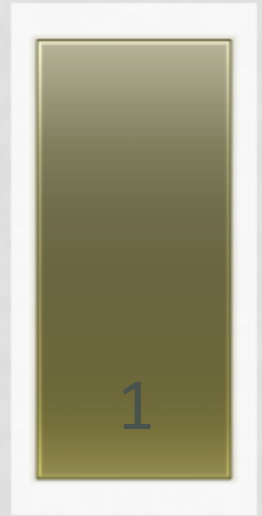
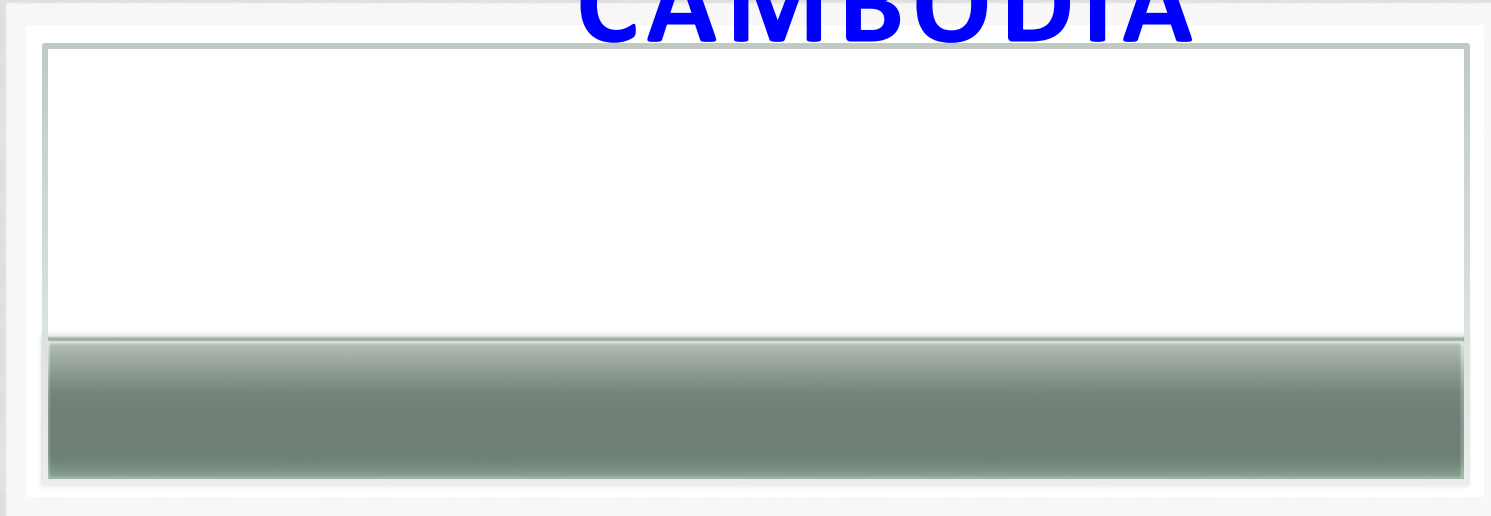


# **ASEAN International Conference**

## **“Governance Efficiency in CAMBODIA”**



**27<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> November 2014**

# OUTLINE

- Rectangular Strategy Phase III of the Government and Governance
- Fighting Corruption
- Legal and Judiciary Reform
- Public Administrative Reform
- Decentralization and Deconcentration
- Public Financial Management

# RECTANGULAR STRATEGY PHASE III AND GOVERNANCE

“**Rectangular Strategy**” for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency Phase III of the Royal Government of Cambodia is a comprehensive policy framework and blueprint to guide the activities of all stakeholders to further pursue and strengthen long-term sustainable development aimed at promoting economic growth, creating jobs, equitable distribution of the fruits of growth, and ensuring effectiveness of public institutions and management of resources.

# RECTANGULAR STRATEGY PHASE III AND GOVERNANCE

- Governance is embedded in the “Rectangular Strategy Phase III” to achieving social justice and sustainable and equitable socio-economic development.
- Key reform programs for improving Governance include:
  - (1) the fight against corruption;
  - (2) legal and judicial reform;
  - (3) public administrative reform;
  - (4) Decentralisation and Deconcentration; and
  - (5) Public Financial Management Reform

# FIGHTING CORRUPTION

- The objective: to implement a set of interlocking and crosscutting measures through education, prevention, strengthened accountability and institutional capacity, public support and involvement, private sector participation and strengthened law enforcement.
- **Strengthening education “to stop corrupt practices”:** to promotes the dissemination of the Anti-corruption Law in all forms to both public and private sectors to raise awareness of the consequences of corruption and to discourage corrupt practices.

