



THE 9TH ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY (AIPA) CAUCUS
Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia
17 – 20 July 2017

SUMMARY REPORT ON
THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 37TH AIPA RESOLUTIONS

To be completed and returned no later than Friday, 23rd June 2017 to:

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COUNTRY : CAMBODIA 

1. POLITICAL MATTER

NO	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
1.	RES.37GA/2016/POL/03 Resolving Internal and External Challenges Through Democratic Process and Achieving Peace and Stability Through Consultation, Consensus, and Negotiation.	➤ The Royal Government of Cambodia's overriding goal is to build a peaceful, Politically stable and secure society, riding on a path of sustainable and equitable development. RGC would strive to make its people educated and healthy, living in harmony both within the family and the society. For achieving all this in the Fifth Legislature of the National Assembly (2014-2018), RGC puts forth the principal aim of maintaining

peace, political stability, security and social order to promote rule of law and protect human rights and dignity, and multi-party democracy; sustainable long-term equitable economic growth; and increased outreach, effectiveness, quality and credibility of public services.

- To promote the implementation of D&D Reform Programme effectively, the RGC of the Fourth Legislation developed, approved, and implemented the Law on Administrative Management of the Capital, Province, Municipality, District and Khan (2008), elections at the sub-national tiers (2009), establishment of the National Program on Sub-National Democratic Development (2010) and approval of the National Program's first three-year Implementation Plan (IP3: 2011-2013). All Aforementioned represent a commitment to the political, administrative and developmental reform at the sub-national levels.
- Social Accountability Strategic Plan for Sub-National Democratic Development was approved by NCDD. The plan will be jointly implemented by government and civil society and was developed with extensive consultation with NGOs. The plan aims to (i) improve citizens' access to information in terms of sub-national performance and budgets; (ii) develops processes for citizens to monitor service delivery and expenditure; (iii) develops interface mechanisms for local governments and communities to agree on a set of actions which will improve service delivery. The plan emphasizes a process of constructive engagement.
- The MOI has been engaged in three major roles: (i) managing the sub-national public administration institutions; (ii) ensuring internal security of the nation, and public order through the National Police Forces (NFP); and (iii) leading and coordinating the implementation of RGC's Decentralization and De-concentration Reform Programme (D&D). The MOI made significant progress in broadening and strengthening the sub-national public administration institutions, ensuring internal security, and putting in place institutional arrangements to guide the D&D reform process achieve democratic development at the sub national level.
- In order to achieve RGC's priority policies for D&D Reform, National Committee for Democratic Development (NCDD) of Ministry of Interior (MOI) has developed a

National Program on Sub-National Democratic Development with the following commitments:

- A. Key Central Government functions will be transferred to Sub-national Administration (SNAs), together with corresponding resources (revenue, finance, personnel, property, and capacity for managing and fulfilling the respective functions), powers, and duties to carry out those functions.
- B. SNAs collection of own source revenues and new fiscal transfer mechanisms will increase, thus expanding service delivery and improving accountability.
- C. SNAs will increasingly manage their own staff, women will have increasing decision making power in Sub-national Administration (SNAs).
- D. SNA vertical and horizontal accountabilities will be improved and councilors will have increased decision-making authority.
- E. SNA organizational/institutional will be improved.

➤ RGC will further promote the implementation of decentralization and deconcentration reforms through the 'National Program for Democratic Development at the Sub-national Level 2010-2019', by focusing on:

1. Further expand the single window mechanism to cover all municipalities, districts and khans, and further promoting broader delegation of powers.
2. Enforce the Law on Financial Regime and Property Management of Sub-national Administrations, especially the gradual transfer of functions and resources within some priority sectors from the national to the sub-national levels.
3. Improve human and institutional capacity development at the sub-national levels and strengthening the roles and responsibilities of the sub-national councils with focus on the planning systems at sub-national administration level, by defining clear mechanisms for results-monitoring and evaluation, as well as in conformity with the law.

		<p>4. Strengthen the efficiency of a unified sub-national administration in coordinating all activities of the public administration by imparting the supervisory role to the sub-national administration.</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>RES.37GA/2016/POL/04 Strengthening Cooperation to Ensure Cyber security in ASEAN.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RGC during the Fifth Legislature will further develop the information and telecommunication technology sector as a modern, state-of-the-art and high quality service in accordance with international standards, and provide service at competitive rates, with nationwide coverage, for the public to use and benefit from the service. RGC's priorities are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparing the national policy for the development of information and communication technology sector with due consideration of all social and economic aspects. 2. Promoting the adoption of the Law on Telecommunication and the preparation of related laws including those on Cyber-crime and e-commerce as deemed necessary for the effective management of the information and communication technology sector. 3. Stepping up the implementation and preparation of additional regulations for the telecommunication sector and information and communication technology sector. 4. Strengthening the role of supervisory institutions and enhancing institutional coordination to develop and manage this sector with transparency and efficiency. 5. Preparing and implementing the National Broadband Planning order to help promote innovation, human resource development, competition, enhancement of economic productivity as well as greater participation from the public in socio-economic development. 6. Expanding the coverage and strengthening the efficiency of the backbone infrastructure, particularly by encouraging greater use of this infrastructure and

further expanding to areas with high economic and tourism potential as well as remote areas without or with limited telecommunication services.

7. Promoting human resource development to respond to the fast growing modern technologies and enhance public literacy level in information and communication technology aimed at more efficient use and deriving maximum benefit from this sector by strengthening all levels of education curricula, training of government officials and encouraging the private sector to participate in enhancing public's literacy in information and communication technology.
8. Further developing e-government.
9. Encouraging the private sector to invest in the modern and state-of-the-art technology including broadband Internet, cloud technology and software development to enhance the quality and efficiency of information and communication technology.

Planned Actions to Implement the Prioritized Policies

- To implement RGC's priority policies for the Fifth Legislature, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (MPTC) will expand telecommunication services and reduce fees by:
 - Improving the service quality and make post network efficient:
 - Continue the track and trace system at Counter Automation at the capital/provincials, municipalities, districts and khans.
 - Continue expanding the International Postal System Management at capital/provinces, municipalities, districts and khans.
 - Continue commercial advertisement in the media.
 - Expand the Door-to-Door Service.
 - Enhance the local delivery of post.
 - Making post more reliable and secure:
 - Cooperate with authorities to prevent drug traffic through the postal route.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent/minimize losses or damages in the postal system. • Fostering ICT: • Manage postal business at international standards using comprehensive information systems. • Put to use International Financial System (IFS) of Universal Postal Union (UPU). • Put Mobile Scanner on all Express Mail Service (EMS). • Manage business through Management Information Systems (MIS). • Developing standard and regulations: • Expand postal code use within the country. • Participate in Customs Law Amendment relevant to tax posts. • Streamline the postal transport. • Doing marketing research on posts sector to response the needs of customer. • Put into use, postal bank services that cooperate with private banks. • Put into use International Financial System (IFS) of Universal Postal Union (UPU). ➤ Enhancing the ability in implementation and universe service management: • Expand business to both urban and rural areas. • Continue training postal employees in postal business skills in provinces. • Undertaking costing exercises. • Seeking partners in furthering the posts sector. • Increasing the effectiveness of the postal services: • Increase P.O. Boxes and match them with international standards. • Receiving and distributing service on invoice of government agency, company and other organizations. • Increasing market growth through new technology use. • Facilitating international commerce using electronic means: • Study on postal service using on E-Commerce • Developing postal network:
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build up National Institute of Post, Telecommunication, Information, and Communication Technology. • Developing e-government. • Improving and managing national information infrastructure, government video conferences. • Developing computer programs and contents. <p>☑ Cambodia has actively participated in international and regional communities. The cooperation activities the Cambodia has made so far include politics, security, economy, trade, and social and environmental atmospheres. As a chair of ASEAN in 2012, Cambodia successfully hosted ASEAN Summits, East Asia Summit, the first ever ASEAN global dialogue, ASEAN Ministerial Meetings, and other regional and sub-regional meetings such as Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), East Asian summit, ASEAN Regional Forum, Asia Cooperation Dialogue, Conference on Interaction and Confidence Measure in Asia, the Triangle Cooperation Cambodia-Laos-Vietnam (CLV), the Cambodia-Laos-Myanmar- Vietnam (CLMV) Cooperation, the Ayeyawady-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy (ACMECS) among Cambodia-Laos-Myanmar-Thailand-Vietnam, Greater Mekong Sub-regional (GMS), Mekong-Ganga Cooperation and Mekong-Japan Cooperation, Mekong-Korea Cooperation, and Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI) with America.</p> <p>☑ Cambodia's integration into the international communities, particularly the sub regional and regional, and the world has significantly contributed to enhancing the prestige of Cambodia. Cambodia has also continued to perform foreign, peaceful, neutral, and no allied policy frameworks, and has strengthened international relationship and bilateral cooperation and its role as a member of the WTO and ASEAN Community on the basis of equal right and equal footing as other members so that mutual benefits can be ensured.</p> <p>☑ Cambodia has so far established diplomatic missions with 165 countries and has had 34 embassies and permanent missions to overseas. Meanwhile, there are 26 foreign</p>
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diplomatic embassies in Phnom Penh.

