

All the News Without Fear or Favor
The CAMBODIA DAILY

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Plans Floated For \$100M Underwater Aquarium

BY KANG SOTHEAR
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

The government wants to build a \$100 million underwater aquarium along one of the country's major rivers and is looking to Japan to foot the bill as part of efforts to protect the environment and attract tourists, according to senior officials.

In a post to his Facebook page on Friday, Prime Minister Hun Sen announced the plans, which he said were discussed during a meeting in his office building with Takahashi Fumiaki, president of the Japan-Cambodia Association, and Yamada Sohiko, an architect and potential developer.

"The aquarium project would not only attract tourists, but also provide the opportunity for nationals and internationals to conduct research regarding fish species, and preserve fish species in Cambodia," the post said, adding that the center would also develop and share methods for fishing communities to raising different and healthier fish species.

"We expect the freshwater aquarium in Cambodia would attract a lot of tourists," with a visitor count second only to the Angkor Wat temple among attractions in Cambodia, it said.

Mr. Hun Sen called for the creation of an inter-ministerial commission headed by Land Management

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A woman walks past a mural of the Cuban flag in Havana yesterday after the death of former Cuban leader and revolutionary Fidel Castro, who governed the country for 47 years, on Friday. Reuters

In Cuba, What Comes After Death of Castro?

BY NICK MIROFF
THE WASHINGTON POST

HAVANA - For the nearly five decades Fidel Castro ruled Cuba, he was a daily presence in Cubans' lives. His speeches echoed on their televisions, and his harsh rules shaped almost every aspect of their existence.

They woke up Saturday and found out he was gone.

A numbness has set in here since. Few Cubans seem to believe the death of Castro at age 90

will bring immediate transformation to their country, the only one-party state in the Western Hemisphere. After all, poor health forced Castro aside in 2006, and the system he created has carried on without him.

But Castro's death nonetheless represents a psychological break with Cuba's past and the figure who has dominated it for three generations. There is enormous, built-up pressure, especially among younger generations, for a faster pace of

change that brings new freedoms and better living standards.

Now the Cuban government must manage those expectations at a moment of new uncertainty in the island's all-important relationship with the U.S. The communist government has tentatively embraced improved relations with the administration of U.S. President Barack Obama and a new surge of American visitors. Many in Cuba fear that U.S. President-elect Donald Trump

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Surgery Pushed to Center of Health Planning

BY MICHELLE VACHON
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

Last year, a group of surgery specialists released a report in the medical journal The Lancet that shook the medical and health care world.

According to data they collected in 110 countries, 5 billion of the planet's 7.5 billion people don't have access to safe and affordable surgery. "Of the 313 million procedures undertaken worldwide each year, only 6 percent occur in the

poorest countries, where over a third of the world's population lives," the report said.

Since 2010, lack of access to surgery in poor countries such as Cambodia has led to 16.9 million deaths—a third of deaths worldwide, easily surpassing the 3.83 million deaths due to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria combined.

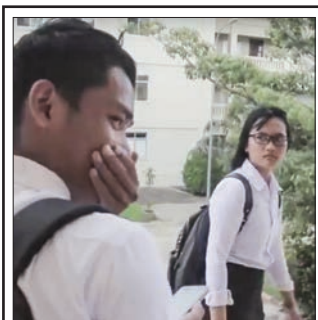
As the report notes, the price is high both in human and financial terms, as this may contribute to reducing poor countries' economic

productivity by \$12.3 trillion between last year and 2030, cutting their potential economic growth by as much as 2 percent each year.

"Of all causes of death, 30 percent could be treated with surgery: That's huge," said Kee Park, a neurosurgeon who took part in the Cambodia Society of Neurosurgery's annual meeting this month in Phnom Penh.

"Seventy percent of the surgical burden that is not met in developing

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Men Experiment With Film to Fight Sexual Harassment

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cambodiadaily.com

AND ALSO

Man Climaxes Sans Protection

REUTERS

French "Spiderman" Alain Robert scaled one of the tallest skyscrapers in Barcelona without a harness on Friday.

Bystanders and police watched as the 54-year-old climbed up and then descended the Torre Agbar, a glass-covered office building known for its nighttime illuminations, completing the feat in about one hour.

The urban climber is famous for

his daredevil, harness-free approach to scuttling up buildings with nothing more than some chalk on his hands and climbing shoes on his feet.

Robert has conquered over 100 structures worldwide including San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge, Dubai's Burj Khalifa complex, the Eiffel Tower in Paris and the Sydney Opera House without safety equipment.

Castro...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

will roll back the changes.

Among the Cubans who want change to come faster, and who are tired of the political divisions and tensions that Castro represented, there was a hushed sense of relief Saturday at the news of his death.

"People here are so tired. He destroyed this place," said a university engineering student who was walking home on Saturday morning from the market in Havana's central Vedado neighborhood. He began trembling when a reporter told him that Castro had died and that this time it wasn't a mere rumor.

"I think you have to look at both the good and the bad, but there was more bad," said the student, who declined to give his name, saying it would land him in trouble at school.

As reports of the Cuban leader's death spread on Saturday morning in the capital, there were no signs of unrest but, perhaps just as tellingly, not much spontaneous mourning either. Cubans went on

with their lives in a world that is very much Castro's creation: They went shopping at government stores, waited in government hospitals and tuned in to (or turned off) round-the-clock Castro tributes on government television.

"This isn't like the death of Stalin, or Mao, when people threw themselves into the streets and thought the world was coming to an end," said Aurelio Alonso, a sociologist and the deputy editor of the Cuban journal Casa de Las Americas. It was something they have been expecting. "People are mourning, sure," Alonso said, "but he had a long life."

For years, foreigners speculated about whether the death of Castro would bring dramatic change. But Castro's succession plans were completed years ago, leaving his noticeably healthier brother, Raul, 85, fully in charge. Cuba's military and security services remain firmly in control of the state and allow no organized opposition or public dissent.

