

**Advisory Paper to the Chairperson of ASEAN and our
Prime Minister of Malaysia,
Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim**

“Our ASEAN: People At The Core”

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1. Introduction

Over the past decade, the ASEAN Civil Society Conference/ASEAN People's Forum (ACSC/APF) has consistently brought crucial human rights, governance and development issues faced by ASEAN communities to the forefront to the attention of ASEAN. While its role as a platform for dialogue has been invaluable, it must now enhance its impact and engagement with ASEAN governments and institutions.

January 2025 marks the start of Prime Minister Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim's ASEAN Chairmanship, leading the region in crafting the ASEAN Community Vision 2045. This framework, replacing the expiring Vision 2025 guidelines will work as a roadmap to guide the ASEAN Community for the next two decades. Further, the High-Level Panel for the ASEAN 2025 review has already begun its work, however, its limited engagement with ASEAN civil society is a missed opportunity and this must be remedied swiftly.

ASEAN must remain steadfast in its commitment to peace, stability, and inclusivity. To support this, CSOs from Malaysia and across ASEAN propose a new multi-centric strategy, moving past a centralised annual event to a continuous and thematic engagement. Under this approach, each lead organisation will have autonomy to determine its model, program, objectives, and fundraising strategy in collaboration with other co-organisers. This approach aims to strengthen connections with ASEAN mechanisms, amplify diverse voices, and ensure sustained advocacy on critical issues.

A powerful partnership built a decade ago during the 2015 Malaysian Chairmanship between the Malaysian government and civil society saw CSOs engaging with heads of state as well as receiving substantial funding support and the active participation of ministers and senior officials at our events. This relationship was appreciated and applauded by many civil society colleagues across ASEAN, and we hope to continue that same partnership for ASEAN 2025.

2. Executive Summary

This “Advisory Paper”, developed with contributions from over 170 regional civil society organisations (CSOs), outlines critical recommendations to address pressing human rights, governance and developmental issues within Southeast Asia, which must never be pushed aside by the ASEAN bloc.

The ongoing political crisis in Myanmar has resulted in widespread human rights violations, particularly against the Rohingya community. ASEAN cannot do “business as usual” when the toll of the dead, injured and devastated peoples continues to increase. Engaging with all affected parties is important to find a solution to this ongoing military coup. We call on integrating refugee protection into ASEAN’s Vision 2045 and increasing collaboration with international bodies to address the needs of refugees and internally displaced persons.

In ASEAN, ensuring the rule of law and the existence of independent institutions must be the cornerstone of ASEAN in the future if it is serious about being a world-recognised regional bloc. The power of the majority must not be abused against the minorities, be it through their culture, ethnic identities, religious, sexual identity and so on, with the principle of non-discrimination in ASEAN prevailing. We must ensure that democracy is practised and upheld in all processes of governance and levels of administrative structure in the ASEAN member states. We must also nurture future generations of reformers. This starts by ensuring an effective democratisation process in all member states. The paper highlights the growing necessity of having access to information and enabling mechanisms without abuse of powers in this region, as we progress towards digitalisation.

There are some of the challenges that are better solved together. ASEAN states should restructure maternity care systems to provide universal access. On the issues of drug abuse, CSOs call for a shift towards harm-reduction strategies in drug policy. On disability, we call for ASEAN to extend the Enabling Masterplan on disability rights and implement a unified disability ID system. Understanding the way of life of the Indigenous Peoples is crucial if ASEAN governments want to do better on this matter.

This paper highlights the need for policies that ensure equitable access to resources and opportunities, focusing on marginalised communities to guarantee they benefit from economic growth, in line with the global SDG goals. Sustainable and equitable development can only be attained by enforcing responsible business models in compliance with these goals and formulating an ASEAN-level SDG-SSE Roadmap for 2026-2030. ASEAN must also prioritise institutionalising mechanisms and effective engagements with all stakeholders for just energy transition that has less impact on the environment and climate.

