



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Nation Religion King

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

INFORMATION BULLETIN

ព្រឹត្តិបត្រព័ត៌មាន

**ISSUED BY INFORMATION DEPARTMENT
December 31, 2001 VOLUME 42**

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Samdech HUN Sen Awarded
“Lifting Up the World with a Oneness Heart”

Following is the integral text of a speech delivered by Samdech HUN Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, upon receiving “Lifting Up the World with a Oneness Heart “Award presented by His Excellency Sri Chinmoy, leader of the International Peace Center in a ceremony held on 22 December 2001 at the Office of the Council of Ministers :

*Excellency Sri Chinmoy,
Members of the Royal Government of Cambodia,
Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

As you are aware, the People of Cambodia have finally turned a corner of history, putting firmly behind the darkness of its recent past history and emerging into a new dawn of our future. We have achieved national reconciliation and peace, which we value the most. I am sure you would agree with me that, we owe this peace to our beloved monarch, His Majesty King NORODOM SIHANOUK, who is the «Supreme Heroic King-*Preah Maha Vorak Ksatra*» and father of our nation, the wisdom and tolerance of Cambodian political leaders and the ordinary people of Cambodia.

With this "diamond" opportunity, we have devoted our body and soul to implement reform programs in all sectors with the view to promoting sustainable economic growth, ensuring equitable distribution of the fruits of growth and trickle down growth to Cambodians from all walks of life. Our ultimate objectives are to create a socially connected, educationally advanced, and culturally vibrant society in Cambodia, where Cambodians could enjoy decent livelihood, live in peace, harmony, free from fear, animosity and violence.

In such a society democracy and the respect for human rights are considered as the highest value, as well as the only road to progress, prosperity and social justice. With strong determination to achieve this noble mission, our Cambodian people look to the future with a smile of pride and optimism. In this sense, I share this prize with my life-long companion, Lok Chum Teav Bun Rany Hun Sen, my parents, brothers and sisters, my children and grand children, my teachers, as well as my colleagues and all of the people of Cambodia, especially Samdech Chea Sim and Samdech Heng Samrin, to whom I am always loyal.

As we entered the third millennium, we still witness wars, terrorist acts, tensions and hatred, caused by religious and other differences, especially the horror of 11 September. Therefore, more than ever we really need many more Sri Chinmoys to unite the people on Earth to live in harmony, peace and friendship. We still need more Peace Runs, Peace Blossoms and Peace Meditations,

especially the arts of sharing and mutual concession to breed the value of tolerance and mutual understanding among different countries and people. In this regard, I express my deep respect and sincere gratitude to Excellency Sri Chinmoy for his dedication to world peace.

Accepting the "Lifting Up the World With a Oneness-Heart" award, I am more and more committed to an endless duty. I humbly pledge that I shall give the rest of my life to safeguard and enhance the achievements reached in Cambodia in national reconciliation and to foster solidarity and cooperation of Cambodians from all walks of life with the view to promoting democracy, the respect for human rights, and especially pulling Cambodia and Cambodians out of the shackles of poverty. This is also a valuable contribution to world peace.

In concluding, I would like to extend to you all, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, the five gems of Buddha's wishes and my best wishes for the coming 2002 New Year.

Samdech HUN Sen's Address on International Human Rights Day

Following is the integral text of an address delivered on 10 December 2001, by Samdech Prime Minister HUN Sen, to the meeting marking the International Human Rights Day:

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Today we are celebrating the International Human Rights Day, 10 December. On behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and on my own behalf, I congratulate all of you on this auspicious occasion of the Human Rights Day. The Cambodian Committee on Human Rights, an important government body, has taken this opportunity to take stock of the work on the promotion of human rights in Cambodia and prepared a report reflecting the attention that has been given to the status of human rights in the country. I sincerely commend the Cambodian Committee on Human Rights for inviting the human rights NGOs and international organizations to attend this

conference and for giving them with the opportunity to disseminate their assessment and providing recommendations to the government. I believe that this is the best arrangement. In this sense, I hope that today's meeting to mark the International Human Rights Day will substantially contribute to the improvement in the status of human rights in the Kingdom.

On behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and on my own behalf, (I would like to) take this auspicious opportunity to express high appreciation to the government officials, the military, police, Human Rights Committees of the National Assembly and the Senate, the government Committee on Human Rights, human rights NGOs, the civil society, local and international NGOs for making tremendous efforts to promote human rights in Cambodia. government officials, the military, police, Human Rights Committees of the National Assembly and the Senate, the government Committee on Human Rights, human rights NGOs, the civil society, local and international NGOs for making tremendous efforts to promote human rights in Cambodia.

The history of mankind is associated with progress and promotion of human rights and human dignity. The concepts of human rights were developed by many prominent philosophers and thinkers of different nations, various religions and cultures. Many statesmen and legal experts have substantially contributed to the development of the ideas and concepts of human rights. These global efforts resulted in the establishment of international standards for human rights in the 19th century. Nevertheless, until mid 20 century systemic bodies for the protection of human rights were put in place, due to the relentless efforts and under the umbrella of the United Nations, which issued a Universal Declaration on Human Rights in 1948.

This Declaration represented the light of law and conscience, protecting human dignity from death and contempt of honor of individual citizen. In this context, we should stress that the respect for human rights is an important criteria for evaluating the degree of democracy in each society. Constitutional guarantee of human rights is the most important aspect of democracy. In this sense, the Cambodian constitution has incorporated the spirit of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and abolished capital punishment.

Our government program underlined the irrevocably commitment to implementing multi-party democracy as the only way ahead. We will ensure a true "Rule of law" in order to provide equal and equitable opportunity to our citizen. During the last few years we have made considerable progress in enacting laws and training our officials. The court, through our efforts to further implement the reforms, will become an independent, competent and impartial body. We have made our utmost in order to achieve these goals and we will further our efforts to develop and

strengthen human and institutional capacity. The civil society and the media have emerged like mushroom after the rain and they are unfettered and fully free.

It is true that the judicial and legal reform lags behind the reforms in other areas. However, the RGC will take actions within its power to accelerate this reform. We will discuss with our external partners to seek financing arrangements for this sector and consider training human resources, drafting legislation and enacting necessary laws and regulations. The salaries of judges will be revised. The problems of temporary detention of suspects beyond the legal timeframe will be definitely addressed. To this end, I ask the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice, the Cambodian Committee on Human Rights and other relevant bodies to meet and thoroughly consider and resolve this issue as soon as possible. It is worthwhile to note that the climate of peace which has prevailed during the last few years have strengthened security and reduced crimes in the Cambodian society.

Apart from making efforts to promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law, the RGC to ensuring the protection of human rights in all aspects as internationally understood and practiced, which encompasses both political and economic rights, including the rights to have enough to eat, to have a place to live, to have the clothes to wear and to have access to education. In this sense, the RGC has opted for rapid poverty alleviation as its most important and top priority agenda.

Notwithstanding two successive years of natural disaster and its subsequent burden, we are determined to organize the commune elections. The values of the forthcoming commune elections, to be held in early 2002, are twofold: First, they will strengthen democracy at the grassroots level by allowing the people to choose the people they like to run their constituency and second, they will improve public service delivery at the grassroots level. The two factors will help us strengthen democracy, promote the respect for human rights and improve management and development in all sectors.

With the two important outcomes in mind, it is clear for the RGC that our success is not based on what political party wins the elections. Our success will depends on whether or not the elections will be free and fair, non-violent and free from all kinds of intimidation. The success for the government will be the election of good and competent councilors loved by the people. They will be the one who will take over the power bestowed to them by the central power. They should not disappoint their electorates and should work hard to serve the people by promoting regional development to bring prosperity. To this end, the RGC is strongly determined to prevent all kinds of

political violence before and during the elections. With this commitment we will not tolerate all sorts of assassination, violence or crimes.

Regardless of our meager resources, the RGC has made its utmost to ensure the prosperity, welfare and dignity of our people. Cambodia is poor indeed, but we never wait to become rich to care about the promotion of human rights. This is reflected in the commitment and strong political will of the RGC. Indeed, I would not say that the situation of human rights in Cambodia is perfect. The RGC recognizes that we still have a lot to do.

