



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
Nation Religion King

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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Summary of the Outcomes of the 36th AMM/10th ARF/PMC

I. 36th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting (AMM)

1. The 36th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting was held on 16-17 June 2003 in Phnom Penh.

2. The Meeting exchanged views on regional and international issues of importance to the region. The Foreign Ministers of Indonesia and Myanmar informed the meeting on the latest developments in Aceh and Myanmar.

3. The Meeting took note of the Presentation of McKinsey & Company on ASEAN Competitiveness Study. The Meeting noted the following views:

- a. The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) should be the end goal of ASEAN economic integration;
- b. ASEAN needs to enhance efforts to boost trade and investment to improve its competitiveness and economic clout in order to remain attractive to investors to pursue the end goal of the AEC.
- c. McKinsey & Company needs also to clarify whether there will be two Fast Track schedules, one for the ASEAN-6 and another for CLMV countries or there will be one for all member countries.
- d. ASEAN needs to review its cooperation mechanism in moving towards the AEC; there is a link between the AEC, the ASEAN Security Community and the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI).

4. The Meeting reiterated ASEAN's full and active support for the ASEAN Showcase at the forthcoming 11th Informal APEC Economic Leaders Meeting in Bangkok in October 2003, which was one of the initiatives from the 8th ASEAN Summit.

5. The Meeting noted the four priority areas identified by the ASEAN +3 Health Ministers Meeting on 10-11 June 2003 in Siem Reap to address challenges posed by the outbreak of SARS, namely: measures for international travel, strengthening the regional network of SARS focal points, capacity building to respond to future outbreaks and public education and information. The Meeting also suggested that ASEAN Ambassadors

in the ASEAN Third Country Committees undertake road shows and other necessary measures to provide correct and adequate information especially to the private sector and the insurance industry on how ASEAN had dealt with SARS and that the region was now SARS-free.

6. The Meeting noted that significant progress had been made in achieving the objectives of the Hanoi Plan of Actions (HPA) and stressed on the need for a thorough review of the implementation of the HPA before proceeding with a new ASEAN plan of action. The Meeting requested the ASEAN Secretariat to develop a set of criteria in reviewing and assessing the implementation of the HPA and assessing its impact, taking into consideration of the following:

- a . Although a large number of activities had been implemented, their impact and effectiveness need to be evaluated;
- b. The formulation of the next ASEAN plan of action should take into account, among others, the limited resources within and outside of ASEAN, emerging challenges, new priorities, development gap, economic integration, development of growth areas and the recommendations from the ASEAN Competitiveness Study conducted by McKinsey & Company;

7. The Meeting was informed that the IAI Work Plan had 64 IAI projects, 33 of which had secured full or partial funding while 12 were being matched with donors, and 19 projects had not obtained funding support. The Meeting urged officials and the ASEAN Secretariat to look into the possibility of conducting another resource mobilization exercise to raise funds for the IAI Work Plan.

8. The Meeting noted that the ASEAN-6 countries were also providing assistance to the CLMV countries on bilateral or trilateral basis. The Meeting further noted that another form of assistance could be for the ASEAN-6 countries to invest more in the CLMV countries, such as building hydro-electric dams and rearing livestock in Laos under some ASEAN joint investment projects.

9. The Meeting agreed to continue to work for the admission of Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar and along with the 10 new member states of the European Union into ASEM.

10. The Foreign Ministers welcomed Indonesia's preparations for the Joint Ministerial Meeting (JMM), 9th ASEAN Summit and its related meetings to be held in Bali on 7-8 October 2003. The Meeting noted the merit of providing ASEAN Leaders with an informal and private setting as well as having frank and free-flow discussion without being listened to by a large number of Ministers and senior officials.

11. The Meeting elected His Excellency Dr. N. Hassan Wirajuda, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, as Chairman and H.E. Mr. Somsavat Lengsavad, Deputy Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Lao PDR as Vice Chairman of the 37th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting. The Meeting took note of Indonesia's proposal to convene the 37th AMM/11th ARF/PMCs on 26-30 July 2004 in Jakarta.

