



ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

31ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HA NOI, VIET NAM, 19 – 25 SEPTEMBER 2010

Res31GA/2010/WAIPA/04

RESOLUTION

ON

INCREASING OF WOMEN REPRESENTATION IN POLITICS

The Thirty first AIPA General Assembly:

Recalling the resolution 29 GA/2008/WAIPA/03 on cooperation among women in politics and socio-economic activities adopted at the 29th GA in Singapore 2008, which takes into account the importance of women's participation in politics;

Reminding the resolution 30 GA/2009/WAIPA on the empowerment and contribution of women in politics adopted at the 30th GA in Pattaya, Thailand 2009;

Reaffirming the resolution the 17th APPF/res/15 on gender issues in parliaments, that the Beijing plus 10 action plan and the third goal of the MDG is to promote gender equality by the year 2015 and to empower women by considering the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments adopted at the 17th APPF 2009 in Vientiane, Laos PDR;

Aware that women parliamentarians are in the best position to support women and children's interests, thus, their active involvement are the key factor to achieve 8 MDGs in general and 5 MDGs related to health in particular by the year 2015.

Realizing that women are the central agents of change, because, they work directly with governments and the civil society, so can introduce and implement measures to improve their

well being, and provision of quality health care services and education to the disadvantaged people, thus contributing to step by step promote poverty reduction.

Hereby resolves to:

Urge all ASEAN and AIPA member countries to increase women representation in the parliaments;

Encourage all ASEAN and AIPA member countries to develop women's skills and knowledge in politics such as public speaking, debate skills and election campaigns to increase women's participation in the political life;

Call for ASEAN and AIPA member countries to develop programs and activities nationally and regionally in terms of increasing of women's participation in politics, to share and to learn experiences and good practices within ASEAN and AIPA member countries;

Encourage all ASEAN and AIPA member countries to develop and strengthen legislative means to women empowerment, to increase women's contribution in the decision- -making process at all levels of administrative and political works.

Call upon all ASEAN and AIPA member countries to provide adequate legal tools, enabling environment, and to ensure appropriate funding to meet the challenges of the third Millennium Development Goals achievement by the year 2015.



**ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly
Meeting
on
“Role of Women Parliamentarians in Law-making process”
Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 29 November - 03 December 2009**

**REPORT OF THE
MEETING ON ROLE OF WOMEN PARLIAMENTARIANS
IN LAW-MAKING PROCESS**

INTRODUCTION

1. Pursuant to the Resolution on Cooperation among Women in Politics and Socio-Economic Activities of the 29th AIPA General Assembly in Singapore (2008), the National Assembly of the S.R. Viet Nam was entrusted to host the AIPA Meeting of “Role of Women parliamentarians in law-making process” in Hanoi from 29th November – 3rd December 2009.
2. The Objectives of the Meeting were as follow:
 - (a) To serve as a forum to exchange information and experiences of gender mainstreaming in parliamentary activities of Member Parliaments;
 - (b) To draw good points to apply in each country, including recommendations to build and finalize legal regulations on gender equality;
 - (c) To enhance cooperation among female AIPA parliamentarians to promote the role of women parliamentarians in parliamentary activities;
 - (d) To make a Report to be submitted to the 31st General Assembly to be held in Viet Nam in September 2009, with recommendations of harmonizing laws on gender equality of AIPA Member countries.

PARTICIPANTS

3. The Meeting was attended by delegations from AIPA Member countries:

Cambodia was led by Hon. Mrs. Ho Naun, Indonesia was led by Hon. Mrs. Nurhayati Ali Assegaf, Lao PDR was led by H.E. Mrs. Pany Yathotou, Malaysia was led by Mrs. Mumtaz Md. Naw, Singapore was led by Hon. Ms. Penny Low, and Viet Nam was led by H.E. Mrs. Tong Thi Phong. The AIPA Secretariat was represented by Mrs. I Gusti Ayu Darsini, Acting General Secretary of AIPA. Brunei Darussalam, Philippines, Thailand and Special Observer Myanmar had sent apologies for not being able to attend the Meeting. Other experts from International Organizations were also present.
4. A list of the delegate is attached as Annex A.

OPENING CEREMONY

5. The Opening Ceremony was declared open by H.E. Mrs. Tong Thi Phong, Vice President of the National Assembly of the S.R. Viet Nam at 09.00 hrs on Monday, 30 November 2009.

