

AID-FOR-TRADE CASE STORY

CAMBODIA

The Implementation of Cambodia's "Work Programme of Legal Reforms and Commitments Resulting from WTO Accession"

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Executive Summary

As an outcome of the process of WTO accession, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) identified in early 2004 an ambitious “Work Programme” of trade- and business-related legal reforms intended to improve the enabling environment and bring Cambodia’s trade and business-related laws into WTO compliance. Of the 74 laws, Government sub-decrees and Ministerial regulations identified over time to implement this Programme, 50 (two thirds) have been promulgated and adopted as of early 2011.

Many such reforms have benefited from Aid-for-Trade (AfT) technical assistance in the drafting and initial review stages of laws and sub-decrees and in capacity building for implementation. Resource mobilization and coordination of assistance has been clearly far more effective when there has been clear leadership from a particular government institution. The rolling out of the Trade Sector-Wide Approach (Trade SWAp) in early 2008 has improved coordination between government and development partners (and among development partners) in areas covered by the legal reform Work Programme. Many of the reforms adopted already have had a major, positive impact on business development, giving rise in particular to a significant increase in both domestic and foreign investment in Cambodia, major improvements in the area of trade facilitation, or significant advances in the implementation and use of Intellectual Property Rights protections.

1. Issue Addressed

Cambodia applied for accession to the WTO on December 8, 1994. A Working Party was established on December 21, 1994. Cambodia's Memorandum of Foreign Trade Regime was submitted on June 22, 1999. Negotiations on the terms and conditions of the Kingdom's accession took place in earnest during the early years of the new millennium. Cambodia's Protocol of Accession was approved and signed on September 11, 2003 subject to ratification. Cambodia became the 148th member of the WTO on October 13, 2004.

As it prepared for ratification, Cambodia's Ministry of Commerce (MoC) and the Inter-Ministerial Negotiation Team for WTO Accession prepared a "Work Programme of the Royal Government of Cambodia Resulting from Cambodia's Accession to the WTO," consolidating, in one document, commitments and needs for legal reform impacting trade and business identified in the Protocol of Accession.¹ The programme was submitted to and approved by the Council of Ministers on February 27, 2004.

2. Objective Pursued

In large measure, the Government used the opportunity of WTO Accession, including the formulation and negotiation of its Protocol of Accession, to identify and launch a vast programme of legal and regulatory reforms intended to strengthen the country's business and trade enabling environment in a very broad way and encourage trade and investment to accelerate development as a result. The challenge was somewhat unique to Cambodia, which, after years of civil unrest, was confronted with the enormous task of rebuilding a legal framework – including for trade and business enabling environment – that had been nearly wiped out.

As shown in Table 1, the ambitious "Work Programme" resulted in the need to promulgate and adopt some 74 laws, Government sub-decrees ("Anukrets"), and key Ministerial regulations ("Prakas").² As of early 2011, some 50 laws, sub-decrees, and key regulations had been completed, and another four had been forwarded or were ready to forward to the Council of Minister to proceed through the formal review and approval process. This represents very significant progress in view of the magnitude of the task confronting the Government back in 2004.

3. Challenges Encountered and Factors for Success

To implement its work programme successfully, the RGC had to address a number of challenges and key factors including:

¹ "Work Programme of the Royal Government of Cambodia Resulting from Cambodia's Accession to the WTO", Council of Ministers, February 27, 2004

² Note that only key Ministerial regulations associated with the reform programme are included here. For instance, the promulgation of the Customs Law has resulted, thus far, in the adoption of one Government sub-decree and 25 Ministerial regulations. Only the sub-decree and the regulation on the implementation of the Customs Valuation Agreement are shown in the table however.

1. Coordinating Government's efforts around an ambitious programme involving many line ministries;
2. Securing inputs from stakeholders;
3. Securing technical assistance support wherever needed and whenever possible;
4. Mitigating external factors that might affect progress negatively; and,
5. Developing human and institutional capacity to implement and enforce the new laws, sub-decrees, and regulations.