Raul Castro plans to step down in 2018, and Vice President Miguel Diaz-Canel, 56, a career Communist Party official who is not related

Aquarium...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Minister Chea Sophara and Sok Chenda Sophea, secretary-general at the Council for the Development of Cambodia, to "study the location and impacts clearly in order to make the project a reality, which would be a legacy for Cambodia and Asean nations as a whole."

Agriculture Minister Veng Sokhon said yesterday that the government would need about 10 to 20 hectares of land along either the Mekong River or Tonle Sap, or the

place where they converge, to build the aquarium, which would highlight the country's diverse river life.

Mr. Sokhon said Mr. Fumiaki initially proposed the idea to him about four months ago, suggesting that the center be located on Phnom Penh's Chroy Changvar peninsula in front of the Sokha Hotel.

The agriculture minister described an underwater aquarium made almost entirely of glass that visitors and researchers would access from underground entrances. He was wary, however, of the potential risks of building such a facility where the country's major rivers converge.

Correction: The article "Ministry Asks NGOs to Help Monitor Sand Trade" (November 26-27) incorrectly stated the discrepancy between sand exports reported by Cambodia and global imports as being 70 million metric tons between 2005 and last year. The difference is 60 million metric tons.

NEWSMAKERS

■ Russian President VLADIMIR PUTIN presented a Russian passport to U.S. actor STEVEN SEAGAL on Friday and said he hoped it would serve as a symbol of how the fractious ties between Moscow and Washington are starting to improve. At a Kremlin ceremony where Seagal signed his new passport in front of Putin, the Russian leader said: "I want to congratulate you and express the hope that this is another, albeit small, gesture and it might be a sign of the gradual normalization of relations between our countries." Putin, a fan of the kind of martial arts that Seagal often practices in his Hollywood action movies, signed an order at the start of this month to grant Russian citizenship to Seagal. At the time, a Kremlin spokesman cited Seagal's "warm feelings towards Russia" and his celebrity as the reasons for granting the gesture. For more than a decade Seagal, 64, has been a regular visitor to Russia. (Reuters)

to the Castros, is in line to succeed him.

Cuba has mostly recovered from the post-Soviet austerity period that left Cubans hungry and desperate in the early 1990s, when riots broke out in Havana and Fidel Castro showed up to quell the crowds.

Fidel opened Cuba up to tourism, and a record 3.5 million visitors arrived last year, far more than the number who came here before his 1959 revolution shuttered the island's casinos and led to the seizure of all the hotels. Those travelers include an increasing number of U.S. visitors, providing a cash infusion at a moment when economic growth is otherwise stalled. The first commercial flight from the U.S. to Havana in more than a half-century is scheduled to land today.

Still, there is growing discontent with the system Castro created and declared "irrevocable."

The socialist system affords Cubans access to health care, education and food rations but has failed for decades to provide them with more than the essentials. And the country's economic outlook

appears to be going from bad to worse.

With the death of Venezuela's Hugo Chavez in 2013, Fidel Castro lost his political protegee and Cuba's main economic benefactor. Chavez sent billions of dollars in petroleum shipments, helping the government in Havana keep the lights on and the air conditioners running, with enough left over for Cuba to re-export the oil at a profit.

But oil prices have crashed, Venezuela is mired in crisis, and no other easy income source is coming to the Cuban government's rescue. Cuba's economic growth is once more stalled, and emigration is at a 10-year high.

Modest steps toward economic liberalization undertaken by Raul Castro led to a boom in small businesses, especially restaurants and bed-and-breakfasts, but the opening has lost momentum. The government has kept U.S. firms at arm's length despite a surge of interest from businesses after Obama's normalization moves.

Some have speculated that Raul Castro may pick up the pace of reforms now that his brother is gone.

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"I have seen that the location is very complicated, because...the project could affect the current of the water, which means water could flow slower from the Tonle Sap river, and subsequently the height of Tonle Sap water would be less," he said.

Mr. Sokhon said another challenge would be cleaning up the water around the aquarium. "A lot of money would be needed to clean the water of alluvial soil that is already very high," he said.

The environmental complexities combined with the potentially long waiting period to secure funding could mean another four to ten years before construction on the aquarium starts. "However, if the Japanese government is really committed to helping us, I think it would take at least one year to start

the project," he added.

As for the \$100 million in grant aid Cambodia hopes to receive, he said "it is not easy, as is my experience, in requesting assistance from Japan."

Ross Sinclair, Wildlife Conservation Society country program director, said he was not aware of the plans, but that anything contributing to increased awareness about the country's diverse marine life would be a positive step.

"The freshwater wildlife in Cambodia is incredible—it's one of the most biodiverse environments on the planet," he said. "Opening an aquarium where Cambodians and others can learn about...the rich biodiversity here is ultimately a good thing."

(Additional reporting by Hannah Hawkins)

NATIONAL

Yellow Vine Processing Facility Shut Down in Koh Kong

BY BEN SOKHEAN
AND MATT SURRUSCO
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

The Koh Kong provincial government shut down a yellow vine processing facility under construction in Thma Baing district over the weekend, following a request from the Ministry of Environment on Thursday, officials confirmed yesterday.

Mon Phalla, director of the provincial environment department, said provincial governor Bun Leut had ordered district authorities and the company building the factory in Russei Chrum commune to cease operations.

"Our provincial and district authorities already shut it down," Mr. Phalla said yesterday of the facilities being built by Chinese company Jiyian Huanglian Trading. "We did not close it temporarily. We closed it forever."

In a letter to Environment Minister Say Sam Al earlier this month, environmental NGOs said the processing of the indigenous plant would pollute surface and underground water with the large quantities of sulfuric acid used in the manufacture of yellow vine powder, potentially destroying the "best intact forest in the Southern and Central

Cardamom National Parks."

