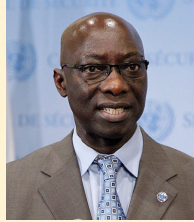


AMBASSADORS

FOR LIBERTY, HOPE AND PEACE

voices and perspectives

CO-ORGANIZER OF THE SECOND GLOBAL SUMMIT



H.E. Adama Dieng

AIDLR PRESIDENT



Mr. Mario Brito

FOUNDER & DIRECTOR / EDITOR, Secretary General of the AIDLR



Mr. Liviu Olteanu, Ph.D.

Doctor of Law on the United Nations Diplomacy in Action
for the Protection of Human Rights and Religious Liberty.

SPECIAL COLLABORATORS

UN - EU - CoE - OSCE - Ambassadors and Ministers of Foreign Affairs / Justice / Education and Culture; Scholars, Religious Leaders and International NGOs representatives.

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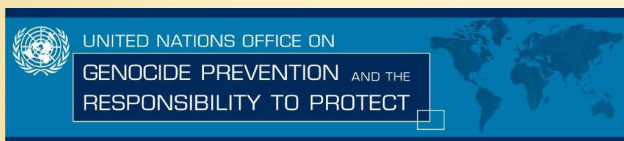
The opinions expressed here do not necessarily represent the "Ambassadors for Liberty, Hope and Peace" magazine and the International Association for the Defense of Religious Liberty

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SECOND GLOBAL SUMMIT ON RELIGION, PEACE AND SECURITY

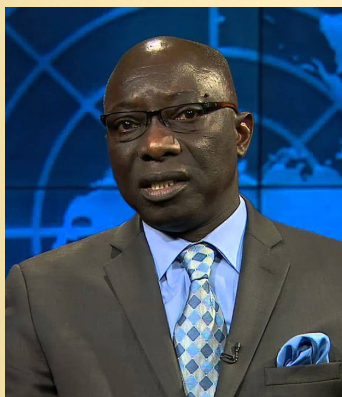
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**Your Excellencies, Your Eminences,
Dear colleagues and friends,
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

Welcome to all of you at the Global Summit on Religion, Peace and Security, held for second time in Geneva at the Palais des Nations.



«We all have the responsibility to build bridges, address hate speech and foster inclusivity if we are really serious about leaving no one behind.»

**H.E. Mr. Adama DIENG, Under-Secretary-General,
Special Adviser of the UN Secretary-General on
Prevention of Genocide (OSAPG), Co-organizer
of the Second Global Summit**



«Today more than ever, the world need a special focus - of all actors - in the prevention of global crisis and challenges. The key to combat discrimination, hate speech and violence lies in education that influence and change the mindsets, by public-awareness and high level campaigns as is the Second Global Summit, starting by training the trainers, fostering dialogue and understanding of different cultures and religions. On the issue of human rights, development and peace, nothing of a political nature happens by accident!»

**Dr. Liviu OLTEANU, Secretary General of the International
Association for the Defense of Religious Liberty (AIDLR),
Co-organizer of the Second Global Summit**

And now, please enjoy the Programme!

Mr. Adama DIENG
UN Under-Secretary-General (OSAPG)

Dr. Liviu R. OLTEANU
AIDLR' Secretary-General



CONCEPT NOTE OF THE SECOND GLOBAL SUMMIT ON RELIGION PEACE AND SECURITY

“Building bridges, fostering inclusivity and countering hate speech to enhance the protection of religious minorities, refugees and migrants”

Background

At a time of increasing divisions between nations and peoples as well as growing economic and social inequality, specific groups, including religious minorities, migrants and refugees, are being increasingly targeted with stereotyping, hate speech and hate crimes. This is particularly apparent in contexts where ultra-nationalist parties are ruling or emerging.

In these contexts, the use of hate speech, scapegoating or “othering” is widespread along with calls for the implementation of laws and policies that discriminate against specific identity groups. Also, common fears are manipulated while prejudice, bigotry and intolerance grow.

In many parts of the world, ultra-nationalist parties are emerging as a challenge to multilateralism and liberal democracies by questioning and undermining the very principles and values that these societies are built on.

Focus of the Second Global Summit

The Second Global Summit on Religion Peace and Security will focus on building bridges, fostering inclusivity and countering hate speech to enhance the protection of religious minorities, refugees and migrants.

It is organized as a follow-up to the first Global Summit on Religion, Peace, Security that took

place at the Palais des Nations in Geneva in November 2016. The first Global Summit focused on fostering religious freedom and preventing violent extremism and atrocity crimes and highlighted the importance of enhancing the synergy between the “Dialogue Five” stakeholders, i.e. diplomats, politicians, religious leaders, academics and civil society representatives (media and NGOs).

In this context, the main objective of the Second Global Summit is to establish an International Platform on Religion, Peace and Security aimed at connecting various relevant stakeholders, as well as enhancing their cooperation on matters related to peace, security, human rights and religion. Details on the platform, including who can be part of it and how members are selected will be shared during the second Global Summit.

Of note, the platform also aims at supporting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in particular Goals 16 and 17, which call respectively to uphold “peace, justice and strong institutions” and revitalize “the global partnership for sustainable development”. There is no doubt that the achievement of these goals requires a better cooperation among different stakeholders and a partnership which needs to be built on a shared vision, which places the re-



spect of fundamental principles and values at its core.

Objectives

The second Global Summit will:

1. Discuss ways to enhance the protection of religious minorities, refugees and migrants by building bridges, fostering inclusivity and countering hate speech;
2. Identify challenges and opportunities in this regard;
3. Highlight knowledge, lessons learned and good practices in the field of building bridges, fostering inclusivity and countering hate speech;
4. Discuss practical ways the “Dialogue Five” stakeholders can contribute to this endeavor.

Expected Outcome of the 2nd Global Summit

The Second Global Summit aims at developing a “Plan of Action to enhance the protection of religious minorities, refugees and migrants by building bridges, fostering inclusivity and countering hate speech.

Other

During the Second Global Summit, the second edition of the “Jean Nussbaum and Eleanor Roosevelt International Awards on Liberty and Peace” will be awarded¹.

In addition, the most recent publications of the International Association for the Defense of Religious Liberty- “Religious Freedom’s Influence on Peace and Security” and “Diplomacy

1. The award recognizes efforts made by individuals or organizations that have played or are playing a particular role in promoting dignity and respect, peaceful coexistence, human rights and religious freedom for all people, preventing violence and atrocity crimes and promoting peaceful and inclusive societies

and Education for Religious Freedom A Priority for Public Policy” - will be launched.

Important questions the II Global Summit will aim to answer

1. How can cooperation and coordination of the Dialogue Five actors be improved to enhance the protection of religious minorities, refugees and migrants?
2. What good practices and lessons learned can participants share on ways to build bridges, foster inclusivity and counter hate speech?
3. What can the “Dialogue Five” stakeholders do to build bridges, foster inclusivity and counter hate speech in order to enhance the protection of religious minorities, refugees and migrants?

Co-organizers

United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect (OG-PRtoP) and International Association for the Defense of Religious Liberty (AIDLR)

Date: 29 April – 1 May 2019

Venue: Geneva, Palais de Nations, Conference Room XVII

BUILDING BRIDGES, FOSTERING INCLUSIVITY AND COUNTERING HATE SPEECH TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTION OF RELIGIOUS MINORITIES, REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

MONDAY 29 APRIL 2019

15:00 - 15:50

Opening Ceremony

- **Mr. Adama DIENG**, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide (OSAPG)
- **Dr. Liviu OLTEANU**, Secretary General of the Association Internationale pour la Défense de la Liberté Religieuse (AIDLR)
- **Mr. Michael MØLLER**, Director General of the United Nations Office in Geneva
- **H.E. Sheikh Abdullah bin BAYYAH**, President of the Forum for Promoting Peace in Muslim Societies
- **H.E. Ammo Aziza BAROUD**, Ambassador of Chad to the EU, UK and Benelux
- **Ms. Katarzyna GARDAPKHADZE**, First Deputy Director of the Office of Security and Cooperation (OSCE), Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)
- **Dr. Abdulaziz ALMUZINI**, Director UNESCO Geneva Liaison Office

CHAired & MODERATED by **Dr. Azza KARAM**, Senior Adviser on Culture, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

RAPPORTEUR of Opening Ceremony: **Dr. Elizabeta KITANOVIC**

15:50 – 16:50

PANEL 1 – Protection of religious minorities, refugees and migrants in ultra-nationalist contexts – Setting the frame

- **H.E. Faisal Bin Abdulrahman Bin MUAAMMAR**, Secretary General, KAICIID Dialogue Center
- **Dr. Fernand DE VARENNES**, United Nations Special Rapporteur on Minorities Issues
- **Dr. Ganoune DIOP**, Director Public Affairs and Religious Liberty, General Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church
- **Dr. Azza KARAM**, Senior Adviser on Culture, UNFPA



- **Ms. Sharon EUBANK, President of Latter-Day Saints Charities**
- **Dr. Rik TORFS, Rector & Professor of Law at Catholic University of Leuven**

DEBATE CHALLENGERS

- **Revd. Bonnie EVANS-HILLS**, Interfaith Adviser, The Church of England
- **Judge Dr. Harald MUELLER**, Hannover Court, Germany
- **Dr. Michael DRIESSEN**, Jean Monnet Fellow, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies European University Institute
- **Pastor Valentin DANAIATA**, Professor of History of Religions, Loma Linda

CHAIRPERSON: H.E. Mr. Omar ZNIBER, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations Office in Geneva (tbc)

MODERATED by Ms. Simona CRUCIANI, Political Affairs Officer, United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect (OSAPG)

Q & A: Member States and Participants

RAPPORTEUR of Panel 1: **Dr. Hannah STROMMEN**

16:50 - 17:55 **The AIDLR' Public Affairs on fostering human rights and peace and defending the principle of religious liberty for all people. Launch of First Global Summit publications: "Religious Freedom's Influence on Peace and Security" & "Diplomacy & Education for Religious Freedom A Priority for Public Policy" (video). (Part 1: 15-20 minutes)**

THE AIDLR AWARD CEREMONY:

AWARD OF EXCELLENCE AMBASSADOR FOR LIBERTY AND PEACE—
JEAN NUSSBAUM & ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (Part 2 - 45 minutes)

Mr. Mario BRITO, President of the International Association for the Defense of Religious Liberty (AIDLR)

Mr. Adama DIENG, Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser on Prevention of Genocide, President of the Honorary Committee of the AIDLR

Dr. Liviu OLTEANU, Secretary General of the AIDLR

MINI CONCERT:

Soprano Dr. Mediana VLAD, Vocal Soloist at the National Theatre of Operetta/ Romanian National Opera, Bucharest & **Tenor Mr. Bogdan LUPEA**, Vocal Soloist at the Romanian National Opera Craiova & Opera Bucharest

Opening Statement

Reading of the Citation

Presentation of the Award

17:55 - 18:00 Photo Session

TUESDAY 30 APRIL 2019

10:00 - 11:30 **PANEL 2 – Protection of religious minorities, refugees and migrants. Regional and Global trends**

- **H.E. Shaykh Muhammad Al-YAQOUBI**, Syrian Islamic scholar and religious leader
- **H.E. Dr. Ibrahim SALAMA**, Chief Human Rights Treaties Branch, OHCHR
- **Dr. Hannah STROMMEN**, Senior Lecturer in Biblical Studies, University of Chichester
- **Mr. Jonathan DUFFY**, Director of the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) International
- **Dr. W. Cole DURHAM Jr.**, Director of the International Center for Law and Religion Studies
- **Dr. Asher MAOZ**, Dean, Shimon Peres Law School, Rehovot Israel
- **Dr. Ricardo GARCIA**, Professor of Law, Law School, Universidad Autónoma Madrid, Spain

DEBATE CHALLENGERS

- **Ms. Michelle MACK FIORE**, Jus Cogens, Secretary Committee NGOs on FoRB
- **Dr. Paulo Sergio MACEDO**, Director Education and Public Affairs and Religious Liberty
- **Rev. Victor H. KAZANJIAN Jr.**, Executive Director, United Religions Initiative

CHAIRPERSON: H.E. **Ms. Nazhat Shameem KHAN**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations Office in Geneva, Vice-President of the Human Rights Council (tbc)

MODERATED by **Dr. Kiriaki TOPIDI**, Head of Culture and Diversity Research Cluster, European Centre for Minority Issues Germany

Q & A: Member States and Participants

RAPPORTEUR of the panel 2: **Ms. Sharon EUBANK**

11:30 – 11:45 **Coffee break**

11:45 - 13:00 **PANEL 3 – Protecting religious minorities, refugees and migrants: Political, Human Rights and Humanitarian challenges.**

- **Dr. Mohamed Abu NIMER**, Senior Adviser, KAICIID Dialogue Centre
- **Dr. Marie Juul PETERSON**, Senior Researcher, Danish Institute for Human Rights



- **Ms. Hajar Al-KADDO**, Forum of European Muslims Youth and Student Organizations
- **Rev. Grace CHUNG LEE**, President of Vision for a New Civilization
- **Rabbi Michael MELCHIOR**, Chairman of the Mosaica Center for Religious Conflict Transformation in the Middle East
- **Dr. Kishan MANOCHA**, Senior Adviser on Freedom of Religion and Belief (OSCE/ODIHR)
- **Dr. Ligotang PAKPOOM**, Chairman UCT International Culture Development Inc.

DEBATE CHALLENGERS

- **Dr. Jose Maria Coello de PORTUGAL**, Vice-Dean International Relations at Law School, Universidad Complutense Madrid
- **Dr. Azza KARAM**, Senior Adviser on Culture, UNFPA
- **Mr. Arie de PATER**, European Evangelical Alliance Representative at the European Union
- **Pastor Alberto GUAITA**, President of the Association por la Defensa de la Libertad Religiosa

CHAIRPERSON: H.E. **Ms. Jillian DEMPSTER**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations Office in Geneva (tbc)

MODERATED by **Revd. Bonnie EVANS-HILLS**, Interfaith Adviser, The Church of England

Q & A: Member States and Participants

RAPPORTEUR of the panel 3: **Ms. Nika SAEEDI**

13:00 – 15:00

Lunch break

15:00 - 16:30

PANEL 4 – Protection of refugees, migrants and religious minorities and the Sustainable Development Goals

- **Mr. Rudelmar Bueno DE FARIA**, Secretary General of ACT Alliance
- **Dr. Elizabeta KITANOVIC**, Executive Secretary for Human Rights and Communication, Church and Society Commission, Council of European Churches
- **Mr. Joao MARTINS**, Director of ADRA Europe
- **Ms. Sana MUSTAFA**, President of the Network for Refugee Voices
- **Dr. Mohamed ELSANOUSI**, Executive Director of the Network for Religious and Traditional Peacemakers
- **Mr. Tayab BASHAR** Executive Director of Save and Serve Foundation & **Mr. Faisal MAJID**, United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) Bangladesh
- **Iman RAZAWI**, Scottish Ahlul Bayt Society

DEBATE CHALLENGERS

- **Ms. Nika SAEEDI**, Conflict Prevention, Peacebuilding & Responsive Institutions (CPPRI) of UNDP

- **Ms. Diane ALAI**, Representative to the United Nations, Bahá'í International Community - United Nations Office
- **Dr. José María PUYOL MONTERO**, Professor History of Law and Institutions, Universidad Complutense de Madrid
- **Dr. Luca OZZANO**, Professor at the University of Turin

CHAIRPERSON: H.E. **Mr. Christopher ONYANGA APARR**, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations in Geneva (tbc)

MODERATED by H.E. **Dr. Petru DUMITRIU**, Inspector, Joint Inspection Unit, Palais des Nations Geneva, Former Ambassador of the Council of Europe at the United Nations Office in Geneva

Q & A: Member States and Participants

RAPPORTEUR of the panel 4: **Dr. Marie Juul PETERSON**

16:30 - 16:45 **Coffee break**

16:45 - 18:00 **PANEL 5 – Enhancing protection of religious minorities, refugees and migrants. Partnership and cooperation of 'Dialogue Five Actors'**

- **H.E. Ammo Aziza BAROUD**, Ambassador of Chad to the EU, UK and Benelux
- **Dr. Thomas SCHIRMACHER**, Director of the International Institute for Religious Freedom
- **Dr. Kiriaki TOPIDI**, Head of Culture and Diversity Research Cluster, European Centre for Minority Issues Germany
- **Dr. José Miguel SERRANO**, Professor at Law School University Complutense of Madrid
- **Dr. Brett G. SCHARFFS**, Dean International Center for Law and Religious Studies, J. Reuben Clark Law School, Brigham Young University
- **Dr. Brian ADAMS**, Director Centre for Interfaith and Cultural Dialogue, Griffith University
- **Dr. Alexey KOZHEMYAKOV**, Visiting Professor in Moscow State University

DEBATE CHALLENGERS

- **Ms. Simona CRUCIANI**, Political Affairs Officer, OSAPG
- **Dr. Ganoune DIOP**, Director Public Affairs and Religious Liberty General Conference of the Seventh Day Adventist Church
- **Prof. Anthony Edward NISTOR**, Director of Communication, Official Affairs and Humanitarian on Relations States and Non-States Actors, Los Angeles
- **Dr. Gregorio BETIZZA**, Lecturer in International Relations at the University of Exeter

CHAIRPERSON: H.E. **Ms. Saja MAJALI**, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Jordan to the United Nations Office in Geneva (tbc)



MODERATED by Dr. Liviu OLTEANU, Secretary General of the International Association for the Defense of Religious Liberty (AIDLR)

Q & A: Member States and Participants

RAPPORTEUR of Panel 5: **Ms. Michelle MACK FIORE**

WEDNESDAY, 1 MAY 2019

10:00 – 11:30 **PANEL 6 – Developing the Plan of Action - Plenary discussion**

Q & A: Member States and Participants

RAPPORTEUR of Panel 6: **Dr. Kiriaky TOPIDI**

11:30 – 11:45 **Coffee break**

11:45 – 12:30 **Participants Remarks**

Reading and Approval of the Declaration/ Plan of Action Commitment

Ms. Simona CRUCIANI, Political Affairs Officer, OSAPG

Dr. Liviu OLTEANU, Secretary General of the AIDLR

12:30 - 13:00 **Closing remarks**

- **Mr. Adama DIENG**, UN Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser of the Secretary-General
- **Mr. Mario BRITO**, President of the Association Internationale pour la Défense de la Liberté Religieuse (AIDLR)

13:00 – 13:30 **Press Conference**

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GUIDING QUESTIONS FOR DEBATE AT EVERY PANEL

PANEL 1 – Protection of religious minorities, refugees and migrants – Setting the frame

1. What religious minorities, ‘refugees and migrants have in common? What is their contribution to democracy, peace and a sustainable development?
2. To which extent are these groups subject to enhanced hate and incitement speech? Please provide specific examples
3. Can fundamental freedoms, including freedom of religion and belief go hand in hand with national security?