Corruption has thwarted development in ASEAN for decades. CSOs call upon ASEAN governments to institute strong anti-corruption measures, including robust public procurement laws and whistleblower protections. Strengthening judicial independence and establishing independent regulatory bodies free from political interference are also crucial to combat corruption effectively.

3.1 Regional Advocacy For Myanmar, With A Focus On Refugee Issues

We recommend that ASEAN Member States:

1. Integrate refugee protection into ASEAN Vision 2045 and its work plan during Malaysia's 2025 chairmanship.
2. Engage with Rohingya and Burmese youths, victims and marginalised groups to shape ASEAN Chair's policies and priorities for 2025.
3. Strengthen coordination between the ASEAN Chair's Special Envoy on Myanmar, the United Nations Special Envoy, and the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar.
4. Urge ASEAN Member States to ratify the 1951 UN Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, using them as the foundation for a holistic regional refugee protection framework.
5. Call for shared responsibility to protect refugees and provide humanitarian aid.

3.2 Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Belief

We recommend that ASEAN Member States:

1. Protect equality, non-discrimination, freedom of and from religion and belief, and human rights across ASEAN.
2. Ensure separation of religion and state to foster tolerance and inclusivity, and prevent religious extremism.
3. Uphold this fundamental right & the right to express non-religious views and to ensure equal treatment regardless of belief by reforming restrictive laws.
4. Integrate humanism, human rights education and critical thinking into ASEAN school systems, fostering awareness and respect for diversity with regional resources and national policies supporting this initiative.
5. Build mutual understanding through cultural exchange and dialogue, including in educational institutions, to combat religious discrimination.

3.3 Mainstreaming the Rights of Persons With Disabilities

We recommend that ASEAN Member States:

1. Extend the ASEAN Enabling Masterplan 2025: Mainstreaming the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by two years to allow time to complete its remaining actions. Include feedback from Organisations of Persons with Disabilities (OPD) in the End-Term Review.
2. Ensure the Post-2025 Vision task force and other relevant bodies consistently involve persons with disabilities and their organisations in developing and implementing the ASEAN Community Vision 2045.
3. Simplify access to universal disability benefits and services, by adopting a unified disability identity card system across ASEAN.
4. Invest in disability-inclusive research and capacity-building on disaster risk reduction and climate change, prioritising OPD leadership.
5. Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and its Optional Protocol.

3.4 Addressing Statelessness

We recommend that ASEAN member states:

1. Harmonise ASEAN laws to address gender and ethnic discrimination in nationality laws, ensuring equality in acquiring nationality, and its conferral on children – regardless of birthplace or parents’ marital status, especially among vulnerable children such as stateless, abandoned, foundling and adopted children – and on spouses.
2. Advocates for a uniform civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) regional framework.
3. Policies granting stateless individuals’ equal access to education, healthcare, social services and legal employment.
4. Foster cross-border partnerships for long-standing issues concerning maritime Indigenous communities, multigenerational migrants and stateless refugees.
5. Collaboration through training and ASEAN-led knowledge-sharing forums.

3.5 Ethnic Discrimination, Religious Extremism & Ethnic Issues

We recommend that ASEAN member states:

1. Promote ASEAN-led workshops addressing ethnic inequalities to foster inclusivity, sustainability, and resilience and prevent violence and repression.
2. Eliminate nationalistic tendencies by cultivating unity through fair opportunities supported by the law and shared prosperity, reducing majority dominance.
3. Ratify and strengthen the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) to ensure regional alignment on human rights.
4. Refine identity-based policies¹ across ASEAN to ensure poverty reduction and equity, addressing disparities across ethnic groups.
5. Establish timelines for transitioning from ethnic-based to needs-based policies, supported by studies on their effectiveness.

