
  - Emergency Fund Allocation
  - Volunteerism
  - Red-cross or Any similar organization

#### 4<sup>th</sup> Objective

- Simultaneous and inclusive Economic
- The development Gap is always about the economics
  - Entrepreneurship Program
  - Microfinance
  - Tap Non-Governmental Organizations
  - Regional Projects & Regulations to Foster Investment

#### What youth can do:

[The main role of youth is to make sure that the government is in the right direction by: actively support and criticize]

- Regional Student Union
  - Youth-Government Dialogues
  - Campaign to raise awareness
  - Youth Voice-Up platform
  - Exchange program

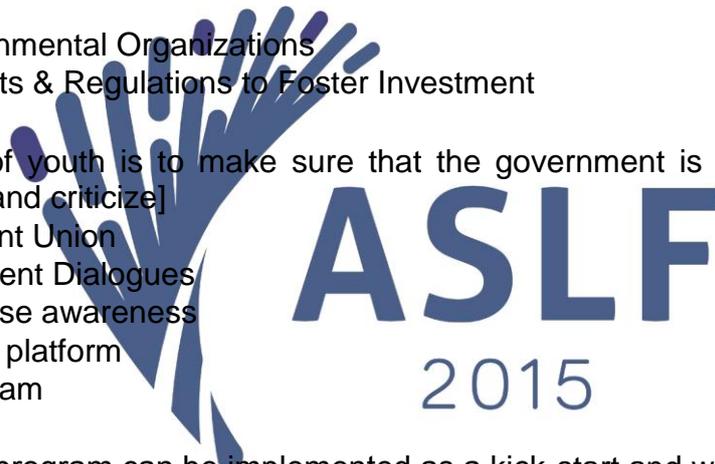
#### Conclusion

[Let's see which program can be implemented as a kick-start and which will be long-term program]

- Long-Term Solution
  - Free Trade
  - Rule of Law
  - Regional Protocol
  - Emergency Fund
  - Tap NGOs
  - Entrepreneurship
  - Regional Investment
- Short-Term Solution
  - CSR
  - Volunteerism
  - Microfinance
  - Economic Incentive
  - Local Workers
  - Media

#### Final Statement

The wide development in both countries can be minimized and/or even disappeared



### ASEAN beyond 2015: Youths Role, Potential and Perspective

#### *Simulation*

#### **Group 4**

#### **Members:**

- Mohamad Razif Bin Mohd Ramli , Universiti Sains Malaysia
- Khadidiatou Amirou, Universitas Indonesia
- Mohd Azwan Siri, Universiti Utara Malaysia
- Gabriel Chee, Nanyang Technological University
- Mooris Tjioe Jun Xian, Singapore Management University
- Toun Chanmalyna, Royal University of Law and Economics
- Watzapon Pengleng, Mahidol University
- Fanitsy Ara Kam Phon, University of Malaya

#### **Issue given: Business Opportunity**

When the economic cooperation of ASEAN region, which an integrated region occurred, is established, individual economic proficiency of each country becomes negative concern. There are a lot of problems according to economic difference. Threat as exploitation, brain drain, resource extraction, slavery, causes both natural and man-made disasters when one country has a superior economic status while another country has less developed economic system. To improve Business opportunity effectively, we need the co-operation between two countries, which have economic interaction. The stronger country should provide an opportunity for the weaker country to advance and develop itself.

Because business opportunity affects widely and directly throughout country from government to ordinary people, we are responsible division of country A and B such as Government-based, NGO-based, Trade union based, students based, A and B should work together to share their most effective solution. First, according to Government-based solutions, Country A will transfer manufacturing industries to B to (1) free up economic capacity for other industries, (2) lower manufacturing costs, and (3) stimulate job growth in B. What country B could do is to Focus on job creation aided by country A. Secondly, according to Ngo-based solution, Country A has to offer support and help to country B through volunteering to distribute some strategic tactics and knowledge for Country B then Country B after receiving all information Country B need to establish NGO that spreads awareness and educates society to advance knowledge.

