



Royal Government of Cambodia

“Political Platform”

**Of the Royal Government of Cambodia of the Fifth
Legislature of the National Assembly**

Phnom Penh, September 2013

Introduction



In fulfilling its historic mission to serve the nation, country and people, to transform Cambodia into a magnificent land of solid development, peace and prosperity, where smile and hope shine on the face of everyone living in harmony, solidarity and prosperous life without fear of the recurring past tragedies, the Royal Government of the Fifth Legislature of the National Assembly hereby declares its Political Platform as follows:

I. Vision and Strategic Objectives

Owing to the correct path of the political leadership, its determination and appropriate actions, combined with the solidarity of the Cambodian people and the support from friendly countries and development partners, the Royal Government has spearheaded the country through its most difficult period, gradually elevating it up from one level of development to the next while portraying pride and projecting hope on the country's future despite confronting the many difficult and complicated challenges along the way.

The Royal Government of the Fifth Legislature of the National Assembly (“Royal Government”) was created by a free, fair, just and transparent general election held on 28 July 2013. The election results, which carry the will of the majority of people from all walks of life, reflect the full and firm support for the proper policies and the need for continued leadership to build and protect the country and to maintain the path of development and comprehensive reform toward achieving progress and prosperity. In this sense, the Royal Government is mandated to carry on its historic mission with a firm determination to accelerate development progress and promote broader, more in-depth and comprehensive implementation of state reforms.

The Royal Government belongs to the people, born from the people, and is ready to make every sacrifice to serve the interest of the nation, the country and the people.

The Royal Government firmly adheres to the grand spirit of national unity and solidarity in order to mobilize the force of people from all walks of life, all political tendencies both at home and overseas to unite under the national motto – **Nation, Religion, King** – to build and protect the nation and maintain its social achievements in the framework of an independent and sovereign state enjoying territorial integrity, peace, democracy, progress and prosperity following the footsteps of **His Majesty NORODOM SIHANOUK, the King-Father of Independence, Territorial Integrity and Unity of Cambodia** and **Her Majesty Queen NORODOM MONINEATH SIHANOUK, Cambodia's Mother of Freedom, Dignity and Happiness** and under the highest guidance of His Majesty NORODOM SIHAMONI, King of Cambodia.

In fulfilling its historic mandate, the Royal Government will thrive to achieve its long-term Vision and Strategic Objectives:

- Building Cambodia into an progressive country with solid progress in all sectors, strong national solidarity, respect for human rights, morality, equity, freedom and justice and a well-established democracy that allows people to live in happiness and harmony within the families, communities and the whole society.
- Protecting the nation to ensure its long-lasting existence with independence, peace, sovereignty and territorial integrity; protecting the Constitution and its achievements; and promoting its national reputation.

II. Core Principles of the Political Platform

In achieving the above vision, the Royal Government sets out its **Political Platform** based on the following core principles:

- National solidarity without discrimination against political affiliation, historical precedence, sex, beliefs and religion, race and social status that firmly adheres to the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia and its national motto – Nation, Religion, King – in order to maintain and build upon all the achievements made since the **January 7** Victory Day while safeguarding the nation for the future.

- Building and strengthening the foundations of the national defense with all branches of the armed forces acting as a strong cornerstone and the active support from people to ensure peace, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity in all circumstances.
- Firmly defending the foundations of national security through: effectively preventing and suppressing all kinds of criminal offences and law violations; maintaining the stability, public order and village/commune safety to protect peaceful life of the people; enhancing the national dignity and ensuring socio-economic development.
- Protecting the constitutional monarchy and multiparty democratic system, and further strengthening and deepening democracy at both national and sub-national levels to respond to the needs for socio-economic development.
- Strengthening further the rule of law by way of building up an adequate legal framework, broad education and dissemination of laws, appropriate and effective law enforcement; ensuring people's equality and justice before the law; as well as preventing any type of abuses of power, impunity and violence.
- Protecting and promoting people's freedom as stipulated in the Constitution, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as international treaties and conventions on human rights such as the right to life, right to work and employment, right to political freedom, right to freedom of expression, freedom of the press, freedom of belief and religious practice, right to create unions and professional organizations and so on. Each individual shall be entitled to equitable access to economic, social, cultural and educational benefits, health care and public services.
- Strengthening and expanding cooperation between the state and civil society based on the principle of good governance and the rule of law.
- Enhancing the quality, effectiveness and coverage of public services at all levels and in all sectors, by way of moving public services closer to the people and garnering public confidence; strengthening the capacity of civil servants in providing public services in a sincere and responsible manner; preventing and taking tough measures against those civil servants who violate the rights and legal interest of the people; and promoting public participation in maintaining public properties.
- Implementing further comprehensive and in-depth state reforms, notably public administration reform, public financial management reform, decentralization and de-concentration reform, land reform, fisheries reform, forestry reform, and environment and natural resource management reform to ensure good governance and sustainable socio-economic development.
- Promoting economic development with long-term sustainable and broad-based high economic growth and improved competitiveness alongside the promotion of Cambodia's regional economic integration and its contribution to realizing the ASEAN Economic Community by 2015.
- Developing the private sector as a locomotive of economic growth, attracting foreign direct investment and encouraging domestic investment in order to accelerate development, diversify economic base and create jobs.
- Promoting equitable distribution of growth, reducing poverty incidence by more than 1% percentage point per annum, and paying attention to narrowing the gaps between high and low income earners and between rural and urban areas.
- Attaching added priority to the development of electricity, water, road and human resources.
- Continuing the practice of: providing tax exemption on agricultural lands owned by households; the distribution of residential and cultivated lands to landless people; designating all freshwater fishing lots for artisanal fishing and fisheries conservation zones.
- Maintaining the stability of Riel and prices of goods for ensuring the people's livelihoods.
- Maintaining and making further progress on the Royal Government's existing achievements throughout the country, such as roads, bridges, irrigation systems, electricity, all levels of schools, vocational training centers, health centers, houses, pagodas, ponds, wells, and so on.
- Strengthening disaster mitigation measures, rescuing victims of disasters while not leaving anyone die of hunger, and paying further attention to developing poor communities.
- Developing education, health, employment, culture and social affairs sectors to respond to the need of national development, bettering the quality of people's living conditions, and promoting morality and national identity.
- Continuing to augment salaries of civil servants and the armed forces based on affordability in terms of national economic growth and budget capacity, and ensuring efficient and transparent payment of their

