

**AN ARCHITECTURE FOR BUILDING  
PEACE AT THE LOCAL LEVEL:**

## CONTENTS

.....	
..... ? .....	
..... ? .....	
.....	
.....	.....6
.....	.....7
.....	.....7

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[http://www.undp.org/cpr/whats\\_new/\\_publications.shtml](http://www.undp.org/cpr/whats_new/_publications.shtml).

## I. INTRODUCTION

0. The first part of the document (1.1 to 1.3) describes the general principles of the system. The second part (1.4 to 1.6) describes the detailed architecture and the implementation of the system. The third part (1.7 to 1.9) describes the results of the system and the conclusions. The fourth part (1.10 to 1.12) describes the future work and the references.

1.1. The system is designed to provide a secure and efficient way of communication between two parties. It is based on the principles of cryptography and is designed to be resistant to attacks. The system is designed to be used in a variety of environments and is designed to be easy to use.

1.2. The system is designed to be used in a variety of environments and is designed to be easy to use. It is designed to be used in a variety of environments and is designed to be easy to use. It is designed to be used in a variety of environments and is designed to be easy to use.

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Local peace committees are often established in response to a specific conflict or crisis. They may be formed by community members, religious leaders, or other local stakeholders. These committees typically focus on addressing the immediate needs of the community, such as providing humanitarian aid, facilitating dialogue between conflicting parties, and promoting reconciliation. They may also play a role in monitoring and reporting on human rights violations and advocating for justice. The effectiveness of local peace committees depends on their legitimacy, resources, and the support of the wider community and national authorities.

### III. WHAT CAN LOCAL PEACE COMMITTEES DO?

- **enable communication** between conflicting parties, fostering understanding and trust.
- **prevent or contain violence** by addressing underlying causes and promoting peaceful resolution.
- **play a facilitation or mediation role in local peacemaking processes**, bringing conflicting parties to the table.
- **facilitate dialogue** between community members, promoting reconciliation and social cohesion.
- **convey information between local and national levels**, ensuring that local concerns are heard and addressed.



- 2019年12月31日，公司应收账款账面余额为1,000,000.00元，坏账准备余额为100,000.00元，应收账款净额为900,000.00元。
  - 2020年12月31日，公司应收账款账面余额为1,200,000.00元，坏账准备余额为120,000.00元，应收账款净额为1,080,000.00元。
  - 2021年12月31日，公司应收账款账面余额为1,500,000.00元，坏账准备余额为150,000.00元，应收账款净额为1,350,000.00元。
- 2022年12月31日，公司应收账款账面余额为1,800,000.00元，坏账准备余额为180,000.00元，应收账款净额为1,620,000.00元。

2.

## V. A NATIONAL PEACE ARCHITECTURE TO SUPPORT PEACE AT ALL LEVELS

political, technical, and administrative support.

### A national multi-stakeholder forum

In Sierra Leone, the national 'peace architecture' underpins all LPC activities, and has provided the basis for the committees to play an important role in mediating conflict prior to and during national elections. The committees also successfully promoted reconciliation among political parties after clashes between their supporters in several areas.

### A technical facility

### Administrative support can offer

## VI. EXTERNAL SUPPORT

As a result of the 2008 financial crisis, the international community has been unable to provide the level of external support that was available in the years prior to the crisis. This has had a significant impact on the ability of the Government of the Republic of Congo to meet its external obligations and to maintain its external accounts in balance. The Government of the Republic of Congo has been unable to secure the level of external support that was available in the years prior to the crisis, and this has had a significant impact on the ability of the Government of the Republic of Congo to meet its external obligations and to maintain its external accounts in balance.

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## VII. HOW CAN the UNDP HELP?

The UNDP can help the Government of the Republic of Congo to meet its external obligations and to maintain its external accounts in balance. The UNDP can help the Government of the Republic of Congo to meet its external obligations and to maintain its external accounts in balance. The UNDP can help the Government of the Republic of Congo to meet its external obligations and to maintain its external accounts in balance.



- 2010年10月1日起，凡在中华人民共和国境内销售货物或者提供加工、修理修配劳务以及进口货物的单位和个人，均应按照《中华人民共和国增值税暂行条例》及实施细则缴纳增值税。
- 增值税是以商品（含应税劳务）在流转过程中产生的增值额作为计税依据而征收的一种流转税。
- 增值税的征税范围包括：销售货物、提供加工、修理修配劳务、进口货物、金融商品、不动产、土地使用权、无形资产、有形动产租赁、销售服务、无形资产、不动产。
- 增值税的税率分为：基本税率（17%）、低税率（13%）、零税率（0%）、征收率（3%、5%）。
- 增值税的计税方法分为：一般计税方法和简易计税方法。
- 一般计税方法的应纳税额 = 当期销项税额 - 当期进项税额
- 简易计税方法的应纳税额 = 销售额 × 征收率
- 增值税的纳税义务发生时间：销售货物、提供应税劳务、进口货物，为收讫销售款项或者取得索取销售款项凭据的当天；先开具发票的，为开具发票的当天。
- 增值税的纳税期限：1日、3日、5日、10日、15日、1个月、2个月、3个月、半年、1年。
- 增值税的纳税地点：销售货物、提供应税劳务、进口货物，为纳税人机构所在地或者居住地；金融商品、不动产、土地使用权、无形资产、有形动产租赁，为纳税人机构所在地；其他，为销售地。
- 增值税的税收优惠：免税、减税、即征即退、先征后返。
- 增值税的征收管理：纳税人、扣缴义务人、税务机关、海关。



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