3.6 Drug And Human Trafficking & Substance Abuse

We recommend that ASEAN member states:

1. Advocate for harm reduction initiatives and develop treatment guidelines rooted in human rights for people who use drugs in ASEAN.
2. Implement a rights-based framework to address the needs of drug couriers and others exploited by drug trafficking syndicates.
3. Introduce mechanisms for notifying diplomatic missions and enforcement counterparts about drug trafficking cases, following Vienna Convention principles.
4. Develop cohesive laws, policies, and definitions for drug trafficking and drug couriers within ASEAN, ensuring clarity and excluding victims from punitive measures.
5. Work towards a declaration on the right to a fair trial and establish a joint task force to tackle drug trafficking regionally.

¹ Burke, Adam. "New Terrain, Old Problems: Identity-Based Conflict and Extremism in Asia, 2021." Devpolicy Blog from the Development Policy Centre, November 17, 2021. <https://devpolicy.org/identity-based-conflict-and-extremism-in-asia-2021-20211117/>.

3.7 Marriage Migration And Discriminatory Citizenship Rights

We recommend that ASEAN member states:

1. Ensure that every child with at least one Malaysian parent are granted citizenship, irrespective of the gender, parents' marital status, or the child's place of birth.
2. Standardise immigration policies and citizenship laws to ensure a clear, dignified pathway for non-citizen spouses. Introduce consistent and transparent visa and residency frameworks across all member states.
3. Ensure that non-citizen spouses, independent of their spouse's citizenship, can access independent permanent residency (PR) and employment rights as well as have equal access to banking, property ownership, and public services. Remove existing employment and financial restrictions.
4. Enhance embassy and consular support for couples to facilitate the registration of marriages and births.
5. Simplify visa and PR application processes to reflect ASEAN's commitment to a people-centred community.

3.8 Inclusive And Gender-Sensitive Maternity Protection And Care Systems In The ASEAN Economy

We recommend that ASEAN member states:

1. Recognise care services, social protection and safety protection as rights of all workers, including refugees, Orang Asli, stateless individuals and informal labourers without exception and discrimination.
2. Extend maternity protection to workers in informal employment, particularly the self-employed and ratify the ILO Convention 183 on maternity protection.
3. Expand the quality of child care, child allowances and family benefits for all workers
4. Recognise long-term care rights as integral to universal social protection and healthcare
5. Invest more to ensure accessible, adequate and affordable public health care services to all people, especially mothers and newborns. Recognise and support the roles of cooperatives and social solidarity economy entities in care provision.

3.9 Indigenous Rights

We recommend that ASEAN member states:

1. Advocate for a human rights-based approach in energy transition, and respect Indigenous Peoples' right to Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in any renewable energy-related project, including critical mineral mining for energy transition.
2. Foster an inclusive process in sustainable development, considering the Indigenous communities' unique needs and situation. Development can be based on the UN Sustainable Development Goals.
3. Support community-led solutions recognising the traditional wisdom of Indigenous Peoples in resource management and allow the Indigenous Peoples to care for their respective territories.
4. Establish a dedicated tribunal to look at human rights violations and provide protection for Indigenous human rights defenders.

3.10 Just Energy Transition

We recommend that ASEAN member states:

1. Endorse the need to phase out fossil fuels, based on fair share and equity, with just energy transition.
2. Institutionalising meaningful and inclusive stakeholder engagement on sustainability issues, especially with women, youth and indigenous peoples.
3. Prioritising energy efficiency and appliance efficiency to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.
4. Be vigilant against false solutions promoted as technological fixes, such as carbon, capture and storage, nuclear and hydrogen.
5. Mainstreaming discussion on environmental and climate impacts in all ASEAN meetings.
6. Recognising the principle of degrowth based on fair share and equity to live well within the ecological limits of one planet.