The groups, Wildlife Alliance and Conservation International, requested the ministry's intervention to shut down two suspected operations in Koh Kong, the Jiyian Huanglian facility and another project planned by the Chhay Ching Heang Group.

Yellow vine can be used to manufacture cosmetics and traditional medicine. It has also been rumored to be used as an ingredient in ecstasy, although some experts and officials have said that is untrue.

Sie Ra, deputy director of the Agriculture Ministry's Forestry Administration, yesterday defended the ministry's decision last month to grant permission to collect yellow vine in Thma Baing to Chhay Ching Heang, but said next time the ministry would be more careful.

"We had a working group to inspect and evaluate. It will be difficult to do business next time," he said. "We must study to confirm whether we should give" a license to companies processing yellow vine and consult with relevant ministries.

Conservation International's country director, Seng Bunra, said he had been surprised by the Agriculture Ministry's letter permitting Chhay Ching Heang to col-

lect yellow vine for one year starting at the end of next month.

"Yellow vine factories, historically, they always ban," Mr. Bunra said, referring to various regulations, including a 2001 Agriculture Ministry proclamation that outlawed yellow vine processing and the 2002 Forestry Law, which bans the activity if it will cause environmental damage.

"The question is why the Ministry of Agriculture approved this," Mr. Bunra said.

Representatives of Chhay Ching Heang could not be reached.

Environment Ministry spokesman Sao Sopheap said the ministry would investigate another alleged yellow vine operation in Koh Kong district, which the NGOs described in their letter to Mr. Sam Al earlier this month.

"In Koh Kong, if we have any other information on a similar situation or similar operation, the same measures will be taken," Mr. Sopheap said.

— National Brief —

Rainsy Keeps Away From Mother-in-Law's Funeral

CNRP President Sam Rainsy did not return to Cambodia from exile to attend the cremation of his mother-in-law yesterday after his letter asking Prime Minister Hun Sen for permission to return went unanswered, a CNRP spokesman said. Nhieok Tioulong Measket Samphotre died at her Phnom Penh home on Thursday at the age of 96. Mr. Rainsy, who faces two years in prison and a raft of lawsuits in Cambodia and was barred from entering the country last month, wrote to Mr. Hun Sen asking to attend her cremation unmolested and promising to leave the country afterward, according to the CNRP. Yesterday, party spokesman Yim Sovann said Mr. Rainsy decided not to enter Cambodia because the letter had gone unanswered. "Sometimes we give too much consideration to political matters," Mr. Sovann said. "Based on sentiment, he should have been allowed to attend the funeral." He said the cremation took place at Phnom Penh's Wat Svay Pope yesterday morning. Sok Eysan, a spokesman for the ruling CPP, said he was not aware of any letter from Mr. Rainsy reaching the prime minister. If the opposition leader does manage to return to Cambodia, he added, he should head straight to Prey Sar prison. "Everything is ready," he said. (*Khuon Narim*)



Plan International Cambodia

"Our policies and procedures always ensure that the welfare of children comes first"
Job Announcement

Plan International is an international humanitarian child-centred community development (CCCD) organization, without religious, political or government affiliation and is one of the oldest and largest international development agencies in the world working in 69 countries. Plan International started its operations in Cambodia in 2002 and is committed to improving the lives of poor children, their families and communities. Plan International Cambodia is looking for qualified candidates for the positions below.

Sponsorship Secretary (SS)

(This position is fixed-term contract, based in Ratanakiri)

Plan International's global commitments are to ensure that sponsors receive timely and high-quality communications, Plan's accountability for Sponsored Childrens (SCs), their families and communities that reflect the programme work benefit for them. Plan aims to achieve this goal by working with staffs and volunteers and through high performing teams whose behaviours reflect the corporate values. Child Sponsorship is Plan's main source of country support and income for delivering programme. The Sponsorship Secretary will support, implement and maintain global sponsorship processes and policies and ensures about 3,000 sponsors and sponsored children, ensuring performance in sponsorship against Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and identifying/promoting best practices. The Sponsorship Secretary will implement the activities listed above on behalf of Program Unit, through the successful facilitation with Community Development Officer and Sponsorship Officer Teams. S/he will also work with 18 National Organizations (NOs).

Child Protection Program Officer (CPPO)

(This position is fixed-term contract, based in Ratanakiri)

S/he will implement, monitor and coordinate Child Protection Projects in Program Unit by working with local NGO partners, Community Based Organization (CBOs) and Government Partners to ensure project quality, technical soundness and alignment with Plan International Cambodia's strategies, approach and policies and procedures. S/he will be also responsible on the technical expertise on civil society and service provider coordination and quality child protection service provision based on Plan International Cambodia and Government Guideline. S/he will play a Child Protection Policy Focal Point role at the Program Unit (PU) level.

Please follow this link <https://app.box.com/s/bxdttf0kg1yr6dqyniz2b4cozutaieg6> to download detailed Job Descriptions, and Plan Application Form. Interested candidates **MUST fill in Plan Application Form**, then email to HR.Cambodia@plan-international.org by **07 December 2016, at 5.00 pm, local time**. Only applications that meet the qualifications will be considered.