3.1 Government Coordination

Since the adoption of the work programme, Government coordination has proceeded along two paths. First, at the **Ministerial** level, the WTO Inter-Ministerial Committee chaired by the Ministry of Commerce that had been created to lead the Government's efforts during the negotiations has been kept in place to assist with the overall coordination of the implementation of the work programme. While the programme allocates clear responsibilities to various line ministries for the preparation of various reforms, over the years the Ministry of Commerce has used its chairmanship responsibility on a mostly ad-hoc basis to bring together the ministries involved, lead periodical reviews of progress, and discuss TA needs. In addition, as needed and where responsibilities may have cut across multiple ministries, inter-ministerial committees have been appointed to focus on specific areas of reform: Witness, for example, the National Committee for Intellectual Property Rights (NCIPR) created in 2008 (more on this below) or the recent drafting of the inter-ministerial regulation on the implementation and institutional arrangements for food safety involving no less than six ministries.

Second, a rigorous process of **Government** review and **Legislative** approval has been used to ensure proper drafting, review, and adoption of legal texts. In a simplified manner, each law must go through eight steps (with possible back-and-forth at some points along the way for drafters to respond to comments) before promulgation by the King:

1. The concerned Ministry assembles a drafting team;
2. A draft is prepared and reviewed at the Ministerial level. When TA is involved, typically the draft is prepared in English first, before being translated into Khmer;
3. Inputs from stakeholders is sought by the concerned line Ministry;
4. Once approved by a Ministry, the draft is sent to the Council of Ministers (CoM)
5. The draft is then reviewed by an Inter-Ministerial Working Group, by the Council of Jurists to ensure legal compliance with the Constitution, and by the ECOSOCC (Economic, Social and Cultural Council) to assess its possible economic, social or cultural impact;
6. Once approved by the Council of Minister, a draft law is then sent to Parliament;
7. The draft law is first reviewed by the appropriate Parliament Committee, then, by the Parliament's Permanent Committee, before being sent to the full Parliament for debate;
8. Following Parliament's debate and adoption, the draft law, as amended, is sent to the Senate for ratification;

9. Once ratified by the Senate, the law is sent to the King for promulgation.

3.2 Securing Inputs from Stakeholders

Through the years, the Government has been pretty deliberate in securing inputs from various stakeholders – especially, but not exclusively, the business sector – during the drafting stage. While there is no formal process, typically means of consultations have involved a mixture of the following approaches:

1. Workshops organized by the concerned Ministries to present and discuss draft laws;
2. One-to-one consultations with product associations;
3. Use of the Working Groups under the Government-Private Sector Forum (G-PSF), especially the Working Group on Law, Taxation and Governance chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Economy and Finance and the Working Group on Export Processing and Trade Facilitation chaired by the Senior Minister, Minister of Commerce.

In addition, Ministries have often shared drafts of laws with Development Partners – be they multilateral organizations (e.g. WIPO on IPRs, WCO on Customs, etc.) or bilateral partners (US, France, Japan, EU, others) – for their comments and suggestions.

3.3. Aid for Trade

Over the years, Cambodia has received various technical assistances to assist Ministries in drafting a number of laws, sub-decrees, or regulations (Table 1.) Over the years, RGC received AfT to help prepare laws, sub-decrees and regulations in at least 41 of 74 reforms identified.³

Typically, AfT coordination has occurred at the individual ministry level. It has worked quite well in the case of Customs legal and institutional reform where the General Department for Customs and Excise (GDCE) has coordinated, over the years, inputs from the IMF, WCO, the World Bank TFCP (Trade Facilitation and Competitiveness Project), JAICA, AusAid, NZAid, and EU. Going forward, GDCE has received a significant grant from the Trade SWAp Trade Development Support Program (TDSP) multi donor trust fund⁴ to continue working on the Customs legal and regulatory framework, increase awareness and understanding of customs procedures in the private sector, and continue building the capacity of Customs officers. Likewise, the National Committee on Intellectual Property Rights (NCIPR – more on this below), with a Secretariat in the Department of Intellectual Property Rights (D/IPR) of the Ministry of Commerce, is now trying to help in coordinating support from WIPO, the EU's ECAP III regional programme, AFD, and possibly others among the various Ministries with responsibilities in selected areas of Intellectual Property. As indicated below, NCIPR is expected to receive a grant from

³ Some information for some of the laws, sub-decrees, and regulations is missing so the total number of assistance might even be higher.