Additionally, Trade union-based solution is also important as well because trade union is an independent organization which contains a lot of people in its community so they have power to help. Country can ease the impact of workers' protective measures, the union can help workers adopt technology to replace workers, while country B runs its inner process by working with its corporations to introduce scholarships to retain talented individuals or raise awareness of labor-exploitation In the country. Lastly, according to the students-based solution, students should foster co-operation between the students from each country such as, through conferences, student exchanges. Besides, they have to run a campaign to decrease discrimination and prejudice by creating correct understanding on historical conflict and enhance people in country to have a neutral attitude of neighboring countries especially country who assists and supports us in any kind of help. Country A may send a volunteer to country B which, at the same time, increases students' patriotism so they are more willing to work in their own country. Through such co-operation, Business Opportunity definitely becomes positive and helpful engagement for country that has less developed economic system.

### ASEAN beyond 2015: Youths Role, Potential and Perspective

#### *Simulation*

#### **Group 5**

#### **Members:**

- Muhammad Nasir, Universitas Gadjah Mada
- Nov Sovannarith, Royal Univeristy of Phnom Penh
- Nur Iffika Binti Ruslan, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
- Kay Thar Yu, University of Manladay
- Meutia Astrini Pratiwi, Universitas Gadjah Mada
- Napaporn Chaikhumpa, Burapha University
- Gan Rui Yun, Nanyang Technological University
- Seah Hong Wee Elgin, Singapore Management University

#### **Issue given: Natural resource exploitation**

The selected issue for Group5 is the prevention of the natural resource exploitation in the less developed country. In their perspective, to stop the problem is to firstly get rid of the corruption. According to their analysis, the country B is willing to let the country A exploit their land because the country B should have gained the advantages too. But these advantages don't contribute to the better life of the citizens in general or the local people. Because they are only gained by the officials who received bribes or corrupted.

Thus to solve the problem, the severe punishment and the strict enforcement of law and regulations are proposed for both of the countries. However the loose enforcement of law is not the only cause but also the low cooperation from the people. Although the anti-corruption commissions do exist in their countries, people don't cooperate with them. And in some countries like Indonesia, the other official sectors are less powerful than the commission. All these resulted in the ineffective effort of the combat with the corruption.

The solutions suggested in the level of government for the corruption is to enforce more severe punishment for the corruption. And to make the commission more powerful is to seek the support and the cooperation from other sectors outside the government. It could be the private sectors or anything. Moreover, the educational solution is also suggested. In their perspective, it's important to cultivate people the bad image of corruption since they were really young. Apart from that, the alternative income is proposed. In order to be more negotiable, the country B has to seek other main income. For this the tourism is recommended since it can help encourage people to preserve the nature and also gain income from many ways. In addition, the government should make a trade agreement in which both countries gain benefit. For example, an agreement where the exploitation is allowed but the investors have to improve the local life too by building up the hospital, the school and other infrastructures. Or an agreement that allow the exploitation in the limited period so that the exploited country can learn the technology and the development process from the more developed country and then apply with their own country. By this, the country B could elevate themselves into the compatible level with the country A. and to make this kind of agreements come true, the delegates suggest using the third person or the moderator from the international organizations such as United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to mediate the issue between the two countries.



## ASEAN Student Leaders Forum (ASLF) 2015 Paving Our Converging Path : From ME to WE

### ASEAN beyond 2015: Youths Role, Potential and Perspective

In the level of scholars or youth, they can approach the NGOs that concern the environmental issue to help or back up the local people raise awareness and gain the power to negotiate with the investors and the governments.



### ASEAN beyond 2015: Youths Role, Potential and Perspective

#### *Simulation*

#### **Group 6**

#### **Members:**

- Reza Riezqi Ramadhan, Institut Teknologi Bandung
- Trinh Phuoc An, Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh
- Vince Renzo M. Liban, University of the Philippines
- Mochammad Nurullah Faizul Muslim, Universitas Gadjah Mada
- Anggie Rosa, Universitas Indonesia
- Kanokporn Laojingwong, Prince of Songkla University
- Ahmad Jasfaizi Bin Jasni , Universiti Sains Malaysia
- Hoang Thanh Tam, Vietnam National University, Hanoi
- 

#### **Issue given: Cultural Integration**

The simulation that was run by group six concerns cultural integration. That is to say, nowadays, the cultural issues between ASEAN member countries are mostly the issue of two or more countries claiming to be the origin of their mutual cultures such as Malaysia and Indonesia monopolizing their mutual local language. Also, there is an issue of people from one country considering themselves and their culture to be superior to people from another country; this may be the result of excessive sense of individual. In addition, there is an issue of the lack of understanding of people from other countries and their culture due to different culture. Therefore, Group 6 suggested that we arrange some policies to deal with the cultural issues including the intra-country policy, the inter-country policy and the multi-country policy.

