

ກົດບັດ ສະມາຄົມ ບັນດາປະຊາຊາດອາຊີຕາເວັນອອກສຽງໃຕ້

ອະລຳພະບົດ

ພວກເຮົາ, ປະຊາຊົນ ຂອງບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກແຫ່ງສະມາຄົມອາຊີຕາເວັນອອກສຽງໃຕ້ (ອາຊຽນ), ຕາງໜ້າໂດຍ ປະມຸກລັດ ຫລື ຫົວໜ້າລັດຖະບານແຫ່ງ ບຣູໄນ ດາຣູສະລາມ, ຣາຊະອານາຈັກ ກຳປູເຈຍ, ສາທາລະນະລັດ ອິນໂດເນເຊຍ, ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ, ມາເລເຊຍ, ສະຫະພາບ ມຽນມາ, ສາທາລະນະລັດ ຟີລິບປິນ, ສາທາລະນະລັດ ສິງກະໂປ, ຣາຊະອານາຈັກ ໄທ ແລະ ສາທາລະນະລັດ ສັງຄົມນິຍົມ ຫວຽດນາມ;

ໂດຍຮັບຮູ້ ຜົນສຳເລັດອັນສຳຄັນ ແລະ ການຂະຫຍາຍຕົວຂອງ ອາຊຽນ ດ້ວຍຄວາມພາກພູມໃຈ ນັບແຕ່ໄດ້ຮັບການສ້າງຕັ້ງມາ ທີ່ ບາງກອກ ໂດຍຖະແຫລງການບາງກອກ;

ໂດຍອ້າງເຖິງຄຳຕົກລົງ ເພື່ອສ້າງກົດບັດອາຊຽນ ຕາມແຜນປະຕິບັດງານວຽງຈັນ, ຖະແຫລງການ ກົວລາລຳເບີ ວ່າດ້ວຍການສ້າງກົດບັດອາຊຽນ ແລະ ຖະແຫລງການເຊບູ ວ່າດ້ວຍແຜນແມ່ບົດ ຂອງກົດບັດອາຊຽນ;

ໂດຍຮູ້ໄດ້ການດຳລົງຄົງຕົວ ທີ່ຕ່າງຝ່າຍຕ່າງໄດ້ຮັບຜົນປະໂຫຍດ ແລະ ເພິ່ງພາອາໄສເຊິ່ງກັນແລະ ກັນ ລະຫວ່າງ ປະຊາຊົນ ແລະ ປະເທດສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນ ທີ່ຜູກພັນກັນທາງດ້ານພູມິສາດ, ມິຈຸດປະສົງລວມ ແລະ ຮ່ວມຊາຕາກຳອັນດຽວກັນ;

ໂດຍໄດ້ຮັບແຮງດິນບັນດານໃຈ ແລະ ຮ່ວມກັນພາຍໃຕ້ວິໄສທັດອັນດຽວກັນ, ເອກະລັກອັນດຽວ ກັນ ແລະ ປະຊາຄົມອັນດຽວກັນ ທີ່ມີຄວາມຫວ່າງໄຍ ແລະ ເອື້ອເພື່ອເພື່ອແຜ່ ເຊິ່ງກັນ ແລະ ກັນ;

ໂດຍສາມັກຄີປຸ່ມລຸ່ມກັນ ພາຍໃຕ້ຄວາມມຸ່ງຫວັງ ແລະ ເຈດຕະນາລົມຮ່ວມກັນ ທີ່ຈະດຳລົງຄົງຕົວ ໃນພາກພື້ນແຫ່ງສັນຕິພາບ, ຄວາມຫມັ້ນຄົງ ແລະ ສະຖຽນລະພາບອັນຖາວອນ, ການຂະຫຍາຍ- ຕົວທາງດ້ານເສດຖະກິດແບບຍືນຍົງ, ຄວາມຈະເລີນຮຸ່ງເຮືອງ ແລະ ຄວາມກ້າວໜ້າທາງ ສັງຄົມຮ່ວມກັນ, ແລະ ສິ່ງເສີມຜົນປະໂຫຍດ, ອຸດົມການ ແລະ ຄວາມປາດຖະໜາ ອັນສຳ- ຄັນຍິ່ງຂອງພວກເຮົາ;

ໂດຍເຄົາລົບ ຄວາມສຳຄັນພື້ນຖານແຫ່ງໄມຕິຈິດ ແລະ ການຮ່ວມມື ແລະ ບັນດາຫລັກການແຫ່ງ ອະທິປະໄຕ, ຄວາມສະເໝີພາບ, ຜົນແຜ່ນດິນອັນຄົບຖ້ວນ, ບໍ່ແຊກແຊງເຂົ້າໃນກິດຈະການ ພາຍໃນ, ເຫັນດີເປັນເອກະສັນ ແລະ ຄວາມເປັນເອກະພາບກັນທຳມາດຄວາມຫລາກຫລາຍ;

ໂດຍຍົດຫມັ້ນ ໃນຫລັກການປະຊາທິປະໄຕ, ການປົກຄອງດ້ວຍກົດຫມາຍ ແລະ ການປົກຄອງທີ່ດີ, ເຄົາລົບ ແລະ ປົກປ້ອງສິດທິມະນຸດ ແລະ ເສລີພາບຂັ້ນພື້ນຖານ;

ດ້ວຍຄວາມຕັດສິນໃຈ ເພື່ອຮັບປະກັນການພັດທະນາແບບຍືນຍົງ ເພື່ອຜົນປະໂຫຍດຂອງປະຊາຊົນລຸ້ນປະຈຸບັນ ແລະ ລຸ້ນຕໍ່ໄປໃນອະນາຄົດ, ແລະ ສ້າງຄວາມຢູ່ດີກິນດີ, ການດຳລົງຊີວິດ ແລະ ສະຫວັດດີການຂອງປະຊາຊົນໃຫ້ເປັນໃຈກາງຂອງຂະບວນການສ້າງປະຊາທິມອາຊຽນ;

ໂດຍເຊື່ອຫມັ້ນ ໃນຄວາມຈຳເປັນທີ່ຈະຮັດແຫນ້ນຄວາມຜູກພັນແຫ່ງຄວາມສາມັກຄີທີ່ມີຢູ່ໃນພາກພື້ນ ເພື່ອບັນລຸການສ້າງປະຊາທິມອາຊຽນ ທີ່ມີຄວາມເປັນປົກແຜ່ນດ້ານການເມືອງ, ເຊື່ອມໂຍງກັນດ້ານເສດຖະກິດ ແລະ ມີຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບທາງສັງຄົມ ເພື່ອຕອບສະຫນອງຕໍ່ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ ແລະ ກາລະໂອກາດ ໃນປະຈຸບັນ ແລະ ອະນາຄົດ ໄດ້ຢ່າງມີປະສິດທິພາບ;

ໂດຍຫມາຍຫມັ້ນ ໃນການເລັ່ງລັດການສ້າງປະຊາທິມ ໂດຍຜ່ານການສົ່ງເສີມການຮ່ວມມື ແລະ ການເຊື່ອມໂຍງຂອງພາກພື້ນ, ໂດຍສະເພາະແມ່ນດ້ວຍການສ້າງປະຊາທິມອາຊຽນ ທີ່ປະກອບດ້ວຍ ປະຊາທິມຄວາມຫມັ້ນຄົງອາຊຽນ, ປະຊາທິມເສດຖະກິດອາຊຽນ ແລະ ປະຊາທິມສັງຄົມ-ວັດທະນະທຳອາຊຽນ ດັ່ງທີ່ໄດ້ລະບຸໄວ້ໃນຖະແຫລງການບາຫລີ ວ່າດ້ວຍຄວາມປອງດອງອາຊຽນ ສະບັບທີ ສອງ;

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງຕົກລົງ ສ້າງຂອບທາງດ້ານກົດຫມາຍ ແລະ ທາງດ້ານສະຖາບັນຂອງອາຊຽນ ດ້ວຍກົດບັດສະບັບນີ້.

ແລະ ເພື່ອບັນລຸເປົ້າຫມາຍດັ່ງກ່າວນີ້, ບັນດາປະມຸກລັດ ຫລື ຫົວໜ້າລັດຖະບານຂອງບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນ ທີ່ໄດ້ມາເຕົ້າໂຮມກັນ ຢູ່ສິງກະໂປ ເນື່ອງໃນໂອກາດທີ່ເປັນປະຫວັດສາດແຫ່ງການສ້າງຕັ້ງອາຊຽນ ຄົບຮອບ 40 ປີ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ຕົກລົງຮັບເອົາກົດບັດສະບັບນີ້.

ຫມວດທີ I
ເບົ້າຫມາຍ ແລະ ຫລັກການ

ມາດຕາ 1
ເບົ້າຫມາຍ

ເບົ້າຫມາຍຂອງອາຊຽນ ແມ່ນ:

1. ເພື່ອຮັກສາ ແລະ ສົ່ງເສີມ ສັນຕິພາບ, ຄວາມຫມັ້ນຄົງ ແລະ ສະຖຽນລະພາບ ແລະ ເພື່ອຮັດແຫນ້ນຄຳນິຍົມແຫ່ງການຮັກຫອມສັນຕິພາບ ໃນພາກພື້ນ;
2. ເພື່ອເພີ່ມທະວີຄວາມສາມາດໃນການເພິ່ງຕົນເອງຂອງພາກພື້ນ ໂດຍການສົ່ງເສີມ ການຮ່ວມມືທາງດ້ານການເມືອງ, ຄວາມຫມັ້ນຄົງ, ເສດຖະກິດ ແລະ ສັງຄົມ-ວັດທະນະທຳ ໃຫ້ກວ້າງຂວາງ;
3. ເພື່ອຮັກສາໄວ້ໃຫ້ອາຊີຕາເວັນອອກສຽງໃຕ້ເປັນເຂດປອດອາວຸດນິວເລຼຍ ແລະ ປາ-ສະຈາກ ບັນດາອາວຸດທຳລາຍລ້າງອື່ນໆ;
4. ເພື່ອຮັບປະກັນໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນ ແລະ ບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນ ດຳລົງຄົງຕົວ ໃນທຳມະກາງສັນຕິພາບຮ່ວມກັບທົ່ວໂລກ ໃນສະພາບແວດລ້ອມທີ່ມີຄວາມເປັນທຳ, ມີປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ແລະ ມີຄວາມກົມກຽວກັນ;
5. ເພື່ອສ້າງຕະຫລາດ ແລະ ຖານການຜະລິດຫນຶ່ງດຽວ ທີ່ມີສະຖຽນລະພາບ, ມີຄວາມກ້າວໜ້າ, ມີຄວາມສາມາດໃນການແຂ່ງຂັນສູງ ແລະ ເຊື່ອມໂຍງກັນທາງດ້ານເສດ-ຖະກິດ ທີ່ມີການອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກແກ່ການຄ້າ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ ຢ່າງມີປະສິດ-ທິພາບ ໂດຍມີການໄຫລວຽນຢ່າງເສລີຂອງສິນຄ້າ, ການບໍລິການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ; ການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍຂອງບັນດານັກທຸລະກິດ, ຜູ້ຊຳນານງານ, ຜູ້ທີ່ມີພອນສະຫວັນ ແລະ ແຮງງານ ໄດ້ຮັບຄວາມສະດວກ; ແລະ ການໄຫລວຽນຂອງເງິນທຶນເສລີຫລາຍຂຶ້ນ;
6. ເພື່ອບັນເທົາຄວາມທຸກຍາກ ແລະ ຮັດແຄບຄວາມແຕກໂຕນທາງດ້ານການພັດທະນາ ພາຍໃນອາຊຽນ ໂດຍການຊ່ວຍເຫລືອ ແລະ ຮ່ວມມື ເຊິ່ງກັນ ແລະ ກັນ;
7. ເພື່ອຮັດແຫນ້ນປະຊາທິປະໄຕ, ສົ່ງເສີມການປົກຄອງທີ່ດີ ແລະ ການປົກຄອງດ້ວຍ ກົດຫມາຍ, ແລະ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມ ແລະ ປົກປ້ອງສິດທິມະນຸດ ແລະ ເສລີພາບຂັ້ນພື້ນ-ຖານ ໂດຍສອດຄ່ອງກັບສິດ ແລະ ຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຂອງບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກ ອາຊຽນ;
8. ເພື່ອຕອບສະຫນອງຢ່າງມີປະສິດທິພາບ ຕໍ່ໄພຂົ່ມຂູ່ທຸກຮູບແບບ, ອາຊະຍາກຳ ຂ້າມຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍແບບຂ້າມແດນ ໃຫ້ສອດຄ່ອງຕາມຫລັກການຄວາມ ຫມັ້ນຄົງແບບຮອບດ້ານ;

9. ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການພັດທະນາແບບຍືນຍົງ ເພື່ອຮັບປະກັນການປົກປ້ອງສະພາບແວດ-ລ້ອມໃນພາກພື້ນ, ຄວາມຍືນຍົງຂອງຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ການປົກປັກຮັກສາມໍລະດົກທາງດ້ານວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ຄຸນນະພາບຊີວິດທີ່ດີຂອງປະຊາຊົນ;
10. ເພື່ອພັດທະນາຊັບພະຍາກອນມະນຸດ ໂດຍການຮ່ວມມືຢ່າງໃກ້ຊິດກວ່າເກົ່າ ທາງດ້ານການສຶກສາ ແລະ ການຮຽນຮູ້ຕະຫລອດຊີວິດ, ແລະ ທາງດ້ານວິທະຍາສາດ ແລະ ເຕັກໂນໂລຊີ, ເພື່ອເສີມສ້າງພະລັງປະຊາຊົນອາຊຽນ ແລະ ຮັດແຫນ້ນປະຊາຄົມອາຊຽນ;
11. ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມຄວາມຢູ່ດີກິນດີ ແລະ ການດຳລົງຊີວິດຂອງປະຊາຊົນອາຊຽນ ໂດຍໃຫ້ເຂົາເຈົ້າມີໂອກາດຢ່າງເທົ່າທຽມກັນໃນການເຂົ້າເຖິງການພັດທະນາມະນຸດ, ສະຫວັດດີການສັງຄົມ ແລະ ຄວາມຍຸຕິທຳ;
12. ເພື່ອຮັດແຫນ້ນການຮ່ວມມືໃນການສ້າງສະພາບແວດລ້ອມທີ່ປອດໄພ, ຫມັ້ນຄົງ ແລະ ປາສະຈາກຢາເສບຕິດ ສຳລັບປະຊາຊົນອາຊຽນ;
13. ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມອາຊຽນທີ່ມີປະຊາຊົນເປັນແຖນກາງ ເຊິ່ງທຸກຂະແຫນງການຂອງສັງຄົມໄດ້ຮັບການສົ່ງເສີມ ໃຫ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ ແລະ ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນປະໂຫຍດ ຈາກຂະບວນການເຊື່ອມໂຍງ ແລະ ການສ້າງປະຊາຄົມອາຊຽນ;
14. ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມເອກະລັກຂອງອາຊຽນໂດຍຜ່ານການຮັດແຫນ້ນຄວາມຮັບຮູ້ກ່ຽວກັບວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ມໍລະດົກ ອັນຫລາກຫລາຍຂອງພາກພື້ນໃຫ້ຫລາຍຂຶ້ນ; ແລະ
15. ເພື່ອຮັກສາຄວາມເປັນແຖນກາງຂອງອາຊຽນ ແລະ ບົດບາດເປັນເຈົ້າການ ໃນຖານະເປັນກຳລັງຂັບເຄື່ອນຕົ້ນຕໍ ໃນການພົວພັນ ແລະ ຮ່ວມມື ລະຫວ່າງອາຊຽນ ກັບບັນດາຄູ່ຮ່ວມນອກພາກພື້ນ ໃນໂຄງສ້າງພາກພື້ນທີ່ເປີດກວ້າງ, ໂປ່ງໃສ ແລະ ກວມລວມ.

ມາດຕາ 2

ຫລັກການ

1. ເພື່ອໃຫ້ສອດຄ່ອງກັບເປົ້າໝາຍທີ່ໄດ້ລະບຸໄວ້ໃນມາດຕາ 1 ອາຊຽນ ແລະ ບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນ ຍືນຍັນຄືນ ແລະ ຍົດຫມັ້ນຕໍ່ບັນດາຫລັກການພື້ນຖານທີ່ກຳນົດໃນບັນດາຖະແຫລງການ, ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ, ສົນທິສັນຍາ ແລະ ບັນດາເອກະສານອື່ນໆ ຂອງອາຊຽນ;
2. ອາຊຽນ ແລະ ບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກ ຕ້ອງປະຕິບັດໃຫ້ສອດຄ່ອງຕາມບັນດາຫລັກການດັ່ງຕໍ່ໄປນີ້:
 - (ກ) ເຄົາລົບ ເອກະລາດ, ອະທິປະໄຕ, ຄວາມສະເໝີພາບ, ຜືນແຜ່ນດິນອັນຄົບຖ້ວນ ແລະ ເອກະລັກແຫ່ງຊາດ ຂອງທຸກປະເທດສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນ;

- (ຂ) ມີພັນທະ ແລະ ຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຮ່ວມກັນ ໃນການສົ່ງເສີມ ສັນຕິພາບ, ຄວາມ ຫມັ້ນຄົງ ແລະ ຄວາມວັດທະນາຖາວອນ ຂອງພາກພື້ນ;
- (ຄ) ບໍ່ໃຊ້ການຮຸກຮານ ແລະ ການຂົ່ມຂູ່ ຫລື ການໃຊ້ກຳລັງ ຫລື ການກະທຳທຸກ ຮູບແບບ ທີ່ບໍ່ສອດຄ່ອງກັບກົດໝາຍສາກົນ;
- (ງ) ຍິດຫມັ້ນໃນການແກ້ໄຂຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງ ໂດຍສັນຕິວິທີ;
- (ຈ) ບໍ່ແຊກແຊງເຂົ້າໃນກິດຈະການພາຍໃນຂອງບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນ;
- (ສ) ເຄົາລົບສິດ ຂອງທຸກປະເທດສະມາຊິກໃນການນຳພາການດຳລົງຄົງຕົວຂອງ ປະເທດຕົນ ໂດຍປາສະຈາກການແຊກແຊງ, ການໂຄ່ນລົ້ມ ແລະ ການ ບົບບັງຄັບ ຈາກພາຍນອກ,
- (ຊ) ສົ່ງເສີມການປົກສາຫາລື ກ່ຽວກັບບັນຫາທີ່ສົ່ງຜົນກະທົບຢ່າງຮ້າຍແຮງ ຕໍ່ ຜົນ- ປະໂຫຍດລວມ ຂອງອາຊຽນ;
- (ຍ) ຍິດຫມັ້ນຫລັກການປົກຄອງດ້ວຍກົດໝາຍ, ການປົກຄອງທີ່ດີ, ແລະ ຫລັກການປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ແລະ ລັດຖະບານທີ່ຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມລັດຖະທຳມະນູນ;
- (ດ) ເຄົາລົບເສລີພາບຂັ້ນພື້ນຖານ, ສົ່ງເສີມ ແລະ ປົກປ້ອງສິດທິມະນຸດ, ແລະ ສົ່ງ- ເສີມຄວາມຍຸຕິທຳໃນສັງຄົມ;
- (ຕ) ຍິດຫມັ້ນ ກົດບັດສະຫະປະຊາຊາດ ແລະ ກົດໝາຍສາກົນ, ລວມທັງ ກົດໝາຍມະນຸດສະທຳສາກົນ ທີ່ບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກເປັນພາຄີ;
- (ຖ) ລະເວັ້ນຈາກການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການດຳເນີນນະໂຍບາຍ ຫລື ກິດຈະກຳໃດໆ, ລວມທັງການນຳໃຊ້ເຂດແດນຂອງຕົນ ໂດຍປະເທດສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນ ຫລື ປະ- ເທດທີ່ບໍ່ແມ່ນສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນ ຫລື ຜູ້ກະທຳທີ່ບໍ່ແມ່ນປະເທດໃດໜຶ່ງ ທີ່ເປັນ ໄພຂົ່ມຂູ່ຕໍ່ອະທິປະໄຕ, ຜົນແຜ່ນດິນອັນຄົບຖ້ວນ, ຫລື ສະຖຽນລະພາບທາງ ດ້ານການເມືອງ ແລະ ເສດຖະກິດ ຂອງບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນ;
- (ທ) ເຄົາລົບວັດທະນະທຳ, ພາສາ ແລະ ສາສະຫນາທີ່ແຕກຕ່າງກັນຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ອາຊຽນ, ໃນຂະນະດຽວກັນ ກໍເນັ້ນຄຳນິຍົມຮ່ວມກັນ ບົນຈິດໃຈແຫ່ງຄວາມ ເປັນເອກະພາບທຳມະກາງຄວາມຫລາກຫລາຍ;
- (ນ) ຄວາມເປັນແຮມກາງຂອງອາຊຽນໃນການພົວພັນ ກັບພາຍນອກ ທາງດ້ານການ ເມືອງ, ເສດຖະກິດ, ສັງຄົມ ແລະ ວັດທະນະທຳ, ໃນຂະນະດຽວກັນ ກໍຮັກສາໄວ້ ຊຶ່ງການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມຢ່າງຫ້າວຫັນ, ການເບິ່ງໄປຂ້າງຫນ້າ, ເປີດກວ້າງ ແລະ ບໍ່ ແບ່ງແຍກ; ແລະ
- (ບ) ຍິດຫມັ້ນຫລັກການການຄ້າແບບຫລາຍຝ່າຍ ແລະ ລະບົບຂອງອາຊຽນທີ່ ຍິດຫມັ້ນໃນຫລັກການ ເພື່ອການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດບັນດາພັນທະທາງດ້ານ ເສດຖະກິດ ຢ່າງມີປະສິດທິຜົນ ແລະ ການຫລຸດຜ່ອນຢ່າງຕໍ່ເນື່ອງ ເພື່ອກ້າວໄປ

ສູ່ການຍົກເລີກ ທຸກສິ່ງກົດຂວາງຕໍ່ການເຊື່ອມໂຍງເສດຖະກິດພາກພື້ນ ຕາມ
ລະບົບເສດຖະກິດ ຕະຫລາດ.

ຫມວດທີ II

ຖານະນິຕິບຸກຄົນ

ມາດຕາ 3

ຖານະນິຕິບຸກຄົນຂອງອາຊຽນ

ອາຊຽນ ໃນຖານະເປັນອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງລະຫວ່າງລັດຖະບານ ໄດ້ຮັບຖານະນິຕິບຸກຄົນ
ໂດຍກົດບັດສະບັບນີ້.

ຫມວດທີ III

ການເປັນສະມາຊິກ

ມາດຕາ 4

ບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກ

ບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນປະກອບມີ: ບຣູໄນ ດາຣູສະລາມ, ຣາຊະອານາຈັກ ກຳປູເຈຍ,
ສາທາລະນະລັດ ອິນໂດເນເຊຍ, ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ, ມາເລເຊຍ,
ສະຫະພາບ ມຽນມາ, ສາທາລະນະລັດ ຟິລິບປິນ, ສາທາລະນະລັດ ສິງກະໂປ, ຣາຊະອານາຈັກ
ໄທ ແລະ ສາທາລະນະລັດ ສັງຄົມນິຍົມ ຫວຽດນາມ.

ມາດຕາ 5

ສິດ ແລະ ພັນທະ

1. ບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກຈະມີສິດ ແລະ ພັນທະເທົ່າທຽມກັນ ພາຍໃຕ້ກົດບັດ ສະບັບນີ້.
2. ບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກຈະຕ້ອງໃຊ້ທຸກມາດຕະການທີ່ຈຳເປັນ ລວມທັງ ການອອກ
ກົດຫມາຍພາຍໃນທີ່ເໝາະສົມ ເພື່ອຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ບັນດາຂໍ້ກຳນົດຂອງກົດບັດສະບັບ
ນີ້ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດທຸກພັນທະຂອງການເປັນສະມາຊິກ ຢ່າງມີປະສິດທິຜົນ.

3. ໃນກໍລະນີ ທີ່ມີການລະເມີດກົດບັດອາຊຽນຢ່າງຮ້າຍແຮງ ຫລື ການບໍ່ປະຕິບັດຕາມ, ບັນຫານີ້ຈະຕ້ອງອີງໃສ່ ມາດຕາ 20.

ມາດຕາ 6

ການຮັບເອົາສະມາຊິກໃໝ່

1. ຂັ້ນຕອນການສະໜັກ ແລະ ການຮັບເອົາປະເທດສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນ ຈະຖືກກຳນົດ ໂດຍ ສະພາປະສານງານອາຊຽນ.
2. ການຮັບເອົາສະມາຊິກໃໝ່ຈະຕ້ອງອີງໃສ່ເງື່ອນໄຂລຸ່ມນີ້:
 - (ກ) ທີ່ຕັ້ງທາງພູມສາດຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບການຍອມຮັບວ່າຢູ່ໃນພາກພື້ນອາຊີຕາເວັນອອກ ສຽງໃຕ້;
 - (ຂ) ຮັບຮູ້ໂດຍທຸກປະເທດສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນ;
 - (ຄ) ຄຳຕົກລົງທີ່ຈະຜູກພັນ ແລະ ຍຶດຫມັ້ນໃນກົດບັດອາຊຽນ; ແລະ
 - (ງ) ມີຄວາມສາມາດ ແລະ ຄວາມພ້ອມ ທີ່ຈະປະຕິບັດພັນທະຂອງການເປັນ ສະມາຊິກ.
3. ການຮັບເອົາສະມາຊິກໃໝ່ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບການເຫັນດີຢ່າງເປັນເອກະສັນ ໂດຍກອງ- ປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດອາຊຽນ ຕາມການສະເໜີຂອງສະພາປະສານງານອາຊຽນ.
4. ປະເທດສະໜັກຈະຖືກຮັບເຂົ້າເປັນສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນ ພາຍຫລັງທີ່ໄດ້ລົງນາມ ໃນ ເອກະສານການເຂົ້າເປັນພາຄີຂອງກົດບັດສະບັບນີ້.

ຫມວດທີ IV

ບັນດາອົງກອນ

ມາດຕາ 7

ກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດອາຊຽນ

1. ກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດອາຊຽນ ຈະຕ້ອງປະກອບດ້ວຍ ປະມຸກລັດ ຫລື ຫົວໜ້າລັດ- ຖະບານ ຂອງ ບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກ.
2. ກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດອາຊຽນ ຈະຕ້ອງ:
 - (ກ) ເປັນອົງກອນສູງສຸດໃນການກຳນົດນະໂຍບາຍຂອງອາຊຽນ;
 - (ຂ) ບຶກສາຫາລື, ໃຫ້ທິດຊີ້ນຳທາງດ້ານນະໂຍບາຍ ແລະ ກຳນົດຄຳຕົກລົງ ໃນບັນຫາສຳຄັນໆກ່ຽວກັບການບັນລຸບັນດາເປົ້າໝາຍຂອງອາຊຽນ, ບັນຫາ

ສຳຄັນກ່ຽວກັບຜົນປະໂຫຍດ ຂອງ ບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກ ແລະ ທຸກໆບັນຫາ ທີ່ສະເໜີຂຶ້ນມາໂດຍສະພາປະສານງານອາຊຽນ ແລະ ບັນດາສະພາປະຊາຄົມ ອາຊຽນ ແລະ ບັນດາອົງກອນລັດຖະມົນຕີຂະແໜງການຕ່າງໆຂອງອາຊຽນ;

- (ຄ) ແນະນຳໃຫ້ບັນດາລັດຖະມົນຕີທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງໃນແຕ່ລະສະພາຈັດກອງປະຊຸມ ສະເພາະກິດ ໃນລະດັບລັດຖະມົນຕີ, ແລະ ແກ້ໄຂບັນຫາສຳຄັນຕ່າງໆຂອງ ອາຊຽນ ທີ່ທັບຊ້ອນກັນລະຫວ່າງບັນດາສະພາປະຊາຄົມ. ຫຼັກການດຳເນີນ- ການ ຂອງ ກອງປະຊຸມດັ່ງກ່າວຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ຖືກຮັບຮອງໂດຍສະພາປະສານງານ ອາຊຽນ;
- (ງ) ຮັບມືກັບເຫດການສຸກເສີນ ທີ່ສົ່ງຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ອາຊຽນ ໂດຍໃຊ້ມາດຕະການ ທີ່ເໝາະສົມ;
- (ຈ) ຕັດສິນບັນຫາຕ່າງໆທີ່ນຳສະເໜີຕໍ່ກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດ ພາຍໃຕ້ຫມວດທີ່ VII ແລະ VIII ຂອງກົດບັດ ສະບັບນີ້;
- (ສ) ອະນຸມັດການສ້າງຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຍຸບບັນດາອົງກອນລັດຖະມົນຕີ ຂະແໜງການ ແລະ ສະຖາບັນອື່ນໆຂອງອາຊຽນ; ແລະ
- (ຂ) ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນ, ໂດຍມີຖານະຕາ້ແຫນ່ງທຽບເທົ່າລັດຖະ- ມົນຕີ ທີ່ສະເໜີໂດຍລັດຖະມົນຕີຕ່າງປະເທດອາຊຽນ ເພື່ອທີ່ຈະປະຕິບັດ ຫນ້າທີ່ ດ້ວຍຄວາມໄວ້ເນື້ອເຊື່ອໃຈ ແລະ ຕາມຄວາມພໍໃຈ ຂອງບັນດາ ປະມຸກລັດ ຫລື ຫົວຫນ້າລັດຖະບານ.

3. ກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດອາຊຽນຈະຕ້ອງ:

- (ກ) ຈັດຂຶ້ນ ຢ່າງຫນ້ອຍ ສອງ ຄັ້ງ ຕໍ່ປີ, ແລະ ເປັນເຈົ້າພາບໂດຍປະເທດສະມາຊິກທີ່ ເປັນປະທານອາຊຽນ; ແລະ
- (ຂ) ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດອາຊຽນຂຶ້ນ ເມື່ອມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນ ເຊິ່ງຖືເປັນກອງ- ປະຊຸມສະໄຫມພິເສດ ຫລື ສະເພາະກິດ ໂດຍການເປັນປະທານຂອງ ປະເທດ ສະມາຊິກທີ່ເປັນປະທານອາຊຽນ, ສ່ວນສະຖານທີ່ ແມ່ນອີງໃສ່ຄຳຕົກລົງ ຂອງບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກ.

ມາດຕາ 8

ສະພາປະສານງານລັດຖະມົນຕີອາຊຽນ

- 1. ສະພາປະສານງານອາຊຽນ ຈະຕ້ອງປະກອບດ້ວຍ ບັນດາລັດຖະມົນຕີຕ່າງປະເທດ ອາຊຽນ ແລະ ພົບປະກັນຢ່າງຫນ້ອຍ ສອງຄັ້ງ ຕໍ່ ປີ.
- 2. ສະພາປະສານງານອາຊຽນຈະຕ້ອງ:
 - (ກ) ກະກຽມໃຫ້ແກ່ກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດອາຊຽນ;

- (ຂ) ປະສານການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດບັນດາຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ແລະ ຄໍາຕົກລົງຂອງກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດອາຊຽນ;
 - (ຄ) ປະສານງານກັບບັນດາສະພາປະຊາຄົມອາຊຽນເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມຄວາມສອດຄ່ອງທາງນະໂຍບາຍ, ມີປະສິດທິຜົນ ແລະ ການຮ່ວມມື ເຊິ່ງກັນ ແລະ ກັນ;
 - (ງ) ປະສານການລາຍງານຂອງສະພາປະຊາຄົມອາຊຽນຕໍ່ກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດ;
 - (ຈ) ພິຈາລະນາບົດລາຍງານປະຈຳປີ ຂອງເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນ ກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານຂອງອາຊຽນ;
 - (ສ) ພິຈາລະນາບົດລາຍງານຂອງເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນ ກ່ຽວກັບໜ້າທີ່ ແລະ ການດໍາເນີນງານຂອງກອງເລຂາອາຊຽນ ແລະ ບັນດາອົງກອນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງອື່ນໆ;
 - (ຊ) ຮັບຮອງເອົາການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ ແລະ ການໝົດໜ້າທີ່ຂອງບັນດາຮອງເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນ ຕາມການສະເໜີ ຂອງເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນ; ແລະ
 - (ຢ) ປະຕິບັດພາລະກິດອື່ນໆ ທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໃນກົດບັດສະບັບນີ້, ຫລື ພາລະກິດອື່ນໆ ທີ່ອາດໄດ້ຮັບມອບໝາຍ ໂດຍກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດອາຊຽນ.
3. ສະພາປະສານງານອາຊຽນຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ໂດຍບັນດາເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ.

