

รายการอ้างอิง

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ภาคผนวก

ภาคผนวก ก.

Joint Communique of
The First ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting
Jakarta, 1-3 April 1975

1. The First ASEAN Labour Ministers' Meeting was held in Jakarta from 1-3 April 1975, to insider areas of collaboration in the fields of labour and Manpower in the ASEAN member countries.
2. The Meeting was attended by H.E. Datuk Lee San Choon, Minister for Labour and Manpower of Malaysia; H.E. Mr. Blas F. Ople, Secretary of Labour of the Philippines; H.E. Mr. Ong Pang Boon, Minister for Labour of Singapore; Prof. Nikom Chandravithun, Ministerial Representative of Thailand; H.E. Prof. Subroto, Minister of Manpower, Transmigration and Co-operatives of Indonesia, and their Senior Officials.
3. The Ministers and the Ministerial Representative of Thailand were cordially received by H.E. the President, H.E. the Vice-President and H.E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
4. The Meeting was declared open by H.E. President Soeharto in a ceremony held at Bina Graha. H.E. the President addressed the distinguished gathering who attended the opening ceremony.
5. In his Address, H.E. President Soeharto emphasized the importance of the First ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting. This demonstrated the ever growing and deepening understanding that prevails among ASEAN member countries towards strengthening the achievements for regional progress, prosperity, peace and stability. He stated further that population and manpower problems constituted the key to social stability and well-being. A social problem confronted by one ASEAN member country would also pose a problem for other member countries. The successful completion of the task of the ASEAN Labour Ministers' Meeting would contribute to the establishment of stability and to the acceleration

and smooth implementation of development programmes.

6. The President further touched upon common problems faced by developing countries and reiterated the necessity of tackling those problems for achieving spiritual as well as material well being. Population growth that surpassed national production could lead to social unrest bringing with it grave consequences. The challenges of population and manpower problems must be met by setting long term goals of controlling population growth through family planning programmes as well as creating new jobs through an overall development plan.

7. The President hoped that the ASEAN Labour Ministers' Meeting would succeed in finding an effective and efficient form of cooperation. He then expressed his sincere wish for a successful conclusion of the deliberations.

8. H.E. Prof. Subroto, Minister of Manpower, Transmigration and Cooperative of Indonesia and H.E. Mr. Blas F. Ople were unanimously elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively.

9. The Meeting expressed its appreciation to the Indonesian Government for the initiative it had taken to convene and to host the First ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting and the Meeting of Senior officials of the ASEAN Labour Ministries.

10. The Meeting recognized that rapid population growth and the failure to create quickly new employment opportunities could affect adversely the stability of the region. The Meeting agreed to find solutions to these problems through collaboration in the field of labour and manpower.

11. The Meeting adopted the Report of the Meeting of Senior Officials of ASEAN Labour Ministries. The Meeting decided to establish an Ad-Hoc Committee to examine areas of collaboration in the field of labour and manpower and to suggest specific actions and projects. These include periodic or regular exchange of expertise in labour administration,

seminars in specialized areas, such as industrial safety, manpower training, manpower planning, labour relations by tapping the resources of multilateral and non-governmental institutions such as United Nations Development Programme, the Friederich Ebert Stiftung, Konrad Adenauer Foundation and the publication of a newsletter as a medium of communication among ASEAN Ministers of Labour.

12. The Meeting agreed that the nature of the ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting is a permanent one that would meet in connection with the biennial conference of Asian Labour Ministers, while informal meetings will be held during the Meetings of the International Labour Conference in Geneva and the Asian Labour Ministers Meetings.

13. The Meeting agreed that ASEAN countries should consult each other and should emphasize technical cooperation among Asian countries at the Fifth Asian Labour Ministers Conference.

14. The Meeting accepted the kind offer of the Government of the Philippines to host the Second ASEAN Labour Ministers' Meeting in Manila in 1977.

15. The Meeting expressed its sincere appreciation to the people and Government of Indonesia, in particular to the Department of Manpower, Transmigration and Cooperatives, for the warm and generous hospitality accorded it, the excellent facilities provided and the efficient arrangements made.

16. The Meeting also expressed its appreciation to the Senior Officials of ASEAN Ministries of Labour and to the Secretariat of the Meeting for their commendable work.

17. The Meeting was held in the traditional ASEAN spirit and cordiality imbued with increased confidence in the future of ASEAN.

ภาคผนวก ข.

