

Annex: 8th IPF-SSG workshop, Jakarta, 19-20 June 2010

Summary of World Café Conversation and Focus Group Discussions

The World Café¹ Conversation focused on the following questions:

- 1) What challenges hinder an effective role for parliament in accomplishing the goals set out in the APSC Blueprint?
- 2) How can these challenges be addressed in order to contribute to the establishment of the APSC with special regard to SSG?

The Focus Group Discussion offered the opportunity for different stakeholders of the respective countries to brainstorm and share their ideas and to jointly chart a national action plan on how to address the challenges identified during the World Café Dialogue. The recommendations are based on “SMART” criterion, i.e. Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Timely.

The table below summarizes the discussions resulting from both the World Café Conversation and the Focus Group Discussion.

Challenges in accomplishing the goals of the APSC Blueprint: (World Café)	Ideas to address these challenges with special regards to SSG: (World Café)	National Action Plan: (Focus Group Discussion)
Indonesia		
1. Regional organization's, parliament's and civil society organizations' main issues: ratification, the role of budget and constitutions	1. Find institutions and practices for sharing experience 2. Internalize norms 3. Facilitate a forum for parliamentarians	1. Raise awareness among MPs through civil society activity → build awareness centre for legislative information (on maritime and defence cooperation,

¹ The World Café Dialogue is a group interaction method focused on conversations. The environment is set up like a cafe, with paper-covered tables on which ideas are to be written down. At the end of each round, one person remains at each table as the 'cafe host', while the others move on to separate tables. 'Cafe hosts' welcome newcomers to their tables and shared the essence of that table's conversation so far before starting the next round. The World Café at this conference saw people sitting six to eight to a table, holding three successive conversational rounds, each lasting 20-30 minutes. In order to yield more precise and concrete discussion results, the first dialogue round was divided according to stakeholder group affiliation, while the second and third rounds consisted of country-specific groups.

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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Lack of parliamentary awareness leads to lack of ownership 3. Low priority among stakeholders 4. Different levels of democratic maturity among ASEAN member countries 5. Lack of trust in ASEAN in providing conflict solutions, e.g. border issues 6. The principle of 'non-intervention' within ASEAN 	<p>to better engage with ASEAN</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Set output from the forum (matching the role of executive) 5. Provide training and capacity building for parliamentary staff, thereby creating a support system for parliamentarians 6. Expand lessons learned on experience of SSG through effective learning process 7. Establish priorities on specialties of defense industries in respective countries 8. Abolish the principle of 'non-intervention' 9. Promote more transparency and trust across ASEAN and enhance defence interoperability/ cooperation through spider-web bilateral defense cooperation 	<p>transnational border crime)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Create confidence building and trust building measures 3. Establish a Task Force on ASEAN by civil society organizations to discuss human rights and governance, to build awareness, to influence MPs' discourse and lobby for legislation 4. Foster public discourse through hearings 5. MOU on illegal fishing, maritime cooperation and transnational crime
Malaysia		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ignorance and no commitment 2. Low priorities for stakeholders 3. Seen as a PR exercise 4. Political system: lack of checks and balances on the executive 5. Factionalism and partisanship 6. High turnover rate of MPs 7. Structure of Malaysian Parliament: no 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Question the ASEAN non-interference policy; Challenges: How to interfere? Where to draw the line of non-interference? 2. Strengthen the role of the legislative as a check and balance on the executive 3. Create an ASEAN parliament (a dream) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activate the committee on ASEAN security under AIPA committee & AIPA caucus 2. Capacity building for MPs using AIPA training committee 3. Immediately form a group with those MPs present at the workshop, i.e. Liew Chin Tong, Wan Junaidi, Fuziah binte

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<p>committees</p> <p>8. Conflict of values among MPs</p>		<p>Salleh, Johari bin Abdul, Nur Jazlan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In charge: Nur Jazlan <p>4. Present a proposal to chairman of AIPA before end of this parliamentary session on 18 July 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In charge: Nur Jazlan • Timeframe: 1 year (mid 2011)
Philippines		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unfamiliarity with APSC; lack of understanding 2. Many new members of Parliament after election 3. Relevance is questioned 4. Low priority; engagement with ASEAN and APSC is not considered very relevant 5. Local concerns instead of ASEAN perspective (most MPs are concerned with problems of their constituencies and don't have a national or regional perspective) 6. Low political will to implement 7. Conflict of interest with regard to issues of transparency and good governance 8. No venue in the region for discussion aside from executive arena 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institutional capacity building (e.g. creation of a committee dealing with ASEAN/ APSC) 2. Increase transparency so that MPs can exercise power of oversight 3. Individual capacity building (exposure of individual MPs to ASEAN/ APSC) 4. Repeal Executive Privilege (E.O. 464) 5. Open up opportunities for CSO engagement/ participation 	<p><i>Immediate (1st Regular Session, 15th Congress, July 2010-2011)</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institute a caucus of parliamentarians who are involved in discussions on the APSC (e.g. Roilo Golez, Joey Zubiri and others) → starting from July <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In charge: Roilo Golez 2. Engagement between parliamentarians and CSOs/other stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In charge: Joey Zubiri; IPF-SSG Philippines: Initiative for International Dialogues, Roger Rigor 3. Draft resolution for creation of sub-committee on ASEAN under committee on Foreign Relations/ Petition from CSO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In charge: Gus Miclat and Herman Kraft