In this spirit, I have reviewed with due attention the assessment of the status of human rights, the suggestions and recommendations, especially those made by the human rights NGOs that have been very active and constructive. I appeal to everyone to get participation by all quarters in order to join hands in improving human rights in Cambodia. Anyway, today's celebration of the International Human Rights Day highlights many achievements reached by common and sincere efforts deployed by the RGC and all our development partners. This testifies to the fact that we are celebrating this Day in a spirit of nationalism and the promotion of human rights. I believe that after this meeting and conference, many human rights-related problems and concerns will be effectively addressed.

The assessments and reports on the status of human rights prepared by all bodies are crucial for improving the respect for human rights in Cambodia. Biased reports and wrong assessments will not only degrade the value of our work and waste a lot of resources, but will create many problems, which would hamper progress in moving Cambodia firmly on this democratic track. In the past, I have noticed that the assessment of the situation of human rights in Cambodia was made based on three different views and the outcome was conflicting:

The first view emphasizes the assessment of human rights without considering any other related aspects or situations, without any thorough study or research. The first view prevailed among NGOs.

The second view considered that it was not necessary to pay special attention to human rights, since important aspects of human rights are already incorporated in various actions and livelihoods of our people. This view was shared by a number of government officials who did not have adequate understanding about human rights.

The third view, mainly shared by the intellectuals, the Buddhist clergy and the well-educated strata of the population, voiced support for a middle path between socio-economic development and the need to improve human rights.

Regardless of different views, I believe that the respect for human rights is an important aspect of democracy, which should be recognized as the highest value of the society. At the same time, the progress report on the status of human rights should be judged within the context of history and development in that society. In this sense, the RGC has shown to the public, inside and outside of Cambodia, that it is candid and firm in implementing policies and progressive measures in all sectors and fields. I would like to emphasize that we have achieved much in a very short time compared to many other countries which took centuries or decades to reach where we are from where we were just a few years. Sure, we have several challenges ahead and many milestones to cross rapidly. But, what we have achieved so far gives us confidence that we shall overcome obstacles and difficulties ahead. The road ahead is long and difficult but you will agree that the long distance traversed so far in a short time by a society resurrecting itself from destruction is a clear pointer of future potential.

In concluding, I would like to extend to you all, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as all participants, the five gems of Buddha's wishes. Human Rights in Cambodia should be protected and improved continuously.

**Samdech HUN Sen Addresses
Forum for Dissemination of Governance Action Plan
and Public Administration Reform**

Following is the integral text of an opening address delivered on 11 December 2001, by Samdech HUN Sen, Prime Minister and Chairman of the Supreme Council for State Reform, to the Forum for Dissemination of the Governance Action Plan and the Public Administration Reform :

Excellencies, distinguished representatives of the donor community,

Excellencies members of the Royal Government,

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I am pleased to extend a warm welcome to all of you today at the forum for dissemination of the Governance Action Plan (GAP) and the Public Administration Reform (PAR).

After the Consultative Group (CG) Meeting held in June 2001 in Tokyo, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has taken serious strides to rigorously implement all reform programs, especially to strengthen governance, which constitutes the backbone of its reform programs with the view to achieving sustainable development and rapid alleviation of poverty. The RGC has actively implemented actions to strengthen governance as specified in the GAP, as it strongly believes that good governance is the prerequisite to sustainable socio-economic development and social justice. This is crucial for ensuring that the fruits of economic growth, which has been achieved through considerable efforts and hardship, will trickle down to all social strata of Cambodia.

The GAP identifies two categories of governance reform where action will be critical to Cambodia's development over the near- and the medium-term. The first category involves four cross-cutting areas:

First, ***Legal and judicial reforms***: improving the legislative process, promoting dissemination of laws and regulations, developing a legal framework for private sector, developing human and material resources and infrastructure, enhancing the integrity of the judiciary and meeting private sector's needs for the arbitration of commercial disputes.

The RGC recognizes that there is a significant correlation between effective legal and judicial systems and sustainable economic growth. Legal and judicial change is necessary to support the evolutionary process of social and economic change. The legal systems should be adjusted to support our new economic strategy. Experiences of developed countries in the world have shown that the market economy cannot be developed without adequate legal underpinnings. Our efforts therefore are being concentrated on putting in place basic elements of the legal framework to underpin the development of a vibrant market economy - laws on property, the creation and winding-up of business entities, contract and a fair marketplace, banking, tax, accounting and audit. Moreover, since it is necessary to create and ensure a favorable environment for private sector development, the RGC strives to create and enforce a transparent legal framework with clear rules of the game for eventual dispute resolution.