- salaries and allowances; continuing to increase wages, and improving the livelihood and working conditions of those employed in the factories and enterprises in accordance with the labor law.
- Strengthening and expanding social safety net systems for the vulnerable, enhancing gender equity; promoting the role and status of women in the society; protecting and promoting the four basic rights of children; protecting and promoting the rights of the disable; and paying attention to health conditions of the aged population.
 - Promoting the role of veterans and those to whom the nation is indebted.
 - Developing knowledge, know-how, health, physical strength and morality of the youth so that they become a future dynamic force of the nation.
 - Continuing the pursuit of the legal case before the International Court of Justice to seek the interpretation of the 1962 verdict on Cambodia's territorial integrity in the vicinity of the Preah Vihear temple.
 - Promoting further foreign policies of neutrality, peaceful co-existence and non-alignment; further strengthening and building relationship and cooperation with all countries on the basis of equality, mutual respect of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and mutual interest in order to promote socio-economic development under various bilateral, sub-regional, regional and international frameworks; and further engaging Cambodia's active role in international affairs, especially ASEAN integration to realize the ASEAN Economic Community by 2015.
 - Pursuing further the resolution of land and maritime boundary disputes with neighboring countries based on the Constitution, domestic laws, international laws and related international regulations, especially with the view to speed up the completion of boundary demarcation with Vietnam and Lao PDR and to locate the lost boundary markers with Thailand while pushing for agreements on areas where boundary markers have been found in order to ensure sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia and to build boundary line of peace, friendship, cooperation and development.

III. Sectoral Policies

1. National Defense, Security and Public Order

With regard to the national defense, security and public order, the Royal Government has laid out the following policy measures:

1.1. National Defense

- Strengthening the protection of Cambodia's national sovereignty on land, islands, territorial waters, internal waters, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone, continental shelf and airspace by way of focusing on: the preparation a strategic plan for national defense; reinforcing the posting of frontline military units; building referral military bases; bolstering defense system, command and communication system and transport support systems that form the backbone our national defense.
- Persevering on the pursuit of our legal case before the International Court of Justice to protect Cambodia's sovereignty on the Preah Vihear's vicinity; encouraging settlement and building villages along border areas while strengthening friendship and cooperation with neighboring countries in order to transform the borderline areas into regions of peace, security, cooperation and genuine development.
- Reforming further the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) in line with national and global developments to become an armed forces, which is loyal to the nation, shows respect and love to its people, demonstrates combating spirit, courage and capability to protect the national independence, peace, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and all national achievements, as well as participates in national development.
- Strengthening the capacity of its human resources in the national defense by way of: improving the quality of military training centers; strengthening the capability of military trainers; recruiting students into the military to build a young armed forces; and strengthening cooperation with friendly coun-tries to expand training programs for a professional military.
- Reinforcing the chain of command at all levels of the armed forces to ensure their effective management; promoting welfare of the armed forces; and ensuring effective management of supplies, finance and all kinds of technical equipment, espe-cially for units stationed at the frontlines and island territories.
- Continuing the expansion of international relations and cooperation to develop the armed forces in all aspects including continued participation in the UN peacekeeping missions in order to maintain peace in the world.

1.2. Security and Public Order

- Maintaining national security with zero tolerance to provocative activities that could lead to political instability and armed conflicts, both internally and with neighboring countries, while ensuring that the Cambodian territory is not used for aggression against neighboring countries, and combatting terrorism that can pose security threats and cause loss of lives and properties.
- Reinforcing measures to maintain social order by way of better cooperation with countries in the region and the world to prevent and suppress the presence of mafia in Cambodia and by conducting search and investigation aimed at preventing cross-border criminal network from using Cambodia for their activities or as their safe haven.
- Promoting public participation in maintaining security and safety in local communities in order to strengthen the national security base in the form of implementing sustained active and nationwide **“Safe Village/Commune”** policy; bolstering measures to prevent and suppress crimes in order to instill confidence and peace of mind of the people.
- Focusing attention on upholding public order in line with the economic progress of the country currently by focusing on basic factors of social order and safety.
- Consolidating the flow management of foreigners in Cambodia by way of: suppressing the infiltration of dangerous or blacklisted people; addressing the issue of immigrants and their effective administration; and strict enforcement of national and international laws to suppress illegal activities of foreigners in Cambodia.
- Boosting the competence of the national police forces in order to transform them into a professional, effective, responsible, and ethical corps, who can be regarded as an indispensable, loyal and trusted institution for the society.

2. Strengthening Public Administration, Decentralization and De-concentration; Strengthening Legal and Judicial System and Fighting Corruption

In the area of strengthening its public administration, decentralization and de-concentration, legal and judicial system and fighting corruption, the Royal Government will focus on the following priorities:

- Implementing further the public administration reform aimed at building a more responsive, effective, efficient, and reliable public administration system while promoting a public culture, inculcating a sense of ownership, loyalty, and professionalism conscience among civil servants, and transforming public administration into an effective public service provider that better serves its people.
- Focusing further on the implementation of the three strategies of the public administration reform programs, which are comprised of: (1) Strengthening the quality and effectiveness of public service delivery; (2) Developing management capacity, human resources and performance-based management system; and (3) Reforming pay and allowance system in order to strengthen the efficiency of public services as well as the management of civil servant framework and their deployment.
- Carrying out more in-depth decentralization and de-concentration reforms by way of the following: Strengthening all levels of sub-national administration and institutions and their management system; Continued development of human resources; Transfer of functions and resources as well as budget system, finance and assets; and Capacity development aimed at ensuring participatory governance, accountability, transparency and responsiveness of all levels of sub-national administration in providing public services for local development and contribution to poverty reduction in order to help promote sustainable socio-economic development.
- Continuing in-depth implementation of legal and judicial reform aimed at promoting the development of a more stable and credible legal framework as well as at strengthening the competence, independence and impartiality of the judicial branch, which is considered as the key factor of the rule of law, separation of power, respect for individual rights, and assurance of justice for every citizen. To achieve this goal, priorities will be given to: (1) For legal reform, the focus will be on the following: formulation of additional laws required for state governance and membership in the ASEAN Community in 2015; more effective enforcement of existing laws; better education and training for law enforcement officials; and broader dissemination of laws to the public; (2) For judicial reform, the focus will be on the formulation of key legislations concerning the judiciary such as: the Law on the Organization and Function of Courts; the Law on the Statute of Judges and Prosecutors; and the Amendment to the Law on the Organization and Function of the Supreme Council of Magistracy.