PANEL 2 – Protection of religious minorities, refugees and migrants. Global trends

1. What are current global trends regarding refugees, migrants and religious minorities? Please provide specific examples
2. Do refugees and migrants constitute a threat to the stability of destination countries or they rather enrich our culture and stability?
3. How can various societal actors enhance tolerance, respect and non-discrimination of refugees, migrants and religious minorities on locally and globally?

PANEL 3 – Protecting religious minorities, refugees and migrants: Political, Human rights and Humanitarian challenges

1. What are the main political, human rights and humanitarian challenges to the protection of refugees, migrants and religious minorities?
2. How can international norms, standards and policies contribute to enhance the protection of these groups?
3. What opportunities are there to enhance the protection of these groups? Please be specific

PANEL 4 – Protection of refugees, migrants and religious minorities and the Sustainable Development Goals

1. To which extent does the protection of refugees, migrants and religious minorities contribute to the advancement of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development?
2. How the inclusion of refugees and migrants can be balanced with sustainable peace and development in the countries of origin?
3. What specific steps should be taken vis a vis religious minority in order to pro-



mote and foster the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) agenda?

PANEL 5 – Enhancing protection of religious minorities, refugees and migrants. Partnership and cooperation of ‘Dialogue Five Actors’

1. How does partnership can contribute to enhance protection, tolerance and respect for diversity?
2. How can we strengthen the cooperation among the ‘Dialogue Five’ actors: diplomats, politicians, religious leaders, educators and civil society (non-governmental organizations and media) in this regard?
3. What is the specific role of the United Nations and other regional and multilateral organisations in this regard?

PANEL 6 – Developing the Plan of Action – Plenary discussion

1. How can cooperation and coordination of the Dialogue Five actors be improved to enhance the protection of religious minorities, refugees and migrants?
2. What good practices and lessons learned can participants share on ways to build bridges, foster inclusivity and counter hate speech?
3. What can the “Dialogue Five” stakeholders do to build bridges, foster inclusivity and counter hate speech in order to enhance the protection of religious minorities, refugees and migrants?



OUR SPEAKERS



Dr. Mohammed ABU-NIMER
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SECOND GLOBAL SUMMIT ON RELIGION, PEACE AND SECURITY



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International Expert on
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Minister of Justice
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Ms. Nika SAEEDI
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Prof. Kyriaki TOPIDI
Head of Culture and Diversity
EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR MINORITY ISSUES



Prof. Dr. Rik TORFS
Former Rector
KU LEUVEN





SPEAKERS AND ABSTRACTS



DR. MOHAMMED ABU-NIMER. Professor, International Peace and Conflict Resolution, School of International Service, American University and Senior Advisor at KAICIID, International Center for Intercultural and Interreligious Dialogue. He has been working on linking religious institutions and policy makers in governmental and intergovernmental agencies such as: UN, EU, OIC, OSCE, etc., to promote peace and reconciliation. He founded and directed the Center for Peacebuilding and Development (2001-2013), is the founder of Salam Institute for Peace and Justice and co-founder and co-editor of the Journal of Peacebuilding and Development. He has worked for over three decades in dialogue and peacebuilding in the Middle East region; the application of conflict resolution models in Muslim communities; inter-religious conflict resolution training; interfaith dialogue; civic education; and evaluation of conflict resolution programs. In the past decade, Prof. Abu-Nimer has conducted numerous peace education and interfaith dialogue programs with Muslim and Christian leaders in both Niger and Chad, too. He has been intervening and conducting training workshops and courses all over the world in conflict zones such as: Sri Lanka, Mindanao- Philippines, Palestine, Egypt, Northern Ireland, Bosnia, Chad, Niger, Kurdistan- Iraq, as well as other areas including the United States and Europe. Prof. Abu-Nimer holds a Ph.D. in Conflict Analysis and Resolution from George Mason University. As a scholar he has published many books and articles.



DR BRIAN J. ADAMS is the Director of the Centre for Interfaith & Cultural Dialogue at Griffith University. As a former Rotary Peace Fellow, Brian is primarily focused on promoting respect and understanding across cultural, religious and organisational boundaries.

Brian's 20-plus years of work in Africa, Europe, North America and the Asia-Pacific bring a compelling international perspective to the Centre. His background in mediation, conflict management and dialogue facilitation strengthens the Centre's ability to address some of the great challenges facing the world today, while his fluency in English, French and Swahili allow him to expand the work of the ICD to marginalised groups in Australia and to troubled regions across the globe. Brian is co-convenor of the G20 Interfaith Forum, an annual public interfaith dialogue platform to develop recommendations on issues relevant to the G20 Leaders' Summit.

He is the author of the CURE Program for Productive Diversity. This program helps create the mindset, develop the skills and establish an environment for people to value the traditions and perspectives of others and to contribute their own. He is also the author of "Countering Community Division", a whole-of-community framework to addressing drivers of violent extremism.

ABSTRACT. "A Whole-of-Society Approach to Countering Hate Speech and Hate-Motivated Aggression". The presentation begins with a discussion on the role each of the five dialogue actors (diplomats, politi-

cians, religious leaders, scholars and civil society leaders) plays in countering right-wing hate speech and aggression. Then it examines how each can contribute to a cohesive two-prong strategy to fortify minorities and other vulnerable communities against aggression from nationalist/right-wing groups and individuals. The first prong is to address external, social and individual drivers of violent extremism in the community. The second prong is contributing to a program of bridge building between communities that are actual or potential targets of hate speech and hate-motivated aggression.



MS. HAJAR AL-KADDO is currently a PhD researcher at the Centre for Humanitarian Action (CHA) at University College Dublin focusing on clean energy policy in humanitarian action. Hajar is the former Head of Programmes at Human Appeal's missions in Greece, Turkey and Iraq. Working in the field delivering life saving humanitarian programmes in Syria, Iraq, Turkey and Europe. In her voluntary capacity, Hajar is the vice chair of Board of Trustee and the former Vice President of FEMYSO (Forum of European Muslim Youth and Students Organisations), representing 35 member organisations throughout Europe. She is currently a board member and youth coordinator of the DCIF (Dublin City Interfaith Forum), working with Interfaith communities and the Garda Síochána to develop national initiatives focussed on interfaith minorities in Ireland.

ABSTRACT. *The transition of migrants into Europe and the ever increasing multiple humanitarian crises taking place across the world have offset some of the worst abuse of fundamental rights for those most vulnerable. Clearly there has been a lack of protection of religious rights and freedoms of migrants in Europe. The European value system, which is based on human rights and humanitarianism is being tested like never before and seems to be failing. This affects all aspects of Europe-*

an life, including the basis of diverse societies, economic prosperity, and political stability.

Simultaneously Europe has used such crises as an excuse where there is a clear increase in discrimination, specifically in the form of Islamophobia associated with these humanitarian and migrant challenges. There has been a rise in hate speech and crime, discrimination and intolerance fuelled by the digitalised world in the form of scaremongering of right wing politicians and even more so recently with the impending EU elections and on-going bias of the media and fake news. As religious leadership and communities it is our responsibility to find longer term solutions, not just those that show up in our speeches but those that are action orientated to ensure our shared European and religious values are safeguarded and are relevant to all communities.



HIS EMINENCE SHAYKH MUHAMMAD AL-YAQOUBI is a Syrian Muslim spiritual leader with a worldwide following. He is an internationally recognised scholar of Islamic theology, Tradition and jurisprudence.

Al-Yaqoubi is classified for the 6th consecutive year as one of the 500 most influential Muslim figures and ranks second in Syria (<http://themuslim500.com>).

He descends from a scholarly family that traces its lineage back to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). From 2008-2011 he was a Lecturer at the Grand Omayyad Mosque in Damascus.

Author of the recently published book in Arabic and English titled "Refuting ISIS". Has made high profile media appearances to directly combat both the Assad regime and IS (BBC/ CNN/ PBS).

Speaks English and Swedish, and reads French and German.

He was one of the earliest Sunni scholars to denounce the atrocities of the Assad regime against the Syrian people. He left Syria in mid 2011 for Morocco where he now lives.



MS. DIANE ALA'I holds post-graduate degrees in International Relations from the Institut d'Etude des Relations Internationales in Paris and from the Institut Européen des Hautes Etudes Internationales in Nice. She also holds degrees from the International Institute for Human Rights in Strasbourg and the Geneva Peace Research Institute.

Since 1992, she has been a Representative to the United Nations for the Bahá'í International Community, United Nations Office in Geneva. In this capacity, she has participated in numerous sessions of UN organs, e.g. the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council (and its predecessor, the former Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission), the Commission on the Status of Women, other HR Committees, and the UNHCR ExCom. Previously a member of the Bahá'í International Community delegation to the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna (1993), she served as Head of delegation for the Bahá'í International Community at the Third World Conference Against Racism in Durban (2001).

Diane Ala'i also works with other non-governmental organisations accredited to the United Nations. She is currently the Chair of the NGO Sub-Committee on Freedom of Religion and Belief. As an NGO representative, she has worked closely with the various mechanisms of the Human Rights Council (and former Commission), often participating in the coordination of NGO input. She has been an invited speaker at numerous events related to freedom of religion or belief and/or minorities rights, and has also helped to train interns of the European Union.



DR ABDULAZIZ ALMUZAINI, Director of the UNESCO Geneva Office since 2013, first joined UNESCO in 2011 as Senior Advisor in the Office of the Director-General where he took part in fund-raising efforts, the development of public/private sector partnerships, including with government authorities, UN agencies and NGOs.

Beginning his professional career in 1982 as a Manager in Saudi Telecommunications, Dr Almuzaini then moved in 1983 to become an Editor in the Al-Riyadh newspaper in Saudi Arabia, followed by more senior roles in the Saudi Fund for Development. From 1996 to 1997, he served as Advisor to the Saudi Ministry of Education and then moved on to become CEO and Founder of several public and private companies, including Saudi Basic Industries Corporation in Paris.

From 2009 to 2010, Dr Almuzaini served as Counsellor in the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the WTO in Geneva. Dr Almuzaini holds a PhD in Information and Communication from the Sorbonne University of Panthéon-Assas Paris II and an MA in Communications from the University of Québec as well as a Bachelor's Degree in Media and Information from the King Saud University of Riyadh. He is fluent in Arabic, French and English and is the author of numerous articles and publications on cultural, economic and political affairs.



H.E. AMBASSADOR AZIZA BAROUD is a development economist, with a degree in applied economics from the University of Paris Dauphine in 1989.

Aziza Baroud led between 1999 and 2003 the negotiation and development of the Chadian oil project. In addition, its long history with NGOs and other civil society actors has allowed it to play a central role in strengthening their capacities and gradually establishing a framework for dialogue at the national level.

She was Minister of Public Health and later as Minister Secretary of State for Planning in charge of Micro-Finance, and, between the two, a transition to the Presidency of the Republic as Adviser to the Head of State in the field of human resources development allowed him to set up structural minds of constructive changes.

Aziza Baroud chose to serve the people through another angle that was that of the National Assembly where she was elected MP in June 2011 until 2017 for Waddi Firah. She chaired the Commission on Fundamental Rights, Freedoms, Communication and ICT.

Appointed to represent Chad abroad, since 2017, his Excellency has been Ambassador of Chad to BEN-ELUX, Chad's representative to the EU and to the ACP Group of States.



SYED TAYABUL BASHAR has been working as a Social Worker from the age of 18 and specialize in 'Counter Terrorism Narrative', closely working for 'Inter Religious harmony and dialogue' also involved with youth engagement and extensive work on youth development through different initiatives ranging from Sports to education . He has expertise in 'women empowerment in rural areas' as well. Syed born in a 200 years old Sufi – saint family of Maizvandar Darbar Sharif at Fatikchari, Chittagong. Father – Alhaj Syed Nazibul Bashar Maizvandary, MP and Chairman of Bangladesh Tariqat Federation (BTF) – the only Sufi Political party in Bangladesh.

Syed is Founder Chairman of Save & Serve Foundation a non-profit charitable aims to promote religious tolerance particularly through mobilizing scholars, clerics and leaders of different faith groups. In 2018 &

2019, Save & Serve Foundation organized workshops titled "Fostering peaceful & inclusive communities in Bangladesh" with support of UN office for Genocide prevention and the responsibility to protect and UNDP Bangladesh. Prominent religious leaderships of different faith groups across the country joined in the workshops to explore the opportunities and mechanism for working together on preventing violent extremism. The participants agreed to work on minimize the gap amongst mainstream religious groups with that of minorities practicing different faiths, address prevention of incitement to violence, hate speech, intolerance and stamping out religious extremism in all strata of Bangladeshi social fabric bringing all stakeholders under one umbrella.

ABSTRACT. The presentation will be focus on:

1) *The Rohingya crisis and the impact on the displaced citizen of Myanmar. The current condition of the camp and things to do within the camp to provide safety and a decent standard of living for the Rohingyas.*

2) *The importance of engaging with the host community and the problems the host community facing due to influx of Rohingyas.*

3) *The importance for the Rohingya to go back to Myanmar with dignity and full rights of citizenship and the problems which may arise if repatriation process is a long drawn affair.*

4) *The current situation of minorities in Bangladesh: (a) the good practices in the country (b) problematic areas and*

5) *What S.S.F. has been doing to help promote a tolerant and inclusive society - current work & future projects.*



DR GREGORIO BETTIZA is Lecturer in International Relations at the University of Exeter. His research focuses on religion and civilizational identities in international relations. Gregorio has recently completed a monograph titled Finding Faith in Foreign Policy:



Religion and American Diplomacy in a Post Secular World (Oxford University Press). The book investigates how religion has increasingly become a subject and object of US foreign policy across a range of areas, including promoting international religious freedom, advancing humanitarian and development objectives through faith-based approaches, and fighting terrorism by seeking to reform Muslim societies and Islamic theologies. Gregorio's next project will look at how narratives of civilizational clashes are becoming a 'self-fulfilling prophecy' in world politics today.

Gregorio received his PhD in International Relations from the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) in 2012 and was Max Weber Post-doctoral Fellow at the European University Institute in Florence, Italy between 2012-14. He has also held Visiting Fellowships at the School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) Johns Hopkins University, Washington DC in 2011 and 2017. Gregorio's work has been published, among others, in the European Journal of International Relations, Review of International Studies, International Studies Review, International Studies Perspectives, Studies in Conflict & Terrorism and Oxford Bibliographies.