II. 4th ASEAN + 3 Ministerial Meeting

The fourth ASEAN +3 Foreign Ministers' Meeting was held on 17 June 2003 in Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia.

The Global Security Situation

1. On the current global security situation, the ASEAN+3 Foreign Ministers had extensive discussions on the Korean situation and the continuing menace of international terrorism which had a profound impact on the region.

2. The Foreign Ministers expressed their continued concern over the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula, which could affect peace and stability in Northeast Asia as a whole. They called for a denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. The Foreign Ministers also called for peaceful settlement of the nuclear problem through dialogue among the parties concerned. In this context, they welcomed the talks held in Beijing on 23-25 April 2003 among the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and the United States of America as a good start in the right direction. The Ministers were also of the view that outstanding security and humanitarian issues would be addressed through increased dialogue. They stressed the importance of exchanges and constructive dialogue between the North and the South at various levels and between and among parties concerned. They expressed their support for the efforts of the DPRK and the Republic of Korea in promoting reconciliation, cooperation and the process of

reunification in conformity with the spirit of the North-South Joint declaration of 15 June 2000. In this regard, they **encouraged and supported the enhanced role of the ASC/ARF Chairman in the peaceful settlement of the Korean peninsula.**

3. The Foreign Ministers resolved to promote closer and practical cooperation in combating international terrorism and transnational crime, including the cooperative work that the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime will be undertaking with counterparts from China, Japan and Korea when they convene in Bangkok in November 2003.

The Importance of Deepening ASEAN+3 Cooperation

4. The Foreign Ministers assessed the report and recommendations that the East Asia Study Group had submitted to the ASEAN+3 Leaders at their Summit in Phnom Penh on 4 November 2002. The 26 short-medium and long-term recommendations are meant to promote cooperation in a wide range of political, economic, social, cultural and educational areas. The Foreign Ministers directed officials to work on concrete projects and activities to carry out those recommendations, initially the short-term ones, establishing priorities and drawing up specific modalities.

5. The Foreign Ministers lauded Japan's Initiative for Development in East Asia (IDEA) and the success of the first ministerial meeting of IDEA in August 2002 that resulted in the "Joint Ministerial Statement of the Initiative for Development in East Asia" which was later adopted by the ASEAN +3 Leaders at their Summit in Phnom Penh last November. They reaffirmed the importance of human resources development, open trade and investment, and poverty reduction. The Foreign Ministers welcomed a second IDEA Ministerial Meeting to look into concrete development issues.

6. The Foreign Ministers exchanged views on current efforts in dealing with SARS and its impact on the regional economy. While they welcomed the positive progress in addressing SARS, they called for the need to remain vigilant and to continue working together.

7. The Foreign Ministers gave their special attention and expressed their commitment to extending meaningful support for the implementation of the projects and programs embodied in the work plan of the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI),

which is ASEAN's high priority program for narrowing the development gap among the ASEAN members.

III. 10th ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)

The 10th ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was held in Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia, on 18 June 2003. The Meeting was attended by Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the 23 ARF participating countries and was chaired by H. E. Mr. HOR Namhong, Senior Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The result is as follows:

1- The ARF Foreign Ministers adopted:

- The ARF Statement on Cooperative Counter-Terrorist Action on Border Security, and
- The ARF Statement on Cooperation Against Piracy and Other Threats to Maritime Security.

2- The ARF Foreign Ministers:

- supported the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula;
- urged DPRK to resume its cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and to reverse its decision to withdraw from the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

3- DPRK expressed Reservation on the whole paragraph 7 of the 10th ARF Chairman's Statement on Korea.

4- On ARF New Membership, the Ministers:

- noted that ASEAN countries agreed to lift the moratorium and to consider the application of new participants of ARF on a case by case basis; and
- agreed to keep these two inter-linked issues for further consideration.

IV. Post Ministerial Conferences (PMC)

1. The ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference (PMC) was convened in Phnom Penh on 19 June 2003. All ten Dialogue Partners and the Administrator of the United

Nations Development Program participated. ASEAN's Dialogue Partners are Australia, Canada, China, the European Union, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Russia and the United States of America.