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9. Lack of internal mechanism in Congress to serve as venue or driver of the issue 10. Limited engagement between CSO and higher levels of government 11. E.O. 464		<i>Beyond Immediate</i> 1. File resolution/ lobby for passage 2. Once sub-committee is established, conduct review of country's compliance to the commitments 3. Participation in various forums (AIPA, side-caucus of APSC)
Thailand		
1. Lack of information, understanding, awareness, knowledge; ignorance on ASEAN/ SSR/ APSC 2. Lack of priority and commitment; non-participation 3. Political system ties with local people, then how to internalize 4. Building constituency – link between parliament and Epistemic Community and then to local people 5. Oversight 6. Language barriers 7. No signal from parliament in sharing experiences mandating effective role in APSC because not in their interest 8. Parliament does not regulate the role of security organisations or SSR 9. Lack awareness of APSC	1. Establish a separate entity on ASEAN within legislative branch (parliament, etc) 2. Create platform for other units to engage in the discussion/promotion of SSR/ SSG/ ASEAN, civil societies, media, including the security sector (police, military, justice, etc) 3. Enhance the role of media 4. CSO – use ASEAN mechanism	1. Form sub-committee on ASEAN (consisting of Senators & MPs) by 2011; starting with 6 delegates from SSG working group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In charge: Thaveesak Tuchinda 2. Forum on APSC to promote & create space & venue and to build constituency; involving parliamentarians, CSO, academic, media, MOFA (ASEAN Dept), AICHR & NHRC, security agencies 3. SSG study group Thailand → meeting on 24 June in Bangkok (Who involved? : Pranee, Chalidaporn, Thaveesak, Surasit, Varong) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timeframe: next election 2011

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10. No committee on APSC/ SSR in the Parliament 11. Local ownership “Payao-model”		
Cambodia		
1. Unfamiliarity with APSC (understanding ~ 5%) 2. New Members of Parliament still lack capacity 3. Relevance of APSC is questioned 4. Domestic concerns are of higher priority than regional ones; internal sensitivities (e.g. regarding dispute settlement) are high 5. APSC is not on the priority list of MPs/executives 6. Insufficient command of English language hinders proper communication and understanding 7. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of National Defense are the main actors in APSC; or in other words the executive branch is the key implementer and policy maker. The National Assembly is just a rubber stamp in most cases. 8. Lack of clarity about who is in charge 9. Political leadership lacks political will,	1. More engagement/participation of MPs and parliamentary staffers through capacity building and knowledge sharing 2. Translate relevant ASEAN-related documents into local language 3. Establish a working group that drafts concepts, which are doable, readable, and visionary 4. Strengthen the secretariat of parliament 5. Empower MPs: National Assembly should have the right and power to modify budget proposals, especially the defence budget 6. Strengthen AIPA and establish an ASEAN parliament by election 7. Eliminate non-interference principle within ASEAN 8. Implement democratic principles: e.g. criteria for parliament membership should be based also on merit such as educational level, good personality, public	1. Follow-up 2 nd phase of the Rectangular Strategy Policy (2009-2013), especially with regard to good governance, and judicial reform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timeframe: by early August 2010 • In charge: Mr. Un Ning, Mr. Hou Sry 2. Conduct a public hearing between Defense and Foreign Affairs Commission (4 and 5) with Secretary General of the National Assembly and Government representatives to talk about ASEAN Community and Cambodia’s commitments and achievements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timeframe: Mid August • In charge: Mr. Leng Peng Long and Mr. Son Chhay 3. Organize workshop/conference where National Assembly and Government can share their experience with regard to the APSC implementation process

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<p>transparency, and good governance</p> <p>10. Draft of budget proposed by the government cannot be modified by the National Assembly</p> <p>11. Limitation of power of the National Assembly in overseeing the government</p> <p>12. Fear and self-censorship: MPs may be afraid of losing their position if they act against the party's rule.</p>	<p>acceptance and not just on political connections and interest)</p> <p>9. Create an ASEAN commission within National Assembly</p> <p>10. Increase engagement between MPs and civil society organizations: raise public awareness</p> <p>11. Civil society make use of ASEAN mechanisms (monitoring and dialogue) to hold executives more accountable</p> <p>12. Integrate ASEAN study in educational system</p> <p>13. Improve checks and balances and good governance of military, police and national council of defence</p> <p>14. MPs should oversee democratization process</p> <p>15. Create independent Human Rights Committee that is responsive and effective</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timeframe: by end August or early September 2010 • In charge: Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace (CICP), Cambodia Defenders Project (CDP)