Second, ***public finance***: streamlining customs control, combat smuggling, developing a modern customs administration, improving VAT refunds, developing a regulatory framework for tax on profits, undertaking a comprehensive reform of investment incentives, ensuring integrity of

the budgetary process, improving performance of spending units and strengthening the public investment management program.

The RGC has continued to rigorously implement economic and fiscal reforms with the view to strengthening macroeconomic stability by ensuring sustainable economic growth, keeping inflation at a low level, maintaining a stable exchange rate and increasing the international reserves of the banking system. Strengthening governance in public finance will encourage strict respect for budgetary discipline, enhance revenue collection and increase the efficiency and rationalization of expenditure. This is crucial for strengthening the foundation for sustainable economic growth and for Cambodia's decisive march towards eternal peace and lasting progress. To this end, it is important to promote gradual poverty reduction, developing democracy and promoting the respect for human rights.

Third, *civil administration reform*: rationalization of employment structure, review of remuneration and establishment of management system, enhancing productivity and motivation, reinforcing transparency and participation, ensuring a close link between administrative and financial decentralization and developing human managerial and human resources at the municipal, provincial, district and commune levels.

The RGC clearly understand that successful implementation of the reform programs in all fields depends on institutional capacity, which can be assured through public administration reform and increasingly efficient public service delivery. The development of highly skilled human resources is not sufficient for strengthening institutional capacity. It is important to establish a viable mechanism to ensure efficient utilization of these valuable resources. I however have observed that both the government agencies and the partners from the donor community have not thoroughly considered and have not given due priority to use our scarce human resources as efficient and reasonable as possible.

In administrative reform, the RGC has shifted from a centralized to a decentralized management system by introducing technical devolution of power from the central to the local levels, enhancing democracy, strengthening public services, increasing public participation in management and development process, especially promoting the status and role of women at the local level. In the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP) the RGC has highlighted these factors, which would ensure social cohesion and sustainable economic growth. These are the ingredients for achieving government's strategy of poverty reduction. Moreover, the government is not only concerned about the rate of growth, but also the quality of economic growth. The later can

be achieved through growth with equity, the respect for the dignity and the basic rights of people from all walks of life, narrowing the gaps between the rich and the poor, promoting the status of women and strengthening democracy.

Fourth, *anti-corruption*: setting ethical standards for political appointees and civil servants, enacting special anti-corruption legislation, enforcing the sub-decree on public procurement and strengthening enforcement and scrutiny. The RGC recognizes that without credible actions in these areas, the basic virtues of good governance will not take hold in Cambodia. Indeed, while pushing for the implementation of these measures, we cannot cut off from the situation and the reality of Cambodia.

In addition to these cross-cutting issue areas, the RGC has identified two specific policy issues on which governance reforms must be implemented:

The first is natural resource management, including land management and forestry management. Fair resolution of land disputes is essential to peace, social stability and environmental sustainability, which are, in turn, fundamental to poverty reduction and sustainable social and economic development. The RGC considers the protection and conservation of the environment and natural resources as the main parts of its strategy for promoting sustainable development and combating poverty of the Cambodian people. To ensure the efficiency and sustainability of environmental protection, we must double our efforts to develop legal and regulatory framework and strengthen institutional capacity in this sector.

Second, the other policy issue is demobilization of the armed forces. The objectives are to transfer non-productive resources to the priority sector by transforming all demobilized soldiers into productive forces. This would have positive impact on economic development and poverty reduction in Cambodia. Therefore, the demobilization program would create favorable conditions for the government to implement the public expenditure reform, which will focus on shifting investment priorities to physical infrastructure and social and economic sectors, such as education, health, agriculture and rural development with the view to creating a socially connected, educationally advanced, and culturally vibrant society in Cambodia. This is a « **New Social Policy Agenda** » adopted by the government in order to liberate the majority of our people from the shackles of poverty, illiteracy, and disease.

This is our first meeting to disseminate the GAP and it is also an opportunity to do joint stock-taking of government's tremendous efforts over the past years to implement this action plan. In this sense, I am confident that the members of the RGC, governors and deputy governors,

government officials and representatives of all categories of the armed forces would be able to draw on the best experiences and lessons from the way the RGC has implemented GAP and determine the strengths and weaknesses, share with us what is difficult and what is easy to do in implementing the GAP. This will allow us to take new measures to boost the momentum that has been successfully established.