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- ☑ External financial support would be tapering off gradually from henceforth. Cambodia, therefore, needs to secure alternative funding sources as well as concentrate on mobilizing domestic revenues. Regional integration, including with ASEAN in 2015, represents an additional challenge—though also an opportunity—that highlights the need for all the development stakeholders to have a more engaged collaboration.

- ☑ Established a Board of Cambodian Architects aiming to accumulate and manage civil engineers and architects who have professionally registered in the Kingdom of Cambodia, as well as to enhance their professions, qualifications, architects work, and the prestige of the national architecture. Recently, the Board of Cambodian Architects has become a member of ASEAN Engineering and Architects Advisory Group.

- ☑ Established a Cambodian Constructors Association to respond to the progress of the new era and to contribute to the development of the construction sector. The Cambodian Constructors Association has become a member of ASEAN Constructionists Federation.
- ☑ Other achievements also include: capacity-building for primary and secondary school teachers, development of learning/teaching materials on conservation of natural resources, biodiversity and environmental quality management (focusing on provinces surrounding the Tonle Sap Lake), organizing quarterly environmental debate programmes for the youth, organizing the National and World Environment Day, and organizing the National Environmental Clean-up Day. Moreover, MOE conducted 3 drawing contests on environment to promote awareness on environmental issues. In addition, the MOE has worked with the ASEAN on environmental education, development of guidelines and implementing an “Eco-School” programmes, and sending Cambodian youth to join environmental efforts with other youth from ASEAN for information and experience sharing.
- ☑ In the regional cooperation framework, the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) has implemented the agreement on the establishment of ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) by contributed the amount of USD 30,000 to the AHA Centre Fund on the annual basis which commenced from the fiscal year 2012.
- ☑ Within the framework of ASEAN, Cambodia has participated in the implementation of ASEAN Power Grid.
- ☑ Favorable changes in the Rules of Origin (ROOs) governing the E.U.’s Everything but Arms (EBA) program, Canada’s Least Developed Country Tariff (LDCT) program, and implementation of free trade agreements with ASEAN Dialogue Partners, triggered sharp increases in Cambodia’s exports to those countries; in particular, the garment exports.

- ☑ NSDP 2014-2018 has been formulated for the implementation of the Rectangular Strategy Phase III with the identification of the priorities, indicators and timeframe for the implementation and with the identification of mechanism for the Iv Monitoring and Evaluation of the Result Framework, especially setting the responsibility of the line ministries and agencies within each angle in order to gain high benefits from ASEAN Economic Integration in 2015 and to move out of the Least Developed Countries and to be become an Upper-Middle-Income Country in 2030. For the preparation of NSDP 2014-2018, the RGC has used the existing procedures and mechanism as for the preparation of NSDP Update 2009-2013 and spent a longer time period improving this national plan.
- ☑ Cambodia would integrate into ASEAN by 2015; by this time, many barriers between countries will come down. The government will require being prepared for free movement of skilled workers, of capital, and equalization of tax rates. These will pose issues for the labour markets, land use, and budget revenues, which this plan will need addressing.
- ☑ International cooperation in legal and judicial areas especially mutual supports through judicial means among ASEAN countries was strengthened.
 - A. Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (ASEAN) in January 2010.
 - B. Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons and Co-operation in the Enforcement of Penal Sentences between Cambodia and Thailand in August 2009.
 - C. Memorandum of Understanding on the cooperation on Legal and Judicial matters between the Ministry of Justice of Cambodia and the Ministry of Justice of Viet Nam in December 2009.
 - A. Agreement on extradition, between Cambodia and the South Korea in January 2011.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Valuator Association has been established and it has become the 8th full member of the ASEAN Valuator Association. ☑ Trade facilitation costs for exports and imports in Cambodia are 136% of the ASEAN-6 average. Next, the average release time of cargo is 24 days here compared to (average) 16 days in ASEAN-6 average. Cambodia planned to establish a National Single Window by 2018, which should help improve on these two issues. ☑ Endorsed ASEAN tourism agreements and some others agreements especially visa exemption agreements between Cambodia and ASEAN. ☑ Direct air connectivity with Indonesia and Philippines among the ASEAN is not there. ☑ RGC established labour cooperation with the countries in the ASEAN region, through participation in ASEAN Workshops on unemployment insurance, security measures on revenue, and the active market policy. ☑ Proposed a strategic development plan and encouraged SMEs through cooperation with development partners in the area of Mekong River Basin and ASEAN framework. ☑ To implement the priority policies for the Fifth Legislature, the RGC will continue to further strengthen inter-ministerial coordination, adopt laws and regulations required to meet the obligations of membership in international and regional organizations (especially the ASEAN), as well as strengthen the capacity of the concerned governmental institutions to effectively enforce the adopted laws and regulations. ☑ Effectively implementing all ASEAN-related agreements and join the ASEAN Community by 2015 as an equal partner. ☑ Strengthen international cooperation in civil aviation sector: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gradually integrate into and harmonize with ASEAN, GMS, CLMV Open Policies, and other international cooperation frameworks.
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		<p>2. Develop and enhance institutional capacities, particularly the management structure of the SSCA to transform the management system from a centralized one to one, which is decentralized.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Build and develop infrastructure backbone of the telecom optic cable network to all provinces and districts where there is economic and tourist potential, and participate to implementing the ASEAN Master Plan, 2015.</p>
<p>3.</p>	<p>RES.37GA/2016/POL/05 Enhancing Maritime Security Cooperation and Protection of Marine Resources in ASEAN.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continued settlement of both land and maritime boundary disputes with based on aforementioned principles, along with continued preparation and strengthened implementation of border development strategies.</p> <p><i>Inland Waterway Transport</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Develop river navigation channels and install navigation aids.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue formulating and enforcing related laws, rules and regulations, such as the law on inland waterway transport; sub-decree on format and procedure for issuing garage business permit; sub-decree on management of inland waterway transport; and sub-decree on location and technical specification of navigation beacon, signal, flashlight, whistle and emergency siren. 2. Continue to revise sub-decree on river navigation. 3. Continue preparing master plan on inland waterway transport and encourage private participation in shipping activities. <p><u><i>Maritime Transport</i></u></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Formulate the Cambodian Maritime Code.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Formulate Prakas on port entry permit given to foreign vessels to call ports in Cambodia. B. Formulate sub-decree on establishing national system for response and cooperation in case of oil-spill at sea. C. Formulate sub-decree on crew book.