ມາດຕາ 9

ບັນດາສະພາປະຊາຄົມອາຊຽນ

1. ສະພາປະຊາຄົມອາຊຽນ ຈະປະກອບດ້ວຍ ປະຊາຄົມການເມືອງ ແລະ ຄວາມໝັ້ນຄົງອາຊຽນ, ປະຊາຄົມເສດຖະກິດອາຊຽນ ແລະ ປະຊາຄົມສັງຄົມວັດທະນະທຳອາຊຽນ.
2. ແຕ່ລະສະພາປະຊາຄົມອາຊຽນ ຈະມີບັນດາອົງກອນລັດຖະມົນຕີຂະແໜງການ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຕາມຂອບເຂດໜ້າທີ່ຂອງຕົນ.
3. ແຕ່ລະປະເທດສະມາຊິກ ຕ້ອງແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າລະດັບຊາດ ສຳລັບແຕ່ລະກອງປະຊຸມຂອງສະພາປະຊາຄົມອາຊຽນ.
4. ເພື່ອບັນລຸບັນດາເປົ້າໝາຍຂອງແຕ່ລະເສົາຄໍ້າ ຂອງທັງສາມເສົາຄໍ້າຂອງປະຊາຄົມອາຊຽນ, ແຕ່ລະສະພາປະຊາຄົມອາຊຽນ ຈະຕ້ອງ:
 - (ກ) ຮັບປະກັນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ບັນດາຄໍາຕົກລົງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຂອງກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດອາຊຽນ;
 - (ຂ) ປະສານງານ ການປະຕິບັດງານ ຂອງບັນດາຂະແໜງການຕ່າງໆ ຕາມຂອບເຂດການປະຕິບັດງານຂອງຕົນ, ແລະ ກ່ຽວກັບບັນຫາທີ່ທັບຊ້ອນກັນ ລະຫວ່າງບັນດາສະພາປະຊາຄົມ; ແລະ

- (ຄ) ສະເໜີບົດລາຍງານ ແລະ ຂໍ້ສະເໜີແນະ ຕໍ່ກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດ ກ່ຽວກັບ ບັນຫາທີ່ຢູ່ພາຍໃຕ້ຂອບເຂດການປະຕິບັດງານຂອງຕົນ;
- 5. ແຕ່ລະສະພາປະຊາຄົມອາຊຽນ ຈະຕ້ອງປະຊຸມກັນ ຢ່າງໜ້ອຍ ສອງຄັ້ງ ຕໍ່ປີ ແລະ ເປັນ ປະທານໂດຍລັດຖະມົນຕີທີ່ເໝາະສົມ ຈາກບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກ ທີ່ເປັນປະທານ ອາຊຽນ.
- 6. ແຕ່ລະສະພາປະຊາຄົມອາຊຽນ ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ໂດຍເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ ອາວຸໂສທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ.

ມາດຕາ 10

ບັນດາອົງກອນລັດຖະມົນຕີຂະແໜງການຂອງອາຊຽນ

- 1. ບັນດາອົງກອນລັດຖະມົນຕີຂະແໜງການຂອງອາຊຽນຈະຕ້ອງ:
 - (ກ) ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ ໂດຍສອດຄ່ອງກັບສິດໜ້າທີ່ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບມອບໝາຍ;
 - (ຂ) ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດບັນດາຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ແລະ ຄຳຕົກລົງຂອງກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດພາຍໃຕ້ ຂອບເຂດວຽກງານຂອງຕົນ;
 - (ຄ) ຮັດແໜ້ນການຮ່ວມມືໃນຂະແໜງການຂອງຕົນ ເພື່ອສະໜັບສະໜູນການ ເຊື່ອມໂຍງ ແລະ ການສ້າງປະຊາຄົມອາຊຽນ; ແລະ
 - (ງ) ສະເໜີບົດລາຍງານ ແລະ ບັນດາຂໍ້ສະເໜີແນະ ຕໍ່ບັນດາສະພາປະຊາຄົມທີ່ ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຂອງໃຜລາວ.
- 2. ແຕ່ລະອົງກອນລັດຖະມົນຕີຂະແໜງການ ອາດມີ ບັນດາເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສ ແລະ ບັນດາອົງກອນຍ່ອຍຕາມຂອບເຂດວຽກງານ ເພື່ອດຳເນີນການປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ ດັ່ງທີ່ ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນເອກະສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍ ທີ ຫນຶ່ງ. ເອກະສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍຈະໄດ້ຮັບການປັບປຸງ ໂດຍເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນ ຕາມການສະເໜີຂອງຄະນະກຳມະການບັນດາ ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຖາວອນ ໂດຍບໍ່ນຳໃຊ້ກຳນົດວ່າດ້ວຍການດັດແກ້ພາຍໃຕ້ກົດບັດສະບັບນີ້.

ມາດຕາ 11

ເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນ ແລະ ກອງເລຂາອາຊຽນ

- 1. ເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງໂດຍ ກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດອາຊຽນ ຊຶ່ງມີໄລຍະການປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ ຫ້າ ປີ ຕໍ່ ຫນຶ່ງສະໄໝ ໂດຍບໍ່ສາມາດຕໍ່ໄດ້ອີກ ຊຶ່ງໄດ້ ຮັບການຄັດເລືອກມາຈາກຄົນສັນຊາດຂອງບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນ ບົນພື້ນ- ຖານ ການໝູນວຽນຕາມລຳດັບຕົວອັກສອນພາສາອັງກິດ ໂດຍຄຳນຶງເຖິງ ຄວາມຊື່ສັດ,

ຄວາມສາມາດ ແລະ ມີປະສິບການທາງດ້ານວິຊາສະເພາະ ແລະ ຄວາມສະເໝີພາບທາງເພດ.

2. ເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ຈະຕ້ອງ:

- (ກ) ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ ແລະ ຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບ ໃນຕຳແໜ່ງລະດັບສູງນີ້ ໂດຍສອດຄ່ອງກັບບັນດາຂໍ້ກຳນົດຂອງກົດບັດສະບັບນີ້ ແລະ ບັນດາເອກະສານ, ອະນຸສັນຍາ ແລະ ຫຼັກການປະຕິບັດຕ່າງໆທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຂອງອາຊຽນ;
- (ຂ) ອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກ ແລະ ຕິດຕາມຄວາມຄືບໜ້າ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດບັນດາສັນຍາ ແລະ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງອາຊຽນ, ແລະ ສະເໜີບົດລາຍງານປະຈຳປີກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານອາຊຽນຕໍ່ກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດ;
- (ຄ) ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມບັນດາກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດ, ກອງປະຊຸມຂອງບັນດາປະຊາຄົມອາຊຽນ, ສະພາປະສານງານອາຊຽນ ແລະ ອົງກອນລັດຖະມົນຕີຂະແໜງການຕ່າງໆ ແລະ ກອງປະຊຸມອາຊຽນອື່ນໆ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ;
- (ງ) ສະເໜີທັດສະນະຂອງອາຊຽນ ແລະ ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມບັນດາກອງປະຊຸມ ກັບຄູ່ຮ່ວມພາຍນອກ ໂດຍສອດຄ່ອງກັບທິດຊີ້ນຳນະໂຍບາຍທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸມັດ ແລະ ອຳນາດທີ່ໄດ້ມອບໃຫ້ເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນ; ແລະ
- (ຈ) ສະເໜີການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ ແລະ ການຫມົດໜ້າທີ່ຂອງບັນດາຮອງເລຂາທິການອາຊຽນ ຕໍ່ສະພາປະສານງານອາຊຽນເພື່ອຮັບຮອງ.

3. ເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນ ຍັງຈະຕ້ອງເປັນຫົວໜ້າບໍລິຫານຂອງກອງເລຂາອາຊຽນ.

4. ເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບການຊ່ວຍເຫລືອຈາກ ຮອງເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ທັງສີ່ທ່ານ ທີ່ມີຕຳແໜ່ງທຽບເທົ່າລັດຖະມົນຕີຊ່ວຍວ່າການ. ບັນດາຮອງເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ຈະຕ້ອງມີຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຕໍ່ເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ ໃນການປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ວຽກງານຂອງຕົນ.

5. ຮອງເລຂາທິການອາຊຽນທັງ ສີ່ທ່ານ ຕ້ອງມີສັນຊາດທີ່ແຕກຕ່າງຈາກເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ ແລະ ຕ້ອງມາຈາກ ສີ່ ປະເທດສະມາຊິກທີ່ແຕກຕ່າງກັນ.

6. ຮອງເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ທັງ ສີ່ ຈະປະກອບດ້ວຍ:

- (ກ) ຮອງເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ ສອງຄົນ ເຊິ່ງປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ ສາມ ປີ ຕໍ່ ໜຶ່ງສະໄຫມ ໂດຍທີ່ບໍ່ສາມາດຕໍ່ໄດ້ອີກ, ເລືອກມາຈາກບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນ ໂດຍອີງຕາມການຫມູນວຽນຕາມລຳດັບຕົວອັກສອນພາສາອັງກິດ ໂດຍຄຳນຶງເຖິງຄວາມຊື່ສັດ, ຄວາມສາມາດ ແລະ ມີປະສິບການທາງດ້ານວິຊາສະເພາະ ແລະ ຄວາມສະເໝີ ພາບທາງເພດ; ແລະ
- (ຂ) ຮອງເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ ສອງຄົນ ທີ່ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ ສາມປີ ຕໍ່ ໜຶ່ງສະໄຫມ ແລະ ສາມາດຕໍ່ໄດ້ອີກໜຶ່ງສະໄຫມ (ສາມ ປີ) ໂດຍຄັດເລືອກມາຈາກການເປີດຮັບສະໝັກ ແບບເປີດກວ້າງ ບົນພື້ນຖານຄວາມຮູ້ຄວາມສາມາດ.

7. ກອງເລຂາອາຊຽນຈະຕ້ອງປະກອບດ້ວຍເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນ ແລະ ບັນດາພະນັກງານເທົ່າທີ່ມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນ.
8. ເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ ແລະ ບັນດາພະນັກງານຈະຕ້ອງ:
 - (ກ) ຍຶດຫມັ້ນໃນມາດຕະຖານສູງສຸດ ຂອງຄວາມຊື່ສັດ, ຄວາມມີປະສິດທິພາບ ແລະ ຄວາມສາມາດໃນການປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ຂອງຕົນ;
 - (ຂ) ບໍ່ສະແຫວງຫາ ແລະ ຮັບຄຳສັ່ງຈາກລັດຖະບານໃດໆ ຫລື ຈາກພາຍນອກພາກພື້ນອາຊຽນ; ແລະ
 - (ຄ) ຕ້ອງລະເວັ້ນທຸກໆການກະທຳ ທີ່ອາດສົ່ງຜົນສະທ້ອນຕໍ່ຕຳແໜ່ງຂອງຕົນໃນຖານະທີ່ເປັນພະນັກງານກອງເລຂາອາຊຽນ ເຊິ່ງມີຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບ ສະເພາະຕໍ່ອາຊຽນເທົ່ານັ້ນ.
9. ແຕ່ລະປະເທດສະມາຊິກ ຕ້ອງໃຫ້ຄວາມເຄົາລົບ ຕໍ່ ຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບ ຂອງເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ ແລະ ພະນັກງານ ທີ່ມີລັກສະນະສະເພາະຂອງອາຊຽນ ແລະ ບໍ່ສະແຫວງຫາ ເພື່ອມີອິດທິພົນຕໍ່ບຸກຄົນເຫລົ່ານັ້ນໃນການປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ວຽກງານຂອງເຂົາເຈົ້າ.

ມາດຕາ 12

ຄະນະກຳມະການຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຖາວອນປະຈຳອາຊຽນ

1. ແຕ່ລະປະເທດສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນ ຕ້ອງແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຖາວອນປະຈຳອາຊຽນ ຫນຶ່ງທ່ານ ໃນຕຳແໜ່ງເອກອັກຄະລັດຖະທູດ ໂດຍມີສຳນັກງານປະຈຳຢູ່ ຈາກກາກຕາ.
2. ບັນດາຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຖາວອນຈະຕ້ອງປະກອບເຂົ້າເປັນ ຄະນະກຳມະການຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຖາວອນປະຈຳອາຊຽນ, ເຊິ່ງຈະຕ້ອງ:
 - (ກ) ສະໜັບສະໜູນວຽກງານຂອງບັນດາສະພາປະຊາຄົມອາຊຽນ ແລະ ບັນດາອົງກອນລັດຖະມົນຕີຂະແໜງການຂອງອາຊຽນ;
 - (ຂ) ປະສານງານກັບບັນດາກອງເລຂາອາຊຽນແຫ່ງຊາດ ແລະ ກັບບັນດາອົງກອນລັດຖະມົນຕີຂະແໜງການຂອງອາຊຽນ;
 - (ຄ) ປະສານງານ ກັບ ເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນ ແລະ ກອງເລຂາອາຊຽນ ກ່ຽວກັບທຸກໆວຽກງານທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ;
 - (ງ) ອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໃນການຮ່ວມມືຂອງອາຊຽນກັບພາຍນອກ; ແລະ
 - (ຈ) ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ອື່ນໆ ທີ່ອາດຈະກຳນົດໂດຍສະພາປະສານງານອາຊຽນ.

ມາດຕາ 13

ກອງເລຂາອາຊຽນແຫ່ງຊາດ

1. ແຕ່ລະປະເທດສະມາຊິກຕ້ອງສ້າງຕັ້ງກອງເລຂາອາຊຽນແຫ່ງຊາດຂອງຕົນ ທີ່ຈະຕ້ອງ:
 - (ກ) ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ເປັນຈຸດປະສານງານແຫ່ງຊາດ;
 - (ຂ) ເປັນແຫຼ່ງເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານສຳລັບທຸກໆບັນຫາຂອງອາຊຽນໃນລະດັບຊາດ;
 - (ຄ) ປະສານງານການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດບັນດາຄຳຕົກລົງຂອງອາຊຽນ ໃນລະດັບຊາດ;
 - (ງ) ປະສານງານ ແລະ ສະໜັບສະໜູນການກະກຽມລະດັບຊາດ ສຳລັບກອງປະຊຸມອາຊຽນຕ່າງໆ;
 - (ຈ) ສົ່ງເສີມຄວາມເປັນເອກະລັກຂອງອາຊຽນ ແລະ ການຮັບຮູ້ອາຊຽນ ໃນລະດັບຊາດ; ແລະ
 - (ສ) ປະກອບສ່ວນໃນການສ້າງປະຊາຄົມອາຊຽນ.

ມາດຕາ 14

ອົງກອນສິດທິມະນຸດອາຊຽນ

1. ໂດຍສອດຄ່ອງຕາມເປົ້າໝາຍ ແລະ ຫຼັກການ ຂອງກົດບັດອາຊຽນ ກ່ຽວກັບການສົ່ງເສີມ ແລະ ປົກປ້ອງສິດທິມະນຸດ ແລະ ເສລີພາບຂັ້ນພື້ນຖານ, ອາຊຽນຈະຕ້ອງສ້າງຕັ້ງອົງກອນສິດທິມະນຸດອາຊຽນຂຶ້ນ.
2. ອົງກອນສິດທິມະນຸດອາຊຽນນີ້ ຈະຕ້ອງດຳເນີນງານ ໂດຍສອດຄ່ອງກັບບົດພາລະບົດບາດທີ່ຈະກຳນົດໂດຍກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະມົນຕີຕ່າງປະເທດອາຊຽນ.

ມາດຕາ 15

ມູນນິທິອາຊຽນ

1. ມູນນິທິອາຊຽນຈະຕ້ອງສະໜັບສະໜູນເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນ ແລະ ຮ່ວມມື ກັບບັນດາອົງກອນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຂອງອາຊຽນ ເພື່ອສະໜັບສະໜູນ ການສ້າງປະຊາຄົມອາຊຽນ ດ້ວຍການ ສົ່ງເສີມການຮັບຮູ້ເອກະລັກຂອງອາຊຽນ, ການພົວພັນລະຫວ່າງປະຊາຊົນ ກັບ ປະຊາຊົນ, ແລະ ການຮ່ວມມືຢ່າງໃກ້ຊິດລະຫວ່າງຂະແໜງການທຸລະກິດ, ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງສັງຄົມພົນລະເຮືອນ, ສະຖາບັນການສຶກສາ ແລະ ຄູ່ຮ່ວມອື່ນໆຂອງອາຊຽນ ໃຫ້ຫຼາຍຂຶ້ນ.

2. ມູນນິທິອາຊຽນຈະຕ້ອງຮັບຜິດຊອບຕໍ່ເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນ ຊຶ່ງຈະເປັນຜູ້ນຳສະເໜີ ບົດລາຍງານຂອງມູນນິທິ ຕໍ່ກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດ ໂດຍຜ່ານສະພາປະສານງານອາຊຽນ.

ຫມວດທີ V

ບັນດາອົງກອນທີ່ມີການພົວພັນກັບອາຊຽນ

ມາດຕາ 16

ບັນດາອົງກອນທີ່ມີການພົວພັນກັບອາຊຽນ

1. ອາຊຽນອາດມີການພົວພັນ ກັບບັນດາອົງກອນທີ່ ສະໜັບສະໜູນກົດບັດອາຊຽນ, ໂດຍສະເພາະແມ່ນບັນດາເປົ້າຫມາຍ ແລະ ຫລັກການຂອງກົດບັດນີ້. ບັນດາອົງກອນ ເຫລົ່ານີ້ ແມ່ນຈະໄດ້ລວບລວມໄວ້ໃນເອກະສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍທີ ສອງ.
2. ຫລັກການ ການດຳເນີນງານ ແລະ ເງື່ອນໄຂສຳລັບການພົວພັນຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການກຳນົດ ໂດຍຄະນະກຳມະການບັນດາຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຖາວອນ ຕາມການສະເໜີຂອງເລຂາທິການ ໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນ.
3. ເອກະສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍ ທີ່ ສອງ ອາດຈະໄດ້ຮັບການປັບປຸງ ໂດຍເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ອາ- ຊຽນ ຕາມການສະເໜີຂອງຄະນະກຳມະການຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຖາວອນ ໂດຍບໍ່ນຳໃຊ້ ຂໍ້ກຳນົດວ່າດ້ວຍການດັດແກ້ພາຍໃຕ້ກົດບັດສະບັບນີ້.

ຫມວດທີ VI

ອະພິສິດ ແລະ ເອກະສິດ

ມາດຕາ 17

ອະພິສິດ ແລະ ເອກະສິດຂອງອາຊຽນ

1. ອາຊຽນມີອະພິສິດ ແລະ ເອກະສິດພາຍໃນດິນແດນຂອງປະເທດສະມາຊິກ ເຊິ່ງເປັນ ສິ່ງທີ່ຈຳເປັນໃນການປະຕິບັດເປົ້າຫມາຍຂອງອາຊຽນ.
2. ບັນດາອະພິສິດ ແລະ ເອກະສິດຈະຕ້ອງຖືກກຳນົດໄວ້ ໃນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຕ່າງໆ ລະຫວ່າງ ອາຊຽນກັບປະເທດສະມາຊິກທີ່ເປັນເຈົ້າພາຍ.

ມາດຕາ 18

**ອະພິສິດ ແລະ ເອກະສິດຂອງເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນ
ແລະ ພະນັກງານຂອງກອງເລຂາອາຊຽນ**

1. ເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນ ແລະ ພະນັກງານຂອງກອງເລຂາອາຊຽນ ທີ່ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ ວຽກງານໃນກິດຈະກຳທາງການຂອງອາຊຽນ ຫລື ຕາງໜ້າໃຫ້ອາຊຽນໃນບັນດາປະເທດ ສະມາຊິກ ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບອະພິສິດ ແລະ ເອກະສິດ ທີ່ຈຳເປັນສຳລັບການປະຕິບັດ ຫນ້າທີ່ຂອງເຂົາເຈົ້າຢ່າງອິດສະລະ.
2. ອະພິສິດ ແລະ ເອກະສິດ ພາຍໃຕ້ມາດຕານີ້ ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ຖືກກຳນົດ ໄວ້ໃນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຕ່າງ- ຫາກຂອງອາຊຽນ.

ມາດຕາ 19

**ອະພິສິດ ແລະ ເອກະສິດຂອງຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຖາວອນ
ແລະ ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ ທີ່ ປະຕິບັດຫນ້າທີ່ວຽກງານອາຊຽນ**

1. ບັນດາຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຖາວອນຂອງບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນປະຈຳອາຊຽນ, ແລະ ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ຂອງບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກ ທີ່ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກິດຈະກຳທາງການຂອງອາຊຽນ ຫລື ຕາງໜ້າອາຊຽນ ໃນບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກ ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບອະພິສິດ ແລະ ເອກະສິດ ທີ່ຈຳເປັນເພື່ອປະຕິບັດຫນ້າທີ່ຂອງເຂົາເຈົ້າ.
2. ບັນດາອະພິສິດ ແລະ ເອກະສິດຂອງຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຖາວອນ ແລະ ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ ທີ່ປະຕິບັດ ຫນ້າທີ່ວຽກງານອາຊຽນ ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ພາຍໃຕ້ສົນທິສັນຍາກຸງວຽນ ປີ 1961 ວ່າດ້ວຍ ການພົວພັນທາງການທູດ ຫລື ໂດຍສອດຄ່ອງກັບກົດໝາຍພາຍໃນ ຂອງປະເທດສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ.

ຫມວດທີ VII
ການກຳນົດຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ

ມາດຕາ 20

ການປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ການເຫັນດີເປັນເອກະສັນ

1. ຫລັກການການປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ການເຫັນດີເປັນເອກະສັນ ຈະເປັນຫລັກການພື້ນຖານຂອງອາຊຽນ.
2. ໃນກໍລະນີທີ່ບໍ່ສາມາດບັນລຸຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຕາມຫລັກການການເຫັນດີເປັນເອກະສັນ, ກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດອາຊຽນຈະເປັນຜູ້ຕັດສິນໃນການຊອກຫາວິທີສະເພາະ ເພື່ອກຳນົດຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ.
3. ບໍ່ມີຂໍ້ຄວາມໃດໆໃນວັກທີ 1 ແລະ ວັກທີ 2 ຂອງມາດຕານີ້ຈະມີຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ ວິທີການກຳນົດຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ດັ່ງທີ່ລະບຸໄວ້ໃນບັນດາເອກະສານທາງກົດໝາຍທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງອື່ນໆ ຂອງອາຊຽນ.
4. ໃນກໍລະນີທີ່ມີ ການລະເມີດຢ່າງຮ້າຍແຮງຕໍ່ກົດບັດອາຊຽນ ຫລື ບໍ່ປະຕິບັດຕາມ ຄຳຕົກລົງ, ບັນຫານີ້ ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ນຳສະເໜີຕໍ່ຂອງກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດອາຊຽນ ເພື່ອຕັດສິນ.

ມາດຕາ 21

ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ແລະ ຂັ້ນຕອນດຳເນີນການ

1. ແຕ່ລະສະພາປະຊາຄົມ ລັດຖະມົນຕີອາຊຽນຈະຕ້ອງກຳນົດຫລັກການ ຂັ້ນຕອນການດຳເນີນງານຂອງຕົນເອງ.
2. ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດບັນດາພັນທະທາງດ້ານເສດຖະກິດ, ຮູບແບບການມີ ສ່ວນຮ່ວມແບບຜ່ອນສິ້ນຜ່ອນຍາວ, ລວມທັງ ຮູບແບບອາຊຽນ ລົບ X, ອາດສາມາດ ນຳໃຊ້ໄດ້ໃນເມື່ອມີການເຫັນດີ ຢ່າງເປັນເອກະສັນ.

ຫມວດທີ VIII
ການແກ້ໄຂຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງ

ມາດຕາ 22
ຫຼັກການທົ່ວໄປ

1. ປະເທດສະມາຊິກ ຕ້ອງພະຍາຍາມແກ້ໄຂທຸກບັນຫາ ໂດຍສັນຕິວິທີຢ່າງທັນການ ດ້ວຍການພົບປະສົນທະນາ, ການປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ການເຈລະຈາ.
2. ອາຊຽນຈະຕ້ອງຮັກສາ ແລະ ສ້າງຕັ້ງບັນດາກົນໄກການແກ້ໄຂຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງໃນທຸກ ຂະແໜງການຮ່ວມມືຂອງອາຊຽນ.

ມາດຕາ 23
ການປະສານງານ, ການປະນີປະນອມ ແລະ ການໄກ່ເກ່ຍ

1. ບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກທີ່ເປັນຄູ່ກໍລະນີໃນຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງ ອາດຈະເຫັນດີນຳໃຊ້ການປະສານງານ, ການປະນີປະນອມ ຫຼື ການໄກ່ເກ່ຍໄດ້ທຸກເວລາ ເພື່ອແກ້ໄຂຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງ ຕາມຂອບກຳນົດເວລາ ດັ່ງທີ່ໄດ້ຕົກລົງກັນ.
2. ບັນດາຄູ່ກໍລະນີຂອງຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງ ອາດຈະຂໍຮ້ອງໃຫ້ປະທານ ອາຊຽນ ຫຼື ເລຂາທິການ- ໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນ ໃຊ້ຄວາມສາມາດຕາມໜ້າທີ່ຕຳແໜ່ງ ເປັນຜູ້ປະສານງານ, ເປັນຜູ້ສ້າງ ຄວາມປອງດອງ ຫຼື ເປັນຜູ້ໄກ່ເກ່ຍໃນການແກ້ໄຂບັນຫາ.

ມາດຕາ 24
ກົນໄກການແກ້ໄຂຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງໃນບັນດາເອກະສານສະເພາະ

1. ບັນຫາຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງທີ່ກ່ຽວພັນສະເພາະກັບບັນດາເອກະສານສະເພາະຂອງອາຊຽນ ຈະ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບການແກ້ໄຂດ້ວຍກົນໄກ ແລະ ຂັ້ນຕອນການດຳເນີນການ ເຊິ່ງກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນ ບັນດາເອກະສານເຫລົ່ານັ້ນ.
2. ບັນດາຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງ ທີ່ບໍ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບການຕີຄວາມໝາຍ ແລະ ການນຳໃຊ້ເອກະສານ ໃດໆຂອງອາຊຽນ ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບການແກ້ໄຂຢ່າງສັນຕິວິທີ ໂດຍສອດຄ່ອງກັບ ສິນທິສັນຍາໄມຕິຈິດ ແລະ ການຮ່ວມມືໃນອາຊີຕາເວັນອອກສຽງໃຕ້ ແລະ ຫຼັກການ ການດຳເນີນການຂອງສິນທິສັນຍາສະບັບນີ້.

3. ໃນກໍລະນີທີ່ບໍ່ມີການກຳນົດໄວ້ສະເພາະ, ບັນດາຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງທີ່ກ່ຽວພັນເຖິງການຕີຄວາມ-
ຫມາຍ ແລະ ການນຳໃຊ້ບັນດາຂໍ້ຕົກລົງທາງດ້ານເສດຖະກິດອາຊຽນ ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບ
ການແກ້ໄຂໂດຍສອດຄ່ອງກັບອະນຸສັນຍາອາຊຽນ ວ່າດ້ວຍການສົ່ງເສີມກົນໄກການ
ແກ້ໄຂຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງ.

ມາດຕາ 25

ການສ້າງຕັ້ງບັນດາກົນໄກການແຂ້ໄຂຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງ

ໃນກໍລະນີທີ່ບໍ່ມີການກຳນົດໄວ້ສະເພາະ, ບັນດາກົນໄກການແກ້ໄຂຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງທີ່ເໝາະສົມ,
ລວມທັງການແກ້ໄຂຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງດ້ວຍກຳມະການ, ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບການສ້າງຕັ້ງຂຶ້ນສຳລັບຂໍ້ຂັດ-
ແຍ່ງ ທີ່ກ່ຽວພັນກັບການຕີຄວາມຫມາຍ ແລະ ການນຳໃຊ້ກົດບັດສະບັບນີ້ ແລະ ບັນດາ
ເອກະສານອາຊຽນອື່ນໆ.

ມາດຕາ 26

ຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງທີ່ບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບການແກ້ໄຂ

ໃນກໍລະນີທີ່ຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງຍັງບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບການແກ້ໄຂ ຫຼັງຈາກທີ່ໄດ້ນຳໃຊ້ບັນດາຂໍ້ກຳນົດກ່ອນໜ້າ
ນີ້ໃນຫມວດນີ້, ຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງດັ່ງກ່າວຈະຖືກນຳສະເໜີຕໍ່ກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດອາຊຽນ ເພື່ອຕັດສິນ.

ມາດຕາ 27

ການປະຕິບັດຕາມ

1. ເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນ ໂດຍການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອຈາກກອງເລຂາອາຊຽນ ຫຼື ອົງກອນ
ອື່ນໆພາຍໃນອາຊຽນ ທີ່ໄດ້ຖືກມອບຫມາຍ ຈະຕ້ອງຕິດຕາມການປະຕິບັດຕາມ
ຜົນຂອງການສອບສວນ, ຂໍ້ສະເໜີແນະ ຫຼື ການຕັດສິນ ທີ່ເປັນຜົນມາຈາກ
ກົນໄກການແກ້ໄຂຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງ ແລະ ນຳສະເໜີບົດລາຍງານກ່ຽວກັບການປະຕິບັດນັ້ນ ຕໍ່
ກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດອາຊຽນ.
2. ປະເທດສະມາຊິກໃດຫາກໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈາກການບໍ່ປະຕິບັດຕາມ ຜົນຂອງການ
ສອບສວນ, ຂໍ້ສະເໜີແນະ ຫຼື ການຕັດສິນ ທີ່ເປັນຜົນມາຈາກກົນໄກການແກ້ໄຂ
ຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງ ອາດຍື່ນເລື່ອງດັ່ງກ່າວ ຕໍ່ກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດ ເພື່ອຕັດສິນ.

ມາດຕາ 28

ບົດບັນຍັດຂອງກົດບັດ ສະຫະປະຊາດ ແລະ ລະບຽບການສາກົນອື່ນໆທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ

ໃນກໍລະນີທີ່ຍັງບໍ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ ໃນກົດບັດສະບັບນີ້, ບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກມີສິດນຳໃຊ້ ວິທີການແກ້ໄຂດ້ວຍສັນຕິວິທີ ດັ່ງທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ ໃນມາດຕາ 33 (1) ຂອງກົດບັດສະຫະປະຊາຊາດ ຫລື ດຳເນີນການແກ້ໄຂຕາມເອກະສານທາງກົດໝາຍສາກົນ (ສິນທິສັນຍາ) ທີ່ປະເທດຄູ່ກໍລະນີ ເປັນພາຄີ.