Joint Communiqué

The Twelfth ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting

Hanoi, Vietnam, 29-30 April 1998

1. The Twelfth ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting was convened from 29 to 30 April 1998, and was preceded by the ASEAN Senior Labour Officials Meeting held from 27 to 28 April 1998 in Hanoi, Vietnam.
2. The Meeting was officially opened by His Excellency Dr. Pham Gia Khiem, Deputy Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. In his Keynote Speech, the Deputy Prime Minister welcomed all delegates from Member Countries, particularly from Laos and Myanmar, as well as the Observer from Cambodia. He noted the strengthened will and determination of the Member Countries to work for peace, prosperity and sustained development. The Deputy Prime Minister pointed out that the ASEAN region is now facing a financial and economic crisis, which affects social and economic development, particularly labour and employment, in a number of countries. However, he also expressed confidence That each Member Country, and ASEAN as a whole, would design appropriate policies, adopt effective measures and enhance regional cooperation to overcome the difficulties and effects caused by the crisis. In view of that, the Deputy Prime Minister emphasised that human resources development, improved working conditions, job creation and income generation for the working population represented major goals of Vietnam as well as other Member Countries. He believed that cooperation in labour among Member Countries and the ILO, would be further strengthened.
3. The Meeting was attended by H.E. Dato Haji Abidin OKP Abd Rashid, Deputy Minister of Home Affairs of Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Mr. Theo L. Sambuaga; Minister of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia; H.E. Mr. Somphan Phengkhammy, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare of the Lao People's Democratic Republic;

H.E. Dato' Lim Ah Lek, Minister of Human Resources of Malaysia; H.E. Vice-Admiral Tin E, Minister for Labour of the Union of Myanmar; H.E. Mr. Cresenciano B. Trajano, Secretary of Labour and Employment of the Republic of the Philippines; H.E. Dr. Lee Boon Yang, Minister for Manpower of the Republic of Singapore; H.E. Dr. Trairong Suwankiri, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare of Thailand; H.E. Madam Nguyen Thi Hang, Minister of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and their respective delegations. Dr. Filemon A. Uriarte, Jr, Representative of the Secretary-General of ASEAN and members of the ASEAN Secretariat staff were also in attendance. H.E. Mr. Nuon Sareth, Ambassador of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia attended as Observer.

4. The Ministers welcomed the Delegations from Laos and Myanmar who were attending the ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting for the first time. The Ministers also welcomed Cambodia who attended the Meeting as Observer.
5. Her Excellency Mrs. Nguyen Thi Hang, Minister of Labour, Invalid and Social Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and His Excellency Vice-Admiral Tin E, Minister for Labour of the Union of Myanmar, were unanimously elected Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of the Meeting, respectively.
6. In her welcoming remarks, the Chairperson noted that apart from reviewing the regional projects and discussing ILO matters, the Meeting also focused attention on identifying appropriate measures to implement the decisions of the Second ASEAN Informal Summit and on the preparations for the Sixth ASEAN Summit to be held in Hanoi, as well as coordinating common positions on relevant issues in international fora. The Chairperson added that the Meeting was all the more important as it was held at a time when many Member Countries, including Vietnam, were affected by the on-going financial and economic crisis which seriously affected labour, employment and social life, with millions of workers left unemployed. She called

upon Member Countries to cooperate more closely in order to find solutions to lessen the impact of the crisis, and emphasised Vietnam's determination to maintain its policy of overall renovation, industrialisation and modernisation, and integration into the regional and international community.

Impact of the Financial and Economic Crisis on Labour and Employment in ASEAN

7. The Ministers expressed concern that the Asian financial economic crisis has adversely affected the labour and employment situation in the ASEAN region. The Ministers noted the recommendations of the ILO High-Level Tripartite Meeting on Social Responses to the Financial Crisis in East and South-East Asian Countries held from 22 to 24 April 1998 in Bangkok, Thailand. These recommendations include the promotion of regular consultations among the social partners in relation to economic restructuring, the strengthening of mediation and conciliation machinery, training and dissemination of information and the sharing of best practices, with particular reference to the promotion of tripartite institutions at the national level.

8. As a follow-up to the above-mentioned recommendations, the Ministers requested the ASEAN Secretariat to explore with the Asian Development Bank and the United Nations Development Programme, the possibility of developing an ASEAN regional programme as a response to the effects of the financial and economic crisis.

ILO Matters

9. In line with the ILO priorities and fundamental objectives, the Ministers called upon the ILO to consider the following:

ILO Declaration

- 9.1. The ASEAN Labour Ministers recognised the ILO's efforts and contribution to the welfare of the working population through the promotion of labour standards and technical assistance to the member States.
- 9.2. The Ministers noted the initiative taken by the Director-General of the ILO in proposing the Declaration on the Fundamental Rights of Workers, with the view to encouraging member States to observe the seven fundamental Conventions. The ILO also proposed follow-up mechanisms to monitor and encourage the progress of ratification of these Conventions.
- 9.3. The Ministers noted that the Declaration of Philadelphia already enshrines the principles and objectives of bringing about social progress and a better life for workers throughout the world. Hence, a Declaration reiterating the same principles and objectives may not be necessary. However, ASEAN is prepared to go along with the adoption of a Declaration if the concerns of the ASEAN and the Asia-Pacific countries, as reflected in their respective statements to the 271st Session of the Governing Body of the ILO, are addressed satisfactorily.
- 9.4. In this regard, the ASEAN Labour Ministers reaffirmed their full support to the Asia-Pacific position that ratification of the ILO Conventions is voluntary and should be achieved through promotional means and based on the stage of development of each member State. Without impinging on the sovereign rights of each member State, the Declaration can enhance the progressive ratification and enforcement of the fundamental Conventions.
- 9.5. The ASEAN Labour Ministers are of the view that the Declaration and its follow-up mechanism should not impose new obligations on member States or create double-scrutiny but should build upon well-established procedures.