6. In her Opening Address H.E. Mrs. Tong Thi Phong, Vice President of National Assembly of the S.R. Viet Nam warmly welcomed all distinguished guests and delegates to the important meeting. She expressed that it is an honor for Viet Nam to host the event. H.E. Mrs. Tong Thi Phong welcomed the initiative of the 29th AIPA General Assembly in Singapore to enhance the role of women parliamentarians from ASEAN countries.

7. H.E. Mrs. Tong Thi Phong recalled that Viet Nam one of the first countries in the world to sign CEDAW and other human rights conventions. She also stated some important achievements in improving rights of women and increasing the number of women in National Assembly. She stressed that although Viet Nam has gained important achievements to enhance the role of women in participating in law-making process, state management and socio-economic development, difficulties to ensure the rights and interests of women in national modernization and economic development still remain. H.E. Mrs. Tong Thi Phong stated that she looks forward to 2020 bringing into full power transparent and open legislation to create gender equity.

8. The Vice President of the National Assembly of Viet Nam reiterated that AIPA had urged Member Parliaments to enhance their role and responsibilities to contribute to common endeavors towards the advancement of regional women. H.E. Mrs. Tong Thi Phong thanked AIPA and other international organizations for participation and standing alongside to improve gender equity. She stated that this meeting will promote mutual understanding and generate discussions among ASEAN members.

9. The full text of the Address is attached as Annex D.

10. After the Opening Address, Professor Dr. Nguyen Thi Doan, Vice President of the S.R. Viet Nam delivered a Welcome Speech to the Meeting.

11. Professor Dr. Nguyen Thi Doan welcomed the initiative of the 29th AIPA General Assembly in Singapore to enhance the role of women parliamentarians from ASEAN countries with broad participation of ASEAN women politicians today, we will be able to share our experiences and work out initiatives to strengthen Women parliamentarians' role in Law-making. Professor Dr. Nguyen Thi Doan stated that the world is proud of existing work to protect women's rights such as CEDAW, laying the ground work for development. However we are living in a world of change and challenges, and women are still most affected. Professor Dr. Nguyen Thi Doan stated that discrimination against women still exists.

12. Professor Dr. Nguyen Thi Doan remarked that she is delighted with the process to enhance the role of women. She also stated that the promotion of gender equality in Viet Nam is high on the agenda, she was proud to report the position of women has improved in Viet Nam. Professor Dr. Nguyen Thi Doan stressed the national responsibility is to develop policy, formulate and enforce regulation in improving women's role and guarantee gender equality. She suggested Regional Deputies should work closely together to create a favorable climate for gender equality.

13. The full text of the Speech is attached as Annex E.

14. The Meeting adopted:

(a) Agenda (as Annex B);

(b) Programme of Activities (as Annex C);

FIRST SESSION:

15. The First Session of the Meeting "Overview on Legislative function and Role of Women Parliamentarians" was held on Monday, 30 November 2009 at 09.45 hrs and presided over by H.E. Mme. Tong Thi Phong, Vice President of National Assembly of the S.R.Viet Nam .

16. Each Delegations of AIPA Member countries delivered their presentations on the topic of the Session.

CAMBODIA

17. Hon. Mrs. Ho Naun opened by remarking that it is a great honor and privilege to attend the meeting and gave praise to Viet Nam for the hospitality offered to the Cambodian Delegation. She informed the meeting that The National Assembly is currently 123 members, 27 of the members are women. She stated that although some work has been done to improve gender equality there is still some way to go. The Head of Cambodian Delegation stated that Cambodian women have been working on building capacity. In 1999 Cambodia adopted legislative functions in law. In addition Cambodian women have a program to review draft law, look at implementation of law and are enhancing key mechanisms to promote gender equality for women and children through the legislative procedure. Hon. Mrs. Ho Naun stated that women participate in decision making and law making. Women participate in budget and some recommendations. H.E. Mrs. Ho Naun closed by stating that she strongly hopes that her overview on function and role of women in legislation will strengthen women's parliamentarians in Cambodia and the region.

18. The full text of the Cambodian presentation is attached as Annex F.

INDONESIA

19. Presentation of Indonesian delegation was delivered by H.E. Mrs. GKR Hemas, Deputy Speaker of the Senate. H.E. Mrs. GKR Hemas thanked Viet Nam for a warm welcome and great hospitality.