		<p>D. Formulate certificate of competency.</p> <p>E. Enforce laws, provisions and rules of agreement related to maritime transport.</p> <p>F. Complete the electric marine chart in Preah Sihanouk Port.</p> <p>G. Complete the multi-purpose terminal at Preah Sihanouk Port.</p> <p>H. Enhance the promotion of Preah Sihanouk Port SEZ and fulfill all rents.</p> <p>I. Provide user-friendly services for vessels.</p>
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2. ECONOMIC MATTER

NO	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
1.	<p>RES.37GA/2016/ECO/01 Creating Job Opportunities and Decent Working Conditions in the Process of Enhancing Sustainable Economic Development.</p>	<p><u>CREATION OF JOBS AND ENSURING IMPROVED WORKING CONDITIONS</u></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC's) continuing long-term goals are creating jobs and ensuring improved working conditions, aimed at enhancing the living standards of the population, alleviating poverty, and accelerating economic growth. The creation of new job opportunities, however, is dependent on the level of investments by the private sector in the formal and informal sectors in both urban and rural areas. Ensuring that the skills of the new entrants match with the requirements of the new jobs is a challenge that will require more efforts focused on expanding technical and vocational education.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training (MOLVT) has been providing employment placement services to assist job-seekers in finding employment in private sector businesses in the country and overseas.</p>

		<p>☑ The progress of labour sector in Cambodia is contributed by the implementation of Rectangular Strategy Phases II for employment and equity, NSDP Update 2009-2013, Action Plan of MOLVT, the Labour Law adopted in 1997 (Management of Sending Workers Abroad), and other legal resolutions. Therefore, between 2009 and 2013, the achievements in the area of labor sector include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimum wages of workers in the garment, textile and footwear sector increased from USD 140 to USD 153 per month,(in 2016-2017) 2. Government agencies rescued 45,000 children (out of an estimated 250,000) from unacceptable forms of labor between 2008 and 2012. 3. The authorities sent 88,842 workers to work in Thailand, Malaysia, and Japan through private recruitment agencies, and sent 16,892 workers to work in the Republic of Korea, under the Employment Permit System (EPS) through the Training Committee between 2009 and 2012. 4. The government helped improve health system and work safety through 1,338 occupational health inspections at 586 establishments in 2012. 5. The government helped provide occupational accident insurance to over 37,000 workers/employees between 2008 and 2012, and by the first quarter of 2013, the coverage of occupational risk insurance regime has extended to all the 24 provinces. 6. MOLVT provided 2,293 short-term skill training courses to 59,460 male and female youths (workers) having lost their jobs between 2009 and early 2013. 7. MOLVT set up 7 new vocational training centres in various provinces and 6 new private and non-governmental establishments for extending technical and vocational trainings. 8. MOLVT improved information system on labour market and labour services by collecting information on 27,889 employment seekers, providing appropriate instructions to 7,984 employment seekers, and collecting necessary data for recruitment of 95,142 persons between 2010-2012. 9. RGC established a commission in-charge of gender affairs in the MOLVT.
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		<p>10. MOLVT disseminated and allocated duties for implementation of the 42 point recommendations of the convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW).</p> <p>11. RGC participated in the fourth and fifth writings of national reports on the implementation of the convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in Cambodia.</p> <p>12. The government instilled training courses on administrative, personnel, financial and statistical planning, and legislative skills, to 237 civil servants in 2011 and 2012.</p> <p>13. RGC established labour cooperation with the countries in the ASEAN region, through participation in ASEAN Workshops on unemployment insurance, security measures on revenue, and the active market policy.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Created a law on the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities. Through this law, effort has been made to reduce discrimination against persons with disabilities, in jobs or otherwise.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> With the planned opening of a regional job market through ASEAN Community Integration in 2015, labour mobility is likely to rise across the community and broaden opportunities for overall employment. However, workers from countries like Cambodia, which generally have lower skill levels, might be pushed out of their current jobs by increased competition from in-migrating counterparts from the region. Some 60% of the workforce is engaged in the informal sector, with little or no social protection in case of ill health, family emergencies or income uncertainty. With increased threats of unemployment, these workers take up even more insecure and low-paying jobs. The challenges for implementation of social protection is to ensure equitable growth and mitigate social risks while at the same time build up human capital and a productive workforce for Cambodia.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human capital formation at different levels, More schools beyond the primary levels, Skilling institutions, Labor market flexibility to ensure returns to skills – ensuring</p>
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demand for skills and more job creation/labor market information, Gender parity at all levels, Widely spread health centers, Better nutrition and (almost) universal water and sanitation (WATSAN), Social safety net in place.

- ☑ The implementation of the “Rectangular Strategy” is the further efforts to sustain the achievements that the Royal Government has hitherto realised the “Millennium Development Goals” with the aim of improving and enhancing public institutional capacity, promoting good governance, and modernising economic infrastructure in order to foster economic growth, create jobs for all citizens, ensure social equity, and increase public sector efficiency as well as protect natural and cultural resources, which is vital for sustainable development and poverty reduction. Within this conceptual framework, there is a need for the RGC to fine-tune its policy priorities and further improve sectoral strategies to reflect the actual contexts of Cambodia based on practical experiences in the implementation of the “Rectangular Strategy” for the Third Legislature of the National Assembly.
- ☑ Creating more jobs, especially for youth, through further improvement in Cambodia's Competitiveness to attract and encourage both domestic and foreign investments.
- ☑ Created initiatives for job creation and business management for 464 people.
- ☑ The four sides or sub-components of this component of the Rectangular Strategy Phase II deal with: (i) strengthening private sector and attracting investment; (ii) creation of jobs and ensuring improved working conditions; (iii) promotion of small and medium enterprises; and (iv) creation of social safety nets.
- ☑ The private sector is the engine of economic growth and poverty reduction. The Royal Government recognises that improving the business climate and creating an enabling environment for private sector development are key pre-requisites for fostering growth, creating jobs, reducing poverty and achieving sustainable economic development. Strengthening private sector and attracting investment is a crosscutting

issue that involves a number of RGC institutions. To implement RGC priority policies for the Fourth Legislature, the highest priority of all concerned RGC institutions was to support the creation of an enabling environment that fosters private sector development by taking measures to alleviate major bottlenecks for private sector development.

