

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

NATION RELIGION KING

100 MEASURES

TO BE IMPLEMENTED

BY A

SAM RAINSY PARTY GOVERNMENT

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I. Democracy, Justice, and Human Rights

A. For Democracy

1. Adhering to the principle of : “Citizens have the right to do whatever is not prohibited”, in lieu of “citizens have the right to do only whatever is allowed”.
2. Moving from an elective democracy, in which there are only periodic elections, to a participative democracy, where citizens continually participate in a decision making process affecting their daily life.
3. Promoting referendum as a direct means for citizens to decide on major national issues.
4. Speeding up the decentralization process to uphold democracy and raise living standard at the grass roots level. Roles, authorities, and responsibilities for the administration at provincial, district, commune, and village levels are to be specified in accordance with the concept of decentralization that requires elections at all levels.
5. Holding the National Congress with the King's consent to comply with Chapter 12 of the Constitution. It is a “forum for the people to learn directly about issues of national interest, and to raise problems, and to make suggestions to the authority”.
6. Outlawing any coercion into membership of any organization, including political parties.
7. Ensuring the respect of freedoms and rights of opinion, expression, meeting, demonstration, association, etc, as enshrined in the Constitution, while awaiting the adoption of corresponding laws or regulations. The bill governing incorporation and administration of an association is to be enacted as soon as possible.

8. Reviewing the composition of the National Election Committee to ensure transparency and impartiality in any election.
9. Preventing the government from being involved in organizations that are more effectively managed by representatives from civil society. For instance, human rights commission, anti-corruption commission, etc...
10. Carrying out a civics and democracy education program at school that covers the rights and duties of all citizens for an effective participation in good governance and social development.
11. Enforcing an explicit rule that Members of Parliament and Senators cannot be expelled for political reasons. Independent candidates may run for parliamentary seats without having to be affiliated with any political party.
12. Limiting a person's mandate for the Office of Prime Minister to a maximum of two terms, or ten years under any circumstances.
13. Reviewing the performance of holders of all high-ranking or sensitive positions in the public administration every five years at most, in view of rotating their duties and responsibilities.
14. Granting Khmer citizens living overseas the right to vote, like their counterparts at home, by providing voting facilities abroad where there are large Cambodian communities.

B. For Justice

15. Securing an independent and clean judiciary system to deliver justice for the people. Members of the Supreme Council of Magistracy are not to be politically affiliated, and will not hold any office in either the Executive or Legislative Branch. Legislation covering roles, mandates and office terms of judges and public prosecutors will be rapidly enacted.

16. Requesting the United Nations to immediately create a Khmer Rouge Tribunal outside Cambodia.
17. Putting an end to the culture of impunity. Crimes and violations of human rights in the past are to be seriously investigated in order to deliver justice to the victims.

C. For Freedoms and Human Rights in General

18. Requesting the United Nations to continue monitoring the human rights situation in Cambodia, and to protect the rights of political refugees from neighboring countries.
19. Redistributing frequencies for radio and television broadcasts without bias. The press law will be expanded to include radio and television broadcasts. An independent national broadcasting authority is to be established to oversee the quality and technical aspects of the service. VOA and RFA will be granted licenses to operate emitters in Cambodia.

D. For Monk Rights

20. Granting monks freedoms and rights of opinion, expression, meeting, demonstration, association, and the right to vote, as other citizens. Monks will have opportunity to undertake studies in all areas, including overseas with the collaboration of Khmer pagodas and Buddhist congregations over there.

E. For Woman Rights

21. Implementing an affirmative action to provide equal opportunity for all. Girls are encouraged, just like boys, to attend and remain at school, through measures to help children and their parents. Young girls will receive incentives to take part in professional training programs in order to secure a decent employment.

22. Granting special business loans, either from State funds or through non-government credit organizations, to female entrepreneurs.
23. Granting special government incentives to private enterprises and other entities for employing women.
24. Providing government support, free of charge, to all women in poverty who undertake family planning.