Child Labour

- 9.6. The ASEAN Labour Ministers emphasised that ASEAN does not condone child labour. They welcomed the ILO initiative to come up with a new instrument to combat intolerable forms of child labour; retaining the view, however, that condemning the phenomenon or instituting sanction-based measures would aggravate the situation. The Ministers further agreed that the root cause of

child labour is poverty and that the best solution is to eradicate poverty by generating gainful employment, providing education and training and enhancing regional and international cooperation.

ASEAN Projects

10. The Ministers expressed their satisfaction with the progress of the ongoing ASEAN projects in the field of labour: namely ASEAN Training and Information Centre for Improvement of Working Conditions and Environment/ ASEAN Occupational Safety and Health Network (ASEAN-OSHNET); and Promotion of Self-Employment and Development in the Informal Sector, which are being implemented by the ASEAN Secretariat with funding assistance from the UNDP ASP-5 Sub-Programme on Human Development. They noted with appreciation the efforts of the ASEAN Secretariat in securing funding from the UNDP to implement the ASEAN Regional Project on Human Resource Development Planning with the ILO as executing agent. The Ministers also expressed their appreciation to the UNDP and the ILO for their assistance and contributions to the project.

Acknowledgement

11. The delegations of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand expressed their deep appreciation to the Government and the people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the generous hospitality extended to the delegations and the excellent arrangements made for the Meeting. The Ministers also registered their sincere appreciation to the ASEAN Secretariat for its valuable contributions to the success of the Meeting.
12. The Ministers welcomed with appreciation Myanmar's acceptance to host the 13th ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting in Yangon, in April 1999.
13. The Meeting was held in the tradition of ASEAN cordiality and solidarity.

ภาคผนวก ค.

Joint Communiqué

The Thirteenth ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting

14-15 May 1999, Yangon, Myanmar

1. The Thirteenth ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting was convened from 14 to 15 May 1999, preceded by the ASEAN Senior Labour Officials Meeting held from 12 to 13 May 1999, and the Sixth Meeting of the ASEAN Sub-Committee on Labour Affairs held from 10 to 11 May 1999, in Yangon, Myanmar.
2. The Meeting was officially opened by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Khin Nyunt, Secretary (1) of the State Peace and Development Council of the Union of Myanmar. In his Keynote Speech, Lieutenant-General Khin Nyunt welcomed all delegates from Member Countries, particularly from Cambodia which attended the Meeting for the first time as an ASEAN Member Country . He noted that it was a historic occasion for Myanmar as it was the first time for Myanmar to host an ASEAN Ministerial Meeting. He also noted that the 13th ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting (ALMM) was the first ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in which all ten Southeast Asian nations were represented as full ASEAN Members.
3. In recognising the fast-paced progress of globalisation, H.E. Lieutenant-General Khin Nyunt stated that each region and country must try to develop its full potential if it is not to be marginalised. He also noted that the economic downturn experienced in the region had drawn forth pessimistic forecasts, but stated his confidence that the setback was temporary in nature and that signs of recovery were already emerging. He stressed, however, the importance of enhancing productivity and competitiveness. In this regard, the upgrading of human resources and the strengthening of capacities and skills of the labour force were of great importance.
4. H.E. Lieutenant-General Khin Nyunt informed ASEAN Labour Ministers of the measures being taken at the national level for economic and social development, as well as the present efforts and initiatives of Myanmar in the field

of labour at all levels. In this connection, he emphasised Myanmar's full endorsement of the ASEAN position regarding the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Rights of Workers. He concluded by reiterating Myanmar's commitment to work with fellow ASEAN Member Countries as well as the international community in bringing a better future not only for the labour sector, but for all citizens of the world.