3.11 Strengthening Fair Trial and Ending Torture in ASEAN

We recommend that ASEAN member states:

1. Establish a Fair Trial Charter to standardise fair trial principles, ensuring legal representation and judicial transparency across all member states.
2. Ratify UNCAT without reservations and create a Regional Anti-Torture Mechanism for monitoring and accountability.
3. Form an ASEAN Independent Detention Monitoring Network to address systemic abuses and enhance oversight.
4. Advocate for a regional framework to protect human rights defenders, activists (including student activists) and whistleblowers across ASEAN.
5. Strengthen judicial independence, train law enforcement on human rights standards, and create an ASEAN Commission on Human Rights Accountability to address cross-border violations effectively.

3.12 Corruption

We recommend that ASEAN member states:

1. Ensuring ASEAN-PAC engagement with CSOs and other stakeholders to strengthened UNCAC commitments regionally
2. The creation of a Transnational Organized Crime working committee that includes civil society and other stakeholders.
3. Enact robust public procurement laws, standardising asset declaration for officials, and ensuring strong whistleblower protection. Advocates seek conflict-of-interest regulations and independent regulatory bodies free from interference.
4. Promoting regional open data initiatives and ethical business practices that aims to enhance accountability.
5. Align anti-corruption strategies and establish a regional arbitration and dispute resolution centre. These initiatives strengthen integrity, fairness, and trust across ASEAN Member States.

3.13 End All Forms Of Discrimination Against LGBTQIA+ And Gender-Diverse Persons In ASEAN

We recommend that ASEAN member states:

1. Adopt evidence and rights-based approaches in ending all forms of discrimination faced by LGBTQIA and gender-diverse people.
2. Implement the Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression, and Sex Characteristics (SOGIESC), related Universal Periodic Review and treaty body recommendations.
3. Strengthen learning and sharing of good practices among ASEAN Member States to increase LGBTQIA+ inclusion.
4. Introduce a comprehensive anti-discrimination law to protect LGBTQIA and gender-diverse people from discrimination and violence.
5. Achieve the global commitment to end AIDS by 2030 through sustainable resources and addressing barriers to healthcare access for affected populations, including GBQ men, sex workers, and people who use substances.

3.14 Migration

We recommend that ASEAN member states:

1. Operationalise recommendations in the ASEAN Forum on Migrant Workers (AFML) transparently with migrant workers and CSOs meaningfully involved.
2. Evaluate and audit the ASEAN Committee on the Implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers' (ACMW) past working plans.
3. Expand social protection for migrant workers, improve ethical recruitment, provide comprehensive reintegration services, ensuring access to justice, legal aid and labour rights
4. Establish a centralised, permanent case management system for migrant workers' labour disputes, monitored by the ASEAN Secretariat.
5. Ratify key UN Human Rights Conventions for migrant workers and all essential International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions, especially the C189 and C190.

3.15 Consumer Rights

We recommend that ASEAN member states:

1. Uphold the legitimate needs of consumers. This includes access to essential needs² such as food and energy, and protection from harm.
2. Make sustainable and healthy choices more accessible and affordable for all, shifting the onus of responsibility away from individuals.
3. Ensure consumer voices are heard at all levels of governance, as well as by businesses, with a focus on including and protecting vulnerable and low-income consumers.
4. Recognise that pathways to a sustainable lifestyle vary across contexts. A one-shoe-fits-all approach may not be feasible as local priorities and challenges shape unique approaches.

3.16 Digital Rights And Internet Freedom

We recommend that ASEAN member states:

1. Repeal laws enabling arbitrary censorship and criminalisation of online expression. Guarantee freedom of expression following normative human rights standards.
2. Ban the use of spyware and invasive tracking and surveillance technologies, strengthen legal frameworks for data protection and privacy, and ensure transparent data collection practices.
3. Bridge the digital divide by mandating universal Internet access, ensuring affordable and reliable connectivity, and promoting digital literacy.
4. Reform laws regulating online platforms to ensure transparency, accountability, and equitable governance of digital spaces through multi-stakeholder oversight mechanisms.
5. Prevent and mitigate targeted online harassment, intimidation, violence, and cyberattacks against journalists, activists, and human rights defenders.

