

**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**

**Nation Religion King**

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

# **INFORMATION BULLETIN**

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## **Chinese President Visits Cambodia**

At the invitation of His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah NORODOM SIHANOUK, King of Cambodia, His Excellency Mr. JIANG ZEMIN, President of the People's Republic of China, and Madame paid a state visit to the Kingdom of Cambodia from 13-14 November 2000.

His Excellency President JIANG ZEMIN and Madame were received in a Royal Audience by Their Majesties the King and the Queen of Cambodia at the Throne Hall, Preah Tineang Tevea Vinichhay, the Royal Palace.

Samdech CHEA Sim, President of the Senate, Samdech Krom Preah NORODOM Ranariddh, President of the National Assembly, and Samdech HUN Sen, Prime Minister of the kingdom of Cambodia paid courtesy calls on His Excellency President JIANG ZEMIN.

The Joint Statement by the Kingdom of Cambodia and the People's Republic of China on the Framework of Their Bilateral Cooperation, Protocol on the Exchange of the Instruments of Ratification of the Treaty on Extradition, the Agreement on the Establishment of a Joint Commission on Economic and Trade Cooperation, the Agreement on the Provision of the General Goods for Royal Palace, the Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation, Exchange of Notes on Extending the Term of Loan, and the Memorandum of Understanding on agriculture Cooperation were signed during the visit.

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## **Cambodia-China Joint Statement**

Following is the text of the Joint Statement by the Kingdom of Cambodia and the People's Republic of China on the Framework of their Bilateral Cooperation:

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Cambodia and the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as "the two sides") on 19 July 1958, China-Cambodia friendship fostered by the successive generations of Chinese leaders and His majesty King Norodom Sihanouk has grown stronger and the bilateral relations have become closer. The frequent exchanges between the two sides in the political, economic, cultural, educational and other fields have cemented China-Cambodia friendship and solidarity.

The two sides stress that China- Cambodia relations are based on the mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, independence, culture and traditions, mutual trust and mutual support. Enjoying the support of the two people, this age-old friendship is holding out great vitality and tremendous potential of growth. To further consolidate the existing friendly relations and cooperation between them serves not only the fundamental interests of the two countries and the two peoples, but also regional peace, stability and prosperity.

The two sides believe that this growing deep-rooted traditional friendship between the two countries and peoples will be carried forward for future generations. At the beginning of the new century, the two sides are determined to foster closer bilateral relations and to open up greater opportunities for their respective socio-economic development. To this end, the two sides wish to make the following statement.

I - The two sides affirm that the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter, the Five Principles of Peaceful CO-existence, the principles set forth in the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia and the universally recognized principles of international law should be the basic norms guiding their bilateral relations.

II - the two sides agree to maintain frequent exchange of visits and contacts between top leaders of the two countries. The two sides also agree to further strengthen the friendly exchanges and cooperation between their governmental institutions, parliaments, political parties, armed forces and non-governmental organizations with a view to enhancing mutual trust and friendship and promoting an all-round, steady and in-depth development of the bilateral relations.

III - The two sides to strengthen their annual diplomatic consultation mechanism and the exchanges between the Ministers of Foreign affairs of the two countries at various levels to exchange views on the bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest. The two sides stress the need to step up cooperation at such international forums as ASEAN, East Asia cooperation mechanism and the UN as well as cooperation in the joint socio-economic development of the Greater Mekong sub-region.

IV - The two sides attach great importance to their bilateral economic and trade relations. They agree to explore all the possibilities of expanding these relations on the basis of quality and mutual benefit and pursuant to the relevant national and international laws.

V - The two sides agree to create favorable conditions and a sound environment for increasing economic cooperation and trade in accordance with their relevant laws and regulations. To this end, the two sides agree to set up a joint economic and trade commission at an appropriate time.

VI - Under the bilateral agreement on the promotion and protection of investment, the two sides will encourage various form of mutually-beneficial cooperation in the development of agriculture, industry, tourism and other fields of mutual interest.

VII - The two sides will further expand tourism exchanges and cooperation and promote friendly contacts and mutual understanding between the two peoples. The Chinese side agrees to designate Cambodia as a destination for outbound Chinese tourists. The two sides will finalize through discussion concrete measures for implementation with a view to facilitating the sound development of tourism of the two sides.