5. The Meeting was attended by H.E. Pehin Dato Haji Isa Ibrahim, Minister of Home Affairs of Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Mr. Ith Sam Heng, Minister of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation of the Royal Government of Cambodia; Mr. Suwanto, Secretary General of the Department of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia; H.E. Mr. Somphane Phengkhammy, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; H.E. Dato' Lim Ah Lek, Minister of Human Resources of Malaysia; H.E. Major-General Tin Ngwe, Minister of Labour of the Union of Myanmar; H.E. Mr. Bienvenido E. Laguesma, Secretary of Labour and Employment of the Republic of the Philippines; H.E. Mr. Othman Haron Eusofe, Minister of State for Manpower of the Republic of Singapore; H.E. Mr. Sompong Amornvivat, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare of Thailand; H.E. Madam Nguyen Thi Hang, Minister of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam; H.E. Mr. Rodolfo C. Severino, Jr., Secretary-General of ASEAN, and their respective delegations.
6. The Ministers welcomed Cambodia who was attending the ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting for the first time as a full member of ASEAN.
7. His Excellency Major-General Tin Ngwe, Minister of Labour of the Union of Myanmar and His Excellency Mr. Bienvenido E. Laguesma, Secretary of Labour and Employment of the Philippines were unanimously elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Meeting, respectively.
8. As host of the 13th ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting, Major-General Tin Ngwe extended a warm welcome to the Ministers and their delegations, particularly to Cambodia which was attending the Meeting for the first time as a full member of

ASEAN. He recalled the successive progress achieved by the ASEAN Labour Ministers since their first meeting in 1975, in working towards the realisation of the objectives to improve the social and economic conditions of workers in the region and to foster technical cooperation in the field of labour.

9. The Minister noted that with ASEAN Vision 2020 and the Hanoi Plan of Action, ASEAN now had a road map set to plan future development activities and to translate the vision of ASEAN Leaders into reality. He emphasised the importance of intensifying contacts and cooperation, thereby enhancing mutual understanding of the true situation prevailing in each Member Country, so as to strengthen ASEAN unity and solidarity in overcoming the challenges that lie ahead. Major-General Tin Ngwe also took the opportunity of the occasion to inform ASEAN Labour Ministers of Myanmar's efforts in labour affairs, both at national and international fora. He concluded by expressing his confidence that the spirit of ASEAN solidarity and cordiality, as the driving force behind the success of ASEAN efforts for progress in labour and social fields, would also contribute to the accomplishment of the agenda of the 13th ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting.

The Sixth ASEAN Summit

10. The Ministers shared the concern of the Sixth ASEAN Summit that the financial crisis has a social dimension, with the poor and vulnerable segments of the Member Countries being the most adversely affected, and agreed that efforts to safeguard the interests of the poor should be an integral part of the recovery process. They also expressed strong support for the attention accorded to labour and employment issues in the Hanoi Declaration and the Hanoi Plan of Action adopted by the ASEAN Leaders at the Sixth ASEAN Summit held in Hanoi in December 1998.
11. They reiterated the Summit's call for the maintenance and creation of employment as critical elements in economic recovery. In this connection, the Ministers emphasised the importance of continuous training and upgrading of the region's workforce to meet the demands and opportunities of the labour

markets of today and tomorrow. The Ministers observed that efforts to enhance the employability of workers have been an on-going concern of ASEAN cooperation in labour affairs.

12. The Ministers also noted that on-going ASEAN labour projects on informal sector development, human resources development planning, occupational safety and health and skills standards are in line with the priorities of the Hanoi Plan of Action, and will contribute towards alleviating unemployment as well as improve the quality of the region's labour force, thus facilitating the region's early recovery from the crisis.

Impact of the Crisis on Labour and Employment

13. The Ministers expressed their continued concern with the wide-ranging social impact of the financial and economic crisis in ASEAN, which had also adversely affected the labour and employment situation in the region. They reaffirmed the ASEAN Leaders' commitment stated at the Sixth ASEAN Summit to safeguard the interests of the poor. The Ministers emphasised the importance of employment creation as a strategy for poverty alleviation.
14. The Ministers noted that the Asian financial and economic crisis had adversely affected, in varying degrees, the labour and employment situation among ASEAN Member Countries. They also noted the various measures undertaken by each Member Country in responding to the crisis. At the same time, they emphasised the importance of continuing action at the national and international levels in order for ASEAN to get back fully on the path of sustained development and growth.
15. The Ministers expressed appreciation to the ASEAN Secretariat for formulating an ASEAN programme to address the labour and employment impacts of the crisis, with the following elements:
 1. sharing and exchange of experience and best practices in developing social protection and social security systems;
 2. promoting tripartite cooperation through increased consultations among the social partners, in relation to economic restructuring

including strengthening of tripartite institutions and mediation/ conciliation mechanisms; and

3. enhancing capacity for designing programmes or policies on employment generation, focusing on active labour market policies and re-training.

16. The Ministers emphasised the urgency of implementing the ASEAN work programme to address the labour and employment impact of the crisis but at the same time, expressed concern over the delay in the release of funds for this programme. Accordingly, the Ministers looked forward to the programme's expeditious implementation. The Ministers noted that funding and technical assistance from various international donor institutions have become even more important to the Member Countries in view of the Asian financial and economic crisis. They requested the ASEAN Secretariat to explore alternative funding sources to implement the programme. At the same time, the Ministers encouraged Member Countries to consider cost-sharing arrangements to implement the programme.