H.E. SHAYKH ABDALLAH BIN BAYYAH is the President of the Forum for Promoting Peace, based in the UAE. In 2014 he founded the Forum for Peace, the first of its kind in the Muslim world, a yearly forum that brings together from different persuasions over 300 of the world's leading Islamic scholars, academics, thought leaders & Ministers of Religion. The forum addresses the critical humanitarian crisis within the vast framework of the Islamic tradition and legal theory, educating scholars to organize and form a unified front against the conflagration affecting the Muslim world.

For the past 25 years, Shaykh Abdallah has taught a select group of students who are among the most prominent scholars in the Middle East. He has authored several original works and hundreds of articles

and essays in Arabic and English. Amongst recent achievements include the 2010 Mardin conference, where the Shaykh deconstructed a fatwa by highlighting a typographical error that was used by Al Qaeda and other extremist outfits to validate over 152 suicide operations.

In January 2016, he led the historic Marrakesh Declaration. This declaration shows the commitment of Islam's peaceful coexistence with other religions and the protection of minorities from all types of religious persecution, displacement and discrimination in predominantly Muslim majority countries. At the recent Forum in December 2016, when demonstrating that the Caliphate State is a non-binding formula for Muslim, he highlighted 'we don't want a place where Muslims feel safe and other people don't feel safe. We want a land where everyone feels safe'.

Shaykh Bin Bayyah is frequently sought for advice by international institutions such as U.N, E.U, UNESCO, ISESCO, OIC and governments such as the U.S, U.K, U.A.E and Morocco and in 2017 was appointed the Chairman of the UAE Fatwa Council.



BS. FAISAL BIN MAJID is Project Officer, Partnership for a Tolerant, Inclusive Bangladesh United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Bangladesh.

Faisal is a development practitioner on promoting diversity, tolerance and social inclusion with experience in preventing violent extremism (PVE), gender justice, minority rights and rights of the disabled. He gained advanced academic degree in International Social Work and research experience on building social cohesion from leading European Universities. Currently he is working in UNDP Bangladesh PVE programme.

ABSTRACT. *The presentation will be focus on: 1) The Rohingya crisis and the impact on the displaced citizen of Myanmar. The current condition of the camp and things to do within the camp to provide safety and*

a decent standard of living for the Rohingyas. 2) The importance of engaging with the host community and the problems the host community facing due to influx of Rohingyas. 3) The importance for the Rohingya to go back to Myanmar with dignity and full rights of citizenship and the problems which may arise if repatriation process is a long drawn affair. 4) The current situation of minorities in Bangladesh : (a) the good practices in the country (b) problematic areas and 5) What S.S.F. has been doing to help promote a tolerant and inclusive society - current work & future projects.



H.E. FAISAL BIN ABDULRAHMAN BIN MUAAMMAR has promoted for decades inter religious tolerance.

He is currently founder and Secretary General of two organizations focused on enhancing understanding and knowledge: the International Dialogue Centre (KAICIID) in Vienna, and the King Abdulaziz Public Library (KAPL) in Riyadh. He oversaw the founding and stewardship of the King Abdulaziz Center for National Dialogue (KACND), the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's only institution dedicated to national dialogue, a role he held from 2003 to 2018. He took on the KACND role five years after becoming Founding Supervisor General of KAPL, a position he still holds today. Three years after overseeing the establishment of KAPL, Mr. Bin Muaammar spearheaded the creation of the library's Arabic Union Catalog (AUC) a one-of-a-kind digital platform in the Arab world. Today, the AUC has over 1.2 million bibliographic records.

As founding Secretary General of Vienna's International Dialogue Centre, he oversees the Secretariat, as well as the development of initiatives to enhance dialogue among followers of different religions. He is the Center's primary representative at high-level international conferences and facilitates meetings among the Center's key principle organs: the Council of Parties, the Board of Directors and the Advisory Forum.

Mr. Bin Muaammar is also Advisor to the Custodi-

an of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud. His senior positions in the Saudi Arabian administration have included Vice Minister of Education, Advisor to the Royal Court of then-Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, and Deputy of the National Guard for Cultural and Educational Affairs. Included among his other professional affiliations are Board memberships within organizations who work to educate young people, promote peace and enhance intercultural understanding.

ABSTRACT. *The Protection of religious minorities, refugees and migrants in ultra-nationalist contexts:*

With the brutal killing of 50 Muslim worshippers in New Zealand earlier this month, the world has finally come to realize that it faces extremism and terrorism of a different kind. Houses of worship – mosques, churches and synagogues – and worshippers have become a target for fanatics. Peaceful religious practice is under threat, and religious minorities are exposed to increasing risks and dangers.

Since KAICIID was established in 2012, we have affirmed that religion is (and should be) part of the solution. However, we have often found that international organizations and policymakers do not approach religion from such a perspective. Often, religion is regarded as the cause of all ills.

Rhetoric is often to blame for the rising levels of hate speech, theorization and vilification of religious minorities. What are the responsibilities of States, religious institutions, politicians and religious leaders in promoting coexistence?

How can we move past a paradigm of “protection” towards one of “inclusion”? How can all people, irrespective of religion and belief, feel part of their homeland, society and community?



DR RUELDMAR BUENO DE FARIA is the General Secretary (CEO) of the ACT Alliance, an international coalition of 152 churches and faith-based organiza-



tions working together in humanitarian, development and advocacy work in over 120 countries. Prior to this, he served as the World Council of Churches Representative to the United Nations and Deputy Director for the Lutheran World Service. He has over 25 years of experience working with national and international non-governmental organizations. His education embraces business administration, international relations and foreign trade. He has post-graduation studies on Diakonia and Community Development and several specialization courses related to international, humanitarian and human rights laws.

Rudelmar is a member of the Steering Committee on Humanitarian Response (SCHR), member of the Advisory Council of Faith-Based Organizations to the United Nations Interagency Task Force on Religion and Sustainable Development, member of the UN Steering Committee for the Implementation of the Plan of Action for Religious Leaders and Actors to Prevent Incitement to Violence, member of the Advisory Board for the Humanitarian Encyclopedia, and member of the NGO Working Group on the UN Security Council.



VEN. DR GRACE CHUNG LEE is President of Vision for a New Civilization, spiritual teacher, visionary peace activist and international leader in the movement of interreligious dialogue and cooperation. Grace brings vision and Buddhist spirituality to international audiences. She teaches the Buddhist philosophy of spiritual stability and freedom from the mindless and unceasing pursuit of materialism. Grace is noted for imparting Buddha dharma on a personal, community and global level.

Ven. Lee serves as the Co-President of Religions for Peace International, the largest international interfaith organization, a position she has held since 1999. Dr Lee has represented Won Buddhism to the United Nations since 1992 and held many important UN Committees, working for peace and security, climate change, human right, universal ethics, gender equality

and addressed ethical, moral and spiritual perspective on the work of the United Nations.

Dr Lee is the author of *Gender Equality, Women in Won Buddhism* (2019), *Living Dharma: A Guide to Daily Practice of Won Buddhism* (2012), *Vision for a New Civilization: Spiritual and Ethical Values in the New Millennium* (2000) and *Dharma Record: New Mind and New Body* (1994). She holds a Ph.D. from New York University. Ven. Lee received full ordination in 1981 in Korea.

ABSTRACT. We are living in a new world with new reality today. We are living together in multicultural and multi-religious world including religious minorities, refugees and migrants in our global village. Yet, many people did not learn how to live together and how to peacefully coexist with others. It is critical to address hate speech and hate crime in order to enhance protection of religious minorities, refugees and migrants, we need to look at the root causes of this global problem. It is based on human destructive cruelty due to greed, hatred and delusion. It is hurting themselves by hurting others. It is also based on dualistic thinking that leads to separation and division between us and them. In our global community, there is growing awareness that we are part of one world community. We have to expand our definition of community to include all. One of core teachings of Buddhism emphasizes total interdependency and interconnectedness of all. We have to recognize that they are part of us thus it is our shared responsibility to protect them.

We share one interdependent world and our institutions must be reformed to solve new problems with universally shared values. Every individual and community are connected as never before in human history. We need new vision, new thinking and new solutions. I will address Ethical, Moral and Spiritual Perspective on Enhancing Protection of Religious Minorities, Refugees and Migrants: Compassion and love, Inclusiveness, Oneness of humanity, Dignity and Global solidarity – diplomats, politicians, religious leaders, academics and civil society representatives.

Out of the present broken world, there is an emerging new civilization. Vision for a New Civilization is awakening the innate goodness of humanity to preserve human integrity, worth and solidarity within the human family, providing peace, safety and dignity for all.



DR JOSÉ MARÍA COELLO DE PORTUGAL is accredited as a Contracted Lecturer in Constitutional Law since 2011, he is since 2016 Vice-Dean of International and Institutional Relations of the Faculty of Law of the Complutense University of Madrid. He defended his Ph.D qualified with cum laude by unanimity after graduating in Law with an extraordinary degree award.

He has been a collaboration and research fellow of the Spanish Ministry of Education and Culture at the Faculty of Law and fellow of the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD), and taught Constitutional Law and European Union Law at the Complutense Faculties of Law and Political Science and Sociology, as well as at the Master in Parliamentary Law, Elections and Legislative Studies. Visiting Professor and researcher at different institutions in France, Peru and Ecuador, where he has also carried out research stays. He has published more than twenty five scientific contributions and directed or co-directed several doctoral thesis, and end-of-master works and has been a member of more than thirty academic tribunals for the prosecution of doctoral theses and end-of-master works.

Between 2014 and 2019, he has been a member of the Advisory Committee on Religious Freedom of the Ministry of Justice in Spain as an expert member of recognised competence.

ABSTRACT. The world is getting smaller by the day. Euro-Atlantic relations are getting closer and European integration is already a fact. This traditional scenario has been joined by new agents such as the Latin American, Asian and African countries. In this context, the citizenship of all States, thanks to migratory flows, is increasingly global and cosmopolitan. Globalisation has given impetus to the transnational integration of citizens, to the creation of culturally open, plural and diverse societies. And with them new challenges for religious freedom such as the need to create a culture of respect and tol-

erance. It is therefore necessary to reintroduce religious freedom as a fundamental right on the agenda of all democratic governments, to establish systems of protection of this right and to build a culture in which religions are instruments for the defence of peace.



MS. SIMONA CRUCIANI works on information management, early warning, and risk assessment in the United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect. She joined the Office in July 2008, after having served in United Nations field operations in Burundi and Sudan. In Burundi, Cruciani served in the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (ONUB) as an Electoral and Civil Affairs Officer. In Sudan, she worked as Civil Affairs Officer for UNMIS. Cruciani's focus has primarily been on supporting human security, democratization and human rights in conflict and post-conflict situations. She has master's degrees in Contemporary History, International Affairs, and Public Health.



MSc. VALENTIN DANAIATA received his first degree from Babes Bolyai University in Romania and his Master of Fine Arts in theology from Andrews University. Passionate about academia, he spent several years as a university history professor focusing on philosophy, Christianity, and ethics. Valentin is currently a senior pastor at the Loma Linda Romanian SDA church and has spent the past two decades holding numerous evangelistic conferences through-



out Europe and the United States. He is dedicated to preserving the freewheeling and truthful exchange of ideas and information in a postmodern society.



MR. ARIE DE PATER is the Brussels Representative of the European Evangelical Alliance (EEA). Since May 2017, he puts a face and mouth to EEA's presence at the European Institutions and related networks in the European capital.

De Pater comes to the job with almost twenty years of advocacy experience. He has been defending Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion at national, EU, OSCE, and UN level. Over the years, he has gathered a lot of theoretical knowledge on the right to Freedom of Religion or Belief. In addition, he met with many people who had this precious human right violated.

He has worked closely with the UN team of the World Evangelical Alliance (WEA), both in Geneva and in New York, and has served the WEA as a member of its Religious Liberty Commission for over a decade. Although De Pater continues to defend and promote Freedom of Religion or Belief for all, his work for the EEA also includes Freedom of Expression and the plight of refugees and migrants.

Arie was one of the founding members of the European Platform against Religious Intolerance and Discrimination (EPRID). He prefers to work in broad coalitions fostering Freedom of Religion or Belief.



DR PURNAKA L. ("PL") DE SILVA – Director, Institute for Strategic Studies and Democracy (ISSD) Malta,

a small think-tank covering Libya, human trafficking, forced migration and terrorist threats in Mediterranean basin countries. He has +30 years experience in back-room diplomacy, mediation and negotiations vis-à-vis complex emergencies, deeply divided societies and civil wars. Post 9/11, Dr de Silva was a Member of the UN Terrorism Committee and the Special Sub-Group on Weapons of Mass Destruction and Terrorism (headed by Jayantha Dhanapala, Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs), and the Policy Working Group on the UN and Terrorism (chaired by Sir Kieran Prendergast, Under-Secretary-General heading the Department of Political Affairs). He was Senior Advisor UN Global Compact, Executive of Office of the Secretary General during the tenure of Secretary-General Kofi Annan. Dr de Silva taught Politics and International Relations in New York, New Jersey, Long Island and at Queen's University of Belfast. He has co-edited: *The Routledge Companion on Media and Humanitarian Action* (2018), and *Postmodern Insurgencies: Political Violence, Identity Formation and Peacemaking in Comparative Perspective* (2000). He is currently writing a Routledge Focus book for publication (2019) titled: "Media and Transcontinental Humanitarian Action: Human Trafficking, Forced Migration and the German Marshall Plan With Africa".

ABSTRACT. *The Cultivation of Hatred is an unvarnished commentary on cultural and political practices that have led - in recent human history - to atrocity crimes, terrorism, crimes against humanity and genocide. White supremacy, racism, neo-fascism, authoritarianism, prejudice, intolerance, bigotry, stereotyping, marginalizing and sowing of hatred vis-à-vis minorities and perceived 'others' all contribute to the Cultivation of Hatred. Needless to say, special attention is given to hate speech, scapegoating and populist rhetoric by well-known politicians and their supporters. These are grave societal ills that need to be addressed urgently, so as to enable us to recognize our common humanity and for civilized behavior to gain ascendancy, thereby contributing to the countering of hate, war and violence - particularly against religious and ethnic minorities, irregular migrants and refugees. Religious and civic leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Nelson Mandela and His Holiness Pope Francis are beacons of light and hope to counter the Cultivation of Hatred and dystopia in a given age. Nevertheless, in the final analysis, the future belongs to the world's youth who can truly*

make a difference to bring about a sea change to overcome divisions between peoples and nations.



DR FERNAND DE VARENNES, the UN Special Rapporteur on Minority Issues, holds the positions of Extraordinary Professor at the Faculty of Law of the University of Pretoria (South Africa), Visiting Professor at the National University of Ireland-Galway (Ireland), and from 2019 Cheng Yu Tung Visiting Professor at the Faculty of Law of the University of Hong Kong (China). He is renowned as an expert on the international human rights of minorities, and has worked, amongst others, in areas such as the prevention of ethnic conflicts, the relationship between ethnicity, human rights and democracies.

Dr de Varennes has law degrees from Canada (LLB, Moncton), the United Kingdom (LLM, London School of Economics and Political Science), and the Netherlands (Dr Juris, Maastricht) and over 200 publications in more than 30 languages. In recognition of his contributions and dedication to human rights and the protection of minorities, he has received accolades from Africa, Asia, and Europe, including the 2004 Linguapax Award (Barcelona, Spain), the Knight's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland, the Tip O'Neill Peace Fellowship (Northern Ireland, UK), and was nominated for the Gwangju Prize for Human Rights (Gwangju, South Korea).

ABSTRACT. "Protecting the Vulnerable: the human rights of minorities for "freedom, justice, and peace". Intolerance is being instrumentalised and institutionalised at an alarming speed around the globe. Religious (and other) minorities seem insufficiently protected as states struggle to address or contain the rapid spread of hate speech, fueled by "fake news" through social media, and the messages of intolerance and rejection of the "Other" propagated by exclusionist visions of nationalist groups for whom some minorities will never belong.

The first line of defense for promoting inclusiveness and countering hate speech is to ensure that the human rights of all, though focussing on those who are particularly vulnerable, including minorities, refugees and migrants – as recognized in the very first words of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights which proclaimed that the "the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world". Unfortunately, discriminatory practices against minorities and others portrayed or perceived as "less deserving", or legislation and policies which fail to legally protect minorities, refugees and migrants remain end up contributing to a vicious circle where they remain marked as "outsiders", fueling their further vilification and vulnerability.



MR. ADAMA DIENG Under Secretary General, United Nations Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide

On 17 July 2012, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon announced the appointment of Adama Dieng of Senegal as Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide.