20. H.E. Mrs. GKR Hemas remarked that she was concerned with the substance of this meeting. She stated that she believed the discussion conducted in this meeting must focus on more specific issues. She said it needed to be more concentrated and detailed. H.E. Mrs. GKR Hemas stated that she believed women's organizations should be strengthened, that social flexibility is required, that we must mainstream the political process and recognize women's significant role in the development process. More women involved in political decision making will make an impact on gender equity. H.E. Mrs. GKR Hemas closed by suggesting that to strengthen the role of women parliamentarians, women parliamentarians should arrange exchange and multi-lateral visits . She commented that women's problems could be solved accordingly and integration amongst the parliament could be achieved.

21. The full text of the Indonesian presentation is attached as Annex G.

LAO

22. Presentation by Lao delegation was delivered by H.E. Mrs. Pany Yathotou, Vice President of the National Assembly of the LAO. H.E. Mrs. Pany Yathotou first presented the processes of law making in Laos. H.E. Mrs. Pany Yathotou explained that a National Commission for the Advancement of Women has been set up and has the right to introduce draft legislation. She also explained that women members of the National Assembly securitize the laws, work with the Laos Women's Union and consult with the grass roots. She informed the Meeting that 25.2% of National Assembly members are women. A women's parliamentary caucus has been established to up-grade skills of members specifically on matters in relations to women and children and their rights. This caucus will be integrated into the National Assembly. H.E. Mrs. Pany Yathotou discussed a legislation enacted in Laos to improve the

position of women and protect women and children. In closing H.E. Mrs. Pany Yathotou remarked that many problem areas need to be addressed. In addition some laws need to be upgraded to increase protection for women and children.

23. The full text of Lao's presentations is attached as Annex H.

MALAYSIA

24. Presentation from the Malaysian delegation was delivered by Hon. Senator Mrs. Mumtaz Md Nawli and Hon. Datuk Nordini Ahmad MP Noraiti. They congratulated the organizer of the meeting to promote the role of women parliamentarians and stated that she and her colleagues were honored to be a part of this meeting. Hon. Datuk Nordini Ahmad MP Noraiti told the meeting that women in Malaysia have been active in politics and legislative decision making since 1950's. However despite an early start the number of Malaysian women representatives in legislative projects is relatively small. Senator Mrs. Mumtaz Md Nawli informed the meeting that at the last election women made up 30% of elected representatives. 31.25% of women in Senate, 10.18% in House of Representatives. Currently 2 Ministries are led by women, The Ministry of Women's Affairs and The Ministry of Tourism. The first female opposition leader was appointed in July 2009. The first women female speaker was appointed in 2009. Hon. Datuk Nordini Ahmad MP Noraiti stated that a Women's Commission has been established. She also said that it is the role of the Parliamentary Women's Caucus to discuss women and family, gender equality and communicate with NGO's and professional bodies. The Caucus lobbied for a women friendly environment at Parliament House and capacity building training for women parliamentarians. She said the Government is committed to women becoming leaders and decision makers. Section 8 of the Constitution provides for Gender equity. Senator Mrs. Mumtaz Md Nawli stated that that Malaysia is bringing the plight of trafficked and abused women to the international community. Several acts have been adopted by the parliament to protect women and children including the Domestic Violence act of 1994 and the trafficking act of 2004. Hon. Datuk Nordini Ahmad MP Noraiti outlined a number of challenges being faced in the plight for gender equity.

25. The Malaysian delegations put several recommendations to the Meeting:

(a) Provide special fixed budget for this program.

(b) Member countries to report annually on all initiatives planned and implemented, to identify and adopt best practice.

(c) Special committee to monitor implementation of this agenda

26. The Malaysians presenters concluded by stating that they believe these recommendations will strengthen ties in ASEAN.

27. The full text of Malaysian Delegation is attached as Annex I.

VIET NAM

28. Presentation of Viet Nam Delegation was given by Hon. Mrs. Nguyen Thi Bach Mai, Vice Chairperson of Viet Nam Women Parliamentarians Caucus, and Member of Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly of Viet Nam. Hon. Mrs. Nguyen Thi Bach Mai informed that the National Assembly of Viet Nam had built rather comprehensive legal systems on gender equality, including a Law on Gender equality directly regulating this issue was adopted in 2006. Gender mainstreaming in legislative process became a mandatory regulation in Vietnamese legal systems. Vice Chairperson of Viet Nam Women Parliamentarians Caucus stated that progress has been made in improving position of women parliamentarians. Yet, in spite of this achievement there are still many challenges, women still do not have many benefits in society.

29. Hon. Mrs. Nguyen Thi Bach Mai informed that Viet Nam have established the caucus 15th may 2008. 25.8% of National Assembly members are women, this is a good step forward.