ILO Matters

ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and Its Follow-Up

17. On the ILO Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work adopted at the 86th Session of the ILC in June 1998, the ASEAN Labour Ministers welcomed the decision and assurances by the ILO Director-General that the Declaration and its follow-up would be promotional in nature. This would be in line with the principle that member States are encouraged to respect the fundamental principles and rights at work. A promotional approach would enable member States to work towards the objectives of the Declaration, and this would, in the long term, lead to the eventual ratification of more conventions based on their respective stage of economic and social development.
18. The Ministers also welcomed the assurances given by the Governing Body of the ILO that the Declaration and its follow-up mechanism will not impose new obligations on member States nor will it lead to double-scrutiny of the situation.

19. The Ministers were also pleased to note that the ILO had set aside more resources for technical assistance to member States. This would help member states to enhance their capacity to make the necessary adjustments leading to the ratification and implementation of ILO core conventions.

Trade and Labour Standards

20. On the issue of labour standards and trade, the Ministers noted the decision of the WTO Ministerial Meeting held in Singapore in December 1996 and the ILO Declaration which stressed that labour standards should not be invoked for trade protectionist purposes. In this regard, the Ministers reiterated that the promotion of labour standards and workers' rights should be the domain solely of the ILO and not of any other international body, and that the Declaration and its follow-up mechanism should not be used for trade protectionist purposes. It would therefore be unnecessary and inappropriate for other international bodies to discuss and include the promotion and compliance of core labour standards with the view to linking them with trade and non-labour related matters. The ILO, being the only tripartite international organisation with high-level representation from governments, employers and workers throughout the world, is the relevant body to promote and deal with issues relating to labour standards and workers' rights.

ILO Reform

21. In line with the efforts made by the new Director-General of ILO to restructure the ILO's activities, the Ministers expressed their strong support and expectation that the ILO be further streamlined to make it more effective. Accordingly, more resources should be allocated to stimulate activities in the ASEAN region as well as in all ILO member States, by intensifying technical cooperation and assistance. The Ministers also urged the ILO to review the ILO Conventions, particularly the earlier ones, to better reflect the current social and economic conditions of all ILO member States.

Extreme Forms of Child Labour

22. The Ministers reiterated their position that ASEAN does not condone child labour, and emphasised that condemning child labour in any particular country or instituting sanctions-based measures would not solve the problem at its roots but would aggravate the situation instead. They also reiterated that the most important cause of child labour is poverty and that the best solution is to eradicate poverty by generating sustainable and gainful employment, expanding and improving the quality of basic education, training, and social services, as well as promoting and enhancing regional and international cooperation.
23. The Ministers welcomed in principle the proposed convention and a recommendation on "Child Labour" which called for the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour. The Ministers noted that "Child Labour" will be included in the Agenda of the 87th Session of the ILC, for its second discussion.

ASEAN Projects

24. The Ministers noted the progress in the implementation of the ongoing ASEAN projects in the field of labour. They noted with appreciation the efforts made by Member Countries to accelerate the implementation of priority activities under the projects, *ASEAN Occupational Safety and Health Network (ASEAN-OSHNET)* and *Promotion of Self-Employment and Development in the Informal Sector*, which are part of the effort to address the concerns of the ASEAN Leaders regarding labour and employment matters.
25. The Ministers expressed appreciation to Thailand for agreeing to host the 3rd ASEAN Skills Competition in December 2000, and also to Indonesia for offering to host the 4th ASEAN Skills Competition in the year 2001. The Ministers observed that the skills competitions will promote the mutual recognition of skills standards in ASEAN, and therefore are in line with the Hanoi Plan of Action priority area on promoting "regional mobility and mutual recognition of technical and professional credentials and skills standards".

26. Noting that the projects, *ASEAN Project on Human Resource Development Planning* and *ASEAN Programme on Industrial Relations*, address issues pertinent to strategies for promoting employment in the recovery process, the Ministers called for the speedy implementation of the projects. In this regard, the Ministers urged the UNDP and the ILO to consider urgent measures to implement the *ASEAN Project on Human Resource Development Planning* without delay. With respect to the project, *ASEAN Programme on Industrial Relations*, the Ministers urged the ILO to expedite preparations to implement the project.
27. The Ministers expressed deep appreciation to the Central Officials Training Institute of the Republic of Korea (ROK) for proposing to implement a fourth phase of the project *Human Resources Development Programme for Officials of ASEAN Countries*, for funding under the ASEAN-ROK Special Cooperation Fund. They noted that previous phases of the programme have promoted the exchange of experiences on human resources development between ASEAN and ROK officials and that the focus of this year's programme on the ROK's response to the impact of the financial crisis on human resources development matters would especially benefit ASEAN officials.

Acknowledgement

28. The delegations of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam expressed their deep appreciation to the Government and the people of the Union of Myanmar for the generous hospitality extended to the delegations and the excellent arrangements made for the Meeting. The Ministers also registered their sincere appreciation to the ASEAN Secretariat for its valuable contributions to the success of the Meeting.
29. The Ministers welcomed with appreciation the Philippine's gracious offer to host the 14th ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting in the Philippines in May 2000.
30. The Meeting was held in the tradition of ASEAN cordiality and solidarity.

