

Environmental Services

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Thailand

Vietnam

Cambodia

Bangkok
กรุงเทพมหานคร

Krong Siem Reap
ក្រុងសៀមរាប

Phnom Penh
រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ

Ho Chi Minh City

Pattaya City
เมืองพัทยา

Pleiku

Qui Nhon

Dalat

Nha Trang

Can Tho

Vung Tau

BURI RAM

UBON RATCHATHANI

SUPHAN BURI

TRAT

PRACHUAP KHIRI KHAN

CHUMPHON

RANONG

SURAT THANI

Gulf of Thailand

Country Overview

- Country: Cambodia
- Capital city: Phnom Penh
- Region: East Asia and Pacific (WB), closer look up: Southeast Asia Region.
- Population: 16,500,00
- GDP per capita (US\$): 1,631 (2019)
- Economic Growth 7.1 (2019)
- Income category: Lower Middle Income (2015)
- Expected to become Upper Middle Income in 2030

Economic Overview

- Driven by garment exports and tourism, Cambodia has sustained an average growth rate of 7.7% during 1995-2018, ranking among the fastest-growing economies in the world.
- As global demand peaked in 2018, economic growth is estimated at 7.5%, compared to 7% in 2017 and is expected to remain robust over the medium term coupled with boom in construction industry.

Trade Facilitation

- Cambodia was among the first LDCs to ratify the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)
- Put in place the tool for online application to obtain Certificate of Origin (for products intended for export to preferential markets)
- Online application for Company registration
- Online filing and searching for trade mark has been introduced.
- Online tax declaration and tax payment.
- Online payment and transaction are on the increase.

GATS

There are two reference instruments:

- Services Sectoral Classification List (W/120)
- UN Central Product Classification List (CPC)
- Members use the 1991 version (so-called CPC prov.)
- There is no compulsory classification system
- Members can use the classification system of their choice.
- In practice, most Members use a combination of the W/120 and the CPC prov.

Environmental Services

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES Limitation on MA Limitation on NT

1. Sewage services (CPC 9401)	(1) None (2) None	(1) None (2) None
2. Refuse disposal services (CPC 9402)	(3) None (4) Unbound except as indicated in the horizontal section	(3) None (4) Unbound except as indicated in the horizontal section
3. Sanitation and similar services (CPC 9403)		
4. Other services		
- Cleaning of exhaust gases (CPC 9404)		
- Noise abatement services (CPC 9405)		
- Nature and landscape protection services (CPC 9406)		
- Other environmental services not included elsewhere (CPC 9409)		

Regarding Environmental Services Commitments in WTO (GATS), Cambodia scheduled, with none both in MA and NT for mode 1-3:

1-Sewage services (CPC 9401)

2-Refuse disposal services (CPC 9402)

3-Sanitation and similar services (CPC 9403)

4-Other services

- Cleaning of exhaust gases (CPC 9404)
- Noise abatement services (CPC 9405)
- Nature and landscape protection services (CPC 9406)
- Other environmental services not included elsewhere (CPC 9409)

Increasing demands for environmental services

- The population growth, urbanization and increasing demands have exerted pressure on the natural resources and in regard to this, Cambodia has been facing some developmental and environmental challenges.
- These triggers the increase in services related to environmental services such as waste management, etc.

Basic policy for the Protection of the Environment

As a basic policy of environmental protection, Article 59 of the Constitution stipulates that the State shall protect the environment and balance of abundant natural resources and establish a precise plan of management of land, water, air, wind, geology, ecological system, mines, energy, petrol and gas, rocks and sand, gems, forests and forestry products, wildlife, fish and aquatic resources.

Regulatory Framework for the Environmental Protection

- “Law on Environment Protection and Natural Resource Management (LEPNRM)” was enacted in 1996, followed by
- “Sub-Decree on Management of Solid Waste” (1999),
- “Sub-Decree on the Water Pollution Control” (1999) and
- “Sub-Decree on the Control of Air Pollution and Noise Disturbance” (2000).
- Numerical standard for environmental quality are set in each Sub-Decree.

Sub-Decree on the Implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process

“Sub-Decree on the Implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process” was also proclaimed in 1999.

- The Sub-Decree stipulates the precise nature and formats of assessment and the kind of projects required to do such assessment by their nature, size, activity, etc. (Chapter 1, Article1).
- The Project’s Owner must pay the service fee for the EIA examination and monitoring the project implementation.
- The service fee must be defined by the MEF and transfer to the National budget according to the proposal of the Ministry of Environment (Chapter 3, Article 11).

Authorities responsible for waste management

- In Municipal and Provincial town:
Managed by local authorities.
- In Resorts or coastal areas: Inter-ministerial committee.
- Investment process: through bidding.

Thank you for your attention
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