Mr. Dieng has served as Registrar of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda since 2001. A legal and human rights expert, Mr. Dieng has throughout his career contributed to strengthening of the rule of law, fighting impunity and promoting capacity building of judicial and democratic institutions. He has also contributed to the establishment of several non-governmental organizations in Africa and to strengthening African institutions. Mr. Dieng was the driving force behind the establishment of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights as well as the draft African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption.

ABSTRACT. The Global Summit on Religion, Peace and Security provides a unique opportunity to discuss the key role of religion in peace and security issues. It



identifies and builds upon issues which are at the core of international politics and aims at developing policies which can have direct and positive impact in the fields of peace and security, human rights, and development, the three pillars of the United Nations.

I am firmly convinced that ultra-nationalism constitutes a profound threat to the values of equality, pluralism and peaceful coexistence. At the United Nations we believe that silence is not acceptable, because failing to speak out can signal indifference, even as a situation escalates and the vulnerable become victims. We also believe that efforts to address hate speech will also contribute to advance progress across a wide range of priorities in the United Nations agenda, including preventing conflict, atrocity crimes and violent extremism; ending violence against women; mitigating the risk of other serious violations of human rights; and promoting peaceful, inclusive and just societies, which as you know is at the core of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

I have also warned against a revival of ultra-nationalist groups and parties which legitimize violence by framing all those who are or are perceived to be different as a threat to their culture and identity. These groups are spreading their incendiary language into mainstream political discourse. We need to collectively and actively stop these dynamics and counter them with messages of openness and inclusion.



DR. GANOUNE DIOP is expertise in Biblical Exegesis and Theology, Philology with an emphasis on Ancient Near East languages and civilizations. He taught Comparative World Religions and Philosophies. He earned a master's degree in Philology at the School of Languages and Civilizations of the Ancient Near East in Paris and a PhD candidacy in New Testament Studies with a focus on Apocalyptic Literature at the University of Paris. He completed postgraduate studies in Semiotics Studies and applied Linguistics at the University of Sorbonne, Paris. He graduated from Andrews University with a PhD in Old Testament Studies in 1995. He was granted a doctorate Honoris Causa for

his work in helping promote a culture of human rights grounded on human dignity.

Dr. Diop works to foster mutual understanding between Christian faith traditions and other world religions and philosophies. He regularly trains leaders in capacity building in reference to peace, justice, and human rights: the pillars of the United Nations. He is the secretary of the Conference of General Secretaries of Christian World Communions, the largest Christian organization to foster peaceful interchurch relations.

He is the executive editor of *Fides et Libertas et World Report on the Status of Religious Freedom* and is the co-founder of the annual meeting of "Faith-based Organizations in International Affairs" at the United Nations in New York. He also organizes the yearly "Meeting of Experts" focusing on academic contributions to freedom of religion or belief at the intersections of contemporary global challenges.



PROF. DR MICHAEL DANIEL DRIESSEN was a Jean Monnet Fellow in the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute of Fiesole. Currently is Associate Professor and Chair of Political Science and International Affairs in the John Cabot University of Rome.

ABSTRACT. *"The Global Politics of Interreligious Dialogue: Religious Transformation, Solidarity and Citizenship in the Middle East". The intervention will suggest that the future protection of religious minorities, refugees and migrants, particularly in the Middle East and North Africa, will depend in large part on the adoption of a credible, organic, religiously rooted project of integral human development for the region.*

The presentation will consider the extent to which the development of recent interfaith models of collaboration between religious and political authorities in the Middle East expresses such a project, and the ways in which these models have reimagined the positive role faith traditions might play in favor of sustaining civil

society and politics in the region. The presentation will draw on research from my book project on the “global politics of interreligious dialogue” and my work with the Adyan Foundation and the Forum for Promoting Peace in Muslim Societies to draft a Charter for Inclusive Citizenship in the Arab World. The presentation will argue that the ideal of Inclusive Citizenship represents an attractive model of religious and political reform for religious authorities in the Middle East and that it can serve as a helpful orientation device for European policy-makers as they seek to collaborate with actors in the Middle East to protect religious minorities.



As president for one of the leading faith-based humanitarian agencies, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), **MSC. JONATHAN DUFFY** brings a wealth of public health leadership with a passion for fostering global partnerships.

In his previous role as president at ADRA Australia, Jonathan doubled the office’s emergency relief projects reaching more than 1 million new beneficiaries. He also implemented initiatives in health, vocational training, and psychosocial support, advancing ADRA’s aid efforts to more than 15 million people in just one year. He also served as director of the South Pacific region in the Adventist church, a public health consultant, a keynote speaker, and a voice for the humanitarian cause on multiple executive committees.

Jonathan graduated from Deakin University in Australia with a master’s degree in public health. Additionally, he received a graduate certificate of occupational health management from the University of Sydney.

ABSTRACT. *Record levels of global migration are likely to persist due to “The Four C’s”: Concentration; Conflict; Corruption; and Climate Change. Specifically, the knowledge economy is concentrating wealth, power and resources in the largest urban centers, and this is likely to accelerate as automation and artificial intelligence*

makes many low skill jobs obsolete. This concentration of jobs will force people to migrate to obtain work. Conflicts - particularly the growing tensions between the US and China, the US and Iran, and Russia and its former satellites - are likely to displace large numbers of people. Corruption, the single biggest drag on economic development in developing nations, is not anticipated to ameliorate. Finally, climate change is likely to force populations to move from low lying coastal areas and regions that increasingly become arid. Recent trends towards nationalism and xenophobia in Europe, Africa, Asia, North America, South America and the Pacific in response to current levels of migration, indicate that it is likely that future immigration will be met with widespread governmental and societal hostility. Which brings us to “The Fifth C”: Compassion. Compassion should drive us to prepare our societies to welcome migrants with the love our religious traditions inspire us to demonstrate. Further, compassion must drive us to intelligently and systematically address the Four C’s driving migration.



W. COLE DURHAM, JR. is the Founding Director of the International Center for Law and Religion Studies, Brigham Young University. He is a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School, where he was a Note Editor of the Harvard Law Review and Managing Editor of the Harvard International Law Journal. He has focused on comparative law scholarship, with an emphasis on comparative constitutional law. He is the immediate past President of the International Consortium for Law and Religion Studies (ICLARS), based in Milan, Italy, and a Co-Editor-in-Chief of the Oxford Journal of Law and Religion. He served as the Secretary of the American Society of Comparative Law from 1989 to 1994. He is an Associate Member of the International Academy of Comparative Law in Paris. He served in earlier years as Chair both of the Comparative Law Section and the Law and Religion Section of the American Association of Law Schools. He



is the author (with Brett Scharffs) of *Law and Religion: National, International and Comparative Perspectives* (2d ed. 2019); a co-editor (with Gerhard Robbers) of the *Encyclopedia of Law and Religion* (Brill 2016), and a co-author of a 4-volume treatise, *Religious Organizations and the Law* (Thomson Reuters / West).

ABSTRACT. *“Challenges for Protecting Freedom of Religion or Belief in the Migrant Domain”. Despite the staggering number of refugees, migrants, and other displaced persons in today’s world, insufficient attention is being paid to the need for protecting freedom of religion or belief (“FoRB”). The non-derogable character of FoRB rights suggests that FoRB protections should be stronger, not weaker, in migrant contexts. Immigration, asylum and refugee laws should not override or curtail FoRB claims. If anything they should strengthen them. The right of refugees to change their religions is arguably an absolute internal forum right, but is often given inadequate respect in practice. Asylum authorities need to take genuine conversion claims into account before sending individuals back to countries where conversion could put a person’s life at risk in his or her home country. More careful balancing of FoRB claims against alleged security risks needs to be undertaken. The manner in which a variety of religious issues are addressed in practical settings needs to be addressed, such as provision of religious and educational services in refugee camps. A well thought out code of conduct for the range of situations involved could provide helpful, sensitive and practical guidance.*



PROF. LI GUODONG has been practicing surgery and traditional Chinese medicine for 53 years. He published significant amount of university textbooks including *Oncology Clinic and Cancer Etiology*. With 73 years spent on studying Chinese calligraphy, he has long been committed to promoting world peace through calligraphy and introducing to the wider world the UN Millennium Goals and its 17 sustainable development goals.

Over the course of his career, he has received dozens of honours and awards, including Lifetime Achievement Award, Distinguished Artist Award, Distinguished Individual Award, the Title of Peace Ambassador and Art for Peace Award. Prof. Li Guodong has been praised as a leader in international calligraphy. His calligraphic works have been exhibited in major museums and exhibitions throughout the world.

As proclaimed by Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Prof. Li’s works represent “a most auspicious milestone which will serve to further promote appreciation of Chinese culture and help advance friendship among countries and peoples”.

At the Art for Peace Exhibition that was opened at the UN Headquarters on 8th February 2019, Professor Li’s 108-metre-long scroll of calligraphy of the UN Charter, which had taken him five years to finish, was on display. Professor Li Guodong has stated on many occasions that, art has no borders and that as a world citizen, he would devote the remainder of his life to promoting the idea of Art for Peace and the sustainable development goals of the United Nations.



DR. MOHAMED ELSANOUSI is the Executive Director of the Network for Religious and Traditional Peacemakers, a global network that builds bridges between grassroots peacemakers and global players to work towards sustainable peace. Prior to this position, Dr. Elsanousi was the director of Interfaith and Government Relations for the Islamic Society of North America. He also served on the Taskforce for the U.S. Department of State’s working group on Religion and Foreign Policy under Secretary Clinton and Kerry, which he was charged with making recommendations to the Secretary of State and the Federal Advisory Commission on how the US government can better engage with civil society and religious actors.

Most recently Dr. Elsanousi selected to join the NGO Working Group on the U.N. Security Council. He also serves on the board of directors and trustees

for numerous interfaith organizations, including the Center for Interreligious Dialogue at the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York City, the United Nations Faith-based Council, the Forum for Promoting Peace in Muslim Societies and the Parliament of the World's Religions. Dr. Elsanousi holds a bachelor's degree in Shariah and Law, a Master of Laws and a Ph.D. in Law and Society from the Indiana University School of Law.



MS. SHARON EUBANK is currently the president of Latter-day Saint Charities. After federal government and small business experience, she joined LDS Charities in 1998. She established international employment offices helping women qualify for jobs or start small businesses. She directed the humanitarian wheelchair donation program. In 2008 she became regional director of LDS Charities for the Middle East, overseeing humanitarian work in 11 countries.

From 2011-2018 Ms. Eubank was director of LDS Charities' worldwide operations. In 2017 she was also appointed to serve in the general presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints' women's organization called Relief Society. In this capacity, she helps provide leadership and resource for 7.2 million members in 162 countries.

ABSTRACT. *“Facilitating Good: Basic strategies for governments seeking to unleash the charitable energy of faith-based organizations”. Religion is a force for both tremendous good, and occasionally conspicuous ill, in the world. A challenge facing all governments will be how to facilitate the good and minimize the ill.*

Religion is important to many in the world and may be even greater than it was fifty years ago. Human beings are meaning-seeking strivers for truth and beauty, longing to love and reach beyond themselves. This brief discussion suggests three guiding principles to facilitate rather than frustrate the energy for good that exists within religious communities.

Many objectives of government, including the sustainable development goals, can be achieved more effec-

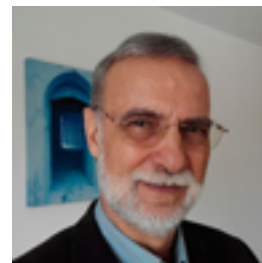
tively if religious groups are part of the solution. The good that religion can do is amplified if faith-based organizations work in partnership.

Governments should resist the temptation to think of religious groups as means for achieving their ends. Principled pluralism will work better than state solutions that seek to make religious actors an instrument.

The best antidote to ill done in the name of religion is better religion. It will be the best of faith that defeats distorting versions of religious belief.



REV. BONNIE EVANS-HILLS is coordinator for the UK Coalition, working with the UN Office for Genocide Prevention, religious leaders & actors, focusing on transforming attitudes to refugees, migration, radicalization and hate crime in order to avert future atrocities. She has considerable experience in interreligious dialogue, peace-building, and community development - working with the World Council of Churches, Anglican Communion, and Church of England, among others.



MR. ALBERTO F. GUAITA is the President of ADLR Spain, member of Director Comitee for 27 years in Africa (Cameroon R.) and Spain. Pastor of SD Adventist Church for 44 years and former President of SD Adventist Church in Spain. Teacher and Dean of Theology in Camerron and Spain. University Degree in Theology and Philosophy. Rector in Nanga-Eboko Seminary and Facultad Adventista de Teología de Sanguito, Spain.



DR RICARDO GARCÍA is Vice-Rector General and Strategic Planification of the Catholic University of Valencia and Professor of Ecclesiastical Law in the Catholic University of Valencia (2015-today). Former Deputy Director in the Ministry of Justice of Spain on relations with religions and churches, (2012 -2015)

Ricardo García is expert in Relations with Confessions. He is one of the six recognized experts in religious freedom in the “Comisión Asesora de Libertad Religiosa” of the Ministry of Justice in Spain.

Mr García has served as Government Subdelegate in the Madrid region, dealing with public order and security matters, and representing the State in important gatherings in the visit that His Holiness Benedict XVI paid to the capital of Spain in 2011. He has been awarded the “Encomienda al Mérito Civil” and the “Cruz de San Raimundo de Peñafort”, one of the highest honors for Spanish civilians recognized by the Ministries of International Affairs and the Justice of Spain.

ABSTRACT. Religious freedom and religion, as understood in the context of the United Nations in its triple aspect: As a belief, identity and lifestyle, finds its protection in the persecution for religious reasons in the figures of “refugee”, “Subsidiary protection” or “Humanitarian reasons”; in what refers to simple migrants, is also protected in legal instruments when it comes to religious ministers or religious professed or other categories that refer to religious united to a Church, Confession or Religious community by a special bond.

Faced with the challenge of more than 68.5 million refugees (UNHCR) around the world, countries individually cannot be able to solve this problem that attacks the dignity of the human being, therefore, education, Training, international commitment and intergovernmental collaboration are the indispensable tools to solve these especially complex situations.

Religious freedom never comes alone in the international arena when a person is persecuted, there is multiple discrimination, by sex, race or belonging a group,

by belonging to a social class, etc ... so, the courts have been granting the international protection not for the violation of religious freedom but by the way of recognizing and protecting other rights such as the prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment or respect for family and private life.



MS. KATARZYNA GARDAPKHADZE is the First Deputy Director of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, working on elections, democratization, human rights, tolerance and non-discrimination, and Roma and Sinti programs.

Katarzyna has more than 30 years of professional experience in strategic planning and change management, conflict resolution, human and children rights, and gender equality. She has lived and worked in dozens of countries spanning four continents, from the United States to Central Asia. In 2003-2011, Katarzyna led conflict resolution and child/social welfare reform programs in the South Caucasus, and advised similar programs in Central Asia. In 2000 – 2002, she managed initiatives focused on human rights, minorities and inter-ethnic dialogue in Western Balkans.

As a leader and as an individual, Katarzyna is strongly committed to peace that she sees an absolute prerequisite for the harmonious development of humanity. For her, peace is not just an absence of war; it is about making sure that we build just and equal societies, based on respect for universal human rights, dialogue and cooperation, empathy and compassion.

Fluent in Polish, English and Russian, Katarzyna holds a university degree in social sciences.



MR. PATRICK GREENWALT is a Researcher for the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom focusing primarily on the Prisoner of Conscience Project. He joined in February 2018. He has experience providing research and working for both the Department of State and the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. After completing his BA in Global Affairs at George Mason University, he went on to obtain his Masters in International Relations/Political Science at the Graduate Institute of Geneva (IHEID), writing his dissertation on the advancement of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity rights within the UN Human Rights System.



MS. MARIE JUUL PETERSEN is a senior researcher at the Danish Institute for Human Rights. She holds a PhD from the Institute for Regional and Cross-Cultural Studies at University of Copenhagen. Her research centers on the relationship between religion, human rights and development. She has written extensively on these topics, including *For Humanity or for the Umma? Aid and Islam in International Muslim NGOs* (Hurst & Co., 2016), *“Islamic Charity, Social Order and the Construction of Modern Muslim Selfhoods in Jordan”* (International Journal of Middle East Studies, 2014, with Dietrich Jung), and *“Instrumental, Narrow, Normative? Reviewing Recent Literature on Religion and Development”* (Third World Quarterly, 2011, with Ben Jones). She has also written a number of reports and policy papers, including *Islamic or Universal Human Rights? The OIC’s Independent Permanent*

Human Rights Commission (Danish Institute for International Studies, 2012) and, most recently, *The International Promotion of Freedom of Religion or Belief. Sketching the contours of a common framework* (Danish Institute for Human Rights, 2019).