ภาคผนวก ง.

Bangkok Summit Declaration of 1995

WE, the Heads of State and Government of ASEAN;

INSPIRED by the significant progress and accomplishments of ASEAN;

ENCOURAGED by the admission of Vietnam as the seventh member of ASEAN and the participation of Laos and Cambodia as Observers;

ENCOURAGED FURTHER by the accession by all Southeast Asian countries to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) and its endorsement by the United Nations General Assembly in Resolution 47/53 (b) and by the signing of the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) Treaty;

CONFIDENT of the early realisation of the ASEAN vision of embracing the whole of Southeast Asia;

EMBOLDENED by ASEAN's economic dynamism and its growing importance in world trade;

MINDFUL of the existence of internal and external challenges to ASEAN's identity, solidarity, effectiveness and competitiveness;

RESOLUTE in our determination to enhance cooperation, peace and prosperity in our region;

DESIRING to create a caring, cohesive and technologically advanced ASEAN community, whose strength lies in a common regional identity;

DETERMINED to achieve further economic integration through greater cooperation;

AND RESOLUTE in improving the quality of the life of its people through human development to enable them to realize their full potential and capacity to contribute towards further progress as productive and responsible members of society;

DO HEREBY DECLARE THAT:

1 ASEAN shall work towards the speedy realisation of an ASEAN comprising all Southeast Asian countries as it enters the 21st century;

2 ASEAN shall take concrete steps to further strengthen the ASEAN identity, spirit and sense of community through wider participation of ASEAN citizens;

3 ASEAN shall elevate functional cooperation to a higher plane to bring shared prosperity to all its members;

4 ASEAN shall move towards greater economic integration by building on existing economic cooperation activities, initiating new areas of cooperation, and promoting closer cooperation in international fora;

5 ASEAN shall undertake measures to further strengthen its national and regional resilience in the political economic, social, cultural, humanitarian and other fields; and

6 ASEAN shall continue to actively participate and cooperate in various regional and international fora to enhance peace, security and prosperity in Asia and the Pacific and the world.

POLITICAL AND SECURITY COOPERATION

7 In the field of political and security cooperation, we have agreed that:

- ASEAN is committed to the establishment of an ASEAN comprising all countries in Southeast Asia which will be guided by the spirit and principles underlying the TAC and the Declaration of ASEAN Concord. Cooperative peace and shared prosperity shall be the fundamental goals of ASEAN;

- ASEAN Member States shall facilitate and expedite the realisation of an ASEAN comprising all countries in Southeast Asia by developing further the channel of dialogue and avenues for interaction with the prospective ASEAN Member States in Southeast Asia at various levels and in the economic, political, cultural, social, scientific and technological, and other functional fields. This historic Meeting of the Heads of State and Government of the ten Southeast Asian countries in Bangkok marked a significant step forward towards the realisation of this vision;

- ASEAN shall explore ways to consolidate its tradition of consultation and consensus within an expanded ASEAN. In a rapidly changing world, ASEAN shall remain bold, forward looking, dynamic and nimble in order to safeguard the vital interests of its diverse members;

- ASEAN shall intensify dialogue on intra-ASEAN security cooperation;

- ASEAN shall continue to play a central role, in cooperation with other participants, in developing the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) into an effective and meaningful process for ensuring peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region as conceived in the ASEAN Concept Paper on the ARF;

- ASEAN shall seek an early, peaceful resolution of the South China Sea dispute and shall continue to explore ways and means to prevent conflict and enhance cooperation in the

South China Sea consistent with the provisions of the TAC and the ASEAN Declaration on the South China Sea of 1992 as well as international law including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

- ASEAN reaffirms its commitment to Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN), as envisaged in its 1993 "Programme of Action on ZOPFAN";

- ASEAN calls on all non-Southeast Asian countries to associate themselves with the TAC. ASEAN recognises that such an association will contribute positively towards the security and stability of the region and is working actively to finalise the modality for doing so;

- ASEAN calls upon the nuclear-weapon States, for the maximum effectiveness of the Treaty on Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone, to extend their cooperation by acceding to the Protocol of this Treaty. The Treaty is yet another contribution of Southeast Asian countries to the strengthening of the security in the region and to the maintenance of world peace and stability;

- ASEAN urges all nuclear-weapons States to implement more vigorous measures to reduce and eliminate all nuclear weapons in compliance with their long-standing obligations under the Nuclear Weapons Non-Proliferation Treaty. ASEAN also calls upon these States to expeditiously conclude a credible and comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in the interest of world peace;

- ASEAN shall actively participate in the Asia-Europe Meeting in Bangkok on 1-2 March 1996. This historic meeting of the Heads of State and Government of ten Asian nations and Fifteen European nations and the President of the European Commission, should contribute towards building a new partnership for greater growth between Asia and Europe; and