- ☑ In 2012, tourism sector created around 350,000 direct jobs and several thousand indirect jobs.
- ☑ Cambodia's medium-term vision for industrial development is to make the economy an attractive destination for regional and global factories. In turn, they would help build a strong foundation for small- and medium-sized enterprises. The Industrial Development Policy (IDP) aims to promote industrial growth with an emphasis on diversifying the production base, creating more non-farm jobs, improving competitiveness, upgrading technologies, and linking the sector with the regional and international value chains.
- ☑ Attract private investments to ensure economic growth and create jobs, in turn enhance the national budget revenue. Increase the effectiveness of the implementation of reforms related to investment environment and trade facilitation,
- ☑ including fighting corruption, reducing unnecessary bureaucracy, implementing Legal and Judicial Reform and Public Administration Reform, and strengthening the rule of law.
- ☑ Trade being a major source for economic growth and poverty reduction, RGC will make further strides on the path of trade liberalization, aimed at free movement of goods and services within the country and between Cambodia and her trade partners. RGC will continue promoting access to Cambodian products in the regional and world markets, thereby creating more jobs, and fueling economic growth.
- ☑ In 2011, the number of industrial enterprises, large and small, exceeded 500,000 and they provided more than 1.6 million jobs, including more than 500,000 in textiles,

		<p>garments and footwear industries. More than 100,000 legal overseas workers sent more than USD 200 million per annum in the form of remittances. RGC also established the National Employment Agency to provide employment services to job seekers and the Employment Forum for exchange of information related to job markets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Strengthening the Employment Forum coordinated by the Royal Government and in which job providers, job seekers and education and training service providers participate, aimed at improving exchange of labor market information, counseling and responsiveness to changing market conditions. ☑ Expanding employment services to job seekers and a broader dissemination of information on job opportunities in the country and abroad to the public including counseling and support provided to worker recruitment through expansion of job centers under the National Employment Agency of the National Training Board across the country. ☑ Strengthen labor forum mechanisms with the participation of labor providers, job seekers and education and training providers.
2.	<p>RES.37GA/2016/ECO/02 Strengthening the Growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Entering and Optimizing the Global Value Chains by Improving Access to Finance and Technology, and Enhancing Productivity and Innovation.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>PROMOTION OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ The development of this sector has contributed to benefiting rural communities in processing and adding value to products as well as creating jobs. It has also created an important link with the trade sector and with larger enterprises. In order to achieve these aspects, the Royal of Government has reduced minimum requirements for the registration of small and medium enterprises and the company registration fee. Loans provided by financial institutions (microfinance institutions) to small and medium enterprises have increased considerably. ☑ The Ministry of Commerce (MOC) has taken steps to reform the commercial registration procedures for SMEs. The timeline required for commercial registration was reduced to 3-5 days. The documentations required to register a SME were also

reduced. The requirements to report criminal convictions and reconfirming address of the company are no longer needed. The capital requirement in the form of a Bank Deposit for commercial registration was reduced from 20 million Riels to 4 million Riels. The Administrative-Fee for Commercial Registration is 1,600,000 Riels, and the Administrative-Fee for Sole Proprietorship is 300,000 Riels. After the reform in 2005, the number of registered companies has increased every year.

- ☑ Officially announced the required information to be filled in the annual production report and further plans to the handicraft-factory and enterprise owners so that the statistics of handicrafts, factories, and other enterprises can be managed and manufacturing policy can be developed.

- ☑ Private social security in Cambodia has made significant progress in the last few years following the strategic plan and action plan of the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) (Law on Social Security), for all persons who fall under the provisions of Labour Law. Between 2008 and 2012, NSSF registered 4,583 enterprises and 868,134 employees, and provided work risk insurance to more than 37,000 employees. By about the first quarter of 2013, the work risk insurance would expand its coverage to 24 cities of all the 24 provinces in the country.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY AND SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SMES)

- ☑ In the Fifth Legislature, RGC continue promoting further diversification of the industrial base through encouraging investments in new high value added and competitive industries, including assembly of electronics, spare parts manufacture, agro-processing and other manufacturing industries, while also promoting further development of SMEs and handicrafts and expanding industrial development into rural areas. RGC will also focus on the development of extractive industries. RGC will focus on the following priorities:

1. Formulating industrial development policy based on two key approaches: (1) expansion of industrial base supported by increased attractiveness of Cambodia to investors and investment promotion including modernization of SMEs; and (2) improved connectivity with regional production networks to integrate with and move up the global value chains.
2. Preparing science, technology and policy with the objective to increase research and development capability of Cambodia in responding to the projected needs of national development in the next higher phase, in particular ensuring consistency with the industrial development policy and agricultural development policy as they evolve.
3. Updating the SMEs Development Framework to be consistent with the industrial development policy aimed at enhancing SME's capacity to link with large enterprises and form a cluster while promoting entrepreneurship, productivity, creativity, innovation and specialization through introduction and implementation of a comprehensive package of supporting measures including clustering, enhanced technology transfer, increased access to finance, strengthened technical standards, establishment of business development counseling centers, promotion of "one village one product" movement and improvement of regulatory framework as well as strengthened institutional coordination.
4. Aligning private sector development and investment policies with SME and industrial development policy especially by encouraging investment in industrial clusters and industrial parks through promoting the adoption of Law on Special Economic Zones, in order to upgrade management, infrastructure and operations in the industrial sector to international standards.
5. Promoting industrial corridor development along the main national roads, linking key economic poles in Cambodia and connecting the Cambodian economy with the neighboring countries in particular through the economic corridor development framework in GMS and ASEAN.
6. Further strengthening the development process in extractive industry, especially

technical regulation and supervision including risk management, and social and environmental impact management from inception of operations to post operations; and the management of fiscal revenue from this activity through development of policy, strengthening regulatory framework, capacity building, institutional coordination and human resource development.

7. Human resource development especially the skill training for industrial sector through enhanced quality of education in all areas and at all levels, especially the reform of tertiary education, technical and vocational training, giving priority to training of engineers, technicians and workers to acquire appropriate skills as demanded by the markets with a pro-active approach using public-private sector partnerships.

Micro-Finance Sector:

1. Continue strengthening the micro finance sector to mobilize savings from the depositors and channel them into the mainstream, improve their financial effectiveness and sustainability and at the same time provide loans to small and tiny enterprises and other self-employed workers.
 2. Expand the coverage of microfinance services across the country and widely disseminate their benefits to the people.
 3. Keep orienting the providers towards their focus of lending to the poor at reasonable interest rates and without imposing debilitating conditions.
- RGC has regarded the private sector as an important engine of economic growth. In this sense, attracting foreign direct investment, promoting domestic investment especially from small and medium enterprises, and encouraging local entrepreneurs, are important catalysts for economic development and consequently, job creation. The private sector is to be involved with social responsibilities as well, to ensure sustainability in development. RGC is committed to ensuring an enabling business and investment environment for private investment as well as to making Cambodia an attractive destination for

investments. Cambodia's medium-term vision for industrial development is to make the economy an attractive destination for regional and global factories. In turn, they would help build a strong foundation for small- and medium-sized enterprises. The Industrial Development Policy (IDP) aims to promote industrial growth with an emphasis on diversifying the production base, creating more non-farm jobs, improving competitiveness, upgrading technologies, and linking the sector with the regional and international value chains.

- ☑ The government will make efforts to mobilize human, financial and institutional resources to support the establishment of new industries. In the first phase, the approach will be established (and strengthening) industrial corridors and SEZs and improved the business environment to attract foreign investment, encouraged transfer of technology, and widened the export markets. In the second phase, the focus will be on establishing domestic linkages to global value chains and boosting exports through creating a competitive environment. In the third phase, the aim would be on maintaining a long-term industrial growth through improved linkages with foreign enterprises.