DR. AZZA KARAM, is a Senior Advisor at the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). She represents UNFPA as Coordinator of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Religion; she is Lead Facilitator for the United Nations Strategic Learning Exchanges on Religion Development Humanitarianism / Diplomacy. She coordinates engagement with the UN’s Global Interfaith Network of over 500 faith-based NGOs and liaises with the UN Faith Advisory Council. She has published in several languages on political Islam, Gender, Education, and Religion and Development. Dr. Karam also serves as Professor of Religion and Development at the Vrije Universiteit in Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

ABSTRACT. Trends in partnerships between multilateral entities and faith-based actors around religion, peace and security as it relates to the main theme of the session.



The **REV. VICTOR H. KAZANJIAN, JR.** is the Executive Director of URI - the United Religions Initiative, a global grassroots interfaith peacebuilding organization working in 109 countries and at the United Nations to cultivate peace and justice by engaging people of all cultures and religions to bridge differences, foster understanding, build relationships and work



together on humanitarian issues for the good of their communities and the world. Prior to joining URI in 2013, Victor served for 20 years as Dean of Intercultural Education & Religious and Spiritual Life and Co-director of the Peace and Justice Studies Program at Wellesley College. Victor is a visiting faculty member at the Malaviya Center for Peace Research at Banaras Hindu University in Varanasi, India, where he served as Fulbright Professor of Peace & Justice Studies. Victor regularly leads training programs around the world on intercultural and interreligious dialogue, conflict transformation and peacebuilding, diversity and democracy, social justice, community building and community organizing. He is the author and editor books and numerous articles, including *Education as Transformation: Religious Pluralism, Spirituality and a New Vision for Higher Education in America*, (New York: Peter Lang, 2000), and the *Studies in Spirituality and Education* series published by Peter Lang Press.

ABSTRACT. *“Mobilizing the Power of the Grass-roots”. Diversity is inherent in all living systems. The diverse identities of human beings emerge from our particular histories. Attributes like gender, culture, economic status, nationality, race, religion, sexual identity, all serve as identity forming factors that contribute to individual and group identities as well as worldviews. Human diversity can evoke appreciation of the beautiful, unique aspects of the diversity of humanity; or when these differences are experienced through an isolated, fear-based lens, can feed the poisons of prejudices like racism, sexism, homophobia, xenophobia, and all other fear-based diseases that infect societies. We see this all around us in the world today, purveyors of fear spreading the nonsense of a clash of civilizations, or the heresy of the superiority of one race or religion over another, in order to gain power by pitting people against each other. Often the targets of the weaponizing of such fear are religious minorities, refugees and migrants. While policy makers and politicians bemoan the global rise of dehumanizing rhetoric and associated violent action, grass-roots actors are engaging daily in the slow work of building relationships and deepening understanding between people of difference beliefs and backgrounds, countering hate speech and fostering inclusive and interconnected communities.*



DR ELIZABETA KITANOVIĆ is Executive Secretary for Human Rights of Conference of European Churches in Brussels. She is working as senior human rights advocate vis-a-vis International Organizations. She is editor of the Human Rights Training Manual for European Churches and is editor and founder of the first European Churches Human Rights Library and the Church and Society's Annual Reports 2007-2014. In 2009/2010 she has been a member of the Advisory Panel of the EU Fundamental Rights Agency and was again nominated for 2012/2014.

Ms Kitanovic completed her studies in Theology and doctoral studies at Political Science Faculty in Belgrade. She graduated from the Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Serbian Government. Ms Kitanovic is regularly giving lectures and presentations in the area of human rights. She speaks English, French, Greek and Serbian.



DR. ALEXEY KOZHEMYAKOV is the Head of the Secretariat of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages of the Council of Europe. Mr. Alexey Kozhemyakov is a doctor of law from Moscow University, where he taught for several years, before becoming adviser and expert at the Council of Europe.



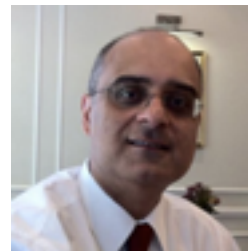
MSC. PAULO SÉRGIO MACEDO is a licentiate in Political Science and International Relations by the Universidade Lusíada do Porto, Portugal. Post-Graduate in Social Media by Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal. Masters in Strategic Communication by Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal, under the theme of Argumentation Strategies in Political Discourse. Secretary-General AIDLR, Portugal since 2006. Editor of the Conscience and Liberty magazine for Portugal. Director of the Department of Public Affairs and Religious Liberty of the SDA Portuguese Union of Churches since 2007. Member of the Inter-religious Dialogue Group of the High-Commissariat for Migrations, Portugal.

ABSTRACT. The Portuguese experience regarding religious liberty and the inter-religious dialogue is rather unique. Portuguese Religious Liberty Law, approved in 2001, has given approximately the same conditions to minority religious communities that the “Concordata” gives to the Catholic Church. Beyond religious liberties, rights and warranties, the Law concedes opportunities and responsibilities that both integrate and value religious communities in society. However, some focuses of populist speech are detectable, for now effectively contained by mainstream civil organizations, parties and media. It is of most importance to identify populist speech by its argumentation, specially referring to emotion appeals.



MS. MICHELLE MACK FIORE serves as International Senior Legal Advisor to Jus Cogens (JC), providing legal counsel in support of the organization's efforts

in the fields of Freedom of Religion or Belief (FoRB) and Minority Issues. JC is active in advocacy and training in these domains, as well as providing support in individual cases of violations and human rights abuse. The organization compiles reports, conducts analysis of patterns of violations, and actively engages in proposals of policy positions to better protect essential human rights. Ms Mack Fiore is based in Geneva, Switzerland, and serves as Secretary of the NGO Committee on FoRB (Geneva).



DR KISHAN MANOCHA has extensive experience in freedom of religion or belief and related human rights issues in Europe, the Middle East, North Africa, and Central and South Asia as an advocate, researcher, trainer and consultant to a number of international and non-governmental organisations. He has been Senior Adviser on Freedom of Religion or Belief at the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in Warsaw since May 2015. Prior to that he served as Director of the Office of Public Affairs of the Bahá'í community of the United Kingdom.

Kishan holds degrees in medicine and law from the Universities of London and Cambridge respectively. He first trained in psychiatry, completing a Research Fellowship in Forensic Psychiatry and becoming a Member of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, before studying law and practising as a barrister. He has been a Visiting Research Fellow at the Carr Centre for Human Rights at Harvard University, a Fellow of the Montreal Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies at Concordia University in Montreal, and a Special Adviser to the late Shahbaz Bhatti, former Minister for Minority Affairs in Pakistan. He also chairs the Faith Matters Advisory Board and is a trustee of Beyond Conflict, a charity that supports the provision of counselling and mental health support to those who have been affected by violence in Iraq. Kishan was actively involved in interfaith dialogue activities at the local and national levels in the UK for over two decades and



is currently member of the Global Steering Committee of the Plan of Action for Religious Leaders and Actors to Prevent Incitement to Violence that Could Lead to Atrocity Crimes.



PROF. ASHER MAOZ is Founder and Dean of the Peres Academic Center Law School. Was for many years on the Faculty of Law at Tel-Aviv University and taught at several universities in the United States, Europe, and Australia. Professor Maoz holds the degrees of LL.B. and LL.M., both summa cum laude (Hebrew U.), M.Comp.L. (University of Chicago), J.S.D. (Tel-Aviv U.) and Doctor Honoris Causa (Ovidius U., Romania); founding editor-in-chief, “Law, Society and Culture”; member, Int’l Academic Advisory Board, Religion and the Rule of Law, Oxford; member, Scientific Board, Review Dionysina; member, Academic Council of the In’l Academy for Jewish Leadership; member, scientific committee, NEDES Int’l Conferences on Nondiscrimination and Equal Opportunities by “Dimitre Cantemir” and the National Council for Combating Discrimination and Committee for Human Rights, Cults and National Minorities Issues of the Romanian Chamber of Deputies; member, Academic Council, Shalem College, Jerusalem; Senior Fellow, Int’l Advisory and Research Council, Potomac Institute for Policy Studies, Inter-University Center for Legal Studies, Int’l Law Institute, George Washington U; fellow, Institute for Global Legal Studies, Washington University School of Law; former academic advisor to the Knesset Committee Constitution, Law and Justice Committee on adopting a constitution for the State of Israel; member of GELF Scientific Committee; Member, Steering Committee, ICLARS; member, G20 Interfaith Forum Advisory Council; Vice President Honorary Committee and member of the Board of Experts, AIDLR, and many other organizations. He is the author of numerous academic publications.

ABSTRACT. Reliance on religious texts certainly doesn't need an excuse at the AIDLR Global Summit.

Religion is precious to many people and while other quasi-religions such as communism faded away religion is gaining more strength. Moreover, whether one believes in revelation or suspects the Torah to have been written by human beings there is no doubt that religious texts include words of wisdom, which may guide our way even at present times. I will refer to the Bible, the sacred book for the Abrahamic religions. Biblical attitude towards religious minorities, refugees and migrants can be learned already from the first chapter where we are told that God created man and woman in the very image of God.



Born in Lisbon, Portugal, **JOÃO MARTINS** is presently the Executive Director of ADRA Europe, after having led ADRA in Angola and Portugal for 15 years. With a first degree in Business and Administration in the University of Évora in Portugal and a Masters in Applied Development Studies by the University of Reading in the United Kingdom, his motivation is to contribute a society where every human being has its dignity assured.

ABSTRACT. When we look at the situation that many refugees and migrants face, it is noticeable that the rate of accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals in this group is lower than on the hosting societies. In this intervention, we will explore the SDG 4: Education for All, as ADRA has a strong focus on this particular area, not only in terms of practical interventions in the refugees' communities but also advocating for Every Child, Everywhere, In School.



A descendant of seven generations of Danish Rabbis, **RABBI MELCHIOR** was born in Denmark, is an ordained Orthodox rabbi and immigrated to Israel in 1986. He serves as the Chief Rabbi of Norway and as rabbi of a vibrant orthodox community in Jerusalem. In 1999 he was elected to the Knesset and served for 10 years in roles including: Minister for Social Affairs and World Jewry; Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Deputy Minister of Education & Culture/ In addition, he was the founding chairman of Birthright Israel.

Rabbi Michael Melchior is the founder and President of The Mosaica Center for Religious Conflict Transformation in the Middle East. In addition to founding Mosaica, which actively works to build a religious peace between leaders of all religions in the region Rabbi Melchior has founded The Yachad Council that promotes open dialogue between different strands of Israeli society while tackling religious and political extremism; Meitarim, a network of over 90 inclusive schools that educate children from all Jewish sectors and communities in Israel and The Citizen's Accord Forum, which promotes the building of bridges of coexistence and justice between Israeli Jews and Israeli-Arabs. Rabbi Melchior is also an internationally renowned Jewish leader, thinker and activist and a leading advocate for social justice in Israel, interfaith dialogue and a voice for peaceful co-existence.



MR. MICHAEL MØLLER is the 12th Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva (UN Geneva). Mr. Møller has over 38 years of experience as an international civil servant in the United Nations. He

began his career in 1979 with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and worked for the United Nations in different capacities in New York, Mexico, Iran, Haiti, Cyprus and Geneva.

In 1995-1997, he served as Senior Political Adviser to the Director-General of UN Geneva. Between 1997 and 2001, he was Head of the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs at United Nations headquarters; between 2001 and 2006 he was Director for Political, Peacekeeping and Humanitarian Affairs in the Office of the Secretary-General, while serving concurrently as Deputy Chef de Cabinet of the Secretary-General for the last two years of that period.

Mr. Møller also served as the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Cyprus from 2006 to 2008 and was the Executive Director of the Kofi Annan Foundation from 2008 to 2011. In recognition of his efforts to deepen public understanding of the vital role of the United Nations and its partners in Geneva, Mr. Møller received a series of prizes from the City of Geneva, the Union Suisse des Attachés de Presse and, most recently, the Fondation pour Genève.

Born in 1952 in Copenhagen, Mr. Møller earned a Master's degree in International Relations from Johns Hopkins University, United States, and a Bachelor's degree in International Relations from the University of Sussex, United Kingdom.



HARALD MUELLER, is Judge in Hannover and board member of the German branch of the International Association for the Defense of Religious Liberty. He is leading the Institute for Religious Liberty at the University of Friedensau, Germany.

ABSTRACT. When we discuss the situation of minorities we see different challenges. I will focus on two aspects:

1) The upcoming nationalism and thinking in categories of supremacy lead to a fragmentation of the soci-



ety. People who don't fit into a certain scheme are marginalised and excluded. Their free exercise of religion will be in danger and there are also physical attacks against them. We see this happening in western countries too and we can observe the attitudes of some European politicians in the present crisis of migration.

We notice that religion is used as a tool to create a new nationalism. We see the tendency to prevent influences, which are estimated as "foreign".

2) In order to support the peace in a society many legislations have passed laws against so-called hate speech crimes. It has to be seen, that these laws are necessarily restricting the freedom of expression. The right to criticize a religion has also to be protected as a human right. The limit is where it leads to incitement to hatred. It is therefore important to make an adequate use of these anti hate speech laws.

To safeguard the rights of minorities is not only the duty of politicians, also religious leaders have an important influence upon the atmosphere of understanding and openness in a society. The peace-supporting elements of the different religions can be helpful to walk into this direction.



MS. SANA MUSTAFA is the Founder and Manager of Sana Mustafa Consulting LLC where she consults with different institutions such as Oxfam International, Open Society Foundation, United Nations, We-Work, Tent Partnership for Refugees, and others on designing engagement projects related to refugees, refugees' inclusion and meaningful participation through design thinking approach.

Mustafa is an active public speaker and has spoken at the United Nations headquarters in New York, delivered a TED talk, the White House, Harvard Law School, Stanford, and at numerous other respected venues. Mustafa is a founding member of The Network For Refugee Voices, a refugees led coalition working to increase refugees engagement with international community to pursue inclusive, sustainable, and effective refugee and immigration policy.

Mustafa is also a member of Syria's first Syrian Women's Political Movement, whose aim is to unite women from across professional fields and ethnic lines to ensure vision for women's inclusion in a future Syria."



MR. ANTONIO EDUARD NISTOR is philosopher and theologian, President of the Foundation "Pro Vivere Dignum" whose actions were initiated in Uganda, country with serious problems after the end of the civil war. Their goal is always to provide the elements of first necessity, as well as to educate for self-sufficiency.



DR. LIVIU OLTEANU is the author and the coordinator of the multidisciplinary and multi-institutional frame 'Dialogue Five' on diplomats, politicians, religious leaders, academia and civil society (NGOs, media) with an extensive experience in organizing and managing international top events as international conferences, global summits and seminars. His expertise is on education for human rights, fostering dignity and dialog for diversity and defense of religious liberty and freedom of conscience, peace and security.

Professor Olteanu has launched and co-organized with the United Nations Office of Genocide Prevention the First Global Summit on 'Religion, Peace and Security' hosted at Palais des Nations in Geneva in 2016 and co-organizes the Second Global Summit under the same frame of the 'Dialogue Five' together with H.E. Adama Dieng the U.N. Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser on Prevention of Genocide and Responsibility to Protect. Liviu Olteanu is currently

serving as the Secretary General of the Association internationale pour la defense de la liberte religieuse (AIDLR), is observer and representative at the United Nations in Geneva, New York and Vienna, at the European Parliament in Brussels and Strasbourg, at the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, at the O.S.C.E., and also is Public Affairs & Religious Liberty Director.

He has achieved Bachelors' degrees in theology and law, Masters' degrees in law and human rights, education, theology, international studies and diplomacy, and he got his Ph.D. in Law summa cum laude following doctoral studies at Oxford University and Madrid Complutense on 'Origins and Horizon for the Defense of Religious Liberty.

ABSTRACT. More than ever all of us can and have to be the 'Ambassadors of Goodwill' for liberty, hope and peace of every human being. The world today is full of egos, hate and violence, because there are people in confusion with the perception they have on 'own person vs. the other'. The ambassadors that are required for our times are those who think in context of time, speak out and act for the other.

We must clarify our own identity and direction from the perspective of our common roots that is dignity. Let ask the people to think about whether they remember who they are before being what their government, religion or culture have told them to become. The cause of problems of humankind resides in people's mind on who is 'my neighbor'. Quoting Sigg: "The right questions to ask according to Jesus is not 'who is my neighbor' or 'who do I like to have as my neighbor', but 'to whom am I a neighbor (Luke 10:36)". Are free the people who understand the question and get correct answer; and it guides the world to freedom and security, development and peace. True freedom and security comes with wisdom, and starts in mind.