She stated that the voice of women parliamentarians from remote areas has been improved. Women parliamentarians participate in law making in different levels. There was also a proposal to women parliamentarians are participating in law making. Experts in country should examine the regulations and participate in adjusting the draft law for adoption.

30. The full text of Vietnamese Delegation is attached as Annex L.

SECOND SESSION:

31. The Second Session of the Meeting “Gender mainstreaming process in Law-making process and Women’s participation” was held on Monday, 30 November 2009 at 13.45 hrs and presided over by Hon. Ms. Truong Thi Mai, Chairperson of Social Affairs Committee, Chairperson of Viet Nam Women Parliamentarians Caucus of the National Assembly of Viet Nam.

32. The Meeting continued with the presentation of case studies of AIPA Member delegates.

The highlights of the case studies are as follow:

LAO

33. The Lao delegate explained the current gender mainstreaming in legislative process in Lao. It was stated that when drafting law on the protection of women and children, women at all levels are consulted. The committee reviewing the law must look at the effects on women. Workshops are organized on draft legislation, which are facilitated by the MP. Women’s Caucus have been urging the Government to ensure that at least 1 third of the participants of the workshop are women. Caucus has organized to have women only workshops to promote women’s involvement and give women a stronger voice.

34. The Lao delegate presented a case study in a change of Labor Law – retirement age from women changing from 55 – 60. The women in Lao found that one restriction from women holding positions of power was the retirement age . Once Women complete University, they usually marry, look after children and therefore only have time for a career once they are around 40, then only 15 years later they are forced to resign. This is why the Caucus wanted the retirement age for women lifted, to allow women to stay in positions of power if they choose. The Lao delegate stated that their research suggested that if the retirement age was lifted women would be able to reach higher levels of decision making positions. The Lao delegate explained that the Caucus targeted men who have influence and power to gain support for women’s causes. This is the work done outside the meeting. The delegate stressed the importance of educating men on women’s issues and gender mainstreaming.

35. The full text of Lao’s case study is attached as Annex H.

CAMBODIA

36. The Cambodian delegate expressed that was a great honor to present the Cambodian experience on behalf of the National Assembly and confirmed that Cambodian participation of CEDAW Convention was the basic foundation to localize regulations on gender equality.

37. The Cambodian delegate stated that more than 50% of population in Cambodia are women so women play a very important role in society.. Women parliamentarians are pushing for laws to protect women’s rights, prevention of domestic violence, law on human trafficking, law on sexual exploitation, prevention of spread of HIV aids...However, discrimination against women, children and domestic violence still existed and was a challenge of many countries, including Cambodia. The Cambodian delegate also highlighted the important role of women in legislative activities. The Parliament has established a working group to fight trafficking and exploitation.

38. The full text of Cambodia's case study is attached as Annex F.

VIETNAM

39. The case study of Viet Nam on "Gender mainstreaming process in Law-making process – Legal foundation and practices" was presented by Hon. Mr. Luong Phan Cu, Vice Chairman of Social Affairs Committee. Hon. Mr. Luong Phan Cu first explained the process of law making in Viet Nam. He outlined the various stages of gender mainstreaming in legislative processes, namely the processes of drafting, appraising, investigating and approving a draft bills. Hon. Mr. Luong Phan Cu stated that so far gender mainstreaming has been incorporated into several laws in Viet Nam however there is still need to improve and amend the laws to improve gender issues in all laws.

40. Hon. Mr. Luong Phan Cu shared the accomplishments, difficulties and advantages of Gender mainstreaming in the law making processes in Viet Nam; discussed reality and practices of Social Affairs Committee of the National Assembly in investigating gender mainstreaming and made suggestions for solutions.

41. The full text of Viet Nam's case study is attached as Annex L.

THIRD SESSION

42. The Third Session of the Meeting "Gender mainstreaming process in Law-making process" was held on Monday, 30 November 2009 at 15.30 hrs and presided over by Hon. Mrs. Le Thi Thu Ba, Chairperson of Justice Committee, the National Assembly of Viet Nam.

43. The Meeting discussed the presentation of case studies of AIPA Member Countries.

VIET NAM

44. Dr. Duong Thanh Mai, Senior Expert of Ministry of Justice presented a case study on International Legal Framework and localizing laws on gender equality and gender mainstreaming in Viet Nam. She explained the Vietnamese legal regulations on gender mainstreaming in law making and its implementation. She also shared experiences and challenges of gender equality that Viet Nam was undergoing.