⁴ TDSP, or Trade Development Support Program, has been designed to support some of the objectives of Cambodia's Trade SWAp and is executed by MoC. It is financed by the multi-donor trust fund (MDTF) administered by the World Bank and funded by the EU, Danida, and UNIDO.

the TDSP to develop curriculum materials to training of students and current legal professionals on IPRs in Cambodia.

In other areas, coordination may not have been always quite as effective, leading to either absence of TA where it might have been needed or significant unnecessary duplication among donors, owing also to a failure by development partners to coordinate among themselves. There has been improvement in recent years, however, as a result of the rolling out of the Trade SWAp by the RGC which has helped Government become more assertive and bring a sense of discipline among DPs where such might have been lacking in the past.

3.4 Mitigating External Factors

Perhaps the factor over which RGC has had the least control is access to relevant AfT support. As noted previously, access to relevant technical assistance has been strengthened as a result of the recent introduction of the Trade SWAp. Earlier years were characterized, at times, by ineffective and unwarranted duplication of aid by Development Partners and the absence of support where support might have been useful.

3.5 Human and Institutional Capacity to Implement and Enforce the New Laws, Sub-Decrees and Regulations

Obviously, legal reform is not an end in itself but rather a starting point to create an environment that facilitates business and social transactions in society. For legal reform to be effective, people and institutions are required to implement and enforce the laws and regulations. Given the vast areas of reforms covered by the work programme, it is not possible to discuss here all areas where the RGC has been active to develop supportive capacity. Suffice it to say that efforts at building capacity and mobilizing TA resources are underway in a number of areas. Increased interest of development partners for capacity building in trade-related areas starting in the mid-2000s combined with the introduction of the Trade SWAp have helped in this regard.

Implementation and enforcement of Intellectual Property protection which is one of the key areas of reform included in the work programme provide some insights. Responsibilities for Intellectual Property Rights protection in Cambodia is distributed among several Ministries. The Ministry of Commerce is responsible for marks, geographical indications, and trade secrets; The Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (MIME), for patents, industrial design, utility models, and integrated circuits; The Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, for copyright and related rights; The Ministry of Information, for broadcasting; The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunication, for internet domains. The responsibilities for plants breeder rights and new varieties will be divided between the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (MIME.)

Each ministry has been focusing on developing capacity in the areas it covers. Registration of marks by MoC has grown rapidly in recent years (36,091 at the end of 2010). Non mandatory registration of

copyrights has also grown (about 50 in 2010), though its scope is more limited since Cambodia is not yet a member of the Berne Convention, thus does not protect rights of works created outside Cambodia. Applications for patent registration had grown to about 100 by the end of 2010 but MIME is still working on putting in place a formal registration process with some assistance from WIPO. Slightly over 100 industrial designs have been registered with MIME.

Mechanisms for the resolution of disputes vary depending on the nature of the rights but are in place or being put in place in most of the key IP areas. Typically, rights holder can use a number of means to protect their rights including “cease or desist” letters or mediation through the Ministry concerned (for instance, MoC mediated and resolved 32 out of 35 trade mark disputes in 2010), calling upon the assistance of the Economic Police (the Economic Police has the authority to levy “fines” against violators and cease counterfeits (for instance, some 250,000 CD/VCD were impounded in 2010, up from some 27,000 in 2009), or going to Court to seek an injunction.

Still, early experience with dispute resolution has pointed also to the need for increased coordination among the many actors responsible for implementing and enforcing rights, not only the line ministries mentioned earlier but also the Economic Police of the Ministry of Interior (MoI), the GDCE, Cambodia Import-Export Inspection and Fraud Repression Directorate General (Camcontrol) of MoC, the Ministry of Justice, and others. In 2008, the Government adopted a sub-decree creating a National Committee for Intellectual Property Rights (NCIPR) to coordinate all agencies involved in IP protection. The new NCIPR is an extension of an earlier Committee (the Inter-Ministerial Committee Governing the Three Areas of Intellectual Property.) In addition to focusing on technical assistance needs and coordinating access to AfT resources, the Committee is creating two sub-committees: one focusing on enforcement; the other focusing on education (regulations creating those two sub-committee have yet to be issued.) The first sub-committee plans to strengthen coordination among agencies working in the field, clarify responsibilities, develop consistent guidelines, and develop enforcement data bases. The second sub-committee intends to develop curriculum materials to train legal professionals at the university level as well as active professionals, and to raise public awareness. TDSP has already approved some funding for the development of curriculum materials.