The intellectuals analyze the operations of international systems, statesmen build them, and 'diplomats' of goodwill make the difference, acting for the happiness of 'the neighbor'. To solve international challenges, crisis and conflicts, all actors need a special training; the debate (as we hope to be during the Second Global Summit) must be focused on countering hate speech and discrimination by building bridges towards respect and inclusivity.

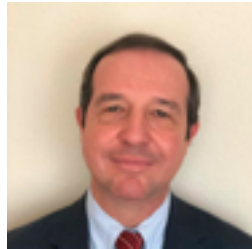


DR LUCA OZZANO is Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of Turin, where he teaches 'Political Science' and 'Politics and Religion'. He is Convenor of the 'Religion and Politics' standing group of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) and Chair of the research committee on 'Religion and Politics' of the International Political Science Association (IPSA). He is also Associate Editor of the journal Political Research Exchange (Taylor and Francis/ECPR). He has published (with Alberta Giorgi) *European Culture Wars and the Italian case: Which Side Are you on?* (Routledge 2016) and edited (with Francesco Cavatorta) *Religiously Oriented Parties and Democratization* (Routledge 2014). His main research area is the study of the relations between religion and democracy, at the theoretical level and with a specific focus on religiously oriented political parties. He is currently working on the book *Religion and Political Parties. A Comparative Analysis*, forthcoming in 2020 with ECPR Press/Rowman and Littlefield.

ABSTRACT. "European Right-Wing Populisms and their Different Uses of Religion". The intervention will show how right-wing populist parties (RWPPs) use religion-related arguments and values not simply in a 'traditional' anti-secular way, but in the context of a civilizational stance focused on anti-globalization and anti-EU discourses, and the idea of the migrant and especially the Muslim as a threatening other. A position which is at odds with the Catholic Church's doctrine, and produces strains within the Catholic communities in Europe. Moreover, this position sometimes also engenders other paradoxical consequences, when RWPPs, in the context of an anti-Muslim discourse, propose partial openings on bioethics- and gender-related issue to mark their difference from an allegedly patriarchal, anti-democratic and anti-human rights Muslim identity. As a consequence, different scenarios open: for example, some parties could evolve towards a model marked by anti-Muslim positions framed in the context of a conservative discourse on religion and a closer cooperation with Churches;



and others towards a model marked by an opposition to immigration framed in more secular ways, with religion taken into account mainly as a symbol of western identity. The paper will address these issues by analyzing, particularly, the case of the Lega in Italy.



DR JOSÉ MARÍA PUYOL is Professor of History of Law and Institutions at Universidad Complutense de Madrid. He received his PhD in Law from Universidad Complutense in 1991 and holds a degree in Law and a diploma in Business Administration from the Universidad Pontificia de Comillas (Spain).

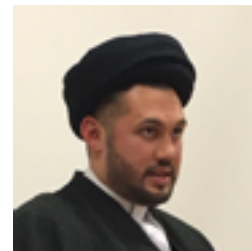
His research focuses on issues related to Administration of Justice and Capital Punishment in the Nineteenth Century, History of the Spanish Universities and (Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries) and Political and Administrative Institutions during the Peninsular War in Spain (1808-1013). He is actively involved in furthering academic discussions around these issues.

Professor Puyol Montero is a regular Fellow at Real Colegio Complutense at Harvard University and here co-chair of 'Studies on Life and Human Dignity' Study Group (with professor Carol Steiker, Harvard Law School). He is also director of the Complutense Research Group 'Human Dignity, Life and Law' (Complutense University of Madrid); and member of the History of Universities Research Group and of the Figuerola Institute (Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Spain). His main publications include nine books and many research papers in leading journals of Legal History and History of Universities.

ABSTRACT. *The intervention will revolve around two ideas: 1) we must promote respect for human dignity and the freedom of each person; 2) we must promote true friendship between people and between collectivities.*

We must be aware of the high dignity of every human person, who deserves all respect, attention and protection, even if he is ill, even if he is old or a child born or

not, whether rich or poor, whether he has one religion or another. The freedom to have one's own religious convictions, which must be respected, remains within human dignity. Diversity enriches us and we have much to learn from each other. We must always encourage respect for the dignity of each person. And secondly, we must strengthen relations of true friendship, between people and between collectivities; we must teach to fixate and always admire the good things of the other and reject all kinds of prejudices or fixate on the negative. This kills true friendship. We must learn to live with people who have different opinions and respect their symbols and convictions as sacred to each person. Human dignity and true friendship are two weapons with which many problems of the world will find a solution.



IMAM RAZAWI is a theologian, global religious leader and Director General of the Scottish Ahlul Bayt Society. A visiting scholar at the university of Strathclyde, he is an ambassador for 'Glasgow The Caring City' and partners with twelve national charities across Scotland, as well as being on the Oxfam Zakat Advisory Panel. He was one of the two advisors chosen by Theresa May for the Independent Sharia Review commissioned in 2016.

Internationally he is a member of the Global Sustainability Network (GSN) with a specific focus on goal on point 8.7 and is on the advisory board of the Islamic Reporting Initiative (IRI). He is also a member of the European Council of Religious Leaders (ECRL).



MS. NIKA SAEEDI is managing the prevention of violent extremism portfolio as part of the Conflict

Prevention, Peacebuilding and Responsive Institutions team at the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Nika has over 18 years of experience in policy formulation and development, programme design and management, and partnership building across all the spectrums of the prevention agenda including areas of PVE, conflict prevention, governance, and women, peace and security (WPS). She is also UNDP's focal point on religion and development.

Nika spearheads UNDP's partnership with women's civil society on PVE and WPS and has supported the creation of the Women's Alliance for Security Leadership (WASL) network which brings together women peacebuilders and CSOs working on peace and security to enable their strategic collaboration.

In addition to her work at the global level Nika has worked in a variety of country contexts. Nika holds a Master's degree in Religion and Culture.



DR IBRAHIM SALAMA has 30 years of predominantly multilateral intergovernmental experience (up to the level of deputy assistant MFA for international legal affairs, DPR of Egypt in Geneva and ambassador in Portugal). He has three mandates as independent expert within human rights mechanisms (member of the Sub-Commission on the promotion and protection of human rights, co-chair of the drafting group of the declaration on human rights defenders, and chairperson of the UN working group on the Right to Development).

Dr. Salama worked 13 years with OHCHR as Chief of the treaties and human rights council branch, then Director of the treaties division, and currently Chief of the treaties branch.

Main special assignments on behalf of OHCHR in addition to managing the treaty body system: a) Chairing the secretariat of the Durban Review Conference in 2009; b) Coordinator of OHCHR initiative, emanat-

ing from the Durban review outcome, on the prohibition of incitement to hatred. This initiative led to the Rabat Plan of Action that defined the threshold distinguishing hate speech from free speech; c) Coordinator of the OHCHR Faith for Rights initiative, which defines the human rights responsibilities of faith actors. This initiative brings together theistic, non-theistic and atheistic believers sharing a common platform of concrete commitments on human rights grounds. It aims at addressing manipulation in the name of religions and fostering inclusive societies and d) Coordinator of the treaty bodies strengthening process based on Navy Pillay's initiative which led to General Assembly resolution 68/268 (2014). This process will culminate in a review of the future of the treaty body system by the General Assembly in 2020.



BRETT G. SCHARFFS is Director of the International Center for Law and Religion Studies and Rex E. Lee Chair and Professor of Law at Brigham Young University Law School. He has a BSBA in international Management and an MA in philosophy from Georgetown University, a B.Phil in philosophy from Oxford University, where he was a Rhodes Scholar, and a JD from Yale Law School, where he was Senior Editor of the Yale Law Journal. He is a recurring visiting professor at Central European University in Budapest. He has for several years helped organize certificate training programs in religion and the rule of law in China, Vietnam, Myanmar, Laos and other countries and has taught and helped organize programs at several Indonesian universities on sharia and human rights. Author of more than 100 articles and book chapters, he has made more than 400 scholarly presentations in 40 countries. His casebook, *Law and Religion: National, International and Comparative Perspectives* (with Cole Durham, 2nd English edition 2019), has been translated into Chinese, Vietnamese and Turkish, with Arabic, Bahasa Indonesia, Burmese, Greek,



Hebrew Spanish and Russian in process. He is author with Elizabeth Clark of Religion and Law in the USA, a 2016 contribution to Wolters Kluwer's International Encyclopedia of Laws.

ABSTRACT. *Human dignity is not only the foundation for human rights, the goal of human rights, and a metric for assessing human rights, it is also our most profound and compelling basis for freedom of religion and belief for all. In December 2018, a group of distinguished human rights experts from around the world drafted and adopted the Punta del Este Declaration on Human Dignity for Everyone Everywhere, commemorating the seventieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and refocusing, reinvigorating, and restoring human rights discourse to its most fundamental footing. In this presentation, Professor Scharffs will introduce the Punta del Este Declaration and explain how it can help precipitate a needed "climate change" with respect to human rights discourse, and in particular reinvigorate our commitment to freedom of thought, conscience and religion for all people in all places.*



ARCHBISHOP DR THOMAS SCHIRRMACHER

is director of the International Institute for Religious Freedom (Bonn, Cape Town, Colombo, Brasilia), and President of the International Council of the International Society for Human Rights (Frankfurt). He also serves the World Evangelical Alliance as Associate Secretary General for Theological Concerns, which represents churches with 600 million Protestant Christians and visited the religious and political leaders of 150 countries.

Schirrmacher earned four doctorates in ecumenical theology, in cultural anthropology, in ethics, and in the sociology of religion and received two honorary doctorates from the USA and India. He teaches as extraordinary professor of the sociology of religion at the state University of the West in Timisoara (Romania) and at Regent's Park College of the University of

Oxford. His has authored and edited 102 books, his newest including 'Fundamentalism', 'Racism', 'Human Rights', 'Suppressed Women', and 'Human Trafficking'.

Schirrmacher regularly testifies in the parliaments and courts in Europe, North and South America, the OSCE and the UN in Bonn, Geneva and New York. He is known for his role in the first ever joint statement by the Vatican, the World Council of Churches and World Evangelical Alliance on mission and human rights, published mid 2011.

ABSTRACT. *We should be aware, that enhancing the protection of religious minorities of all kind, refugees and migrants, needs more than good laws or a government wanting it. Let's think this through for a moment. Take that the diplomats and politicians are in favour of it, but the religious leaders of the majority religion call for protection against these Others, the scholars give religious hatred or racism a seemingly scientific backing and the media warn against minorities, refugees and migrants. It becomes very difficult to enhance protection against the belief of the majority of the people. Or take it the other way round. If religious leaders, scholars and NGOs stand on the side of the vulnerable, but the politicians enact the opposite line, again acting protection becomes extremely difficult. Speaking as a religious leader, I want to point out, that the leaders of a majority religion in a country have the choice between embracing freedom of religion of belief, anti-racism etc. and help to convince the their members and the civil society at large, or to become the enemies of such freedoms and make it very difficult to rule the country against the bad will of the majority of people.*



PROF. JOSÉ MIGUEL SERRANO is Full Professor in Philosophy of Law at the University Complutense of Madrid.

He is Member of the Bioethics Committee of Spain. Member of the Commission of Guarantees for research with human cells and human tissues. Carlos III

Health Institute. Academic Director of the Institute of Stock Market Studies of Madrid (IEB).

ABSTRACT. Social networks allow to see that a sector of the population shows at least little respect for the religious convictions of other groups. In the case of the fire at the Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris, this has been especially significant. It is necessary, however, to ponder if this type of expressions should be legally sanctioned. There is a risk that protecting religious groups extends the concept of protection at the expense of the right to freedom of speech. This freedom is severely threatened in our day and is not guaranteed in most countries. Therefore, its limitation should be reduced to cases of direct or indirect incitement to violence.



DR HANNAH STRØMMEN is Senior Lecturer in Biblical Studies at the University of Chichester, UK. Her research focuses on the influence and impact of the Bible in modernity. She has published on the role of biblical texts in 20th and 21st century literature, debates about animal ethics, and is currently working on a project on uses of the Bible in the European far right.



DR TUDOREL TOADER was born on 25 March 1960 in Vrancea County, Romania. He holds a Ph.D. in Legal Sciences since 1998. In 1996 he was appointed to the position of prosecutor at the Local Prosecutor's Office Panciu, Vrancea County. In 1991, he became a lawyer at Iasi Bar. He was judge at the Constitutional

Court of Romania, between October 2006 – July 2016. Since 23 February 2017 he holds the post of Minister of Justice.

Dr. Tudorel Toader has carried out a constant academic activity, both teaching and administrative. He is a professor of Criminal Law and European Criminal Law at the “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iasi. He has been vice-dean for eight years, dean of the same Faculty. Since February 2016 he served as a rector of the “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iasi (suspended during his minister's mandate).

Dr. Tudorel Toader is Vice-president of the Romanian Academy of Legal Sciences, Vice-president of the Romanian Association of Criminal Sciences, member of the International Association of Criminal Law. He is also member of the editorial boards of numerous legal publications, nationally and internationally, co-founder of Romanian Constitutional Law Review, author and co-author of numerous books, studies and articles in the field of Criminal Law and Constitutional Law.

Mr. Tudorel Toader is married with two children. Besides Romanian, he speaks French and English.



DR TOPIDI is since 2019 Head of Culture and Diversity at the European Centre for Minority Issues (Germany). She has lectured and researched extensively in the areas of Public International Law, European Law, Human Rights and Comparative Law. In the past, she has occupied various research and teaching positions in law. She has been a guest scholar at various institutions including Fordham University, the Max Planck Institute of Social Anthropology and the University of Fribourg among others.

Her research interests focus on diversity management, minority protection rights and mechanisms (with a special interest in religion) and human rights law. She is the author and editor of a number of volumes, including EU law, Minorities and Enlargement (Intersentia, 2010), Constitutional Evolution in Cen-



tral and Eastern Europe: Expansion and Integration in the EU (Ashgate, 2011), Transnational Legal Process and Human Rights (Ashgate, 2013) and Religion as Empowerment: Global Legal Perspectives (Routledge, 2016). She has recently edited a collection on Normative Pluralism and Human Rights (Routledge, 2018). Her next book will focus on her comparative religious diversity in education (Routledge, forthcoming).

ABSTRACT. *Modern state governance can no longer ignore religious normative commitments and community affiliations, especially within a social justice and equality agenda. While conflicts on values, principles and beliefs may be to a large extent unavoidable in multicultural societies, our lenses to read and understand such conflicts need adjustment: the experience of the religious freedom laws is neither the hegemonic “myth of rights”, nor autonomous, apolitical and neutral. (Un)-covering the connection of law with religious identity, the value of difference as well as the limits of the right to be different, will help us understand better how to regulate phenomena like religious hate speech. Ultimately, the main challenge in our modern, complex, multicultural world is not accepting diversity in the form of difference; but rather in dealing with a different starting point where difference is outlawed, hated, disliked and ought to be managed in a liberal manner. In other words, the right to religious difference is threatened by our tendency to impose on each other the ‘right’ order of things. Absolute sameness appears to be a dangerous strategic default, in times where legal authority is shared and diffused on so many levels (national, supranational, transnational).*



PROF. RIK TORFS (1956) studied law and canon law at KU Leuven and obtained a degree in notarial law. In 1987 he obtained his doctorate with a dissertation on the conception of marriage in Canon Law. He was appointed full professor at the Faculty of Canon

Law in 1988. Besides that he is a visiting professor in Strasbourg, Paris and Stellenbosch. Prof Torfs is specially interested in the relationship between Church and State. He published various books and regularly write columns in the ‘De Standaard’ newspaper. Prof. Torfs is chairman of the Faculty of Canon Law of KU Leuven.

Abstract. *An analysis of religious rights of minorities, refugees and migrants should start from a keen understanding of human rights. They should be seen in a clearly legal, not in a philosophical context. Even philosophers were aware of that necessity, as a comparison between the more pragmatic Richard Rorty and the more theoretical Jacques Derrida clearly shows. A list of new human rights hitherto unknown is dangerous.*

Another question is: when is ultra-nationalism at stake? Being respectful of religious freedom can be of paramount importance in drawing the line.

Finally, is complete equality among all religions absolutely indispensable as long as full religious freedom is guaranteed to all?



MR. MARIO BRITO is the current President of the International Association for the Defence of Religions Liberty (AIDLR) He was born in Praya, Capo Verde where he lived for 18 years, after he emigrated to Lisbon, Portugal. Mario Brito is licentiates in Theology and holds a Master of Divinity by Andrews University, Michigan, USA.

INTERVIEW (EXCEPTS): DR. HEINER BIELEFELDT, FORMER SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR OF THE UN ON FREEDOM OF RELIGION OR BELIEF (9 JULY 2013)¹

1. ON WORLDWIDE CHALLENGES

L.O. Do you believe that there is more religious liberty balance or tension (challenges) in the world today?