#### ***The intra-country policies include:***

- Utilizing common history and revising biased history in order to use common historical events in different countries to connect people in the countries and to raise the awareness of unity and of why we have ASEAN.
- Providing humanity education especially during or after the time of natural disasters which will result in the help provided to the victim countries: it is believed that the help will bring people from different countries together and will relieve the tension of the cultural-monopolization issue.
- Anti-Discrimination on job opportunities.
- Teaching ASEAN languages and cultures to people in each ASEAN member countries, which is the first step to eliminate the issue of the lack of understanding of other countries' culture and people.
- Integrating TV programs from other countries: this is considered to be one of the best ways to understand cultures of other countries because cultures and beliefs of each country are usually reflected in their television programs.
- Having towns or streets in each state named after other countries such as having Indonesia Town and Vietnam Town in Thailand, etc.

### ASEAN beyond 2015: Youths Role, Potential and Perspective

***In addition, inter-country policies is suggested. The policies include:***

- Establishing Youth & Scholars Exchange Programs in order that youths and scholars have opportunities to study and learn other ASEAN member countries directly from the native and then share the cultural experience with people back in their countries.
- Celebrating “Country Friendship Day” to strengthen relation among ASEAN member countries in order to reduce tension from the cultural monopolization issue.
- Getting ASEAN member countries to support each other in time of natural disasters in order to bring people from different countries together and relieve the tension of the cultural-monopolizing issue.
- Launching cultural propagations especially on entertainment industries by, for instance, providing free migration to stars and celebrities from other ASEAN member countries

***The multi-country policies include celebrating the same thing and the using of the trade market as listed below:***

- Launching “International ASEAN Day Celebration”
- Launching International Celebrations of ASEAN Countries’ Independence Days. For example, having all ASEAN member countries celebrate the Independence Day of the Philippines.
- Introducing free trade union in order for each ASEAN member country to have a better understanding on each other.

Moreover, as a youth, the group agrees that in order to help integrate different cultures in ASEAN community, we should act as cultural ambassadors and launch cultural exchange activities and events. That is to say, acting as cultural ambassadors includes being speakers on topics concerning ASEAN culture, acting as negotiators in cultural conflicts between ASEAN member countries, acting as representatives of the culture of our own countries and being organizers of cultural exchange activities and events. Moreover, the activities and events include launching cultural exchange programs, organizing “Mr. and Ms. ASEAN” international competition where the culture of each ASEAN member country will be displayed in public, as well as arranging cultural forums and educational discussions concerning cultures of ASEAN member countries.

### ASEAN beyond 2015: Youths Role, Potential and Perspective

#### *Simulation*

#### **Group 7**

#### **Members:**

- Tawit Sangveraphunsiri, Chulalongkorn University
- John Paulo Garcia Delas Nieves, University of the Philippines
- Hnin Wutt Yi, University of Manladay
- Grace Foo Xin Hui, Nanyang Technological University
- Regine Miren D. Cabato, Ateneo de Manila University
- Dasha Marice Sy Uy, Ateneo de Manila University
- Krittanat Sutassananon, Mahidol University
- Fauzan Illavi, Universitas Airlangga

#### **Issue given: Disaster Relief**

The policy can be implemented in both country A and B to ensure expedient and collaborative action when natural disaster hit the region.