In short, Government has moved beyond the simple process of writing and passing laws to focus also on institution-building to implement and enforce. AfT has played and is likely to continue to play a critical role in supporting the Government’s capacity building efforts for implementation and enforcement.

4. Results Achieved – Measurable Impacts

Again, given the widespread nature of the reforms targeted under the Work Programme and the short nature of this case story, it is difficult to present an exhaustive review of the results achieved by the work programme. Nevertheless, a few examples illustrate the extent of positive changes.

Trade facilitation is one area where significant improvements have occurred partly as a result of the implementation of the customs law and capacity development in the GDCE. For instance, the number of

days required to clear import and export containers through customs has declined by nearly half since the mid-2000s – from 37 down to 22 days for export containers and from 45 to 27 days for import containers.⁵

Intellectual property protection is another area that has shown significant developments. As noted previously, over 36,000 marks were registered by the end of 2010. Quite significantly, there has been a sharp rise in annual registration beginning in 2007 (Chart 1.) Meanwhile about 50 copyrighted works have been registered with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts (all by Cambodian authors.) About 100 patent applications and 130 applications for industrial design have been received by MIME's Department of Industrial Property. Two Geographical Indications (GIs) have been established – one for Kampot Pepper and the other for Kampong Speu Palm Sugar (Photo 1) , with MAFF assisting MoC in establishing the geographical boundaries of those GIs.

A significant increase in foreign investment has taken place in part as a result of a better defined business enabling environment, the result of legal reforms in the areas of investment laws, Special Economic Zones (SEZs), and others. UNCTAD statistics indicate that foreign direct investment into Cambodia has grown sizably since 2003 from \$80 million, to \$131 million in 2004, \$381 million in 2005, \$483 million in 2006 and \$867 million in 2007, \$815 million in 2008, and \$533 million in 2009.⁶ While affected by the global financial and economic crisis of 2008-2009, there is early indication that foreign investment rebounded in 2010.

5. Lessons Learned

The RGC has made very significant progress in implementing its ambitious work programme of legal reforms resulting from WTO accession. Progress has been particularly noticeable and expeditious in areas where there has been strong leadership by an institution and where RGC has been able to mobilize and coordinate Aft resources. Progresses in the areas of customs law and intellectual property protection are probably good examples of this. On the other hand, progress may have been more difficult or slower to achieve where clear leadership has taken more time to emerge (possibly because of the time required to sort out lines of responsibilities among different ministries), because of greater difficulties in mobilizing Aft resources, or due to other factors. The trade-related SPS area is a reasonable example of this latter case. However, renewed commitment from the RGC together with new support from ADB and TDSP suggests more rapid positive developments on this front going forward.

Continuation of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Implementation of WTO Obligations and Commitments chaired by the Ministry of Commerce to provide some oversight of the implementation of the work programme was intended, in part, to ensure compliance of laws with WTO agreements and principles, wherever applicable. In particular, draft laws were to be reviewed and commented on for

⁵ See "Cambodia's Aid-for-Trade Case Story #2: Reform of Trade Facilitation in Cambodia" for more detail.

⁶ UNCTAD, *World Investment Report, 2010*, Geneva: 2010

WTO compliance by MoC. This has not always been the case with the unfortunate result that some laws have been adopted with non-WTO-compliant provisions that will require further amendments.

Legal reform does not stop with the promulgation of laws and adoption of Government sub-decrees and Ministerial Regulations. Human and institutional capacities must also be developed to implement and enforce the new laws and regulations. This process is underway, moving somewhat faster in some areas than others. Implementation in some areas has been held back by the need to sort out responsibilities among Ministries involved and weak AfT support. The weakest link in enforcement might be the still weak formal judicial and established Court system.