H.B. The tensions are obvious. Tens of millions of people – Jews, Baha'is, Christians, Muslims, Hindus, Buddhists, Mormons, Jehovah's Witnesses, agnostics, atheists, adherents of indigenous religions etc. – suffer from grave violations of their freedom of religion or belief. Such violations have most different root-causes. They may be perpetrated in the name of religious or ideological truth claims, in the interest of fostering national cohesion, under the pretext of defending law and order or in conjunction with counter-terrorism agendas. Often you find a mix of all of this. Typical targets of abuses are members of those religious or belief communities that have, or are said to have, a tendency to evade State control and, at the same time, are perceived as not really fitting into the historical and cultural makeup of the country. Perpetrators include non-state actors who frequently operate in a political climate of impunity, thus indicating direct or indirect state involvement or even a human rights protection vacuum. People considered as “heretics” or non-believers become victims of mob violence and they may encounter big obstacles when trying to find a job. This

list of violations could go on forever and ever. As you know, those working on freedom of religion or belief certainly have a lot of work to do.

L.O. Is Religion, and Religious liberty especially, a Solution or a Problem for worldwide security and peace? Do you believe that ‘diplomatic-interreligious meetings’ and ‘diplomatic-civil society/NGOs meetings have a positive impact on religious liberty challenges? Why or why not?

H.B. In general my answer to your second question is yes. But it depends on what you mean by “diplomatic”. People at times remain a little suspicious of nice diplomatic language fearing that it doesn't always reflect genuine commitment. I sometimes share this suspicion. When recently attending a conference of the Alliance of Civilizations I heard diplomats demanding that “we should respect one another”. Sounds good of course, but I wondered whether the “we” also included Baha'is, Ahmadis or Jehovah's Witnesses. In some cases I had my doubts. Of course, the consequences should not be to stop interreligious diplomatic talks or de-legitimize such efforts. On the contrary, interre-

1. First part of that interview have been received on 9 July 2013 and published in the Conscience and Liberty 2013: “Worldwide Human Rights and Religious Liberty”; second part have been published on Written Statement of the AIDLR submitted to the 25th Session of the United Nations HRC 4 March 2014 and Conscience and Liberty 2014: History of Liberty and Respect for Differences.



religious dialogue should become more concrete, more realistic, more precise, more substantive, more sustainable, more inclusive and more binding. In short, what we need is more rather than less initiatives of this sort.

Let me take the opportunity to praise the work of grassroots organizations many of which work under very complicated circumstances. Only yesterday I came back from Sierra Leone. The Inter-Religious Council, broadly composed of Anglicans, Methodists, Baptists, Sunnis, Shias, Ahmadis and others, has contributed enormously to the ongoing reconciliation process after a horrible civil war that had torn the country apart. So in general I consider a culture of regular inter-religious communication extremely important for creating a societal climate conducive to the enjoyment of freedom of religion or belief. To respond to your first questions, of course, working on freedom of religion is also peace work in the broader understanding.

L.O. What do you consider are the greatest challenges for religious liberty in the 21st Century and what can diplomats and politicians do to solve religious liberty issues?

H.B. In my view, the biggest challenge is religious hatred. Being confronted with extreme manifestations of collective hatred belongs to the worst experiences you'll make when working in this area. I guess no one knows an easy recipe on how to tackle this huge challenge. But the "Rabat Plan of Action" of 5 October 2012 dealing with incitement to national, racial and religious hatred at least contains quite important insights, which came about as the result of a series of workshop that the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR, based in Geneva) had conducted in all regions of the world and with broad participation of experts from different disciplines. The Rabat Plan of Action points to the need of speaking out publicly against religious hate propaganda while at the same time appreciating the positive significance of freedom of expression for the flourishing of a culture of religious tolerance. Politicians and diplomats carry special responsibilities in this regard, but the Rabat Plan also underlines the important role of civil society in giving moral support to targeted minorities. Dealing with hatred of course implies tackling societal root-causes, including the utilization of religion for political gains, such as narrow versions of national "identity politics".

Tight control agendas in combination with exclusivist national identity politics create the breeding ground for the most extreme forms of hatred and violence. You may think of Nigeria, Birma, Pakistan and finally countries in all regions. Here you also see that working for freedom of religion or belief necessarily takes you into highly politicized territories.

Let me briefly point to a totally different sort of challenges, i.e. challenges of a more conceptual nature. Perhaps more than any other human right, freedom of religion or belief is exposed to countless misunderstandings. This can be dangerous, especially if the human rights nature of religious freedom is questioned or even denied. For instance, religious freedom has been wrongly associated with restrictive agendas, including anti-blasphemy agendas which in countries like Pakistan have a devastating effect on minorities. Some people seem to forget that the right we are talking about is a universal human right to freedom, after all. As such it shows a positive interrelatedness to other rights of freedom, including freedom of association, freedom of assembly, freedom of expression etc. However, in the eyes of some observers freedom of religion or belief has received a somewhat dubious reputation as an allegedly “less liberal” right. Of course, this is nonsense. It also frequently happens that religious freedom is perceived as generally hampering gender-related anti-discrimination policies – in my opinion another terrible misunderstanding. So there is undoubtedly a real need for emphasizing the human rights nature of freedom of religion or belief. Before assuming my mandate I didn’t know how much clarification work needs to be done in this field.”

2. Dr. HEINER BIELEFELDT, FORMER SPECIAL RAPPOREUR OF UNITED NATIONS ON ‘DIALOGUE FIVE’ FRAMEWORK

The Interview has been received after Bielefeldt’s participation at the International Conference organized by the AIDLR and Universidad Complutense Madrid, and co-sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Justice from Kingdom of Spain on 2014 when for the first time Dr. Liviu Olteanu launched the “Dialogue Five- Developing A Holistic Framework.”

L.O. What about the ‘Dialogue Five’ framework developed and launched by the AIDLR’ Secretary General for first time at Madrid International Conference on “In the Light of Edict of Millan, Religious Freedom and Religious Minorities in the World: New Balance or New Challenges”?

H.B. “I attach great importance to the design of Madrid Conference for the systematic consideration to have ‘five’ different actors, different institutions’ presence but also at various levels of Human Rights Institutions. We have human rights obligations at different levels: national, regional and international and religious beliefs and human rights develop in different directions and can mutually undermine each other. We have the Council of Europe approach, the EU approach, various national approaches, the UN approach...Still I think as a matter of fact these different institutions sometimes are worlds of their own.

We need coordination: one purpose is to avoid a mutual undermining of the authority of human rights standards and for that reason we have to know one another better, to be aware of what’s happening, so from my perspective now working in the UN, it is very important to see what’s happening in the Council of Europe, in the EU, in different countries...”

The structure of Madrid Conference was demonstrating how to avoid damage, risky situations or a loss of authority because one institution could be played off against other institutions; but of course there is also the positive opportunity to learn from one another, this is the task of cross “fertilization”. We do need these exchanges in order to know from one another’s activities to mutually support and reinforce one another’s rather than possibly undermine it without even knowing what we are doing.

The Madrid Conference - on Dialogue Five Framework - really sets an example, this is something we have to do, is really something we should copy, it is a good and useful; **we should establish that on a regular basis in fact.** The project of AIDLR needs developing a consistence holistic framework at various levels, institutions and elements of infrastructure to fit together.”



INTERVIEW (EXCEPTS): H.E. DR. AHMED SHAHEED, SPECIAL RAPPOREUR OF UNITED NATIONS ON FREEDOM OF RELIGION OR BELIEF²

L.O. consider are the greatest challenges for FoRB in the 21st Century and what can diplomats, politicians, religious leaders do to defend better the religious liberty?

A.S. The increasing interconnectedness and interdependence among countries and economies which mark this century have given rise to new social and political pressures. These circumstances are further complicated by greater State interference with religious expression in response to heightened security concerns emanating from ongoing acts of violence carried out by **extremists**. Persons belonging to religious minorities, in particular, are increasingly facing laws that in effect restrict their freedom, either alone or within a community, to manifest their religion or belief in worship, observance, teaching and practice. Establishing a sound body of laws and policies for protecting freedom of religion or belief, while balancing the range of fundamental rights guaranteed by international human rights instruments and responding to manifold political, economic, social and cultural pressures constitute one of the greatest challenges for the defense of freedom of religion or belief.

L.O. Do you consider the 'religion' a solution or a problem for worldwide security and peace? Why?

A.S. The correlation between religious persecution and national security threats has been evident in the events of this past century. I believe that respect for those rights on which the freedom of religion or belief for all persons depend (whatever their beliefs) is a critical element of any effort to promoting worldwide peace and security. This includes the right to freedom of expression, association and assembly and the right to be free from discrimination and violence. It is well recognized that violations of the right to FoRB and other human rights often give rise to hostility, conflict and violence. And it's no accident that respect and equal protections for FoRB and other rights, regardless of immutable characteristics, religion or belief constitute one of the four pillars upon which the United Nations' promotes its goal to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war". International human rights law does not define what 'religion' is—recognizing the importance of diversity and respecting the self-identification of people with life stances of their choice. International law, of course, protects only those religions or beliefs that do not seek to destroy the human rights of others.

L.O. To what conclusions are you coming regarding the global problems on the religious minorities and what do you think are the im-

2. This interview have been received on April 2018 and published in Conscience and Liberty 79/2018 on "Diplomacy & Education for Religious Freedom A Priority for Public Policy" and is republish as excerpts on journal 'Ambassadors for Liberty, Hope and Peace'.



portant needs of religious minorities in the international arena?

A.S. It is clear that increasing migration and globalization, along with the advent of easily accessible telecommunications and social media tools are changing the demographic and religious landscapes of many countries, accelerating the exchange of ideas and values and accentuating competing interests. States in every region are grappling with the need to respond to these shifts, and some are faring better than others.

Some states have chosen to establish hurdles to the equal enjoyment of human rights for newly emerging religious or belief communities; adopting laws and perpetuating practices that promote social hostility and institutional inequities, and fostering conflict. Others are working to accommodate newer religious or belief communities, including by expanding protections for their full enjoyment of human rights. However, we also observe increasing opposition to these efforts by fundamentalist movements, some of which possess nationalist orientations. Generally speaking, it is important that the international community invest in raising greater awareness about what

constitutes the right to freedom of religion or belief. Religious minorities also require improvements in their capacity to both raise awareness about the challenges they face in exercising their right to FoRB in both international and national fora and promote accountability.

L.O. We have to look to the persecution that affects hundred thousands of the Rohingyas in Myanmar and being refugees, the crisis in the territory where they live today. What can be done in their behalf?

A.S. Insufficient protections for fundamental human rights, tensions between security and development objectives in the country, along with a culture of impunity contribute to the situation of human rights in Myanmar, including the situation of the Rohingya and other religious and ethnic minorities. Sustained international pressure can be a powerful tool for promoting respect for human rights around the world, but this requires significant investment in the capacity



of civil society actors to promote accountability. This includes the capacity of human rights defenders to monitor, document and report rights abuses to international human rights mechanisms, raise awareness about human rights in international fora and advocate for reform at the international and national level. States can also continue to use mechanisms like the Universal Periodic Review to promote accountability and they can continue to support the work of the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar. Beyond this, of course, immediate practical measures that advance effective protection for the Rohingya, both in Myanmar and while on flight, are needed, covering both humanitarian needs and human rights entitlements. Stronger measures to end impunity and create the space and conditions for the return of Rohingya are also needed.

L.O. What about the Christians' sacrifice and persecution, especially those from the MENA territory and other continents too. What the international community must do for them?

A.S. The Middle East faces a dubious future and continues to be convulsed by competing interests that predominantly fall along the fault lines of religious intolerance. As such, the international community must make freedom of religion or belief a strategic imperative for promoting peace and security in the region. This includes efforts to assist countries in their efforts to manage disputes peacefully, protect their civilians and ensure respect for the right to freedom of religion or belief, among other rights, by promoting FoRB literacy and respect for the rule of law. This work will require the financial and political support of States to coordinate the complementary activities of a wide range of organizations in the UN system, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local citizens' groups in various countries. As with Myanmar, both immediate issues of humanitarian protection and ending impunity as well as medium term challenge of rebuilding economies and societies need to be addressed now.

L.O. Unfortunately, we still can observe harassment, discrimination, intolerance and even persecution affecting either Muslims, Jews, Bahais, Sikhs, Mormons, Christians as

Catholics, Protestants, Baptists, Seventh-day Adventists or even Humanists, etc. How can be stopped this painful reality in the 21 Century?

A.S. In many ways the persecution of religious or belief minorities, including adherents of both older and newer faiths is an indicator for potential conflict and violence. International and national leaders must, therefore, be made to recognize that a lack of respect for FoRB often undermines national security and stymies economic development, and that fostering *freedom* of religion or belief and preventing violent extremism and atrocity crimes, including by expanding protections for religious or belief minorities where they do not exist, are necessary for the advancement and sustainability of a range of national priorities. There is growing investment in religion diplomacy by both states, international organizations and civil society--- these efforts could be more effective if these groups could build global coalitions to work together and generated synergies from their work.

L.O. What influence do you consider religious minorities have for peace and worldwide security? Why?

A.S. Freedom of religion or belief is one of those issues that few global leaders would actually oppose. However, few are willing to make it a foreign policy priority, because it is often regarded as merely a humanitarian issue of little strategic consequence, if any. I believe that the best practices for promoting peaceful, inclusive societies are those which address protections for the most vulnerable among us, including religious minorities. In this way, the challenges facing these communities represent some of the most the most complex, intractable but pressing challenges of our time. In this way, the role and influence that religious minorities have for promoting peace and security is incredibly significant. Diversity and pluralism are the hallmarks of modern societies and the religious or belief minorities enrich these societies, embed respect for others and set the plural context in which democracy and human rights thrive.

3. DR. AHMED SHAHEED ON THE 'DIALOGUE FIVE' FRAMEWORK

L.O. Your colleague and the former Special Rapporteur on FoRB Dr. Heiner Bielefeldt, after he participated some years ago in 2014 in Madrid at the first International Conference on “Human Rights and Religious Minorities” organized by the AIDLR and co-sponsored by the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain, the Secretary General of the AIDLR launched the “Dialogue Five” framework by joining together for the first time in this targeted format different actors (1. diplomats, 2. politicians, 3. religious leaders, 4. academia and 5. civil society representatives (NGOs, media, etc). That time, Heiner stressed on the importance “to copy” internationally this frame created by the AIDLR Secretary General by working together all actors and coordinating at international, regional, national and local levels all efforts on concerned issues as freedom of religion and freedom of expression (see ‘Dialogue Five’ described in “Religious Freedom’ Influence on Peace and Security” magazine (2017/2018)).

From your perspective as a current UN SR on FoRB, when you look today to the international insecurity and crisis, are you considering that this framework (Dialogue Five) is still crucial – why? - and what can be done to be put it more in practice by Member States in favor of peace and security? How and Who can accomplish this Coordination of all actors so necessary today?

A.S. “One of the most important mechanisms available to the UN Special Rapporteur on the freedom of religion or belief is the convening power to bring together all relevant stakeholders in order to protect and promote this foundational human right. My predecessor, Professor Heiner Bielefeldt, took full advantage of this mechanism by recommending and stressing initiatives such as the “Dialogue Five” framework created by the AIDLR Secretary General Dr. Liviu Olteanu. I very much intend to continue this approach and believe that without it we will never be able to fully realize the right to freedom of religion or belief.

This is why I have encouraged all stakeholders—including states, faith leaders and civil society—to fully engage with, and utilize, the recommendations outlined in non-binding resolutions and plans of action (i.e. Human Rights Council Resolution 16/18, the Rabat Plan of Action, etc.) But following up on implementing Human Rights Council resolutions and action plans initiated by the United Nations will not be enough to create the conditions for religious tolerance and inclusion. As I mentioned in my 72nd Session of the UN General Assembly, “the full exercise of the freedom of religion or belief also requires a set of positive policy measures aimed at creating, perpetuating and promoting tolerance and inclusion in the areas of education, religious literacy, media, civil society development, and State cooperation with religious leaders and communities.” Examples of such proactive policies can range from what I have called “FoRB literacy” —more education and awareness regarding not only the right to freedom of religion or belief in the international human rights framework, but also a deeper understanding of other religions, faiths and beliefs — to the adoption of reforms that tackle more invidious forms of discrimination such as “structural violence.”

Admittedly, adopting such proactive and involved policies that require the input of all relevant stakeholders will not be an easy task. But if we are to create truly open societies that not only celebrate but also promote, nurture, and perpetuate religious tolerance and inclusion, we must invest more in adopting smarter, more creative, more innovative, and more holistic measures.”