#### **Policy:**

**H.E.L.P: Humanitarian Efforts for Life Protection an ASEAN initiative for disaster response mechanism**

#### **Context:**

- The need for a neutral humanitarian effort covering all ASEAN countries.
- The creation of a group with a goal of cooperation and dialogue to create new relationships through breaking negative perceptions and exposing the positive outlook.
- Proactive dialogues which will change relationships from mutual distrust to relationships of mutual cooperation, compassion and benefit, and will use self-interest to create a beneficial society for all.
- Engagement of the youth during natural disasters to change perspectives.
- ASEAN initiative: disaster response mechanism is run by three elements: unity, compassion and volunteerism

#### **Regional Projects:**

##### 1. Short-term efforts

- DREAM : Disaster Response And Management
- CARE : Channel for ASEAN Response Efforts

##### 2. Long-term efforts

- LOVE : Long-term Overall Volunteerism Education
- FAITH: Fund for ASEAN Initiatives To Help Project

##### for Bilateral Relations (Between Countries A & B):

- FORGIVE : Federation Of Reconciliating Generations Involved in Volunteerism and Empathy

### ASEAN beyond 2015: Youths Role, Potential and Perspective

#### *Simulation*

#### **Group 8**

#### **Members:**

- Ronald Gem A. Celestial, University of the Philippines
- Sittinan Poonsawat , Mahidol University
- Lim Jiayu Adeline , Singapore Management University
- Treethida Intharawongchot , Chiang Mai University
- Iesus Jireh N. Hernandez, Ateneo de Manila University
- Nur Haninah Binti Harun, Universiti Putra Malaysia
- M. Shahadat Ali Nordin, Universiti Utara Malaysia
- Ahmad Hazim Bin Dato Paduka Haji Mohd Murad, University of Brunei Darussalam

#### **Issue given: Education**

After the brainstorming, the group found that we have to focus on how to make education as the means to fill in the gap between two countries. Both youth and future leaders will be educated in order to make the mutual understanding in both countries and to make more progress in the future. The problem right now is that the education in primary school is biased because the learning tools, for example, textbooks, are made by their own countries. Two countries cannot develop their bonds due to the historical conflicts that have been emphasized through biased education abovementioned.

The main idea of the solution is "Bridging the Gap", means bridging the gap between two countries through education, and this aims to educate people of both countries to suppress the biases. The most important thing that should be done is the institutional reforms. After that, we need the common education platform for ASEAN countries. Many activities will be implemented, such as ASEAN-centered forums, seminars and discussions, including not only students but also the lecturers and visiting professors, cultural exchange programs, internship opportunities in both local and abroad and also scholarships which promote social cohesion and equity.

Some problems still persist. The main problem is the financial problem, especially in countries of which the majority of people are still struggling with poverty. The other problem is the variations of government priorities, as sometimes the government tends to focus on the other issues, such as, the welfare of people and of the country itself.

### ASEAN beyond 2015: Youths Role, Potential and Perspective

#### *Simulation*

#### **Group 9**

#### **Members:**

- Muhammad Asyraf Bin Mohd Ibrahim, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
- Febryan Kiswanto , Universitas Airlangga
- Ei Thandar Kyaw, University of Manladay
- Rachan Chuchart, Prince of Songkla University
- Putu Indy Gardian, Institut Teknologi Bandung
- Andrea Mae M. Muhlach, De La Salle University
- Awg Lee Sek Khai, University of Brunei Darussalam
- Atikoon Supinajarurn, Burapha University
- Kan Wangpiriyapanich, Chiang Mai University

#### **Issue given: Human Security**

#### **Problems**

- Lack of trust: the two countries do not trust each other enough due to the historical conflicts. They do not really know each other because they have their own stereotypes upon others. This prejudice has been passed down for generations.
- The government does not encourage people to be open-minded enough because of nationalism policy.
- Economics: the exploitation of migration moving from one country to another for work or for better quality of life.

#### **Solutions**

The group intends to solve the problems from top to down level of actors.

#### *International level*

- In order to solve dispute between the two countries, negotiation through a mediator platform is advisable. For example, states can use ASEAN summit or forum to address their opponent directly.
- The mediator can be a third country, which is not biased and helps them to compromise.

#### *State Government level*

- Government can pass out international laws agreeable to every state and use them as a system to settle the disputes.
- Government as a leader of the country has an important role to change the prejudiced attitude that the citizens long have had over other countries by giving the right information of ASEAN history through media and education sector like schools.
- In regard to future corporation, government has to encourage the citizens to forgive and forget about the past conflicts.

#### ASEAN beyond 2015: Youths Role, Potential and Perspective

- Government has a duty to standardize education of history material. There should be no prejudice or bias in history books. They should come from an objective point of view.
- Government in every country can set new subject in school like ASEAN subject in order to create mutual understanding of one another.