VIII - The two sides will increase exchanges and cooperation in the fields of culture, education, public health and sports and strengthen their coordination and cooperation in the UNESCO and other relevant international and regional organizations.

IX - The Cambodian side reaffirms that it will continue to adhere to the One-China policy and recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China and Taiwan an inalienable part of Chinese territory. And it will continue to support China's cause of peaceful reunification. The Chinese side reaffirms that it respects the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

X - The two sides share the view that the current international situation is undergoing profound changes, peace and development have become two major themes in the present-day world and democratization of international relations reflect the common demand of all countries in the world. The two sides stress that the purposes and principles of the UN charter, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and other universally-recognized norms governing international relations must be respected by all countries and that the leading role of the UN in international affairs should be maintained and strengthened. The affairs of a country should be handled by its own people, no country should be allowed to interfere in the internal affairs of any other sovereign state on whatever excuses. The two sides undertake to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation among developing countries and safeguard their rights and interests.

XI - The two sides agree to closely cooperate with each other in cracking down on the cross-border organized crimes, drug trafficking, money laundering, illegal immigration and any other criminal activities committed by nationals of one side in the territory of the other in accordance with the bilateral treaty of extradition and other relevant international conventions.

XII - The two sides reaffirm that all countries should have the right to choose their own political and social system and to demand the establishment of a fair and equitable new international political and economic order to ensure world peace and stability.

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## **Address of Samdech Prime Minister to the International Conference on Development and Governance in GMS**

Following is the integral text of the address of Samdech HUN Sen, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia, to the International Conference on Development and Governance in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, 1 November 2000:

*Excellencies,*

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*

It is a great honor for me to address the opening ceremony of the Second International Conference on the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS). Once again, I would like to commend the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace (CICP) and the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung for jointly organizing this important international conference. I wish to take the opportunity provided by this conference to share with you some ideas, which fit in the vision for a shared future in the GMS. You may have been familiar with the issues that I am about to raise. I believe that this is very important, thus deserves reiterated deliberations.

Cambodia gives considerable importance to the development and cooperation within the GMS framework. In the sense of development and governance, the importance of cooperation within the GMS framework has been attributable to the following main factors:

**First**, the GMS countries are endowed with valuable natural resources and energetic, skilled and dedicated human capital. The Mekong River provides great potentials for power and sources of priceless natural resources. The GMS has great potentials for agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and is renowned for its historical monuments, forests, mountains and lakes with beautiful scenery, the most important attractions to international tourists. Moreover, this huge region, with approximately 2.3 million square kilometers and population of some 240 million inhabitants, represents a huge market. In this sense, the GMS comprises countries with complementary endowments in terms of natural resources, human capital and historical sites, Should they have adequate capital and make wise investment, this subregion could generate rapid, sustainable economic growth.

**Second**, the GMS, comprised of five ASEAN members - Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam -, and the Yunnan Province of the People's Republic of China (PRC), is a region with great potentials for economic growth and development.

In this sense, the GMS is an important "economic gateway", linking Southeast Asia to China, a political and economic super power in East Asia.

**Third,** GMS countries are mainly new ASEAN members with lower level of economic development, compared to more developed old members. This represents a big challenge for ASEAN as a regional grouping, i.e. the economic disparities between old and new members, which are the main cause and the impediments to regional economic integration. Therefore, concerted efforts in promoting the development in the GMS are the only effective resolution in addressing the problem of economic gaps within ASEAN and capacity building for new members. It will pave the way for economic integration in the region.

*Excellencies,*

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*

Given the potential and importance of such endeavors, we are quite optimistic about the bright future of this subregion. In my closing address to the first international conference on the GMS last year, I highlighted the following three main features, which will lead to the development of the GMS in the 21<sup>st</sup> century of this new millennium:

- The first feature is the transformation of a region, stricken by internal conflicts and instability, to an oasis of peace, security, stability and cooperation.
- The second feature is to transform a under-developed region into a comprehensive and sustainable development center.
- Third feature is that the GMS in the 21<sup>st</sup> century would be characterized by the transition from a region stricken by poverty to a center of prosperity.