² United Nations guidelines for consumer protection. (n.d.). UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD). <https://unctad.org/topic/competition-and-consumer-protection/un-guidelines-for-consumer-protection>

3.17 Inclusivity And Sustainability In Economy And Development

We recommend that ASEAN member states:

1. Promote and enforce responsible business models in compliance with SDGs (economic, social, environment & governance) and ESG for balanced, equitable, inclusive, sustainable development.
2. Formulate an ASEAN level SDG-SSE Roadmap (2026-2030), in recognition of our signatory status to the UN Resolution of Social Solidarity Economy (2024).
3. Recognise the potential of grassroots organisations such as cooperatives and social enterprises as vehicles for economic transformation, ensuring that no one is left behind.

3.18 Democracy And Political Rights

We recommend that ASEAN member states:

1. Increase capacity to use and contest power effectively in a fair democratic space.
2. Empower ASEAN citizens in cultivating and polishing stances on political rights and governance.
3. Have a pipeline for future reformers, empowering progressive leadership to influence ASEAN's democratic and governance landscape.
4. Build a more open and democratic ASEAN in the future by ensuring an effective democratisation process in all ASEAN countries.
5. Harmonising democratic principles with local wisdom among ASEAN countries that are rich in the characteristics of justice, inclusivity and openness.

4. Call to Action

ASEAN is a resource-rich regional bloc with immense potential to shape a sustainable and prosperous future that benefits all. It is not a new entity anymore. To realise this, ASEAN governments must deepen their engagement with civil society organisations. Such a move is vital for addressing the region's pressing challenges. Moreover, the promotion of free movement and labour protections across ASEAN Member States will further serve to empower the ASEAN community and avoid victimising workers.

After four years of being embroiled in a civil war, 2025 is poised to be an important turning point in the ongoing conflict in Myanmar. The deepening conflict that is a full-blown crisis demands urgent and unified action from ASEAN. ASEAN Member States must unite to address these challenges, drawing on each nation's unique strengths. A collaborative approach prioritising dialogue, humanitarian aid, and peace restoration will reinforce ASEAN's credibility and principles.

We also call upon all ASEAN heads of state to consider granting Timor-Leste full membership to ASEAN this year. As an observer for over a decade, Timor-Leste has shown remarkable progress in maintaining peace and stability. The delay in its full membership is unwarranted, especially when compared to the expedited processes for previous members like Laos, Myanmar, and Cambodia. Its full inclusion will enrich ASEAN's diversity and demonstrate the bloc's commitment to inclusivity and progress.

Civil society remains committed partners to bring the "Sustainability Inclusivity" right to the ground. We call ASEAN to embark on a near partnership modality with CSOs in the 2045 ASEAN Vision Statement, to finally give due recognition to the critical voices that remain faithful to our nations and to ASEAN as a community. The time for cursory and symbolic invitation for CSOs must give way to long term institutionalised engagement with all parts of ASEAN entities.

Over 170 regional civil society organisations (Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippine, Cambodia, Myanmar, Vietnam, Timor Leste) have contributed to this advisory paper, exemplifying their shared stake in the success of ASEAN. Together we call on ASEAN to prioritise consultation and collaboration with civil society. Such efforts ensure ASEAN's strategies align with the needs of its people, fostering trust, accountability, and shared progress.

5. Endorsements

This advisory paper is supported and includes contributions from the following civil society organisations:

1. Regional Advocacy for Myanmar
2. Humanists Malaysia
3. Malaysian Confederation of the Disabled
4. DHRRA Malaysia
5. Advocates for Non-Discrimination and Access to Knowledge (ANAK) Sabah
6. Pusat KOMAS
7. HAYAT
8. Family Frontiers
9. Martabat Untuk Semua Petaling Jaya
10. Yayasan Warisan Anak Selangor (YAWAS)
11. Village Vision Malaysia
12. Persatuan Sahabat Wanita (PSWS)
13. Asia Monitor Resource Centre (AMRC)
14. Asian Roundtable on Social Protection (AROSP)
15. Partners of Community Organisations (PACOS)
16. Klima Action Malaysia (KAMY)
17. Suara Rakyat Malaysia (SUARAM)
18. The Center to Combat Corruption and Cronyism (C4)
19. Justice for Sisters
20. PLUHO
21. HUSH Collective
22. Jejaka
23. PT Foundation
24. MySDG Academy
25. Climate Action Network Southeast Asia (CANSEA)
26. Gabungan Bertindak Malaysia (GBM)
27. Malaysian Nature Society (MNS)
28. SAVE Rivers
29. Malaysia Stateless Alliance
30. Stateless.MY
31. Buku Jalanan Chow Kit
32. Sisters In Islam
33. Iman Research
34. SERATA
35. Initiative to Promote Tolerance and Prevent Violence (Initiate.MY)
36. SMILE, Myanmar
37. Gusdurian, Indonesia
38. South Patani Group, Thailand
39. Philippines Centre for Islam and Democracy
40. Beyond Borders
41. Yayasan Kemanusiaan Muslim Aid Malaysia (MAM)
42. Dari Dapur
43. Human Aid Selangor
44. Asylum Access Malaysia
45. Al-Ikhlas Hope Society

46. Jaringan Rohingya Education Centre (JREC)
47. Refugee Emergency Fund (REF)
48. Sedarjat
49. Alliance of Chin Refugees (ACR)
50. Kachin Refugee Committee
51. Mon Refugee Organisation
52. Myanmar Ethnic Organisation (MEO)
53. Myanmar Ethnic Women Refugee Organisation (MEWRO)
54. Rohingya Women Development Network (RWDN)
55. Rohingya Society Malaysia (RSM)
56. Coalition of Burma Ethnic Malaysia (COBEM)
57. Red Clinic
58. Huiva
59. Rohingya community representatives
60. Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network (APRRN)
61. ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights (APHR)
62. ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR)
63. Asia Justice and Rights, Indonesia (AJAR)
64. Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
65. Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
66. International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
67. Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Masyarakat (Indonesia)
68. NoBox Philippines (Philippines)
69. Act4CAT (comprising SUHAKAM, Amnesty International, Lawyers for Liberty (LFL), Bar Council)
70. The Commission for Disappeared and Victims of Violence (Komisi untuk Orang Hilang dan Korban Tindak Kekerasan)
71. KontraS (Indonesia)
72. Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP)
73. Cross Cultural Foundation (Thailand)
74. Jesuit Refugee Service Malaysia
75. Coalition of Burma Ethnic Malaysia
76. North-South Initiative
77. Foreign Spouses Support Group Malaysia (FSSG)
78. Statelessness and Dignified Citizenship Coalition Asia Pacific (SDCC-AP)
79. Nationality For All (NFA)
80. Humanist Society (Singapore)
81. Humanist Alliance Philippines International
82. Filipino Freethinkers
83. Burmese Atheists
84. Stateless Malaysian Citizenship Movement (SMCM)
85. Yayasan Chow Kit (YCK)
86. Mandiri
87. Lawyer Kamek
88. Iskul Sama di Laut Omodal
89. Borneo Komrad
90. Voice of the Children (VoC)
91. SUHAKAM
92. Persatuan Promosi Matlamat Pembangunan Lestari
93. Rasuah Busters