- Strengthening further court and prosecution institutions by way of improving the competence of judges, prosecutors and court officials along with the establishment of court administration attached to all levels of tribunal in order to ensure fast and just hearing.
- Strengthening further professional code of ethics, professional conscience, professionalism and discipline by way of primary and continuing educational training at the Royal School for Judges and Prosecutors as well as inspection of tribunals nationwide by the inspection unit of the Supreme Council of Magistracy.
- Consolidating out-of-court dispute resolution mechanisms by way of: filtering cases that can be settled out of court and in order to reduce social complications; and constructing additional court buildings and equipping them with the necessary facilities in order to establish a standard for the court and improve people's accessibility to justice.
- Increasing efforts to fight corruption through strengthening and increasing implementation effectiveness of the three key core measures, notably educating people, both those offering and receiving bribes, to stop corrupt practices; preventing each and everyone from getting involved in corruption and suppressing corruption by referring offenders to court.
- Strengthening good governance and rule of law, justice and integrity of civil servants necessary for effective and efficient delivery of public service and a key factor for educating oneself, the society and for poverty reduction.
- Continuing to actively and effectively removing illegal service fees at all levels of sub-national administration and line ministries, institutions and offices by way of elimination of unofficial payment at workplaces, in markets and streets, on rivers or at border checkpoints, so as to suppress and prevent corruption opportunity and practices.

3. Economic Development

In order to develop the national economy, the Royal Government will focus on the following priorities:

3.1. Macroeconomic Management, Public Financial Management, and Financial Sector Development

- Continuing to maintain macroeconomic stability and sustainable high economic growth within the context of a low and manageable inflation and stable exchange rate to ensure favorable environment for development, poverty reduction and integration into the region and the world.
- Striving to achieve an average economic growth of 7% per annum so that Cambodia can graduate from a low income and move up to a lower-middle income status by 2018 and to become an upper-middle income country by 2030. The Cambodia Millennium Development Goals 2015 (CMDGs) and the annual target of more than 1% in poverty reduction must be achieved, including the efforts to realize the ASEAN Economic Community in 2015. At the same time, economic growth must be accompanied by equitable opportunities, equitable participation and equitable distribution for people of all social strata.
- Implementing further sound macroeconomic and public financial policies along with an effective and vigilant monetary policy.
- Diversifying further the base for economic growth, focusing mainly on improving the competitiveness of the national economy and its linkages to the regional production networks, with particular attention to the implementation of the "Promotion of Paddy Production and Milled Rice Export" Policy and the policies on industrial development, manufacturing and agro-industry, and the Tourism Sector Development Strategy 2012-2020.
- Implementing further the public financial management reform program to build a public financial system up to international standard, which can act as an effective development tool for promoting economic growth, ensuring social equity and justice, underpinning government operations and public service delivery, as well as contributing to macroeconomic and financial stability.
- Intensifying efforts to increase annually both tax and non-tax revenues. On the expenditure side, priorities will be placed on economic sector, social affairs, physical infrastructure, capacity building and enhancement of living standards of civil servants and members of the armed forces by way of linking expenditures to result-based accountability. Likewise, revenue and expenditure management will be focused on efficiency, transparency and accountability in combination with added attention to limiting public debts within an acceptable level.

- Increasing the current account surplus in order to finance public investment, meet debt-servicing requirements and increase national reserves.
- Deepening the financial sector aimed at building a sound, adequately supervised and regulated, competitive, integrated, transparent, efficient, and market-based financial system that can ensure effective mobilization and distribution of resources through intensifying efforts to implement the Financial Sector Development Strategy 2011-2020 in the areas of banking and non-bank financial sectors in order to underpin economic diversification and innovation, and enhance competitiveness of the national economy, especially agro-industry and manufacturing sectors, accessibility to credit for SME and the public and financial integration with other ASEAN member countries.
- Pursuing a prudent and flexible monetary policy to help safeguard macroeconomic stability and create a favorable condition for development.
- Implementing further a managed floating exchange rate regime to maintain the stability of the Riel, build confidence of the public and investors on the Riel, and promote the circulation of the Riel with focus on maintaining its stability and promoting de-dollarization.
- Strengthening further the banking system to be more efficient, integrated and competitive through sound supervision and management of liquidity, credit and market risks in compliance with international standards.
- Reinforcing the micro-finance system to make it more sound and effective, and better serves the poor at affordable prices.
- Promoting the development of non-bank financial sector such as the insurance sector, the pension fund, securities exchange and real estate sectors.

3.2. Partnership in development

- Reinforcing partnerships with development partners, the private sector and the civil society based on basic universal principles and national ownership in leading the country's development process.
- Strengthening and expanding cooperation with legally established non-governmental organizations and associations based on principles of good governance and rule of law while enabling them to participate in socio-economic development, promoting democracy and human rights, and monitoring implementation of policies.
- Solidifying the Cambodia Development Cooperation Forum (CDCF), the Government-Private Sector Forum (G-PSF) and the Royal Government's forum with NGOs by transforming all these mechanisms into Cambodia's development forum for dialogue between the Royal Government and all development partners to address all development issues facing both the public and private sectors.

3.3. Agriculture

- Intensifying the development of agriculture into a leading sector with tangible advantages as the foundation for achieving sustainable economic growth and food security, for the generation of employment and household income especially in rural areas, and for contributing to environmental protection and sustainability of natural resources. To achieve this objective, priorities are given to the implementation of some important programs such as: integration of new technologies into the agriculture sector; enhancement of agricultural productivity and diversification including crop cultivation and livestock farming; improvement in access to international markets for Cambodia's agricultural products; strengthened management and development of fisheries resource; and protection and sustainable management of forest resources.
- Stimulating efforts to achieve the targeted one million metric ton of rice export by 2015 in order to promote Cambodia as a leading food-exporting country in the world.
- Maintaining freshwater fishing areas for family-based fishing; strengthening fisheries conservation zones and protection of fisheries resource; suppressing all forms of illegal fishing; promoting the development of aquaculture; and strengthening and expanding the fisheries communities.
- Maintaining forest cover by strengthening forest protection, by way of tighter enforcement of the Law on Forestry; suppression of forest offences; planting of new trees; and capacity building for forest communities aimed at ensuring sustainability and effective management of the resources.
- Stimulating further the promotion of the development of the rubber industry, in both quantitative and qualitative terms, to turn it into a competitive sector with great potential by way of expanding the use of high-yield rubber varieties and implementing the Cambodia Natural Rubber Development Strategy

2011-2020, with the aim of increasing the planting areas to 300,000 hectares and the rubber production in the range of 250,000 to 300,000 metric tons in 2020. Likewise, the National Rubber Development Strategy will be focused on the following: quality assurance and productivity in the rubber sector; assessment of potential land for rubber plantation; promotion of smallholder rubber plantations; exploring the role of large-scale rubber plantations to support smallholder rubber plantations in order to secure high rubber price.