# FIGHTING CORRUPTION

- **Preventing corruption:** encourage civil servants at all levels to conduct themselves with dignity, observe moral integrity and professional ethics, avoid incompatibility of functions and conflict of interests, and strengthen oversight institutions and promote better management of public revenue and expenditure;
- **Suppression of crimes by referring all cases to court:** take firm and strict measures against corruption by strengthening the capacity of the Anti-Corruption Unit, especially in investigation and law enforcement.

# LEGAL AND JUDICIAL REFORM

- The objective: to achieve a credible and stable legal and judicial system that promoted human rights and dignity, strengthened the rule-of-law principle of a liberal democracy, ensured social justice and created a reliable environment for attracting investment.

# LEGAL AND JUDICIAL REFORM

- Adopting key legislations concerning judiciary including the Law on the Statute of Judges and Prosecutors, the Law on Organization and Function of Courts and Prosecution, Amendment to the Law on the Organization and Function of the Supreme Council of Magistracy,
- Strengthening professional capacity and responsibility of judges and prosecutors;



# LEGAL AND JUDICIAL REFORM

- Promoting the establishment of court administration attached to tribunals at all levels;
- Extending cooperation and support to the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia to provide legal assistance to the poor; and
- Promoting the out-of-court settlement mechanisms.

# PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

- The vision is to build a more responsive, effective, efficient and reliable public administration system while promoting good culture of public service including inculcating a sense of ownership, loyalty and professionalism among civil servants, and transforming public administration into an effective public service provider that better serves its people.

# PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

- Strengthening the quality and effectiveness of public service delivery based on five key indicators: (1) quality of information; (2) easy accessibility to services; (3) attention given to service users; (4) services rendered as per mandate and with good governance; and (5) mechanisms for receiving feedbacks and complaints from service users.

# PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

- Capacity development, improved management and development of human resources through strengthening work management and allocation, enhanced management of skills and size of civil service, implementation of civil servant performance and accountability system, improvement of morality and discipline of civil servants, and human resource planning.

# PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

- Reforming pay and allowance system according to the following key principles: salary increase to be based on economic growth and affordability of national budget; assurance of equity, improved productivity and effectiveness; and ensuring the consistency in pay raise between civil servants and armed forces.

# DECENTRALISATION AND DECONCENTRATION

- The objective is aimed at creating a sub-national administration system and organizational structure that promotes democratic development at the sub-national level, and ensures effective, transparent and accountable delivery of public service to meet the demand of the local people.

# DECENTRALISATION AND DECONCENTRATION

- Further expansion of the single window mechanism to cover all municipalities, districts and khans, and further promoting broader delegation of powers.
- Enforcement of the Law on Financial Regime and Property Management of Sub-national Administrations, especially the gradual transfer of functions and resources within some priority sectors from the national to the sub-national levels.

# DECENTRALISATION AND DECONCENTRATION

- Human and institutional capacity development at the sub-national level including strengthening the roles and responsibilities of sub-national councils, improvement of the planning system, defining clear mechanisms for results monitoring and evaluation;
- Strengthening the efficiency of a unified sub-national administration by empowering it to supervise and manage the civil servants from line ministries/institutions deputed to the sub-national level.



# PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REFORM

- The vision is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of Cambodia's public financial management system according to international standards.
- Enhancing budget credibility by strengthening revenue collection and management, particularly the adoption and implementation of a medium-term revenue mobilization strategy, along with improvement in budget execution and cash management;

# PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REFORM

- Enhancing financial accountability by developing and introducing a new budget nomenclature, a new chart of accounts and budget entities as well as the financial management information system (FMIS);
- Enhancing links between the budget and policies and accountability for performance by strengthening and expanding program budgeting coverage and improving the implementation of the budget strategic plan with the introduction of a concept paper on strategic directions of budget reform.

# CONCLUSION

- The ultimate objective of these reforms, is to strengthen the capacity, efficiency and quality of public services to raise public confidence in government and respond to the needs and aspirations of the people and business community.

**THANK YOU**