

**TRADE DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROGRAM
SUMMARY OF ACTION PLANS AND PROGRAM
For the Period October 2014 to August 2016**

Program Development Objective	The Trade Development Support Program will contribute to increase the Royal Government of Cambodia's efficiency in formulating and implementing effective trade policies.
PDO Indicator	Regular practice of a streamlined RGC-led process for consultation and financing, and satisfactory progress in implementing the Trade SWAp.
Achievement Towards PDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New strategic outcomes are in place following the completion of the Cambodia Diagnostic Trade Integration Strategy (DTIS). • Trade SWAp structure has been revised under the new Minister of Commerce to ensure it is more flexible and responsive to the needs of implementing agencies. • An M&E unit has developed a results framework that encompasses the TDSP, the EIF and the SWAp. The M&E unit monitors progress towards program development objectives on a monthly basis. • The Sub-Steering Committee on Trade Development and Trade-Related Investment (SSC-TDTRI) chaired by the Minister of Commerce is meeting every 3 months. • The strengthened capacity of DICO is helping the Ministry of Commerce to be more strategic in planning and implementing development assistance activities.

Projects to be completed on or before 31 March 2014

Projects	IA	Expected Outcomes Achieved After Completion of the Project
Support in Drafting E-Commerce Law	DLAD/MOC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prospect that e-commerce transactions in Cambodia may gain a sizeable share of overall commerce once the E-Commerce Law has been passed and adopted by the Royal Government of Cambodia. 2. The open structure of the Internet and low cost of using it permit the interconnection of new and existing information and communication technologies, and offers businesses and consumers an innovative and powerful information system and another form of communication. 3. Buyers and sellers come together in more efficient ways and is creating new marketplaces and opportunities for the reorganization of economic processes. 4. E-Commerce has changed the way products are customized, distributed and exchanged and how businesses and consumers search and consume products. 5. In the decades to come, exploiting the full potential of the developments in e-commerce in Cambodia could have profound impacts in individual sectors of the economy as well as for macroeconomic performance and economic policies. 6. At the aggregate level, productivity and economic growth could rise, at least for some time, as a result of more efficient management of supply and distribution, lower transaction costs, low barriers to entry and improved access to information.

Projects	IA	Expected Outcomes Achieved After Completion of the Project
		<p>7. Moreover, even if the impact of e-commerce on GDP is small and uncertain it could enhance welfare because, for example, of saved time, greater convenience and access to a wider selection of goods and services more finely tuned to individual needs.</p> <p>8. Nonetheless, to fully exploit the opportunities much remains to be done to ameliorate user and consumer trust, improve access to the Internet infrastructure and services, and to create a stable, predictable regulatory environment.</p> <p>9. Assessing the potential outcomes and economic impacts of e-commerce, the forces underlying its expansion, and the possible implications for structural and macroeconomic policy management cannot be quantified at the moment, but will surely have an impact in the economy of Cambodia.</p> <p>10. Given, however, the recent advent of the Internet and the fact that only scattered empirical information is available it needs to be stressed that the policy consequences of e-commerce can at this stage only be speculated about and are in many respects distant.</p>
Strengthening of the Capacity of ISC	ISC/MIH	<p>1. Capacity of the Institute of Standards of Cambodia has been strengthened with the development of 16 new standards and organization of 5 Technical Committees and several Working Groups.</p> <p>2. Awareness on standards and conformity created in the private sector.</p>
Development of Completed Drafts of National Standards for Rice and Strengthening the Capacity of Conformity Assessment Body	ISC/MIH	<p>1. Certification Schemes for rice has been enhanced, in conformity with international accreditation system in place.</p> <p>2. The local producers and millers of rice have greater access to foreign markets for meeting international standards.</p> <p>3. Government officials dealing with standards on rice have adequate capacity to perform the roles mandated by the national law.</p>
Support to G-PSF	CCC	<p>1. Increased effectiveness of the BMOs in providing evidence-based input into the policy and law-making process.</p> <p>2. BMOs enabled to identify and prepare high quality actionable reform recommendations to G-PSF mechanism.</p> <p>3. Enhanced link between the private sector and the Trade SWAp in ensuring that appropriate follow up is taken, including with the provision of technical assistance for the implementation of identified reforms.</p>
Rules of Origin	MULD/MOC	<p>1. Knowledge of traders on Rules of Origin improved.</p> <p>2. Improvement in the level of international trade and commerce.</p>
Strengthening MoC Core HR Functions	DOP/MOC	<p>1. Improved efficiency in complying with government-led Public Administration Reform.</p> <p>2. Human resources management services and other departmental services improved in accordance with HR Capacity Building Plan and in line with Trade SWAp Pillar 3 Roadmap.</p>
Reviewing of	DNLC/MOC	May be dropped if no consultants on anti-dumping and safeguards will be hired.

Projects	IA	Expected Outcomes Achieved After Completion of the Project
Commercial Laws		
Implementing Agencies Capacity Enhancement Program	RSA/MCS	Will be closed since no activities were carried out by IA and VBNK on the proposed training programs.