There is a wealth of evidences, which attests to the fact that we have achieved much progress in this endeavor. If we look beyond the GMS, we can see that the vision of a united Southeast Asia has become a reality with the accomplishment of the ASEAN-10 before the beginning of the new millennium. Moreover, the concept of cooperation in the GMS is another important mechanism engaging China as a direct partner in the cooperation with other small, riparian countries. To this end, as I have mentioned earlier, the GMS is strategic gateway for Southeast Asia to China.



Many initiatives have been launched with a view to developing this subregion under the umbrella of numerous organizations and institutions, including the Mekong River Commission (MRC), which was initiated with the assistance of the UN, the ASEAN-Mekong Basin Development Cooperation, proposed by the ASEAN leaders and the Greater Mekong Subregion, launched by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to promote cooperation in the Subregion, which comprises six riparian countries: five ASEAN states and the Yunnan Province of the People's Republic of China. Consultations between and among countries concerned with the GMS cooperation project have resulted in the development of more than 100 projects in seven important sectors, such as transport, power, telecommunications, tourism, environment, human resource development, trade and investment. Furthermore, many more projects were proposed by major donors and countries in the region.

Facing this situation, I believe that the main challenge to be addressed in the immediate future is how to coordinate between and among various GMS cooperation initiatives and projects. We have invested considerable capital and resources in conducting studies and designing projects. Therefore, most importantly is to ensure that all proposed cooperation projects and initiatives are complimentary, rather than contradictory or competitive. The crucial factor in this is to ensure effective coordination among cooperating countries with a view of maximizing the complementarities and ensuring the ownership of various projects and initiatives, rather than leave these projects and initiative to the discretion of donors.

In this spirit, I have proposed the establishment of a joint working group consisting of members from ASAEAN countries, China, Japan, ADB, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and other donors to evaluate all initiatives, studies and projects and draw up a comprehensive master plan to set the direction for cooperation and development in the GMS over 20 to 25 years. Indeed, we need a realistic development plan, which focuses on concrete projects, well-determined priorities, resources mobilization measures and investment programs.

To this end, attention should be given to institutional capacity building at both national and subregional level to strengthen coordination. I wish to appeal to all donors to support and cooperate with us in this matter. We should properly prioritize the GMS development projects, ensure the division of labor and mobilize our energy, resources and expertise to implement those agreed upon priority projects.

Indeed, these development projects cover many sectors and sub-sectors and require large-scaled investment to the extent that outstrips the capacity of the countries in the region. Given this

colossal needs, the major challenge to promote development of the GMS countries is to identify the development sources. This challenge can be met through the strengthening of partnership among and between regional countries and donors, especially the international and regional financial institutions. In my view, first of all, the governments participating in this cooperation should establish a national list of priority projects, which are drawn from the framework of sub regional development projects. Indeed, close coordination among party concerned is required, at both policy-making and technical levels.

Having look at the proposed projects, I give full support for the initiative of establishing the West- East Corridor (WEC) in the GMS. This is a realistic concept, which aims at developing a network of physical infrastructure linking regional countries and turn them into agricultural, industrial, trade and investment development zones. The ADB has provided some funding for the regional road network in this subregion. The next step to materialize this concept is to mobilize energy and resources to invest in other forms of infrastructure, such as telecommunications, water supply and electricity, as well as other ancillary facilities and social and legal infrastructure in order to boost economic activities in the areas along this road network. We should also conduct a feasibility study on establishing Special Economic Promotion Zones at the main border checkpoints.

All these endeavors will create a favorable environment for private sector development, which should be an engine of economic growth in the region. The private sector's financial resources, expertise, management skill and modern technology constitute necessary ingredients to create and accelerate the dynamism for growth and development in the region and in each country. Therefore, the top priority for all governments in the region is to engage the participation of the private sector into this important endeavor.

*Excellencies,*

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*

Allow me to draw your attention to the immediate priority in ensuring cooperation within the GMS framework. I think that the GMS cooperation should start with the Mekong River itself. The peoples of all riparian countries make their living from the same source, the Mekong River. The histories and livelihoods of the people in this region are more or less linked to the Mekong River. We all drink water from the same source. Anything that happens to the Mekong River will pertain to all our countries. Even at present all our countries and people have suffered from the floods in the Mekong River basin. Therefore, the management of water and other natural resources

of the Mekong River, including fisheries, are of highest priority for all countries and people in this GMS.