**Table 1: Legal Reform Work Programme of the Royal Government of Cambodia
Resulting from Accession to the World Trade Organization (October 2004)
Status of Implementation as of February 2011**

Area	Laws/Sub-Decrees (Anukrets)/Ministerial Regulations (Prakas)	Responsible Party	Status as of February 2011	TRTA Received (past or current)
Trade				
1.	Anukret 21 on "Risk Management at the Border"	MEF	March 2006	AusAid, WB, IMF
2.	Customs Law (1 Anukret; 25 Prakas adopted so far. Only Anukret 209 and MEF Prakas 387 shown below)	MEF	Promulgated July 20, 2007	IMF, WCO
3.	Anukret 209 on Prohibited and Restricted Goods	MEF	Adopted 2007	IMF, WCO
4.	Prakas 387 on Implementation of Customs Valuation Agreement	MEF	Adopted May 22, 2008	IMF, WCO
5.	Law Amending the Law on Drug Management	MoH	Promulgated December 28, 2007	n.a.
6.	Prakas on Import of Import of Pharmaceuticals	MoH	Adopted November 3, 2008	n.a.
7.	Law on Trade Remedies (Anti-Dumping, Safeguards and Countervailing Measures)	MoC	English draft under review at MoC level. Khmer translation underway.	MULTRAP, USAID
8.	Law on Rules of Origin	MEF, MoC	Draft under review at Ministerial level	UNCTAD to provide
9.	Anukret 148 on the Establishment and Management of the SEZ	MEF, MoC, MIME, CDC	Adopted December 29, 2005	n.a.
10.	Law on Standards of Cambodia	MIME	Promulgated June 24, 2007	UNIDO
11.	Anukret 62 Establishing the Institute of Standards of Cambodia	MIME	Adopted June 4, 2008	n.a.
12.	Anukret 15 on Plant Quarantine	MAFF	Adopted 2003	NZAid, AusAid, ADB
13.	Anukret 16 on Control of Animal Hygiene and Animal Products	MAFF	Adopted 2003	
14.	Inter-Ministerial Prakas on the Implementation and Institutional Arrangements of Food Safety based on the 'Farm to Table' Approach	MEF, MoC, MIME, MAFF, MoH, MoT	Adopted October 22, 2010	ADB

15.	Prakas 589 eliminating QRs on Pesticides and Fertilizers Imports	MAFF	Adopted 2003	n.a.
Intellectual Property Rights				
16.	Law Concerning Marks, Trade Names and Acts of Unfair Competition	MoC	Promulgated February 7, 2002	WIPO
17.	Anukret on the Implementation of the Law on Marks	MoC	Adopted July 12, 2006	WIPO
18.	Prakas on Trade Mark Agents	MoC	Adopted 2011	WIPO
19.	Law on Geographical Indications	MoC	Prakas governs GIs at present. Drafting of Law underway	AFD, ECAP II
20.	Law on Trade Secrets and Undisclosed Information	MoC	Drafting under review at Ministerial level	Canada (APEC-BIP)
21.	Law on Integrated Circuits and Layout Designs	MIME	Drafting underway	
22.	Law on Patents	MIME	Promulgated January 22, 2003	WIPO
23.	Prakas on the Implementation of the Law on Patents – Registering Industrial Design	MIME	Adopted June 29, 2006	WIPO
24.	Prakas on the Implementation of the Law on Patents – Registering Patents and Utility Models	MIME	Adopted June 29, 2006	WIPO
25.	Law on Seed Management and Plant Breeder Rights	MAFF, MIME	Promulgated May 20, 2008	n.a.
26.	Join the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants	NCIPR	No work yet	
27.	Anukret on IP Border measures	MEF+ MoC	Drafting underway	
28.	Law on Copyright and Related Rights	MoCFA	Promulgated 2003	WIPO
29.	Prakas on Control and Suppression of Activities Violating Copyrights	MoCFA	Adopted March 18, 2003	No TA
30.	Prakas on Procedures for Granting Rights to Manage Literature, Artistic and Music Rights without Heirs	MoCFA	Adopted July 26, 2007	No TA
31.	Join the Berne Convention	NCIPR	No work yet	
32.	Anukret on Establishment of National Committee for Intellectual Property Rights (NCIPR)	MoC	Adopted 2008	No TA
33.	Anukret on Establishment of National Sub-Committee for Enforcement of IP under NCIPR	MoC, NCIPR	Draft ready to send to COM	No TA
34.	Anukret on Establishment of National Sub-Committee for	MoC, NCIPR	Draft ready to send to COM	No TA