ຫມວດທີ IX

ງົບປະມານ ແລະ ການເງິນ

ມາດຕາ 29

ຫລັກການທົ່ວໄປ

1. ອາຊຽນຈະຕ້ອງສ້າງກົດລະບຽບ ແລະ ຂັ້ນຕອນດ້ານການເງິນ ໃຫ້ສອດຄ່ອງຕາມມາດຕະຖານສາກົນ.
2. ອາຊຽນຈະຕ້ອງປະຕິບັດຕາມນະໂຍບາຍການບໍລິຫານດ້ານການເງິນທີ່ດີ ແລະ ລະບຽບວິໄນດ້ານການເງິນຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ.
3. ບັນຊີການເງິນຈະຕ້ອງມີການກວດກາ ທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ພາຍນອກ.

ມາດຕາ 30

ງົບປະມານການບໍລິຫານ ແລະ ການເງິນຂອງກອງເລຂາອາຊຽນ

1. ກອງເລຂາອາຊຽນຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບການສະໜອງທາງດ້ານການເງິນທີ່ຈຳເປັນ ເພື່ອປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ໄດ້ຢ່າງມີປະສິດທິຜົນ.
2. ງົບປະມານການບໍລິຫານກອງເລຂາອາຊຽນ ແມ່ນມາຈາກການປະກອບສ່ວນທີ່ເທົ່າທຽມກັນຂອງແຕ່ລະປະເທດສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນໃນທຸກໆປີ ຊຶ່ງຈະຕ້ອງສົ່ງໃຫ້ທັນຕາມກຳນົດເວລາ.

3. ເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນ ຈະຕ້ອງກະກຽມງົບປະມານບໍລິຫານປະຈຳປີ ຂອງກອງ-ເລຂາອາຊຽນ ເພື່ອຂໍອະນຸມັດຈາກສະພາປະສານງານອາຊຽນຕາມການ ສະເໜີຂອງ ຄະນະກຳມະການຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຖາວອນ.
4. ກອງເລຂາອາຊຽນຈະຕ້ອງດຳເນີນການໃຫ້ສອດຄ່ອງ ກັບ ກົດລະບຽບ ແລະ ຂັ້ນຕອນ ດ້ານການເງິນ ທີ່ກຳນົດໂດຍສະພາປະສານງານອາຊຽນຕາມການສະເໜີ ຂອງຄະນະ ກຳມະການຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຖາວອນ.

ຫມວດທີ X

ການບໍລິຫານ ແລະ ຂັ້ນຕອນດຳເນີນການ

ມາດຕາ 31

ປະທານອາຊຽນ

1. ການເປັນປະທານອາຊຽນ ຈະຕ້ອງຫມູນວຽນກັນທຸກໆປີ ຕາມລຳດັບຕົວອັກສອນພາສາ ອັງກິດຂອງບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກ.
2. ປະທານອາຊຽນຈະຕ້ອງມີພຽງປະເທດດຽວໃນສຶກປີໜຶ່ງຕາມປະຕິທິນອາຊຽນ ເຊິ່ງປະເທດສະມາຊິກທີ່ເປັນປະທານອາຊຽນ ຈະຕ້ອງເປັນປະທານ:
 - (ກ) ກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດອາຊຽນ ແລະ ກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດອື່ນໆທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ;
 - (ຂ) ສະພາປະສານງານອາຊຽນ;
 - (ຄ) ສະພາປະຊາຄົມອາຊຽນທັງສາມສະພາ;
 - (ງ) ບັນດາອົງກອນລັດຖະມົນຕີຂະແໜງການ ແລະ ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສຕາມ ຄວາມເໝາະສົມ; ແລະ
 - (ຈ) ຄະນະກຳມະການຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຖາວອນ.

ມາດຕາ 32

ບົດບາດຂອງປະທານອາຊຽນ

ປະເທດສະມາຊິກທີ່ເປັນປະທານອາຊຽນ ຈະຕ້ອງ:

- (ກ) ສົ່ງເສີມ ແລະ ເພີ່ມທະວີຜົນປະໂຫຍດ ແລະ ຄວາມຢູ່ດີກິນດີ ຂອງ ອາຊຽນຢ່າງທ້າວທັນ, ລວມທັງຄວາມພະຍາຍາມໃນການສ້າງປະຊາຄົມ ອາຊຽນ ໂດຍຜ່ານຂໍ້ລິເລີ້ມ ທາງດ້ານນະໂຍບາຍ, ການປະສານງານ, ການ ເຫັນດີເປັນເອກະສັນ ແລະ ການຮ່ວມມື;

- (ຂ) ຮັບປະກັນຄວາມເປັນແຮມກາງຂອງອາຊຽນ;
- (ຄ) ຮັບປະກັນການຕອບສະໜອງຕໍ່ບັນຫາຮີບດ່ວນ ຫລື ວິກິດການທີ່ສົ່ງຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ອາຊຽນ ຢ່າງມີປະສິດທິພາບ ແລະ ທັນການ, ລວມທັງການເປັນຜູ້ປະສານງານ ແລະ ການກະກຽມອື່ນໆ ເພື່ອຮັບມືກັບເຫດການເຫລົ່ານັ້ນໂດຍທັນທີ;
- (ງ) ຕາງໜ້າອາຊຽນໃນການຮັດແໜ້ນ ແລະ ສົ່ງເສີມການພົວພັນອັນໃກ້ຊິດກວ່າເກົ່າ ກັບພາຍນອກ; ແລະ
- (ຈ) ປະຕິບັດພາລະກິດ ແລະ ຫນ້າທີ່ອື່ນໆ ທີ່ອາດຈະໄດ້ຮັບມອບໝາຍ.

ມາດຕາ 33

ພິທີການ ແລະ ການປະຕິບັດທາງການທູດ

ອາຊຽນ ແລະ ບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກຈະຕ້ອງຍຶດຖືຫລັກການພິທີການ ແລະ ການປະຕິບັດຕ່າງໆທາງການທູດ ທີ່ມີຢູ່ ໃນການດຳເນີນທຸກໆກິດຈະກຳ ທີ່ພົວພັນເຖິງອາຊຽນ. ການປ່ຽນແປງໃດໜຶ່ງຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸມັດ ໂດຍສະພາປະສານງານອາຊຽນ ຕາມການສະເໜີຂອງຄະນະກຳມະການຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຖາວອນ.

ມາດຕາ 34

ພາສາທີ່ໃຊ້ເຮັດວຽກງານຂອງອາຊຽນ

ພາສາທີ່ໃຊ້ເຮັດວຽກງານອາຊຽນ ຈະຕ້ອງແມ່ນ ພາສາອັງກິດ.

ຫມວດທີ XI

ເອກະລັກ ແລະ ສັນຍາລັກ

ມາດຕາ 35

ເອກະລັກຂອງອາຊຽນ

ອາຊຽນຕ້ອງສົ່ງເສີມເອກະລັກລວມຂອງອາຊຽນ ແລະ ຄວາມຮູ້ສຶກເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງໃນຫມູ່ປະຊາຊົນຂອງອາຊຽນ ເພື່ອບັນລຸໄດ້ຊະຕາກຳ, ເປົ້າໝາຍ ແລະ ຄຳນິຍົມຮ່ວມກັນ.

ມາດຕາ 36
ຄຳຂວັນອາຊຽນ

ຄຳຂວັນອາຊຽນແມ່ນ: “ວິໄສທັດໜຶ່ງດຽວ, ເອກະລັກໜຶ່ງດຽວ, ປະຊາຄົມໜຶ່ງດຽວ”.

ມາດຕາ 37
ທຸງອາຊຽນ

ທຸງອາຊຽນຈະຕ້ອງເປັນດັ່ງທີ່ກຳນົດໃນເອກະສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍ ທີ່ ສາມ.

ມາດຕາ 38
ກາຫມາຍອາຊຽນ

ກາຫມາຍອາຊຽນຈະຕ້ອງເປັນດັ່ງທີ່ກຳນົດໃນເອກະສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍ ທີ່ ສີ່.

ມາດຕາ 39
ວັນອາຊຽນ

ຖືເອົາ ວັນທີ 8 ເດືອນ ສິງຫາ ເປັນວັນອາຊຽນ.

ມາດຕາ 40
ເພງສັນລະເສີນອາຊຽນ

ອາຊຽນຈະຕ້ອງມີເພງສັນລະເສີນ.

ຫມວດທີ XII

ການພົວພັນກັບພາຍນອກ

ມາດຕາ 41

ການດຳເນີນການພົວພັນກັບພາຍນອກ

1. ອາຊຽນຕ້ອງຂະຫຍາຍການພົວພັນມິດຕະພາບ ແລະ ການປຶກສາຫາລືທີ່ຕ່າງຝ່າຍຕ່າງໄດ້ຮັບຜົນປະໂຫຍດ, ການຮ່ວມມື ແລະ ການເປັນຄູ່ຮ່ວມ ກັບ ບັນດາປະເທດ, ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງອະນຸພາກພື້ນ, ພາກພື້ນ ແລະ ສາກົນ ແລະ ກັບບັນດາສະຖາບັນ.
2. ການພົວພັນກັບພາຍນອກຂອງອາຊຽນຈະຕ້ອງຍຶດຫມັ້ນເປົ້າຫມາຍ ແລະ ຫລັກການທີ່ກຳນົດໄວ້ ໃນກົດບັດສະບັບນີ້.
3. ອາຊຽນຕ້ອງເປັນກຳລັງຂັບເຄື່ອນຕົ້ນຕໍ ໃນໂຄງຮ່າງການຈັດຕັ້ງພາກພື້ນທີ່ອາຊຽນໄດ້ລິເລີ່ມຂຶ້ນມາ ແລະ ຮັກສາໄວ້ຄວາມເປັນແກນກາງ ໃນການຮ່ວມມືພາກພື້ນ ແລະ ການສ້າງປະຊາຄົມ.
4. ໃນການດຳເນີນການພົວພັນກັບພາຍນອກຂອງອາຊຽນ, ບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກ, ບົນພື້ນຖານຄວາມເປັນເອກະພາບ ແລະ ຄວາມສາມັກຄີ, ຈະຕ້ອງປະສານງານ ແລະ ພະຍາຍາມ ກຳນົດຈຸດຍືນລວມ ແລະ ດຳເນີນການຮ່ວມກັນ.
5. ທິດທາງນະໂຍບາຍຍຸດທະສາດໃນການພົວພັນກັບພາຍນອກຂອງອາຊຽນ ຈະຕ້ອງກຳນົດ ໂດຍກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດອາຊຽນ.
6. ກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະມົນຕີຕ່າງປະເທດອາຊຽນ ຈະຕ້ອງຮັບປະກັນຄວາມສະເໝີຕົ້ນສະເໝີປາຍ ແລະ ຄວາມສອດຄ່ອງກັນ ໃນການດຳເນີນການພົວພັນກັບພາຍນອກ.
7. ອາຊຽນອາດບັນລຸຂໍ້ຕົກລົງກັບບັນດາປະເທດ, ອົງການ ຈັດຕັ້ງອະນຸພາກພື້ນ, ພາກພື້ນ ແລະ ສາກົນ ແລະ ກັບບັນດາສະຖາບັນ. ຂັ້ນຕອນການບັນລຸຂໍ້ຕົກລົງດັ່ງກ່າວ ຈະຕ້ອງກຳນົດ ໂດຍສະພາປະສານງານອາຊຽນ ໂດຍປຶກສາຫາລືກັບບັນດາສະພາປະຊາຄົມອາຊຽນ.

ມາດຕາ 42

ປະເທດປະສານງານກັບຄູ່ເຈລະຈາ

1. ບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກ ໃນຖານະເປັນປະເທດຜູ້ປະສານງານ ຈະຕ້ອງຜັດປ່ຽນກັນ ໃນການຮັບຜິດຊອບລວມ ການປະສານງານ ແລະ ການສົ່ງເສີມຜົນປະໂຫຍດຂອງອາຊຽນ

ໃນການພົວພັນກັບບັນດາຄູ່ເຈລະຈາ, ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງອະນຸພາກພື້ນ, ພາກພື້ນ ແລະ ສາກົນ ແລະ ກັບບັນດາສະຖາບັນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ.

2. ໃນການພົວພັນກັບບັນດາຄູ່ຮ່ວມພາຍນອກ, ບັນດາປະເທດປະສານງານຈະຕ້ອງ:
 - (ກ) ຕາງໜ້າອາຊຽນ ແລະ ສົ່ງເສີມການພົວພັນ ບົນພື້ນຖານການເຄົາລົບ ເຊິ່ງກັນ ແລະ ກັນ, ຄວາມສະເໝີພາບ ໂດຍສອດຄ່ອງກັບບັນດາຫຼັກການຂອງອາຊຽນ;
 - (ຂ) ເປັນປະທານຮ່ວມບັນດາກອງປະຊຸມທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ລະຫວ່າງອາຊຽນກັບຄູ່ຮ່ວມພາຍນອກ; ແລະ
 - (ຄ) ໄດ້ຮັບການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ຈາກບັນດາຄະນະກຳມະການອາຊຽນ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຢູ່ປະເທດທີ່ ສາມ ແລະ ບັນດາອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງສາກົນ.

ມາດຕາ 43

ບັນດາຄະນະກຳມະການອາຊຽນ ຢູ່ປະເທດທີ່ສາມ ແລະ ບັນດາອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງສາກົນ

1. ບັນດາຄະນະກຳມະການອາຊຽນ ຢູ່ ປະເທດທີ່ສາມ ອາດຈະໄດ້ຮັບການສ້າງຕັ້ງຂຶ້ນ ໃນບັນດາປະເທດທີ່ບໍ່ແມ່ນສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນ ເຊິ່ງປະກອບດ້ວຍບັນດາຫົວໜ້າສຳນັກງານການທູດຂອງບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນ. ຄະນະກຳມະການທີ່ຄ້າຍຄືກັນນີ້ ອາດຈະໄດ້ຮັບການສ້າງຕັ້ງຂຶ້ນ ໃນການພົວພັນກັບບັນດາອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງສາກົນ. ຄະນະກຳມະການເຫຼົ່ານັ້ນຈະຕ້ອງສົ່ງເສີມຜົນປະໂຫຍດຂອງອາຊຽນ ແລະ ຄວາມເປັນເອກະລັກຂອງອາຊຽນ ໃນບັນດາປະເທດເຈົ້າພາບ ແລະ ບັນດາອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງສາກົນ.
2. ກອງປະຊຸມບັນດາລັດຖະມົນຕີຕ່າງປະເທດອາຊຽນຈະກຳນົດບັນດາຫຼັກການດຳເນີນການ ຂອງຄະນະກຳມະການເຫຼົ່ານັ້ນ.

ມາດຕາ 44

ສະຖານະພາບຂອງຄູ່ຮ່ວມພາຍນອກ

1. ໃນການດຳເນີນການພົວພັນຂອງອາຊຽນກັບພາຍນອກ, ກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະມົນຕີຕ່າງປະເທດອາຊຽນ ອາດໃຫ້ສະຖານະພາບຢ່າງເປັນທາງການແກ່ຄູ່ຮ່ວມພາຍນອກ ເປັນຄູ່ຮ່ວມເຈລະຈາ, ຄູ່ຮ່ວມເຈລະຈາຂະແໜງການ, ຄູ່ຮ່ວມເພື່ອການພັດທະນາ, ຜູ້ສ້າງ-ເກດການພິເສດ, ແຂກ, ຫລື ສະຖານະພາບອື່ນໆ ທີ່ອາດຈະມີການກຳນົດຂຶ້ນອີກ.

2. ບັນດາຄູ່ຮ່ວມພາຍນອກ ອາດຈະໄດ້ຖືກເຊີນເຂົ້າຮ່ວມບັນດາກອງປະຊຸມ ຫລື ກິດຈະກຳ ການຮ່ວມມືຕ່າງໆຂອງອາຊຽນ ໂດຍປາສະຈາກການໃຫ້ສະຖານະພາບທາງການໃດໆ ຕາມທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນຫຼັກການດຳເນີນງານ.

ມາດຕາ 45

ການພົວພັນກັບລະບົບຂອງອົງການສະຫະປະຊາຊາດ ແລະ ບັນດາອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ສະຖາບັນສາກົນ

1. ອາຊຽນ ອາດສະແຫວງຫາສະຖານະພາບທີ່ເໝາະສົມ ກັບລະບົບຂອງອົງການ ສະຫະປະຊາຊາດ ກໍ່ຄື ກັບ ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງອະນຸພາກພື້ນ, ພາກພື້ນ ແລະ ສາກົນ ແລະ ກັບບັນດາສະຖາບັນອື່ນໆ.
2. ສະພາປະສານງານອາຊຽນ ຈະຕົກລົງກ່ຽວກັບການເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ ຂອງອາຊຽນໃນບັນດາ ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງອະນຸພາກພື້ນ, ພາກພື້ນ ແລະ ສາກົນ ແລະ ກັບບັນດາສະຖາບັນອື່ນໆ.

ມາດຕາ 46

ການໃຫ້ການຮັບຮອງຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຂອງບັນດາປະເທດທີ່ບໍ່ແມ່ນ ສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນ ປະຈຳອາຊຽນ

ບັນດາປະເທດທີ່ບໍ່ແມ່ນສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນ ແລະ ບັນດາອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງ ລະຫວ່າງ ລັດຖະບານ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ອາດແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ ຫລື ມອບໜ້າຍບັນດາທູດຂອງຕົນ ປະຈຳອາຊຽນ. ກອງປະຊຸມ ລັດຖະມົນຕີຕ່າງປະເທດອາຊຽນ ຈະເປັນຜູ້ຕັດສິນກ່ຽວກັບການຮັບຮອງດັ່ງກ່າວ.

ຫມວດທີ XIII

ບົດບັນຍັດທົ່ວໄປ ແລະ ບົດບັນຍັດສຸດທ້າຍ

ມາດຕາ 47

ການລົງນາມ, ການໃຫ້ສັດຕະຍາບັນ, ການເກັບຮັກສາ ແລະ ການມີຜົນບັງຄັບໃຊ້

1. ປະເທດສະມາຊິກທັງຫມົດ ຈະຕ້ອງລົງນາມໃນກົດບັດສະບັບນີ້.
2. ກົດບັດສະບັບນີ້ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບການໃຫ້ສັດຕະຍາບັນ ຈາກທຸກປະເທດສະມາຊິກ ອາຊຽນ ໂດຍສອດຄ່ອງກັບຂັ້ນຕອນພາຍໃນຂອງແຕ່ລະປະເທດສະມາຊິກ.

3. ສານສັດຕະຍາບັນຈະຕ້ອງເກັບຮັກສາໄວ້ນຳ ເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນ ຊຶ່ງຈະເປັນ ຜູ້ແຈ້ງໃຫ້ແກ່ປະເທດສະມາຊິກອື່ນຊາບທັນທີ ກ່ຽວກັບການມອບສານສັດຕະຍາບັນ ຂອງບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກ.
4. ກົດບັດອາຊຽນຈະມີຜົນບັງຄັບໃຊ້ ນັບແຕ່ມື້ທີ່ ສາມສິບ ເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ ພາຍຫລັງທີ່ ສານສັດຕະຍາບັນສະບັບທີ່ ສິບ ໄດ້ຖືກມອບໃຫ້ເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນເກັບຮັກສາ ໄວ້.

ມາດຕາ 48

ການດັດແກ້

1. ປະເທດສະມາຊິກໃດໜຶ່ງອາດສະເໜີ ການດັດແກ້ກົດບັດອາຊຽນ.
2. ສະພາປະສານງານອາຊຽນ ໂດຍການເຫັນດີເປັນເອກະພາບຈະຍື່ນຂໍ້ສະເໜີເພື່ອດັດ- ແກ້ກົດບັດອາຊຽນ ໄປຍັງກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດອາຊຽນ ເພື່ອຂໍຄຳຕົກລົງ.
3. ການດັດແກ້ກົດບັດອາຊຽນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການເຫັນດີເປັນເອກະສັນ ຈາກກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດ ອາຊຽນ ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບການໃຫ້ສັດຕະຍາບັນຈາກທຸກປະເທດສະມາຊິກ ໂດຍສອດ- ຄ່ອງ ກັບມາດຕາ 47 ຂອງກົດບັດສະບັບນີ້.
4. ການດັດແກ້ ຈະມີຜົນບັງຄັບໃຊ້ ນັບແຕ່ມື້ທີ່ ສາມສິບ ເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ ພາຍຫລັງທີ່ ສານສັດຕະຍາບັນສະບັບທີ່ ສິບ ໄດ້ຖືກມອບໃຫ້ເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນເກັບຮັກສາ ໄວ້.

ມາດຕາ 49

ພາລະບົດບາດ ແລະ ຫລັກການດຳເນີນການ

ຖ້າບໍ່ມີການກຳນົດໄວ້ຕ່າງຫາກໃນກົດບັດສະບັບນີ້, ສະພາປະສານງານອາຊຽນຈະກຳນົດ ພາລະບົດບາດ ແລະ ຫລັກການດຳເນີນການ ພ້ອມທັງຮັບປະກັນຄວາມສອດຄ່ອງຂອງມັນ.

ມາດຕາ 50

ການທົບທວນຄືນ

ກົດບັດສະບັບນີ້ອາດຖືກທົບທວນຄືນ ຫລັງຈາກ ຫ້າ ປີ ທີ່ມີຜົນບັງຄັບໃຊ້ ຫລື ເວລາໃດກໍ່ໄດ້ ຕາມແຕ່ກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດອາຊຽນຈະຕົກລົງກັນ.

ມາດຕາ 51

ການຕີຄວາມຫມາຍກົດບັດອາຊຽນ

1. ໃນກໍລະນີທີ່ມີການຮຽກຮ້ອງຂອງປະເທດສະມາຊິກໃດໜຶ່ງ, ການຕີຄວາມຫມາຍກົດບັດອາຊຽນ ຈະຕ້ອງດໍາເນີນການໂດຍກອງເລຂາອາຊຽນ ໂດຍສອດຄ່ອງກັບຫລັກການດໍາເນີນການ ທີ່ ກໍານົດໂດຍສະພາປະສານງານອາຊຽນ.
2. ຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງໃດໆທີ່ເກີດຈາກການຕີຄວາມຫມາຍຂອງກົດບັດສະບັບນີ້ ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບການແກ້ໄຂ ໃຫ້ສອດຄ່ອງກັບບັນດາຂໍ້ກໍານົດທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງໃນຫມວດທີ VIII ຂອງກົດບັດສະບັບນີ້.
3. ບັນດາຫົວຂໍ້ ແລະ ຫົວເລື່ອງ ທີ່ໃຊ້ໃນກົດບັດສະບັບນີ້ ແມ່ນເພື່ອຈຸດປະສົງສໍາລັບການອ້າງອີງເທົ່ານັ້ນ.

ມາດຕາ 52

ຄວາມຕໍ່ເນື່ອງທາງດ້ານກົດຫມາຍ

1. ທຸກສິນທິສັນຍາ, ອານຸສັນຍາ, ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ, ຖະແຫລງການ, ສັນຍາ, ແລະ ເອກະສານອື່ນໆຂອງອາຊຽນ ທີ່ມີຜົນບັງຄັບໃຊ້ກ່ອນກົດບັດອາຊຽນສະບັບນີ້ ຈະຍັງສືບຕໍ່ມີຜົນບັງຄັບໃຊ້ອີກຕໍ່ໄປ.
2. ໃນກໍລະນີ ທີ່ບໍ່ມີຄວາມສອດຄ່ອງກັນ ລະຫວ່າງ ສິດ ແລະ ພັນທະຂອງບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນພາຍໃຕ້ເອກະສານເຫລົ່ານັ້ນ ແລະ ພາຍໃຕ້ກົດບັດສະບັບນີ້, ກົດບັດສະບັບ ນີ້ຈະຕ້ອງຢູ່ເໜືອບັນດາເອກະສານທັງຫມົດ.

ມາດຕາ 53

ຕົ້ນສະບັບກົດບັດອາຊຽນ

ຕົ້ນສະບັບຂອງກົດບັດອາຊຽນທີ່ເປັນພາສາອັງກິດ ເຊິ່ງໄດ້ລົງນາມແລ້ວ ຈະຕ້ອງເກັບຮັກສາໄວ້ນໍາເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນ ເຊິ່ງຈະເປັນຜູ້ແຈກຢາຍ ສະບັບສໍາເນົາທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການຮັບຮອງໃຫ້ແກ່ທຸກປະເທດສະມາຊິກ.

ມາດຕາ 54
ການຂຶ້ນທະບຽນກົດບັດອາຊຽນ

ອີງຕາມມາດຕາ 102, ວັກທີ 1 ຂອງກົດບັດສະຫະປະຊາຊາດ, ກົດບັດອາຊຽນ ຈະຕ້ອງນຳ
ໄປຂຶ້ນທະບຽນ ກັບກອງເລຂາຂອງອົງການສະຫະປະຊາຊາດ ໂດຍເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ອາຊຽນ.

ມາດຕາ 55
ຊັບສິນຂອງອາຊຽນ

ຊັບສິນ ແລະ ກອງທຶນຕ່າງໆຂອງອົງການ ຈະຕ້ອງຢູ່ພາຍໃຕ້ກຳມະສິດ ຂອງ ອາຊຽນ.

ເຮັດຂຶ້ນທີ່ ສິງກະໂປ ໃນວັນທີ ຊາວ ເດືອນ ພະຈິກ ປີ ສອງພັນເຈັດ, ຊຶ່ງມີຕົ້ນສະບັບໜຶ່ງດຽວ
ເປັນພາສາອັງກິດ.

ຕາງໜ້າ ບຣູໄນ ດາຣູສະລາມ
(ລິງນາມ)
HAJI HASSANAL BOLKIAH
ຊຸນຕານ ແຫ່ງ ບຣູໄນ ດາຣູສະລາມ

ຕາງໜ້າ ຣາຊະອານາຈັກ ກຳປູເຈຍ
(ລິງນາມ)
SAMDECH HUN SEN
ນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ

ຕາງໜ້າ ສາທາລະນະລັດ ອິນໂດເນເຊຍ
(ລິງນາມ)
DR. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO
ປະທານາທິບໍດີ

ຕາງໜ້າ ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
(ລິງນາມ)

ບົວສອນ ບຸບຜາວັນ
ນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ

ຕາງໜ້າ ມາເລເຊຍ
(ລິງນາມ)

DATO' SERI ABDULLAH AHMAD BADAWI
ນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ

ຕາງໜ້າ ສະຫະພາບ ມຽນມາ
(ລິງນາມ)

ພິນເອກ THEIN SEIN
ນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ

ຕາງໜ້າ ສາທາລະນະລັດ ຟິລິບປິນ
(ລິງນາມ)

GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO
ປະທານາທິບໍດີ

ຕາງໜ້າ ສາທາລະນະລັດ ສິງກະໂປ
(ລິງນາມ)

LEE HSIEN LOONG
ນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ

ຕາງໜ້າ ຣາຊະອານາຈັກໄທ
(ລິງນາມ)
ພົນເອກ SURAYUD CHULANONT (RET.)
ນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ

ຕາງໜ້າ ສາທາລະນະລັດ ສັງຄົມນິຍົມ ຫວຽດນາມ
(ລິງນາມ)
NGUYEN TAN DUNG
ນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ

ເອກະສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍ ທີ 1

ບັນດາອົງກອນລັດຖະມົນຕີຂະແໜງການອາຊຽນ

I. ປະຊາຄົມການເມືອງ-ຄວາມໝັ້ນຄົງອາຊຽນ

1. ກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະມົນຕີຕ່າງປະເທດອາຊຽນ
 - ກອງປະຊຸມເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສອາຊຽນ
 - ຄະນະກຳມະການປະຈຳອາຊຽນ
 - ກອງປະຊຸມເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສວ່າດ້ວຍການວາງແຜນພັດທະນາ
2. ຄະນະກຳມະການວ່າດ້ວຍເຂດປອດອາວຸດນິວເຄຣຍອາຊີຕາເວັນອອກສ່ຽງໃຕ້
 - ກຳມະການບໍລິຫານຂອງຄະນະກຳມະການວ່າດ້ວຍເຂດປອດອາວຸດນິວເຄຣຍອາຊີຕາເວັນອອກສ່ຽງໃຕ້
3. ກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະມົນຕີປ້ອງກັນປະເທດ ອາຊຽນ
 - ກອງປະຊຸມເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສປ້ອງກັນປະເທດອາຊຽນ
4. ກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະມົນຕີກົດໝາຍອາຊຽນ
 - ກອງປະຊຸມເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສກົດໝາຍອາຊຽນ
5. ກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະມົນຕີອາຊຽນວ່າດ້ວຍອາຊະຍາກຳຂ້າມຊາດ
 - ກອງປະຊຸມເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສວ່າດ້ວຍອາຊະຍາກຳຂ້າມຊາດ
 - ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສວ່າດ້ວຍບັນຫາຢາເສບຕິດ
 - ຫົວໜ້າກົມຕຳຫລວດກວດຄົນເຂົ້າ-ອອກເມືອງ ແລະ ຫົວໜ້າກົງສູນຂອງກະຊວງການຕ່າງປະເທດ
6. ເວທີພາກພື້ນອາຊຽນ
 - ກອງປະຊຸມເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສເວທີພາກພື້ນອາຊຽນ

II. ປະຊາຄົມເສດຖະກິດອາຊຽນ

1. ກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະມົນຕີເສດຖະກິດອາຊຽນ
 - ຄະນະສະເພາະກິດລະດັບສູງວ່າດ້ວຍການເຊື່ອມໂຍງເສດຖະກິດອາຊຽນ
 - ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສເສດຖະກິດອາຊຽນ
2. ສະພາເຂດການຄ້າເສລີອາຊຽນ

3. ສະພາເຂດການລົງທຶນອາຊຽນ
4. ກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະມົນຕີການເງິນອາຊຽນ
 - ກອງປະຊຸມຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີການເງິນ ແລະ ຮອງປະທານທະນາຄານກາງອາຊຽນ
 - ກອງປະຊຸມຫົວໜ້າກົມພາສີອາຊຽນ
5. ກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະມົນຕີອາຊຽນວ່າດ້ວຍກະສິກຳ ແລະປ່າໄມ້
 - ກອງປະຊຸມເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສກະສິກຳ ແລະປ່າໄມ້
 - ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສອາຊຽນວ່າດ້ວຍປ່າໄມ້
6. ກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະມົນຕີພະລັງງານອາຊຽນ
 - ກອງປະຊຸມເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສພະລັງງານອາຊຽນ
7. ກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະມົນຕີບໍ່ແຮ່ອາຊຽນ
 - ກອງປະຊຸມເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສບໍ່ແຮ່ອາຊຽນ
8. ກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະມົນຕີວິທະຍາສາດ ແລະ ເທັກໂນໂລຊີອາຊຽນ
 - ຄະນະກຳມະການວ່າດ້ວຍວິທະຍາສາດ ແລະ ເທັກໂນໂລຊີ
9. ກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະມົນຕີໂທລະຄົມມະນາຄົມ ແລະ ເທັກໂນໂລຊີຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານອາຊຽນ
 - ກອງປະຊຸມເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສວ່າດ້ວຍໂທລະຄົມມະນາຄົມ ແລະ ເທັກໂນໂລຊີຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານອາຊຽນ
 - ສະພາຜູ້ຄວບຄຸມໂທລະຄົມມະນາຄົມອາຊຽນ
10. ກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະມົນຕີຂົນສົ່ງອາຊຽນ
 - ກອງປະຊຸມເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສວ່າດ້ວຍການຂົນສົ່ງອາຊຽນ
11. ກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະມົນຕີທ່ອງທ່ຽວອາຊຽນ
 - ກອງປະຊຸມອົງການທ່ອງທ່ຽວແຫ່ງຊາດອາຊຽນ
12. ການຮ່ວມມືເພື່ອການພັດທະນາອ່າງແມ່ນ້ຳຂອງອາຊຽນ
 - ຄະນະກຳມະການບໍລິຫານການຮ່ວມມືເພື່ອການພັດທະນາອ່າງແມ່ນ້ຳຂອງອາຊຽນ
 - ຄະນະກຳມະການລະດັບສູງດ້ານການເງິນອາຊຽນ
13. ສູນພະລັງງານອາຊຽນ
14. ສູນອາຊຽນ-ຍີ່ປຸ່ນ ທີ່ ໂຕກຽວ