At present the Mekong River is faced with an impending danger, which is especially reflected in the developments in Cambodia. The pressing issues are siltation of the Mekong River, landslide problems along the river bank and the change in water current. This situation has resulted in the loss of fisheries resources, increased impediments to river transportation, resettlement of the population, the loss of land for the people living on the riverbank and irregular floods. These issues need our urgent attention and require us to put in place immediately a plan to ensure the sustainability of our Mekong River. Another challenge requiring preventive actions is to avoid the squandered and unwise utilization of the Mekong River for economic and strategic purposes. This can affect the livelihoods of the people and socio-economic stability of all countries in the GMS.

Nevertheless, I am optimistic that all countries in the GMS are qualified for realizing the ambition of turning this subregion from a region, stricken by internal conflicts and poverty, to an oasis of cooperation and prosperity. It is true that the recent economic and financial turmoil, as well as the current severe floods, have threatened the sustainability of economic growth and development in this region. However, the crisis and the natural disasters are not in the position to break the will of the governments and people in the GMS. In fact, all the economies of the GMS and ASEAN are well on track of recovery, which is an indication of resilience of these economies. At the same time, we should recognize that realizing these ambitious visions requires strong will, collaboration and cooperation in development, enhanced partnership between all parties concerned.

I sincerely thank all of you for your attention. In concluding, I would like to extend to you all my best wishes for your health, success in all your endeavors and happiness in your family.

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## **Address of Samdech Prime Minister to the Donors' Meeting on Mine Action**

Following is the integral text of the address of Samdech HUN Sen, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia, to the Donors' Meeting on Mine Action, 16 November 2000:

*Excellencies Members of the Royal Government of Cambodia,  
Distinguished Representatives of the donor community, national/international organizations  
and NGOs, Ladies and gentlemen,*

It is a great honor for me to be here with you, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, representing the donor countries and institutions and all players at this august meeting to launch a consultative process on mine-related issues in the Kingdom of Cambodia. This is for the first time that my colleagues in charge of mine clearance and I have had the opportunity to meet you all to discuss key issues and look for ways to go together in the future. This is to enhance our partnership in this important mine clearance area. Therefore, I believe that today's meeting will provide us with a rare opportunity to make common assessment of the performance and strenuous efforts undertaken by the Royal Government of Cambodia. At the same time, I am confident that we will be able to draw on the experiences and good lessons from our common efforts, highlighting the strengths and weaknesses, the dexterity and difficulty of mine clearing operations in Cambodia. Against this background, we will be able to propose new measure to expedite mine clearance with stronger determination and a greater pace.

As you are well aware, the mine clearance activities are considered by the RGC as our top priority in the rehabilitation and development of the country, in particular in light of achieving poverty reduction in Cambodia. Mine clearance is not merely a matter of social security, but it also relevant to economic issues and development in general, especially in terms of providing land and safety of livelihoods of poor farming households in remote outback areas. Recognizing the importance of this agenda, Cambodia has wholeheartedly become a signatory to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, storage and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Landmines and the Destruction of All Kinds of Landmines on 3 December 1997 in Ottawa. Our past actions reflected clearly the government's determination in implementing this convention. Indeed, Cambodia's most important achievements in this sector are inextricably linked to the generous and invaluable assistance provided by all our development partners. Taking this opportunity, I would like to express to all our donors and partners our sincere gratitude for assisting with mine clearance activities in Cambodia,

notably our thanks are extended to Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, European Union, Finland, federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR and a number of international non-governmental organizations (NGO).

Thanks to this common, determined efforts, the national and international mine clearance operators in the Kingdom of Cambodia have expanded and taken deep roots. CMAC's structure has been modified and considerably improved during the last seven years. The RGC is determined to do its utmost to strengthen CMAC to enable it to carry out the responsibility of a national mine clearance body and provide a mechanism to implement efficiently Cambodia's responsibility under the Ottawa Convention. This also includes the amendment to the CMAC by-law in order to enhance the ownership of the national mine clearance authority and to improve its ability to successfully implement government policies and priority objectives.