PEOPLE INVITED AT THE SECOND GLOBAL SUMMIT ON 'RELIGION, PEACE, SECURITY' PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA, UNITED NATIONS, FROM 29 APRIL TO 1 MAY 2019

1. H.E. ADAMA DIENG, Under-Secretary-General of the UN- Co-organizer of the II Summit
2. Dr. Liviu OLTEANU, Secretary General of the AIDLR, Co-organizer Second Global Summit
3. Ms. Simona CRUCIANI, Political Affairs Officer, UN Office of Genocide Prevention--UN Staff
4. H.E. Antonio GUTERRES, Secretary-General of the United Nations
5. H.E. Angela MERKEL, Chancellor of Germany
6. H.M. Queen SOFIA of Kingdom of Spain
7. H.E. Federica MOGHERINI, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy / Vice-President of European Commission
8. H.E. Mary ROBINSON, Mary Robinson Foundation Climate Justice, Dublin, Ireland , Former President of Honorary Committee of the AIDLR
9. H.M. Queen RANIA of Kingdom of Jordan
10. H.E. Thorbjorn JAGLAND, Secretary-General of the Council of Europe
11. Dr. Heiner BIELEFELDT, Former Special Rapporteur of Freedom of Religion of Belief of the United Nations, Professor of Human Rights at the University Erlangen Germany
12. H.M. King PHILIPPE of Belgians and Queen MATHILDE
13. H.E. Ruman RADEV, the President of Bulgaria
14. H.E. Marcelo Nuno DUARTE REBELO DE SOUSA, the President of Portugal
15. H. E. Amina MOHAMMED, Deputy Secretary General, United Nations New York, USA
16. H.E. Antonio TAJANI, President of the European Parliament
17. H.E. Filippo GRANDI, High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Geneva
18. H.E. Michelle BACHELET, High Commissioner for Human Rights of the United Nations
19. H.E. Coly SECK, President of the Human Rights Council, Thirteenth Cycle (2019), United Nations Geneva
20. H.E. Michael MOLLER, Director General, United Nations Office Geneva, Switzerland
21. H.E. Audrey AZOULAY, Director-General of the UNESCO, Paris France
22. H.E. Sheikh Nahayan Mabarak Al NAHAYAN, Minister of Tolerance from United Arab Emirates
23. H.E. Ohood bint Khalfan Al ROUMI, Minister of State for Happiness and Wellbeing, Director General of the Prime Minister's Office United Arab Emirates
24. H.E. Shaykh Abdallah BIN BAYYAH, **Chairman** of Emirates Fatwas Council, President, Forum for Promoting Peace, United Arab Emirates
25. H.E. Lord AHMAD of Wimbledon, Minister of State for the Commonwealth and United Nations at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, United Kingdom
26. H.E. Dr. Tudorel TOADER, Minister of Justice, Bucharest Romania
27. H.E. Calin POPESCU-TARICEANU, President of the Senate of Romania, Bucharest Romania
28. H.E. George CIAMBA, Minister Delegate for European Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ro-

- manian Rotatory Presidency of European Council (January-July 2019), Bucharest Romania
29. H.E. Akiva TOR, Head Bureau for World Jewish Affairs and World Religions, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jerusalem, Israel
 30. H.E. Katarzyna GARDAPKHADZE, First Deputy Director, Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) OSCE, Warsaw, Poland
 31. H.E. Dr. Hamad Al Shaikh Ahmad Al SHAI-BANI, Chairman of the Higher Committee, World Tolerance Summit, Dubai United Arab Emirates
 32. Ms. Laura BOLDRINI Former President of the Chamber of Deputies of Italy, and Former Spokesperson for the UN refugee agency UNHCR
 33. H.E. Rafael CATALA POLO, Former Minister of Justice of the Kingdom of Spain, Madrid
 34. H.E. Rabbi Michael MELCHIOR, Chairman of the Mosaica Center for Religious Conflict Transformation in the Middle East, Former Cabinet Minister in the Israel Cabinet, Rabbi in Jerusalem
 35. Pier Antonio PANZERI, Chair of the Subcommittee of Human Rights of the European Parliament, Brussels Belgium
 36. David McALLISTER, Chair of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, European Parliament, Belgium
 37. Stavros LAMBRINIDIS, EU Special Representative on Human Rights, Belgium
 38. Remi NGOY LUMBU, Commissioner of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights
 39. Joel HERNANDEZ GARCIA, Commissioner of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and Member of the Inter-American Juridical Committee
 40. Felipe Gonzales MORALES (Chile), Special Rapporteur on human rights of migrants, United Nations, Geneva
 41. Fernand De VARENESS, Special Rapporteur on Minority Issues, United Nations Geneva
 42. Karima BENNOUNE, Special Rapporteur on cultural rights
 43. Tendayi ACHIUME (Zambia) Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
 44. Fionnuala NI AOLAIN (Ireland), Special Rapporteur on promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism
 45. Nils MELZER (Switzerland), Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
 46. Yanghee LEE (Republic of Korea), Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar
 47. Diego GARCIA-SAYAN, Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers
 48. Maria Grazia GIAMMARINARO (Italy), Special Rapporteur on trafficking of persons, especially women and children
 49. Fabian SALVIOLI (Argentina), Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation & guaranties of non-recurrence
 50. Michael FORST (France), Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders
 51. Cecilia JIMENES -DAMARY, Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons
 52. Elina STEINERTE, Working Group on Arbitrary Detention
 53. Luciano HAZAN, Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances
 54. Agnes CALLAMARD, Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions
 55. David KAYE, Special Rapporteur on promotion and protection of the rights to freedom of opinion and expression
 56. Nyaletsossi Clément VOULE (Togo), Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association
 57. Dr. Ahmed SHAHEED, Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief, United Nations, Geneva
 58. Dr. Jan FIGEL, Special Envoy for the promotion of freedom of religion or belief outside the EU, Brussels Belgium
 59. Dr. Kishan MANOCHA, Senior Adviser on Freedom of Religion or Belief, OSCE/ODIHR
 60. H.E. Dr. Ibrahim SALAMA, Head Chief Human Rights Treaties Branch, OHCHR
 61. Dr. Rik TORFS, Rector of KU of Leuven, Belgium
 62. H.E. Dr. Maqsoud KRUSE, Executive Director, Hedayah Countering Violent Extremism, Abu



- Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (was a speaker at World Tolerance Summit in Dubai
63. Ambassador Mussie HAILU, United Religions Initiative Africa, Regional Director for Africa and Representative of URI to Africa Union, ECA & UN Office in Africa and Geneva
 64. Dr. Petru DUMITRIU, Joint Inspector Unit United Nations Palais des Nations Geneva, Former Ambassador of the Council of Europe at the United Nations in Geneva
 65. H.E. Belen ALFARO, Ambassador of Kingdom of Spain to Qatar, Former Ambassador-at-Large of Alliance of Civilizations and Interreligious Dialogue
 66. H.E. Beatriz Londono SOTO, Former Ambassador of Colombia at the UN in Geneva
 67. Dr. Azza KARAM, Senior Adviser on Culture and Social Development, United Nations Population Fund, Lead Facilitator for the United Nations Strategic Learning Exchanges on Religion, development and humanitarian issues
 68. H.E. Knox THAMES, Special Advisor for Religious Minorities in the Near East and South Central Asia, U.S. Department of State, Washington D.C.
 69. H.E. Stacy Bernard DAVIS, Unit Chief, Europe, U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights & Labor, Office of International Religious Freedom, Washington DC.
 70. H.E. Ambassador Jackie WOLCOTT, Commissioner U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom, Washington DC
 71. H.E. Elisabeth K. CASSIDI, Director of International Law and Policy, U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom, Washington D.C.
 72. Dr. Abdullatif Al SHAMSI, President Higher Colleges of Technology, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
 73. Ms. Cristina FINCH, Head Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Department OSCE
 74. Dr. Mohamed ELSANOUSI, ED of Networks for Religious and Traditional Peacemakers
 75. Professor Heiner BIELEFELDT, Professor Human Rights and Human Rights Policy at University Erlangen, Former Special Rapporteur of the UN on FoRB
 76. Dr. Asher MAOZ, Dean of Peres Academic Center Law School, Israel, *Honorary Vice-President of the AIDLR for 2018-2019*
 77. Dr. Jose Miguel SERRANO Ruiz-Calderon, Professor at Universidad Complutense Madrid, *Honorary Vice-President of the AIDLR for 2018-2019*
 78. Dr. Ricardo Garcia-GARCIA, Professor at Universidad Autonoma Madrid, *Honorary Vice-President of the AIDLR for 2018-2019*
 79. Dr. Nazila GHANEA, Professor Human Rights at Oxford University
 80. Dr. Jose Luis BAZAN, Legal Adviser on migration and asylum and freedom of religion in the Commission of Episcopal Conferences of European Union, Brussels, Belgium
 81. Dr. Kiriaki TOPIDI, Senior Lecturer Associate Director of the Center for Comparative Constitutional Law & Religion, University of Lucern, Switzerland
 82. Dr. Beate RUDOLF, Chair of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and Member of the Board of the European Network of National Human Rights Institutions
 83. His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Al-YAKOUBI, Syrian Islamic scholar and religious leader
 84. Lord SINGH of WIMBLEDON, House of Lords, United Kingdom
 85. Revd. Bonnie EVANS-HILLS, Church of England, United Kingdom
 86. Imam RAZAWI, Scottish Ahlul Bayt Society, United Nations House, United Kingdom
 87. Rabbi Ephraim MIRVIS, Chief Rabbi, United Hebrew Congregations of the Commonwealth
 88. Rt. Rev. Yoshinobu MIYAKE, Superior General The Konko Church of Izu (Shinto) and Chair of the Board International Shinto Studies Association, Osaka Japan
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 93. Umberto ANGELUCCI, Universal Peace Federation, Regional Chair Middle East, Istanbul, Turkey
 94. Abdelhafid BELARBI, President AL FALAH

- UNIVERSITY, Dubai, U.A.E.
95. Katrina Lantos SWETT, President, Lantos Foundation for Human Rights & Justice, Concord NH United States
 96. Dr. Mugheer Khamis AL KHALI, Chairman, Department of Community Development, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
 97. Ms. Fatos ARACI, Deputy Section Register European Court of Human Rights, Strasbourg
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 125. Nicholas P. MILLER, Director, International Religious Liberty Institute, Andrews University, Berrien Springs, MI
 126. Brian ADAMS, Director Centre for Interfaith and Cultural Dialogue, Griffith University Brisbane Queensland, Australia
 127. Safi KASKAS D.B.A. President, Strategic Edge Management Consultants, Jeddah, KSA
 128. Dr. Brian J. GRIM, President and Founder Religious Freedom & Business Foundation, USA
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 131. Maria Lucia URIBE, Director, Arigatou International Geneva, Secretary General, Interfaith



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 186. Mr. Marius MUNTEANU, Director Education at the Inter-European Division
 187. Mr. Reto MAYER, Director Bible Society, Switzerland
 188. Mr. Joao MARTINS, Director ADRA-Europa, Brussels, Belgium
 189. Mr. Jonathan TEJEL, Director European Youth EUD Bern Switzerland
 190. Ms. Dagmar DORN, Women Director EUD Bern Switzerland
 191. Mr. Ioan CIMPEAN, European Publication Director, Inter-European Division, Bucharest Romania
 192. Mr. Iacob POP, Director « Viata si Sanatate » Publishing House, Bucharest Romania
 193. Rainer WANITSCHKEK & Elvira WANITSCHKEK, Directors Pastoral Ministry EUD Switzerland
 194. Ms. Valerie DUFOAR, Health Director of the Inter-European Division, Basel France
 195. Ms. Elza COZZI, The European Children Director, EUD Switzerland
 196. Mr. Orlan M. JOHNSON, Director of Public Affairs and Religious Liberty North American Division
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 207. Prof. Reveica OLTEANU POPA, Personal Adviser of the Secretary General AIDLR
 208. Dr. Jose-Luis HERRANZ, Expert Website of the AIDLR, Brussels Belgium
 209. Mr. Ciprian POP, Director Media & Video, Avengura Company, Bucharest Romania
 210. Dr. Gabriel Mircea OLTEANU, Charleroi & Brussels Clinics, Belgium
 211. Ms. Adelaide OLTEANU, Brussels Belgium
 212. Dr. Filip Camil OLTEANU, Madrid Spain
 213. Ms. Mihaela Olivia OLTEANU POPA, Health Director, Madrid Spain
 214. Mr. Daniel MOISE, CEO Company, Madrid Spain



215. Mr. John RACEALA, Director Religious Liberty, Elmhurst SDA, Illinois, USA
216. Dr. Bruno VERTALLIER, Former President of the AIDLR, Geneva Switzerland
217. Ms. Christiane VERTALLIER, Conscience et Liberte former Editorial Assistant Switzerland
218. Mr. Simon MAURER, Founder and CEO Maurer Imobiliare, Brasov Romania
219. Mr. Marius CRETA, Director General Maurer Imobiliare, Brasov Romania
220. Ms. Ramona CRETA, Lawyer at Maurer Imobiliare, Romania
221. Mr. Gabriel MAURER, General Vice President ASI Europe, Switzerland
222. Mr. Valentin DANAIATA, Pastor SDA Church, Loma Linda California, United States
223. Dr. Fernando Manuel SOARES LOJA, Vice-President Portugal Commission of Freedom of Religion or Belief
224. David JENNAH, President PARL Fédération de la Suisse romande et du Tessin
225. Pastor Jesús CALVO MANSO, Former President of the UAE, Madrid Spain
226. Dr. John GRAZ, Director of the International Center for Public Affairs and Religious Freedom at the Campus Collonges-sous-Salève – France
227. Dr. Jean Philippe LEHMANN, Rector Campus Collonges-sous-Salève in France
228. Dr. Gabriel MONNET, Dean of the Theological University Collonges-sous-Salève
229. Dr. Filipo ALMA, President of Villa Aurora University
230. Dr. Tiziano RIMOLDI, Dean of Villa Aurora University
231. Dr. Martin Pröbstle, Dean of Bohenhofen Theological Seminary
232. Dr. Miguel Angel ROIG, Rector of Adventist Theological University of Sagunto, Valencia
233. Dr. Roland FISHER, Rector Friedensau University, Germany
234. Mr. Klaus POPA, CEO, European Media Center Stimme del Hoffnung, Germany
235. Mr. Gabriel ISVAN, Director of Public Affairs and Religious Liberty at Muntenia Conference, Bucarest Romania
236. Farm. Reveica Olteanu, Brussels
237. Mr. Sergiu MACOVEI, Executive Secretary and Public Affairs and Religious Liberty Director, Moldova Conference, Bacau Romania
238. Mr. Stefan MATEIAS, Director Religious Liberty, Cluj Napoca Conference, Cluj Romania
239. Mr. Petre NITA, Director Public Affairs and Religious Liberty Oltenia Conference, Craiova
240. Mr. Mihai MIRON, Director Public Affairs and Religious Liberty, Transilvania Conference, Brasov
241. Dr. Nelu BURCEA, Deputy PARL Director GC of SDA Church at the UN, Silver Spring US
242. Mr. Luis Alberto FERNANDEZ, Former Executive Secretary UAE, Pastor Madrid Spain
243. Ms. Mihaela VACARI, Assistant of the CEO Mirsan Europa, Madrid Spain
244. Mr. Liviu VACARI, CEO Mirsan Europa, Madrid Spain
245. Ms SHARON EUBANK, LDS-Charity
246. Mr. Tayad Bashar, Executive Director of Seve and Serve Foundation
247. Mr. Faisal Manjid, UNDP Bangladesh
248. Ms. Nika SAEEDI,
249. Ligtong PAKPOOM, Chairman UCT International Culture Development
250. Dr. Li LIN, Executive Director UCT
251. Rev Grace CHUNG LEE, President of Vision for a New World
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253. Ms Michelle MAC FIORE, Jus Cogens Switzerland
254. Mr. Jonathan DUFFY ADRA International
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256. Dr. Mediana VLAD, Soprano
257. Bogdan LUPEA, Tenor
258. H.E Dr. Ali Rashed Al NUAIMI, Chairman of World Council of Muslim Societies
259. H.E Mr. KHALIFA Al DHAHERI, Director of Al Mutaa Center
260. Dr. Mohamed Matr Al KAABI, Minister of Religious affairs of Abu Dhabi UAE
261. Mr. Mohamed AHMED, Director of Global Needs Foundation USA
262. ALL AMBASSADORS, MEMBER STATES AT THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE IN GENEVA

1. C O N C L U S I O N