III. ປະຊາຄົມສັງຄົມ-ວັດທະນະທຳອາຊຽນ

1. ລັດຖະມົນຕີທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບດ້ານຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານອາຊຽນ
 - ກອງປະຊຸມເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບດ້ານຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານ
2. ລັດຖະມົນຕີທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບດ້ານວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ສິນລະປະ ອາຊຽນ
 - ກອງປະຊຸມເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສດ້ານວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ສິນລະປະອາຊຽນ
3. ກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະມົນຕີກະຊວງສຶກສາອາຊຽນ
 - ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສດ້ານການສຶກສາອາຊຽນ
4. ກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະມົນຕີວ່າດ້ວຍການຄຸ້ມຄອງໄພພິບັດອາຊຽນ
 - ຄະນະກຳມະການວ່າດ້ວຍການຄຸ້ມຄອງໄພພິບັດອາຊຽນ
5. ກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະມົນຕີວ່າດ້ວຍສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມອາຊຽນ
 - ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສວ່າດ້ວຍສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມອາຊຽນ
6. ກອງປະຊຸມຂອງບັນດາພາຄີຂອງຂໍ້ຕົກລົງອາຊຽນວ່າດ້ວຍມົນພິດຫມອກຄວັນຂ້າມແດນ
 - ຄະນະກຳມະການພາຍໃຕ້ກອງປະຊຸມຂອງບັນດາພາຄີຂອງຂໍ້ຕົກລົງອາຊຽນວ່າດ້ວຍມົນພິດຫມອກຄວັນຂ້າມແດນ
7. ກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະມົນຕີກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກອາຊຽນ
 - ກອງປະຊຸມເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສວ່າດ້ວຍການພັດທະນາສຸຂະພາບ
8. ກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະມົນຕີແຮງງານອາຊຽນ
 - ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສວ່າດ້ວຍແຮງງານ
 - ຄະນະກຳມະການອາຊຽນວ່າດ້ວຍການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຖະແຫລງການອາຊຽນວ່າດ້ວຍການປົກປ້ອງ ແລະ ສົ່ງເສີມສິດຂອງແຮງງານເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍ
9. ລັດຖະມົນຕີອາຊຽນວ່າດ້ວຍການພັດທະນາຊົນນະບົດ ແລະ ການລົບລ້າງຄວາມທຸກຍາກ
 - ກອງປະຊຸມເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສວ່າດ້ວຍການພັດທະນາຊົນນະບົດ ແລະ ການລົບລ້າງຄວາມທຸກຍາກ
10. ກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະມົນຕີອາຊຽນວ່າດ້ວຍສະຫວັດດີການສັງຄົມ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ
 - ກອງປະຊຸມເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ອາວຸໂສວ່າດ້ວຍສະຫວັດດີການສັງຄົມ ແລະ ການພັດທະນາ

- 11. ກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະມົນຕີອາຊຽນວ່າດ້ວຍຊາວຫນຸ່ມ
 - ເຈົ້າຫນ້າທີ່ອາຊຽນໂສວ່າດ້ວຍຊາວຫນຸ່ມ

- 12. ກອງປະຊຸມອາຊຽນວ່າດ້ວຍບັນຫາລັດຖະກອນ
 - ກອງປະຊຸມອາຊຽນວ່າດ້ວຍບັນຫາລັດຖະກອນ

- 13. ສູນຊີວະນາໆພັນອາຊຽນ
- 14. ສູນປະສານງານອາຊຽນສຳລັບການຊ່ວຍເຫລືອດ້ານມະນຸດສະທຳໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງໄພພິບັດ
- 15. ສູນຂໍ້ມູນແຜ່ນດິນໄຫວອາຊຽນ
- 16. ສູນອຸຕຸນິຍົມວິທະຍາອາຊຽນ
- 17. ເຄືອຂ່າຍມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລອາຊຽນ

.....

ເອກະສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍທີ 2

ບັນດາອົງກອນຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ພົວພັນກັບອາຊຽນ

1. ລັດຖະສະພາ

ສະມັດຊາລັດຖະສະພາອາຊຽນ

2. ອົງກອນພາກທຸລະກິດ

ກອງປະຊຸມສາຍການບິນອາຊຽນ

ສະມາຄົມລົງເສີມສຸຂະພາບປະຈຳອາຊີອາຄະເນ

ສະຫະພັນຍານພາຫານອາຊຽນ

ສະມາຄົມທະນາຄານອາຊຽນ

ສະພາທີ່ປຶກສາທຸລະກິດອາຊຽນ

ເວທີທຸລະກິດອາຊຽນ

ສະພາການຄ້າ ແລະອຸດສາຫະກຳອາຊຽນ

ສະພາອຸດສາຫະກຳເຄມີການຄ້າ

ສະຫະພັນອຸດສາຫະກຳຕໍ່ແຜ່ນອາຊຽນ

ສະພາອຸດສາຫະກຳເພີ່ມເຈີອາຊຽນ

ສະພາການປະກັນໄພອາຊຽນ

ສະມາຄົມຊັບສິນທາງບັນຍາອາຊຽນ

ສະມາຄົມສະໜາມບິນອາຊຽນ

ສະຫະພາບອຸດສາຫະກຳເຫຼັກ ແລະເຫຼັກກ້າອາຊຽນ

ສະມາຄົມການຢາອາຊຽນ

ສະມາຄົມທ່ອງທ່ຽວອາຊຽນ

ສະຫະພັນສະມາຄົມເສດຖະກິດອາຊຽນ

ສະຫະພັນສະພາຂົນສົ່ງທາງເຮືອອາຊຽນ

ສະພາທຸລະກິດລະຫວ່າງອາເມລິກາ-ອາຊຽນ

3. ສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ ແລະ ວິຊາການ

ຕາໜ່າງສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄ້ວາຍຸດທະສາດ ລະຫວ່າງປະເທດອາຊຽນ

4. ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງສັງຄົມພົນລະເຮືອນ

ສະຖາບັນການສຶກສາດ້ານວິທະຍາສາດ ວິສະວະກຳ ແລະ ເທັກໂນໂລຢີ ອາຊຽນ

ສະຖາບັນການສຶກສາດ້ານວິສະວະກຳ ແລະ ເທັກໂນໂລຢີອາຊຽນ

ສະມາຄົມວາງແຜນ ແລະເຄຫາອາຊຽນ
 ສະມາຄົມນັກຮຽນສິວິທະຍາອາຊຽນ
 ສະຫະພັນໝາກເສິກອາຊຽນ
 ສະຫະພັນນາຍຈ້າງອາຊຽນ
 ສະຫະພັນອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງແມ່ຍິງອາຊຽນ
 ສະຫະພາບຜູ້ຮັບເໝົາກໍ່ສ້າງອາຊຽນ
 ສະມາຄົມຜູ້ຜະລິດເຄື່ອງສຳອາງອາຊຽນ
 ສະພາອາດີດນັກສຶກສາຍີ່ປຸ່ນ
 ສະພາອາຈານອາຊຽນ
 ສະຫະພັນຈິດຕະເວດ ແລະສຸຂະພາບຈິດອາຊຽນ
 ສະຫະພັນນັກບັນຊີອາຊຽນ
 ສະຫະພັນຜູ້ຮັບເໝົາວິສະວະກຳໄຟຟ້າອາຊຽນ
 ສະຫະພັນອົງການວິສາວະກອນອາຊຽນ
 ສະຫະພັນສະໂມສອນການບິນອາຊຽນ
 ສະຫະພັນສະມາຄົມຜູ້ຮັບເໝົາຂົນສົ່ງສິນຄ້າອາຊຽນ
 ສະຫະພັນມູນນິທິພະຍາດຫົວໃຈອາຊຽນ
 ສະຫະພັນວັດແທກ ແລະສຳຫຼວດດິນອາຊຽນ
 ສະຫະພັນສະມາຄົມບໍ່ແຮ່ອາຊຽນ
 ສະຫະພັນການປະມົງອາຊຽນ
 ສະຫະພັນບານເຕະອາຊຽນ
 ສະໂມສອນອຸດສາຫະກຳຜະລິດຕະພັນເຄື່ອງປາຂອງດົງອາຊຽນ
 ສະມາຄົມນັກສຶກສາປ່າໄມ້ອາຊຽນ
 ສະມາຄົມການພັດທະນາ ແລະການສົ່ງເສີມທັດຖະກຳອາຊຽນ
 ສະມາຄົມວ່າວອາຊຽນ
 ສະມາຄົມກົດໝາຍອາຊຽນ
 ສະມາຄົມນັກສຶກສາກົດໝາຍອາຊຽນ
 ສະມາຄົມອຸດສາຫະກຳດິນຜີອາຊຽນ
 ສະມາຄົມໄສຍະກຳທາງປະສາດອາຊຽນ
 ສະຫະພັນອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງທີ່ບໍ່ສັງກັດລັດຖະບານກ່ຽວກັບຜູ້ສູງອາຍຸອາຊຽນ
 ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງທີ່ບໍ່ສັງກັດລັດຖະບານເພື່ອການປ້ອງກັນການໃຊ້ຢາເສບຕິດ ແລະ ສານເສບ-
 ຕິດອາຊຽນ
 ກຸ່ມຜູ້ຜະລິດນ້ຳມັນອາຊຽນ
 ສະມາຄົມໄສຍະກຳກະດູກອາຊຽນ

ສະມາຄົມທ່ານໝໍປິ່ນປົວເດັກນ້ອຍອາຊຽນ
 ສະຫະພັນກິລາຄົນພິການອາຊຽນ
 ສະມາຄົມທ່າເຮືອອາຊຽນ
 ສະມາຄົມພະຍາດທາລັດຊິເມຍອາຊຽນ
 ສະມາຄົມຜູ້ປະເມີນລາຄາອາຊຽນ
 ສະໂມສອນຜູ້ຜະລິດນ້ຳມັນພິດອາຊຽນ
 ຫຸ້ນສ່ວນອາຊີເພື່ອການພັດທະນາຊັບພະຍາກອນມະນຸດໃນເຂດຊົນນະບົດອາຊີ
 ຄະນະກຳມະການເພື່ອການຮ່ວມມືຊາວໜຸ່ມອາຊຽນ
 ສະຫະພັນທີ່ປຶກສາດ້ານວິສະວະກຳອາຊຽນ
 ສະຫະພັນອົງກອນປະຊາສຳພັນອາຊຽນ
 ສະຫະພັນສະມາຄົມເຈົ້າຂອງເຮືອອາຊຽນ
 ຄະນະກຳມະການສະມາຄົມແພດອາຊຽນ
 ສະມາຄົມພະຍາດຂໍ້ອັກເສບອາຊຽນ
 ສະຖາບັນພາກພື້ນອາຊີອາຄະເນເພື່ອຊຸມຊົນ ແລະການສຶກສາ
 ມູນນິທິໂຄງການແລກປ່ຽນການສຶກສາໃນພາກພື້ນອາຊີອາຄະເນ
 ສະຫະພັນນັກຮີບເກົ່າອາຊຽນ

5. ກຸ່ມຜູ້ມີສ່ວນໄດ້ສ່ວນເສຍອື່ນໆ ໃນອາຊຽນ

ຕຳຫຼວດອາຊຽນ
 ສະຫະພັນສະຖາບັນວິທະຍາສາດ ແລະເທັກໂນໂລຢີດ້ານອາຫານອາຊຽນ
 ສູນພັດທະນາການປະມົງອາຊີອາຄະເນ
 ຄະນະໜ່ວຍງານສະເພາະກິດວ່າດ້ວຍກິນໄກສິດທິມະນຸດອາຊຽນ

.....

ເອກະສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍທີ 3

ທຸງອາຊຽນ



ທຸງອາຊຽນສະແດງເຖິງອາຊຽນທີ່ມີສະຖຽນລະພາບ, ສັນຕິພາບ, ເອກະພາບ ແລະ ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ. ສີຂອງທຸງ - ຟ້າ, ແດງ, ຂາວ ແລະ ເຫລືອງ- ເປັນຕົວແທນຂອງບັນດາສີສຳຄັນໃນທຸງຊາດຂອງບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນ.

ສີຟ້າ ຫມາຍເຖິງສັນຕິພາບ ແລະ ສະຖຽນລະພາບ. ສີແດງ ຫມາຍເຖິງ ຄວາມກ້າຫານ ແລະ ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ. ສີຂາວ ສະແດງເຖິງ ຄວາມສະອາດສົດໃສ ແລະ ສີເຫລືອງ ແມ່ນສັນຍາລັກແຫ່ງຄວາມອຸດົມສົມບູນ.

ຮວງເຂົ້າແມ່ນ ສະແດງເຖິງຄວາມຝັນຂອງບັນພະບູລຸດຜູ້ສ້າງຕັ້ງອາຊຽນ ທີ່ປະກອບດ້ວຍບັນດາປະເທດໃນອາຊີຕາເວັນອອກສ່ຽງໃຕ້ທີ່ຜູກພັນກັນ ດ້ວຍມິດຕະພາບ ແລະ ຄວາມສາມັກຄີ. ວົງກົມແມ່ນ ຫມາຍເຖິງຄວາມເປັນເອກະພາບຂອງອາຊຽນ.

ລາຍລະອຽດຂອງແຖບສີທຸງອາຊຽນ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການຮັບຮອງສຳລັບສີຂອງທຸງອາຊຽນ ມີດັ່ງນີ້:

- Blue: Pantone 19-4053 TC
- Red: Pantone 18-1655 TC
- White: Pantone 11-4202 TC
- Yellow: Pantone 13-0758 TC

ສຳລັບສະບັບພິມ, ລາຍລະອຽດຂອງແຖບສີທຸງ (ຍົກເວັ້ນສີຂາວ) ຕ້ອງສອດຄ່ອງກັບສີຂອງກາຫມາຍອາຊຽນ, ດັ່ງນີ້: Blue: Pantone 286 or Process Colour 100C 60M 0Y 6K
Red: Pantone Red 032 or Process Colour 0C 91M 87Y 0K
Yellow: Pantone Process Yellow or Process Colour 0C 0M 100Y 0K

ສັດສ່ວນຂອງຄວາມກວ້າງ ຕໍ່ ຄວາມຍາວຂອງທຸງແມ່ນ ສອງ ຕໍ່ ສາມ, ແລະ ລາຍລະອຽດ
ຂອງຂະໜານມີດັ່ງນີ້:

Table Flag: 10 cm x 15 cm
Room Flag: 100 cm x 150 cm
Car Flag: 10 cm x 30 cm
Field Flag: 200 cm x 300 cm

.....

ເອກະສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍທີ 4

ກາຫມາຍລັກອາຊຽນ



ກາຫມາຍອາຊຽນສະແດງເຖິງອາຊຽນທີ່ມີສະຖຽນລະພາບ, ສັນຕິພາບ, ເອກະພາບ ແລະ ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ. ສີຂອງທຸງ - ຟ້າ, ແດງ, ຂາວ ແລະ ເທລືອງ- ເປັນຕົວແທນຂອງບັນດາສີສຳຄັນໃນ ທຸງຊາດຂອງບັນດາປະເທດສະມາຊິກອາຊຽນ.

ສີຟ້າ ຫມາຍເຖິງສັນຕິພາບ ແລະ ສະຖຽນລະພາບ. ສີແດງ ຫມາຍເຖິງ ຄວາມກ້າຫານ ແລະ ຄວາມ ເຂັ້ມແຂງ. ສີຂາວ ສະແດງເຖິງ ຄວາມສະອາດສິດໃສ ແລະ ສີເທລືອງ ແມ່ນສັນຍາລັກແຫ່ງຄວາມ ອຸດົມສົມບູນ.

ຮວງເຂົ້າແມ່ນ ສະແດງເຖິງຄວາມຝັນຂອງບັນພະບູລຸດຜູ້ສ້າງຕັ້ງອາຊຽນ ທີ່ປະກອບດ້ວຍບັນດາປະ- ເທດໃນອາຊີຕາເວັນອອກສ່ຽງໃຕ້ທີ່ຜູກພັນກັນ ດ້ວຍມິດຕະພາບ ແລະ ຄວາມສາມັກຄີ. ວົງກົມແມ່ນ ຫມາຍເຖິງຄວາມເປັນເອກະພາບຂອງອາຊຽນ.

ລາຍລະອຽດຂອງແຖບສີກາຫມາຍອາຊຽນ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການຮັບຮອງສຳລັບສີຂອງກາຫມາຍອາຊຽນ ມີ ດັ່ງນີ້:

- Blue: Pantone 286
- Red: Pantone Red 032
- Yellow: Pantone Process Yellow

ສຳລັບການພິມ 4 ສີ, ລາຍລະອຽດຂອງສີມີດັ່ງນີ້:

- Blue: 100C 60 M 0Y 6K (100C 60M 0Y 10K)
- Red: 0C 91M 87Y 0K (0C 90M 90Y 0K)
- Yellow: 0C 0M 100Y 0K

ລາຍລະອຽດໃນວົງເລັບແມ່ນໃຊ້ໃນກໍລະນີບໍ່ສາມາດວັດແທກສີໄດ້.

ການຈຳລອງແຖບສີ ມີລາຍລະອຽດ ດັ່ງນີ້:

Blue: Pantone 204-1

Red: Pantone 60-1

Yellow: Pantone 1-3

ແບບຕົວໜັງສືໃຊ້ສຳລັບຄຳວ່າ “ASEAN” ໃນກາຫມາຍແມ່ນ ຊຽນດ້ວຍແບບຕົວໜັງສື Helvetica ເປັນຕົວເຂັ້ມ ຢູ່ລຸ່ມຂອງຮວງເຂົ້າ.

.....

ເພີ່ມຄວາມຮັບຮູ້ກ່ຽວກັບ ອາຊຽນ ໃນໄລຍະໃໝ່

ນະຄອນຫລວງ ວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ 9 ມີນາ 2010

ໂດຍ: ໄຊຍະການ ສີສຸວົງ

(ຮອງເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ ອາຊຽນ, ຮັບຜິດຊອບດ້ານການເມືອງແລະຄວາມໝັ້ນຄົງ)

ພາກສະເໜີ:

-ເຖິງວ່າຈະໄດ້ຮັບການສ້າງຕັ້ງມາແຕ່ວັນທີ 8 ສິງຫາ 1967 ກໍ່ຕາມ, ແຕ່ວິງຄະນາຍາດສາກົນ ຕ່າງກໍ່ຮັບຮູ້ວ່າ ອາຊຽນ ໄດ້ກ້າວເຂົ້າໄລຍະໃໝ່ໃນເວລາທີ່ມີ ກົດບັດອາຊຽນ.

- ກົດບັດ ອາຊຽນ ເລີ່ມມີຜົນບັງຄັບໃຊ້ຕັ້ງແຕ່ວັນທີ 15 ທັນວາ 2008
- ອາຊຽນ ໄດ້ກາຍເປັນອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງສາກົນທີ່ມີຫລັກການ ສຳລັບການພົວພັນລະຫວ່າງລັດ

-ເຖິງແນວໃດກໍ່ຕາມ, ຍັງມີຄວາມຫລາກຫລາຍລະຫວ່າງ 10 ປະເທດສະມາຊິກ:

- ລະບອບການເມືອງ, ສັງຄົມວັດທະນະທຳ, ພາສາ . . .
- ລະດັບການພັດທະນາທີ່ແຕກໂຕນັ້ນ

-ມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນເພີ່ມຄວາມຮັບຮູ້ກ່ຽວກັບສະພາບການໃໝ່ໆ ພາຍໃນ ອາຊຽນ:

- ກົນໄກການຈັດຕັ້ງຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ກົດບັດ ອາຊຽນ ໄດ້ລະບຸໄວ້
- ໂຄງຮ່າງການຈັດຕັ້ງແລະວິທີເຮັດວຽກຂອງກອງເລຂາ ອາຊຽນ

-ມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນຕ້ອງກຳໄດ້ສະພາບພາຍນອກ ອາຊຽນ:

- ນະໂຍບາຍຂອງບັນດາຄູ່ເຈລະຈາໃນໄລຍະໃໝ່ ຕໍ່ ອາຊຽນ

-ມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນຕ້ອງກຳໄດ້ສະພາບຄວາມເປັນຈິງພາຍໃນປະເທດເຮົາເອງ:

- ພ້ອມກັນນັ້ນ ຕ້ອງກຳນົດໃຫ້ໄດ້ວ່າເຮົາເອງພວມຢູ່ໃນລະດັບໃດ, ມີຫຍັງແດ່ທີ່ເຮົາຕ້ອງປັບປຸງ, ທ່າແຮງຂອງເຮົາມີຄືແນວໃດ, ມີຫຍັງແດ່ທີ່ເຮົາຢາກຍາດແຍ່ງການຊ່ວຍເຫລືອຈາກພາຍນອກ, ຈະຍາດແຍ່ງເອົາອັນໃດ, ເວລາໃດ, ຈາກໃຜ ຈຶ່ງຈະເໝາະສົມ???
- ບັນຫາບຸກຄະລາກອນ, ອຸປະກອນ, ວິທີເຮັດວຽກ ແລະອື່ນໆ

ພາກເນື້ອໃນ:

-ສະນັ້ນ ການບັນຍາຍມື້ນີ້ຈຶ່ງຈະນຳເອົາບັນຫາຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ກ່າວຢູ່ຂ້າງເທິງມາ ສະເໜີ:

1.) ໂຄງຮ່າງການຈັດຕັ້ງຂອງກອງເລຂາ ອາຊຽນ:

- ເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ ອາຊຽນ: ທ່ານ ສຸຣິນ ພິດສຸວັນ (ໄທ) (ຕຳແໜ່ງ 5 ປີ)
- ມີ 4 ກົມດ້ວຍກັນຄື: ກົມກິດຈະການ ການເມືອງແລະຄວາມໝັ້ນຄົງ, ກົມເສດຖະກິດ, ກົມສັງຄົມ-ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ກົມບໍລິຫານ
- ມີ 4 ຮອງເລຂາທິການໃຫຍ່ ອາຊຽນ (ຕຳແໜ່ງ 3 ປີ) (ມາຈາກ: ລາວ, ສິງກະໂປ, ມາເລເຊຍ ແລະ ອິນໂດເນເຊຍ)

2.) ເອກະສານ 3 ສະບັບເພື່ອເປັນທິດທາງສຳລັບສ້າງ 3 ປະຊາຄົມ: ການເມືອງ/ຄວາມໝັ້ນຄົງ, ເສດຖະກິດ ແລະ

ສັງຄົມ-ວັດທະນະທຳ

- ກຳໜົດເອົາປີ 2015 ເປັນເປົ້າໝາຍສ້າງປະຊາຄົມ ອາຊຽນ

3.) ກົນໄກໃໝ່ທີ່ສຳຄັນໆ ພາຍໃຕ້ຂອບຂອງກົດບັດ ອາຊຽນ:

- ກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດ ອາຊຽນ (2 ຄັ້ງ/ປີ, ຄັ້ງທີ 1 ເປັນກອງປະຊຸມພາຍໃນ, ສ່ວນຄັ້ງທີ 2 ຈຳຂຶ້ນສຳລັບພົບປະກັບບັນດາຄູ່ເຈລະຈາ) (ASEAN Summit)
- ກອງປະຊຸມມົນຕີປະສານງານ (ASEAN Coordinating Council)
 - ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ: ລັດຖະມົນຕີວ່າການກະຊວງການຕ່າງປະເທດ
 - ຢ່າງນ້ອຍຈະປະຊຸມສອງຄັ້ງຕໍ່ປີ
 - ວາລະຕົ້ນຕໍ: ກະກຽມກອງປະຊຸມສຸດຍອດ
- ກອງປະຊຸມປະຊາຄົມການເມືອງ-ຄວາມໝັ້ນຄົງ (ASEAN Political-Security Community Council)
 - ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ: ລັດຖະມົນຕີວ່າການກະຊວງການຕ່າງປະເທດ
 - ຢ່າງນ້ອຍຈະປະຊຸມສອງຄັ້ງຕໍ່ປີ
 - ວາລະຕົ້ນຕໍ: ຮັບປະກັນການສ້າງປະຊາຄົມການເມືອງ-ຄວາມໝັ້ນຄົງ
- ກອງປະຊຸມປະຊາຄົມເສດຖະກິດ (ASEAN Economic Community Council)
 - ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ: ລັດຖະມົນຕີຮັບຜິດຊອບການສ້າງປະຊາຄົມເສດຖະກິດ
 - ຢ່າງນ້ອຍຈະປະຊຸມສອງຄັ້ງຕໍ່ປີ

- ວາລະຕົ້ນຕໍ: ຮັບປະກັນການສ້າງປະຊາຄົມເສດຖະກິດ
- ກອງປະຊຸມປະຊາຄົມສັງຄົມ-ວັດທະນະທຳ (ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Council)
 - ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ: ລັດຖະມົນຕີຮັບຜິດຊອບການສ້າງປະຊາຄົມສັງຄົມ-ວັດທະນະທຳ
 - ຢ່າງນ້ອຍຈະປະຊຸມສອງຄັ້ງຕໍ່ປີ
 - ວາລະຕົ້ນຕໍ: ຮັບປະກັນການສ້າງປະຊາຄົມສັງຄົມ-ວັດທະນະທຳ
- ກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະມົນຕີຂະແໜງການຕ່າງໆ (ASEAN Sectoral Ministerial Bodies)
 - ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ: ລັດຖະມົນຕີທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ
 - ຈະປະຊຸມກັນຕາມກຳໜົດເວລາທີ່ໄດ້ຕົກລົງກັນໄວ້ເຊັ່ນ ທຸກໆ ປີ ຫລື ທຸກໆ 18 ເດືອນ
 - ວາລະຕົ້ນຕໍຈະມີ 4 ບັນຫາດ້ວຍກັນຄື: ປະຕິບັດຕາມພາລະບົດບາດທີ່ໄດ້ກຳໜົດໄວ້, ຜັນຂະຫຍາຍບັນດາຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ/ສັນຍາ, ຮັດແໜ້ນການຮ່ວມມືພາຍໃຕ້ຂະແໜງການຂອງຕົນ ເພື່ອ ຊ່ອຍສ້າງປະຊາຄົມ ອາຊຽນ ແລະ ເຮັດລາຍງານຕໍ່ກອງປະຊຸມປະຊາຄົມທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ
- ກອງປະຊຸມຄະນະກຳການຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຖາວອນ (Committee of Permanent Representatives to ASEAN)
 - ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ: ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຖາວອນປະຈຳກອງເລຂາ ອາຊຽນ
 - ຈະປະຊຸມກັນຕາມກຳໜົດເວລາທີ່ໄດ້ຕົກລົງກັນ ຕາມຄວາມຮຽກຮ້ອງຕ້ອງການ
 - ວາລະຕົ້ນຕໍ: ທຸກໆ ບັນຫາ ທີ່ນອນຢູ່ໃນ 3 ປະຊາຄົມ, ແຕ່ຍົກເວັ້ນບັນຫາ ຍຸດທະສາດ-ການເມືອງ

4.) ຄວາມຈຳເປັນທີ່ບັນດາປະຊາຊາດ ອາຊຽນ ມີ ຈິດສຳນຶກ/ຄວາມຮັບຮູ້ໃໝ່

- ຈະສ້າງປະຊາຄົມ ອາຊຽນ ໄດ້ກໍ່ຕ້ອງແກ້ໄຂບັນຄວາມແຕກໂຕນກັນ
- ຊ່ອຍເຫລືອ-ເອື້ອເພື່ອເພື່ອແຕ່ກັນ
- ເຄົາລົບຄວາມເປັນເອກະລັກ/ຈຸດພິເສດຂອງໃຜລາວ

5.) ຄວາມຈຳເປັນຕ້ອງຍົກລະດັບຄຸນນະພາບພະນັກງານ ແລະປັບປຸງແບບແຜນວິທີເຮັດວຽກ

- ຮູ້ເພີ່ມ-ຮູ້ເຮົາ-ກ້າວໜ້າ ບໍ່ຢຸດຢັ້ງ ທັງຮັບປະກັນຜົນປະໂຫຍດ
- ຜ່ານຜ່າອຸປະສັກ/ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍ—ຮັບປະກັນຄຸນນະພາບໃຫ້ສູງຂຶ້ນເລື້ອຍໆ
 - ຮັບປະກັນຄວາມຕໍ່ເນື່ອງ—ບັນທຶກ/ວິເຄາະທັນການ
 - ປະສານງານ ແລະເຮັດວຽກເປັນທີມ

Enhancing the ASEAN awareness

Vientiane capital, March 09, 2010

By Sayakane Sisouvong

(Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN, responsible for Political and stabilization)

Introduction

Although ASEAN was established in August 8, 1967, its charter is stepping forward to new period and has been recognized by the global community

- The ASEAN charter has become effective since December 15, 2008
- The ASEAN has become internationally principal organization designed for state-relation

However, ASEAN includes various aspects among its 10 members

- Political regime, socio-cultural, language....
- Differentiation in term of development ranks

It's necessary to enlarge the awareness on recent circumstance of ASEAN

- Organizational mechanism endorsed by the ASEAN charter
- Organizational structure and work scheme of ASEAN secretariat

It's necessary to distinguish the external circumstances of ASEAN

- Policy of bilateral dialogue in new term of ASEAN

It's necessary to distinguish the actual circumstance of our country

- Altogether with the determining: where are we ranked?, what have to be improved?, how are our potentials?, what shall we compete for grant aids from foreign countries?, how to compete?, when and from whom to be supposed appropriately?
- Human resource issues, equipments, working methodology and others...