45. The full text of the Viet Nam's case study is attached as Annex L.

INDONESIA

46. The Indonesian delegate informed the meeting about the Indonesian legal framework on gender equality and emphasized the regulations on quota of female representatives in Indonesian Parliament as well as regulations in election mechanisms to reach that quota. She also shared information on gender mainstreaming in law making process in Indonesia, gender analysis experiences and specific measures to promote gender equality.

46. The text of the Indonesian case study is attached as Annex G.

SINGAPORE

47. In her presentation, The Singapore delegate outlined the role of women parliamentarians in legislative activities, including relationship between law-makers and law executors and the public who are affected by laws. She also stated mechanism and legal regulations to improve the role and position of women in family and in society.

48. The full text of Singapore's case study is attached as Annex K.

FOURTH SESSION

49. The Fourth Session of the Meeting “Gender mainstreaming in approving budget” was held on Tuesday, 01 December 2009 at 09.00 hrs and presided over by Hon. Mr. Ngo Quang xuan, Vice Chairman of Foreign Affairs Committee, the National Assembly of Viet Nam.

50. The Malaysia delegation emphasized the concern of the Malaysian Government as well as other agencies in gender analysis, gender responsive budgeting, Policies of labor, employment, human resources, housing, health care, social services, trafficking, agriculture... The Malaysian Government also formulated and implemented micro credit programme for women, which was successful in poverty reduction and giving support to women to participate in production and business. The Malaysia delegate also emphasized the necessity of removing social barriers which restricted women’s empowerment and proposed special solutions to encourage men and women to enjoy equal opportunities in development.

51. The full text of Malaysia’s case study is attached as Annex I.

52. Dr. Dang Van Thanh, Former Vice Chairman of Economic and Budgetary Committee of the National Assembly of Viet Nam presented a case study on “State Budget decision-making function and gender mainstreaming issues in the state budget decision-making process”. He stated that if there was no gender responsive budget, the goal of gender equality could not be reached. Viet Nam had made great efforts in appropriate and equal budget allocation between men and women, among social groups, among tribal groups, among regions in development programs and policies. He stated that the model of central budget management was a favorable condition to pursue the goal of social equity and gender equality. Dr. Thanh stated that women participated in parliamentary and socio-cultural activities. Formulating gender responsive budgeting should be mainstreamed in 3 important phases of a budget process: revenues, expenditure and budget allocation.

53. The Singapore delegate stressed on the 2 periods of a budget process: formulating and listening to feedback after budget policy was approved. Singapore had a mechanism of receiving various feedback and feed forward from the public, private sector, media, new media and the school system...She emphasized on the important role of publicizing budget related information to the public and receiving feedback and feed forward from the public. The whole budget process must base on gender values and fulfill the expectations of women.

54. The full text of Singapore’s case study is attached as Annex N.

FIFTH SESSION

55. The Fifth Session of the Meeting “Role of Women Parliamentarians in Law-making and Promoting Gender mainstreaming in parliamentary activities” was held on Tuesday, 01 December 2009 at 10.45 hrs and presided over by Hon. Mr. Nguyen Thi Bach mai, Vice Chairperson of Viet Nam Women Parliamentarians Caucus, Member of Foreign Affairs Committee, the National Assembly of Viet Nam.

56. Hon. Mr. Bui Thi Binh presented a report on the topic “Vietnamese Female Parliament Group and their initial results of the promotion of gender mainstreaming in the NA activities”. In the NA XII term (2007-2011), the number of female deputies is 127 out of 493 NA deputies, accounting for 25.76%. On 15 May 2008, the NA Standing Committee approved Decree No. 620/2008/NQ-UBTVQH on the establishment of the Female Parliament Group with the voluntarily participation of 100 NA female deputies. The objective of the Group aims at creating opportunities to communicate, exchange experience and skills in NA activities as well as drawing on the experience of international female parliament members, so as to improve the quality of their activities in the NA. At the same time it will support a better performance and efficiency of the NA female deputies in their representative role. After one year, the Caucus organized several

conferences on the topic of sharing information, experiences of Women Parliamentarians Caucus' of countries in the region; improving skills of gender mainstreaming in law making, gender mainstreaming in several draft laws which are under consideration for approval, such as Law on Medical check-up, Law on the Disabled.; gender and climate change; evaluate the implementation of CEDAW Convention; legislations on gender equality in Viet Nam. The representatives of the Caucus also participated in the regional and international forums on gender equality.

