



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA  
Nation-Religion-King

# ព្រឹត្តិប័ត្រព័ត៌មាន Information Bulletin

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***His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah Boromneath  
NORODOM SIHAMONI, King of Cambodia  
pays a State Visit to Malaysia***

*At the invitation of His Majesty Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong Tuanku SYED SIRAJUDDIN PUTRA JAMALULLAIL, King of Malaysia, His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah Boromneath NORODOM SIHAMONI, King of Cambodia, paid a State Visit to Malaysia from 27 to 29 March 2006.*

*During the visit, His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah Boromneath NORODOM SIHAMONI had Royal Audience with His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong XII of Malaysia and also granted Royal Audience to His Excellency Mr. Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, Prime Minister of Malaysia.*



***His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah Boromneath  
NORODOM SIHAMONI, King of Cambodia  
pays a State Visit to Singapore***

*At the invitation of His Excellency Mr. S R NATHAN, President of the Republic of Singapore, His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah Boromneath NORODOM SIHAMONI, King of Cambodia, paid a State Visit to Singapore from 29 to 31 March 2006.*

*During the visit, His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah Boromneath NORODOM SIHAMONI had Royal Audience with His Excellency Mr. S R Nathan, President of the Republic of Singapore, and granted Royal Audiences to His Excellency Mr. Lee Hsien Loong, Prime Minister and His Excellency Mr. Abdullah Tarmugi, Speaker of Parliament of the Republic of Singapore.*



***Deputy Prime Minister HOR Namhong  
meets with the delegation of Czech's Ambassadors***

*On 13 March 2006, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, His Excellency Deputy Prime Minister **HOR Namhong**, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation met the delegation of Czech's Ambassadors accredited to the Asian region led by Her Excellency Mrs. **Helena Bambasova**, Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Czech.*



*During the meeting, His Excellency Deputy Prime Minister **HOR Namhong** said that we should revitalize the friendship and cooperation between the two countries, which was advocated by Her Excellency Mrs. **Helena Bambasova**. His Excellency Deputy Prime Minister thanked the Czech's delegation to choose Cambodia as a venue to organize such a regional meeting. His Excellency Deputy Prime Minister thanked the Czech Government for the assistance of Czecholovakia to Cambodian people during the most difficult period after the collapse of the Khmer Rouge regime. His Excellency Deputy Prime Minister **HOR Namhong** also informed the delegation of the Cambodian situations, especially the Rectangular Strategy of the Royal Government of Cambodia aiming to reduce the poverty of Cambodian people, as well as the cooperation in the framework of ASEAN and ASEAN plus three and India.*

Her Excellency Mrs. **Helena Bambasova** informed His Excellency Deputy Prime Minister of the purpose of the delegation's visit here was to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Czech and the Kingdom of Cambodia. She hoped that the cooperation between the two countries will be further strengthened and developed, in particular in the fields of trade, culture, and education. She informed His Excellency Deputy Prime Minister that Czech will consider providing more scholarship to Cambodian students to study in Czech.

***Deputy Prime Minister HOR Namhong  
Meets with His Excellency Mr. Miguel Angel Ramirez Ramos, Special  
Envoy of His Excellency Fidel Castro***

On March 13, 2006, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, His Excellency Deputy Prime Minister **HOR Namhong**, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation met with His Excellency Mr. **Miguel Angel Ramirez Ramos**, Special Envoy of His Excellency **Fidel Castro**.



During the meeting, Mr. **Miguel Angel Ramirez Ramos** handed over the invitation letter of His Excellency Mr. **Fidel Castro**, President of Cuba, to His Excellency Deputy Prime Minister **HOR Namhong**, to forward to Samdech **HUN Sen**, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia to participate in the 14<sup>th</sup> Summit of the Non-Alignment Movement to take place at La Havana, Cuba, on 15-16 September 2006.

*His Excellency, Deputy Prime Minister thanked the Cuban Government for providing assistance and support for Cambodia during the most difficult time shortly after the collapse of the Khmer Rouge regime in 1979.*



## **Key Points of the Prime Minister's Remarks at the MAFF Stock Taking Conference 2006-2007**

On 29 March 2006, Samdech Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia presided over the opening ceremony of the Stock Taking Conference 2006-2007 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery. In his opening remarks, the Prime Minister highlighted the key points that need to be considered by the conference.