"As an international child-centred development organization, we do not tolerate child abuse"

Call for Expression of Interest for Audit Firms Ministry of Health Department of Planning and Health Information

1. A development Programme of Royal Government of Cambodia, Co-Financed by the Federal Republic of Germany Through KfW provided support fund to the Vouchers for Reproductive Health Services and Health Services to Vulnerable Group which has been implemented under the authority of the Department of Planning and Health Information (DPHI)/Ministry of Health (MoH) that contracted to EPOS Health Management Company as a Voucher Management Agency and a local NGO named Action For Health (AFH) as operator. The project has been implementing at the 21 operational districts in the six target provinces: Kampong Thom, Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng.
2. The financial transactions through the Disposition Fund (DF) for reproductive health services, requires a yearly external audit. Therefore, audit firms based in Cambodia are invited to bid. Bidding will be conducted through the International Competitive Bidding procedures.
3. The audit firm needs to comply with following requirements as presented in the detailed Terms of Reference document, available at the address given below.
 - The auditor firm should express its opinion on the financial reports and statements of expenditures based on the withdrawal applications for the DF. These expenditures have been made under the financial position of KfW loan/grant no. 2009 66 127 and 2011 65 547.
 - The audit will cover the period **January - December 2016** and the deadline for submission of the draft audit report in English is at the latest on **March 15th 2017** the deadline for the final report is **March 31st 2017**. The whole audit process should not take more than two working weeks.
 - The audit will be conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing as published by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board of the International Federation of Accountants, with special reference to ISA 800 (Auditor's Report on Special Purpose Audit Engagements) and will include tests and controls considered necessary as well as on-site visits if also deemed necessary. The auditor must bear in mind that, for the establishment of the audit opinion, he has to carry out a compliance audit and not a normal statutory audit.
 - The VMA/AFH office in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, and EPOS Health Management office in Bad Homburg, Germany, and other concerned entities as appropriate, will provide all relevant information required by the auditor for conducting appropriately the audit.

(Audit for the period of **January 1st 2016 to December 31st 2016**)

 - The detailed ToR can be obtained at Department of Planning and Health Information or through E-mail: chhuneangmoh@gmail.com
4. Expression of Interest letter should be submitted **not later than 20th December 2016, at 5:00 p.m** to the following address:
Ministry of Health, Department of Planning and Health Information (DPHI), Mr. ROS Chhun Eang, Bureau of Health Economics and Financing, DPHI and Project Executive Agency, #80, Samdech Penn Nouth Blv. (289), Sangkat Boeungkak2, Khan Tuol Kok, Phnom Penh. Tel/Fax (office hours): +855 - (0) 12 855 735

NATIONAL

Facebook Fortune-Teller Arrested for Rape of Client

BY CHHORN PHEARUN
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

An online fortune-teller in Phnom Penh was arrested and accused of rape yesterday for blackmailing a garment factory worker from Svay Rieng province into having sex with him, according to police.

Yim Saran, chief of police in Pur Senchey district, said 34-year-old fortune teller Phon Sok Eng had been chatting online for almost a month with a 23-year-old garment worker, who eventually sent him topless photographs in order to show him a birthmark under her breast, which he said portended the death of her parents.

"When he got [nude] photos of the victim, first, he threatened to post them on Facebook if she didn't come to see him; second, he told her if you don't come, your parents will be in danger," Mr. Saran said.

Out of fear for her parents' lives, and that the suspect would reveal the nude photos of her, the woman traveled to Phnom Penh on November 19 and met Mr. Sok Eng at a guesthouse the next day in Pur Senchey, according to Mr. Saran.

"When they met up, the fortune-teller raped her four to five times," he said.

"The fortune-teller told her about bad luck, that she needs to get redemption, so they agreed to get a guesthouse room," said Choam Chao commune police chief Teng Kosal. "She was afraid that she might lose her parents so she decided to sleep with him."

Rape is defined in the Criminal Code as any sex act "committed against another person of either sex by violence, coercion, threat or by being opportunistic," and is punishable by five to 10 years in prison.

Mr. Sok Eng was arrested at 10:30 a.m. yesterday after police received complaints from the woman's parents, leading them to work with the woman to arrange a meeting with him, said Mr. Kosal.

The woman said she was raped five times, while the suspect confessed to having sex with her twice, he said, adding that the suspect has been sent to the Pur Senchey district police station for further questioning.

PM Says New Border Map Will Be 'Accurate'

BY KANG SOTHEAR
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

Prime Minister Hun Sen took to Facebook on Friday and Saturday to explain why Cambodia was asking France to draw up a bigger version of the colonial-era map the government is constitutionally bound to use to demarcate its disputed border with Vietnam, saying the new map will be more accurate.

Mr. Hun Sen used his busy Facebook page last week to announce that Cambodia and Vietnam had just agreed to ask France to turn the so-called Bonne map mandated in the Constitution—drawn at a scale of 1:100,000—into a bigger version at a scale of 1:50,000.

"Transferring or copying the map must be done with accuracy based on the original map, and it will be used to make accurate measurements and demarcation," he elaborated in a post on Saturday. "We have asked for French experts because France is the one

that made this map while France colonized Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos."

"A scale of 1:100,000 makes it difficult to find the points to demarcate on the border because it is too small," he said in a post on Friday. "Therefore, it is essential to transfer it...at a scale of 1:50,000, which will make it easier to measure and find the points to demarcate."

Cambodia in fact already has a version of the Bonne map at a scale of 1:50,000. In a speech last year, Mr. Hun Sen said Cambodia and Vietnam had made it using a more modern Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) method, as per a supplemental treaty the neighbors signed in 2005.

The government has yet to explain why it wants a new UTM map at 1:50,000 when it already has one.

The opposition CNRP has long accused Hun Sen's government of using the wrong maps to demarcate the border and quietly ceding

"If you read between the lines, this is a confession."

—SAM RAINSY,
CNRP PRESIDENT

large swaths of Cambodian land to Vietnam.

Last week, CNRP president Sam Rainsy said Cambodia's turn to France for a new map was a tacit admission that the current UTM map could not be trusted to stake border posts in the right place.

"If you read between the lines, this is a confession," he said from France, where he is living in exile, barred from returning to Cambodia.

Local news outlet CEN reported yesterday that a delegation of mapping experts would arrive today from Vietnam for a three-day visit. Var Kimhong, head of Cambodia's joint border committee, declined to speak with a reporter yesterday.

Youth Share Big Ideas at Most Recent TEDx Talk

BY PHAN SOUMY
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

Speaking before a crowd of more than 100 in Phnom Penh on Saturday, 9-year-old Alexis Tith Phit told of a trip to the pagoda with his family, during which he saw a man walking along the river while holding a plastic bag in his hand.