#### *NGO level*

- NGOs can help promote the right information of other countries to their citizens to eliminate the old prejudice and negative attitude that they used to have over others.

#### *Private sector level*

- Companies should hold the same standard for the treatment of workers no matter where the workers are from: whether people of their own countries or of other countries as migrants. There should be no discrimination in job market. All should be treated equally.

#### *What youth can do?*

- On domestic level, youth, who are not tainted by old prejudice, should spread the right and neutral understanding of other countries to local people. They are able to motivate themselves by creating a campaign or share the idea through social media. Little by little, people can absorb the right information and they will be more open-minded about others.
- The youth can also support government's policy aforementioned.
- Youth can propose universities to create more exchange programs. Through these programs, students can get real information of other countries' culture and their way of life from foreign friends. This would develop the mutual understanding.
- On international level, students can come up with their own private volunteer campaigns. For example, if our neighboring countries have disaster problems, students can gather up some charitable donation and donate the money directly to the problematic countries without having to go through their government.

### ASEAN beyond 2015: Youths Role, Potential and Perspective

#### **Simulation**

#### **Group 10**

#### **Members:**

- Phay Sovuthvatanak, Royal University of Law and Economics
- Tran Thanh Truc , Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh
- Moeurn Chantrea, Royal Univeristy of Phnom Penh
- Tran Do Bao Chau, Vietnam National University, Hanoi
- Jeerawut Boonrutsamee, Prince of Songkla University
- Norhasimah Binti Jemat Idi , Universiti Putra Malaysia
- Kenny Liew Sim Hoong , National University of Singapore
- Danielle Marie Cang, De La Salle University
- Chant Anantapanyasut, Chulalongkorn University

#### **Issue given: Media Literacy**

Policy Recommendations to Enhance Media Literacy between the Two Countries

#### *1. Conflicts Between Country A and B*

- Mutual Distrust
- Lack Of Coordination
- Brain Drain
- Exploitation
- Economic Gap

*2. Establishment of ASEAN special committee, which will be divided into two sets of Secretary-General Representative, five people from each country.*

*3. Series of informal talks to discuss the issues and formulate solutions to address them*

- Come to Agreement to Establish Committee
- Formulate Policies
- Implement Policies

#### *4. Historical account*

- Independent Research
- Standardization Of History Books (Students)
- ASEAN-Level Publication Through Social Media
- Nationwide Newspapers And Public Broadcast Documentary (Adults + Citizens)

#### *5. Private sector*

- Overseas integration through CSR and Community Involvement Programs
- Immersion Programs
- Worker Exchange



## ASEAN Student Leaders Forum (ASLF) 2015 Paving Our Converging Path : From ME to WE

### ASEAN beyond 2015: Youths Role, Potential and Perspective

#### 6. *Government liberalization*

- Privatization Of Newspapers And Mass Media
- Less Regulation From Information Authorities

#### 7. *Youth sector*

- Media Campaigns
- Youth: Compulsory Critical Thinking Subjects
- Forums: Open Discussion And Conversations
- Opportunities For People From Both Countries To Meet And Get To Know Each Other (Integration)
- Exchange Programs
- Rallies Or Movements
- Inter-nation Clubs



### AUN-SAM: Agenda I

**Vice-Presidents for Student Affairs Meeting**  
**Chulalongkorn University**  
29 October 2015

### **MINUTES OF THE MEETING** **Session I**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

- Associate Professor Tanit Tongthong, the Vice President of Student Affairs, Chulalongkorn University, gave a warm welcoming speech to all dearest guests.
- Self-introduction process from Chulalongkorn staff and other Thai Regional Universities (Chiang Mai, Burapha, Mahidol and Prince of Songkhla) and other ASEAN Universities.
- Associative Professor Dr. Nantana Gajasen, an executive director of ASEAN University Network, presented the history of ASLF and also ASEAN University Network

#### **LAST YEAR'S ISSUE AND OUTCOME**

- Dr. Nantana continued with the last-year issues; the outcomes of the conferences and some problems in terms of putting ideas into practice
- With the collaboration with Nanyang Technological University, the representatives from every university about the most appropriate time to hold the annual forum.
- Dr. Nantana said that she believes in the mobility of ASEAN students: an exchange program or a short-term visit between partner universities can help fortify their relationship
- The common decisions will be submitted to the Board of Trustee
- She also said that having role models is good to maintain and improve the stability of the cooperation
- She emphasized ASLF mission and vision
- VPs, led by Chulalongkorn staff, talked about the cooperatives and various agreements amongst member universities.
- Assoc. Prof Tanit Tongthong addressed the importance of public services and how people can help improve the society.