The stock taking conference, held in three days, was a good platform to enable us to share new experiences in order to wisely comment in a constructing manner to seek for correct answers in strengthening the service deliveries to the farmers by all means and collecting the key comments contributing to the fast improving speed of agriculture development.

In fact, to achieve the goals of the Royal Government's *Rectangular Strategy*, which unambiguously defined as “enhancing economic growth”, “employment creations for the people”, “promoting social equity” and “strengthening the capacity of public sector”, the development of agriculture sector is not the only duty of agricultural officials or institutions, but it also require the participation from farmers, national and international organizations, line ministries and all levels of local authorities. It is obvious that these will promote this sector to be able to strengthen, enlarge and move forward in ensuring sustainable economic growth, creating job for the people and increasing rural income as well as ensuring the food security for the people as a whole, improving supplementary nutrients and increase the exportation of agriculture products.

In 2005, although some regions such as central and southern parts where the majority of farmers faced with draught in the middle of the season, but, in aggregate, Royal Government has always paid attention on appealing for the participation by people from all walks of life including honorable monks in order to divert the disasters away from farmers, and also achieved fruitful results and hopes. For instance, rice harvesting in 2005 was the first year that we were able to collect approximately 6 million tons in both raining and dry seasons, 1.8 million tons higher comparing with last year. The average output is approximately 2.4 tons per hector of which 2.2 tons per hector was in rainy season and 3.9 tons per hector in dry season. According the evaluation from International Monetary Fund (IMF) it reveals that this year output will increase up to 20 percent comparing to the previous years. This success yields from our utmost efforts in seeking for the key strategy by all means in introducing the new technologies to the farmers, which is the foundation for building up the intensified and diversified agricultures. Regarding other sectors, such as fishery, rubber, forestry, veterinary products as well as other cultivations have achieved higher yields comparing to last year because of favorable rainfall and less serve natural disaster comparing to the previous years.

In order to improve the rural living standard and livelihoods in conjunction with the *National Development Strategic Plan* for 2005-2006, the top priority in the acceleration of Cambodia's poverty reduction is to focus on the urgent preparation of comprehensive strategy for the whole agricultural sectors including the irrigation system, the source of water resource and joint concentration on intensification of planting to increase the yield and rural income, the diversification of planting, the improvement of fishery management, sustainable management of forest resource via the comprehensive reform, environmental

conservation and land reform implementation, especially assurance of safety in land possessions for the poor, the improvement of transportation infrastructure and the enhancement of human resource's capability. At the same time, enhancing good governance is the live-death aspect for promoting agro-business in Cambodia. It is clear that the most important thing to do is to redirect aids strategy to the poor via innovation at the remote local level.

However, the events of communicable animal diseases that occur in some particular provinces and municipalities, especially bird flue continues to post tremendous threat while it still spreading among many other countries. Besides, natural resource protection such as forestry, fishery and agricultural lands are encountering with severe and remarkable anarchy such as the anarchy in encroaching, burning, and clearing the land forest by all forms, through the cut of flooded-forest, illegal transportation of woods and animals couple with draught at mid season, exportation of rice after harvesting and the decline in the price of agriculture products are always big concerns for the Royal Government.

In deed, all of these are only a brief description, but there are many other issues that we must jointly address in this conference. Besides, I find out that some of my recommendations that I've set last year have not been entirely implemented yet, especially the encroachment, burning, and clearing land forest that I have had stated several measures to eliminate.