Today's program is entirely for the Royal Government. It is a testimony to the fact that we own our reforms, which are a life and death issue for Cambodia. We will spend the whole day discussing these matters in the presence of the members of the Royal Government, provincial governors and deputy governors, senior government officials and will listen to their views and comments. The presentation on "Decentralization and the Commune Elections" will be delivered by H.E. Sar Kheng, Deputy Prime Minister, Co-Minister for Interior and Deputy Chair of the Supreme Council for State Reform. This will be followed by a presentation on the "Concepts, Achievements and Implementation of the Governance Action Plan" to be made by H.E. Sok An, Senior Minister, Minister for the Council of Ministers, Permanent Member of the Supreme Council for State Reform and Chair of the Council for Administrative Reform. H.E. Sok An will also sum up today's discussions. H.E. Keat Chhon, Senior Minister, Minister of Economy and Finance, will address the issues of "Fiscal Policies and Reforms within the Context of Good Governance". H.E. Im Chhun Lim, Minister of Land Management, Urbanization and Construction, will make a presentation on "Governance-related Land Policy". H.E. Chhay Than, Minister of Planning and Chair of the Council for Social Development, will touch upon the "Social Development Policy within the Context of Good Governance". And H.E. Sum Manith, Secretary of State of the Council of Ministers and Secretary General of the Council for Administrative Reform, will make a presentation on the "Strategy to Combat Corruption".

I urge all colleagues from the Government and senior government officials to discuss frankly and candidly the issues and challenges facing our reform and good governance. I welcome any good ideas and suggestions, aimed at directing and moving Cambodia forwards to a bright future through poverty alleviation and sustainable development. I wish successful discussions at this forum to disseminate the Governance Action Plan and the Public Administration Reform.

Senior Minister HOR Namhong
Signs Exchange of Notes with Ambassador of Japan

On 06 December 2001, at 9:30 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 H.E. Mr. Gotaro OGAWA, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to the Kingdom of Cambodia, signed an Exchange of Notes on a Grant Aid of two billion yen (2,000,000,000), approximately equivalent to sixteen million and one hundred thousand US dollars (US\$ 16,100,000), provided by the Government of Japan for contributing to promotion of the economic structural adjustment efforts by the Royal Government of Cambodia and mitigation of the economic difficulties of Cambodia.



*Senior Minister HOR Namhong and Ambassador Gotaro OGAWA,
in a signing ceremony presided over by Samdech Prime Minister HUN Sen*

Samdech HUN Sen, Prime Minister of Cambodia, presided over the signing ceremony.

The Non- Project Grant Aid for Structural Adjustment Support is designed to assist the efforts of the developing countries to structure their economies in conjunction with the World Bank and IMF programs, according to the Japanese Embassy's Release.

This is the sixth Non-Project Grant Aid to be extended for the purpose of contributing to promotion of the economic structural adjustment efforts made by the Royal Government of Cambodia as well as mitigation of the economic difficulties, including indebtedness of the Kingdom of Cambodia, said the release.

**Senior Minister HOR Namhong
Signs Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation
with Ambassador of China**

On 24 December 2001, at 09:30 am, 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. NING Fukui, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Cambodia signed an Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation between the Royal Government of Cambodia and Government of the People's Republic of China.



Senior Minister HUK namhong signed an Agreement with Ambassador of China

Through this Agreement, the Government of the People's Republic of China granted the Royal Government of Cambodia an interest-free loan of RMB eighty million yuan over a period of five years starting from January 2002.

Senior Minister HOR Namhong Meets Representative of UN Electoral Assistance Division

During a meeting on 5 December 2001 with Mr. Tayeb Merchoug, of the United Nations Electoral Assistance Division (UNEAD), His Excellency Senior Minister HOR Namhong, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, stressed on the attention and efforts made by the Royal Government in the organization of the commune elections to be held in February 2002, even though Cambodia faced financial difficulty caused by flood this year.



*Senior Minister HOR Namhong
Meets Representative of UN Electoral Assistance Division*

The Senior Minister stated that the commune elections would be an important step in the process of democratization in Cambodia, and therefore, the international community should assist Cambodia in their preparation. After referring to the late disbursement of financial contribution

pledged by the donor countries, the Senior Minister requested UNEAD to help speed up the process.