- Placing a moratorium on the granting of new economic land concessions. Likewise, there will be other initiatives to strengthen the sector, such as: conducting an inventory take stock exercise of the existing economic land concessions; legal and contractual compliance measures, especially through strengthening mechanisms for monitoring activities of economic land concessionaires to ensure the advancement of their investment plans and to take measures to rectify shortcomings in the concession sector.

3.4. Land and Construction

- Accelerating the implementation of land reform focusing on land administration, land management and urbanization, land distribution and construction development to ensure the protection of land ownership of people and the transparent, equitable, sustainable and efficient use of natural resources and State land.
- Continuing the tax exemption policy on cultivated land by household farmers.
- Encouraging more land registration and land titling including for State lands, private lands and indigenous community lands to ensure the security of land ownership by way of: accelerating the speed of land registration so as to ensure the full 100% registration of nearly two million hectares by early 2014 as envisaged by the Royal Government's Order No. 01 under the **Old Policy-New Action** framework; and ensuring the completion of 70% of the total land registration of between 6 and 7 million titles nationwide by 2018.
- Intensifying the following efforts aimed at: reducing and eliminating illegal and anarchic land grabbing; preventing the acquisition of land for speculative purposes or for keeping land idle without any productive purpose; and resolving land disputes in a transparent and just manner by strengthening compliance with existing legal and regulatory framework and in response to the de-concentration and de-centralization of land management.
- Promoting the demarcation of sub-national administrations' boundaries and the formulation of national strategies for development of municipalities, urban areas and coastal areas.
- Ensuring transparent and effective management, conservation and use of land and natural resources to ensure environmental sustainability and equitable socio-economic development in both rural and urban areas, and preventing land use disputes by strengthening the implementation of laws and policies related to land management, urbanization, construction, de-concentration and de-centralization, and good governance.
- Developing a National Housing Policy to provide housing for the poor so that they can live in safe, good and dignified conditions.
- Distributing and using State lands for private and public purposes in a transparent and equitable manner that responds to the needs of people, especially the poor, disabled veterans, families of deceased soldiers, veterans and families, who are either landless or have limited land and who have genuine needs for land through the implementation of Social Land Concessions and land grants along with the assurance of equity, social stability, food security and investment facilitation.
- Accelerating the distribution of social land concessions based on the current inventory of State lands under "**Old Policy-New Action**" framework.
- Preventing further illegal encroachment on State lands.
- Intensifying clearance of mines and UXOs and distribution of cleared minefield lands to the people who are in need of land on an equitable basis.
- Consolidating the management and development of the construction sector, which is recognized as a fast and growing pillar of economic growth, with focus on the promotion of investment in the sector, adoption of the appropriate regulatory framework, adoption of construction standards setting and streamlined issuance of construction permits.

3.5. Industry, Handicraft and Mineral Resources

- Expanding the manufacturing and handicraft activities into a sustainable sector by way of increasing capability of producing diverse goods with high environmental and social impact; expanding economic interactions between the processing and agriculture sectors and between the trade and services sectors in order to enhance Cambodia's economic integration and competitiveness and move up the regional and global value chain. Through the promotion of industrial development, the strengthening of SMEs and the economic modernization will be gradually improved and will support Cambodia to attain a new stage of economic diversification by way of maximizing the full utilization of its favorable conditions and comparative advantages.
- Undertaking the following additional efforts: to strengthen the favorable investment climate; promote the development of Special Economic Zones; enhance the productivity and entrepreneurship of SMEs; expand access to new technologies and vocational training; and promote standardization, compliance assessment and metrology. The ultimate goal of the upcoming Industrial Development Policy is to stimulate value added in existing important sectors, such as agriculture, garment and tourism, and promote new industries with high growth potential, and comparative advantage of the industry sector.
- Developing mineral, oil and gas resources into Cambodia's new source of economic growth.
- Encouraging the private sector's investment in exploration and exploitation of the resources in accordance with the existing regulatory framework with focus on the safety and welfare of people including environmental and social protection; further preparing and updating the legal and regulatory framework relating to mineral, oil and gas resources to ensure an effective and responsible development of these resources. Likewise, the revenues generated from mineral, oil and gas resources will be managed and utilized in an effective, transparent and accountable manner in compliance with the public financial management reform program.

3.6. Physical infrastructure

a. Transport Infrastructure

- Increasing efforts in rehabilitating, building and developing high quality multimodal transport infrastructure, including road transport, railways, inland waterways, ports and air transport, connecting all parts of the country and connecting Cambodia with other countries in the region and the world in order to ensure nationwide travel access and provide year round comfortable, orderly, effective and affordable transport services.
- Placing high priority in rehabilitating and developing all types of road networks, notably national, provincial and rural roads, with particular effort to gradually upgrade annually between 300Km to 400Km of rural roads with bituminous asphalt or concrete pavements up to nationally accepted standards.
- Reinforcing measures to ensure sustainable management of road maintenance and continued road rehabilitation and development.
- Stimulating the private sector's investment in the development and maintenance of infrastructure and transport services.
- Enhancing effectiveness in the management of means of transport in compliance with technical standards and roadworthiness.
- Promoting public awareness on traffic law and encouraging public participation to ensure traffic safety and protection of public properties.
- Formulating medium and long-term urban transport policy, especially for Phnom Penh capital, in order to expand infrastructure and develop means of transport that will help resolve traffic congestion and improve traffic order in the fast growth and complex urban areas due to rapid population growth and increasing number of all kinds of transport vehicles.
- Rehabilitating further existing railways in Cambodia, notably the northwest and southwest lines, in order to provide additional transport means for goods and people, including cross-border transport networks, and to integrate Cambodia's railways system with that of ASEAN and GMS countries.
- Strengthening management and development of sea and inland waterway transport infrastructure, which will effectively be part of the regional and international networks while ensuring fair competition and

environmental protection of rivers and sea, and enhancing the role of ports in facilitating the flow of trade of goods and tourists.