Private sector participation:

- A. Continue developing and pursuing implementation of policies, legal and regulatory framework and procedures to protect the integrity of the private sector, to prevent collusion and ensure fair competition between private companies/enterprises by ensuring proper behavior, honorable conduct and dignity in all business transactions.
- B. Safeguard the balance between the rights and interests in the contracts made between the public and private sector.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Continue to carry out repair and construction of small-scale irrigation systems to supply water for small- and medium-scale agricultural enterprises. ☑ Further promoting the modernization of local enterprises and improved innovation capacity as well as strengthened links between local enterprises and domestic industries with foreign investment projects, aimed at promoting transfer of technology, knowledge and know-how, increasing productivity, and enhancing attractiveness and competitiveness of Cambodia. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Promoting competitiveness in the SMEs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Offer business development and supporting services through institutions like Cambodia Industrial Laboratory Center, National Productivity Center, Hatching Technology Center, Industrial Training Center, Cambodia Standard Center, National Metrological Center, etc. B. Supporting SMEs through imparting technical and business skills to them. C. Disseminating knowledge through the National Production Movement, Entrepreneurship Movement, Business Potential Movement and the like. D. Continuing to build institutional capacities in enforcing property rights, promoting research and creativity, and establishing support mechanisms. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Setting up a financial service system for SMEs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Promote financing options for the SMEs as a part of total finance package aligned with the Industrial Development Strategy, to encourage SMEs becoming a part of the value chain with larger companies. B. Continuing to implement the national settlement system and promoting financial product development.
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		<p>C. Continuing to improve the financial environment for attracting private investment and establishing a domestic capital market.</p> <p>D. Providing technical assistance to build SME's capacities in formulating business plans, developing accounting systems, and generating information necessary to raise finances.</p>
<p>3.</p>	<p>RES.37GA/2016/ECO/03 Parliamentary Support for ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Implementation.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> To further expand the achievements gained in Third Legislature of the National Assembly, the "Rectangular Strategy - Phase II" that was formulated to serve as the fundament of the Royal Government's economic policy is the "Socio- Economic Policy Agenda" of the RGC of the Fourth Legislature of the National Assembly. In this regard, the RGC has resolved on preparing the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2006-2010 as a new national plan using the structure of the Rectangular Strategy of the Royal Government. In the preparation of this new plan, Royal Government had adhered to the full ownership in the preparation process by ensuring the consultation with and the comment sharing of all stakeholders. With unwavering implementation of the "Rectangular Strategy" and NSDP 2006-2010, the RGC has created a favourable environment and necessary conditions enabling Cambodia to step forward with increased hopes and strong confidence on the road of further reforms and development along with the firm determination of the RGC to serve the interests of the nation and respond to the aspirations of the people.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>CAMBODIA'S INTEGRATION INTO THE REGION AND THE WORLD</u></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cambodia's integration into the international communities, particularly the sub-regional and regional, and the world has significantly contributed to enhancing the prestige of Cambodia. Cambodia has also continued to perform foreign, peaceful,</p>

neutral, and no allied policy frameworks, and has strengthened international relationship and bilateral cooperation and its role as a member of the WTO and ASEAN Community on the basis of equal right and equal footing as other members so that mutual benefits can be ensured.

- ☑ Cambodia has actively participated in international and regional communities. The cooperation activities the Cambodia has made so far include politics, security, economy, trade, and social and environmental atmospheres. As a chair of ASEAN in 2012, Cambodia successfully hosted ASEAN Summits, East Asia Summit, the first ever ASEAN global dialogue, ASEAN Ministerial Meetings, and other regional and sub-regional meetings such as Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), East Asian summit, ASEAN Regional Forum, Asia Cooperation Dialogue, Conference on Interaction and Confidence Measure in Asia, the Triangle Cooperation Cambodia-Laos-Vietnam (CLV), the Cambodia-Laos-Myanmar- Vietnam (CLMV) Cooperation, the Ayeyawady-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy (ACMECS) among Cambodia-Laos-Myanmar-Thailand-Vietnam, Greater Mekong Sub-regional (GMS), Mekong-Ganga Cooperation and Mekong-Japan Cooperation, Mekong-Korea Cooperation, and Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI) with America.
- ☑ National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2014-2018 has been formulated for the implementation of the Rectangular Strategy Phase III with the identification of the priorities, indicators and timeframe for the implementation and with the identification of mechanism for the iv Monitoring and Evaluation of the Result Framework, especially setting the responsibility of the line ministries and agencies within each angle in order to gain high benefits from ASEAN Economic Integration in 2015 and to move out of the Least Developed Countries and to be become an Upper-Middle-Income Country in 2030. For the preparation of NSDP 2014-2018, the RGC has used the existing procedures and mechanism as for the preparation of NSDP Update 2009-2013 and spent a longer time period improving this national plan.

3. SOCIAL MATTER

NO	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
1.	<p>RES.37GA/2016/SOC/01 Strengthening Cooperation among AIPA Member Parliaments on Preparedness and Response to Zika Virus Infection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The thermal scanners at Phnom Penh International Airport and Siem Reap International Airport will help detect passengers infected with the virus. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The ministry has also placed a rapid response team and clinicians on alert, we have two labs with the capacity to test for Zika. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reducing morbidity and mortality of non-communicable/chronic diseases and other public health problems related to substance use, alcohol and tobacco, traffic accident, injury, food safety, disaster, environmental health and climate change. <p>Reducing mortality and morbidity from non-communicable / chronic diseases and problems related to addictive substance, alcohol, tobacco, road traffic accident, food safety, disaster, environmental health and climate change,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reducing morbidity and mortality of non-communicable/chronic diseases and other public health problems related to substance use, alcohol and tobacco, traffic accident, injury, food safety, disaster, environmental health and climate change.
2.	<p>RES.37GA/2016/SOC/02 Strengthening Cooperation among AIPA Member Parliaments on the Implementation of Plan of Action to Materialize ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Royal Government of the Fifth Legislature will continue strengthening the social protection system to be more interconnected and coordinated and consolidate it as an integrated, consistent, and efficient system covering both the public and private sectors, including a clear cut division of roles distinguishing between policymaking, regulation and operations. RGC will focus on the following priorities:

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improving the social protection policy framework and strategy, including the update of “National Social Protection Strategy for the Poor and Vulnerable 2011-2015” and other related documents such as “Financial Sector Development Strategy 2011-2020” so as to be more consistent and responsive to the above objective. 2. Further promoting and developing a mechanism for institutional coordination including harmonization of the existing intervention schemes, preparing studies and functional analysis of target areas of protection, instruments and implementation arrangements aimed at increasing efficiency in resource use and fill the gap in social protection for the poor and vulnerable that will result in a comprehensive social security system under the Law on Social Security System for the Cambodian People. 3. Further implementing the national policy on pension for veterans and former civil servants more efficiently through strengthening the national social security fund for civil servants and national fund for veterans. 4. Further implementing the national policy on disability through the Disability Action Council; strengthening the implementation of the Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and promoting the enhancement of rights and welfare of the disabled according to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as improving the quality and efficiency of the disability fund’s services.
<p>3.</p>	<p>RES.37GA/2016/SOC/03 Enhancing Cooperation in Response to Climate Change in ASEAN.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) was established for coordinating national climate change responses. The Climate Change Department at the Ministry of Environment is the secretariat of the NCCC. The Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) was endorsed by the RGC. Nine line ministries and agencies have also developed their sectoral climate change strategic plans. RGC has raised around USD 250 million from multi/bilateral sources to implement projects addressing climate change. The pilot programme for climate resilience has assisted RGC to strengthen three priority sectors— water, agriculture,</p>

infrastructure—to adapt to climate change, while the Cambodia climate change alliance programme has funded 21 projects on climate change. Additionally, Cambodia has approved 10 clean-development mechanism projects, nine of which have been registered by the UN CDM Executive Board, having the projects to reduce approximately two million tonnes of greenhouse gas emission. Both national and sub-national levels have begun raising awareness and disseminating climate change related knowledge and policies. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports has started to integrate climate change issues into the formal and non-formal education systems. The Ministry of Environment has played an active role in leading the climate change negotiation process under the climate change talks of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, CONSERVATION, AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Green growth and Low-carbon Development

- ☑ The Ministry of Environment (MOE), the National Climate Change Committee and National Council for Green Growth, have formulated National Climate Change Strategic Plan (2014-2028), and the National Policy on Green Growth Development and National Strategic Plan on Green Growth Development 2013-2030.
- ☑ Development of a strategic plan on climate change for disaster risk management sector and incorporation into the national strategic plan on climate change adaptation of the National Committee on Climate Change.
- ☑ Intensifying efforts to reduce the impact of climate change by strengthening the adaptation capacity and resiliency to climate change, particularly by implementing the "Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023", "National Policy on Green Development" and the "National Strategic Plan on Green Development 2013- 2030".
- ☑ Continuing to strengthen technical and institutional capacity to promote the mainstreaming of climate change responses into the policies, laws and plans at national and sub-national levels.