- ASEAN shall explore ways and means to enhance cooperation with the United Nations, with the view to promoting peace and stability in the region. ASEAN shall also work towards

making the United Nations a more equitable, effective and relevant body for promoting peace and prosperity in the region and globally in the post-Cold War era. ASEAN shall give particular attention towards the effort to making the membership of the Security Council more reflective of the prevailing balance among nations; to enhancing the capacity and effectiveness of the world body to carry out its peace-making, peace-keeping, peace-building and preventive diplomacy function; and to strengthening the work of the United Nations in the social and economic fields.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION

8 In the field of economic cooperation, we have agreed to adopt the following Agenda for Greater Economic Integration:

- ASEAN shall further accelerate the progress towards the actualisation of AFTA before the target date of Year 2003. Member Countries will maximise the number of items with tariffs reduced to 0-5% by the year 2000 as well as expand the number of products with tariffs reduced to 0% by the same year;
- ASEAN shall remove all quantitative restrictions and non-tariff barriers and shall schedule the elimination of NTBs beginning 1 January 1996;
- ASEAN shall introduce greater transparency in standards and conformance, align product standards with international standards and undertake projects to facilitate mutual recognition agreements on a bilateral or plurilateral basis, to facilitate greater intra-regional trade. ASEAN shall identify the work programmes to achieve these objectives and commence work in 1996;
- ASEAN shall harmonise tariff nomenclature at the HS 8-digit level and implement the GATT Valuation System by 1997. ASEAN shall also create a green lane system to expedite the

clearance of CEPT products;

- ASEAN shall intensify its cooperative relationships and pursue vigorously economic linkages with its dialogue partners and other regional groupings such as CER, EU and NAFTA;

- ASEAN shall continue to support sub-regional arrangements as they have a vital role to play in accelerating economic growth;

- ASEAN shall move towards enhancing cooperation and freer trade in services through the implementation of the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services;

- ASEAN Member States shall enter into negotiations of specific commitments on market access, national treatment and additional commitments covering all services sectors and all modes of supply. The first round of negotiations shall begin on 1 January 1996 and conclude no later than 31 December 1998. The negotiations will give emphasis to financial services, maritime transport, telecommunications, air transport, tourism, construction and business services. Subsequent rounds of negotiations shall be undertaken until a higher level of liberalisation is achieved. Member States will be given the flexibility to determine the extent of sectors to be offered for negotiation. For the duration of the negotiations, each Member State agrees not to take any measures in such a manner as to improve its negotiating position and leverage. However, a Member State shall not be prevented from taking prudential measures consistent with the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS);

- ASEAN, conscious of the importance of intellectual property in intra-ASEAN and world trade, shall implement the Framework Agreement on Intellectual Property Cooperation which will increase cooperation amongst ASEAN Member Countries in the intellectual property area and which further confirms ASEAN's determination to explore the possibility of setting up an ASEAN Patent System and an ASEAN Trademark System;

- ASEAN shall work towards establishing an ASEAN investment region which will help enhance the area's attractiveness and competitiveness for promoting direct investment. The promotion of direct investment into and amongst ASEAN Member Countries will help in the development and growth of the ASEAN economies. In this regard, ASEAN shall implement, among other investment measures, an ASEAN Plan of Action on Cooperation and Promotion of Foreign Direct Investment and Intra,- ASEAN Investment;

- ASEAN shall implement a new industrial cooperation scheme which is CEPT based and has been developed together with the private sector. The new scheme will encourage investment in technology-based industries and value-added activities;

- ASEAN shall implement the ASEAN Plan of Action on Infrastructure Development in order to provide efficient and cost-effective infrastructure facilities in the region;

- ASEAN shall complete the implementation of the ASEAN Plan of Action in Transport and Communications for 1994-1996 leading to the development of multimodal transport, interconnectivity in telecommunications, harmonisation of road transport laws, rules and regulations and human resource development. The Plan may also include the development of an open-sky policy;

- ASEAN shall embark on new initiatives to achieve global competitiveness in agriculture and forestry while maintaining the sustainability of its resources. ASEAN shall increase the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry by increased application of science and technology, investment in human resource development as well as through greater liberalisation of trade in agriculture and forest products;

- ASEAN shall implement a programme of action that will further enhance trade and investment in industrial minerals to support the industrialisation of Member States and complement ASEAN's thrust in realising AFTA. ASEAN shall also continue to create a conducive environment for private sector participation by making rules and procedures

transparent. A mineral database shall be set in place and be immediately operationalised to support the cooperation programme;

- ASEAN shall ensure greater security and sustainability of energy supply through diversification, development and conservation of resources, the efficient use of energy, and the wider application of environmentally sound technologies. ASEAN shall implement the Medium-Term Programme of Action on Energy Cooperation (1995-1999) with greater private sector participation in various modes of investment, transfer of technology and human resource development, with major thrust on power sector development;