#### **MEETING AGENDA**

- Talking about the 3-day agenda and the schedule whether it works or needs to be changed.
- Topics to be discussed during the activity: Formation of AUN-SAM, AUN Thematic Network Models, Brainstorming on forming AUN-SAM, Brainstorming Outcome Presentation, Open Discussion and College Agreement.
- The forum ended with opinions of other member universities concerning the appropriate time to hold the forum; Myanmar and the Philippines have problem concerning academic year: Universities from the Philippines would prefer June and July, University of Brunei Darussalam agree with October.

**AUN-SAM: Agenda II**

**Vice-Presidents for Student Affairs Meeting**  
**Chulalongkorn University**  
30 October 2015

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING**  
**Session II**

**OUTLINE**

- i. Brief presentation of AUN-SAM Structure & Function
- ii. Discussion of Agenda II: Formation of AUN-SAM Structure & Function
- iii. Brainstorming: establishment of AUN-SAM in AUN member universities
- iv. Conclusion of workshop
- v. Q&A
- vi. Structure of AUN-SA\*\*

**PART I**

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nantana Gajasen started the session with a brief presentation of AUN-SAM Structure by introducing its functions and structures.
- She emphasized the AUN Mandate:
  - Strengthen the existing network of cooperation among ASEAN universities and beyond
  - Promote collaborative study, research and educational programs in the priority areas identified by ASEAN
  - Promote cooperation and solidarity among people in academic field
  - Serve as the policy-oriented body in higher education in the ASEAN region
- She then moved to the topic of thematic cooperation within the scope of AUN-SAM:
- She also added that opinions would be collected from participants so as to enhance its operation
- Her emphasis on the status of AUN as the first and the only higher educational network under ASEAN, it is also financially supported by Royal Thai Government
- Her affirmation to acquire collective ideas regarding the formation of AUN-SAM structure and function

**PART II**

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nantana Gajasen continued by mentioning 10 cooperations that placed under the AUN-SAM authority with their details and conditions. The list is hereby presented:
  - o AUN-QA, inclusive but also open for those who qualified and needs qualifications to join.

### AUN-SAM: Agenda II

- o AUN/SEED-Net, can ask the non-ASEAN universities to join supported by JICA partial support.
- o AUN-HRE, connected with various Human Rights Network though out the region, seeking funding from international agencies.
- o AUNILO, its membership is only for the AUN members, all decisions based on agreements. o ACTS, particularly to develop students.
- o AUN-IP, currently inactive.
- o AUN-USR&S, open up for any universities concerning about Social Responsibility. o AUN-HPN, engaged with the funding agency.
- o AUN AEC, still in proposal. The network plans to engage more with the associate members and shareholders like the business.





# ASEAN Student Leaders Forum (ASLF) 2015

## Paving Our Converging Path : From ME to WE

### AUN-SAM: Agenda III

Vice-Presidents for Student Affairs Meeting  
Chulalongkorn University  
30 October 2015

### MINUTES OF THE MEETING Session III

#### MEETING AGENDA

- Matters for discussion: From Plan to Action
  - o Discussion of the issues from Students' meeting.
  - o Brainstorming on Idea from the Last AUN-SAM Meeting and the New Plan of Actions.
- Prioritizing activities under the agreement from ASLF 2014



### AUN-SAM: Agenda III

**Vice-Presidents for Student Affairs Meeting  
Chulalongkorn University  
31 October 2015**

### MINUTES OF THE MEETING Session III

#### MEETING AGENDA

- Matters for discussion: Next Step
  - o Activities for Students, Staffs and Faculties in Student Affairs.
- Host universities
  - o Information from the ASLF 2016 Host Universities.
  - o Confirmation of Future Host Universities.