	IP Education and Public Awareness under NCIPR			
Business Environment				
35.	Law on Commercial Court	MoC	Drafting underway	CIDA, MULTRAP, JICA
36.	Law on Judicial Organization (allows special Courts to be established)	MoJ	Under review by Council of Jurists	n.a.
37.	Law on Insolvency	MoC	Promulgated 2008	ADB, IMF
38.	Law on Commercial Contracts	MoC	Under review by Inter-Ministerial Committee	ADB
39.	Law on Commercial Agency	MoC	Drafting underway	n.a.
40.	Law on Commercial Arbitration	MoC	Promulgated May 5, 2006.	ADB
41.	Anukret 124 Establishing National Arbitration Center	MoC	Adopted 2009	ADB, IFC
42.	Civil Code	MoJ	Promulgated December 8, 2007	JICA
43.	Civil Procedure Code	MoJ	Promulgated July 6, 2006	JICA
44.	Criminal Code	MoJ	Promulgated November 30, 2009	French Cooperation
45.	Criminal Procedure Code	MoJ	Promulgated August 10, 2007	French Cooperation
46.	Law on Commercial Enterprises	MoC	Promulgated June 19, 2005	ADB
47.	Law on Government Securities	MEF	Promulgated January 10, 2007	ADB
48.	Law on Trading and Issuance of Non-Government Securities	MEF	Promulgated 2007	ADB
49.	Law on Negotiable Instruments and Payment transactions	NBC	Promulgated 2005	n.a.
50.	Law on Secured Transactions	MoC	Promulgated 2007	ADB
51.	Law Amending the Law on Investment (original Law on Investment promulgated on August 5, 1994)	CDC	Promulgated March 24, 2003	IFC
52.	Anukret 111 on the Implementation of the Law on Amendments to the Law on Investment (Abolishes Incentives Contingent on Export Performance)	CDC	Adopted September 27, 2005	IFC
53.	Anukret 149 the Organization and Functioning of the CDC	CDC	Adopted October 3, 2008	n.a.
54.	Law on e-Commerce	MoC	English draft under review at MoC level.	UNCTAD, TDSP
55.	Law on Competition	MoC	English draft under review at MoC	UNCTAD, ADB

			level.	
56.	Law on Fisheries	MAFF	Promulgated May 21, 2006	Danida
Service Commitments				
57.	Law on Telecommunications (to establish independent regulatory body)	MPTC	Promulgated 2005	WB, ADB
58.	Anukret separating Telecom Cambodia from Ministry of Post and Telecommunications	MPTC	Adopted January 12, 2005	WB, ADB
59.	La on Amendments to Labour Law (GATS Commitment: to allow 2-year work permits for foreigners renewable up to 5 year)	MLVT	n.a.	n.a.
60.	Anukret amending Anukret 75 (GATS commitment: to allow 2-year residency permits and visas for foreigners)	Mol	n.a.	n.a.
61.	Amendment to Royal Decree (GATS Commitment: to allow foreign licensed architects to sign off on large projects)	MLMUPC	n.a.	MULTRAP
62.	Law on Professional Qualifications of Architects	MLMUPC	n.a.	MULTRAP
63.	Law on Professional Qualifications of Engineers	MLMUPC	n.a.	MULTRAP
64.	Law on Professional Qualifications of Construction Professionals	MLMUPC	n.a.	MULTRAP
65.	Amendment to Law on Bar (GATS Commitments)	Bar Association	n.a.	n.a.
66.	Law on Tourism	MoT	Promulgated 2009	n.a.
67.	Prakas on Minimum Standards in Hotels	MoT	Adopted 2009	n.a.
68.	Anukret on Hotel Rating	MoT	Adopted January 11, 2004	n.a.
69.	Law on Maritime Transport	MPWT	Drafting underway	Belgium
70.	Law on Road Transport	MPWT	Promulgated 2007	
71.	Law on Civil Aviation	SSCA	Promulgated 2008	ICAO
72.	Law on Insurance and Reinsurance – Changed to revising Anukret instead	MEF	Drafting underway	ADB
73.	Law on Commercial Leasing	NBC	n.a.	n.a.
74.	Law on Financial Leasing	NBC	Promulgated 2009	n.a.

Source: *Work Programme of the RGC Resulting from Cambodia's Accession to the WTO*, first prepared by MoC for COM February 27, 2004. Update of the same by MoC dated February 9, 2007. Update of the same by MoC, various tables, February 2011.