Context:

Consequently, the speech for today would be addressed on the above issues as the following

1. Organizational structure of ASEAN secretariat

- Secretary-General of ASEAN: Mr. Surin Phitsuvan (Thai) (5 years of engagement)
- Comprise of 4 bureaus: Political/security, economic, socio-cultural and administrative

- 4 deputies of secretary-general of ASEAN (3 year engagement) (which are from Lao PDR, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia)
2. 3 guiding documents for encouraging 3 commitments: Political/security, economic and socio-cultural
- Socio-cultural
 - 2015 defined as target year of ASEAN community establishment
3. Principal mechanism under scope of the ASEAN charter
- ASEAN summit held (2 times/year, 1st one is internal council, and 2nd one is held for Bilateral dialogue or ASEAN summit)
 - ASEAN coordinating Council
 - Attendant: Minister of Foreign Affairs
 - At least 2 times/year council
 - Main agenda: Preparation for ASEAN summit
 - ASEAN Political-Security Community Council
 - Attendant: Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs
 - At least 2 times/year council
 - Main agenda: securing the establishment of ASEAN Political-Security Community
 - ASEAN Economic Community Council
 - Attendant: Minister responsible for ASEAN Economic Community Council
 - At least 2 times/year council
 - Main agenda: securing the establishment of ASEAN Economic Community
 - ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Council
 - Attendant: Minister responsible for ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Council
 - At least 2 times/year
 - Main agenda: securing the establishment of ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Council
 - ASEAN Sectoral Ministerial Bodies
 - Attendant: Concerned ministers
 - To be held on the agreement such every year, every 18 months

- 4 main issues: to implement the agreements and decisions, to extend the agreement/commitment, to fasten the cooperation within each sector in order to complement the establishment of ASEAN community and to report to the ASEAN Community Council
 - Committee of Permanent Representatives to ASEAN
 - Attendant: Permanent Representatives to ASEAN
 - Time and Venue of Council would be made by the request
 - Main agenda: All issues concerning 3 ASEAN communities, except for strategic-political issues
4. The needs of ASEAN community on ASEAN awareness/new acknowledgement
- Prior to establish the ASEAN community, it's essential to resolve the differentiation of its members
 - Aiding/helping
 - Respect others unique/entity
5. The needs of human resource and work scheme improvement
- Known other-known yourself-dramatically advancement with the purpose of ensuring the common benefit
 - Overcome constraints/threats-ensuring continuous high quality
 - Assurance of the continuances
 - Coordination and team work

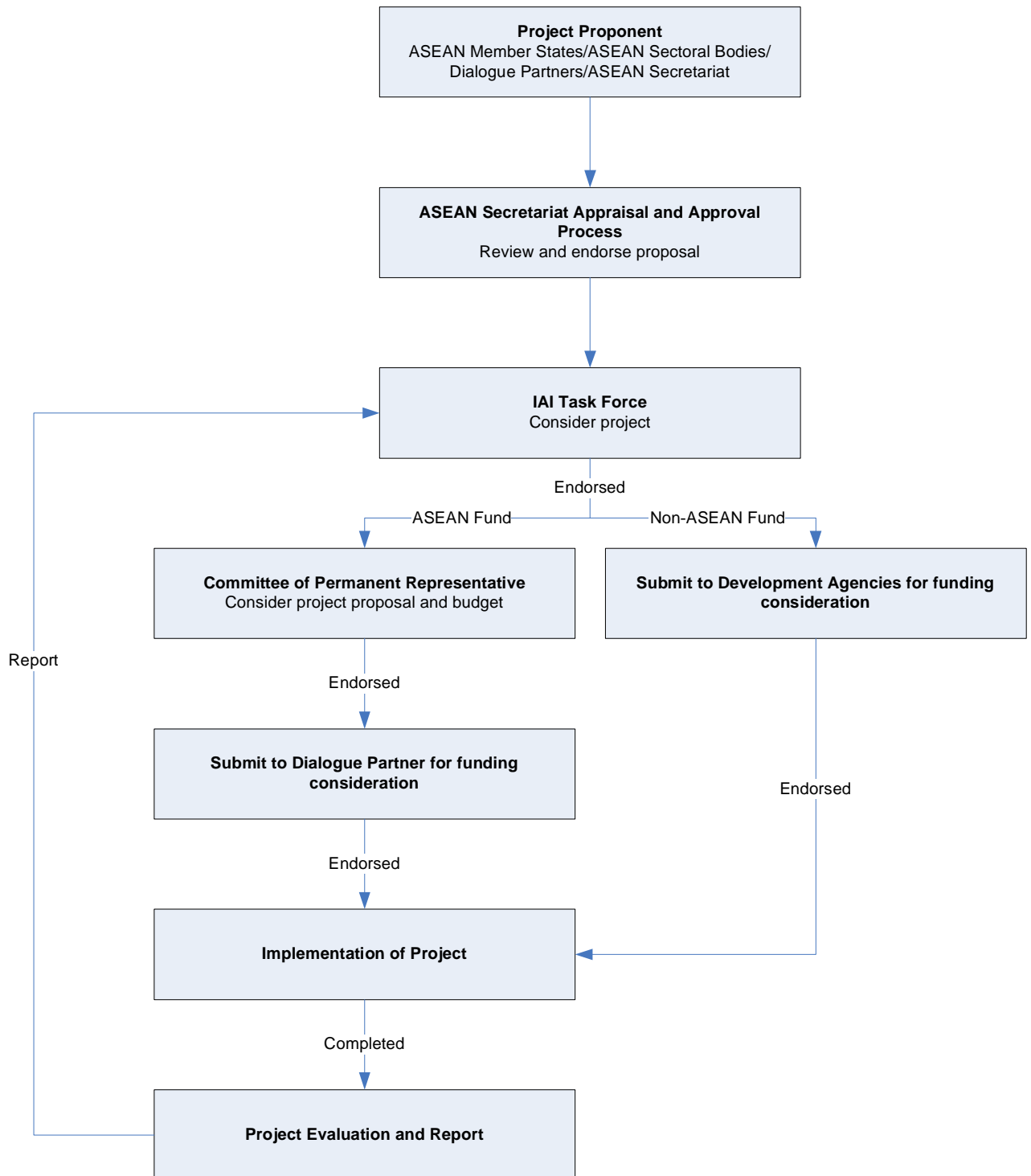
(Original: Lao Language)

CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR IAI PROJECT PROPOSALS

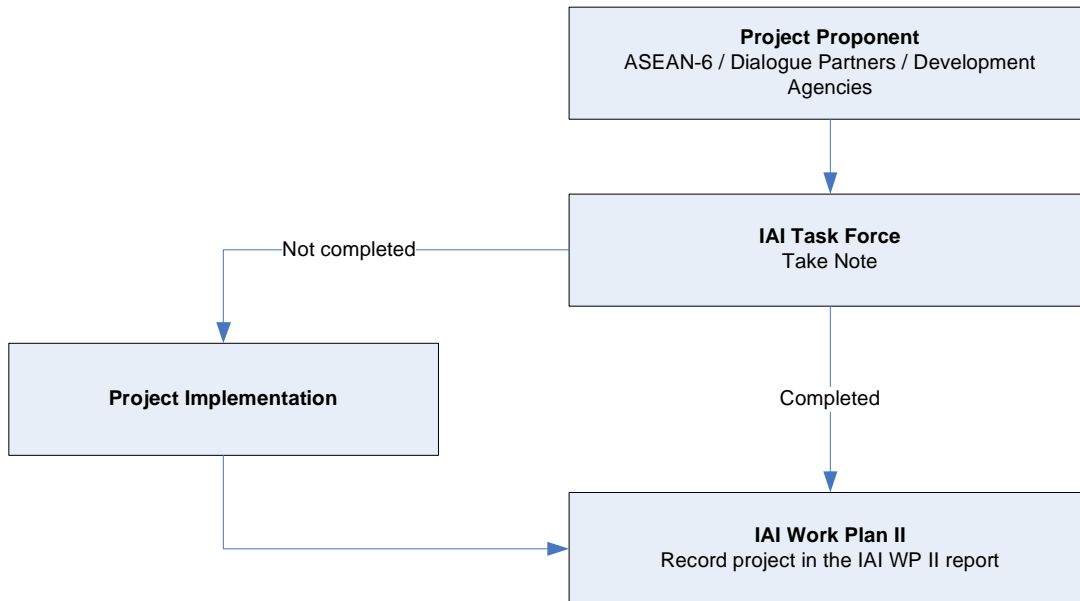
Criteria	<p>1. Identification of the precise needs of CLMV in terms of technical assistance, the importance of a project's role in national development plans, its effectiveness in building CLMV capacity for participation in ASEAN programs, long term continuity and sustainability, and absorptive capacity of CLMV countries..</p> <p>2. Specification of Reference number of the the related action(s) in the IAI Work Plan II e.g. ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) D. Integration into the Global Economy D.1. Coherent Approach Towards External Economic Relations Actions: i. Conduct training programs for the CLMV countries in the application of the rules of origin of trade agreements concluded or being negotiated by ASEAN.</p>	
Proponent	ASEAN Member States/ASEAN Bodies/Dialogue Partners	
Types of Projects	<p>1. Training/ Workshops</p> <p>2. Research/ Studies</p>	
Procedure	ASEAN-6 Bilateral Assistance	ASEAN Member States/ASEAN Sectoral Bodies/Dialogue Partners/ASEAN Secretariat
	Projects shall be submitted to IAI Task Force for notation	<p>1. Project proposals shall be submitted to the ASEAN Secretariat.</p> <p>2. Project proposal to be considered and endorsed by the IAI Task Force.</p> <p>3. Proposals seeking funding from an ASEAN Dialogue Partner shall be submitted in the format prescribed in Annex 1 for the consideration and approval by the Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR).</p> <p>4. A sunset clause for projects that have not been implemented and/ or fail to secure funding within 3 years will be applied.</p>
Monitoring	<p>ASEAN-6 shall submit annual reports on their assistance programs for the CLMV countries</p> <p>CLMV countries shall report on the assistance they have received from ASEAN-6 concentrating on the utility, impact and effectiveness of the projects</p>	Project proponent to complete and submit appropriate Evaluation forms prescribed in Annex 2 to the ASEAN Secretariat one month after completion of the activity. Responses received will be consolidated and reviewed.
Reporting Arrangements	The ASEAN Secretariat shall consolidate feedback/ reports together and assess impact and usage of the activities.	

Procedure for Endorsement of the IAI Work Plan II Projects

I. Project Appraisal and Approval Process of IAI Work Plan II Projects (Seeking Funding)



II. Fully Funded Projects for Implementation under the IAI Work Plan II





ASEAN Cooperation Project Document

Project Classification Code: ASC/ASC/09/0011/IAI

Project Title: Attachment Programme at the ASEAN Secretariat for Junior Diplomats of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam (11th Batch, 2010-2011)

Project Description:

- The programme is intended to expose officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs (MFAs) of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam (CLMV), especially the junior diplomats, to issues relating to regional and multilateral cooperation. The participants will be attached as "Attachment Officers" to the ASEAN Secretariat in Jakarta
- The 2010-2011 programme will consist of 1 batch, 4 Attachment Officers in each batch, working at the ASEAN Secretariat for a duration of 1 year. A total of 4 CLMV Attachment Officers are to be involved in this Programme over 1 year.

Sponsoring ASEAN Body

Sectoral Committee/Main Body: IAI Task Force

Meeting Number/Date:

Working Group/Sub-Committee:

Meeting Number/Date:

Proponent's name and address: ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta

Implementing agency for the "Trip to Japan" part may be determined through an open bidding

Date of preparation: October 2009

Proposed funding source: The Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF)

Project budget

No.	Description	Total (USD)
1.	Travel expenses	2,800.00
2.	Shipments	3,500.00
3.	Medical	500.00
4.	Living allowances	48,000.00
5.	Housing	48,000.00
6.	Electricity allowances	4,800.00
7.	Travel expenses to service ASEAN meetings	24,000.00
8.	Trip to Japan	24,910.00
9.	Graduation Ceremony	1,250.00
	TOTAL	156,510.00
10.	Contingency 10%	15,651.00
	TOTAL for 1 Batch	172,161.00

Information below to be completed by the PCU

Recommendation of Secretary-General/Project Appraisal Committee

PAC Meeting Number/Date:

Endorsements:

Approval of ASEAN Standing Committee

Meeting Number/Date:

Endorsements:

Statement of Project Purpose in Relation to JAIF

Project Title: Attachment Programme at the ASEAN Secretariat for Junior Diplomats of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam (11th Batch, 2010 - 2011)

Purpose:

The objectives of the proposed Attachment Programme are as follows:

- To address the need for the junior diplomats or officials of the MFAs of the CLMV countries to be exposed to issues relating to regional and multilateral cooperation;
- To introduce the junior diplomats or officials of the MFAs of the CLMV countries to the activities and scope of work of the ASEAN Secretariat and involve them in series of high-level meetings within the ASEAN framework and related meetings and conferences;
- To provide an environment in which the junior diplomats of the MFAs of CLMV countries can enrich their understanding, experience and skills in specific areas of ASEAN regional cooperation that they are interested in;
- To assist the MFAs of CLMV countries to improve their quality and services provided by their Officers; and
- To promote awareness of the work of ASEAN and create a sense of regionalism among the young diplomats of the MFAs of CLMV countries.

With regard to JAIF Guidelines:

This corresponds to one of the purposes of the JAIF as stated in its Guideline to support the efforts of the ASEAN Member States to pursue the comprehensive integration of ASEAN towards the realisation of an open, dynamic and resilient ASEAN Community as envisaged in the Declaration of ASEAN Concord II, by facilitating effective implementation of the Vientiane Action Programme, and strengthening the functioning of the ASEAN National Secretariats of the new ASEAN Member States and the ASEAN Secretariat.

In the context of ASEAN-Japan Cooperation:

The ASEAN-Japan Plan of Action mentions in B 1 (a) Japan will continue its support for the implementation of HRD projects and other IAI projects in areas such as hardware and software infrastructure development, ICT and regional economic integration, in addition to the support by the Japan Solidarity Fund for IAI projects on HRD.



ASEAN Cooperation Project Document Format

1. Problem to be addressed

The first paragraph of the Project Document will define the problem (s) that the project will address. This section should be limited to a brief statement of the problem, as determined in the problem analysis. In general, one project should focus on one large problem. The statement of a single problem will lead to the statement of a single objective.

There is a need for the officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs (MFAs) of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam (CLMV), to be exposed to issues relating to regional and multilateral cooperation, especially with the dynamic developments in the region and within ASEAN. Currently, they do not have the "*substantive exposure*" to this development and on the response of the region to the various issues and challenges.

This situation, if not addressed could affect CLMV's regional integration into ASEAN as the MFAs play a crucial role in coordinating cooperation and relations between CLMV countries and their ASEAN counterparts as well as between ASEAN and the world through the dialogue partnership process and other regional processes initiated by ASEAN.

Human Resource Development (HRD), in terms of capacity building, is a key to empowering the CLMV countries, thereby helping to reduce the development gaps among ASEAN Member Countries. Thus, the attachment programme of CLMV junior diplomats to the ASEAN Secretariat in Jakarta provides a platform for these diplomats to grasp regional and global dynamics in today's world and how ASEAN accordingly responds to the developments.

2. Background, problem analysis and justification

a. Background

The Background section of the Project Document should provide factual information about the context of the problem that is to be addressed. This section should also include description of the present situation, any related current and past ASEAN activities, and the relevant ASEAN policies and plans of action.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok. ASEAN now comprises ten (10) Member Countries, namely, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.

The CLMV countries are faced with the challenge of integrating themselves with the rest of ASEAN given their current stage of development. In this connection, one of the problems identified is the lack of experienced staff in CLMV's foreign ministries, who are well-informed about issues and subjects related to ASEAN's integration; its relations and cooperation with ASEAN's external partners in the multilateral process.

This Project will focus on building the capacity of the CLMV Attachment Officers from the MFA of CLMV countries to respond, from the national level, to the needs and requirements of ASEAN so that ASEAN could meet the challenges as well as tap the opportunities presented by dynamic developments in the region.

b. Problem analysis and justification

The Problem Analysis and Justification section is the most important section of the Project Document. The section should present a logical analysis that justifies regional action by ASEAN. The section should discuss the following topics and questions:

Problem analysis. What are the underlying causes of the problem to be addressed? Details from the problem analysis should be presented here.

The MFAs, in general, and their ASEAN Departments, in particular, are playing a pivotal role in the regional integration process and in plugging ASEAN to the globalised world. They have to coordinate economic, political and development cooperation with regards to ASEAN both internally and externally. Also, they have to service and coordinate over 500 ASEAN and related meetings annually. As mentioned above, the MFA's of the CLMV countries require greater exposure to regional and multilateral cooperation so that they could be fully involved in the ASEAN integration process and external relations.

This Programme offers opportunity for selected junior diplomats from CLMV countries to be assigned to the specific Department(s) at the ASEAN Secretariat. Apart from undertaking tasks assigned to them by the Department, the officers will also be exposed to ASEAN and multilateral meetings as well as selected conferences. The programme will include a one-week official visit to Japan, organised by a proper agency as the implementing agency in Japan. By doing so, the junior diplomats will gain first-hand experience and will be introduced to some of the most significant academic research, and political-economic institutions of Japan, e.g. UNU, JBIC, JICA, ASEAN-Japan Centre, etc. It is also an occasion to meet with the ASEAN Tokyo Committee who are officials responsible for ASEAN affairs in Japan.

Regionality. Is the problem regional in nature? Can the problem and its causes be effectively and appropriately addressed at the regional level? Answers to these questions derived from the regionality analysis exercise should be presented here.

In line with the objective of narrowing the development gaps as reflected in the ASEAN Community Blueprint and other key documents, the programme calls for "a concerted effort" of all ASEAN-10 Member States in narrowing the development gaps among them, in particular between the CLMV and the rest of ASEAN.

The Programme is also in line with the ASEAN-Japan Plan of Action, especially with regard to the prioritised short-term measure on "Consolidating the Foundation for Economic Development and Prosperity": Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI)

Participation. Which ASEAN member countries want to participate in this project?

The MFA officials from Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Viet Nam.

Beneficiaries. Who will be the likely beneficiaries of a solution to the problem or need?

All ASEAN Member States will benefit from the Programme since better exposed and capable MFA officials in the CLMV countries will contribute more to ASEAN's integration and linkages with the external world. They will also better appreciate the work of the ASEAN Secretariat and the processes involved in the Secretariat, which will help to facilitate the work of their respective MFAs.

Commitment and sustainability. What complementary national actions are interested member Governments currently implementing to address the problem or would be needed along with regional action to fully address the problem? Are the concerned ASEAN member Governments committed to bearing the costs of required complementary national actions and the long-term costs of regional action?

Upon completion of their attachment period, the junior diplomats will return to work at the respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs. The Attachment Programme itself lays the foundation for a challenging and rewarding professional career in a multi-cultural environment, in a regional organisation, which will allow them to acquire a range of professional skills and understanding of ASEAN's operations, policies, and procedures.

The lessons learned and experience gained during their attachment period at the ASEAN Secretariat should enable them to improve the quality of their work, as well as in disseminating their knowledge to their fellow CLMV diplomats back home.

3. Possible solutions

The purpose of the Possible Solutions section of the Project Document is to ensure that alternative strategies or approaches to solving the project problem have been identified and assessed. What possible approaches to the problem were identified in the problem analysis? Are there other possibilities? What are the advantages and disadvantages of pursuing each option? What would be the consequences of doing nothing? What strategy has been selected as the best approach to solve the problem? Why is this option regarded as the best approach?

The problems described above can be addressed in a number of ways. Depending on the availability of funding and time, there are various schemes, such as intensive training scholarships, organising short training courses; conducting training workshop/ seminar, etc.

The best approach to the problem, however, is through the Attachment Programme to the ASEAN Secretariat for these junior diplomats of CLMV countries. The ASEAN Secretariat is the most suitable organisation to expose the junior diplomats of CLMV countries to regional and multilateral cooperation. Moreover, the Attachment Programme will not only provide an overall picture of ASEAN cooperation in economics, politics and development but also provide practical experience and skills for the participants. Most importantly, the Attachment Programme at the ASEAN Secretariat will further promote regional values among these junior diplomats.

4. Objective and success criteria

a. Objectives

This section of the Project Document, the highest element in the logical framework, should present the best approach as (1) the statement of the results to be achieved by the project or activity (the objective) and (2) the statement of criteria for successful achievement (the success criteria). In other words, the objective should define a desired solution to the identified problem.

- To address the need for the junior diplomats or officials of the MFAs of the CLMV countries to be exposed to issues relating to regional and multilateral cooperation;
- To introduce the junior diplomats or officials of the MFAs of the CLMV countries to the activities and scope of work of the ASEAN Secretariat and involve them in series of high-level meetings within the ASEAN framework and related meetings and conferences;
- To provide an environment in which the junior diplomats of the MFAs of CLMV countries can enrich their understanding; experience and skills in specific areas of ASEAN regional cooperation that they are interested in;

- To assist the MFAs of CLMV countries to improve their quality and services provided by their officers; and
- To promote awareness of the work of ASEAN and create a sense of regionalism among the young diplomats of the MFAs of CLMV countries.

b. Success Indicators

The success criteria will set the **qualitative** standards for successful achievement. These criteria will enable the measurement of the extent of project success. Such measurement will enable the evaluation of the project in terms of the purpose for which it was formulated.

Through their attachment at the ASEAN Secretariat, the Attachment Officers will gain experiences and are aware of, among others:

1. Successful implementation of the Programme;
2. Conducive environment for intellectual exchange and knowledge on issues of regional and multilateral cooperation;
3. Understanding the issues and matters pertaining to ASEAN (dialogue partnership, regional integration and cooperation, etc.); and
4. Understanding the management of regional policies, projects and cooperation.

c. Success Measures

The success criteria will set the **quantitative** standards for successful achievement. These criteria will enable the measurement of the extent of project success. Such measurement will enable the evaluation of the project in terms of the purpose for which it was formulated.

Through their attachment at the ASEAN Secretariat, the Attachment Officers will gain experiences and are aware of, among others:

1. Fulfillment of quota for participants from each CLMV;
2. Number of papers and assignments produced and completed during attachment period at the ASEAN Secretariat;
3. Participation in the preparation of ASEAN-related activities (technical meetings capacity building, etc.);
4. Positive feedback from participants regarding this Programme, upon completion; and
5. Supervisors' feedbacks/reviews upon completion of the Attachment Officers' working period.

5. Outputs

Outputs are results or products that are produced and utilized in order to achieve an objective. Several outputs may be necessary to enable the achievement of an objective. The vocabulary chosen to define outputs should describe finished products or completed results, e.g., "a feasibility study" or "trained personnel". This section should list and briefly describe the outputs to be produced for the achievement of each project objective.

The participants shall be attached to various Departments and Divisions of the ASEAN Secretariat, in accordance with their identified specific areas of interest over the one year period of the Attachment Programme. Upon completion of their respective assignments, the four junior diplomats from CLMV countries are expected to have:

1. A better understanding of ASEAN as a region;
2. A better appreciation of ASEAN mechanisms and processes;
3. Improved skills in organising and conducting ASEAN meetings as well as the protocols and arrangements involved;
4. A good grasp of organising and executing meetings between ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners;

5. Knowledge and skill in preparing the meeting reports and other important papers;
6. Better understanding of ASEAN Secretariat's work through involvement in preparation of various ASEAN meetings at the ASEAN Secretariat and abroad;
7. A better understanding of regional and multilateral economic, political and development cooperation in ASEAN;
8. Establish good working relation with the ASEAN Committee of Permanent Representatives; and
9. Improved skills in coordinating ASEAN cooperation activities and servicing ASEAN meetings.

6. Indicative work plan

The indicative work plan should be prepared using scheduling software. This work plan should identify and graphically illustrate the activities in the logical order that is necessary for the production of each output. The vocabulary of activities should describe actions, e.g., "implementation of training" or "consultations with member countries' customs departments". ASEAN cooperation often deals with similar outputs. Therefore, the activity lists for common outputs can be based on some standard models.

THE INDUCTION PROGRAMME

The first two days of the attachment will be devoted to orientating the officers from the CLMV countries to the Attachment Programme, including briefings on administrative/financial matters and the overall organisation, and scope and functions of the ASEAN Secretariat.

THE PERIOD OF ATTACHMENT (1 YEAR PERIOD)

Each CLMV country must nominate 3 candidates to the ASEAN Secretariat for selection process. The expected qualification for junior diplomats of CLMV countries is equivalent to the level of Technical Officer at the ASEAN Secretariat.

The junior diplomats will be attached to the Department/ Division at the ASEAN Secretariat according to his/her priority area of interest. At the end of the 6-month period, an evaluation will be conducted to assess the extent of understanding and knowledge that each of them has gathered on the respective areas. This will be conducted through the preparation of a report by the attached diplomats and a discussion on the report, which is to be mediated by a Director of the Directorate or the Head of the Division concerned.

For the second 6-month period, the junior diplomats will be requested to choose the additional areas of interest that they would like to be exposed to. The Department/ Divisions chosen will then be requested to prepare an attachment programme and schedule accordingly. At the end of this period, the attached officer shall again submit a final assignment, whereby the officer's understanding of the area(s) he has been exposed to within the said period would be assessed.

His report will be evaluated through a discussion with a panel comprised of the Director of the Directorate or the Head of the Division concerned and a representative from the Embassy of Japan, Indonesia.

A briefing will also be made to the ASEAN Tokyo Committee during their visit to Tokyo at the end of their Programme. It is also an occasion to meet with the ASEAN Tokyo Committee who are officials responsible for ASEAN affairs in Japan and to update them on development in ASEAN.

A graduation ceremony for the Attachment Officers will be hosted by the ASEAN Secretariat. Certificates will be awarded to each of the Attachment Officers who have successfully completed the programme by the Secretary-General or his representative. Attendees will be the ASEAN Committee of Permanent Representatives, Japanese Embassy officials and ASEAN Secretariat staff.

7. Management and implementation arrangements

a. Management arrangements

The management arrangements should identify the project's Sponsoring ASEAN Body, e.g., "the Committee on Social Development" or "the working group on non-tariff barriers". That body has the responsibility to designate a manager for the project who will be responsible for the achievement of the project objectives. The project manager must see that the planned work is actually done and that finished work actually achieves the objective. The management arrangements should specify to whom the project manager must report and with which other ASEAN bodies he/she must coordinate the project's work.

The 1-year period of attachment will provide the CLMV junior diplomats with valuable learning and career development opportunities, such as, among others:

Travel. The Attachment Officers may participate in official mission trips, as deemed necessary. These missions may involve: as supporting staff, document review and compilation, sector and project studies, and regional issues pertaining to ASEAN.

On- the-job Training. The Attachment Officers will initially set up a developmental plan under the guidance of his supervisors and human resources teams. The plan identifies the issues/ topics of most interest under the specific Division/ Directorate that the attachment officers would like to be attached to. This way, it will enable them to improve their technical skills and also, acquaint them with ASEAN Secretariat's policies and procedures.

Mentoring. Each of the Attachment Officers will be assigned a mentor from the Division/ Directorate that he/she is attached to, who will guide the Officer in developing his/her technical skills, personal development and deepen his/her understanding of the organisational culture. The mentor needs not necessarily be the supervisor of the Officer.

During the attachment period, the attached officers will also be assigned specific tasks to handle. They will be trained to perform the duties of a professional staff, preferably at the level of Technical Officer. In addition, the attached officers will also occasionally be required to join other ASEAN Secretariat officers to service ASEAN meetings outside Jakarta or abroad in other ASEAN Member Countries. Throughout the period of attachment, an officer, or a Senior Officer of the Division in which he/she is attached to shall be assigned to supervise the young diplomat concerned.

b. Implementation arrangements

The implementation arrangements define the organizational unit or the personnel who will actually produce the project's outputs. The implementers, who may be consultants, experts or personnel of ASEAN Governments or the Secretariat, should be identified for each output. Reporting requirements and relationships should be explained as an element of the implementation arrangements. To ensure full understanding of roles and responsibilities, the project manager should identify "parties responsible" for implementation of each activity when he/she revises the indicative work plan into the actual work plan after project approval.

The tentative schedule for a two-day induction programme will be arranged as follow which will be implemented in February of each year.

Day/Date	Time	Activity	Responsible Division
February (1 st month of the Programme)	10.00 – 11.00	Welcome Remarks and Briefing on the Attachment Programme	HRD & Administration Division
1 st day		Writing assignment re: expectations on the Programme and Feedbacks of the Briefing.	

Day/Date	Time	Activity	Responsible Division
	11.00 – 12.00	Officer tour and introduction to all ASEAN Secretariat staff followed by making finger scan and ID card.	HRD & Administration Division
	14.00-14.30	General briefing on ASEC's Information System, i.e. internet and intranet access: HR, Claim and procedures of borrowing.	Information Technology Systems Division
	14.30 – 17.00	Apartment Scouting	HRD & Administration Division
February 2 nd day	10.00 – 11.00	Briefing on matters related to Administration: Guidelines related to procurement, visa, and other administrative matters.	HRD & Administration Division
	11.00 – 12.00	Briefing on Public Affairs: • Public Information and Communication; • ASEAN Website; and • Protocol for Meetings	Public Outreach, Civil Society, Protocol & Conference Division
	14.00-15.00	Briefing on matters related to Finance: Core components of the Financial Rules and the procedures being adopted in the implementation of the rules in relation to ASEC's: • Budget System; • Financial Control System; • Receipts and Payment System; • Procurement & Acquisition System; and • Other related procedures. General overview of ASEC's Information Systems matters.	Finance & Budget Division
	15.00 – 16.00	Jakarta City Tour: Sudirman - Thamrin, CLMV Embassies, ASEAN Secretariat precinct.	HRD & Administration Division
February 3 rd day	10.00 – 11.00	Briefing on ASEC Resource Centre: • ASEC Library • ASEC Documentation and Archive systems	ASEC Resource Centre
	11.00 – 12.00	Briefing on ISO 9001: 2000 Implementation: • General overview of ISO 9001:2000; • ASEC and ISO-ready; and • Across-bureau Quality Procedures.	ISO Management Representative

Day/Date	Time	Activity	Responsible Division
	14.00 – 15.00	Briefing on Trust Funds matters: Utilisation of Dialogue Partners Fund and ASEAN Project Fund and its procedures.	Finance & Budget Division
February 4 th day		Start of First 6 months of the Programme, Each officer is attached to designated Department/ Division	
August (6 th month of the Programme)		Mid-Term Evaluation	Organised by HRD & Personnel Division
January (12 th month of the Programme)		- Final Evaluation - Attachment Officers' Graduation Ceremony	Organised by HRD & Personnel Division

c. Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

Describe the evaluation strategy for this project, including when the review/evaluation is to take place, the key evaluation issues to be addressed, and how it is to be financed. (It is recommended that the project budget include an allocation for the review/evaluation.)

At the end of the first 6-month period of attachment at a certain Division/ Directorate, an evaluation will be conducted to assess the extent of understanding and knowledge that the Attachment Officers have gathered on their respective areas. The Attachment Officers will be requested to prepare a report and conduct a discussion on the report, which is to be mediated by the Director of the Directorate or the Head of the Division concerned.

On the second 6-month period at another Division/ Directorate, the Attachment Officers will be monitored on their progress of development in understanding the work assigned and on ASEAN issues in general. At the end of this period, the attached official shall again submit a final assignment, whereby the officers' understanding of the area(s) he has been exposed to within the said period would be assessed. The report will then be evaluated through a discussion with a panel comprising the Director of the Directorate or the Head of the Division concerned and a representative from the Embassy of Japan, Indonesia.

ASEAN Secretariat, as a proponent, will submit 3 sets of semi-yearly financial reports to the ASEAN Secretariat. ASEAN Secretariat, as a proponent, will also submit 3 sets of the project completion report with a full accounting of the fund disbursed from the JAIF to the ASEAN Secretariat, within 60 days after the end of the project.

ASEAN Secretariat, as a proponent, will refund the surplus within 90 days after the end of each project.

The ASEAN Secretariat is responsible to circulate these reports. The Secretariat will keep 1 set of the reports at the office and send the other 2 sets of the reports to Japan and the current Country Coordinator for Japan respectively, for their review. The Country Coordinator could share the copies to other ASEAN member

countries, if necessary.

8. Inputs

There may be many possible combinations of inputs that can produce the proposed outputs. The formulator of the Project Document should seek to identify inputs that will enable efficient project implementation, that are appropriate to the work to be done, and that are cost effective. As an aid to the determination of inputs, the project formulator should refer to the indicative work plan. The questions that project formulators need to consider in regard to the selection of inputs include:

- Which inputs should be used?
- What kind of inputs?
- How many? (for consultants or equipment)
- What duration? (for personnel assignments)
- How much does it cost?