Unfortunately, CMAC has gone through a serious typhoon for more than one year. In the spirit of taking ownership of this national priority, the RGC has done its part of the shared responsibility to rescue CMAC and strengthen this institution, including strengthening the Board of Directors, the management and organizational structures and providing counterpart funds for running mine clearance activities. The RGC is conscious that improving CMAC performance, including financial management and technical operations, is key to instill donors' confidence, and consequently to seek their continued support. at the same time, with the newly established "Cambodia Authority for Mine Action Management and Assistance to Mine Victims", the RGC has displayed its genuine determination in strengthening the structure of this regulatory body. This is to ensure the continued coordination and cooperation among all operators and the control of mine clearance activities in general. Therefore, the management of mine clearance activities in Cambodia is clearly separated. The "Cambodia Authority for Mine Action Management and Assistance to Mine Victims" is both a regulator and government's focal point for designing policies, plans and programs and establishing a necessary legal framework governing mine related issues, while CMAC will a state-owned enterprise responsible for mine clearance.

Notwithstanding, Cambodia will not be able to shoulder this heavy burden on its own. CMAC was force to downsize its operating staff by approximately 2,000 people, due to budget constraints. In my capacity as a caretaker, I regret very much that this has happened. We however do not have any other choice. In fact, we are in a dire need for any kind of both financial and technical assistance to fulfil this daunting task. It is at this crucial juncture, that the RGC want to see a real spirit of partnership with all its close friends. Strengthening partnership at this moment is key

to resolving mine clearance issues in Cambodia. Closing CMAC's door at this moment will be a great tragedy, which we should not allow to happen. Cambodia is not a producer of landmines. On the contrary, our people have fell prey to the flame of hot wars, fueled by the cold war from outside, which had broken out and protracted for many decades. Cambodia could not afford to buy weapons, ammunitions and landmine to wage the wars without external assistance. At this time, we also need assistance from our external partners for military mobilization, disarmament, mine clearance and assistance to al innocent victims of wars and landmines. Cambodia should be encouraged and assisted to the fullest and timeliest possible to achieve this highly commendable goals.

In the area of mine clearance, I understand that the ball is in the court of Cambodia's donors. We are waiting for your decision on the strengthening of our partnership in the future. I would like to urge all my colleagues in the government present here and our external partners to continue our traditionally close partnership and deliberate in a frank and candid manner on the issues and challenges related to today's agenda. As I have reiterated on many occasions, the RGC welcomes any well-thought recommendations from all its partners and consider them as a concern by the development partners for the difficulty, dexterity and the performance of the counterpart.

I am deeply touched by the presence of many representatives of donor countries and institutions, NGOs at today's meeting. This testifies to the considerable attention given by all development partners to government's efforts in speeding up the rehabilitation and development of the country with a view to reducing poverty and pulling the people of Cambodia from the shackles of hunger, poverty and sufferings.

I am confident in the cooperative spirit of all participants and hope that the meeting will use this whole day to consult and fruitfully exchange views in the high interest of mine clearance activities in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Before concluding, I would like to extend my best wishes for your good health and successful completion of our mission.

*I thank you all for your kind attention.*

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## Senior Minister Receives Russian Duma Delegation

On 21 November 2000, His Excellency Mr. HOR Namhong, Senior Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International cooperation, received a delegation of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation headed by His Excellency Mr. A. N. Tchilingarov, Deputy Chairman of the State Duma, who was in Cambodia for an official visit from 18-21 November 2000.



*Senior Minister HOR Namhong receives Deputy Chairman of the State Duma A.N. Tchilingarov*

His Excellency Mr. A.N. Tchilingarov acquainted Senior Minister HOR Namhong with the main objective of his visit that was to restore the good relations of friendship and cooperation enjoyed by both countries as well as to explore ways to promote bilateral economic cooperation.

His Excellency Mr. HOR Namhong expressed his warm welcome to the visit and regarded it an important step after the visit to Russia last October by Samdech Krom Preah NORODOM Ranariddh, President of the national Assembly, in the joint efforts undertaken by both countries in order to revitalize the bilateral relations. Senior Minister HOR Namhong also made the delegation

aware of the Royal Government of Cambodia's intention to strengthen and broaden ties in all fields with the Russian Federation.





## Senior Minister Meets with Canadian Delegation



*Senior Minister HOR Namhong meets with Canadian Assistant Deputy Minister for Asia Pacific Joseph Caron*

On 20 November 2000, His Excellency Mr. HOR Namhong, Senior Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, met with His Excellency Mr. Joseph Caron, Assistant Deputy Minister for Asia Pacific of the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.