Mr. Tayeb Merchoug informed the Senior Minister that the purpose of his visit was to meet and discuss with officials and all concerned with the commune elections process in order to assess progress in its preparation as well as the atmosphere ahead of the 2003 general elections .

Mr. Tayeb Merchoug highly valued the efforts made by the Royal Government of Cambodia in preparing the commune elections and expressed his satisfaction with the preparation for commune elections, the high outcome of voting registration process, and the political atmosphere ahead of the commune elections.

Mr. Tayeb Merchoug stressed that UN mission was to provide technical assistance by sending UN experts to help Cambodia in preparing the commune elections and encourage the international community to provide financial assistance.

Senior Minister HOR Namhong Meets Chief of EU Election Observer Mission

During a meeting on 21 December 2001 with His Excellency Mr. Costa Neves, Member of the European Parliament and Chief of EU Election Observer Mission, His Excellency Senior Minister HOR Namhong, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, stressed on the endeavors made by the Royal Government of Cambodia and the National Election Committee in preparing the commune election so that it could proceed freely and fairly.

The Senior Minister said that Samdech Prime Minister HUN Sen had stated recently against violence and renewed the Government's commitment to arrest and bring the perpetrators to justice as well as to take necessary measures to ensure the fairness and democracy in the upcoming commune election process. The Senior Minister added that because it would be the first commune election to be organized by Cambodians themselves, he had doubt it would be 100 percent perfect but he emphasized on the Government's willingness to have the best one.

The Senior Minister also informed the guests about the education process undertaken by the Royal Government and the National Election Committee to get the people understood the importance of the commune election in the democratization process of the country.



Senior Minister HOR Namhong Meets Chief of EU Election Observer Mission

His Excellency Mr. Costa Neves expressed his pleasure with the EU decision to send a mission of observers to the commune election in Cambodia following the invitation of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

His Excellency Mr. Costa Neves told Senior Minister HOR Namhong that his team, consisting of 90 members : 30 long-term observers and 60 short-term observers, would begin its mission this month.

Senior Minister HOR Namhong
Meets Ambassador of Thailand

On 25 December 2001, at 09:30 am, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, His Excellency Senior Minister HOR Namhong, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, received His Excellency Mr. Asiphol CHABCHITRCHAIDOL, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand to Cambodia, in a farewell call requested by the Ambassador.



Senior Minoister HOR Namhong Meets Ambassador of Thailand

During the discussions, Senior Minister HOR Namhong highly valued the contributions made by His Excellency Mr. Asiphol CHABCHITRCHAIDOL in strengthening and enlarging the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and the outcome achieved in his endeavors.

The Senior Minister informed the Ambassador that the Royal Government's position was to broaden the good relations of friendship and cooperation with neighboring countries, especially the cooperation between Cambodia-Laos-Vietnam along the eastern border and between Cambodia-Laos-Thailand along the western border of Cambodia.

In response, Ambassador Asiphol CHABCHITRCHAIDOL expressed his satisfaction with his works in Cambodia and thanked the Senior Minister and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation for supporting his diplomatic mission.

The Senior Minister and the Ambassador also discussed and shared the views on strengthening the bilateral cooperation in the framework of Greater Mekong Sub-region and in the field of tourism. They also expressed their satisfaction with the establishment of the cooperation between Phnom Penh and Bangkok.

Secretary of State UCH Kiman
Meets Ambassador of Guinea

On 30 November 2001, at 04:00pm, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, His Excellency Mr. UCH Kiaman, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, met with His Excellency Mr. Djigui CAMARA, who had presented to His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah NORODOM SIHANOUK, King of Cambodia, his Credentials Letters as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea to Cambodia.

After exchanging information on the current situation in their respective countries, the Secretary of State and the Ambassador had discussions and looked at ways to strengthen the bilateral relations between the two countries.



Secretary of State UCH Kiman Meets Ambassador of Guinea

Besides the meeting with Secretary of State UCH Kiman, His Excellency Mr. Djigui CAMARA met also with the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports with a view to strengthening cooperation, especially in the fields of technical cooperation, exchange of experiences, and exchange of high level delegations in both fields.