Major inputs required for the production of each output should be presented on a table. This table can be created using word processing or spreadsheet software. The purpose of the table is to facilitate the selection of appropriate inputs and to enable project implementers and appraisers to easily understand the relationships between inputs and outputs. The table should describe inputs in five categories: contracted personnel, contracted organizations, equipment, supplies and services, and travel and per diem. Additional details, such as TOR for contracts, should be provided and attached as annexes.

The relevant educational background for respective Departments/ Divisions at the ASEAN Secretariat, in general are:

ASEAN Political Security Department

A Bachelor degree in any disciplines, preferably in international relations or political sciences.

ASEAN Economic Community Department

A Bachelor degree in any disciplines, preferably in economics majoring in international economics, international trade, services or investment.

ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Department

A Bachelor degree in any disciplines, preferably in the social sciences

9. Budget and funding arrangements

The selected inputs and their costs are consolidated on a project budget which should be presented on a spreadsheet under the following headings: contracts (individual, corporate or institutional); equipment; supplies and services; travel and daily subsistence allowance (not related to contracts). If more than one funding source is proposed, a budget should be prepared for each one.

The idea of regional cooperation to improve the capacity of CLMV junior diplomats has been explored with the Government of Japan. To support the CLMV countries and the ASEAN Secretariat, the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund will provide the allocation for the on-the-job training of the staff of MFAs of CLMV countries.

For the benefit of the CLMV countries, the ASEAN Secretariat would like to have five more batches of Attachment Officers over the period 2010-2015. The estimated budgetary requirements are as follows:

Estimated Direct Expenses for 1 (one) batch*

No.	Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost (USD)	Total (USD)
1	Travel expenses	4	Person	700.00	2,800.00
2	Shipments	4	Person	875.00	3,500.00
3	Medical	4	Person	125.00	500.00
4	Living allowances	4	Person/ month	1,000.00	48,000.00
5	Housing	4	Person/ month	1,000.00	48,000.00
6	Electricity allowances (50% of actual charge not exceeding US\$ 100 per month)	4	Person /month	100.00	4,800.00
7	Approximate travel expenses to service ASEAN meetings				
	- Airfare **			700.00	
	- Per diem ***			750.00	
	- Airport tax			50.00	
	- Airport transfers			0	
	Total for each meeting			1,500.00	
	Meetings for each attachment per batch	4		6,000.00	
	Total expenses	4	Person	24,000.00	24,000.00
8	Trip to Japan				
	- Airfare JKT-TKY USD 1,200 x 4 officers			4,800.00	
	- ½ per diem x 7 days Tokyo = USD 365 x 4 officers			5,110.00	
	- Visit programme in Japan			15,000.00	
	Total expenses	1	Batch*	24,910.00	24,910.00
9	Graduation Ceremony			1,250.00	1,250.00
	- catering/ documentation				
Total					156,510.00
10.	Contingency 10% (an anticipation of the price increase of housing, electricity, etc.)	10%			15,651
Grand Total					172,161.00

172,161.00

Batches

1

* 1 batch: @ 4 Attachment officers, 1 year term

** average airfare to ASEAN Member States *** average length of meetings: 5 days assuming highest per diem rate in ASEAN Member States, Singapore = US\$ 368/2 = US\$ 184

Total budgetary requirements for one (1) batches: 1 x US\$ 172,161.00 = **US\$ 172,161.00** This budget will support 4 Attachment Officers for the period 12 months, from February 2010 to January 2011.

Attachments

The attachments listed and described below should be appended to the Project Document as necessary or appropriate.

a. Mobilization Plan.

A plan should be prepared that describes how the project will be activated once it is approved. The preparation of this plan is especially important when the finalization of funding arrangements remains to be done. This plan could also include the designation of the project manager and any other steps that must be taken to enable the project manager to initiate implementation of the project.

b. Explanation of Budget Estimates.

This attachment should explain how budget estimates were determined for major inputs. In many cases, this attachment may simply refer to ASEAN pro forma figures for budgeting. Otherwise, supporting information should explain how budget figures were calculated.

c. Terms of Reference (TOR) for Contracts.

In the event that important elements of the project will be done on a contractual basis, the TOR should be prepared in draft as attachments. Contracts can be for individuals, firms, non- governmental organizations or other institutions. The format and instructions for the preparation of TOR for contracts provided in Form APDM/TOR.

d. Specifications for equipment.

An attachment should be prepared with the specifications for any equipment item over \$10,000 in value or for multiple purchases of a smaller item whose aggregate value exceeds \$10,000.

e. Other Attachments.

Other attachments may be provided in order to explain or clarify the Project Document. These might include explanatory technical data or a bibliography. Such additional attachments are not mandatory and should be prepared only if deemed essential for understanding of the Project Document by appraisers or potential funding agencies.

Review

The project proponent should review the draft project document for (1) clarity of the logical connections among elements of the project; (2) completeness, according the requirements of the project document format; and (3) correctness (facts, grammar, spelling). The first draft of the Project Document should be circulated for substantive comments within the concerned ASEAN body and revised accordingly before submission to the THE COORDINATION UNIT (PCU) for appraisal and further processing.



ASEAN Cooperation Project Document

Project Classification Code:

Project Title:

Project Description:

Sponsoring ASEAN Body

Sectoral Committee/Main Body: Sub-Committee on Information

Meeting Number/Date:

Working Group/Sub-Committee: Committee on Culture and Information

Meeting Number/Date:

Proponent's name and address:

Date of preparation:

Proposed funding source:

Project budget

<u>Description</u>	<u>Total Allocation (\$)</u>
1. Travel & airfares	
2. Per diem	
3. Meals	
4. Contingency	_____

Total:

Information below to be completed by the PCU

Recommendation of Secretary-General/Project Appraisal Committee

PAC Meeting Number/Date:

Endorsements:

Approval of ASEAN Standing Committee

Meeting Number/Date:

Endorsements:



ASEAN Cooperation Project Document Format

1. Problem to be addressed

The first paragraph of the Project Document will define the problem (s) that the project will address. This section should be limited to a brief statement of the problem, as determined in the problem analysis. In general, one project should focus on one large problem. The statement of a single problem will lead to the statement of a single objective.

2. Background, problem analysis and justification

a. Background

The Background section of the Project Document should provide factual information about the context of the problem that is to be addressed. This section should also include description of the present situation, any related current and past ASEAN activities, and the relevant ASEAN policies and plans of action.

b. Problem analysis and justification

The Problem Analysis and Justification section is the most important section of the Project Document. The section should present a logical analysis that justifies regional action by ASEAN. The section should discuss the following topics and questions:

Problem analysis. What are the underlying causes of the problem to be addressed? Details from the problem analysis should be presented here.

Regionality. Is the problem regional in nature? Can the problem and its causes be effectively and appropriately addressed at the regional level? Answers to these questions derived from the regionality analysis exercise should be presented here.

Participation. Which ASEAN member countries want to participate in this project?

Beneficiaries. Who will be the likely beneficiaries of a solution to the problem or need?

Commitment and sustainability. What complementary national actions are interested member Governments currently implementing to address the problem or would be needed along with regional action to fully address the problem? Are the concerned ASEAN member Governments committed to bearing the costs of required complementary national actions and the long-term costs of regional action?

3. Possible solutions

The purpose of the Possible Solutions section of the Project Document is to ensure that alternative strategies or approaches to solving the project problem have been identified and assessed. What possible approaches to the problem were identified in the problem analysis? Are there other possibilities? What are the advantages and disadvantages of pursuing each option? What would be the consequences of doing nothing? What strategy has been selected as the best approach to solve the problem? Why is this option regarded as the best approach?

4. Objective and success criteria

a. Objectives

This section of the Project Document, the highest element in the logical framework, should present the best approach as (1) the statement of the results to be achieved by the project or activity (the objective) and (2) the statement of criteria for successful achievement (the success criteria). In other words, the objective should define a desired solution to the identified problem.

b. Success Indicators

The success criteria will set the **qualitative** standards for successful achievement. These criteria will enable the measurement of the extent of project success. Such measurement will enable the evaluation of the project in terms of the purpose for which it was formulated.

c. Success Measures

The success criteria will set the **quantitative** standards for successful achievement. These criteria will enable the measurement of the extent of project success. Such measurement will enable the evaluation of the project in terms of the purpose for which it was formulated.

5. Outputs

Outputs are results or products that are produced and utilized in order to achieve an objective. Several outputs may be necessary to enable the achievement of an objective. The vocabulary chosen to define outputs should describe finished products or completed results, e.g., "a feasibility study" or "trained personnel". This section should list and briefly describe the outputs to be produced for the achievement of each project objective.

6. Indicative work plan

The indicative work plan should be prepared using scheduling software. This work plan should identify and graphically illustrate the activities in the logical order that is necessary for the production of each output. The vocabulary of activities should describe actions, e.g., "implementation of training" or "consultations with member countries' customs departments". ASEAN cooperation often deals with similar outputs. Therefore, the activity lists for common outputs can be based on some standard models.

7. Management and implementation arrangements

a. Management arrangements

The management arrangements should identify the project's Sponsoring ASEAN Body, e.g., "the Committee on Social Development" or "the working group on non-tariff barriers". That body has the responsibility to designate a manager for the project who will be responsible for the achievement of the project objectives. The project manager must see that the planned work is actually done and that finished work actually achieves the objective. The management arrangements should specify to whom the project manager must report and with which other ASEAN bodies he/she must coordinate the project's work.

b. Implementation arrangements

The implementation arrangements define the organizational unit or the personnel who will actually produce the project's outputs. The implementers, who may be consultants, experts or personnel of ASEAN Governments or the Secretariat, should be identified for each output. Reporting requirements and relationships should be explained as an element of the implementation arrangements. To ensure full understanding of roles and responsibilities, the project manager should identify "parties responsible" for implementation of each activity when he/she revises the indicative work plan into the actual work plan after project approval.

c. Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

Describe the evaluation strategy for this project, including when the review/evaluation is to take place, the key evaluation issues to be addressed, and how it is to be financed. (It is recommended that the project budget include an allocation for the review/evaluation.)

8. Inputs

There may be many possible combinations of inputs that can produce the proposed outputs. The formulator of the Project Document should seek to identify inputs that will enable efficient project implementation, that are appropriate to the work to be done, and that are cost effective. As an aid to the determination of inputs, the project formulator should refer to the indicative work plan. The questions that project formulators need to consider in regard to the selection of inputs include:

- Which inputs should be used?
- What kind of inputs?
- How many? (for consultants or equipment)
- What duration? (for personnel assignments)
- How much does it cost?

Major inputs required for the production of each output should be presented on a table. This table can be created using word processing or spreadsheet software. The purpose of the table is to facilitate the selection of appropriate inputs and to enable project implementers and appraisers to easily understand the relationships between inputs and outputs. The table should describe inputs in five categories: contracted personnel, contracted organizations, equipment, supplies and services, and travel and per diem. Additional details, such as TOR for contracts, should be provided and attached as annexes.

9. Budget and funding arrangements

The selected inputs and their costs are consolidated on a project budget which should be presented on a spreadsheet under the following headings: contracts (individual, corporate or institutional); equipment; supplies and services; travel and daily subsistence allowance (not related to contracts). If more than one funding source is proposed, a budget should be prepared for each one.

Attachments

The attachments listed and described below should be appended to the Project Document as necessary or appropriate.

a. Mobilization Plan.

A plan should be prepared that describes how the project will be activated once it is approved. The preparation of this plan is especially important when the finalization of funding arrangements remains to be done. This plan could also include the designation of the project manager and any other steps that must be taken to enable the project manager to initiate implementation of the project.

b. Explanation of Budget Estimates.

This attachment should explain how budget estimates were determined for major inputs. In many cases, this attachment may simply refer to ASEAN pro forma figures for budgeting. Otherwise, supporting information should explain how budget figures were calculated.

c. Terms of Reference (TOR) for Contracts.

In the event that important elements of the project will be done on a contractual basis, the TOR should be prepared in draft as attachments. Contracts can be for individuals, firms, non- governmental organizations or other institutions. The format and instructions for the preparation of TOR for contracts provided in Form APDM/TOR.

d. Specifications for equipment.

An attachment should be prepared with the specifications for any equipment item over \$10,000 in value or for multiple purchases of a smaller item whose aggregate value exceeds \$10,000.

e. Other Attachments.

Other attachments may be provided in order to explain or clarify the Project Document. These might include explanatory technical data or a bibliography. Such additional attachments are not mandatory and should be prepared only if deemed essential for understanding of the Project Document by appraisers or potential funding agencies.

Review

The project proponent should review the draft project document for (1) clarity of the logical connections among elements of the project; (2) completeness, according the requirements of the project document format; and (3) correctness (facts, grammar, spelling). The first draft of the Project Document should be circulated for substantive comments within the concerned ASEAN body and revised accordingly before submission to the THE COORDINATION UNIT (PCU) for appraisal and further processing.



ASEAN Cooperation Project Document

Project Classification Code:

Project Title: *Clean and green beautiful Laos
(Environment Group)*

Project Description:

Sponsoring ASEAN Body

Sectoral Committee/Main Body: Sub-Committee on Information

Meeting Number/Date:

Working Group/Sub-Committee: Committee on Culture and Information

Meeting Number/Date:

Proponent's name and address:

Date of preparation:

Proposed funding source:

Project budget

<u>Description</u>	<u>Total Allocation (\$)</u>
1. Travel & airfares	
2. Per diem	
3. Meals	
4. Contingency	_____

Total:

Information below to be completed by the PCU

Recommendation of Secretary-General/Project Appraisal Committee

PAC Meeting Number/Date:

Endorsements:

Approval of ASEAN Standing Committee

Meeting Number/Date:

Endorsements:



ASEAN Cooperation Project Document Format

1. Problem to be addressed

The first paragraph of the Project Document will define the problem (s) that the project will address. This section should be limited to a brief statement of the problem, as determined in the problem analysis. In general, one project should focus on one large problem. The statement of a single problem will lead to the statement of a single objective.

- *Lack of public awareness on solid waste management caused by insufficient advocacy campaign and resources.*
- *Weak law and regulation enforcement lead to negligence and accountability by waste collectors.*
- *Weak waste collection services caused incomplete collection coverage and insufficient facilities.*
- *Lack of capacity to implement waste management by all (private, govt, household) cause by lack of training on waste segregation and lack of resources.*

2. Background, problem analysis and justification

a. Background

The Background section of the Project Document should provide factual information about the context of the problem that is to be addressed. This section should also include description of the present situation, any related current and past ASEAN activities, and the relevant ASEAN policies and plans of action.

b. Problem analysis and justification

The Problem Analysis and Justification section is the most important section of the Project Document. The section should present a logical analysis that justifies regional action by ASEAN. The section should discuss the following topics and questions:

Problem analysis. What are the underlying causes of the problem to be addressed? Details from the problem analysis should be presented here.

Regionality. Is the problem regional in nature? Can the problem and its causes be effectively and appropriately addressed at the regional level? Answers to these questions derived from the regionality analysis exercise should be presented here.

Participation. Which ASEAN member countries want to participate in this project?

Beneficiaries. Who will be the likely beneficiaries of a solution to the problem or need?

- *Laos Gov and private sectors , community, and schools*
 - *ASEAN member states (CMV) for replication*
-

Commitment and sustainability. What complementary national actions are interested member Governments currently implementing to address the problem or would be needed along with regional action to fully address the problem? Are the concerned ASEAN member Governments committed to bearing the costs of required complementary national actions and the long-term costs of regional action?

3. Possible solutions

The purpose of the Possible Solutions section of the Project Document is to ensure that alternative strategies or approaches to solving the project problem have been identified and assessed. What possible approaches to the problem were identified in the problem analysis? Are there other possibilities? What are the advantages and disadvantages of pursuing each option? What would be the consequences of doing nothing? What strategy has been selected as the best approach to solve the problem? Why is this option regarded as the best approach?

4. Objective and success criteria

a. Objectives

This section of the Project Document, the highest element in the logical framework, should present the best approach as (1) the statement of the results to be achieved by the project or activity (the objective) and (2) the statement of criteria for successful achievement (the success criteria). In other words, the objective should define a desired solution to the identified problem.

- *This program aims to effectively implement solid waste management in Vientiane Municipality*
-

b. Success Indicators

The success criteria will set the **qualitative** standards for successful achievement. These criteria will enable the measurement of the extent of project success. Such measurement will enable the evaluation of the project in terms of the purpose for which it was formulated.

c. Success Measures

The success criteria will set the **quantitative** standards for successful achievement. These criteria will enable the measurement of the extent of project success. Such measurement will enable the evaluation of the project in terms of the purpose for which it was formulated.

5. Outputs

Outputs are results or products that are produced and utilized in order to achieve an objective. Several outputs may be necessary to enable the achievement of an objective. The vocabulary chosen to define outputs should describe finished products or completed results, e.g., "a feasibility study" or "trained personnel". This section should list and briefly describe the outputs to be produced for the achievement of each project objective.

- *Public awareness improved*
- *Public participation increased*
- *Implementation of solid waste regulation improved*
- *Enforcers' capacity enhanced*
- *Waste collection services intensify expanded*
- *Privates, government and household sectors capacitated to implement waste management program*
- *Available resources (financial and manpower) increased*

6. Indicative work plan

The indicative work plan should be prepared using scheduling software. This work plan should identify and graphically illustrate the activities in the logical order that is necessary for the production of each output. The vocabulary of activities should describe actions, e.g., "implementation of training" or "consultations with member countries' customs departments". ASEAN cooperation often deals with similar outputs. Therefore, the activity lists for common outputs can be based on some standard models.

7. Management and implementation arrangements

a. Management arrangements

The management arrangements should identify the project's Sponsoring ASEAN Body, e.g., "the Committee on Social Development" or "the working group on non-tariff barriers". That body has the responsibility to designate a manager for the project who will be responsible for the achievement of the project objectives. The project manager must see that the planned work is actually done and that finished work actually achieves the objective. The management arrangements should specify to whom the project manager must report and with which other ASEAN bodies he/she must coordinate the project's work.

b. Implementation arrangements

The implementation arrangements define the organizational unit or the personnel who will actually produce the project's outputs. The implementers, who may be consultants, experts or personnel of ASEAN Governments or the Secretariat, should be identified for each output. Reporting requirements and relationships should be explained as an element of the implementation arrangements. To ensure full understanding of roles and responsibilities, the project manager should identify "parties responsible" for implementation of each activity when he/she revises the indicative work plan into the actual work plan after project approval.

<i>Day /Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Responsible Division</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Develop advocacy material</i>• <i>Conduct advocacy campaign for community, schools, and public places</i>• <i>Develop waste management toolkit for partner</i>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Training on waste regulation for law enforcement</i>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Provide waste collection facilities</i>• <i>Training on waste management practise (3Rs) in major cities (initially)</i>• <i>Exposure visit to site (best in waste management)</i>• <i>Develop incentives to companies/groups with best waste management practices</i>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Convene meetings with private sector to encourage their active participation in implementing proper waste management as part of their corporate social responsibility</i>• <i>Create/organize youth coalition other social groups as advocates to promote proper waste disposal and 3 Rs in school and communities.</i>	

c. Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

Describe the evaluation strategy for this project, including when the review/evaluation is to take place, the key evaluation issues to be addressed, and how it is to be financed. (It is recommended that the project budget include an allocation for the review/evaluation.)

8. Inputs

There may be many possible combinations of inputs that can produce the proposed outputs. The formulator of the Project Document should seek to identify inputs that will enable efficient project implementation, that are appropriate to the work to be done, and that are cost effective. As an aid to the determination of inputs, the project formulator should refer to the indicative work plan. The questions that project formulators need to consider in regard to the selection of inputs include:

- Which inputs should be used?
- What kind of inputs?
- How many? (for consultants or equipment)
- What duration? (for personnel assignments)
- How much does it cost?

Major inputs required for the production of each output should be presented on a table. This table can be created using word processing or spreadsheet software. The purpose of the table is to facilitate the selection of appropriate inputs and to enable project implementers and appraisers to easily understand the relationships between inputs and outputs. The table should describe inputs in five categories: contracted personnel, contracted organizations, equipment, supplies and services, and travel and per diem. Additional details, such as TOR for contracts, should be provided and attached as annexes.



ASEAN Cooperation Project Document

Project Classification Code:

Project Title:

(Tourism Group)

Project Description:

Sponsoring ASEAN Body

Sectoral Committee/Main Body: Sub-Committee on Information

Meeting Number/Date:

Working Group/Sub-Committee: Committee on Culture and Information

Meeting Number/Date:

Proponent's name and address:

Date of preparation:

Proposed funding source:

Project budget

<u>Description</u>	<u>Total Allocation (\$)</u>
1. Travel & airfares	
2. Per diem	
3. Meals	
4. Contingency	_____

Total:

Information below to be completed by the PCU

Recommendation of Secretary-General/Project Appraisal Committee

PAC Meeting Number/Date:

Endorsements:

Approval of ASEAN Standing Committee

Meeting Number/Date:

Endorsements:



ASEAN Cooperation Project Document Format

1. Problem to be addressed

The first paragraph of the Project Document will define the problem (s) that the project will address. This section should be limited to a brief statement of the problem, as determined in the problem analysis. In general, one project should focus on one large problem. The statement of a single problem will lead to the statement of a single objective.

Tourism is the one of the most important economic sectors, and has been growing rapidly from year to year. The cooperation and development of tourism among the three countries: Cambodia-Laos-Vietnam is a crucial task to increase international tourist arrival to the sub-region.

However standards and quality of tourism services in these three countries have not yet reached the satisfactory level compared to the old ASEAN member states and ASEAN standards.

There is a need to develop tourism products and services to meet the ASEAN standards in order to integrate into ASEAN in 2015.

2. Background, problem analysis and justification

a. Background

The Background section of the Project Document should provide factual information about the context of the problem that is to be addressed. This section should also include description of the present situation, any related current and past ASEAN activities, and the relevant ASEAN policies and plans of action.

The ASEAN Heads of State/Government at their Summit in 2000 launched the initiative for ASEAN integration (IAI) to narrow the development gaps among the old member states and the new member states.

As part of the IAI, the new member states have been urged to develop and improve their standards and products with cooperation and support from the old member states, and tourism is one of the main sectors that needs to be developed accordingly.

Concerning the tourism industry of CLV countries in comparison with that of the old member states of ASEAN, it is obvious that, the quality of services is comparatively low, the market penetration is still limited and the supporting environments are not prepared.

The project will therefore focus on improving the quality of services, market penetration and supporting environments in the CLV countries by establishing the development model in Laos and integrate to the remaining two countries.

b. Problem analysis and justification

The Problem Analysis and Justification section is the most important section of the Project Document. The section should present a logical analysis that justifies regional action by ASEAN. The section should discuss the following topics and questions:

Problem analysis. What are the underlying causes of the problem to be addressed? Details from the problem analysis should be presented here.

- *improving quality of services*
- *developing diversity of tourism products*
- *producing more tourism materials*
- *participating in international exhibitions and ASEAN Tourism Forum*
- *developing tourism linkage among the three countries*

Regionality. Is the problem regional in nature? Can the problem and its causes be effectively and appropriately addressed at the regional level? Answers to these questions derived from the regionality analysis exercise should be presented here.

Participation. Which ASEAN member countries want to participate in this project?

Beneficiaries. Who will be the likely beneficiaries of a solution to the problem or need?

Commitment and sustainability. What complementary national actions are interested member Governments currently implementing to address the problem or would be needed along with regional action to fully address the problem? Are the concerned ASEAN member Governments committed to bearing the costs of required complementary national actions and the long-term costs of regional action?



ASEAN Cooperation Project Document

Project Classification Code:

Project Title:

(Agriculture Group)

Project Description:

Sponsoring ASEAN Body

Sectoral Committee/Main Body: Sub-Committee on Information

Meeting Number/Date:

Working Group/Sub-Committee: Committee on Culture and Information

Meeting Number/Date:

Proponent's name and address:

Date of preparation:

Proposed funding source:

Project budget

<u>Description</u>	<u>Total Allocation (\$)</u>
1. Travel & airfares	
2. Per diem	
3. Meals	
4. Contingency	_____

Total:

Information below to be completed by the PCU

Recommendation of Secretary-General/Project Appraisal Committee

PAC Meeting Number/Date:

Endorsements:

Approval of ASEAN Standing Committee

Meeting Number/Date:

Endorsements:



ASEAN Cooperation Project Document Format

1. Problem to be addressed

The first paragraph of the Project Document will define the problem (s) that the project will address. This section should be limited to a brief statement of the problem, as determined in the problem analysis. In general, one project should focus on one large problem. The statement of a single problem will lead to the statement of a single objective.

Limited access to market of agriculture product

- *Low price at harvest season and high price at off season*
- *Low income of farmers*
- *No skill in processing of raw materials*
- *No collective group of farmers dealing with their products*
- *No information on market demand*
- *Extension service is not market oriented*
- *Weak coordination of MAF and MOT*

2. Background, problem analysis and justification

a. Background

The Background section of the Project Document should provide factual information about the context of the problem that is to be addressed. This section should also include description of the present situation, any related current and past ASEAN activities, and the relevant ASEAN policies and plans of action.

The post harvest agriculture product is available more than market demand for two to three months. But they are not available at off season. Waste product at harvest season is low price, farmers are discouraged, not trader comes to buy

b. Problem analysis and justification

The Problem Analysis and Justification section is the most important section of the Project Document. The section should present a logical analysis that justifies regional action by ASEAN. The section should discuss the following topics and questions:

Problem analysis. What are the underlying causes of the problem to be addressed? Details from the problem analysis should be presented here.

Farmers have no knowledge on storage, no skill in processing of raw materials of agricultural products.

The price of agricultural product is low at harvest season and the price is high at off season farmer have low income form agricultural activities farmers. farmers don't share the problems analysis together there is no information delivery to farmers on market demand, on ASEAN quality standard products The Extension service is not market oriented. The coordination of MAF, MOT, MOH is weak in promoting the marketing.

Regionality. Is the problem regional in nature? Can the problem and its causes be effectively and appropriately addressed at the regional level? Answers to these questions derived from the regionality analysis exercise should be presented here.

This problem regional in nature, especially it is related to food, agriculture and forestry sector, see ASEAN economic community Blueprint, point A

Participation. Which ASEAN member countries want to participate in this project?

Beneficiaries. Who will be the likely beneficiaries of a solution to the problem or need?

- *Lao farmers,*
- *Consumers in ASEAN countries*
- *Lao government in IAI management*

Commitment and sustainability. What complementary national actions are interested member Governments currently implementing to address the problem or would be needed along with regional action to fully address the problem? Are the concerned ASEAN member Governments committed to bearing the costs of required complementary national actions and the long-term costs of regional action?

3. Possible solutions

The purpose of the Possible Solutions section of the Project Document is to ensure that alternative strategies or approaches to solving the project problem have been identified and assessed. What possible approaches to the problem were identified in the problem analysis? Are there other possibilities? What are the advantages and disadvantages of pursuing each option? What would be the consequences of doing nothing? What strategy has been selected as the best approach to solve the problem? Why is this option regarded as the best approach?

- *to enhance market agriculture products*

4. Objective and success criteria

a. Objectives

This section of the Project Document, the highest element in the logical framework, should present the best approach as (1) the statement of the results to be achieved by the project or activity (the objective) and (2) the statement of criteria for successful achievement (the success criteria). In other words, the objective should define a desired solution to the identified problem.

- *Market agricultural product*
- *Market information system set up*
- *Improved line ministries especially MAF, MOT, MOH*

b. Success Indicators

The success criteria will set the **qualitative** standards for successful achievement. These criteria will enable the measurement of the extent of project success. Such measurement will enable the evaluation of the project in terms of the purpose for which it was formulated.

c. Success Measures

The success criteria will set the **quantitative** standards for successful achievement. These criteria will enable the measurement of the extent of project success. Such measurement will enable the evaluation of the project in terms of the purpose for which it was formulated.

5. Outputs

Outputs are results or products that are produced and utilized in order to achieve an objective. Several outputs may be necessary to enable the achievement of an objective. The vocabulary chosen to define outputs should describe finished products or completed results, e.g., "a feasibility study" or "trained personnel". This section should list and briefly describe the outputs to be produced for the achievement of each project objective.

Example: Outputs of Market agricultural product:

1. *increase knowledge of farmers on storage*
2. *increase skill in processing law materials*
3. *improved quality of products*
4. *increase value added products*
5. *stabilized price of products*

6. Indicative work plan

The indicative work plan should be prepared using scheduling software. This work plan should identify and graphically illustrate the activities in the logical order that is necessary for the production of each output. The vocabulary of activities should describe actions, e.g., "implementation of training" or "consultations with member countries' customs departments". ASEAN cooperation often deals with similar outputs. Therefore, the activity lists for common outputs can be based on some standard models.

Example: Increase value added products.

- *pilot value added production*
- *training on value added*
- *expose to value added product in ASEAN countries*
- *open farmers' market of agricultural value added products*
- *training on design and packaging*
- *study on market of value added product regularly*
- *monitoring pilot and disseminating the experiences of pilot*

7. Management and implementation arrangements

a. Management arrangements

The management arrangements should identify the project's Sponsoring ASEAN Body, e.g., "the Committee on Social Development" or "the working group on non-tariff barriers". That body has the responsibility to designate a manager for the project who will be responsible for the achievement of the project objectives. The project manager must see that the planned work is actually done and that finished work actually achieves the objective. The management arrangements should specify to whom the project manager must report and with which other ASEAN bodies he/she must coordinate the project's work.



ASEAN Cooperation Project Document

Project Classification Code:

Project Title: *Green Land in Laos 2015
(Forestry Group)*

Project Description:

The programme is intended to reduce the deforestation rate in particular for slash and burn for agriculture and over logging. Moreover, It expects to improve living standard of local people.

In addition, the project expects to strengthen enforcement of forest regulation and laws.

Consequently, the project will contribute to increase forestry cover in Lao PDR.

Sponsoring ASEAN Body

Sectoral Committee/Main Body: Sub-Committee on Information

Meeting Number/Date:

Working Group/Sub-Committee: Committee on Culture and Information

Meeting Number/Date:

Proponent's name and address: the Department of Forestry, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Date of preparation: March 2010

Proposed funding source: The Japan ASEAN Integrations Fund (JAIF)

Project budget

<u>Description</u>	<u>Total Allocation (\$)</u>
1. Travel & airfares	
2. Per diem	
3. Meals	
4. Contingency	_____

Total:

Information below to be completed by the PCU

Recommendation of Secretary-General/Project Appraisal Committee

PAC Meeting Number/Date:

Endorsements:

Approval of ASEAN Standing Committee

Meeting Number/Date:

Endorsements:



ASEAN Cooperation Project Document Format

1. Problem to be addressed

The first paragraph of the Project Document will define the problem (s) that the project will address. This section should be limited to a brief statement of the problem, as determined in the problem analysis. In general, one project should focus on one large problem. The statement of a single problem will lead to the statement of a single objective.

Based on statistical data, the forestry cover in Lao PDR has been recrudescing graduate and rapider from 47 percent in 1992 to 41 percent in 2002. On average, every year, the forestry cover in Lao PDR has been reducing around 1 percent.

2. Background, problem analysis and justification

a. Background

The Background section of the Project Document should provide factual information about the context of the problem that is to be addressed. This section should also include description of the present situation, any related current and past ASEAN activities, and the relevant ASEAN policies and plans of action.

According to many previous studies, the deforestation is the main cause of climate change, flooding, dough, lost of biodiversities, etc. That leads consequently to increasing food insecurity and poverty.

b. Problem analysis and justification

The Problem Analysis and Justification section is the most important section of the Project Document. The section should present a logical analysis that justifies regional action by ASEAN. The section should discuss the following topics and questions:

Problem analysis. What are the underlying causes of the problem to be addressed? Details from the problem analysis should be presented here.