"I didn't think the man would drop the plastic bag, but he did," he said. "He dropped it right into the river."

Pollution was only one of the problems facing the world that Alexis highlighted in his talk, part of a TEDx event (independently organized TED talks) at the International School of Phnom Penh (ISPP).

After delivering a brief summary of some of the darkest hours of modern civilization—from the Holocaust in Europe to Pol Pot's brutal rule of Cambodia and the destruction being done today by the Islamic State militant group—Alexis said there must be better way forward.

"Some people don't care about each other. Some people only care about money and get too rich," he said. "We must change this world to a better place, no matter how long it takes."

Saturday's series of talks, featuring 15 speakers from international and NGO-run schools in Phnom Penh, was the second such event at

ISPP. While skirting the sort of politically sensitive issues—violence against activists and land evictees, namely—that saw the "grand finale" of the TEDx event canceled at Pannasastra University in 2012, this weekend's event touched on plenty of serious topics.

Students spoke of suicide among teenagers, illegal fishing and alternative solutions to food insecurity, and more personal matters such as being part Korean and part British but a global citizen.

"You see my mother is Korean-American, went to the French school system...and moved back to the U.S. by the time she was 16, making her a third culture kid," Ixana Hyun-Sack, a 12th grade stu-

dent at ISPP, said during her talk.

"My father is English, but his grandparents were immigrants from Russia and Poland, so he doesn't necessarily look like a typical English guy. And my sister is from Cambodia," she added.

"I think we should change the question for the kids who choose to belong to many. Instead of asking them where they are from, ask them where they have been. I promise you, their responses would be a lot more exciting and much more worthwhile."

Jiraphat Hemakiatikul, an 11th grader at ISPP who helped organize the event, said videos of the talks should be posted on TED's website by next week.



Phan Soumy/The Cambodia Daily

Alexis Tith Phit, 9, delivers a talk at a TEDx event at the International School of Phnom Penh on Saturday.

NATIONAL

Young Men Experiment With Film to Fight Sexual Harassment

BY HANNAH HAWKINS
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

Sitting at a cluttered desk in a dark corner, a scientist pours brightly colored liquid from one vial to another. Scratching his head, he adds another ingredient, but his experiment is fruitless: He still hasn't figured out the formula for ending sexual harassment.

This is the opening scene of 19-year-old Vy Makara's short film, "The Formula to Stop Sexual Harassment," which won the award for the best film by a director under 20 years old in the "Why Stop Short Film Competition."

Mr. Makara's mad scientist learns that potions aren't the key to ending sexual harassment when a genie appears and delivers some more practical solutions.

"Stop saying flirty words; stop touching women's bodies without their consent; stop staring in a sexual way; stop acting in a way that makes women uncomfortable," the genie says.

"You don't need to find a formula—just stop doing these actions."

Organized by CARE Cambodia, a global anti-poverty NGO focusing on women's issues, the competition invited young men to create one- to five-minute films exploring the issue of sexual harassment.

The awards night and screening of the 16 finalists' films was held on Friday night—coinciding with the first day of an annual campaign by U.N. Women entitled 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence—at Aeon Mall's Major Cineplex.

Van Sibaro, whose filmmaker alias is Stephen Row, won the over-20 age group for his film "One Touch," about a group of men who learn that a girl they had been sexually harassing committed suicide. A shot of one of



Reuters

A still from '7 Colors Underwear,' which won best film at the Why Stop Short Film Competition on Friday night

the men imagining he is in handcuffs as he hears the news over the radio at a cafe wraps up an emotional five minutes.

"No one can talk about it with more influence than men," Mr. Sibaro said on Friday. "Because women are embarrassed to talk about it, and it is done by men, in this case I think it is best for men to create the awareness."

The overall best film award went to 18-year-old Khan Khav for "7 Colors Underwear," which centers around a high-achieving high school girl who is sexually harassed on social media. She becomes so humiliated that she leaves school, abandoning her dreams of becoming a lawyer.

Sara Denby, a campaign officer at CARE for gender based violence, said that men must be at the center of efforts to address sexual harassment.

"[Men] are a big part of the problem, so they have to be part of the solution," Ms. Denby said. "It's really important to engage them."

Earlier in the year, the organization interviewed a broad range of men—high school and univer-

sity students, tuk-tuk drivers and customers at beer gardens, bars, nightclubs and karaoke parlors—to find out what they knew about sexual harassment and how they viewed the issue.

Ms. Denby said the key insight from those discussions was that some men saw no problem with sexually harassing women, exposing a basic lack of empathy for the women exposed to it.

"The revelation statement was that until men understand why it is a problem and how it makes women feel, it won't stop," she said.

It was from these discussion groups that the film competition was conceived. In August, an educational roadshow orchestrated by GMB Films visited about 50 schools and youth groups around Cambodia.

"The conversations that came out of it—irrespective of whether they made a film—were so powerful and so emotional," Ms. Denby said, adding that for many of the young people involved, it was the first time they had shared their experiences of being sexually harassed.

"[Men] are a big part of the problem, so they have to be part of the solution. It's really important to engage them."

—SARA DENBY,
CARE CAMBODIA CAMPAIGN
OFFICER

"They weren't [previously] talking about it, because of the word 'sexual'—sex is considered a taboo topic," she said.

All of the finalists' films have been made available on CARE's YouTube channel and website, where the public are able to vote for the audience choice award, to be announced on International Human Rights Day on December 10.

Ms. Denby said there are ongoing talks with the Ministry of Education, which endorsed the competition, to integrate the films into the standard school curriculum.

The only female filmmaker finalist, 22-year-old Theng Panha, said she hoped her film "Oudom"—about a young man receiving life advice from his deceased father through an emotional letter—sends a strong message about the consequences of sexually harassing women.

"We need to feel safe to be able to express ourselves," she said.

"We should be able to dress any way we want—sexy or not—without any fear of being judged or harassed by men; we should be able to go out at night and not fear getting attacked; we should be able to go online without fear of being verbally attacked or cyber bullied."