**Strategic Projects that will Improve Cambodia's Ranking in Doing Business Indicators
by at least 20 rankings (for Completion from April 2014 to August 2016)**

Strategic Objectives	Projects and IAs	Target Results and Indicators
Reduce time and cost of doing business	Certificate of Origin Automation (ICT Master Plan, GDIT/MoC)	<p>Procedures for issuing and applying Certificates of Origin (COs) have been abolished where unnecessary and, when needed, simplified through an automated system, which is expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce face-to-face transactions; • Simplify the procedures in processing, thus reducing the processing time; and • Reduce transaction and transportation costs.
	Automation of Company Business Registration (DBR/MoC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce face-to-face transactions; • Reduction in overall processing steps from 5 processing steps (30 days) to 1 processing step (2 days). • Fully automated processes for business registration system and work flow. • New legal procedures introduced to complement automation and reform outputs. • Information tools and procedures for information sharing introduced. • Reports delivered on organizational and financial sustainability.
	MOC ICT Master Plan (GDIT/MOC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOC is provided with a modern, effective, scalable, and sustainable Information , Communications, and Technology infrastructure that will ensure the security, reliability, availability, and recovery of the MoC's information systems. • Integrated core IT services developed and launched. • Trade Information Website (TIW) developed and sustainably maintained. • Certificate of Origin System processing through increase use of IT. • Systems Support and Management Unit (SSMU) established to support the deployment of and provision of maintenance for all of the MoC's ICT initiatives. • Computer training provided to all members of the staff in alignment with the automation of manual tasks. • Cost recovery mechanism introduced to fund future and maintain present ICT investment. • Policies and guidelines established related to the development and use of ICT systems to

Strategic Objectives	Projects and IAs	Target Results and Indicators
		<p>ensure quality delivery and management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprise servers and networks installed and tested within MoC. • E-signature (digital signature) has been installed and ready for use. • Wide Area Network deployed for 33 points within MoC. • Help Desk System and Disaster Recovery System installed and running. • Work Stations in PDOCs and new departments within MoC have been rolled out. • Dedicated systems for Certificate of Origin, Business Registration, and IP/Trade Mark System fully installed and running.
Regulatory Improvements to Business Environment	Support in Drafting E-Commerce Law (LAD/MOC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-commerce transactions in Cambodia will gain a sizeable share of overall commerce once the E-Commerce Law has been passed and adopted by the Royal Government of Cambodia. • The open structure of the Internet and low cost of using it permit the interconnection of new and existing information and communication technologies, and offers businesses and consumers an innovative and powerful information system and another form of communication. • Buyers and sellers come together in more efficient ways and is creating new marketplaces and opportunities for the reorganization of economic processes. • E-Commerce has changed the way products are customized, distributed and exchanged and how businesses and consumers search and consume products.
	National Trade Repository (Trade Portal) MEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of one-stop trade portal, which converges the trade community with relevant government policies and regulations, as well as other global trade and logistics information. • Establishment of a single online platform for the trading community to access trade related information and exchanging documents required to fulfill regulatory trade processes for import, export or transit – regardless of time and place. • Trade Portal is equipped with the facilities to dynamically enhance Cambodia’s trade across borders, thus increasing the country’s competitiveness in the region. • The single connectivity access provides a seamless connection to enable the secured, safe, and efficient exchange of international trade information. • All necessary trade paperwork can be prepared, submitted, verified, and approved online via a single portal, thus eliminating the inconvenience of manual transactions and boosting the industry’s productivity. • The portal’s convenient reusability of data and information eliminates the need for

Strategic Objectives	Projects and IAs	Target Results and Indicators
		<p>repetitive submission of similar information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The approval procedures via the portal’s various services are transparent, giving users peace of mind and reliable expectations for subsequent dealings. • The portal also features value-added content on trade facilitation industry including the trade repository comprising of important information such as directory of industry players, agencies, trade and permit issuing regulations agencies, which will serve to benefit users in their daily operation.
	Non-Tariff Measures (MEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-tariff measures review and elimination such as para-tariff measures (i.e. other measures that increase the cost of imports in a manner similar to tariff measures; additional charges, and decreed customs valuation); price control measures (i.e. administrative price fixing of import prices, voluntary export price restraints, and variable charges); finance measures (i.e. advance payment requirements, advance import deposits, cash margin requirements, advance payment of customs duties, regulations concerning terms of payment for imports, transfer delays and queuing); monopolistic measures (i.e. single channel for imports; compulsory national services); and technical measures (i.e. technical regulations, product characteristics requirements, marking requirements, packaging requirements, testing, inspection and quarantine requirements; pre-shipment requirements; and special customs formalities). • Sub-Decrees on NTM and NTR implemented.
Strengthened Intellectual Property Environment	Developing a Stronger National System for IP (DIPR/MOC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation and enforcement of the Intellectual Property Rights in Cambodia improved with the enhancement of the capacity of all relevant national stakeholders. • Level of awareness of the target public has increased to take appropriate action in case of infringements. • Positive assessment for the implementation and enforcement of IPR in Cambodia. • Automated trademark search facility established. • Number of trade registered and protected annually increased. • Number of national enterprises and SMEs, and business associations that have registered their trademark to protect their business increased. • Law on Trademarks adopted. • IP enforcement improved, including training of judges, lawyers, and private sector. • MOUs established with major universities in Cambodia in the use of IP curriculum and modular course materials in the bachelor’s and master’s programs.