According to previous studies, the main causes of deforestation in Lao PDR are:

- 1. Over logging;*
- 2. Slash and burn cultivation;*
- 3. Wild fire.*

That occurs as results of insufficient forestry law enforcement and traditional agriculture production of local people caused by lack of adequate land allocation, knowledge on sustainable agriculture production as well as lack of equipment and responsible agency to control wild fire.

Regionality. Is the problem regional in nature? Can the problem and its causes be effectively and appropriately addressed at the regional level? Answers to these questions derived from the regionality analysis exercise should be presented here.

Participation. Which ASEAN member countries want to participate in this project?

Beneficiaries. Who will be the likely beneficiaries of a solution to the problem or need?

Commitment and sustainability. What complementary national actions are interested member Governments currently implementing to address the problem or would be needed along with regional action to fully address the problem? Are the concerned ASEAN member Governments committed to bearing the costs of required complementary national actions and the long-term costs of regional action?

3. Possible solutions

The purpose of the Possible Solutions section of the Project Document is to ensure that alternative strategies or approaches to solving the project problem have been identified and assessed. What possible approaches to the problem were identified in the problem analysis? Are there other possibilities? What are the advantages and disadvantages of pursuing each option? What would be the consequences of doing nothing? What strategy has been selected as the best approach to solve the problem? Why is this option regarded as the best approach?

1. *Enhancing forestry related laws and regulation enforcement by awareness and strengthening forestry control;*
2. *Replacing slash and burn cultivation by sustainable agriculture production and land allocation;*
3. *Agriculture Land allocation.*
4. *Introduce new upland.*

4. Objective and success criteria

a. Objectives

This section of the Project Document, the highest element in the logical framework, should present the best approach as (1) the statement of the results to be achieved by the project or activity (the objective) and (2) the statement of criteria for successful achievement (the success criteria). In other words, the objective should define a desired solution to the identified problem.

Sustainable forest management to reduce deforestation and to increase the quality of life of people in Clean, Green and Beautiful Laos.

b. Success Indicators

The success criteria will set the **qualitative** standards for successful achievement. These criteria will enable the measurement of the extent of project success. Such measurement will enable the evaluation of the project in terms of the purpose for which it was formulated.

c. Success Measures

The success criteria will set the **quantitative** standards for successful achievement. These criteria will enable the measurement of the extent of project success. Such measurement will enable the evaluation of the project in terms of the purpose for which it was formulated.

**List of Attendants for
The Workshop on Awareness Building of ASEAN Integration and Project Formulation for
Lao Pilot Program for Narrowing the Development Gap towards ASEAN Integration (LPP)**

Date: March 9-10, 2010

At: Lao Hotel Plaza

No	Name	Affiliation	Contact		Group
			O: Office Telephone M: Mobile Phone	E-mail address	
1	Mr. Khanpakone	Deputy Director, Macroeconomic Division, Department of Planning, Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI)	O: 216 756, M: 020 214 3238	K_outhenthapanya@yahoo.com	
2	Mr. Sonehapha Insouvang	Technical Staff, Poverty Eradication Division, Department of Planning, MPI	O: 218653	sone_MPI@yahoo.com	
3	Souksakhone Sagdara	Technical officer, Economic development planning division, Planning Department, MPI	O: 217 011, M: 220 3640		
4	Mr. Singsavanh Singkavongxay	Director, Data-Information, DOE, WREA	O: 222 752, M: 247 1610	singsavanh@gmail.com , singsavanh@gimail.com	Environment
5	Ms. Samaiphone BOUTHIDETH	Technical Officer, Economic Division, DOP, MPI	O: 216 756		
6	Mr. Linthong Khamdy	Forest Inventory and Planning, DOF, MAF	O: 561 181, M: 567 5133	Linthong@yahoo.com	
7	Ms. Khamphet Thammavongsa	Div. of ASEAN Seameo, Dep. of planning and cooperation, MOE	O: 217 795, M: 567 6339	Khamphet99@yahoo.com	Tourism
8	Ms. Vilaythone	PACSA, Prime Minister Office	O: 213 646, M: 699 4155	vilaythonespx@gmail.com	Environment
9	Mr. Khammoune BOUNPHANH	Head of secretariat office, National Transport Committee, MPWT	O: 452 049, M: 541 4753	thamntc@laotel.com Khamntc@hotmail.com	Tourism
10	Ms. Bouakhamkeo Konglysane	Offical, Office, Lao Women's Union	O: 214 306, M: 243 4732	kbouakhamkeo@yahoo.com	Environment
11	Ms. Daoheuang	Technical Staff, Department of Planning and Finance, MOH	O: 222 630, 217 850, M: 711 9474	kainoydao@yahoo.com	Environment
12	Ms. Viengmany Bounkham	Technicl Staff, International cooperation division, MOH	O: 222 630, M: 561 4916	toybounkham@yahoo.com	Environment
13	Mr. Bountheung Douangsavanh	Director of Division, SME Office, MOIC	O: 242 579	bountheung@yahoo.com	
14	Dr. Khian	DG, ASEAN, MOFA	O: 415 109, M: 569 5711	khianep@gmail.com	
15	Mr. Khan Kham	Dep DG, DOE, MPI	M: 566 2844	kksengaphay@hotmail.com	
16	Mr. Tyth LUANGSIDAXAY	Technical officer, Admin-cooperation, DOS, MPT	O: 214740, M:201 2177, 8294989	tyth_dos@yahoo.com	Agriculture
17	Mr. Saykham Voladet	Director, Information, NERI, MPI	M: 284 5246, o: 711181	saykhamv@yahoo.com	
18	Mr. Phouvong Phimmakong	Head of Division, International and Cooperation Division, National University of Laos	O: 740 212, M: 248 4273	phoovongphim@yahoo.com	Agriculture
19	Mr. Anouphab SAYASENSOUK	Official, Regional trade policy, Foreign trade policy, MOIC	O: 452 453,	Phab_x2002@yahoo.com	
20	Mr. Bouavieng Champaphanh	Engineer, Project Monitoring Division, Department of Roads, MPWT	O: 414 743, M: 300 9726	mpwtbouavieng@yahoo.com	Tourism

21	Mr. Thonglor Duangsavanh	Deputy Director of Lao Press in Foreign Languages	O: 216 346, M: 559 9208	Thonglor_5@yahoo.com ; editor@vientianetimes.org.la	Tourism
22	Mr. Phouthasack SOUVANNASAO	MPI, IDD, MPI	O: 217 014, M: 220 3813	T2000_laos@yahoo.com	
23	Ms. Vilaylack Seueduangdeth	ASEAN Social cultural community building, ASEAN Dept, MOFA	O: 454 120, M: 204 2988		
24	Mr. Khom Douangchantha	Director, Tourism	O: 212 251, M: 665 5750	kdoungchantha@yahoo.com	Tourism
25	Mr. Boualong	Planning and Evaluation, Rural office, NLCRDPE-Nation Leading Committee for Rural Development and Poverty Eradication.	O: 264 392, M: 690 1459		
26	Mr. Anousith	Planning and cooperation, SME PDO	O: 414 064, M: 955 5453	N.ppc@hotmail.com	
27	Mr. Somphathay Liengsone	Technical Staff, Planning Department, MAF	O: 263 161, 415358 M: 540 4651	appsilone1@yahoo.com	Agriculture
28	Ms. Soukvina	Tourism and Hotel Management, Faculty of Social Science, NUOL	M: 2755348	Philavanh_02@yahoo.com	
29	Mr. Thavong	Tourism and Hotel Management, Faculty of Social Science, NUOL	O: 770876, M: 2993044	Thavong_T@hotmail.com	
30	Ms. Souchitta	Tourism and Hotel Management, Faculty of Social Science, NUOL		Souchittahappy@hotmail.com	
31	Ms. Simonekeo Senesathith	Tourism and Hotel Management, Faculty of Social Science, NUOL	M: 9650709	ssymonkeo@yahoo.com	
32	Mr. Somxay Sipaseuth	Technical Staff, LNTA	O: 021-212251, 217910, M: 5807138	xypaseuth@yahoo.com	Tourism
33	Mr. Khampane	Tourism and Hotel Management, Faculty of Social Science, NUOL	M: 2066941		
34	Mr. Sakpasit Manibod	Planning Department, MAF	O: 415358, M: 7108312	Manibod2009@gmail.com	Agriculture

TABLE OF CONTENT

BACKGROUND	3
1 INTRODUCTION	3
2 LPP WORKSHOP PREPARATION	4
2.1 PREPARATION OF LPP WORKSHOP.....	4
2.2 THE LPP WORKSHOP OUTLINE.....	4
2.2.1 <i>Workshop outline for DAY 1: Awareness building of ASEAN integration for LPP</i> 4	
2.2.2 <i>Workshop outline for DAY 2: Project formulation and proposal writing exercise</i>	4
3 THE LPP WORKSHOP	5
3.1 VENUE AND TIMING	5
3.2 THE PARTICIPANTS AND RESOURCE PERSON.....	5
3.3 WORKSHOP METHODOLOGY	5
4 THE LPP WORKSHOP IMPLEMENTATION	6
4.1 DAY ONE OF LPP WORKSHOP: AWARENESS OF LPP, NDG AND ASEAN SECTORAL PLAN AND OPPORTUNITIES.....	6
4.2 DAY TWO: PROJECT FORMULATION AND PROPOSAL WRITING EXERCISE.....	7
4.3 GROUPING EXERCISE.....	7
4.4 PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION, ANALYSIS AND COMPLETE NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF LOGFRAME.....	9
4.5 WRITE MAIN PART USING OF ASEAN COOPERATION PROJECT DOCUMENT FORMAT (GROUP WORK) AND PRESENTATION	15
5 THE LPP WORKSHOP EVALUATION	15
5.1 FINAL EVALUATION	15
6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	18
6.1 CONCLUSIONS.....	18
6.2 RECOMMENDATION.....	19
7 ANNEXES	エラー! ブックマークが定義されていません。
1. Procedure of LPP Workshop facilitation	
2. List of participants	
3. Evaluation form	
4. Explanation of project formulation process (presentation slide)	
5. Proposal writing (not completed) using ASEAN Cooperation Project Document	
List of tables	
TABLE 1: GROUP OF PARTICIPANTS.....	8

List of figures

FIGURE 1: PARTICIPANTS ATTENDED TO LPP WORKSHOP	5
FIGURE 2: THE PROCEDURE OF PROJECT FORMULATION EXERCISE.....	7
FIGURE 3: ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP (PROBLEM TREE ANALYSIS AND LOGFRAME).....	9
FIGURE 4: FORESTRY GROUP (PROBLEM TREE ANALYSIS AND LOGFRAME)	11
FIGURE 5: AGRICULTURAL GROUP (PROBLEM TREE ANALYSIS AND LOGFRAME).....	12
FIGURE 6: TOURISM GROUP (PROBLEM TREE, OBJECTIVE TREE AND PROJECT SELECTION)....	13
FIGURE 7: TOURISM GROUP (LOGICAL FRAMEWORK).....	14
FIGURE 8: SATISFACTORY TOWARD LPP WORKSHOP	15
FIGURE 9: OVERALL EVALUATION OF LPP WORKSHOP	16
FIGURE 10: PLEASE RATE YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION FOR GROUP WORK	17
FIGURE 11: DO YOU HAVE ANY COMMENT ABOUT THE CONTENT	17
FIGURE 12: HOW ABOUT THE FACILITATOR’S QUALITY?	17
FIGURE 13: DO YOU SATISFY WITH COFFEE BREAK AND FOOD SERVICES?.....	18

1 BACKGROUND

Narrowing the development gap (NDG) is one of the most important tasks for ASEAN who committed the building of an ASEAN community by 2015. Tripartite cooperation is proposed as a new modality for ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) jointly to support development of CLMV countries and acceleration of NDG programs.

The inaugural workshop on *Laos Pilot Program for Narrowing the Development Gap toward ASEAN Integration (LPP)* was held in Vientiane, Lao PDR on 1 February 2010. The LPP was officially launched in this inaugural workshop, as a pilot program using the tripartite cooperation mechanism.

The “LPP Workshop on Awareness Building of ASEAN Integration and Project Formulation” (hereinafter called the LPP workshop) is a first action for LPP stakeholders to prepare for actual implementation of LPP was successfully organized at the Lao Hotel Praza, Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR from March 9 to 10, 2010. The LPP workshop was targeted for Lao officials of the central government ministries which will be implementing agencies of LPP projects.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 1) This report highlights the successful preparation and implementation LPP Workshop for Lao officials of the central government ministries in Lao PDR. This LPP Workshop was organized and completely implemented by the Lao Management & Development Consultants Co., Ltd. (hereinafter called the LAO MDC) team of facilitators.
- 2) The LPP Workshop was held in the meeting room of Lao Praza Hotel in Vientiane Capital Lao PDR from March 9 to 10, 2010. Mr. Thanomvong Khamvongsa (chief facilitator—who wrote this report by gained substantial inputs from all team members), Mr. Lamphoun Phengphomphanh and Mr. Phommachack Chaleunsouk (co-facilitators) were directly assigned and engaged in implementing this LPP Workshop.
- 3) Specifically, the main objectives of the LPP Workshop were aimed to facilitate relevant Lao officials’ awareness and comprehensive understanding of ASEAN integration:
 - To explain LPP mechanism in the context of ASEAN integration to relevant Lao officials,
 - To make the relevant Lao officials acquaint with ASEAN project formulation procedure,
 - To enhance project formulation capacity of the relevant Lao officials, and
 - To collect various project ideas from relevant ministries in line with LPP concept.
- 4) The report is broken down into four main sections, there are:
 - The first section outlines the *LPP WORKSHOP PREPARATION*.
 - The second section describes *THE LPP WORKSHOP* include workshop venue and time, methodology, participant’s profile;
 - The third section presents the *LPP WORKSHOP IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION*.
 - The final section contains the *CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS* for future adaptation and justification.

3 LPP WORKSHOP PREPARATION

3.1 PREPARATION OF LPP WORKSHOP

- 5) The chief of facilitator met Mr. Hiroshi Yoshimura—Senior researcher of the JICA LPP study team and other study team members that aimed getting to know the whole programme of LPP workshop to be held from March 9 to 10, 2010.
- 6) Met with ASEAN secretariat that were Mr. Kunto Ferial Suseno (Technical Officer, Initiative for ASEAN Integration and Narrowing Development Gap (IAI & NDG) Division, ASEAN Secretariat) and other team members from ASEAN Secretariat and presented the proposed outline on how to facilitate the LPP workshop (see the outline illustrated in part 1.2 below or herewith attached Annex 1—LPP procedure for the facilitation);

3.2 THE LPP WORKSHOP OUTLINE

3.2.1 WORKSHOP OUTLINE FOR DAY 1: AWARENESS BUILDING OF ASEAN INTEGRATION FOR LPP

The workshop outline is summarized below:

- . What is LPP?
- . ASEAN integration and NDG
- . ASEAN Sectoral Plan and opportunities (Environment sector, Agriculture, tourism and forestry sector);
- . Lao Sectoral Priorities (Environment sector, Agriculture, tourism and forestry sector)
- . Awareness Building of ASEAN integration
- . ASEAN project development guideline

3.2.2 WORKSHOP OUTLINE FOR DAY 2: PROJECT FORMULATION AND PROPOSAL WRITING EXERCISE

- . Explanation about project programming and identification process
- . Group work on problem identification through the card-storming session
- . Problem tree analysis (Group work)
- . Objective tree analysis (Group work)
- . Project selection (Group work)
- . Draft narrative summary of project logical framework (Group work)
- . Write main part using of ASEAN Cooperation Project Document format(Group work)
- . Group presentation
- . Closing remark

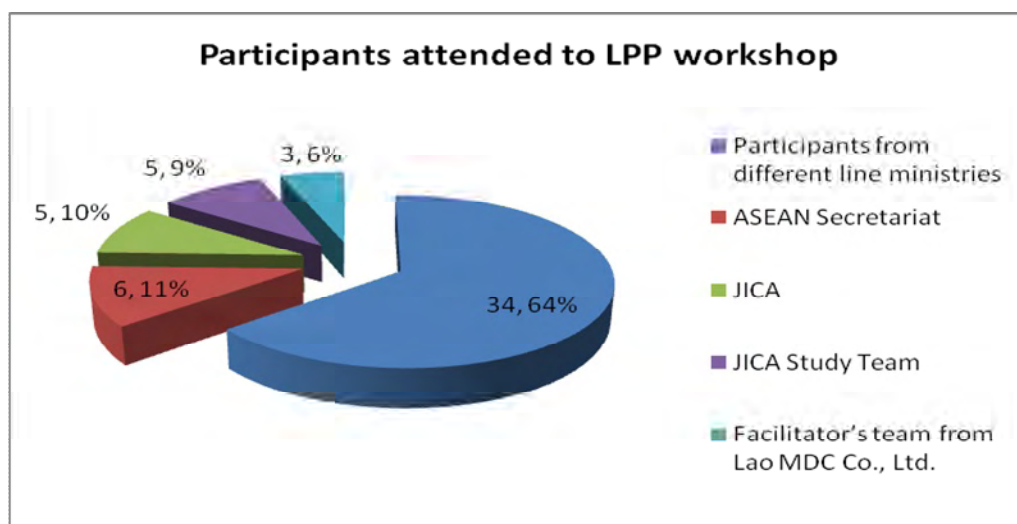
4 THE LPP WORKSHOP

4.1 VENUE AND TIMING

- 7) The LPP Workshop was successfully implemented in the meeting room at Lao Praza Hotel, Vientiane Capital Lao PDR, which is fully equipped with modern facilitation equipments such as: wireless microphone, simultaneous translation, LCD projector, flipcharts, whiteboard, air conditioners and divided room for small group discussion.
- 8) The LPP workshop was conducted from Tuesday (morning) to Wednesday (2 days in total) from 08:30 AM to 12:00 AM and 13:15 PM to 16:30 PM with one-hour lunch break in between and with a twenty minutes coffee break in the morning and afternoon sessions.

4.2 THE PARTICIPANTS AND RESOURCE PERSON

Figure 1: Participants attended to LPP workshop



- 9) There were altogether 53 people attended to this LPP workshop, in which 34 of them (or about 64%) were participants from different line ministries (from whom 10 of them were female or about 29%); 6 people were from ASEAN secretariat or about 11%; 5 from JICA or about 10%, another 5 were JICA study team and the rest 3 were facilitator from Lao MDC Co., Ltd. (see Annex 2: List of Participants).

4.3 WORKSHOP METHODOLOGY

- 10) All the sessions especially in day 2 were highly interactive, deeply engaging, and very participant-centred. The LPP Workshop used little lecture but more on group discussion, group work, structured planning workshop; exchange of experience, exercises, competitive structured learning exercises, and plenary presentation and discussion. In addition to the LPP Workshop delivered outline the actual experiences that based on participants and facilitator's experience also had been exchanged since the LPP Workshop implementation.

5 THE LPP WORKSHOP IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 DAY ONE OF LPP WORKSHOP: AWARENESS OF LPP, NDG AND ASEAN SECTORAL PLAN AND OPPORTUNITIES.

- 11) The LPP workshop was officially opened by Dr. Khiane PHANSOURVONG—Director General of ASEAN Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA); and official opening speech by Ms. Sechiko ISHIKAWA—Expert to ASEAN Secretariat, JICA;
- 12) The first day workshop started with the introduction to “What is LPP?” and followed by the introduction to the outline of LPP workshop that presented by JICA LPP study team—Mr. Hiroshi YOSHIMURA, International Development Centre of Japan.
- 13) Later on Mr. Kunto Ferial Suseno, Technical Officer, IAI and NDG Division presented about the ASEAN integration and NDG and followed by question and answer session.

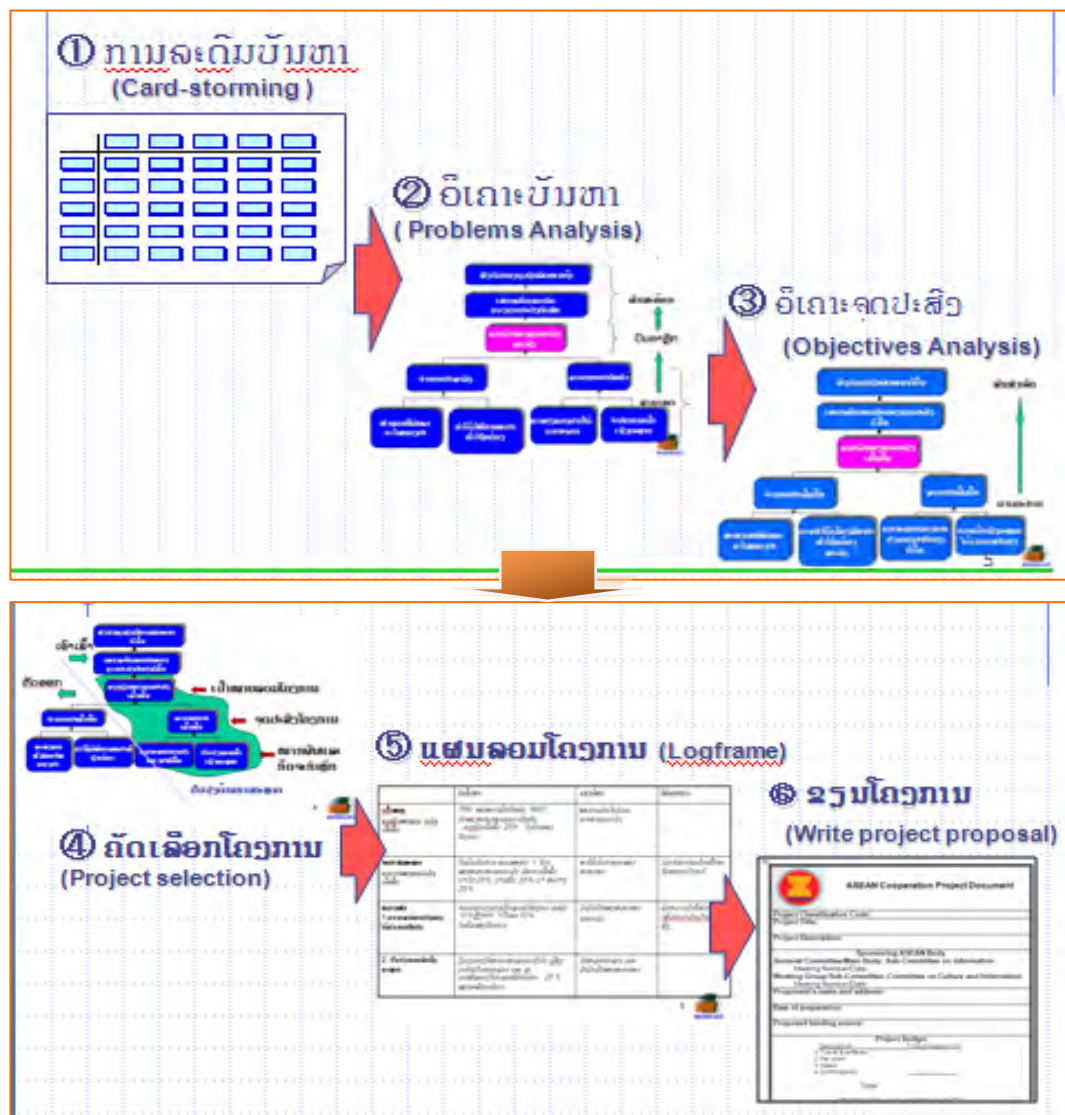
The team from ASEAN Secretariat presented about ASEAN Sectoral Plan and Opportunities that summarized below:

- a. Environment sector—presented by Ms. Evaneline Disp Emercenciana, Senior Officer, Environment Division;
 - b. Agriculture—presented by Ms. Sri Dyah Kusumawardhani, Technical Officer, Forestry, Agriculture, Industry and Natural Resources Division;
 - c. Tourism sector—presented by Mr. Eddy Krismeidi Soemawilaga, Special Officer, Transport and Tourism, Infrastructure Division;
 - d. Forestry sector—Implementation of National Activities in Indonesia—presented by Ms. Sagita Arhidani, Program Officer, ASEAN Social forestry Network.
- 14) After that, due to the limited of time there was only two Sectoral Priorities that presented by Lao officers from line ministry that summarized below:
 - a. Lao Environment sector—presented by Mr. Singsovanh SINGKAVONGXAY, Director of Environment Data info Management Division, Department of Environment; Water Resources and Environment Administration (WREA);
 - b. Lao Forestry sector—Presented by Mr. Linthong Khamdy, Deputy Head of Forest Inventory and planning unit;
 - 15) The guest speaker on awareness building of ASEAN integration by Lao Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Mr. Bouneurt Sangsomsack; and followed by the lecture of H.E. Mr. Sayakane Sisouvong, Deputy Secretary General of ASEAN.
 - 16) The first day of LPP workshop ended by the presentation on ASEAN project development guideline that presented by Mr. Kunto Ferial Suseno, Technical Officer, IAI and NDG Division and then followed by question and answer.
 - 17) Prior to the end of first day workshop, the chief facilitator—Mr. Thanomvong Khamvongsa briefed the LPP workshop outline for the next day and informed participants to prepare some prioritized project that relevant for project formulation in the forthcoming day session.

5.2 DAY TWO: PROJECT FORMULATION AND PROPOSAL WRITING EXERCISE

- 18) The main facilitator explained the procedure of project programming and identification process that started from card storming session, problem tree analysis, objective tree analysis, and prepare of project narrative summary, see figure 2 below.

Figure 2: The procedure of project formulation exercise



- 19) The facilitator used the case of “fishery” as an example to explain about the project formulation process (see Annex 4);

5.3 GROUPING EXERCISE

- 20) The participants were divided into four groups such as (i) environmental group, (ii) tourism group, (iii) agricultural group and (iv) forestry group, see table 1 below:

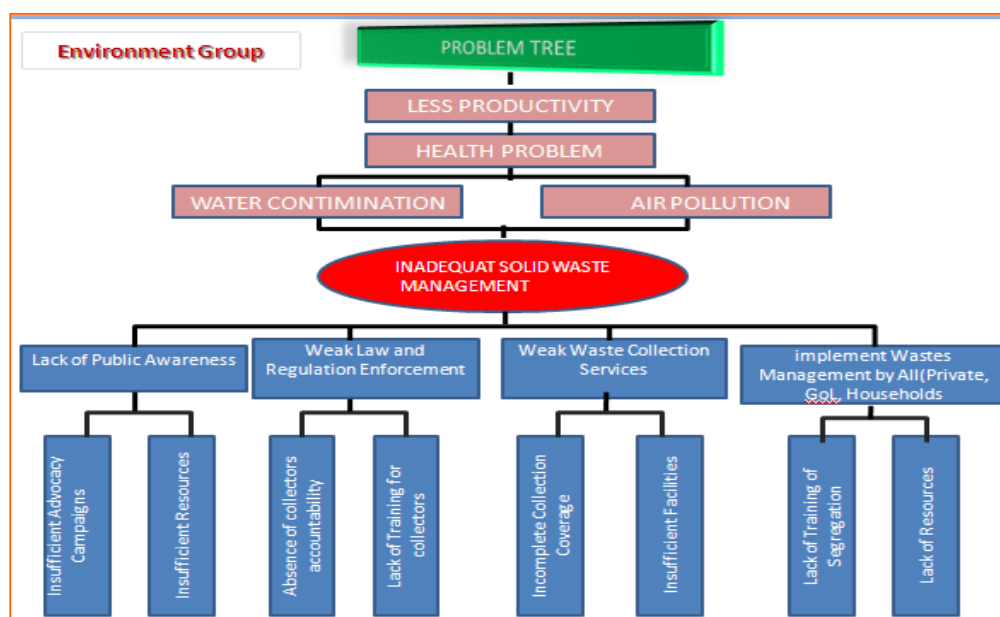
Table 1: Group of participants

No.	Name and surname	Position	Division and Department	Organization	Telephone/Email
Environmental Group					
1.	Mr. Sing savanh singhavongsai	Director	Data-Information Division, Department of Environment	WREA	Office: 021 2471610 Mobile: 020 2471610 singsavanh@gmail.com
2.	Ms. Bouakhamkeo	Official	Office	LWU	Office: 021 214306 Mobile: 020 2434732 kbouakhamkeo@yahoo.com
3.	Ms. Vilaythone		International Cooperation Division , Cabinet Office	PACSA	Office: 021 213646 Mobile: 020 6994155 vilaythonespx@gmail.com
4.	Ms. Daohueng Sihaphon	Technical staff	Planning Division, DPF	MOH	Office: 021 222630; 217850 Mobile: 020 7119474 kainoydao@yahoo.com
5.	Ms. Viengmany Bounkham	Technical staff	International Cooperation Division, DPF		Office: 021 222630 Mobile: 020 5614916 toybounkham@yahoo.com
6.	Ms. Evangeline Dispo Emerenciana		Senior Officer, Environment Division, ASEAN Secretariat		
Tourism Group					
7.	Ms. Khamphet Thammavongsa		ASEAN SEAMEO, Planning and cooperation Department	MOE	Office: 021 217795 Mobile: 020 5676339 Khamphet99@yahoo.com
8.	Mr. Khammouane Bouaphanh	Head of secretariat	Office, NTC	MPWT	Office: 021 452099 Mobile: 020 5411753 khamntc@laotel.com
9.	Mr. Bountheung Douangsavanh	Director of Division	SME office	MOIC	Mobile: 020 2425793 bountheung@yahoo.com
10.	Mr. Khankham Sengamphay	Deputy Director General	DOE	MPI	Mobile: 020 5662894 kksengamphay@hotmail.com
11.	Mr. Bouavieng Champaphanh	Engineer	Project Monitoring Division, Department of Roads	MPWT	Office: 021 424743 Mobile: 020 3009726 mpatbouavieng@yahoo.com
12.	Mr. Thonglor	Deputy	VientianeTimes	VientianeTimes	Office: 021 216364 Mobile: 020 5599208 thonglor-5@yahoo.com ; editor@vientianetimes.org.la
13.	Mr. Khom Douangchantha	Director	Lao Tourism Administration	LTA	Office: 021 212251 Mobile: 020 6655750 kdouangchantha@yahoo.com
14.	Mr. Thavong Sanmanykoun	Student	Tourism and Hotel Management, Faculty of Social Science	NUOL	Mobile: 020 2993044 Thavong_t@hotmail.com
15.	Mrs. Souchitta	Teacher	Tourism and Hotel Management, Faculty of Social Science	NUOL	020 5669771 souchittahappy@hotmail.com
16.	Mr. Eddy Krismeidi Soemawilaga		Special Officer, Transport and Tourism, Infrastructure Division, ASEAN		

No.	Name and surname	Position	Division and Department	Organization	Telephone/Email
Secretariat					
Forestry Group					
17.	Mr. Saykham Voladet	Director	Information, NERI	MPI	Office: 021 284546 saykhamv@yahoo.com
18.	Mr. Anouphab Sayasengsouk	Official	Regional trade policy, Foreign Trade Policy	MOIC	021 452453 phab_x2002@yahoo.com
19.	Mr. Anousith Phompachan		Planning and Cooperation, SME PDO	MIC	Office: 021 414064 Mobile: 020 9555453 n.ppc@hotmail.com
20.	Miss. Souvina Philavanh	Teacher	Tourism and Hotel Management, Faculty of Social Science	NUOL	Mobile: 020 275534 Philavanh_02@yahoo.com
21.	Ms. Senesathith Simonekeo	Student	Tourism and Hotel Management, Faculty of Social Science	NUOL	Mobile: 020 9650709 ssymonkeo@yahoo.com
22.	Mr. Khampane Thongvilay	Student	Tourism and Hotel Management, Faculty of Social Science	NUOL	Mobile: 020 2066941
Agriculture Group					
23.	Mr. Tyth Luangsidaday	Technical officer	Administration and Cooperation, DOS	MPI	Office: 021 212740 Mobile: 020 2012177 Tyth_dos@yahoo.com
24.	Mr. Sakpasit	Technical staff	Planning Division, Department of Agriculture	MAF	Office: 021 415358 Mobile: 020 7108312 manibod2009@gmail.com
25.	Ms. Ny Luangkhot		JICA Study Team, consultant		
26.	Ms. Sri Dyah Kusumawardhani		Technical Officer, Forestry, Agriculture, Industry and Natural Resources Division, ASEAN Secretariat		

5.4 PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION, ANALYSIS AND COMPLETE NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF LOGFRAME

Figure 3: *Environmental group* (problem tree analysis and logframe)



- 21) Group work on problem identification through the card-storming session, then making a mini-problem tree, later on each group identified the core problem that directly related to their sectoral development priorities and inline

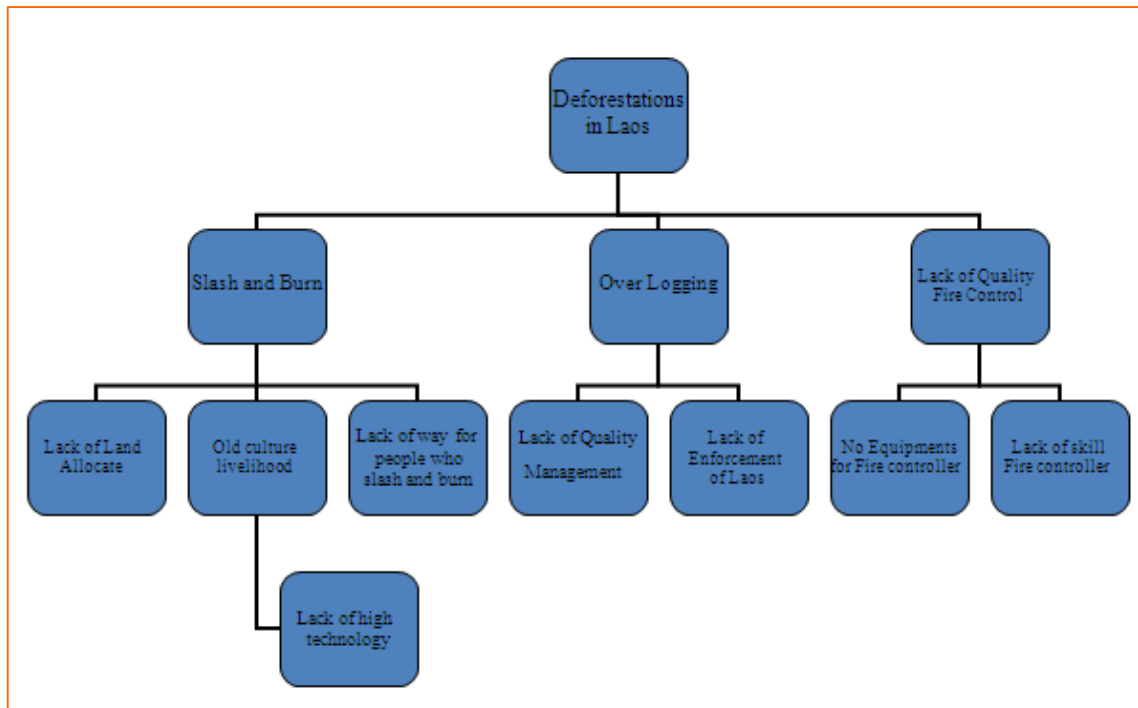
with ASEAN Road Map; below is summarized the result of problem tree analysis done by each group.