(Additional reporting by Hang Sokunthea)

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NATIONAL

Briefing

Two Die After Landslide At Digging Site

Two men died in Pailin province on Saturday after being buried beneath a landslide caused by a hydraulic excavator digging too deeply into the side of a hill, police said yesterday. Chea Chandin, the provincial police chief, said the operator of the excavator, an 18-year-old he named only as Chhiv, was digging at a site on the bottom of a hill in Pailin City's O'Tavao commune while local villager Thy Ratha, 20, looked on. At about 6 p.m., an upper ridge on the hill collapsed, engulfing both men. "He [Chhiv] scraped the lower part too deeply so the upper part fell down," Mr. Chandin said. The operator's body was recovered later that evening, while Thy Ratha's was recovered early yesterday, he said. Keut Sothea, the provincial governor, confirmed the deaths and said the site had been temporarily shut down pending a safety inspection. "We told them to stop. We will study and find ways to guarantee safety," he said. Mr. Sothea added that the carelessness of the operator and owner of the excavation firm, who he identified as Chhun Chhang, caused the incident. (*Ouch Somy*)

Man Charged for Rape Of 9-Year-Old Girl

A 44-year-old farmer in Koh Kong province was charged on Saturday with rape with aggravating circumstances after confessing to sexually assaulting a 9-year-old girl at his home in Botum Sakor district, according to police. Roth Tha confessed to "using his finger to penetrate the victim's genitals, but said he didn't rape [her]," according to Men Buntha, chief interrogator in the provincial police's serious crime bureau. The rape occurred on Thursday when the victim and her 3-year-old sister were playing at Mr. Tha's house, located across the street from their own home, according to Mr. Buntha, who said their parents were working on a plantation at the time. After the rape, "the girl and her sister ran about 2 km and told their grandmother," he said. The victim was sent to the provincial referral hospital on Friday and was released on Saturday, he added. Provincial court spokesman Chhin Long said Mr. Tha was charged with rape with aggravating circumstances and sent to provisional detention on Saturday morning. Rape is defined in the Criminal Code as an "act of sexual penetration with a sexual organ or an object." (*Chhorn Pheanin*)

Surgery...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

countries is injuries," said Dr. Park. "It's different than surgical burden in high-income countries where it's cancers and strokes and back pain and so on."

"And the No. 1 cause for mortality from injuries in low and middle income countries is head injuries," he said. The number of head and spine injuries brought to Preah Kossamak Hospital in Phnom Penh increases each year, said Dr. Park, who served as neurosurgeon consultant at that public hospital for three years.

"There are more cars on the road, the roads are better now; and—literally—people are getting run over left and right."

The Lancet report, released in April last year, created such a stir in the field that one month afterward, the World Health Assembly, in which U.N.-member countries define the World Health Organization policy, unanimously approved a resolution calling for "Strengthening Emergency and Essential Surgical Care and Anesthesia as a Component of Universal Health Coverage."

The goal is to give 80 percent of the world's population access to safe and affordable emergency access to 28 basic surgical procedures within 2 hours of their homes, Dr. Park said. "Right now, it's less than 10 percent," he added.

An initiative has been launched to help developing countries assess their needs in reaching that goal and, as part of the Harvard Medical School's Program in Global Surgery and Social Change, Dr. Park is overseeing this initiative in Asia. Talks are now underway with the government of Cambodia to help the country evaluate the situation.

The initiative is also something of a feasibility study, taking into account existing resources in each country—Cambodia currently has only 23 non-foreign neurosurgeons. But victims of accidents who sustain head injuries do not necessarily need to crisscross the country to find a brain surgeon, Dr. Park said. With today's technology, a mobile phone with a camera and fairly large screen could allow a surgeon in the provinces to consult with a neurosurgeon on call in Phnom Penh, he said.

Surgical services are currently limited mostly to public and private hospitals in Phnom Penh and urban centers such as Siem Reap

City, Battambang City or Kampong City, with 300 or so Cambodian surgeons sharing their time between private and public hospitals.

Setting up basic surgical services in provincial hospitals, where staff, skills and equipment are severely lacking, is no small endeavor.

"Surgical services are the most important but also the least cost-effective and the most complex in terms of management in a hospital," said a Cambodian medical specialist and public-health strategist who requested anonymity for fear of harming his relations with the Health Ministry.

"It takes a whole multidisciplinary team," he said. "One cannot train surgeons in the hope that surgical services will then develop. You have to train anesthesiologists, nurses, hygienists for sterilization and so on."

Any approach to increasing access to surgery would need to maximize efficiency using existing human resources, such as dividing the country into four regions and setting up four regional hospitals with full surgical services and medical facilities, the doctor said.

"To be realistic, one cannot approach public health strictly in terms of medical services," he said. "One must have a blueprint, a business plan in mind...because it's a matter of using available means and resources in the most effective way."

While human resources are thin in essential areas such as anesthesiology, there are some positive trends—the University of Health Sciences (UHS) expects to see about 30 new anesthesiologists graduate by 2018.

But training the people who would make a major push to increase access to surgery possible remains a crucial challenge, and one that has only been made more difficult by recent shifts in foreign funding.

While the UHS now has sufficient Cambodian doctors and professors to teach students to become general practitioners, specialized studies, whether in anesthesiology, orthodontics or pediatric surgery, require foreign professors with expertise in the latest techniques and developments in the field, said Mam Bun Socheat, a heart surgeon and vice dean at the university.

France has helped the university bring in French professors as part of a doctor-training program launched in 1996 and coordinated by Claude Dumurgier, who said it has been a success.

"In 1996, there was no urologist in the country; now there are 22," Dr. Dumurgier said. And they are highly qualified: For example, a prostate surgery performed by a Cambodian urologist a few months ago in Siem Reap City met with the highest international standard, he said.