94. TI Malaysia
95. IDEAS
96. IKRAM
97. UNDI 18
98. ASEAN Anti Corruption Network (SEA-ACN)
99. Society of the Orthopaedically Handicapped Malaysia (POCAM)
100. Society of Blind Malaysia (SBM)
101. Society of Chinese Disabled Persons Malaysia (SCDPM)
102. Malaysia Spinal Injuries Association (MASIA)
103. Malaysia Federation of the Deaf (MFD)
104. United Voices
105. National Council for the Blind Malaysia (NCBM)
106. KL Braille Resources
107. ASEAN Disability Forum (ADF)
108. ASEAN General Election Network for Disability Access (AGENDA)
109. ASEAN University Network Disability Public Policy (AUN-DPPnet)
110. ASEAN Para Sports Federation
111. Association of Women with Disabilities Malaysia
112. Centre for Environment, Technology and Development, Malaysia (CETDEM)
113. Environmental Protection Society of Malaysia (EPSM)
114. Global Environment Centre (GEC)
115. Malaysian Youth Delegation (MYD)
116. Rimba Watch
117. Tzu Chi Foundation
118. Youths United For Earth (YUFE MY)
119. Fight Inequality Alliance (FIA)
120. Pay What You Publish (PWYP)
121. The ASEAN SOGIE Caucus
122. Birdlife International
123. Nature Society Singapore
124. Jaringan Orang Asal SeMalaysia (JOAS)
125. Centre for Orang Asli Concerns (COAC)
126. Pertubuhan Hak Asasi Orang Asal Sarawak (SCRIPS)
127. Sarawak Dayak Iban Association (SADIA)
128. Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP)
129. Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)
130. Indigenous Communities Conservation Areas (ICCA) Consortium
131. Malaysian Centre for Constitutionalism and Human Rights (MCCHR),
Malaysia
132. Sinar Project, Malaysia
133. EngageMedia
134. Foundation for Internet and Civic Culture (Thai Netizen Network)
135. Myanmar Internet Project, Myanmar
136. Cambodian Center for Independent Media (CCIM), Cambodia
137. Southeast Asia Freedom of Expression Network (SAFEnet)
138. Foundation for Media Alternatives (FMA), Philippines
139. Aliansi Jurnalis Independen (AJI), Indonesia
140. Vietnam Rise, Vietnam
141. ICT Watch, Indonesia
142. Computer Professionals' Union (CPU), Philippines

143. Philippine Digital Justice Network (PDJN), Philippines
144. Federation of Malaysia Consumer Associations (FOMCA)
145. Consumer Association of Penang (CAP)
146. Consumer Research and Resource Centre (CRRC)
147. Education and Research Association for Consumers Malaysia (ERA Consumer)
148. Malaysian Association of Standards Users (Standards Users)
149. National Consumer Complaints Centre (NCCC)
150. Selangor Consumers Association (SCA)
151. Consumer Advocacy and Protection Agency (LAPK)
152. Yogyakarta Consumer Institute (YCI)
153. Yayasan Lembaga Konsumen Indonesia (YLKI)
154. Aliansi Lembaga Perlindungan Konsumen Listrik Nasional (Alperklinas)
155. Cambodian Institute for Research and Rural Development (CIRD)
156. Sustainable Agriculture & Environment Development Association (SAEDA)
157. Myanmar Consumers Union (MCU)
158. Laban Konsyumer, Philippines
159. SUKI, Philippines
160. Consumer Association of Singapore (CASE)
161. Foundation For Consumers, Thailand (FFC)
162. Thailand Consumers Council (TCC)
163. East Timor Consumer Protection - TANE Konsumidor
164. Vietnam Standards and Quality Association (VINASTAQ)
165. Vietnam Consumer Protection Association (VICOPRO)
166. Asian Solidarity Economy Council
167. Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM ASIA)
168. People's Empowerment Foundation
169. Lao Civil Society Organization Coordination Committee (LCCC), Laos
170. La Salle Centre
171. Jaringan Kampung Orang Asli Semenanjung Malaysia (JKOASM)
172. Society for the Promotions of SDGs
173. SDG Solution Providers (Persatuan Rakan Solusi Matlamat Pembangunan Lestari)
174. Kop SDG (Koperasi Matlamat Pembangunan Lestari Bhd)
175. ASEC- Asian Solidarity Economy Council
176. Bina Swadaya, Indonesia
177. Bayan Family of Foundations, Philippines