On the other hand, by understanding that agriculture sector is a sector that covers the whole country and it links to many other sectors which the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery alone can not solve. Taking this opportunity, I would like to advise all line ministries to assign the person with enough capacity and power to make decision, notably all levels of municipal and provincial authorities have to completely take part for finding a suitable answer in order to implement the directed plan for the upcoming year, in which I would like to raise some visions and recommendations as below:

- 1- Must create a mechanism for rice buying in the form of investment for the milling communities, agriculture development associations by using the credit budget at low interest rate so that the mill houses can afford to buy rice at the market price, for stock, cleaning up and milling to sell for the local market or sell out to the international market as well. The Rural Development Bank (RDB) has a very important role in offering credit to the milling communities. The Ministry of Commerce must help to strengthen the milling communities and to provide them with the capability to modify the rice production to have high quality in responding to the market demand and the international standard and also seeking for foreign markets for Cambodian rice and other agricultural products, especially to enforce the recognition and re-appreciation on the geographical agricultural products which was protected.
- 2- The sustainable adjustment of agricultural system and the change of rice grew area to higher value crops plantation is the foremost solution. Another choice of the agricultural system at the highland area ought to be taken into account by including the fruit and vegetable plantation as a mean of diversification in the family farm. At the same time, we must enforce the implementation of intensification system on rice growing in conformity with the regional natural principle; which has sufficient agronomic environment.
- 3- Continue focusing on the research and other core activities by means of improving the agricultural production with efficiency as laid out in the master plan. At the same time, to link the theory to real practice, the agricultural students have to aim their internship as well as their research by concentrating on those issues which occur locally. Must enhance

by all means and expand the technical promotion to farmers and agricultural development communities in order to upgrade both quantity and quality of the agricultural products to serve the local demand and for export.

4- All provinces and municipalities, khans and districts must impose tough measures to protect mangrove forest surrounding the Tonle Sap Lake, fishing lots and fishing communities to maintain spawning areas by definitely reducing the illegal ownership of the fishing lots in the fishing areas. All ministries, institutions, municipality and provincial departments in cooperate with the development partners must think of the priority to include the fishery sector to its development plan. Must have strong measures to strengthen the fishing communities in the whole country for the sustainable use of the fishery resources and re-abound the fishery resources by establishing the training and management institution responsible for the deep research on the technical and managerial methodologies.

5- Every recommendation that I have mentioned regarding the forest sector, all the related institutions have to effectively execute with no “fear” or “forgiveness”. Meanwhile, we must declare the 2002 forestry coverage map as the basis map to determine the Cambodian forest border. Taking this opportunity, I would like the Ministry of Justice to hold the **strong position** and **urgently enforce** to the municipal and provincial judges, particularly all of the municipal and provincial prosecutors to pay high attention on illegal forestry logging. At the same time, we must assign groups of skillful lawyers from the Royal Government to participate in the court hearing which related to illegal activities of logging, burning, bulldozing, and surrounding the forest land to be privately owned land throughout the country.

6- The municipal and provincial governors must call for meetings and promote the reduction of the illegal movement of the animals and the animal-products particularly birds and bird-products imported from the countries or region that are being threatened by bird flue because this type of disease impacts seriously to the national economy and our citizen's life. At the same time, the municipal and provincial governors, royal arm force and other concerned institutions must cohesively work together and ease the vets to examine the illicitness activities.

7- Promote the development of family and private rubber plantation throughout the country with the available existing potential of red soil land and other type of rubber grow land. Meanwhile, we also have to study on the possibility of developing family rubber plantation sector in the ACMECS-framework cooperation between Thailand and Cambodia as the spirit of the ACMEC meeting with the development partners held on October, 7 2005 in Phnom Penh. Moreover, we have to do the research on the rubber seed, its growth technical, the fertilize usage and to wider promote all the rubber-tree growers by communicating with the International Rubber Institution and other International Rubber Organizations to assist the Cambodian Rubber Research Institute in evaluating the quality of the latex which could lead to the issue of Cambodian certificate of origin for rubber. Must find the rubber market by selling directly to the customers to reduce the middlemen. Country wide promotion on the information of both national and international rubber market and motivate the investment on the industrial modification sector of latex, rubber trees to final goods.

Actually, these are not easy, it requires the joint efforts of leaders at all levels with equity and balance under the cohesive cooperation with all officials in the ministries and cooperation with a sense of mutual understanding, ministries-related institutions of the Royal Government, local authorities, royal arm forces and civil society who are actively



participate in the development of agriculture sector as set out in the master plan and planned target in order to reduce the poverty of the Cambodians as stated in the CMDGs. Once again, I would take this opportunity to sincerely thank to all development partners who seriously participated in the rehabilitation and development of agricultural sector. The achievement which we will make in the near future is depend on our strong belief and commitment that we make together with development partners, private sector, cooperative communities and NGOs to victoriously rehabilitate the agriculture sector.