To implement RGC's priority policies for the Fifth Legislature, Ministry of Environment (MOE) will consider the following:

- A. Implement the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023.
- B. Adopt Green Growth and low carbon development strategies, which are key to sustainable economic development.
- C. Strengthen the management of protected areas to eliminate illegal exploitation of natural resources, and curb illegal land and forest clearings.
- D. Evaluate environmental impacts of any development projects proposed.
- E. Maintain a high quality environment: it should be chemical-free; by monitoring and inspecting polluting sources and monitoring water, soil and air.
- F. Adapt to climate change and mitigation measures for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
- G. Strengthen the implementation of bio-safety and biotechnology activities.
- H. Strengthen environmental education and dissemination of environmental information.

Ministry Of Environment (MOE) will prepare the following legislations:

- 1) Prepare the climate change legal framework which will include updating institutional arrangement, financing arrangements, and mainstreaming of climate change across sectors.
- 2) Developing a Law on the Management of Environmental Pollution.
- 3) Developing a Law on Environmental Impact Assessment.
- 4) Developing a Law on Green Growth.
- 5) Developing a Law on Biodiversity.
- 6) Developing a Law on Chemicals Management.
- 7) Developing a Law on Ratification on Minamata Convention on Mercury.

- 8) Developing a Sub-decree on the Establishment of Funds for Natural Protected Areas.
- 9) Developing a Ministerial Order on adjusting the management structure of the natural protected areas.
- 10) Developing a Sub-decree on Social Funds.
- 11) Establishing a M&E unit for LMSSP.
- 12) Developing a Sub-decree on the management of electric and electronic appliances within waste management.
- 13) Issuing a circular on management of waste water, to municipal and provincial authorities.
- 14) Issuing circular on scientific collection, transportation, recycling and disposal of solid waste and rubbish.

RGC is committed to full implementation of Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023, which includes:

- A. Put in place and implement national monitoring and evaluation systems for climate change projects.
- B. Create a knowledge management system for collection, analysis, and dissemination of data/knowledge, including knowledge of local communities on climate change.
- C. Improve a greenhouse gas inventory system: data collection, storage, analysis and modeling.
- D. Establish a national registration system for greenhouse gases reduction mechanisms, and foster implementation of appropriate mitigation activities (AMA) and greenhouse gas-reduction activities under different mechanisms within various priority sectors that provide multiple benefits.
- E. Coordinate and enhance capacity and public awareness on climate change at national and local levels. Coordinate developing a national adaptation plan and

		<p>develop implementation strategies for addressing medium- and long-term adaptation needs.</p>
<p>4.</p>	<p>RES.37GA/2016/SOC/04 Sustainable Tourism.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Tourism marketing and Promotion: Cambodia strengthens quality and efficiency of marketing materials, facilities and tourism promotional activities and expands tourism information centers at provinces/municipalities and enlarges promotional activities in local and global Mass Medias. ☑ Connectivity and Travel Facilities and Tourist Transportation: Ministry of Tourism and Secretariat of Civil Aviation will further poster the cooperation with ASEAN Member States on the flight connectivity and encouraging to attract direct flights from Japan, Russia and Saudi Arabia. We have been cooperating with neighboring countries to promote bus transportation across the border between Cambodia, Lao, Vietnam and Thailand. ☑ Tourism Safety System and Tourism Negative Impact Management Cambodia initiates to feasibility study for establishment of Tourism Safety Committee with participation of relevant institutions. ☑ Legal System and management Mechanism: Cambodia enhances the development of law and legal documents such as tourist entertainment management, community management and development, and strengthening existing tourism management and development policies, and expanding new mechanism such as Regional Tourism Development and Management and Mechanism for sub-national implementation. ☑ Human Resource Development: Currently, a National Tourism Professional Institute has not been established yet, so it is necessary to conduct feasibility study for its creation and functioning in accordance with the Law on Tourism. At the same time, we further support the existing private educational establishments. <p>Cambodia has established relevant laws, decrees and sub-decrees for supporting the development and management of tourism industries, as follows:</p>

Relevant Laws including:

- Laws on Tourism
- Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage
- Law on Adoption of Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as waterfowl habitats.
- Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management

- Law on Adoption of Convention on UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally exported Cultural Objects
- Law on Establishment of Ministry of Environment

Decrees and Sub-decrees include:

- Royal Decree on the establishment of Protection Culture Zone in the Siem Reap/ Angkor.
- Second additional Royal Decree on Amendment of some provisions of Royal Decree on the Establishment of APSARA, to make them consistent with the provisions of the Royal decree on Establishment of the legal status of governing institutions.
- Royal Decree on Establishment of a National Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap (APSARA).
- Royal decree on the Protection of Environment and Management of Nature in 1996.
- Royal Decree on Transferring the Site of Koh Ke to APSARA Authority. Regarding the Royal Decree, APSARA has the authority to do the zoning, management, preservation, conservation, development and improvement of national cultural heritage based on the limited zone written in the Royal Decree concerning the zoning of Koh Ke.
- Royal Decree on the Creation and Designation of Protected Area dated on November 1993 and Royal Decree on the Creation and Management of the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve, dated April 10, 2001.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub-decree No. 155 Ban to use gillnets within the core Zones of Dolphin Habitat over a 180-km stretch of river between Kratie town and the Laotians border to prevent the accidental catching of dolphins by fishermen, dated 25 September 2012. - Tourism National Policy of the Kingdom of Cambodia which approved by National Policy of the Kingdom of Cambodia which approved by council of Ministers on 19 December 2008. - Tourism National Policy in the Kingdom of Cambodia. - Sub-decree on Classification of Hotel and Tourism Accommodation Services in 2014. - Sub-decree on Establishment of Special Police Corps for the Protection of Cultural Heritage. - Declaration on Minimum Standards for Tourism Resorts. - Sub-decree on Tourism Guide dated 17 August 2011. - Clean Tourist City Standards recognized by Royal Government of Cambodia <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continuing to expand the infrastructure in remote areas and potential areas for economy and tourism by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build and develop infrastructure backbone of the telecom optic cable network to all provinces and districts where there is economic and tourist potential, and participate to implementing the ASEAN Master Plan, 2015. 2. Develop ASEAN-Cambodia Internet Exchange System. 3. Implement the Broad Band Policy for expanding services and change from Internet Protocol Version 4 to Internet Protocol Version 6. 4. Prepare Submarine Cable optic network. 5. Prepare to install Universal Service Obligation – USO, for service in rural area and community where ICT are not available.
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6. Amend the telecommunication strategy regulation based on new technical development based on international regulatory reform of International Telecommunication Union – ITU.
 7. Train human resources for the next generation.
 8. Promote preparing regulations on each sector and monitor implementation.
 9. Encourage to the private investment.
 10. Prepare and operate the office to maintain relevant documents on telecommunications.
 11. Continue to cooperate between ASEAN and other international organizations such as ITU, UPU, APPU, etc.
 12. Enhance the quality of management through information systems.
 13. Foster the principles of Gender Equality.
 14. Build up National Institute of Post, Telecommunication, Information, and Communication Technology.
 - RGC during the Fifth Legislature will continue according priority to improve the physical infrastructure through increased public investment in transportation networks, including roads, railways, waterways (river, sea), and air routes; increase electricity generating capacity and expand the electricity distribution network in urban and rural areas; expand the modern telecommunication network to make services available at reasonably low rates; to widen the clean water supply network; and to expand the infrastructure system for tourism.
- Ministry of Tourism (MOT) will focus on improving the quality of tourism services, extension of stay, and new investments. MOT will focus on the following actions:**
- A. Improving infrastructure related to tourism in the country.
 - B. Establishing National Tourism Institute for research, study and analysis on the tourism sector. This will also be a training institute for young people wanting to make a career in tourism industry.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C. Drawing up the regional tourism development plan. D. Enhancing human resources for the tourism sector. E. Establishing and putting in place, the National Tourism Center. F. Preparing and implementing the Tourism Marketing Strategic Plan. G. Creating Marketing and Promotion Board in private and public partnership. H. Strengthening tourism security and safety systems at tourist destinations. I. Coordinating in tourist transportation. J. Strengthening good governance in tourism sector. <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collaborated with the local authority and municipal and provincial department of tourism to take administrative measures to make contract with the local vendors, tourism services, entertainment places to prevent drug trafficking, distribution, and abuse.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Tourism Strategic Development Plan (2009-2013) Indicators</u></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> During the Fourth Legislature, the Ministry of Tourism (MOT) focused on improving the quality of tourism services in order to attract visitors, make them extension their stay, and attract new investments in the tourism sector. The MOT focused on the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Continued to implementing the Open Sky Policy and advertising Cambodia – Kingdom of Wonder and promoting the contest for “clean city”, “clean resort”, and “good service”. B. Examined the possibility of exempting entry visa for Japan and Republic of Korea. C. Developed a website to advertise tourism sector of Cambodia to the countries considered as major targeted markets. D. Continued disseminating the Law on Tourism to concerned institutions in particular private sector in order to effectively enforce this Law and improve the quality of tourism goods and services.
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- E. Facilitated travel and transportation, and reduce unnecessary barriers that restrict tourist travel within the country.
 - F. Developed innovative tourism products, tourism events, and attractive destinations (provided that tourism of Cambodia is the cultural and eco- tourism).
 - G. Promoted domestic tourism in order to contribute to poverty alleviation.
 - H. Strengthened the cooperation with countries in the region and the world in tourism sector.
 - I. Strengthened the close collaboration with concerned ministries and agencies, private sector, and national and international organisations in transforming the tourism sector of Cambodia into a sustainable and accountable tourist destination.
 - J. Fostered the capacity building and human resource development to conform to RGC's policies and to be in line with the current trend of tourism.
 - K. Fostered gender mainstreaming in tourism sector in public sector, private sector, and local communities. Conducted tourism survey and developed tourism statistics.
 - L. Strengthened security and social safety for tourists visiting Cambodia.
- The MOT finalized the formulation of policies, strategies, plans, and regulations necessary for the development of tourism sector. Those include:
 - 1) National Policy on Tourism in Cambodia.
 - 2) Law on Tourism.
 - 3) National Tourism Development Strategy 2012-2020.
 - 4) National Eco-Tourism Strategic Policy (on-going).
 - 5) Regulations that are required by Law on Tourism and necessary for tourism activities.
 - Strengthened the close collaboration with concerned ministries and agencies, private sector, and national and international organisations in transforming the tourism sector of Cambodia into a sustainable and accountable tourist destination.
 - Fostered the capacity building and human resource development to conform to RGC's policies and to be in line with the current trend of tourism.

Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Environment of Cambodia have closely cooperated with sub-regional, regional and the world. For the 5th legislature of the National Assembly , Cambodia has implemented the six basic tourism strategies in reflecting to the current and future regional and global tourism trends and in consistent with ASEAN Tourism Strategic Plan:

1. Tourism Product Development: Cambodia encourages tourism standards development to improve product quality, especially product of domestic consumptions and exportation via tourism such as foods, souvenirs and clothes.

4. WAIPA MATTER

NO	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
1.	<p>RES.37GA/2016/WAIPA/02 Decent Work for Women in ASEAN by Promoting Social Protection and Equal Opportunity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ For education and dissemination of laws, MOJ has widely disseminated fundamental Laws and Laws related to promoting the cause of protecting women and children to judges, prosecutors, court clerks, justice officers and officials, a total of 9,200 participants in both the capital and provincials. ☑ Women's Capacity Improvement: MOE conducted a survey among employees of its ministry to identify their needs and suggestions for strengthening gender-mainstreaming within the ministry. The ministry also joined with its stakeholders to mainstream gender in climate change issues and has formulated Gender Mainstreaming Strategic Plan Phase II, 2013-2018. ☑ Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training (MOLVT) disseminated and allocated duties for implementation of the 42 point recommendations of the convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) ☑ RGC participated in the fourth and fifth writings of national reports on the implementation of the convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in Cambodia. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ RGC believes that participation of female workers in the workforce in the capacity of wage/ salary-workers is a positive signal towards gender equality in the workforce. Data on this issue, reported in the Cambodian Socio-Economic Surveys

of 2009, 2010 and 2011, suggest that this ratio has stood between 42-45%, lower than the 50% mark in these years.

- ☑ RGC has made regular efforts to provide economic opportunities for women and has enabled women to generate incomes for their families. These efforts include establishing Women in Development Centres (WDC) in 13 provinces, which play an important role in delivering business development services to women. Some 13,102 women have received vocational skills at the WDCs. The Cambodian Women's Entrepreneurs' Association (CWEA) was established in 2012, composed of 150 members, for developing women's businesses and strengthening the voices of women entrepreneurs in the private sector.
- ☑ An MDG Acceleration Framework to accelerate achieving CMDG Goal 3, focusing on women's economic empowerment and mobilizing public institutions, the private sector and development partners, has been developed. Its three strategies are:
 1. Strengthening vocational skills for women based on the market demand.
 2. Developing micro, small and medium enterprises.
 3. Improving livelihoods in rural areas.
- ☑ There is limited effective cooperation between line institutions in delivering technical and vocational training and interventions to enable women to get job opportunity or promote women's entrepreneurship development.
- ☑ There is a lack of cooperation or trust between the public sector and private sector to increase services of Women in Development Centres (WDC).

WOMEN IN DECISION-MAKING IN PUBLIC SECTOR AND POLITICS

- A. Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework and carry out periodic gender audits on representation and participation of men and women in politics and decision making positions.