- Rehabilitating and developing further the national and international airports and air traffic control of the Kingdom of Cambodia; promoting air safety and security and environmental protection in order to enhance economic interest and promote trade and tourism in line with sub-regional, regional and international air transport policies.

b. Water Resources

- Enhancing the management, conservation and use of water resources in an effective and sustainable manner; preserving the ecosystem to ensure people's access to clean, safe and affordable water for their everyday life; ensuring the management and distribution of water in equitable manner for the development of agriculture, industry, services and other economic activities; ensuring proper management of water quantity and quality, both surface water and groundwater; and minimizing threat to people's everyday life and livelihoods as caused by water-related disasters.
- Strengthening management of water resources by promoting compliance with international agreements on the Mekong River, and treating water resource as a public good that must be respected and protected.
- Extending additional priority in the following areas: ensuring economic efficiency and return on investment in the rehabilitation, construction, maintenance and management of irrigation infrastructure, including reservoirs, canals, water gates, mud canals, drainage systems, water release systems, flood prevention dams, seawater prevention dam and pumping stations; increasing irrigated areas by an average of 25,000 hectares per year; promoting crop cultivation and aquaculture; minimizing the impact of flood and drought; and facilitating the movement of people.
- Strengthening the enforcement of the Law on Water Resources Management, the Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management and related regulations to mitigate the risks emanating from construction projects or other activities on the water resources and ecosystem; suppressing and undertaking strict measures to combat illegal land filling, land excavation or other offences that cause damages to waterways, rivers, lakes or coastal lowland and permanently flooded areas, that can endanger water resources, the environment and ecosystem.
- Integrating Cambodia's water sector into the international community to promote international understanding and cooperation; stepping up cooperation with countries bordering Cambodia and other regional countries to realize the objectives of the 1995 Mekong Basin Cooperation Agreement on Sustainable Development.

c. Clean Water

- Promoting the development and rationalization of clean water supply management to ensure adequate water supply for daily consumption of people and production sector; ensuring the quality, effectiveness and affordability of the services in order to help enhancing the welfare of people and addressing the issue of water shortages inside and within the vicinities of urban and suburban areas, as well as in rural areas. Likewise, ensuring the realization of the goal of providing access to quality and affordable supply of clean water for 85% of Phnom Penh population and 60% of the communal population by 2018 by way of expanding production and supply capacity in the capital and provinces and encouraging strong private sector participation in the clean water sector.

d. Energy

- Developing the energy sector to ensure stable and reliable supply of energy at affordable prices to serve people's daily needs, social and economic activities by way of focusing on two key components aimed at ensuring adequate and stable supply for the country: the ongoing construction of domestic power plants and the integration of Cambodia's electricity network into those of ASEAN and GMS.
- Accelerating the completion of construction of grid networks, transmission sub-stations and distribution networks nationwide to ensure stable transmission of electricity at affordable prices to households and to entities engaging in social or economic activities.
- Promoting diversification of energy sources, namely the development of clean and renewable energy sources; ensuring energy security; and minimizing impacts on environment and society caused by electricity generation.
- Maintaining the lead role of the State in making investment in electricity supply infrastructure, while encouraging the private sector to invest and commercialize electricity supply in compliance with related laws

and regulations, standards and procedures, especially by ensuring appropriate tariff level setting as determined by the Law on Electricity to ensure fairness for all actors involved, namely, the companies involved in power generation, in transmission, in distribution, and the final end users.

- Promoting rural electrification to realize the objectives of the power sector 2013-2018, namely: 80% of all villages will have access to electricity supplied from national grids; 10% of villages will have access to electricity supplied by other sources by 2020; and 70% of households will have access to grid quality electricity supply by 2030.
- Striving to explore options, in terms of both connection with the network and electricity tariff, to help the poor and rural people to have access to electricity supplied from grids.

e. Information and Communication Technology

- Developing further the post and telecommunication system as well as the information and communication technology into a modern public service capable of catering to the public with high quality standards, competitive prices and nationwide coverage.
- Encouraging further private investment in the modernization of information and communication technology, by way of creating conditions for fair competition in the post and telecommunication sector based on a sound regulatory framework, and removing monopoly in the postal, information technology and communication sector by treating these sectors as both public goods and services and public properties.
- Improving the optical backbone infrastructure as a safe and reliable nationwide network in order to expand coverage and to ensure sustainability of information technology and telecommunication services.
- Developing e-Government at both national and sub-national levels along with the provision of information technology and communication training to civil servants and students; and expansion of coverage and improvement in quality of media, both domestic and international broadcasts.

3.7. Rural Development

- Striving further to improve rural infrastructure by way of: ongoing construction of rural roads; preparation of rural road maintenance and management mechanism with participation from local communities and all levels of local authorities; in particular gradual upgrading of rural roads from laterite to bituminous asphalt or concrete pavement.
- Intensifying efforts to achieve the set target for 60% of rural household to have access to clean water by 2018, and people in rural communities to have access to clean water supply and live in hygienic conditions by 2025.
- Improving the rural economy in order to enhance the living standards of rural people and reduce migration to seek jobs by way of: promoting the rural credit sector to ensure affordable loan interest to rural people; establishing basic skill training programs; promoting development of handicrafts; building the capacity of households, small and medium businesses on skills and business knowledge; securing market access for agricultural products.
- Developing regions populated by indigenous communities by way of: ensuring economic, social and cultural development; ensuring their right to participation in decision-making process and policy formulation; ensuring their right to legal protection and benefits from various social measures to enable them to live in dignity with full respect of their traditions, culture, and languages.

3.8. Trade

- Expanding the trade sector by way of diversifying export markets and accelerating Cambodia's integration into major regional and global free trade arrangements, especially the ASEAN free trade areas, the ASEAN Community in 2015, and the WTO. In the pursuit of this objective, Cambodia will benefit from the economic growth and will have the opportunity to take part in building regional and global economic policies to ensure fair, equitable and transparent regional and global trade.
- Expanding international trade relations to improve the trade balance, deal with market crisis, create jobs and increase household incomes by way of: linking domestic markets with international markets; upgrading production and supply capacity; promoting investment and export by focusing on improving the quality of domestic goods; creating additional jobs and new products for export.
- Focusing attention on maintaining price stability, continuing market interventions especially for some strategic goods such as rice, gasoline, electricity, water and other basic daily life necessities by taking

measures to prevent hoarding practice for speculative purpose or inflating prices that could hinder people's living standards.