## **Key Points of the Prime Minister's Address at the Inauguration of the Healthcare Technical School**

On 28 March 2008, Samdech Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia presided over the inauguration ceremony of a new three-store building and other renovated three buildings of Healthcare Technical School, located in Phnom Penh. This new building, equipped with modern facilities, represents a great donation and benevolence from people and government of Japan to the Ministry of Health or specifically to the Technical School for Health Care, where the capacity is built for healthcare support staff such as nurses, midwives, physiotherapists, laboratory specialists, radiologist, surgery assistants and specialist in health care such as anesthesiologist, mental-health nurses, scrub nurses, and the managers in healthcare services so on and so forth.

On behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia and myself, I would like to sincere thank people and government of Japan for providing such a great things and for their contribution to the economic and social development of Cambodia in responding to our needs for improved health and poverty reduction.

It is obvious that healthcare represents a major concern and priority in the social development program of the Royal Government of Cambodia. In this regard, basic healthcare provision to Cambodian people, fiscal and administrative decentralization, human resources development, eradication and prevention transmitting diseases, for example HIV/AIDs, and strengthening health information system are the needy focus of the Royal Government.

Since 7 January 1979, the Royal Government has put its utmost efforts to rehabilitate and develop the socio-economic infrastructure in order to provide education and public health services to people, children and our young people. We established orphanage centers, education institutions at all levels, hospitals, referral hospitals and health centers. Specifically, we implement a six-disease vaccination program for children, the nutrition program, malaria treatment and the containment of HIV/AIDS spread. These efforts could claim the pride for the government and the World Health Organization who recognized Cambodia a success country in eradicating polio cases.

Based on the health strategy's targets, we have accomplished many things, but not at the level of satisfaction. The Royal Government recognizes that we are still facing many difficulties and deficiencies. In practicality, Ministry of Health channels funds to districts and communes, but outcomes are not as what we expected. Moreover, medical staffs at the provincial level do not meet the increasing demand, and health sector is lacking resources even though the government has increased more than three-fold of its expenditure allocated to the sector during the last three years. Seriously, poor families received very limited health services while the private health services are expensive. Thus, we have a lot of works to do in order to move forward. Taking this opportunity, I would like to urge the

Ministry of Health and all hospitals to put more efforts and minimize any negative implications affecting the delivery of public health services. And, I would like also to appeal to all health officials to strongly commit to their professional ethics and morality, so that we can secure the success in implementing the Royal Government's Health Strategy for 2003-2007.



## **Cambodia enhances public education on bird flu**

The three-year-old girl from a village in Kampong Speu province, about 40 miles southwest of the capital, died of playing with the sick and dead chickens on Tuesday March 21, according to the Health Ministry and the World Health Organization.

After the death of a three year-old girl by virus H5N1 the Cambodian Prime Minister on Tuesday kicked off a public education campaign in the country to fight against the virus. Warning the bird flu virus "has been spreading," the Prime Minister urged the nation's radio stations and TV to provide free airtime for broadcasting more information about the bird flu to let more people understand the danger of the virus and learn from how to avoid catching it.

At the inauguration of a medical school, the Prime Minister demanded educational spots be inserted in television or radio between major programs and prime-time shows. "We must not underestimate the danger posed by the virus," he stressed. The Prime Minister blamed the last Tuesday's death of a three-year-old girl on lack of public information and education of the virus.

The Prime Minister stressed "all the government sectors, especially the Ministries of Health and Agriculture must be mobilized for the campaign". He also called more doctors and medical workers to go to the countryside to help the poor and villagers. The Health Ministry has sent trained volunteers to some provinces to educate people about the disease, according to Ly Sovann, deputy director of the Health Ministry's anti-infectious disease department.