His Excellency Mr. HOR Namhong and His Excellency Mr. Joseph Caron had an exchange of views focusing primarily on the strengthening of Canada-ASEAN relationship and bilateral relations between the two countries. Senior Minister HOR Namhong requested Canada to help Cambodia in human resources development by providing scholarship or sending Canadian experts to teach in Cambodia. The Senior Minister highly valued the assistance provided by Canadian government in demining and expressed hope for its continuity. Senior Minister HOR Namhong and Assistant Deputy Minister Joseph Caron shared the same views on the need to convene the Joint Commission meeting as soon as possible to examine ways to strengthen and broaden bilateral relations.

It should be noticed that His Excellency Mr. Joseph Caron was received on the same day by His Excellency Dr. CHEM Widhya, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. Both sides had discussions on how to promote cooperation in the framework of bilateral relations and Canada-ASEAN relationship as well.



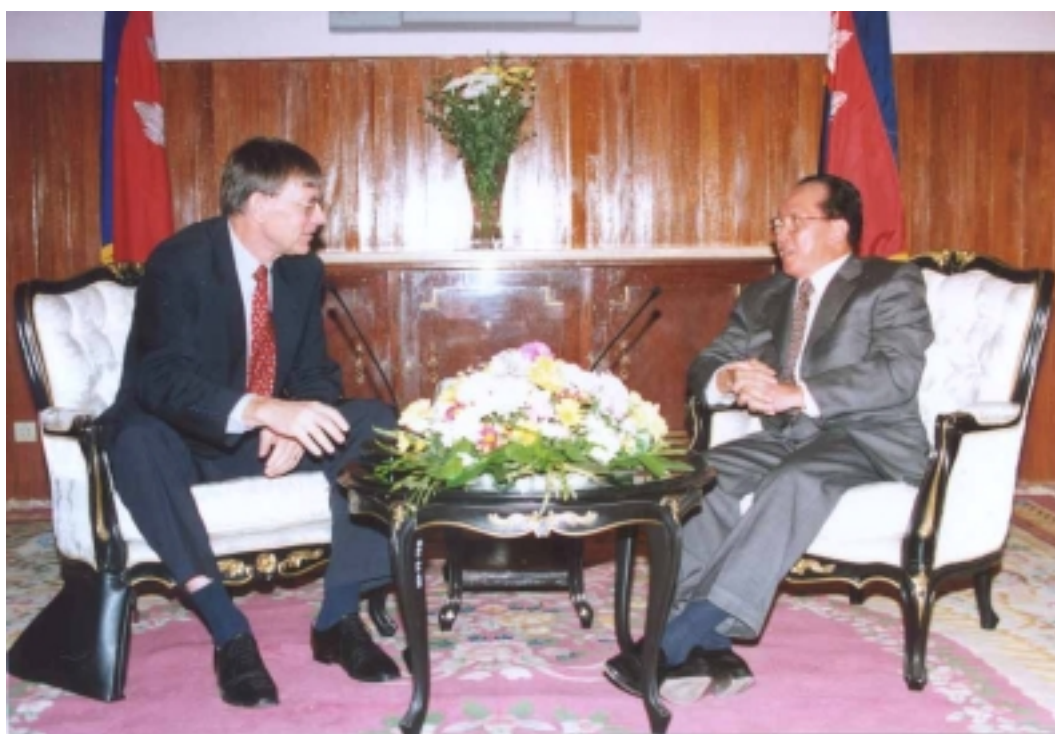
*Permanent Secretary CHEM Viddya meets with Canadian Assistant Deputy Minister for Asia Pacific Joseph Caron*

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## Senior Minister Receives Sweden Delegation

On 21 November 2000, His Excellency Mr. HOR Namhong, Senior Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, received a delegation from Sweden led by Mr. Jan Bjerninger, Assistant Director General, Head of the regional department for Asia, Sida, who was visiting Cambodia from 20-24 November 2000 to review and discuss ongoing and future development between Sweden and Cambodia.

Mr. Jan Bjerninger informed Senior Minister HOR Namhong that as Sweden will initiate during next year the planning and preparation of a new strategy for development cooperation with Cambodia after year 2001, the delegation was interested in discussing with Cambodia the future cooperation between both countries by taking into account the national priorities and long-term strategies.