		<p>B. Develop and strengthen policies, legal provisions and programmes, to increase women’s representation in politics and other key decision making positions.</p> <p>C. Formulate and implement capacity building programmes for sitting and aspiring women leaders and support initiatives, including resource mobilisation efforts that seek to promote women in politics and other governance structures.</p> <p>D. Invest in programmes aimed at enhancing assertiveness and leadership</p> <p>confidence in young women to ensure equal participation in leadership in schools, tertiary institutions and youth groups and other community based organisations.</p> <p>E. Set affirmative action measures in areas where sharp gender disparities exist, (e.g. Increasing quota for women on electoral candidates list).</p> <p>F. Create and support a focal point/gender working group in Parliament for women in parliament to communicate with each other and organisations in civil society, promote the application of gender lens to decisions taken by all Parliamentary Committees.</p>
		<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women in Legislative Body: The number of female members of the National Assembly has continuously increased over the past four legislatures. The RGC had advocated with all line ministries and political parties to increase female members in the parliament in 2013 election, moving towards achieving the CMDGs. In spite of these efforts, a target of increasing a larger numbers of women in candidature lists was not met. the proportion of female lawmakers dropped from 21% in 2008 to 20% in 2013. Yet, the proportion of female members in the Senate remained stable, standing at 14.75% between 1999 and 2012.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women Members of the Royal Government: RGC has been increasing the number of women in leadership positions through incentives and by appointing women as leaders in ministries and institutions. There is one female Deputy Prime Minister, three female Ministers, 38 female Secretaries of State, and 48 Under-secretaries of State or holders of equivalent ranks. RGC hopes for a larger participation of women in decision-making positions in the future.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Women in Public Administration: In 2007, through the State Secretariat for Civil Service, RGC issued a guideline to all ministries and institutions, advising them to increase the proportion of women in the new recruits from 20% to 50%. Consequently, the numbers of female civil servants increased from 32% in 2007 to 35% in 2012. In addition, the RGC issued a Royal Decree on revision of retirement age of female civil servants and increased women's retirement age to 60 years, and on voluntarily basis.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Women in Leadership at Sub-national level: RGC has appointed female deputy governors of capital/provinces, cities, districts and khans across the country, to increase women's participation in public administration at the sub-national level. As in 2013, the proportion of female deputy governors of capital/provinces was 21%. There was 2 female governor of cities, districts /khans and 186 deputy governors of cities, districts / khans (29%). There was no female governor at the capital/province level, but RGC is contemplating to have women holding those positions in the future. In the 2009 capital/ provincial council elections, 38 women (10%) were elected as members of the capital/ provincial councils and 363 women (13%) were elected as members of the city, district /khan councils, nationwide. The proportion of female members of communes/sangkats also increased from 15% in 2007 to 18% in 2012. ☑ Sectoral Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan (GMAP): MOWA has provided technical expertise to the line ministries to formulate their sectoral Gender Mainstreaming Action Plans (GMAP). Since 2009 to date, 24 ministries have developed and implemented Gender Mainstreaming Action Plans (GMAPs) in their ministries/institutions, in which 16 ministries/institutions have received funds from the national budget for doing so. ☑ Gender and Education: Gender disparity in education has reduced at all levels, with increased numbers of scholarship for poor students, especially girls, increased

number of schools at the sub-national levels, and increased numbers of girls' dormitories.

- ☑ Ensure gender is mainstreamed into SNA activities and central government policy making; ensure women's voice is heard and respected and that women both within the local government system and interacting with local governments are empowered.
- ☑ Promoting gender equality in RCAF by encouraging leadership and participation in decision-making processes and equal access to benefits for women.
- ☑ Further enhance the capacity and knowledge of female employees to improve the role and status of women in air transportation services.
- ☑ Encourage farmers' participation, especially women, stakeholders, and private sector to participate in all stages of projects preparation, projects improvement and irrigation and drainage system development.
- ☑ Increasing the awareness and encouraging the implementation of river basin development and management plan with the cooperation of concerned ministries, stakeholders and beneficiaries, especially women.
- ☑ Continue to mainstream on gender at national and sub-national levels, promote the role of women in society, eliminate all discriminations against women and continue to mainstream women in public life.
- ☑ RGC has succeeded in implementing the Strategic Plan "Neary Rattanak III". The government is implementing the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of the Victim and the Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation. RGC has reduced the gender gap in the education sector through increasing enrolment rates for girls. In terms of health services, the RGC has improved the overall access to primary and reproductive health, prevention of malaria and HIV/AIDS. In the economic sector, the RGC has advocated for the rights of women workers through advocacy and policy interventions. Women are now

being equipped with skills and they have the capacity to participate in decision-making. The proportion of women elected as members of parliament slightly decreased from 21 in 2008 to 20 in 2013. In 2007 Commune Council Elections, 15% of the elected members of Commune Councils were women, while currently 30% of village chiefs are women.

- Promoting the role of women in the economy through strengthening vocational training programs, equipping them with technical and entrepreneurial skills, and empowering them.
- RGC during the Fifth Legislature will continue to implement CEDAW, other relevant conventions, regional commitments relating to gender equality and women's rights and its policy aiming at increasing educational opportunities for

female students through increased scholarships, additional training programs, accommodation and safe transportation, and increasing the number of female teachers. RGC will strive to increase the ratio of women at all government levels, by providing employment opportunities for women, using advocacy at the village and commune levels throughout the country.

- A strategy for Women's Economic Empowerment has been recently developed based on the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF), and this will be the strategic document for the Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) in the country.
- Provision of skills training for jobs for women: by providing technical and vocational training programs based on market demands for women, strengthening business development services of the Women in Development Centers (WDC), and increasing scholarship for women and girls.
- Promoting and enhancing MSMEs led by women: by delivering micro, small and medium enterprise development service and continuing to give relevant policy interventions to ensure that they have the capacity to lead and grow their enterprises and move from the informal to the formal sector.

		<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Gender and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Reduce girls' drop-out rates in primary school and lower secondary school. B. Increase scholarship for girls in upper secondary and higher educations. C. Raise awareness of parents in order increase girls' access to education. D. Increase the participation of women in all areas of education service delivery and E. Management, and promote gender responsive social behaviour. F. Promote social accountability measures. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Gender and Climate Change and Green Growth</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensuring the relevant policies and strategies on climate change, green growth, and disaster risk management are gender responsive. 2. Increasing climate change resilience for the community, especially for women and girls. 3. Reducing the impacts on women's and children's health, especially during <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> flood and drought. 4. Increasing their knowledge on mitigation measures to ensure natural resources sustainability and environmental protection. 5. Building the capacity of state and non-state development agencies in gender mainstreaming in environment and climate change policies, programmes and national environmental action plans
2.	<p>RES.37GA/2016/WAIPA/03 Extending the Maternity Benefits of Working in ASEAN.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve physical health infrastructures, including building Health Center, Health Post, maternity waiting room, and hospital buildings, and drainage system, electricity and improved water sources at health facility, especially in remote areas. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Support joint-collaboration WASH/Nutrition, early childhood education/Nutrition, maternity in the workplace/Nutrition.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Social security fund covering work injury Civil servants' and veterans' retirement pensions NSSF employer-based pension schemes Maternity benefits for all workers (except domestic workers), civil servants, armed forces and police; 90 days maternity leave; pay at full salary covered by employer (Labour Law Article 183).(Has other sponsored). ☑ Implemented social security for civil servants, and 6 benefits provided: retirement, invalidity, maternity, work injury, death, and assistance to dependents. ☑ Improve physical health infrastructures, including building Health Center, Health Post, maternity waiting room, and hospital buildings, and drainage system, electricity and improved water sources at health facility, especially in remote areas. ☑ Support joint-collaboration WASH/Nutrition, early childhood education/Nutrition, maternity in the workplace/Nutrition. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND of Kingdom of Cambodia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Instruction On Rights to Receive Maternity Benefit for Members of NSSF Who Deliver Their Babies at Health Facilities which do not Have Any Agreement with NSSF.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ National Social Security Fund (NSSF) is pleased to announce to all owners or directors of enterprises, establishments and all members of NSSF, who register health care insurance scheme with National Social Security Fund that members of NSSF who deliver their babies at health facilities which do not have any agreement with NSSF, regardless of emergency or not emergency cases but have completed the obligation of having paid for health care insurance for at least 9 months, can claim for daily pay during taking their maternity leave from NSSF, but only if they come to health checkup after the delivery with only health facility that has agreement with NSSF.

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