Cambodia does not export chicken or have a large chicken industry. Most poultry in Cambodia is raised on small farms or in backyard. The Royal Government has banned imports of birds and avian products from neighboring countries since early 2004. And authorities have also confiscated and destroyed thousands of birds smuggled in from Vietnam, next to Kampot province.

Cambodia has five people died of bird flu in past two years. According to the World Health Organization, the H5N1 bird flu virus has killed more than 100

people in the worldwide since late 2003, mostly in Asia, and several countries in Asia are regularly reporting more suspected cases in people and outbreak in poultry. Tests confirmed on Thursday the H5N1 bird flu virus in dead ducks found near Cambodia's border with Vietnam two weeks ago.



## World Bank Report on Cambodian Economic Growth

The World Bank's latest report on the Asian region's economic development stated on Thursday 30 March 2006 that "Cambodia's economy showed unexpected strength in 2005 with initial estimates of GDP growth at 7 percent".

The new figure is almost a full point higher than the last projection, of 6.1 percent, that the Bank had made in November for 2005 growth. The Bank said the increased growth was due to a surging agricultural sector, tourism industry and fishery yields significantly higher than in 2004. Expansion of international trade (textiles and garment) also was a contributor. Besides, the government's expansion of international trade, tax collection, and stable circulation of currency also helped.

Although last year's growth was "impressive," diversifying the economy is necessary to keep it expanding, Rob Taliencio, a World Bank senior country economist, said at a news conference discussing the findings. "The Cambodian agricultural sector seems to be characterized by a boom and bust cycle," he said, noting that growth in the sector was negative in 2002 and 2004, but positive in 2003 and 2005.

The fluctuation in the agricultural growth rates "creates a lot of vulnerability for poor people," commented Nisha Agrawal, the bank's country manager, calling for the government to implement a better irrigation policy and investment program to sustain the sector's growth. Accordingly, agriculture and irrigation development policies must be decisive elements for the country's economic growth, she added.

Garment exports, Cambodia's main dollar earner, grew 10.6 percent last year to US\$2.2 billion (euro1.8 billion) largely because of the restrictions imposed by the United States and the European Union on Chinese garment imports, the bank said. About 71 percent of Cambodian garments were exported to the U.S. and 23 percent to EU markets.

An increase in tourist arrivals and stable fiscal and monetary performance also boosted growth. Cambodia received more 1.4 million visitors and produced nearly 6 million tons of rice last year, according to government statistics.

On Wednesday 29 March 2006, Samdech Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia said that Cambodia has a surplus of more than 2 million tons of rice above that needed for domestic consumption that can be exported.

To accelerate poverty reduction in the 10 coming years, Cambodia has to maintain an economic growth rate of 7 percent, World Bank country representative Nisha Agrawal said.



## **US Aid to Cambodia**

I- On 01 March 2006, in Phnom Penh, the Representative of Cambodian Ministry of Interior and the Director of US Agency for International Development signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Local Administrative Reform Program. The signing ceremony was presided over by HE Sar Kheng, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior and HE Joseph A. Mossemeli, US Ambassador to Cambodia.

The Local Administrative Reform Program will be implemented for five years with the fund of \$US14.4 million provided by USAID. This Reform Program was formulated in order to promote governance and democracy-style decentralization, focusing mainly on accelerating the relation between commune councilors and people who live in 500 Communes in ten provinces/municipalities of the country by taking account of the local requirement and the rural infrastructure as a priority.

The purpose of this reform program is to increase the participation of local people in the process of commune development, decentralization reform; to strengthen transparency, responsibility and partnership of Commune Councilors; to promote gender, youth and natural resources management in the Communes.

II- During the press conference held on 24 March 2006 at the US Embassy in Phnom Penh, HE Joseph A. Mussemeli, US Ambassador to the Kingdom of Cambodia, reiterated that the United States has pledged to provide aid to Cambodia in the amount of USD 61.8 million for the fiscal year 2006. This pledge has been made during the last Consultative Group Meeting of Donors Countries held in Phnom Penh in March 2006. The Ambassador stated that according to the government's report to the last Consultative Group meeting, the poverty in Cambodia has been decreased but some problems still remain in other areas. There are a lot

of new constructions and we satisfy with this development. Moreover according to the study on poverty in Cambodia made by the World Bank, we have seen that Cambodia is going on the right track.