The French program also included helping medical students obtain internships at hospitals in France. More than 300 doctors have undertaken internships in French hospitals since the 1990s.

The program's 20th anniversary this year, however, was marked by France ending it. The nation is still indirectly giving money to Cambodia through the Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, said Pascale Turquet, cooperation attache at the French Embassy. "This does not mean that one withdraws from the field of training, but a choice was made to opt for multilateral aid," she said.

One French expert remains at the university. Aron Julien, part of the International Program and Skill Lab, works with students in a 3D simulation laboratory that the university has acquired.

"Those Cambodian students are fluent in both French and English...with open and critical minds," Dr. Julien said. "This bodes well for the country and the future of its health care system."

The university plans to continue calling on French and other foreign experts to teach in specialized fields, but this will have to be funded through the Cambodian government's budget, Dr. Bun Socheat said.

There is currently no public data on the Health Ministry's medical facilities and surgical capacity throughout the country.

Ministry of Health spokesman Dr. Ly Sovann declined to comment on the situation, saying this was not his field of expertise. Or Vandine, who heads the department of human resources, planning, health financing and hospital services at the ministry, could not be reached for comment.

Sok Buntha, president of the Cambodian Society of Surgery, said that foreign involvement in the field would remain essential, as human resources must be the first priority in efforts to improve quality and expand access to surgery.

"We lack surgeons in Cambodia," Dr. Buntha said last week. "This is why continuing education and international cooperation is so important."

REGIONAL

Malaysia's Najib Cools Election Talk as Economy Slumps

REUTERS

KUALA LUMPUR - Malaysian Prime Minister Najib Razak said yesterday that he will "not necessarily" call a snap election next year, amid talk that he would seek an early vote as splits in the opposition have hobbled efforts to oust him over a long-running financial scandal.

The multi-ethnic country is set to hold an election by August 2018, and a government official has told reporters that Najib could call for a vote in the second half of next year.

But in an interview published in The Star newspaper yesterday, Najib, who has led the country since 2009, suggested he was in no hurry to call for a vote, and remarked on the current lack of a "feel good factor" among Malaysians.

"Not necessarily.... It can be later," Najib replied when asked whether an election could be called sometime next year.

"With today's economic situation, it's going to be a challenge because you don't see the world economy on a rising trend. It's going to be much more the same next year, as the year before," Najib said.

Najib has been battling calls to step down over a scandal involving state fund 1Malaysia Develop-

ment Berhad.

The U.S. Justice Department filed lawsuits in July alleging misappropriation of over \$3.5 billion from the fund and that some of those flowed into the accounts of "Malaysian Official 1," whom U.S. and Malaysian officials have identified as Najib.

Najib has denied wrongdoing and has consolidated power by dismissing critics within his ruling party and cracking down on dissent.

His fiercest critic is former premier Mahathir Mohamad, who is over 90 years old. Mahathir joined hands with Najib's fired former deputy Muhyiddin Yassin to form a new party. But the main Islamist party's failure to join efforts by other opposition parties campaigning against Najib has made it hard for them to whip up more support among ethnic Malays.

Anwar Ibrahim, the most charismatic opposition leader, is serving a five-year prison sentence on sodomy charges that supporters and many observers believe were politically motivated.

Looking ahead, Najib said he expected some recovery in oil and gas revenues to help the national mood.

"After that I think that the price

of oil will likely be at a slightly higher level, not at the all time high, but something between \$60 to \$70 per barrel, will be a comfortable level for us," he said.

The Malaysian economy has been hit hard by the slide in oil prices. A recent slump in the ringgit currency to a near 14-month low has also raised concerns.

In the interview, Najib also said a free trade deal for the Asia-Pacific region was important to create jobs, investment and wealth.

U.S. President-elect Donald

Trump has said he would withdraw the country from the multi-country Trans Pacific Partnership, which excludes China.

Najib said if the TPP is a non-starter, he would hope that agreement can be reached on the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, a China-backed trade deal that excludes the U.S.

"If the TPP is a no-go, then RCEP must be brought to a conclusion, the earlier the better and I think realistically we are talking about the end of 2017," he said.

— Regional Brief —

Two Bombs Explode at Rangoon Government Office

Two handmade bombs made from a mix of an energy drink and chemicals exploded at the Rangoon regional government office on Friday, an official said, the latest in a series of similar explosions to rock Burma's largest city in the last ten days. The blasts occurred at about 5:30 p.m. when few people were at the office, and no one died or was injured as a result, the senior Rangoon government official said, adding that one of the bombs exploded near the regional police chief's office. The explosions were similar in nature to three other blasts—one that took place at a local immigration office on Thursday, and two explosions that took place at two supermarkets last Sunday and on November 17. All blasts happened in different parts of the city. "We feel as if they are giving us a message they can reach every nook and corner," said the senior official who did not want to be named. There were no people hurt in any of the explosions and authorities have not said who they suspect was behind the bombings. (Reuters)

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REGIONAL

In Indonesia, Fears Rise Among Ethnic Chinese Amid Probe

By SARA SCHONHARDT
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

JAKARTA - Mounting street protests against the governor in Indonesia are reviving painful memories for many of Indonesia's ethnic Chinese population, a group that has long faced discrimination and persecution across much of the region.

Less than two decades after hundreds of people died in racially charged rioting, the resurgent tension has left some ethnic Chinese—most of whom are Christian or Buddhist—wondering about their place in a society where hard-line Islamists are becoming increasingly organized and influential.

The consequences could affect everything from the investment climate to the more-inclusive culture and democracy that emerged after dictator Suharto's bloody downfall in 1998.

"I think it is neverending, the discrimination," said Himawan Tjandra Kusnadi, a 46-year-old shopkeeper in Jakarta's Chinatown, a commercial area hit hard during that wave of violence. "We the Chinese are always afraid of riots because we are usually the victims."

The latest flashpoint revolves around governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, the most prominent ethnic Chinese politician, and a Christian, in the world's largest Muslim-majority country.