*Senior Minister HOR Namhong receives Assistant Director General of Sida Jan Bjerninger*

Senior Minister HOR Namhong briefed the delegation on the reform package and economic priorities: agriculture, road infrastructure, energy and electricity, human resources development, light industry, and tourism set up by the Royal Government of Cambodia. As far as the long-term

cooperation is concerned, the Senior Minister stressed on education, poverty alleviation, demining, and agriculture.

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## **Senior Minister Signs Exchange of Notes with China**

On 08 November 2000, His Excellency Mr. HOR Namhong, Senior Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, signed with His Excellency Mr. Ning Fukui, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Cambodia, an Exchange of Notes for the provision of relief assistance for the flood victims in Cambodia valued at RMB. 2 million yuan provided by the Government of the People's Republic of China.



*Senior Minister HOR Namhong signs an Exchange of Notes with Chinese Ambassador H.E. Mr. Ning Fukui*

During the signing ceremony, Senior Minister HOR Namhong briefed His Excellency Mr. Ning Fukui on the damages induced by the worst flood in Cambodian history and the efforts of Their Majesties the King and the Queen, the Senate, the National Assembly and the Royal Government of Cambodia in helping the flood victims. His Excellency Mr. Ning Fukui informed Senior Minister HOR Namhong that China would continue to assist Cambodia in all fields.

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## Senior Minister Signs Exchange of Notes with Japan

On 16 November 2000, a signing ceremony was held between His excellency Mr. HOR Namhong, Senior minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and Mr. Eiji YAMAMOTO, Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Embassy of Japan to the Kingdom of Cambodia, on an Exchange of Notes on a grant aid up to the amount of 159,000,000 yen ( one hundred and fifty nine million yen ) provided by the Government of Japan for the purpose of contributing to the execution of the project for human resource development scholarship.



*Senior Minister HOR Namhong signs an Exchange of Notes with Japanese Chargé d'Affaires a.i.  
Mr. Eiji YAMAMOTO*

The grant aid will be used by the Royal Government of Cambodia to provide academic opportunities for Cambodian students to study in Japanese higher educational institutions. This grant would enable 20 Cambodian students to study at Japanese universities from September 2001 in the target fields of Economics (Financial and Monetary Management, International Economics,

Business Management), Law, International Relations including International Law, and other important fields on human resources development.

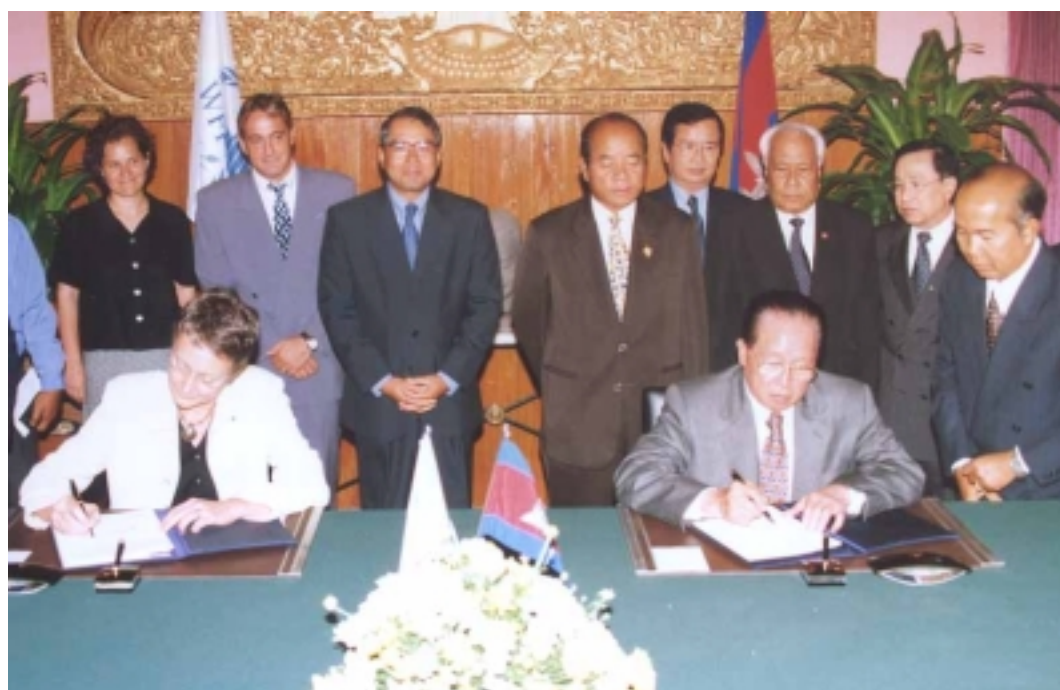
This grant aid is to add to the scholarship of the government of Japan such as the Monbusho scholarship through which the Government of Japan has been providing scholarship to more than 30 students every year, said a Press Release issued by the Japanese Embassy in Phnom Penh.