Note: List of **Laws** and Government **Anukrets** based on 2004 Work Programme is comprehensive. Only selected (key) Ministerial **Prakas** are listed.

n.a.: information not available

Acronyms (in alphabetical order):

Bar Association

CDC: Council for the Development of Cambodia

MAFF: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

MEF: Ministry of Economy and Finance

MIME: Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy

MLVT: Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training

MLMUPC: Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction

MoC: Ministry of Commerce

MoH: Ministry of Health

Mol: Ministry of Interior

MoJ: Ministry of Justice

MoT: Ministry of Tourism

MPTC: Ministry of Post and Telecommunication

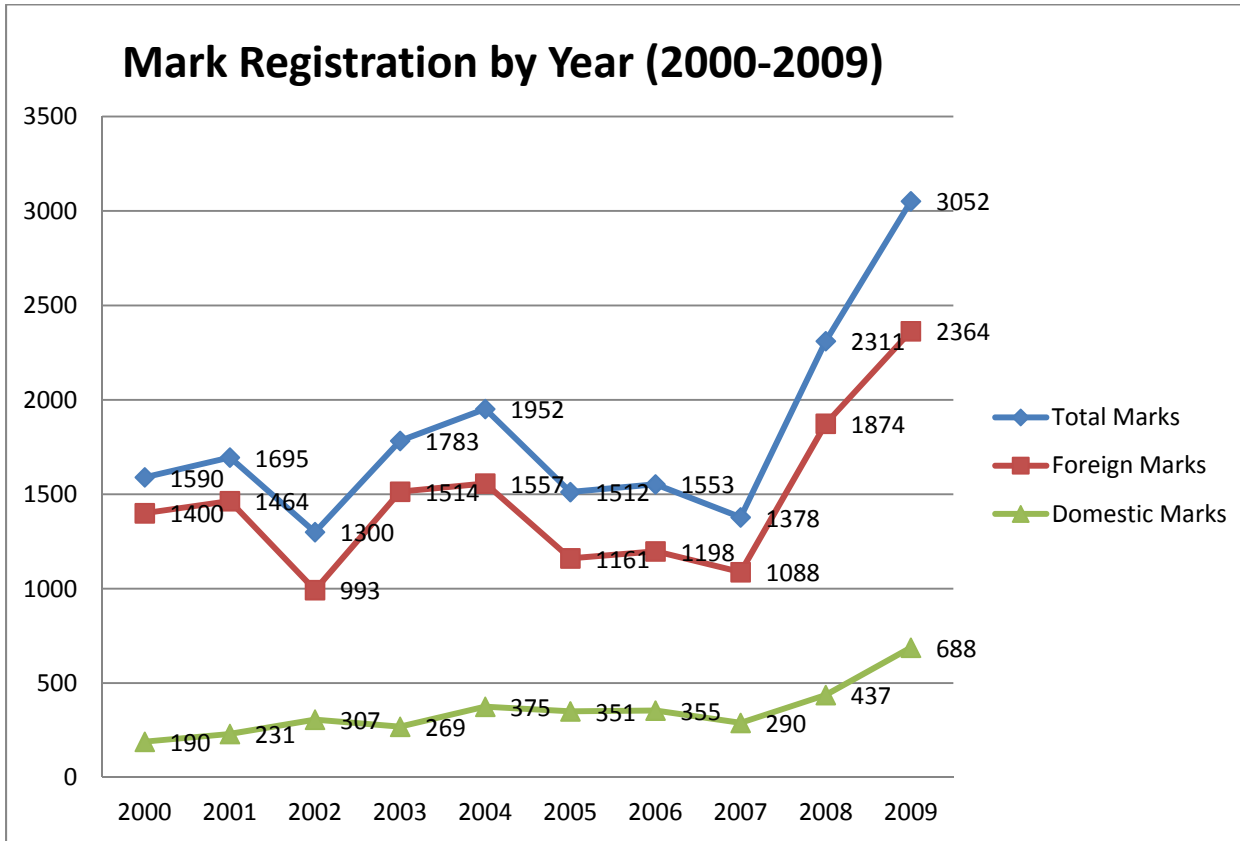
MPWT: Ministry of Public Works and Transport

NBC: National Bank of Cambodia

NCIPR: National Committee for Intellectual Property Rights

SSCA: State Secretariat of Civil Aviation

Chart 1:



Source: Ministry of Commerce, Department of Intellectual Property

Photo 1: Kampong Speu Palm Sugar Geographical Indication