II. Security

A. For Physical Security

25. Curbing all forms of violence in society. Security and genuine peace for all citizens are primarily based on a preventive approach that addresses endemic social problems, such as poverty, unemployment, and hopelessness. Repression and punishment measures are only means of the last resort.
26. Combating organized crime (Mafia, Triads) involved in illegal trafficking of humans, weapons, and drugs. This requires a closer cooperation with, and assistance of, international anti-crime agencies, like the FBI, the DEA, and the Interpol.
27. Enforcing an effective weapons control. Only select members of the police and the army are allowed, under strict control, to carry arms for legal and clearly defined purposes.
28. Eliminating acts of banditry, piracy, and all forms of money extortion along roads, rivers, and coasts.
29. Preventing traffic accidents by improving road conditions, enforcing traffic rules and regulations pertaining to uses of motor vehicles, issuing of driver licenses, and by educating the public about road safety.

30. Providing emergency services to those who are victims of traffic accidents, fires, and other disasters. There will be appropriate ambulances, fire engines, manned by trained first-aid personnel, and equipped with modern facilities.

B. For Food Security

31. Holding stocks of foods and other necessities to ensure food security during any emergency or crisis. The role and influence of middlemen will be reduced to prevent commercial profiteering during such a time.

32. Ensuring that the Cambodian Red Cross and other emergency authorities distribute foods and other relief materials to all victims without political or any sort of discrimination.

C. For Consumer Safety

33. Imposing strict and regular control for product safety in order to prevent food poisoning, to ensure product quality, and to enforce the products use-by-date.

34. Encouraging the establishment of an independent consumer association equipped with modern facilities (laboratories, testing devices) and staffed with competent experts to protect consumer rights, and to ensure truthfulness in advertising.

III. Improving Living Conditions

A. For the General Population

35. Granting local communities rights to decide in the management of land, forest and fishing zones in consultation with relevant public authorities within a framework of sustainable development and environment protection.

36. Settling land disputes in favor of landless or poor farmers facing abusive landlords or other powerful people.
37. Prohibiting confiscation of land, or removal from land that has been occupied by the current occupant for a number of years. Any proposal to remove the current occupant from their land is to be attached with adequate compensation. It may be another comparable piece of land, or a cash lump sum to match with the value of the confiscated property.
38. Reviewing thoroughly land confiscation in any form since 1989 up to now. If the confiscation is deemed illegal and unjust, the land will be returned to its rightful owner.
39. Prohibiting any dismantling of shanties that have been occupied for a number of years. Any proposal to pull down a shanty is to be accompanied with adequate compensation to the soon-to-be-displaced dweller. It may be another comparable accommodation, or a cash lump sum to match with the value of the current dwelling.
40. Carrying out a housing project for the poor and the homeless on State-owned land and buildings. As part of a vast social program, the project offers low-rent or free accommodations to the most destitute people.
41. Prohibiting monopoly in production and distribution of electricity. In areas where public utilities are not available, citizens have the right to form an association to produce and distribute electricity. The price for electricity produced by any private entity cannot exceed a ceiling to be negotiated with the authority and consumers representatives.
42. Reducing the current petrol retail price of 2,500 riels per liter to 1,500 riels (as at 29 March, 2003). The retail prices of petrol and other petroleum products are to be maintained at comparable levels with those in neighboring countries, like Thailand. This measure will greatly improve the ordinary people's living standard, and help eliminate petrol smuggling.

43. Suppressing all road tolls throughout the country. For example, the toll levied on users of National Road number 4 from Phnom Penh to Sihanoukville, whose building in the 1960's and repair in the 1990's were financed by US assistance.
44. Issuing, free of charge and without delay, official documents for daily need, including standardized identity papers, family book, certificate of residency, and various permits to be delivered by the local authorities.
45. Setting up a social security system that helps all citizens in order to afford costs of health care, and to protect their income earning capacity.
46. Providing modern health care to all the poor, free of charge. This measure will help dramatically cut the currently appalling death rate.
47. Implementing a nutritional food distribution program (providing vitamins, minerals, proteins) for school children from poor families to develop their body, mind, and general health.
48. Providing housing and pensions for the handicapped, to ensure decent living conditions and dignity for this most destitute segment of the population.