2. The Ministers exchanged views on the situation in the Middle East and expressed support for the "Roadmap for Peace" process worked out by the Quartet and for the efforts of the Arab nations. The Ministers welcomed the acceptance by both Israel and Palestinian Authority of the Roadmap, which would lead to establishing a democratic Palestinian state existing side by side in peace with Israel and within secured borders.
3. On the situation in Iraq, the Ministers urged international cooperation in the provision of basic necessities for the people of Iraq, including the security of their persons and property, reconciliation among them, the revival of the economy, and the rebuilding of appropriate national institutions. They envisioned a vital role of the United Nations in this endeavor in accordance with the UN's responsibility in maintaining of international peace and security. They agreed to facilitate a situation that would enable the people of Iraq to govern themselves as soon as possible, including the use of their natural wealth for their benefit.
4. The Ministers renewed their resolve to counter international terrorism. They noted the successes in preventing planned terrorists attacks in Southeast Asia as a result of national, bilateral and multilateral cooperation. The Ministers also noted ASEAN's cooperative arrangements with China, the United States, the European Union, and Russia in counter- terrorism and other non-traditional issues.
5. The Meeting recalled that during the courtesy call on the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia Samdech Hun Sen, the Prime Minister stressed the need to promote international cooperation on counter-terrorism. The Prime Minister said "If terrorists exist, we cannot exist peacefully. If we exist and cooperate, terrorists cannot exist."

6. The Ministers reviewed the progress of the work being done pursuant to the November 2001 Doha Declaration of the 4th Ministerial Meeting of the World Trade Organization, including the negotiations on implementation-related issues and concerns. They exchanged views on the outstanding issues to be addressed by the 5th WTO Ministerial Meeting in Cancún, Mexico, in September 2003. The Ministers reiterated their support for the expeditious admission of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam into WTO.
7. The Ministers reviewed the state of development cooperation between ASEAN as a group and its Dialogue Partners. **They agreed to place emphasis in their development cooperation on supporting the Initiative for ASEAN Integration, which they considered to be significant for narrowing the development gap within ASEAN.** Several non-ASEAN Ministers namely Australia, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, and India re-affirmed their readiness to support projects in the IAI work plan.
8. The Ministers noted that many human problems had, to an increasing extent, transnational dimensions and that, therefore, transnational cooperative measures had to be taken to deal with them. Accordingly, they addressed problems of trafficking in persons, narcotics drugs and related problems, HIV/AIDS, SARS and the environment.

V ASEAN Post Ministerial Conferences (PMC 10+1)

The ASEAN Post Ministerial Conferences (PMC 10+1) were convened in Phnom Penh on 19 June 2003.

1. ASEAN-Australia:

- Australia already signed Memoranda of Understanding on Counter-Terrorism with Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand which focused on capacity building and information exchange. H.E. Mr. HOR Namhong, Senior Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation representing the Kingdom of Cambodia

and the Honorable Alexander Downer, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia signed the above MOU with Cambodia on 18 June 2003.

- Australia is funding activities worth \$15 million, to reduce the incidence of trafficking, including women and children and assist victims in Southeast Asia.

- Australia announced its contribution of \$500,000.00 to a SARS regional Initiative.

2. ASEAN-Canada:

- Canada proposed to organize a conference in Southeast Asia in order to discuss how trilateral development cooperation among Canada and members of ASEAN may be further developed.

- Canada sponsored "experts exchange" projects with the ASEAN Secretariat.

- Canada would like to establish regular meetings between representatives of Canada and ASEAN countries in order to discuss political and security topics.

3. ASEAN-China:

- China has decided to accede to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC).

- China wished to vigorously promote the Free Trade Area (FTA) process and deepen comprehensive economic cooperation.

4. ASEAN-EU:

- ASEAN expressed its readiness to cooperate with the EU in energy, Intellectual Property Right (IPR), economic integration, environment, science and technology, transport, good governance, and HIV/AIDS.

- ASEAN requested the EU to support the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI).