#### FROM PLAN TO ACTION

- The discussion “From Plan to Action”, October 31, starts with a revision from last meeting conclusion before getting straight to choose the secretariat for AUN-SAM. The committee will be composed of one chairman/vice president and one member from AUN universities. UUM volunteered to host AUN-SAM secretariat. The meeting agrees on organizing ASLF during October. ASLF activities consist of educational forum, young speaker contest, and youth cultural forum.

#### HOSTS OF THE FUTURE ASLF EVENTS

- The meeting further discussed on who will be hosting the future ASLF events.

UNIVERSITY	YEAR
UP, ADMU, DLSU	2016
VNU	2017
UGM	2018
CMU (tentative)	2019
USM	2020

AUN& ASEAN +3 educational forum and young speakers contest (updated: there are a small number of youngsters involving in the activity because there are not enough teachers to supervise the program.

UNIVERSITY	YEAR
MU	2016
NUS	2017
UI	2018
BUU, CMU, CU, PSU	2019

### AUN-SAM: Agenda III

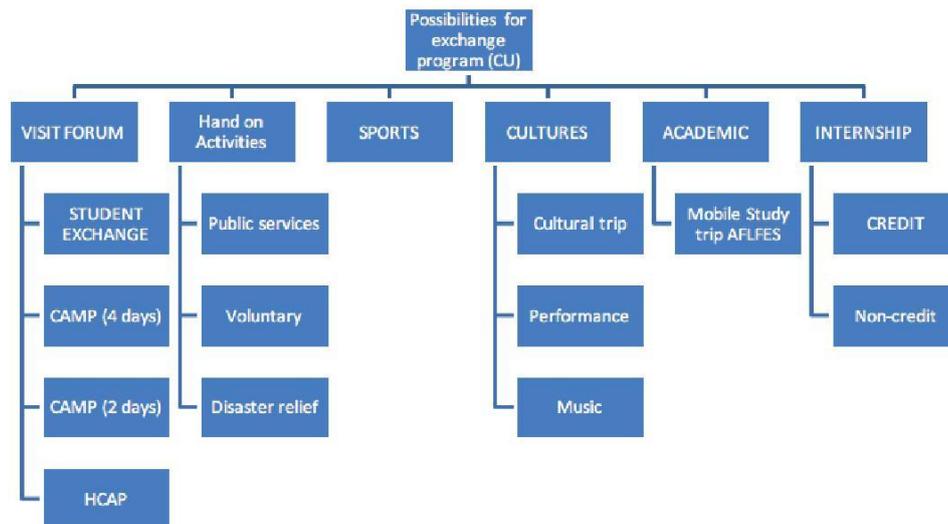
#### Youth Cultural Forum

UNIVERSITY	YEAR
USM	2016
UGM	2017
ADMU	2018
NUOL	2019

NOTE: Next year AUN-SAM and secretariat will issue directly to student affairs instead of president and IRO.

#### POSSIBILITIES FOR EXCHANGE PROGRAM

- They moved to discuss about possibilities for exchange program. Dr. Tanit from Chulalongkorn University brought the example of how Chulalongkorn organized the exchange program.