- ASEAN shall focus on promoting sustainable tourism development, preservation of cultural and environmental resources, the provision of transportation and other infrastructure, simplification of immigration procedures and human resource development;

- ASEAN shall implement the Action Plan for SME Development emphasising information access, technology, financing, human resource development and marketing;

- ASEAN shall strengthen its links with the ASEAN-Chambers of Commerce and Industry to enable the private sector to participate more effectively in the ASEAN policy formulation process and in programme implementation;

- ASEAN shall cooperate closely on international trade issues in international fora including the WTO and APEC. Since international financial and macroeconomic policies can have a significant effect on the region's economies, ASEAN shall play a more active role in shaping the agenda of international financial and macroeconomic issues;

- ASEAN shall continue with efforts to advance further the East Asia Economic Caucus (EAEC);

- ASEAN Sectoral Ministers as well as Senior Officials shall meet regularly to embark on new

initiatives to strengthen economic cooperation. ASEAN Economic Ministers and the Senior Economic Officials shall continue to be the coordinating bodies for all economic activities. All ASEAN economic cooperation decisions shall be made by flexible consensus so that Member Countries wishing to embark on any cooperation scheme may do so while the others can join at a later date; and

- ASEAN shall adopt a General Dispute Settlement Mechanism (DSM) which shall apply to all disputes arising from ASEAN economic agreements. Under this general mechanism, there may be specific mechanisms tailored to various economic agreements.

FUNCTIONAL COOPERATION

9 In the field of functional cooperation, we have agreed, that:

- ASEAN shall strive towards technological competitiveness by building on national strength and regional cooperation in science and technology that is self-sustaining and demand driven with active participation from the private sector;

- ASEAN shall continue to develop human resources in science and technology to cope with the pace of scientific and technological advancement, as a means to attain and sustain a competitive edge in the international economic arena;

- ASEAN shall advance the economic prosperity and social well-being of its peoples in a sustainable manner, in partnership with the private sector, for the benefit of future generations and in the interest of ensuring a balanced ecosystem;

- ASEAN shall seek to conserve, preserve and promote the cultural and artistic heritage as an integral part of life and spirit in ASEAN. Towards this end, ASEAN shall seek to foster a

dynamic environment conducive to the creative expressions of indigenous, traditional, modern and contemporary cultural forms and values while recognising the commonalities and differences in traditions as great sources of artistic creativity;

- ASEAN shall upgrade its human resources by investing in building institutional capacities for education, training and research, science and technology and technology transfer as well as strengthening the networking of HRD institutions;

- ASEAN shall raise awareness of ASEAN among its peoples, in particular the younger generation, and to instill in them a consciousness of the spirit and identity embodied in ASEAN, by harnessing all appropriate modes and technologies in the media and communications, education and through greater interaction among its peoples;

- ASEAN shall reinforce its efforts to improve the quality of life of its peoples by ensuring social justice, improving the quality of and access to social services and working towards the reduction of poverty;

- ASEAN, committed to the total eradication of illiteracy, shall work towards developing better informed and educated societies, through cooperation in educational development on an inter-disciplinary basis and the provision of basic education for all;

- ASEAN shall engage the support of the public, private, international and national organizations and agencies in community building through appropriate educational processes, in recognition of the crucial role of community education in sustainable development;

- ASEAN shall continue to strengthen the family as a foundation for a strong, caring and cohesive society, capable of meeting new challenges arising from rapid social and economic changes, by promoting strong family values and bonds and providing for safety nets for families to help cushion the impact of such changes;

- ASEAN shall work towards the equitable and effective participation of women in all fields and levels of society;
- ASEAN shall enhance regional cooperation for the survival, protection and development of children and for youth development;
- ASEAN shall continue to strengthen collective response to the problems and challenges posed by HIV/AIDS, including the mobilization of resources to support implementation of priority activities;
- ASEAN shall further enhance cooperative efforts against drug abuse and illicit trafficking, with special emphasis being given to demand reduction programmes and information exchange and dissemination, with the aim of creating a drug-free ASEAN;
- ASEAN shall take into account the existence of new challenges to the peace, economic growth and stability of the region and the implication of these challenges;
- ASEAN shall continue to promote the participation of various sectors of society, including NGOs and other similar organizations, in relevant activities of ASEAN; and
- ASEAN shall intensify its cooperation in the field of civil service matters to further enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of their individual civil services.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

10 ASEAN shall continue to attach importance and further the Dialogue Process involving its Dialogue, Sectoral and Consultative Partners on the basis of mutual benefit and in the spirit of

goodwill and partnership.

11 ASEAN shall remain outward looking and shall deepen its external relations with its partners in a globally interdependent world.

DONE at Bangkok, this 15th day of December 1995 in a single copy in the English Language.

ประวัติผู้เขียน

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