5. ASEAN-India:

- India agreed to develop an ASEAN-India Medium-term Program of Cooperation in ICT to be submitted to the ASEAN-India Summit in Bali.

- India signed the MOU with Singapore to undertake joint training programs for CLMV countries by utilizing Singapore's training centers in those countries.

- India already made its contribution to the ASEAN-India Cooperation Fund in the amount of US\$ 2.5 million.

6. ASEAN-Japan:

- Japan will conduct a feasibility study on the construction of a bridge at Neak Loeung, Cambodia as part of the second East-West Corridor linking Thailand and Viet Nam in the South.

- Japan expressed strong support in helping ASEAN to narrow the development gap within ASEAN.

- Japan hopes to see the participation of all ASEAN Leaders in the forthcoming ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit in Tokyo on 11-12 December 2003.

7. ASEAN-ROK:

- Korea had implemented about 80 Korea-ASEAN cooperative projects to expand the solid cooperative ties between Korea and ASEAN.

- Korea reiterated its offer of US\$5 million for the Initiative for ASEAN Integration, looking to help 3-4 projects on information technology, human resource development focusing on the ASEAN new member countries.

- Korea has provided a grant aid to ASEAN worth of US\$ 13 million and this grant aid will be increased to about US\$ 20 million this year.

8. ASEAN-New Zealand:

- New Zealand provided NZ\$ 600,000 to the project on human trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region.

- New Zealand has committed over NZ\$1 million for SARS prevention in China and the Pacific.

- New Zealand Reserve Bank agreed to contribute \$US25 million for its operation in the Asian Bond Fund.

- In 2002/2003 New Zealand will contribute over \$31 million to ASEAN countries under various ODA programs.

9. ASEAN-Russia:

- Russia proposed joint investment projects on bilateral or multilateral basis in ASEAN or third countries with participation of Russian and ASEAN companies.

- Russia proposed to set up a Russia-ASEAN Working Group on Transport.
Russia grants state scholarship to ASEAN as an organization.

10. ASEAN-USA:

- The US reiterated its wish to establish the Enterprise for ASEAN Initiative (EAI) to strengthen trade and investment regime in the region.

- The US wants to help ASEAN grow collectively in strength and effectiveness.

- The US reaffirmed its commitment to implement the ASEAN Cooperation Plan aimed to help ASEAN meet their goals by supporting ASEAN Integration, addressing transnational issues and strengthening the ASEAN Secretariat.

VI Remarks

During the course of the Meetings, there were other significant events occurred such as:

1. Courtesy call on Samdech Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia by ASEAN Foreign Ministers at Chadomuk Hall on 16 June 2003;

2. Signing Ceremony of MOU between Cambodia and Australia on Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism by H.E. Mr. HOR Namhong, Senior Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Kingdom of Cambodia and Honorable Alexander Downer, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Australia on 18 June 2003;

3. Inauguration Ceremony of the Mekong Institute by Foreign Ministers of Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, New Zealand, Thailand, and Viet Nam, on 18 June 2003;

4. Signing Ceremony for the ASEAN and UNDP Partnership Facility by Secretary-General of ASEAN and Chief Administrator of UNDP and was witnessed by ASEAN Directors-General on 18 June 2003;

5. Courtesy call on Samdech Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia by all Foreign Ministers of the Dialogue Partners at the Office of the Council of Ministers on 19 June 2003;

6. Signing Ceremony of the Joint Declaration of the Foreign Ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Russian Federation on Partnership for Peace and Security, and Prosperity and Development in the Asia Pacific Region on 19 June 2003; and

7. ASEAN-China Joint Press Release on China's decision to accede to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) in Southeast Asia.

Senior Minister HOR Namhong Attends the 2nd ACD

At the invitation of His Excellency Mr. Surakiart Sathirathai, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, His Excellency Senior Minister HOR Namhong, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, led a delegation to participate in the Second Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD), held in Chiang Mai, Thailand from 21-22 June 2003.

The aim of the gathering is to follow up on the progress of the ACD in both the dialogue and cooperation, and to discuss the reports of various working groups on cooperative projects.