Logical Framework			
Narrative Summary	Objective verifiable Indicator (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Assumptions
Ultimate Goal: Clean, Green and Beautiful Laos			
Component Objective: To effectively implement solid wastes management			
Outputs/Outcomes : 1.1. Public awareness improved 1. 2.Public participation increased 2. Implementation of solid waste regulation improved 3.1Enforce capacity enhanced 3. 2Waste collection services intensified/ expanded 4. Private, GoL and Households sectors capacitated to implement waste management programme			
Activities: 1.1.Develop advocacy material 1.2.Conduct advocacy campaign for communities , Schools, Markets and Bus stations 1.3.Develop Waste Management toolkit for partners			
Activities: 1.1.Develop advocacy material 1.2.Conduct advocacy campaign for communities , Schools, Markets and Bus stations 1.3.Develop Waste Management toolkit for partner 2. Training on Waste regulation law enforcement 3. 1.Provide waste collection facilities 3.2.Training on waste management practice (3 Rs) in major cities(initially) 4.1 Exposure visit to sites(best in waste management) 4.2. Develop incentives to companies/groups with best wasted management practices			

- 22) The environmental group determined the “inadequate solid waste management” as the core problem and it directly related to their sectoral priority and in line with ASEAN Environmental programme. There were four main sub causes related to such core problems such as (i) lack of public awareness on solid waste management, (ii) weak law and regulation enforcement on solid waste management, (iii) weak waste collection services and (iv) inadequate waste

management by all sectoral concerned such as private sector, GOL and inhabitants (see figure 3);

Figure 4: Forestry group (problem tree analysis and logframe)



Project logical Framework

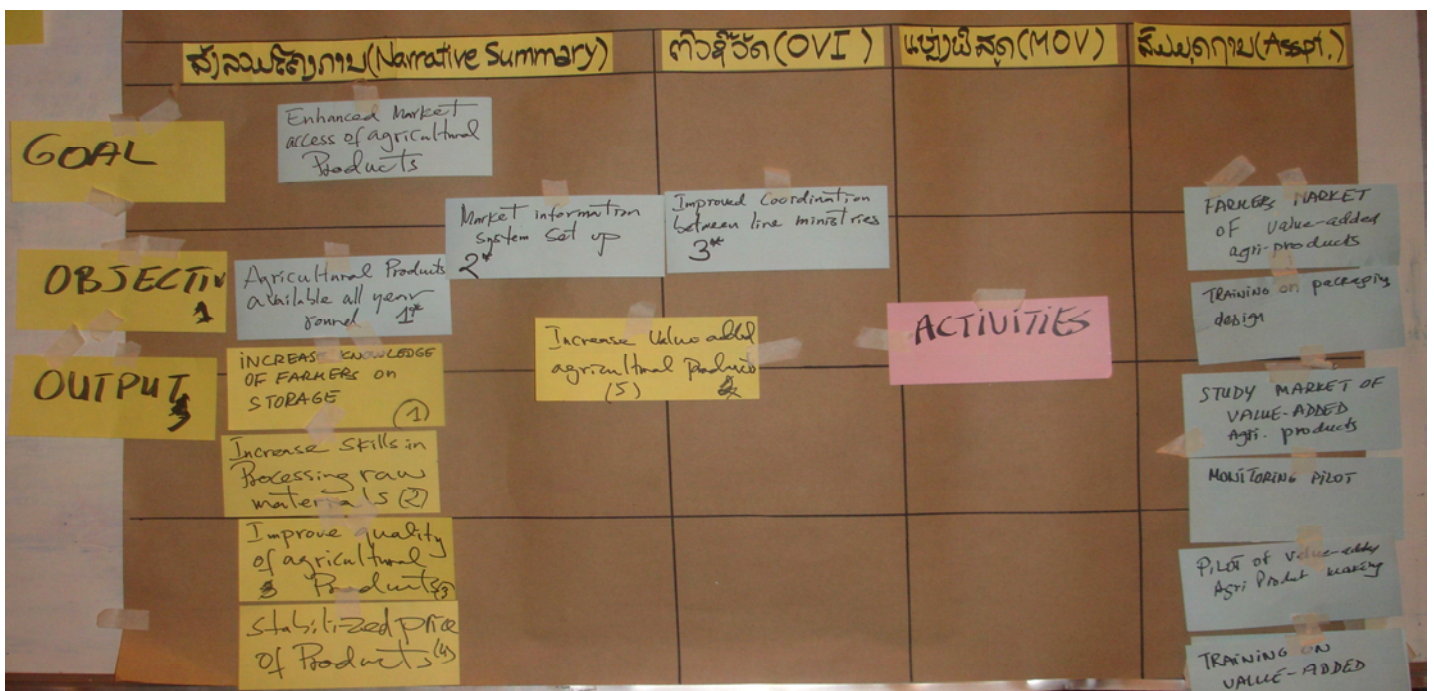
	Narrative	OVI	MOV	Assumption
Goal	Clean, Green, Beautiful Laos	Increasing forestry Cover up to 65% in 2015		
Objective	Reducing deforestation			
Output	1. Login in accordion to Inventory plan 2. Reducing of slash and burn Cultivation			
Activity	Awareness forestry regulation ...			

- 23) In the beginning, the “Forestry Group” was considered as the weakest team and did not compromise to each other ideas and the facilitator paid more attention to such group; the main reason because of the leader of such group who came from Department of Forestry

did not play a leader role on the group discussion; later on, the facilitator directly personally feedbacked to the group dominator and advised him to except and compromised other idea; and finally the group performance was maintained and they can finalize the group target, see figure 4.

- 24) The forestry group considered “Deforestation in Laos” as the core problem and identified three main sub-causes, there were: (i) slash and burn, (ii) over logging, and (iii) lack of quality of forest fire control.

Figure 5: Agricultural group (problem tree analysis and logframe)



- 25) Due to the short time availability assigned for group work; therefore, the agricultural group could not complete transfer their problem tree analysis into the computer for the documentation and presentation purposes. The figure 5 and 6 illustrated the draft of problem tree analysis and the linkage of problem tree into the logical framework.
- 26) The core problem of the agricultural group was “Limited access to market of agriculture product” due to the following main causes, there were (i) low price at harvest season and high price at off season, (ii) low income of farmers, (iii) no skill in processing of raw materials, (iv) No collective group of farmers dealing with their products, (v) No information on market demand, (vi) Extension service is not market oriented and (vii) Weak coordination of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Ministry of Trade

Figure 6: Tourism Group (problem tree, objective tree and project selection)

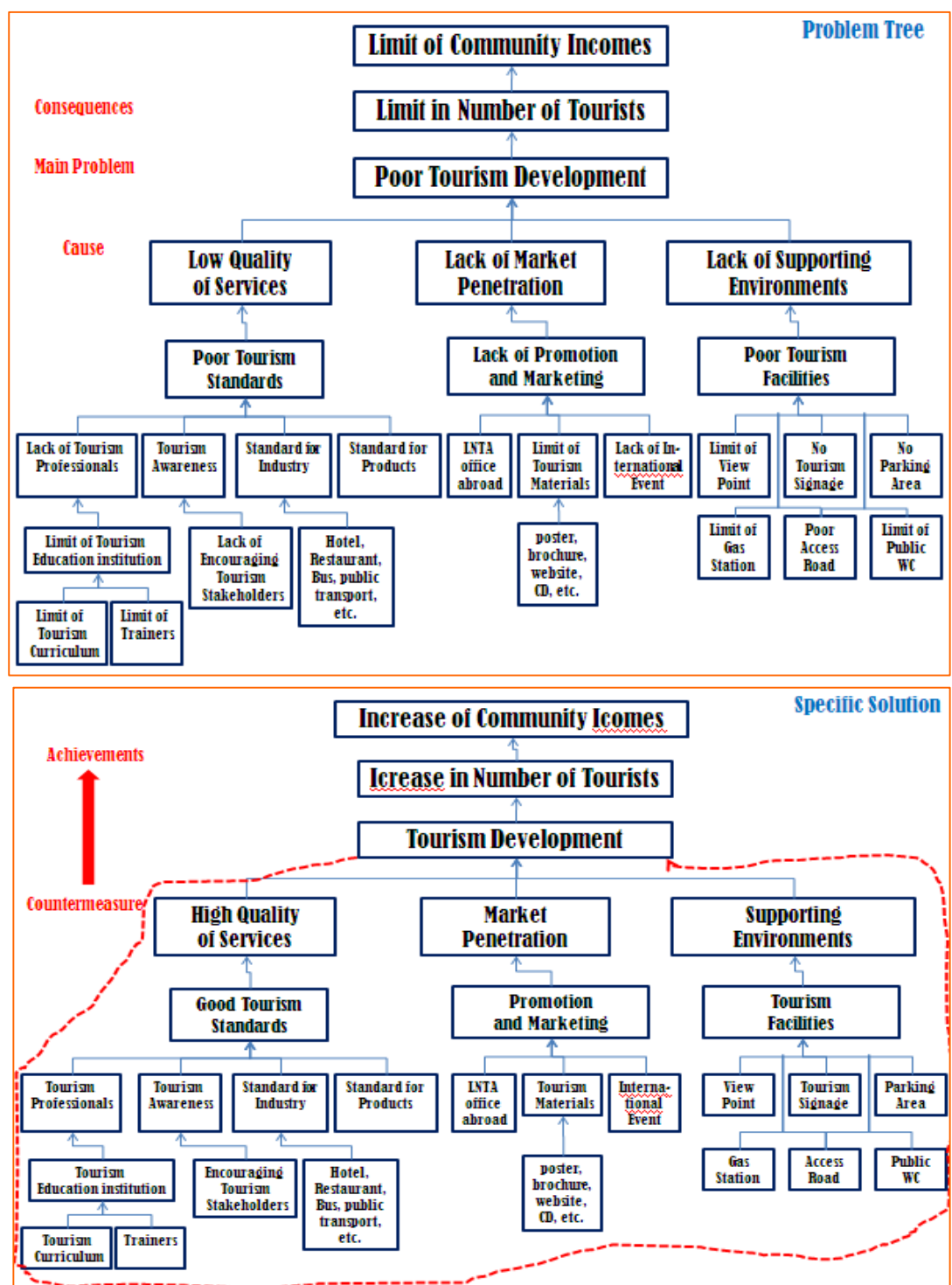


Figure 7: Tourism group (logical framework)

Narrative Summary			
Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption
GOALS Enhancing the development and promotion of tourism in ASEAN as one destination	Tourist arrival reach 3.5 million annum at end of project in 2015 (Laos)		
OBJECTIVES Tourism Development (Laos)			
OUTPUTS 1. Market Penetration improved 2. Quality of Services improved 3. Tourism Environments improved.			
MAIN ACTIVITIES 1.1 Establish LNTA Office abroad. 1.2 Produce Tourism Materials. 1.3 Participate in Tourism Fairs.			
2.1 Develop Tourism Training Center. 2.2 Develop Curriculum for Tourism. 2.3 Training of Trainers 2.4 promote tourism awareness 2.5 develop tourism products 2.6 expand tourism information centers			

- 27) The result of problem tree, objective tree and project logical framework of tourism group discussion were shown in figure 7 and 8 respectively. The core problem of the tourism group was “poor tourism development in Laos” that caused by main circumstances that summarized below:
- Tourism Law is not fully disseminated and understood by tourism service providers.
 - Lack of Access and facilitation to tourism resources.
 - Lack of advertisement and/or promotion activities.
 - Local people in remote area did not sufficiently share benefits from tourism
 - Tourists cannot access to tourism information, particularly via internet.
 - Lack of promotion campaign of tourism resources.
 - No representative office of Lao National Tourism Administration (LNTA) abroad.
 - Local people in tourism resource area have no knowledge of tourism or preservation and development.
 - Lack of fund to develop tourism resources.
 - Limit in both number and quality of human resources.
 - Lack of preservation and development of tourism resources.
 - Low quality of tourism services.
- 28) Outstandingly, only the tourism group was able to fulfill all the tasks assigned by the main facilitator for group work such as (i) completed card storming, (ii) made mini-tree and identified core problem, and completed problem tree analysis, (iii) completed objective tree

analysis, (iv) selected the project and (v) and linked the selected project into the logical framework matrix, see figure 7 and 8.

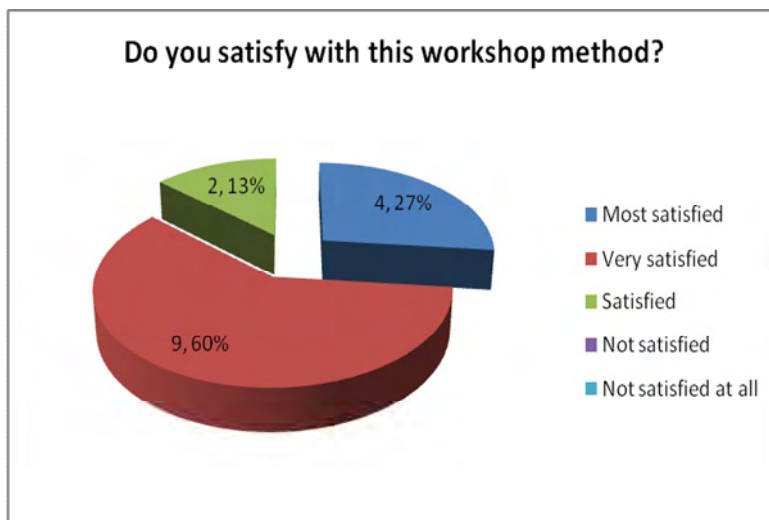
5.5 WRITE MAIN PART USING OF ASEAN COOPERATION PROJECT DOCUMENT FORMAT (GROUP WORK) AND PRESENTATION

- 29) The four group learnt three main criteria for preparing the proposal under LPP program, there are mainly (i) their drafted project proposal must be “Relevant” or in line with ASEAN Road Map or programme and their project also inline with GOL sectoral priorities; (ii) all their project proposal must be “Feasible” in terms of human resources, management, technology and other factors, and (iii) their project proposal must be “Sustainable” that mean that the project’s benefit for the target beneficiaries or target groups must be sustain in the long run after terminate the financial and technical support from the ASEAN program.
- 30) Due to the short of time, all four groups (environmental group, forestry group, agriculture group and tourism group) were able to complete the main part only; more importantly, the participants learnt on how to transfer their problem analysis and draft of project logical framework into the ASEAN Cooperation Project document (See Annex 5 herewith attached).
- 31) Later on the four groups were assigned to present all their group work result to the plenary, which time was given 15 minutes per each group and followed by question and answer session by the end of each group presentation. Finally the LPP workshop was officially closed on the 16:25 PM by the Director General of MPI and Ms. Sachiko ISHIKAWA—Expert to the ASEAN Secretariat of JICA.

6 THE LPP WORKSHOP EVALUATION

6.1 FINAL EVALUATION

- 32) Prior to the end of LPP workshop, at least fifteen minutes, the final evaluation form was distributed to individual participants to indicate the usefulness of LPP workshop, expectation achievement, and degree of understanding and capacity to apply the lessons learned. The respective responses related to the final evaluation are as follow (for more detail see Annex 3: Evaluation Form herewith attached evaluation form):



- (1) *Satisfaction or feeling toward the LPP Workshop:*

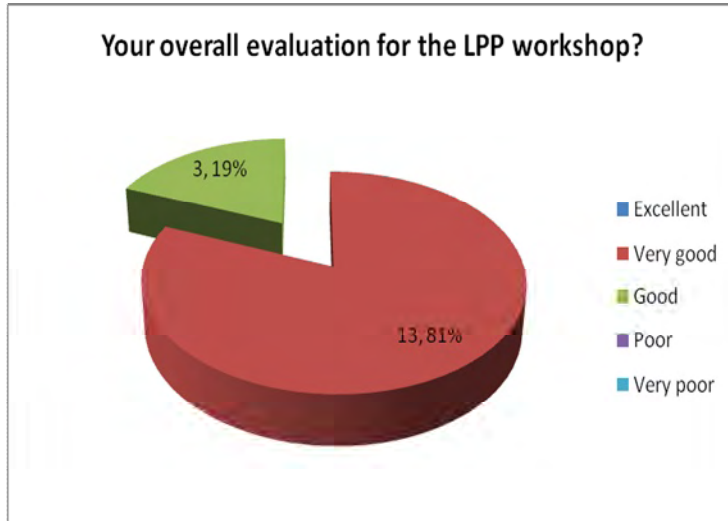
Figure 8: Satisfactory toward LPP Workshop

- 33) The ended LPP Workshop evaluation figure 9 shown that the most of participants were satisfied with this LPP Workshop, while asked about participant’s satisfaction toward the LPP Workshop method, 9 participants or 60% stated they were “*Very satisfied*”, 4 participants or about 27% were “*Most satisfied*” with

the LPP Workshop method. Outstandingly, there was nobody not satisfied toward this LPP Workshop.

(2) Your overall evaluation for the LPP Workshop

Figure 9: Overall evaluation of LPP workshop



34) Participants gave high score for overall evaluation of LPP Workshop, in figure 10 shown that 13 participants or about 81% of entire participants reported this LPP Workshop “*very good*” for them, 3 participants or about 19% reported this LPP Workshop was “*good*”

(3) Please rate your level of satisfaction for group work?

(3.1) *Number of the participants:* 2 participants or 16.67% indicated the number of participants attended to this LPP Workshop was “*most appropriate*”; 7 people or about 58.33% of them reported the number attendants was “*very appropriate*” and the rest 3 people or about 25% said the participants was “*appropriate*”; for more detail see figure 11 below.

(3.2) *is the mixed of group member encouraging of participants to share their ideas:* 4 of them or 25% said they were “*very encouraging to share their idea*” and another 10 people or 62.50% stated they were “*encouraging to share their idea*” while 2 participants or 12.50% said they were “*encouraging*” to share the idea during the group discussion;

(3.3) *Atmosphere of the workshop:* 4 participants or 25% said the workshop atmosphere was “*Excellent*”, 8 of them or about 50% said they were “*very good*” and the rest 4 person or 25% reported that their mood during the workshop programme was “*good*”.

(3.4) Were you given enough chance to contribute or express your ideas? While asked about a chance to share their expression of idea, 3 of them or 20% reported that they were “*have a great chance to share*”; 6 of them or about 40% reported they have “*very great chance to share*”; another 6 people or about 40% was satisfied with the chance to share.

Figure 10: Please rate your level of satisfaction for group work

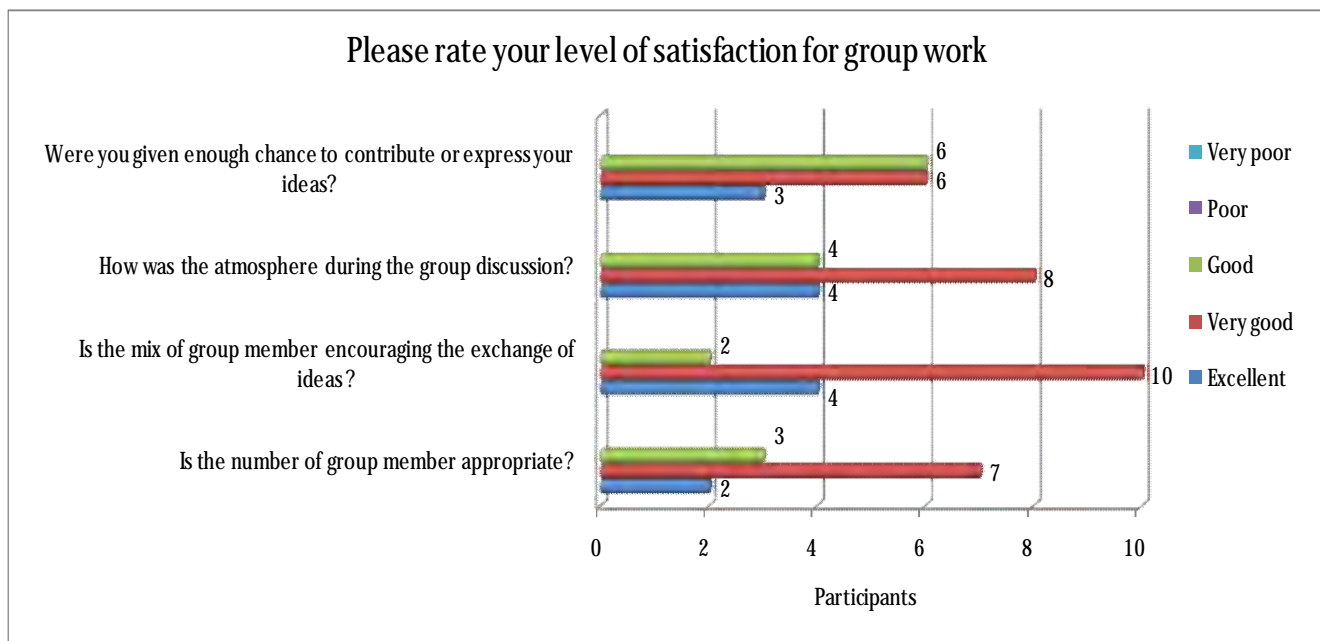
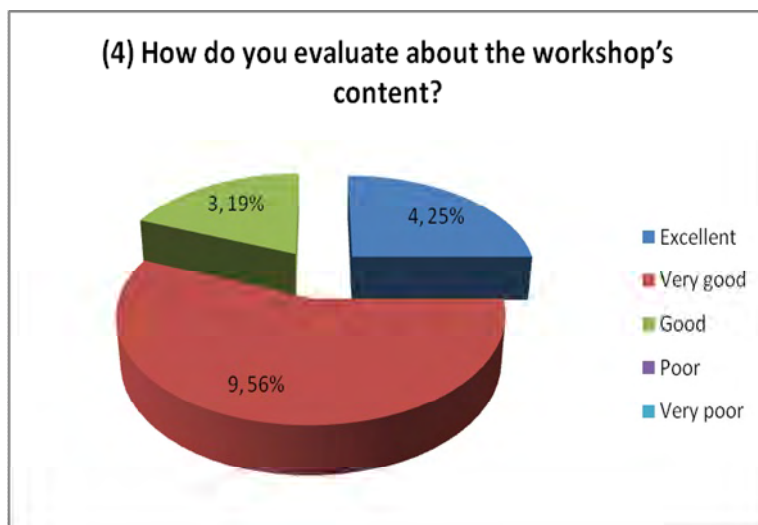


Figure 11: Do you have any comment about the content



(4) Do you have any comment about the workshop's content?: while asked about the contents 4 of them or 25% reported the contents were the "Excellence"; 9 of them or 59% said the contents were "very good" 3 of them or about 19% mentioned this workshop content were "Good" (see figure 12).

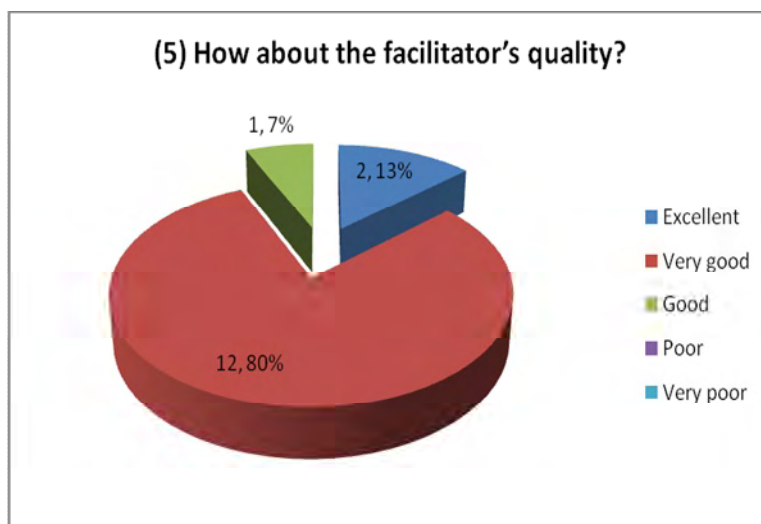
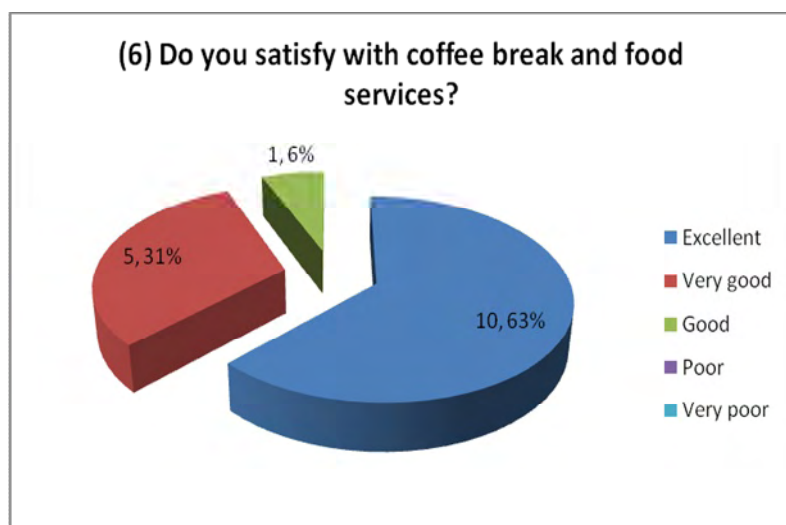


Figure 12: How about the Facilitator's quality?

(5) How about the Facilitator's quality?: as illustrated in figure 13 below, almost 2 participants or about 13% reported the quality of facilitators were "excellence"; and 12 of them or 80% said the quality of trainer was "very good" and the rest 1

participant or about 7% said the quality of facilitator was “good”.

Figure 13: Do you satisfy with coffee break and food services?



(6) *Coffee break and lunch Service:* when the trainers asked about the serving of coffee break and lunch service 10 participants or 63% said such services were “Excellence”, 5 of them or about 31% answered the service was “very good” and the rest 1 participant or about 6% reported the services were “good”.

(7) *Do you have any other comment for further improvement of similar LPP workshop?*

35) Either the participants had satisfied or hopeless with workshop contents and reached their expectation, the facilitators encouraged individual participants to suggest and provide their recommendations toward improvement of similar LPP workshop in the future:

- This workshop is very good, but, it should be longer than 1 week for more understanding of participants, especially, who never attended such similar project formulation workshop (2 participants answered);
- The workshop should be extended 1 day more for conducting of group work/activities;
- Very good and work well done;
- The time in learning of project proposal writing was so short, however, the result of group work as well as presentation expected so detailed;
- The group members from each sectors should be prepared for each topic;
- Need more time in group work discussion
- All concerned documents should be distributed in advanced to participant at least 1 week before the workshop started.
- Allow group work to do exercise longer to in dept understood about the problem tree analysis and able to write the project proposal.
- This workshop is very good, and also in the group work, which made Governments officers had enhanced their knowledge in project proposal writing.

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 CONCLUSIONS

From the earlier stage while asked the whole group of participants “do you familiar with Project Cycle Management—PCM” approach or did any of them ever conducted similar exercise on problem analysis and completed the logical framework matrix before? only one participant confidently raised his hand showing that he has ever used such method for project analysis and proposal writing.

Unbelievable, only one day (around eight hours) almost of them was able to utilize such analytical tools (PCM tool) identified the core problem, analysis the problem, analysis the objective tree, selected the project strategy and transferred the selected project into the logframe easily and wrote the project proposal using the ASEAN Cooperation Project Document format.

Among others, the keys for success of this LPP Workshop are following:

- Closely supported by JICA study team that leaded by Mr. Hiroshi YOSHIMURA and all study members;
- A good teamwork and well prepared of the facilitators of Lao MDC Co., Ltd.;
- A willingness to learn new things, share experiences and help one another of the group of participants;
- A practical approach applied by the facilitator that made this LPP Workshop interesting and maximized the participants' natural ability to share and learn;

7.2 RECOMMENDATION

After the workshop the facilitators would like to provide the following recommendations for improvement of similar LPP Workshop in the future; and mostly are what the participants suggested in the final evaluation part that summarized below:

- In order to complete all four draft project proposal done by four groups of the participants during the LPP workshop, the further additional study and getting needed-reliable data and complete those proposals should take into consideration.
- To be more effective LPP workshop on similar expected output, at least two additional days should be added, in order to complete the whole part of project proposal writing there are mainly; (i) provide enough time to the participants to study the programming that is mean that allow each participants to study the “ASEAN Road Map” and refer carefully to their sectoral priorities, (ii) then identify the projects that relevant to both ASEAN and Lao government sectoral priorities, (iii) give more time on
- Moreover, the group of participants should come from the same sector of close related unit that have similar goal, vision and responsibilities.