Mr. Jonathan S. Addleton, Director of USAID stated that military assistances for Cambodia have been increased and he hoped that this assistance will enable the better protection of Cambodian border. Among the pledge 61.8 million, USAID will provide about 52.8 million and the rest will be provided by other Departments of the US Government which focus on health 55%, education 15% and good governance.



## **Canada's Support for Clearance of Mines and Unexploded Ordnances in Cambodia**

According to the joint statement between Canada and UNDP issued on 29 March 2006, Canada has continued its commitment to help Cambodia in clearing the land mines and unexploded ordnances which contribute to the promoting rural development.

A signing ceremony was held on 30 March 2006 at the Training Center of the Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC) in Kampong Chhnang province to formally mark the Canadian contribution to a new project called “Clearing Unexploded Ordnance for Results”. On this occasion, CMAC also offered a demonstration of its activities, including manual and mechanical de-mining, mine detection dogs and demolition of unexploded ordnance.

Canada will contribute \$CDN7.1 million (\$US6 million) for this project which will run from 2006-2010. Clearing unexploded ordnance for Results project aims to not only continue mine clearance and reduce casualties, but also supports monitoring systems to promote needed development. The project is also providing technical assistance to ensure quality standards and aim for maximum cost-effectiveness.

Canadian Ambassador to Cambodia, Ms Donica Pottie said that “Canada and Cambodia have had a long history of collaboration in mine action dating back to the signing of the historic Ottawa Convention in 1998. We are pleased to support this important initiative as it will further integrate development and mine action as well as strengthen Cambodia-led prioritization of mine action efforts”.



This project was developed with the help of Cambodian partners – the Cambodian Mine Action Authority and the Cambodian Mine Action Centre - to ensure it best meets the needs of the Cambodian people.

Canadian Government, through the Canadian International Development Agency and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is a major contributor to this new project which administered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).



## The Visit of Chinese Prime Minister to Cambodia

At the invitation of ***Samdech HUN Sen***, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia, His Excellency Mr. ***Wen Jiabao***, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, will pay an official visit to Cambodia from 07 to 08 April 2006.

During his visit, His Excellency Mr. ***Wen Jiabao*** will have official talks with ***Samdech Hun Sen***, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia, and will be received in Royal Audience by ***His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah Boromneath NORODOM SIHAMONI***, King of Cambodia.

The Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China will also pay courtesy calls on ***Samdech Chea Sim***, President of the Senate and ***Samdech Heng Samrin***, President of the National Assembly.

Both sides will sign the documents as follows:

1- Agreement between the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Cooperation in Combating Transnational Crime.

2- Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Health of Cambodia and the Ministry of Health of China on the Cooperation in the Field of Health.

3- Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of Cambodia and the Ministry of Information Industry of China on the Construction of Greater Mekong Sub-region Information Superhighway Network Cambodian Section.

4- Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation between the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Government of the People's Republic of China on an Interest Free-Loan.

5- Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation between the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Government of the People's Republic of China on a Grant Aid.

6- Exchange of Notes between the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Provision of 30 Fire Trucks (thirty fire trucks).

7- Exchange of Notes between the Ministry of Economy and Finance of Cambodia and the Ministry of Commerce of China on the provision of one unit of Mobile Container Scanning System.

8- Exchange of Notes between the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Survey Study of the Project of Establishment of a National Botanical Garden in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

9- Government Concessional Loan Agreement between the Ministry of Economy and Finance of Cambodia and the Export-Import Bank of China on the Project of upgrading Cambodian National Telecom Network.

10- General Loan Agreement regarding utilization of Preferential Buyers Credit.

11- Agreement between the Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the State Administration of Cultural Heritage of the People's Republic of China on the Second-Phase Project of the Protection of Angkor Temples.

Besides, His Excellency Mr. **Wen Jiabao** will attend the Ground Breaking Ceremony of the new building of the Office of the Council of Ministers to be constructed with assistance from the Government of the People's Republic of China, and the Symbolic Ground Breaking Ceremony of the Kamchay Hygro-electric Power Dam.

