

An aerial photograph of Phnom Penh, Cambodia, during a boat race festival. The foreground shows numerous long, narrow boats filled with people racing on the Tonle Sap river. In the middle ground, the Royal Palace of Cambodia is visible, surrounded by a large crowd of people. The background shows a dense urban skyline with modern high-rise buildings under a hazy, orange-tinted sky.

Streamlining NTMs in Cambodia: Challenges and Way Forward

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I. Overview

- The kingdom has remarkably experienced robust growth since the 1990s. One among the fastest growth in the region, GDP growth rate of Cambodia is approximately **7% in average** for almost two decades.
- There are at least four key driving sectors in Cambodia economy, such as garment and textile industries, agricultures, tourism and construction. In the short and medium terms, the garment sector, together with construction and services, continues to propel growth.
- Cambodia has admitted itself into the regional grouping known as Association of Southeast Asian Nations since 1999 and the World Trade Organization in 2004.



II. Potential of ASEAN

- Combined GDP: **US\$2.6 trillion** in 2014, ASEAN Economy was the **7th largest economy** in the world and the **3rd largest** in Asia.
- ASEAN was the **3rd largest market** in the world with 622 million people in 2014, behind only China and India
- Total trade increased nearly US\$1trillion between 2007 and 2014 with intra-ASEAN trade comprising the largest share of ASEAN's trade by partners.
- ASEAN **attracted US\$136billion in FDI** in 2014 accounting for 11% of global FDI inflow, up from only 5% in 2007.
- Annual tourists were up from 62 million in 2007 to **105 million** in 2014, almost half of which were intra-ASEAN.

(Source: ASEAN Economic Community at a Glance, ASEAN States)



III. ASEAN Member States' Obligation

- In pursuing the goal of establishing a single market and production base with free flow of goods by 2015, the ASEAN Economic Ministers agreed in August 2007 to enhance the Common Effective Preferential Tariff for ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (*CEPT-AFTA*) into a more comprehensive legal instrument.
- ATIGA was signed in February 2009 and entered into force on the 17th May 2010 with transitional period of 180 days.
- ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement

Art.13, Chapt.1 on *ASEAN Trade Repository (ATR)*

1. An ASEAN Trade Repository containing trade and customs laws and procedures of all Member States shall be established and made accessible to the public through the internet.



III. ASEAN Member States' Obligation

2. The ASEAN Trade Repository shall contain trade related information, such as: (i) Tariff Nomenclature; (ii) MFN Tariffs; (iii) Rules of Origin; (iv) Non-Tariff Measures; (v) National Trade and Customs law and Rules; (vi) Procedures and documentary requirements; (vii) administrative rulings; (viii) best practices and (ix) list of Authorized Trader.

Art. 40, Chapt.4 on *Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs)*

1. Each member state shall not adopt any non-tariff measure on the importation of any good of any other member states or the exportation of any good destined for the territory of any other member state.
2. Those measures shall be transparent and its database shall be further developed and included in ATR

IV. Cambodia's Obligation

- The Royal Government has simultaneously issued at least two Sub-decrees (hereinafter called Anuket) in the sense of building a room for dealing with non-tariff measures.
- The first Anuket (**N° 257 HNKR.BK**) was made and issued on 19 Sept 2014 to establish the National Committee of Non-Tariff Measures.
- Meanwhile, the latter (**N° 258 HNKR.BK**) was made and issued on

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

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