B. For Farmers

49. Issuing land titles, free of charge, to all farmers who have no documents in order to certify their ownership of the land they are living on. This measure will protect land that poor farmers have been using for their livelihood from any abusive seizure.
50. Constructing, reinforcing, and repairing irrigation and water-control systems to provide sufficient water for dry and wet season farming.

51. Promoting agricultural produce by farmers (rice, corn, soybean, sesame, tobacco, sugar cane, palm sugar, rubber latex, etc) in local and overseas markets for fair prices to improve their livelihood. The following initiatives will be taken :
- Securing full market freedom for buyers and sellers.
 - Eliminating any monopoly, or any practice that artificially depresses prices for farm produce.
 - Reducing the influence of middlemen.
 - Improving road and transport system.
 - Modernizing the stock management and distribution system for farm produce to protect farmers' income.
 - Providing farmers with up-to-date information about local and overseas markets.
52. Protecting farmers who are defaulting their loans with lending institutions due to unforeseeable circumstances, including flood, drought, illness, or accident. The authority is to approach the lending institution, to help farmers negotiate a rescheduling of, or a reduction in their debt in order to avoid any seizure of land used as collateral for the debt.

C. For Fishermen

53. Abolishing all private commercial fishing lots under the abusive control of large businesses. Citizens living around fishing areas are encouraged to democratically form a fishing community in order to conduct family-based fishing activities for their livelihood, and help protect fishery and other natural resources. Democracy and sustainable development for the country require that citizens whose livelihood totally or partially depends on fishery have the right to manage their own fishing lots under the technical supervision of relevant public authorities.

D. For Public Servants, Teachers, Policemen, Soldiers, and all State Employees

54. Setting up a minimum salary of 400,000 riels (or \$100) per month for all public servants and State employees. Salaries are to be paid regularly on time every month.
55. Encouraging teachers to work in remote areas with generous incentives in addition to their basic salaries. Rural children will have access to proper education just like their counterparts in large cities.

E. For Factory Workers and Company Employees

56. Promoting economic growth in order to provide jobs for about 200,000 school leavers every year. For this job creation policy to be successful, consistent incentives and assurances must be given to local and foreign investors to set up businesses, factories, and other commercial activities. Long term and legitimate investments in local industries will flow in after corruption is put under control, which implies ensuring the rule of law, a sine qua non for a sound pro-business environment. The Sam Rainsy government will ensure for investors:
- Physical security.
 - Legal security (consistent rules and regulations, elimination of non-official taxes and undue fees, respect of contracts with legitimate investors).
 - Impartial judiciary (a court system that is independent, corruption-free, and competent).
 - Modern infrastructure covering efficient and competitive public services (roads, electricity, clean water, waste management, and telecommunications).
 - Development of skilled labor in adequate amount to meet the needs of investors.
57. Raising the minimum wage for factory workers and company employees to 280,000 riels (or \$70) per month for a 44-hour week. Overtime entitlements are determined in accordance with the Labor Law.

58. Establishing immediately a special jurisdiction to deal with industrial disputes, as called for in the Labor Law. For now, any arbitration council is to be impartial for an effective and just resolution to any labor conflict.

F. For Rubber Plantation Workers and Family-Run Small Scale Rubber Plantation owners

59. Privatizing the State rubber plantations through a transparent bidding process, and on the basis of clearly defined terms of reference. Family-owned small-scale plantations are to receive government incentives. Rubber products can be freely transported, bought and sold within the country (end of any kind of monopoly). They can be exported after payment of applicable tax.

60. Raising the living standard for rubber plantation workers throughout the country with decent wage, accommodation, and health care facilities. The workers have their right to form a union in order to better defend their interests like other workers in any other industry. Their children are to receive proper schooling.