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## Senior Minister Signs LOU with WFP

On 21 November 2000, a signing ceremony was held between His Excellency Mr. HOR Namhong, Senior Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and Ms. Monika MIDEL, Country Director of the UN World Food Programme in Cambodia, on Letter of Understanding on Emergency Food Assistance to Flood Victims in Cambodia.

The assistance, with the total amount of US\$ 9,098,444, would be provided through three phases: 1- Emergency Assistance (one month - 500,000 beneficiaries), 2- Stabilization (two months - 250,000 beneficiaries) and 3- Rehabilitation (three months - 115 beneficiaries). The project will be implemented during the period from 10 October 2000 to 31 March 2001.



*Senior Minister HOR Namhong signs LOU with WFP's Country Director Ms. Monika MIDEL*

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## Le Ministre d'Etat Reçoit la Délégation Française de Déminage

S.E. Monsieur HOR Namhong, Ministre d'Etat, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Internationale, a reçu en audience le 20 novembre 2000 S.E. Monsieur Samuel de BEAUVAIS, Ambassadeur itinérant, chargé de coordonner l'action de la France pour le déminage et l'assistance aux victimes des mines, qui s'est rendu en visite au Cambodge du 15 au 20 novembre 2000. S.E. Monsieur André-Jean LIBOUREL, Ambassadeur de France au Cambodge, a été aussi présent lors de cette audience.

L'Ambassadeur Samuel de BEAUVAIS a apprécié hautement l'importance du Symposium national sur l'action contre les mines, tenu à Phnom Penh le 16 novembre, auquel il a participé durant son séjour au Cambodge. Il a aussi fait savoir au Ministre d'Etat HOR Namhong qu'il a également effectué une visite dans les provinces de Siem Reap et de Preah Vihear, où la France s'apprête à mettre en oeuvre des projets de coopération dans le domaine du déminage.



*Le Ministre d'Etat HOR Namhong reçoit l'Ambassadeur itinérant français Samuel de BEAUVAIS*

S.E. Monsieur HOR Namhong s'est félicité de la coopération entre les deux pays, en particulier dans le déminage, et a exprimé sa gratitude pour l'aide et l'assistance octroyées par la France dans ce domaine. S.E. Monsieur le Ministre d'Etat a ensuite abordé la question de la réforme entreprise au sein du CMAC en vue de regagner la confiance des pays donateurs.



LL.EE. Messieurs le Ministre d'Etat et l'Ambassadeur ont échangé des vues concernant la promotion de la coopération bilatérale sur le déminage dans l'ensemble du pays en général, et dans les provinces de Siem Reap et de Preah Vihear en particulier.

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## **Senior Minister Meets with UN Special Representative**

On 27 November 2000, His Excellency Mr. HOR Namhong, Senior Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, had a meeting with Professor Peter LEUPRECHT, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Human Rights in Cambodia, who paid the first official visit to Cambodia from 26 November - 2 December 2000.

Senior Minister HOR Namhong stressed on the political will of the Royal Government of Cambodia in improving the respect of human rights, which was proved by the presence of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Cambodia and the Government's intention to have a good cooperation with the United Nations in this purpose. Senior Minister HOR Namhong suggested Professor Peter LEUPRECHT to closely cooperate with the Cambodian competent authorities, to insure the objectivity of the UN report on human rights situation in the country, and to prevent the human rights issues from being politicized. The Senior Minister also requested the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to help the Royal Government in its fight against women and children trafficking.

Professor Peter LEUPRECHT assured Senior Minister HOR Namhong of his intention to cooperate with the Cambodian Government, to work closely with the institutions concerned, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, so that to contribute in the improvement of democracy and the respect for human rights in Cambodia.

The signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Cambodia was also discussed.

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