- Ensuring free circulation of products and goods on the basis of fair competition and market price with focus on ensuring appropriate price level for agricultural products; addressing issues affecting the flow of goods, deflation of agricultural prices and transport bottlenecks.
- Safeguarding existing markets while negotiating new market access with trade partner countries for Cambodian goods and services.
- Pursuing an active role, especially with other ASEAN member countries, in establishing free trade blocs with larger countries in order to maximize market access for Cambodian goods.
- Strengthening and expanding further our advantages aimed at enhancing Cambodia's competitiveness in the international market.
- Protecting and promoting intellectual property rights, as valuable assets, such as invention, new scientific findings, technological breakthrough, industrial design, brand and trademark, and so forth.
- Promoting geographical indications (GI) goods and the products that highlight Cambodia's cultural heritage and traditional goods.
- Strengthening the implementation of the Law on the Management of Quality and Safety of Products and Services by way of: preventing acts of unfair competition and preventing the production and circulation of counterfeit goods or goods that do not meet the required quality standards in order to protect the interest of business and investors; encouraging traders and producers to operate on an equal footing; and protecting the interest of final end users of these goods or services; preventing the import of used goods that have serious impact on the environment.
- Promoting further the **One Village – One Product** movement based on three principles, namely: encouraging producers to produce according to geographic conditions and demand of domestic and foreign markets; producing more with high quality standards and selling more at higher price; and using creativity, skills and talents that will help create new jobs and increase household incomes and enhance people's living standards.

3.9. Private Sector Development and Attracting Investment

- Attracting FDI and encouraging domestic investment by way of promoting SMEs and entrepreneurship to accelerate the pace of development, economic diversification, and job creation.
- Enhancing good corporate governance necessary for fair competition and growth of the private sector, and strengthening corporate social responsibility, in particular with regard to tax and excise obligations.
- Improving investment and business climate to make Cambodia an attractive investment destination in the region, with the aim of improving Cambodia's competitiveness and productivity.
- Strengthening an open approach for private sector development and investment attraction aimed at expanding access to regional and global markets.
- Improving private investment regime to provide appropriate and targeted incentives to investment that respond to the need of long-term development.
- Ensuring favorable investment and business climate for both domestic and foreign direct investment through: the implementation of key measures aimed at ensuring political stability, security, public order, macro-economic and financial stability; trade facilitation and business facilitation such as reduction of bureaucratic red-tapes, implementation of single window mechanism and elimination of informal fees, and so on.
- Investing in physical infrastructure and implementing various measures aimed at reducing transport and electricity costs and promoting the provision of technical and vocational training programs to respond to market demand.

3.10. Tourism

- Continuing to develop the tourism sector as a quality and sustainable cultural and natural tourism by adhering to the **“development for conservation, conservation for development”** concept, which help to promote economic growth, enhance people's living standards, and be part in the current global trend of green development. Likewise, it is necessary that the efforts to improve competitiveness and ensure sustainability of the tourism sector be implemented in parallel, to capture new opportunities in regional and global tourism development.

- Striving to achieve the targets of reaching 4.5 million and 6.1 million inbound tourists in 2015 and 2018 respectively, along with around 10.5 million domestic tourists that can create nearly 700,000 direct jobs.
- Developing, conserving, protecting and improving areas rich in cultural heritage and natural resources as national tourism destinations, by way of: focusing on the management and development of major tourism destinations in a responsible manner; encouraging private investment in tourism sector; and creation of new and quality tourism products.
- Striving to protect the values of national heritages and resources to underpin the tourism sector in the long run for future generations.
- Focusing attention on respecting the values of people in local communities, encouraging the sharing of good and quality experiences between tourists and local people, and providing quality services to increase tourist satisfaction during their visits, with the view to encourage further publicity and return visits.
- Promoting equitable distribution of benefits among stakeholders so as to maximize economic interest, mitigate negative impacts of the tourism sector on the economy, society, culture and environment, and reduce tourism leakage to 15% within the next five years.
- Participating in green development by way of promoting the movement of clean city, green city, clean resort and green resort contests, and embracing new clean and green concepts by promoting the use of green technologies, such as, renewable energy, improvement in sanitation, tree planting, and so on.
- Striving to maintain existing tourism markets while opening new markets, especially regional markets, through the following measures: Boosting all forms of tourism advertisement; advocating for regional connectivity and transport facilitation; and strengthening security and safety for tourists and passengers.
- Increasing participation to promote Cambodia's tourism sector from stakeholders, including the government, private sector, private citizen and development partners.
- Strengthening and expanding local tourism communities in order to encourage people to participate in tourism sector development, environmental, natural and cultural resources protection.

3.11. Environment

- Preserving and protecting biodiversity and ecosystem while exploiting onshore and offshore natural resources in a sustainable manner for the benefit of people now and in the future in order to respond to the increased pollution caused by industrial development and global climate change and to ensure socio-economic advancement and the public well-being.
- Hastening the protection of environment quality and preservation of natural resources to ensure their sustainability in the ecosystem by way of: enhancing the development of green economy with full participation from all strata of society, especially local communities; and through strengthening the institutional and legal framework relating to environmental protection.
- Streamlining environment sector into the socio-economic development plan, and deepening regional and international cooperation in this sector.
- Accelerating the implementation of the Law on Environment with the aim to preserve protected natural areas, prevent environmental quality degradation and mitigate disasters.
- Undertaking sound environmental impact assessments for all development projects in order to ensure sustainable use of natural resources for advancing socio-economic development.
- Reinforcing the management of land concessions so as to ensure sustainable land use for development projects with the aim to prevent forest land encroachment at core and protected zones all the while providing technical support to local people living in those areas.
- Promoting eco-tourism that will help protect the environment and natural resources.
- Increasing environmental control and reducing pollution including: the management of solid waste, dangerous substances, air quality monitoring and quality improvement; monitoring and prevention of land and water pollution, including sound and visual pollution.

4. Development of Education, Health, Labor, Culture and Social Affairs

In the areas of education, sports, health, labor, culture and social sectors, the Royal Government will focus on the following priorities:

4.1. Education and Sports

- Developing human resources across all sectors with high quality and moral virtue in response to the socio-economic development need to transform the country into a progressive and prosperous society built on the

foundation of knowledge in all sectors including science, technology and know-how and on the need to catch up with countries in the region and the world.

