



**THE 9TH ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY (AIPA) CAUCUS
 Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia
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SUMMARY TABLE ON REGIONAL MARITIME COOPERATION

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

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COUNTRY : CAMBODIA

NO	REGIONAL MARITIME COOPERATION	RECOMMENDATION ON POSSIBLE COMMON LEGISLATIVE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia article 53, The Kingdom of Cambodia will not invade any countries, nor interfere in the internal affairs of another country, directly or indirectly, in any way, solving any problems peacefully and respecting each other's traditions. ➤ The Royal Government has adhered to the principle of national solidarity to rally all Cambodians, inside and outside the country, from all walks of lives and political tendencies, under the motto “Nation-Religion-King” with the objective to build and protect the nation and social achievements while ensuring the country's independence, integrity, sovereignty, peace, democracy and progress. Besides, Cambodia is attaining “gainful returns from peace” through high rate of economic growth and poverty reduction that took place in the past decade and has significantly contributed to the regional and global economic integration. The political stability, which has not been prevailing for years, has enabled Cambodia to carry out its reform measures in all sectors in order to build institutional capacity, improve socio-economic infrastructure, and create favourable environment to attract both domestic and foreign investments, with the aim of ensuring high rate of economic growth and poverty reduction. ➤ Intensifying the implementation of necessary measures to ensure the sustainability of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Taking this opportunity, I would like to urge all relevant stakeholders to focus attention on good cooperation in all sectors—through deeper and more comprehensive economic integration, trade facilitation and constantly improvement of investment climate—to assure a favorable environment for narrowing development gap as well as for sustainable and inclusive development in the region.

ecosystem, aimed at ensuring the quality of soil, and surface and underground water for serving the agriculture sector and the livelihood of Cambodian people by promoting the preparation and effective implementation of policies and regulations, as well as related action plans and programs for the management of protected natural areas such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscape areas, multiple use areas, wetlands, biodiversity conservation areas, natural heritage conservation areas, and maritime parks, and in particular, strengthening the implementation of “Law on the Environmental Protection and the Management of Natural Resources”, “Law on Protected Natural Areas” and “Guideline on the Development of Coastal Areas in the Kingdom of Cambodia”. 4. Stepping up cooperation with relevant development stakeholders under the framework of the “National Policy on Green Development” and the “National Strategic Plan on Green Development 2013 2030” through the development of regulatory frameworks and mechanisms for carbon trading, strengthening the capability, preparation and implementation of climate change adaptation measures, assessment of the scope of the use of environmental financing mechanisms including payment for environmental services and environmental fund, strengthening the management of protected natural areas including protection of biodiversity, rain forests, and wetland areas; and environment and ecosystem monitoring and control mechanism at both national and sub-national levels.

Maritime Transport

1. Formulate the Cambodian Maritime Code.
 2. Formulate Prakas on port entry permit given to foreign vessels to call ports in Cambodia.
 3. Formulate sub-decree on establishing national system for response and cooperation in case of oil-spill at sea.
 4. Formulate sub-decree on crew book.
 5. Formulate certificate of competency.
 6. Enforce laws, provisions and rules of agreement related to maritime transport.
 7. Complete the electric marine chart in Preah Sihanouk Port.
 8. Complete the multi-purpose terminal at Preah Sihanouk Port.
 9. Enhance the promotion of Preah Sihanouk Port SEZ and fulfill all rents.
 10. Provide user-friendly services for vessels.
- 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.

- International cooperation in legal and judicial areas especially mutual supports through judicial means among ASEAN countries was strengthened.
- Strengthening and expansion the international cooperation: NACD has continued to everlastingly strengthen and expand the cooperation with international community in many forms:
 1. Bilateral cooperation with neighboring countries.
 2. Cooperation with international partners.
 3. Cooperation with development partners.
- Enhance international cooperation in order to further seek technical capability, expertise and resources and information.