G. For Small Traders/Vendors

61. Imposing a moratorium on the eviction of small vendors from existing market places. Any new development to replace the current market place is to be approved by the concerned vendors after considering technical aspects, purchase price or rent of each new stall in the proposed alternative building. Taxes and levies payable by the small vendors are to be reduced.

H. For Motodops and Taxi Drivers

62. Abolishing all forms of tax and money extortion on taxis drivers, operators of remorques (vehicles pulled by a bicycle or a motorbike), motodops (motorcycle taxi drivers), ox cart owners, cart pullers and porters, nationwide.

I. For War Veterans

63. Offering decent allowances or compensations for demobilized soldiers. Future demobilization programs are to be free of corruption and injustice toward the veterans. The government will continue to assist demobilized soldiers in their search for jobs in agriculture, handicraft, or commerce.
64. Preserving the rights and privileges of the demobilized soldiers as war veterans, as the State is in debt for their national deed, regardless of their past political persuasion.

J. For Pupils and Students

65. Enforcing absolutely free and full time primary and secondary education in State schools.
66. Providing and administering student residence on university campus with minimum boarding fee for students from rural areas.
67. Establishing a national scholarship system to assist all pupils and students with learning potential, but of poor family background, to further their studies to the highest possible level.
68. Increasing opportunities for capable students to undertake long-term studies in all fields in western educational institutions. This overseas study program is to be funded by a portion of international aid earmarked for technical assistance and education.

IV. A Clean and Effective Government

A. To Fight Corruption

69. Adopting an anti-corruption law and establishing a national counter corruption commission.

70. Imposing a declaration of assets and their sources by all high-ranking government officials upon taking up and leaving a position.
71. Reviewing the composition of the National Audit Authority to make it independent and effective in uncovering corrupt practices.
72. Pursuing to recover and return to the Khmer people all stolen State funds transferred overseas by corrupt government officials. Along with other countries determined to fight corruption, Cambodia will take part in the adoption of an international banking legislation designed to trace and crackdown on fund transfers associated with illicit or criminal activities.
73. Establishing a land inventory and maintaining a land registry to identify State lands that are vacant, or illegally under control of private individuals as a result of corrupt practices. This land registry managed by a modern Land Titling Office, will serve as a base for a land reform that will boost economic growth (by increasing farmers' revenues and internal demand) and promote social justice at the same time.
74. Imposing a one-year moratorium on land transactions involving State assets, pending investigation and proper evaluation.

B. For Social Justice

75. Investigating all parcels of land of 100 hectares and over to verify legitimacy of acquisitions, so as to protect the national assets and to redistribute land to the needy poor in general, and landless farmers in particular.
76. Ensuring the effective collection of the current 10% tax on property rentals, especially for luxurious villas rented at a rate of \$1,000 or over per month.
77. Establishing a wealth tax system for individuals who are in control of net assets worth over \$500,000 [GDP per capita is less than \$300].

78. Ensuring that international humanitarian aid is distributed in a transparent manner and reaches all the needy poor without any form of discrimination.

C. For Good Governance and Moral Society

79. Ensuring a clear separation between the State and the ruling party, and preventing State revenues from being diverted into the ruling party's coffers.

80. Securing impartiality of the public administration at all levels, including the Army and the Police, so that it can service the public in a neutral manner, without any political consideration. The Sam Rainsy government will retain all personnel in the public administration, regardless of their political affiliation, as long as they are willing to serve the nation within the above work ethics.

81. Preventing State institutions from engaging in commercial activities in areas where the private sector can be more efficient in an open and fair competition (telecommunications, tourism, transport, insurance, etc).

82. Prohibiting any part of the Legislative Branch or the Executive Branch, including the Army and the Police, from using State assets for business venture of all kinds.

83. Adopting an anti-trust law, and clamping down on all activities and practices that stifle competition to the detriment of consumers. Political parties, politicians, and their associates are prohibited from using their power and influence to secure any commercial privilege in any industry.