- Promoting the “Education for All” principle by way of ensuring equitable access to education that provides all children and youth with equal opportunity to receive basic formal and informal education. The realization of such principle must be linked with educating people on the value of patriotism, history, culture of peace, respect for human rights and dignity, respect for freedom, democracy and social justice principles, elimination of violence, drug use, and discrimination of all kinds.
- Undertaking additional measures such as: Promoting further the construction of schools in all villages; reducing the costs incurred by parents; increasing budget spending for educational institutions; dispatching teachers to all places; increasing the number of dormitories; mobilizing national movements and expanding participation of the private sector and development partners for the development of the education sector.
- Continuing building lower secondary schools in communes that do not have one, and constructing more than one full secondary school for those communes with high number of students and complex geographical conditions.
- Additional strengthening of the quality and efficiency of education at all levels, and providing technical and vocational training at both private and public institutions in accordance with international standards and national development requirements by way of: strengthening training and continual training programs for teachers; reforming education curriculums; strengthening inspection and management capacity; encouraging teachers to improve their teaching skills; strengthening the quality of final examinations at all levels; learning new foreign languages; improving learning conditions; building libraries and laboratories, and increasing equipment supplies, and so on.
- Developing institutional and human capacities of the education sector by way of: continuing to formulate regulatory framework for the education sector; strengthening organizational structure; and providing skills training for officials aimed at ensuring good governance at all levels.
- Developing the sports sector, including parasports, at both national and sub-national levels to catch up with the advancement of regional sports by way of: strengthening the implementation of national policy on physical training and sports aimed at promoting people’s health condition; strengthening solidarity and preparedness for hosting major international sport events, including SEA Game in the near future.

4.2. Health

- Continuing to give priority to the development of the health sector in order to improve people’s health conditions, a key foundation for human resources and socio-economic development, through effective, quality, equitable and sustainable health service delivery, especially that of rural and vulnerable people.
- Making maximum efforts to reduce maternal, infant and children mortality rates to the lowest possible level, reduce mortality and sickness caused by communicable diseases and chronic non-communicable diseases, and strengthen and expand the health system. In order to achieve this objective, the Royal Government will focus its attention on the effective implementation of some important programs including: (1) reproductive and maternal health, infant/children health, and nutrition and health education programs by expanding the coverage of general and infant vaccinations, including the introduction of new vaccines, and elimination of infant measles and tetanus; (2) programs for countering communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, dengue fever, and non-chronic communicable diseases by striving to eradicate dengue fever by 2025 along with attention on treating drug addicts; and (3) programs for enhancing professionalism in the health sector.
- Expanding the coverage of healthcare to bring the service closer to the people by way of expanding physical infrastructure in this sector, including the construction of more referral hospitals, health centers, health stations and patient rooms; expanding health services to communes/villages; and strengthening fee exemption schemes for the poor through the expansion of equity fund, payment schemes, community health insurance system and social security schemes.
- Increasing the supply of medicines in line with the annual budget and increasing investment in medical equipment and modern technology at national and provincial referral hospitals.
- Strengthening the competence and professional ethics for all levels of health officials to ensure health services are provided in a friendly, dignified, attentive and non-discriminate manner.
- Ensuring the participation of the private sector in order to eradicate counterfeit drugs, illegal private practices, and to ensure legal compliance of the commercialization of medicines and health services.

- Encouraging participation from communities and partnerships between public and private sector to boost investment in the health sector, notably infrastructure, human resource, provision of health services, R&D, and public health interventions.

4.3. Labor and Vocational Training

- Continuing to develop the labor and vocational training sector aimed at creating appropriate and dignified jobs for the people, protecting the rights and legal interest of employers, and employees/workers, and enhancing technical and professional competence to be on par with international standards.
- Improving work conditions by strengthening the implementation of the Labor Law and related regulations and international conventions.
- Providing support to the works of unions and professional organizations, fighting against the discrimination of members of those organizations, and advocating the preparation of the Law on Unions and the Law on the Establishment of the Labor Court.
- Improving professional relations between employees/workers and employers as well as regulating health and safety management system in all enterprises and entities.
- Advocating for an increase of salary, allowances, and benefits for employees/workers.
- Striving to match demand and supply in the labor market.
- Focusing attention on preventing the employment of underage children in enterprises.
- Formulating the National Employment Policy to accommodate socio-economic advancement.
- Strengthening the dissemination network and employment services for both domestic and overseas Cambodian workers while striking a balance between domestic labor demand and the outflow of labor force to foreign countries.
- Strengthening protection for Cambodian workers in foreign countries as well as strengthening the regulation over foreign workers in the country in accordance with the national regulatory framework and ASEAN's integration principles.
- Promoting the implementation of the social security law for workers covered by the Labor Law, by way of initiating a nationwide expansion of workmen compensation insurance schemes and the launch of occupational pension schemes for workers in the private sector from 2015 onward.
- Upgrading technical skills to meet the requirements of socio-economic development through the enhancement of the quality and effectiveness of education and vocational and technical training that respond to market demands.
- Creating favorable conditions for the people, especially youth, to have equitable access to short-term and medium-term vocational training to enable them to start their own business or to seek jobs at factories, enterprises, construction sites or overseas.
- Focusing attention to the coordination between general education and technical and vocational training.
- Advocating for the establishment of technical and vocational training centers in all provinces in order to provide on-the-spot training in local communities and contribute to realizing the One Village – One Product movement.
- Exploring the possibilities of establishing dormitories at educational, technical and vocational training establishments for students and trainees who live far from the training centers.
- Encouraging participation from the private sector and NGOs in expanding the curriculum of technical and vocational training programs to meet societal demands.

4.4. Culture, Belief, Religion

- Promoting further conservation and development of both tangible and intangible cultural heritages to ensure their longevity and creating more cultural products that contribute to economic development and improvement in living standards of the people using culture as an economy means.
- Focusing on priority activities such as: conservation and sustainable development of heritage sites; maintenance and conservation of ancient temples; promotion of Cambodia as a center for disseminating visual arts, molding arts, and artisanal products; expansion of all kinds of cultural activities; and expansion of both domestic and international markets for Khmer cultural products.
- Expanding education, especially among youth and children, in order to raise their awareness on the incalculable importance of our culture, custom and tradition in inculcating the national identity, and encourage them to participate in the preservation, promotion and development of the national culture while minimizing the negative effects of foreign cultural influence.

- Stepping up cultural exchange with other nations for the cause of peace, harmonization and development.
- Preserving and developing the cultures, customs, traditions and languages of indigenous ethnic minorities.
- Continuing to respect the freedom of belief and religion through the promotion of Buddhism, which is the State religion, especially, by strengthening and expanding all levels of Buddhism education, publishing Buddhism texts, principles and practices while supporting the activities of other religions in the society.
- Enhancing harmonization among all religious believers, suppressing discrimination and segregation among the people due to difference in religious belief or practices in order to materialize the full potential of all religions to be an impetus for socio-economic development, strengthening of peace and solidarity, conservation of national tradition, and promotion of social morality.
- Preventing exploitation on religion and religious crisis.