Ministry of Defense of Cambodia

- Cooperation No single nation or institution can contain terrorism on their own. This great threat requires responses through bilateral or multilateral cooperation. The Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) the National Police, and other relevant institutions are in great need of support from international partners to expand capability in this area; especially ensuring preparedness at all times to respond to the situation, and for materials and equipment to fulfill duties.
- Code of Law: The Royal Government is developing counter-terrorism law with support from Australia. This law will serve as a basis for implementing all measures and for international cooperation.
- Maintain peace and cooperation in the region where borders are bound with neighboring countries.

CAPABILITY TO COMBAT TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

- In fact, in order to respond in time, all relevant authorities must increase their awareness of the increasing danger to Cambodian society and double their attention to assure all measures being applied effectively. Nevertheless, Cambodia alone cannot withstand these major threats. External cooperation is required to build the capability of Cambodia's law enforcement authorities.
- In the ceremony of weapons destruction to end cooperation between the National Committee for Reforming the Control of Weapons, Explosives and Munitions and the European Union at Kandal province on 20 June 2006, **Samdech Prime Minister Hun Sen** announced an eight-point order relating to measures to strengthen security and social order. The Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) has the obligation to contribute to implementing the following eight-point order successfully:
 1. Must continue to uphold a sense of responsibility to strengthen peace, safety, rule of law, social order to

- lead to the development of economy, social affairs and to reduce poverty.
2. Second, continue to increase the effectiveness of working to prevent all kinds of offences, especially eliminating murder, armed robbery, kidnapping, trafficking and drug use, trafficking of women and children, and other illegal activities that cause fear in society.
 3. Continue to cooperate with the national and international community to increase cooperation to prevent and counter all acts of terror and all forms of subversion, both inside and outside the country.
 4. Must thoroughly implement the Control of Weapons, Explosives and Ammunition Law passed on 26 April 2005 by the National Assembly.
 5. Strengthen the control of weapons and ammunition in all units to especially reduce the unnecessary use of weapons, and weapons must be secured in the safest place. All offences involving the use of weapons must be strictly punished in accordance with the law.
 6. Continue to search for, confiscate and destroy all kinds of weapons and explosives left over from wartime including those being hidden and illegally used by criminals. Also, control, prevention and timely suppression of the circulation of illegal weapons and explosives from place to place must be enhanced.
 7. Please all compatriots understand that weapons are a primary instrument and source to provoke violence and crime that affect social security and safety, especially the day-to-day livelihood of the people. Therefore, handing in weapons or informing competent authorities about weapons caches both contribute to the maintenance of harmony, peace and safety for ourselves, our families, our community and our entire national society.
 8. For government servants, military officers, police officers, and Royal Gendarmes who are permitted by the new sub-decree to possess pistols for self-defense must secure them well, not allowing children, nephews or nieces, brothers or sisters, relative or friends to use these weapons for whatever purposes.

MARITIME SECURITY

- Cambodia's maritime border is an area vulnerable to security threats, including terrorism and transnational crime. A number of incidents that might occur such as maritime border issues, infiltration of illegal fishing, loss of maritime resources, etc have been called into question for the maritime security of the Kingdom of Cambodia.
- This maritime cooperation is also a route for promoting trade with nations around the world. The coast and islands are growing tourist destinations and they are also points of interest for foreign investment. These maritime assets must be protected. Nevertheless, responsibility should not rest solely with the Navy. Other relevant government

48 agencies must also share responsibility for maritime security and protection. Therefore, it is necessary to create a coordinating mechanism to clearly define how this responsibility should be shared. The Navy is the Royal Government's lead agency for offshore operations. The Navy has a mandate as the nation's force with authority to control maritime areas. Therefore, it plays a role in helping other government agencies to achieve their missions there.