57. Lao delegated informed that the Women Parliamentarians Caucus whose members are parliamentarians of Lao's National Assembly was established in 2003. The Caucus focused on providing skills, knowledge for women parliamentarians to enhance their role and encourage them to participate in parliamentary activities. The women parliamentarians were from different regions, different socio-economic conditions and some parliamentarian were newcomers to the parliament.. The Caucus also discussed and proposed to increase the number of women representatives in committees of the National Assembly because the current number is very low, especially in Economic Committee and Law Committee. The Caucus also had a close relationship with Lao Women's Association to coordinate common activities for the advancement of women. The purpose of all these activities was to promote gender equality in parliamentary activities.

58. The Cambodian delegation reported that the Cambodian Women Parliamentarians Caucus was established in 2008 on the basis of the Government's Resolutions. The Caucus is aimed at promoting the roles of female parliamentarians in political and legislative activities; enhancing the capacity of Cambodian members of parliament; exchanging views and discussing recommendations on drafting bills; collecting comments from civil society organizations, people and local administration. The Caucus has commented on several draft laws such as Law on anti-domestic violence, Law on the prevention of human trafficking, Law on Marriage and Family, Law on rights for disable people, Law on the prevention of HIV/AIDs. In addition, the Caucus has also participated in the propaganda promulgating laws to the public after it is adopted by the National Assembly.

59. Proposals by the Cambodian delegation:

- To organize meeting and workshops with the view to changing the awareness of men on the roles of women;
- To exchange experience between member countries on gender mainstreaming; role and participation of women parliamentarians caucuses in the activities of National Assembly;
- To organize short-term training on gender mainstreaming in order to promote the capacity for female parliamentarians.

60. Discussions of the 5th session focused on operations of the female parliamentarians Caucus of Lao in training girls, female candidatures to be members of parliament in the future; experience and obstacles faced by Lao women parliamentarians in gender mainstreaming in draft laws which have been considered by the National Assembly for approval.

GENERAL DISCUSSIONS SESSION

61. The General Discussions Session of the Meeting "Recommendations of establishing a regional cooperation mechanism with an aim of sharing information and experiences among Women Parliamentarians in Law-making and gender mainstreaming" was held on Tuesday, 01

December 2009 at 10.45 hrs and presided over by Hon. Ms. Truong Thi Mai, Chairperson of Social Affairs Committee, Chairperson of Viet Nam Women Parliamentarians Caucus, the National Assembly of Viet Nam.

62. After discussions and agreement, participants from AIPA Member parliaments suggested recommendations to the 31st General Assembly.

63. The full text of the Recommendations is attached as Annex M.

64. The Report of the Meeting was adopted.

CLOSING SESSION

65. The Meeting was held in an atmosphere of traditional spirit of ASEAN hospitality and solidarity.

66. The Meeting was officially closed by H.E. Mrs. Tong Thi Phong, Vice President of the National Assembly of the S.R. Viet Nam at 16.45 hrs on Tuesday, 01 December 2009.

67. The full text of the Closing Speech is attached as Annex N.

**Done in Hanoi, the First Day of December, in the year Two Thousand and Nine
(2009)**

For CAMBODIA

Hon. Ms. Ho Naun

For INDONESIA

H.E. Ms. Nuhayati Ali Assegaf

For LAO PDR

H.E. Ms. Souvanpheng Boupphanouvong

For MALAYSIA

Hon. Ms. Mumtuz Md. Nawî

For SINGAPORE

Hon. Ms. Penny Low

For VIET NAM

Hon. Ms. Truong Thi Mai

Hon. Mrs. Tong Thi Phong
CHAIRPERSON

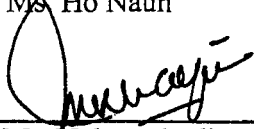
Done in Hanoi, the First Day of December, in the year Two Thousand and Nine
(2009)

For CAMBODIA



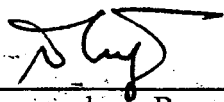
Hon. Ms. Ho Naun

For INDONESIA



H.E. Ms. Nuhayati Ali Assegaf

For LAO PDR



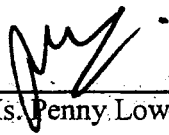
H.E. Ms. Souvanpheng Boupphanouvong

For MALAYSIA




Hon. Ms. Mumtaz Md. Nawi

For SINGAPORE

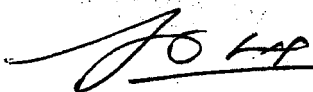


Hon. Ms. Penny Low

For VIET NAM



Hon. Ms. Truong Thi Mai



Hon. Mrs. Tong Thi Phong

CHAIRPERSON