Official Visit by Chinese Foreign Minister

At the invitation of His Excellency Senior Minister HOR Namhong, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, His Excellency Mr. Li Zhaoxing, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, led a delegation to pay an official visit to the Kingdom of Cambodia from 15-17 June 2003.

While in Cambodia, His Excellency Mr. Li Zhaoxing paid courtesy calls on Samdech Krom Preah NORODOM Ranariddh, President of the National Assembly, and Samdech HUN Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and held official talks with Senior Minister HOR Namhong.

After this official visit, His Excellency Mr. Li Zhaoxing attended the ASEAN+3 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, 10th ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and Post Ministerial Conferences (PMC) held from 16-19 June 2003 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Senior Minister HOR Namhong Signs Agreement with Japanese Foreign Minister

On 17 June 2003, at 15:45, on the sidelines of the ASEAN+3 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, His Excellency Senior Minister HOR Namhong, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and Her Excellency Mrs. Yoriko KAWAGUCHI, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, signed an Agreement on Technical Cooperation between the Royal Government of Cambodia and Government of Japan.



Senior Minister HOR Namhong Signs Agreement with Japanese Foreign Minister

The technical cooperation under this Agreement, which will be carried out by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), consists of training, providing equipment and materials as well as dispatching Japanese experts and volunteers to Cambodia.

Senior Minister HOR Namhong Signs MOU with Australian Foreign Minister

On 18 June 2003, at 08:30 a.m., on the sidelines of the 10th ASEAN Regional Forum, His Excellency Senior Minister HOR Namhong, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and His Excellency Mr. Alexander Downer, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Australia, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Government of Australia on Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism.



Senior Minister HOR Namhong Signs MOU with Australian Foreign Minister

This MOU provides a framework for cooperation between Cambodia and Australia in preventing and combating international terrorism, including money laundering, and illegal trafficking in weapons as well.

Senior Minister HOR Namhong Signs Exchange of Notes with Japanese Ambassador

On 25 June 2003, at 04:00 p.m., at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, His Excellency Senior Minister HOR Namhong, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and His Excellency Mr. Gotaro OGAWA, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to the Kingdom of Cambodia, signed an Exchange of Notes on Grant Aid of four hundred and ninety-nine million Yen (¥ 499,000,000) provided by the Government of Japan.



Senior Minister HOR Namhong Signs Exchange of Notes with Japanese Ambassador

The Grant Aid will be used by the Royal Government of Cambodia for the execution of the project for Rural Drinking Water Supply in Peri-Urban of Phnom Penh City (¥ 442,000,000) and the project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (¥ 57,000,000) during the period between the date of coming into force of the present arrangements and March 31, 2004.

Senior Minister HOR Namhong Signs Agreements With US Ambassador

On 27 June 2003 at 9:00 a.m., at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, His Excellency Senior Minister HOR Namhong, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and His Excellency Mr. Charles Aaron Ray, Ambassador of the United States of America to Cambodia, signed two documents: a Letter of

Agreement between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and the U.S Department of Labor regarding the Child Labor Education Initiative and an Agreement between the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Government of the United States of America regarding the Non-Surrender of Persons to the International Criminal Court.



Senior Minister HOR Namhong Signs Agreements with US Ambassador

Under the Letter of Agreement, USD 3 million will be provided by the US Government for preventing and combating child labor in Cambodia as well as facilitating the access to basic education for Cambodia Children.

The second Agreement provides for the non-surrender or non-transfer of persons of one party to the International Criminal Court without the expressed consents of the other.

Also present at the Signing Ceremony were His Excellency Stephen J. Bridges, Ambassador of the United Kingdom; His Excellency Mr. Verghese Mathews, Ambassador of Singapore; His Excellency Mr. Jean-Philippe Linteau, Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of Canada; Mr. Katsuhiko Shinohara, Minister Counselor of the Embassy of Japan;

Ms. Nisha Agrawal, World Bank's Country Manager; Mr. Urooj Malik, ADB's Country Director and Mr. Louis Georges Arsenault, UNICEF's Representative.