➤ The maritime environment is a potential corridor and trade passage, but it is also vulnerable and difficult to control. To achieve the nation's objectives, it is necessary to:

- A. Maintain peace and cooperation in the region where borders are bound with neighboring countries.
- B. Protect maritime trade access and shipping to ensure that these vital communications are assured for economic development and trade exchanges with Cambodia's trade partners.
- C. Prevent all illegal activities conducted in the maritime environment and contribute to maintaining regional maritime security. These include fighting against terrorism, piracy and smuggling, transportation of illegal drugs, weapons and humans and other transnational crime.
- D. Joint maritime patrols with neighboring countries are a good way to reduce border issues, various illegal activities, piracy, infiltration of terrorism, transnational crime, etc. According to an agreement signed with Vietnam, the Cambodian Navy will conduct joint patrols with the Vietnamese Navy. Such an activity might be conducted with Thailand in response to an invitation received from Thailand since 1999. Intensifying the implementation of necessary measures to ensure the sustainability of the ecosystem, aimed at ensuring the quality of soil, and surface and underground water for serving the agriculture sector and the livelihood of Cambodian people by promoting the preparation and effective implementation of policies and regulations, as well as related action plans and programs for the management of protected natural areas such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscape areas, multiple use areas, wetlands, biodiversity conservation areas, natural heritage conservation areas, and maritime parks, and in particular, strengthening the implementation of "Law on the Environmental Protection and the Management of Natural Resources", "Law on Protected Natural Areas" and "Guideline on the Development of Coastal Areas in the Kingdom of Cambodia".

➤ Strengthening political stability, rule of law, multi-party democracy, and public order along with good progressing resolving border issues with neighboring countries to establish precise

boundaries with them in pursuit of peace, friendship, cooperation and development.

- In the past years, the security outlook of the Kingdom of Cambodia has changed due to the evolving regional and global security situation. **The win win policy** and the spirit of national reconciliation of the Royal Government with **Samdech Hun Sen as leader**, has ended the internal crisis that troubled and destroyed the nation for decades. However, Cambodia still faces the need to address other major non-traditional issues that threaten national security and development such as international terrorism and transnational crime.
- The Royal Government of Cambodia will focus on: Continued strengthening of the rule of law, democracy, culture of peace, morality in the society and respect for human rights and dignity, along with zero tolerance to provocative activities that lead to political instability and social unrest; Continued settlement of both land and maritime boundary disputes with neighboring countries based on aforementioned principles, along with continued preparation and strengthened implementation of border development strategies, strengthening political stability, rule of law, multi-party democracy, and public order along with good progressing resolving border issues with neighboring countries to establish precise boundaries with them in pursuit of peace, friendship, cooperation and development.
- To put in place command structures and facilitation activities, the National Committee on Maritime Security (NCMS) was created and endorsed by the Samdech Techo Hun Sen, Prime minister of the kingdom of Cambodia. There are four operational principles of the NCMS namely: 1.maritime domain awareness, 2. sustainable protection of national interests at sea, 3. deterrence of all maritime threat, and 4. rapid response to incidents at sea.
- The Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) will increase its attention to strengthening military cooperation with various friendly countries. This military cooperation must be done with a non-political and non-ideological bias and be based on the spirit of respecting mutual interests.
- Intensifying the implementation of necessary measures to ensure the sustainability of the ecosystem, aimed at ensuring the quality of soil, and surface and underground water for serving the agriculture sector and the livelihood of Cambodian people by promoting the preparation and effective implementation of policies and regulations, as well as related action plans and programs for the management of protected natural areas such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, protected

landscape areas, multiple use areas, wetlands, biodiversity conservation areas, natural heritage conservation areas, and maritime parks, and in particular, strengthening the implementation of “Law on the Environmental Protection and the Management of Natural Resources”, “Law on Protected Natural Areas” and “Guideline on the Development of Coastal Areas in the Kingdom of Cambodia”.

- Therefore, Maritime security is one of the core elements to realize an ASEAN Community 2015, especially the ASEAN Vision 2025 which aims to build “a community that enhances maritime security and maritime cooperation for peace and stability in the region and beyond, through ASEAN and ASEAN-led mechanisms and adopts internationally-accepted maritime conventions and principles.