#### MULTI-LATERAL PROGRESSION

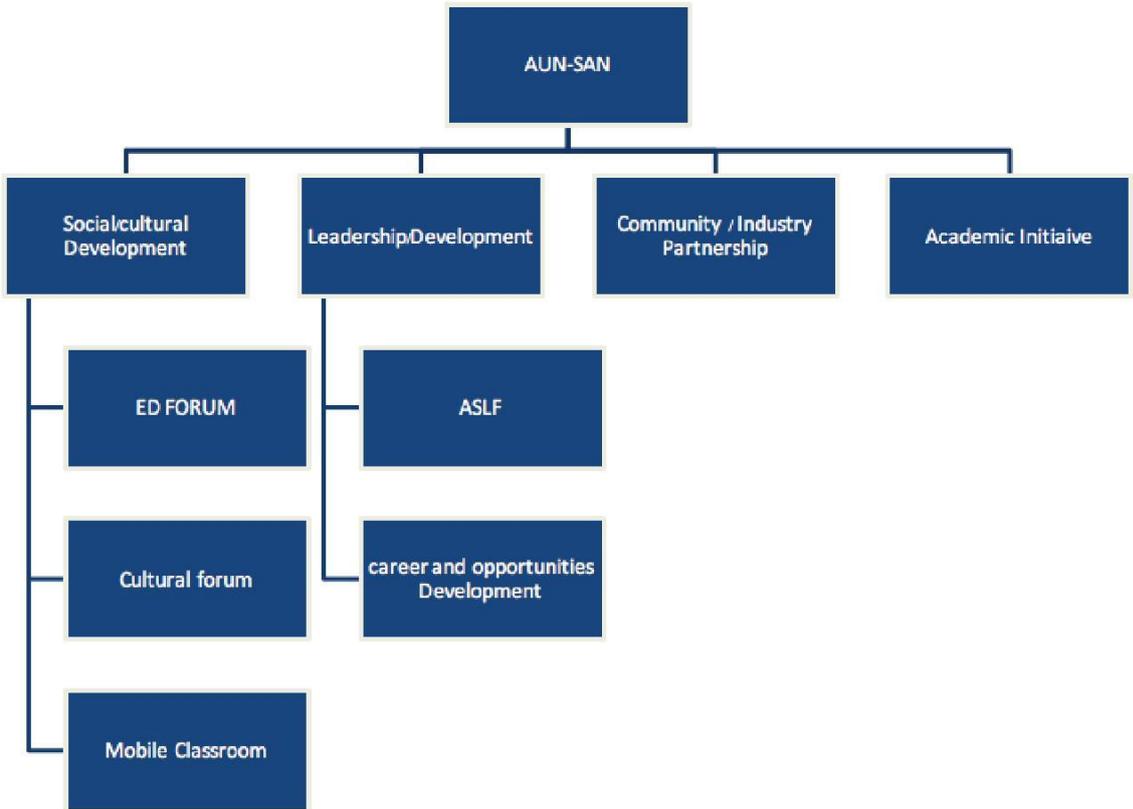
- Then, the meeting suggested multi-lateral progression because it costs a small amount of investment but provides an effective result.
- Chulalongkorn University invites other AUN-SAM member universities to join student mobility. Mobile classroom is one example of student mobility. Suggested routes are Chiangmai down south to Malaysia, Bangkok to Phnom Penh, and from Malaysia to the southern part of Thailand. The meeting then moved to discuss about the ASEAN Leaders Summit.
- USM mentioned the ASEAN Leaders Summit organized in Malaysia last year and stated that there were 160 participants attending the summit.

### AUN-SAM: Agenda III

- USM also proposed that they need more funding for transportation and if there is a correlation between members, they can have a special agreement, more support, and partial fund.
- CU also has activity like this (2 days trip to Singapore and 8 days trip to South Korea) but it will be better if we come up with the program that we can actually work together.
- Thus those activities should be drafted as a project seeking for fund. Not only Malaysia that participate in the program but there are also other countries as well such as Iran, Iraq, and Pakistan.
- CU suggested the activity that we could work together by giving an example of a video from HCAP. Students have a chance to work with Harvard on social issues, academic issues and cultural issues. It's a smart way for students to learn from each other. Harvard also provides an exchange program for ASEAN students.
- The upcoming HCAP event's theme will be "Equality, Tolerance, and Freedom".
- AUN-SAM comes up with a vision, an integrated and dynamic ASEAN community, through the development of Student leaders. AUN-SAM's mission is to provide platforms for university student leaders to grow and develop with the aim of creating a sustainable future for ASEAN.
- The objectives are as follow:
  1. To serve as a policy platform for vice president, directors, and deans for Student Affairs of AUN member universities.
  2. To formulate student affairs agenda.
  3. To facilitate collaborative student affairs activities.
  4. To evaluate the outcomes and impacts of activities implemented and recommend future directions.
  5. To share knowledge and experiences and best practices of students affairs.

### AUN-SAM: Agenda III

This diagram below shows a drafted framework of AUN-SAM.



# Gallery



**Opening Ceremony**



**Welcome Party**

# Workshops and Discussions



# Cultural Workshops and CSR



**Learning Thai Language**



**Thai Fencing**



**Building knock-down house for the victims of earthquake in the Northern part of Thailand**





**Night cruising along the Chao Phraya River to Asiatique the River Front**





Farewell Party  
The Swissotel Nai Lert Park Hotel



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**-International Affairs Department -  
The Student Government of Chulalongkorn University**



**Thank you all participants**

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