4.5. Social affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation

- Widening the scope of social affairs, veteran and youth rehabilitation in order to expand its coverage aimed at improving living conditions of the people through sufficient social services for victims and the vulnerable; sound and broad social security system to insure against eventual risks; and moving social services closer to the people along with active participation from them.
- Striving to expand social interventions to help vulnerable poor people and disaster victims through strengthening food security, strengthening and expanding emergency relief programs for vulnerable poor people, and preventing impoverishment and risky migration.
- Strengthening programs for homeless people, further suppressing human trafficking and increasing support for victims of human trafficking, and focusing attention on developing poor communities to provide them with opportunities to enhance their living standards.
- Striving to expand the social security system to cover people of all social strata and from all walks of life in order to provide the core social safety nets; and advocating for the adoption of the law on social security schemes for Cambodian people.
- Promoting the implementation of youth rehabilitation programs and justice programs for minors by strengthening and rehabilitating the victims of drug abuse in treatment centers while encouraging the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abuse victims in communities.
- Implementing the national policy on persons with disabilities; protecting the rights and enhancing welfare of persons with disabilities in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; providing free rehabilitation services to economically-disadvantaged persons with disabilities; expanding community services; implementing support policies for poor persons with disabilities in communities; and increasing the participation of persons with disabilities in all possible activities.
- Implementing the National Policy on Elderly People by way of: focusing on the carrying out of elderly welfare programs in the community and eldercare programs at home; strengthening the activities of elderly people associations in communes/sangkat; encouraging charity works to support elderly people; promoting the preparation and full operation of aged care services in the form of training to caretakers.
- Implementing effectively the National Policy on Veterans and the National Policy for Retired Civil Service by making 6% contribution of civil servant salaries to the National Social Security Fund for Civil Service and making the required contribution on behalf of the armed forces to support the National Fund for Veterans.
- Effectuating the transformation of the National Social Security Fund for Civil Service, the National Fund for Veterans, the Fund for Persons with Disabilities into public non-bank entities that provide social security services; and implementing the Financial Sector Development Strategy.
- Continuing the implementation of the Policy on Social Land Concession to distribute land and provide housing to veterans and their families with genuine needs, and creating more projects to improve the living standards of soldiers, veterans and their families.
- Enhancing partnership with national and international NGOs as well as donors to expand the spirit of solidarity in the society, and mobilize financial and technical resources to support the function of social affairs sector and the vulnerable poor.

4.6. Women, Children and Soldiers

- Reinforcing the status and role of women in the society by way of: enhancing morality and status of Khmer women; eliminating views and practices that degrade women's role in the society; and encouraging broader and more active contribution from women in national development and protection.
- Advancing further gender equity through efforts to uplift women's courage and willingness to participate in the economy in the form of: promoting vocational trainings and creating opportunities for them to run and expand their own businesses; increasing revenue and reinforcing entrepreneurship initiatives; and increasing access to education for women and female children, especially at secondary high school and higher education level.
- Expanding access to quality health services for women and female children, in particular, in rural areas.
- Promoting education on social morality and value of Khmer women and families to streamline the anti-violence culture and bring about happiness to family and community.
- Strengthening the implementation of the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Protection of Victims and the Law on the Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation, especially the implementation of the National Action Plan on the Prevention of Violence against Women to eliminate violence against the women.
- Enlarging the proportion of women representation at all level of national institutions to enable them to actively participate in decision-making process as well as in the formulation of development plan and governance at national and sub-national levels.
- Placing added priority on advancing child well-being through promoting and vigorously implementing the International Convention on the Rights of the Child, in particular to ensure that children have their four basic rights: "the right to life; the right to development; the right to protection; and the right to participation";
- Intensifying efforts to achieve the CMDGs' targets related to children through: strengthening the implementation of policy on children substitute care, children care in family and society; enhancing management and quality of children care at both government and NGOs run centers; implementing vigorously international conventions and existing regulations to find good families for children within the country and in other countries; and preventing of all kinds of child exploitation.

4.7. Youth

- Fostering the youth development in all aspects, by advancing their knowledge, know-how, health, physical fitness and living ethics to enable them to escape the vices and violent acts and to support them to assume successfully their responsibility by way of: (1) upgrading education and training of vocational skills, scientific and technical knowledge, and life skills for young people, in particular for the economically-disadvantaged and vulnerable youth, youth with disabilities so that they are equipped with the capacity to capture the opportunity to start businesses or find employment in the evolving labor market; (2) improving education, care and health services to ensure equitable access to high quality standard of services; expanding cultural, sport and creational activities aimed at strengthening physical conditions, health and friendship among youth; (3) continuing to maintain security, safety and justice for youth; focusing attention on the inclusion of their needs at all levels of development plan; equipping them with leadership skills along with gradual transfer of responsibilities at various levels in order to provide them with more opportunity and capacity in developing the country; (4) encouraging youth volunteer movement in promoting social justice; discouraging all sort of negative behaviors in the community in order to better serve the interest of the community and the public as a whole; (5) promoting Scouts Movement at primary, secondary and tertiary levels to enable scout members: to become good citizens endowed with physical, educational and intellectual characteristics; to be accountable to themselves, to their families and society; and to participate in activities beneficial for the national and international communities; and (6) promoting Red Cross Youth movement, which can strengthen and expand humanitarian spirit among people according to the Red Cross and Red Crescent principles, and which can contribute in some social activities such as educating the youth on health issues, traffic safety and hygiene.

Conclusion



The Royal Government puts forward this Political Platform to the National Assembly, and through it, to all Cambodian compatriots and the general public as a whole, with the aim of advancing its goals, ideals and utmost commitment to serve the nation and the people under all circumstances, as well as presenting its clear vision and policies in all sectors in order to further protect and develop the nation towards a more prosperous future in response to the aspirations and wishes of the people.

The Royal Government appeals to the National Assembly to approve this Political Platform, and through this, calls on all Cambodians to actively take part in implementing this Political Platform in order to forge a united, strong and dynamic force necessary to achieve the fruitful outcomes for the benefit of the nation. In this spirit, the Royal Government will put forward and persevere in the implementation of the **“Rectangular Strategy-Phase III” for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency**, which is in fact the **“Socio-Economic Policy Agenda”** of this **“Political Platform”** of the Fifth Legislature of the National Assembly.

The Royal Government would like to express her high respect and profound gratitude to all Cambodians who have visibly witnessed the revival and progress of the nation, for having faith in, and lending their overwhelming support, to the Royal Government under all circumstances. With the overwhelming support of the people, the Royal Government is committed to mobilize forces and make her utmost efforts to ensure success in fulfilling its historic mission during the Fifth Legislature of the National Assembly.

