



**ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
THE 7th AIPA CAUCUS
SIEM REAP, KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
26– 30 JULY 2015**

**SUMMARY TABLE OF NATIONAL INITIATIVES ON
ASEAN TOURISM; PROMOTING NATURE CONSERVATION AND
DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE TOURISM**

COUNTRY: ___ Cambodia

**ASEAN TOURISM; PROMOTING NATURE CONSERVATION AND
DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE TOURISM**

| National Initiative/s | Area for Possible Common Legislation |
|------------------------------|--|
| <u>National Law:</u> | We must find the common stance in our legislation. |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>The National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia adopted main law for supporting the Promoting Nature conservation and Developing Sustainable Tourism as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Law on Tourism which promulgated on 10 June, 2009. -Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage -Law on the establishment of Ministry of Culture and Arts -Law on adoption of convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as waterfowl habit. -Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resources management. -Law on adoption of convention on UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally exported Cultural Objects -Law on establishment of Ministry of Environment <p><u>Other Rules and Regulations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Royal decree establishing Protected Cultural Zone in the Siem Reap/ Angkor -Second additional Royal Decree on amendment of some provisions of Royal Decree on the establishment of APSARA, to make them consistent with the provisions of Royal decree on establishment the legal status of govern institutions. | <p>That is we must find areas of understanding between parliaments and governments, in order to move legislation and take action. And states must work together to draft and adopt unified legislation to guarantee quality tourism, mainly by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensuring the preservation, conservation and promotion of the natural, cultural and historical heritage; -Encouraging visitors to learn, respect and help preserve the natural, cultural and historical heritage; and -Taking stern measures to prevent tourism-related abuse and exploitation of people, particularly women and children. |
|---|--|

-Royal Decree establishing a National Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap, Names APSARA

-Royal decree concerning the protection of environment and management of nature in 1996.

-Royal Decree transferring the site of KohKe to APSARA Authority. Regarding the Royal Decree, APSARA has the right to do the zoning, management, preservation, conservation, development and improvement of national Cultural Heritage basing on the limited zone written in the Royal Decreeconcerning the zoning of KohKe.

-Royal Decree dated November 1993, concerning the creation and Designation of protected area and Royal Decree dated April 10, 2001 on the creation and management of the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve, there is also and intention to take part in the development of ecotourism sector while respecting, the principles and conditions for management of protection zone more than 3 million hectares, equal to 18 percent of the surface area of Cambodia and 30 percent

of its forest-covered land including seven national parks, ten wildlife sanctuaries, three protected landscape areas, three special areas and three water fowl sanctuaries

- Sub-decree No 155 dated 25 September 2012 based on ban to use gillnets within the core zones of dolphin habitat over a 180-km stretch of river between Kratie town and the Laos border to prevent the accidental catching of dolphins by fisherman.

-Tourism National Policy of the Kingdom of Cambodia which approved by Council of Ministers on 19 December 2008.

- Tourism Development Strategic Plan 2012-2020, approved by the Council Minister on 20 July 2012.

-Tourism National Policy in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

-Sub-decree on Classified Hotel and Tourism accommodation services in2014.

-Sub-decree establishing the Special police Corps for the Protection of Cultural Heritage.

-Prakas on Minimum Standards for Tourism resort.

-City Clean Standards recognized by Royal Government of Cambodia under Royal Decree on the establishment of National Committee for Clean City Assessment on 25 July 2011.

-Sub-decree on Tourism Guide dated 17 August 2011.

Institutionalism:

-Sub-decree on organizing and functioning of the Ministry of Tourism dated August 5, 1997.

-Sub-decree on Reforming the role and duty and form a law team and Department of ASEAN and International cooperation of Ministry of Tourism dated May 3, 2000.

-Sub-decree on changing department of administration and finance of Ministry of Tourism to General Department of Administration and Finance dated October 22, 2002.

-Sub-decree on establishment Department of Statistic and Information of Ministry of Tourism dated April 6, 2004.

-Sub-decree on establishment of Department of Internal Auditor of Ministry of Tourism dated July 19, 2006.

-Prakason Reform Organization and the functioning of Department of Tourism Industry of General Department of Tourism,
Minister of Tourism

-Cambodia's Initiatives based on six strategic direction namely:

1. Tourism product development. Cambodia encourage tourism standard development to improve product quality, especially product of domestic consumption and exportation via tourism such as food, souvenirs and clothes.

2. Tourism marketing and promotion. Strengthening quality and efficiency of promotional materials, means and tourism promotional activities and expand tourism information centers at provinces-cities and enlarge promotional activities through information centers.

3. Connectivity and travel facilitation and tourist transportation. Ministry of Tourism and Secretariat of Civil Airline will further poster the cooperation with ASEAN Country on the flight connectivity and encouraging to attract direct flights from Japan, Russia and Saudi Arabia.

4. Tourism safety system and tourism negativeImpact Management.Cambodia initiate to feasibility study for establishment of tourism safety committee with participation of relevant institutions.

5. Legalsystem and management mechanism. Cambodia enhance the preparation of law and legal documents such as tourist

entertainment management, community management and development and strengthening existing tourism development and management and expand new mechanism such as Regional Tourism Development and Management and mechanism for sub-national implementation. Cambodia establishes National Tourism Institute as the Tourism Research, Study, and Analysis Center in order to set out proper policy for strategic plan.

6. Human resource development, Currently a National Tourism Professional Institute has not yet to be established, so it is necessary to conduct feasibility study for the creation and functioning of a National Tourism Professional Institute(in accordance with the Law on Tourism at the same time further supporting the existing private educational establishments. The Sate's National Tourism Professional institute will play a core role in fostering human resource development in Cambodia and integrating Cambodia into ASEAN and the world.

- Cambodia is the Kingdom of Wonder; we determine the tourism sector as "Green Gold" which is element of green economic current, contributing to accelerating gross domestic product. Sustainable and responsible tourism development contributes to the development, preservation, protection and conservation of cultural, historical and

international arena, strengthening friendship, solidarity, cooperation and Cambodia integration into the region and the world.

Cambodia initiate to ensure allocating tourism benefits to all stakeholders based on principles of equity as follows:

1. Stating the intention to open free tourism business operations in favor of equitable competitiveness before the law, and sticking to the market economic policy in order to improve the business environment and attract tourism activities in Cambodia.
2. Encouraging comprehensive policy on tourism development, particularly open-sky policy both overland and on waterways, so as to improve travel facilitation and tourist transportation.
3. Enhancing cooperation between government and private sector and development partners in order to further accomplish the stated policy of tourism development.
4. Encouraging and facilitating as well as supporting tourism development activities of people, particularly community people in tourist destination, to ensure sustainable tourism development, protection and benefits in the form of new jobs, decreased migration and poverty alleviation.
5. Intensifying law enforcement base on legal framework, in order

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>to protect legitimate tourism benefits for all stakeholders and ensure quality tourism development in a responsible and sustainable manner.</p> | |
|--|--|