Strategic Projects to Improve Logistics Performance Index by 20 Rankings

Strategic Objectives	Projects and IAs	Target Results and Indicators
Improved time and cost of moving goods across borders	ASYCUDA World System (GDCE/MEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASYCUDA World System roll out to new checkpoints and Economic Zones. • Time and cost to import and export products are reduced and made more predictable. • Number of documents required to clear imports reduced. • Share of export shipments that are physically inspected reduced. • % reduction in time required to clear export shipments. • Share of Customs declaration processed through ASYCUDA World System increased. • Systems availability of ASYCUDA increased.
	National Logistics System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Logistics Blueprint finalized and implemented. • A National Logistics Association (NLA) of stakeholders formed to help members in HR capacity building, negotiating with the Government and other associations, providing advocacy to members and also can be as a partner of the government, as liaison officer between the government and stakeholders and one of the sources of information. • Standards course program and curriculum on logistics system adopted by major universities in Cambodia. • Feedback mechanism to the government regarding regulations on logistics services established. • Competence certification system for logistics services established in Cambodia.
Sector Specific Interventions to Facilitate Rice and Fish Trade	Rice Standards Development and Implementation (ISC/MIH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft of 11 standards for rice, one standard for packaging material, 3 guidelines and 3 codes of good practices completed. • Scope for certification and full capacity for certifying systems recognized by national , regional, and international markets • Meeting the 1 million metric tons target for export. • Information booklets and leaflets on the standards of rice and packaging materials printed and published.
	SPS Certificate Automation (GDA/MAFF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significantly ease, improve access and reduce the time and cost for exporters to obtain Phytosanitary Certificates in Cambodia. • Decentralized GDA operations in delivering an online and automated processing environment that will provide superior information for analyses, performance monitoring and business planning. • Introduction of an automated solution to workflow processing also presents opportunities to improve the trustworthiness of certificates through providing means to track and verify

Strategic Objectives	Projects and IAs	Target Results and Indicators
		<p>location of physical inspection (e.g. through GPS signature of mobile devices used to record inspection information).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similarly, opportunities will be presented to introduce electronic payment facilities to further improve efficiencies of processing. • A more efficient system for Phytosanitary Certificates is likely to increase formal exports. • Trade cost will decrease, improving the competitiveness of Cambodian products in the international market. • New decentralized processing facilities in place for 5 regional plant quarantine office for issue of SPS certificates.
	Better Quality and Safety of Fish (FiA/MAFF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current quality and safety issue in post-harvest fisheries assessed. • Awareness of fishers, fish processors, and traders on quality and safety assurance and standardization increased. • Fish cooperatives and associations established; • Provision of necessary technical guidelines and standards, and appropriate technologies to support the fish cooperatives and associations; and • Pilot intervention for better quality and safety of fish and fishery products assured.
Capacity Building to Implement ASEAN and WTO Obligations	AEC Workshops (DICO/MOC)	<p>Greater awareness of traders on AEC opportunities, specifically on the following pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pillar 1 – Single Market and Production Base – Implementation of the Self-Certification Projects, which are trade facilitation initiatives to help reduce transaction costs and improve ease of doing business particularly for SMEs; finalization of ASEAN Qualification Framework (AQRF); Protocol to amend the ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement (ACIA) and the new ASEAN Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA). • Pillar 2- Competitive Economic Region – Promotion of greater awareness of competition law and laws in the region through various regional competition advocacy tools, including a web portal (www.aseancompetition.org) and collaterals (brochures and pamphlets). • Pillar 3 – Equitable Economic Development – Delivering initiatives under the SME Action Plan 2010-2015; Deliberation on strategic visions and goals for the post -2015 action plan, etc. • Pillar 4 – Integration into the Global Economy – Signing of the First protocol to amend the agreement establishing the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA); negotiations for the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnerships

Strategic Objectives	Projects and IAs	Target Results and Indicators
		(RCEP) continued to progress after five rounds; and commencement of the ASEAN-Hong Kong Free Trade Area negotiation.
	MoC Trade Training and Research Institute (MTTRI/MOC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Commerce contributes to an increase of the role played by trade in the economic development of Cambodia by delivering better services to the public. • MoC is equipped with a single dedicated department for its trade-related training and research needs. • MoC staff performance at department and provincial levels increases. • Policymakers benefit from trade policy data and studies produced internally.