84. Imposing transparent bidding procedures for all State procurements. This open tendering process will encourage and attract newcomers, induce more competition, make any procurement more cost-effective, and save money for the State to improve public and social services.

85. Stopping the construction of casinos and the development of the gambling industry, which is associated with criminal activities (drug trafficking, money laundering) and leads to serious social problems (robbery, extortion, violence, and other anti-social behaviors).

V. National Interests and the Future of Our Country

A. To Protect State Assets, Natural Resources, Cultural Riches, and the Common Good

86. Enforcing Article 58 of Constitution that stipulates: “State property comprises land, mountains, sea, coastline, islands, rivers, canals, streams, lakes, forests”. Therefore, any violation of the State assets is an offence punishable by law.

87. Establishing and keeping a detailed inventory of the remaining forests, by using state-of-the-art technologies (aerial and satellite photographs, global positioning system). This is to ensure the protection and a proper management of the forests, as well as the preservation of the environment.

88. Revising, or canceling, all forest concessions issued by the previous government to private companies, and taking further initiatives to end deforestation.

89. Adopting a large-scale tree re-plantation program nationwide in order to reconstitute forest coverage, and restore the eco-system to avoid natural disasters like floods and droughts.

90. Protecting all other natural resources, such as fishery, wildlife, and mineral deposits, to the fullest. Special incentives are available for organizations with a mission to preserve endangered species.

91. Dredging lakes, rivers and canals for larger and longer water storage capacity to minimize the impact of floods, to increase and regulate the amount of water available throughout the year for plantation/irrigation, for daily use, for fishery, and for transport and travel by boat.
92. Protecting and preserving cultural materials, artifacts, temples; cracking down on artifact stealing and smuggling. Intrusions into the surroundings of historic temples for commercial purposes, contrary to common interest, are to cease.
93. Reviewing all commercial activities relating to exploitation of national treasures, such as Angkor Wat and Phnom Koulen in Siem Reap province, to ensure that national interests and ordinary citizens' rights are well protected. This requires fighting corruption and a patronage system associated with demagogic practices.
94. Re-examining all public contracts in view of ensuring legality, curbing corruption, and protecting national interest. All dubious agreements are to be amended, or cancelled. For instance, the agreement that allows a foreign company to build shops and erect other buildings for commercial purposes on the peripheral land of the Olympic Stadium in Phnom Penh will be subject to re-examination. The corresponding land is regarded as State property, and the commercial development has started without the consent of the people, especially of sport lovers and athletes who regularly used the ground facilities for their training up to then.

B. For Territorial Integrity

95. Abolishing border treaties the previous regime signed with Vietnam in 1979, 1982, 1983, and 1985, which led to losses of Khmer territories. These treaties are in violation of the 1991 Paris Agreements concerning the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

96. Requesting the Paris Peace Conference to reconvene in order to demand a respect for the 1991 Paris Agreements in relation to Cambodia's territorial integrity.
97. Endeavoring to recover, by all peaceful means, territories illegally taken by neighboring countries. The neighbors are to respect Cambodia's international borders as recognized by the world community in the late 1960s, thanks to the efforts of then Prince Norodom Sihanouk.
98. Issuing official protests in the strongest possible terms against any border violation by any neighboring country. The international community and the United Nations will be asked to help ensure the respect of international law. Army and police at the border are to receive clear and firm order to protect the national territory with due diligence.
99. Implementing rural development programs with priority given to the border areas. Building roads and taking other initiatives in order to lift standard of living for people in the border areas contribute to the defense of Cambodia's territorial integrity.

C. To Control Illegal Immigration

100. Strictly enforcing the Nationality Law and the Immigration Law in order to solve illegal immigration. Using falsified or fraudulently issued documents to claim Khmer citizenship is to be cracked down. Foreigners may be given privileges to live in Cambodia, which are to be certified in a document, as distinct from the national identity card for Khmer citizens.



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