Crowds as large as 200,000 have taken to the streets in recent weeks to demand his prosecution—or worse—for alleged blasphemous comments made to supporters in September. He has apologized for his comments, but a police investigation last week named him as a suspect, and the case is expected to go to court in the coming weeks—which may undermine his chances for re-election in February.

Ethnic Chinese make up less than 2 percent of Indonesia's population of 250 million, according to the 2010 census. Many descended from waves of 19th-century immigrants who came to work in the mines or on plantations. Others were traders or merchants.

Under Dutch colonial rule, they were treated differently from native populations. Over time, their economic muscle grew, stoking resentment. They often became political scapegoats, leading to racially charged clashes.

Today, many of the wealthiest Indonesians are ethnic Chinese. Some helped build their fortunes through close ties to Suharto. Most, though, are middle class or below.

They mix in Jakarta's Chinatown, or Glodok, where many



Muslim students break a barricade during a protest against Jakarta's incumbent governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, an ethnic Chinese Christian, in Jakarta at the beginning of the month. Reuters

buildings that were ransacked in 1998 remain shut up and apparently abandoned. Traders hawk electronics from small shops in narrow streets around a mall undergoing renovation. Further north, gated communities abut slums dotted with Chinese temples.

The governor, popularly known by his Chinese nickname Ahok, lives in a predominantly ethnic Chinese, gated community nearby. Some shops a few streets away were vandalized after the biggest march against him, on November 4.

He was questioned again by police on Tuesday as they prepare a file for prosecutors. He faces up to five years in prison if convicted.

At risk is more than his political future, according to some Indonesia analysts. They fear the impact on the moderate, inclusive Indonesia that emerged after the fall of Suharto. In the transition to democracy, Chinese-Indonesians for the first time in decades were able to use their traditional names instead of Indonesian ones, speak their own language in schools and celebrate Chinese holidays.

"It seems to be a fundamental degradation of Indonesia's really good track record since 1999," said Doug Ramage, a Jakarta-based analyst with Bower Group Asia.

"It isn't just an attack on Ahok, but an attack on the secular constitution," said Christiano Wibisono,

a Chinese-Indonesian economist.

Indonesian President Joko Widodo, whose election in 2014 cleared the way for his then-deputy, Purnama, to become governor, has been meeting with political, security and religious leaders in an effort to control the situation. His spokesman, Johan Budi, said the president has been emphasizing national unity and mutual respect for the country's ethnic and religious diversity.

"The president has stated that the security condition is stable and all citizens have no need to worry regarding their safety, including Chinese-Indonesians," he told reporters on Friday.

Three days earlier, Widodo sought to reassure investors about Indonesia's business climate.

"The political situation has been a little heated recently, but this is very normal around elections," he said in a speech. "There is no reason to be pessimistic."

Police as well as mainstream Muslim leaders have urged hard-line Islamist groups to call off another rally planned for December 2 and respect the legal process.

Some ethnic Chinese say that, as a precaution, they have scheduled trips out of town or even out of the country to avoid the planned protests.

— Regional Brief —

Filipinos March to Protest Dictator's Divisive Burial

Thousands of Filipinos demonstrated on Friday against last week's burial of former dictator Ferdinand Marcos in a heroes' cemetery, showing disdain for the veneration afforded to a strongman accused of widespread plunder and brutality. Those persecuted during martial law under Marcos joined students and activists in marches in Manila, in what was a subdued show of anger at a burial with military honors that was kept under wraps until just a few hours beforehand. Marcos ruled the Philippines for 20 years, imposing martial law in 1972 and governing by decree in what was one of the darkest chapters of the country's history. Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte had called for the burial, 27 years after Marcos's death, arguing that as a former military man and head of state, he met the criteria for a place in the heroes' cemetery. The family remains a highly influential political force and has relentlessly pushed for the burial of Marcos in what critics say is an attempt to clear his name. Judges on the Supreme Court on November 8 ruled 9 to 5 in favor of throwing out petitions against the burial. (Reuters)

REGIONAL



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Harrassed Thai Activists Say They Live in Mounting Fear

REUTERS

BANGKOK - Leading Thai human rights defenders said there was a growing sense of fear in the country amid judicial and official harassment of activists in an effort to silence criticism.

The police, military and companies working in the food and mining sectors have increasingly turned to Thai laws—including criminal defamation and the Computer Crimes Act—to muzzle activists working on land and labor rights and the environment.

Activists say such lawsuits—including a suspended jail sentence handed to U.K. labor rights activist Andy Hall for defaming a pineapple wholesaler in a report alleging labor abuses at the firm—have a chilling effect.

“It's like killing a chicken in front of a monkey—people are scared,” said Pornpen Khongkachonkiet, chair of Amnesty International's Thailand board and director of the local Cross Cultural Foundation, invoking a Thai proverb.

Pornpen, one of three activists charged under the defamation law and Computer Crimes Act for reporting on alleged torture in Thailand's conflict-plagued deep south, said parties who feel wronged spend one day filing a police complaint—triggering a chain reaction of events in the justice system.

“The police send a summons. If we don't go, they send another summons. And then they issue an

arrest warrant,” she said at a briefing for foreign diplomats and journalists organized by the Canadian Embassy in Bangkok on Friday.

“They don't do this to other criminals.... If they did this for criminals, then we'd have a safer society.”

The Internal Security Operations Command, a military unit focused on national security, accused them of defamation for their reporting on cases of alleged torture in the south.

Charged alongside Pornpen, Anchana Heemmina said police had visited her family earlier this year when she was not home and told her mother to stop Anchana from posting on Facebook.

“When my mother told me, I was so angry, I posted it on Facebook right away,” said Anchana, founder of the Duay Jai Group, which supports those imprisoned for crimes related to the insurgency in the south as well as their families.

Asked about criticism that Thai laws were used to silence human rights defenders, government spokesman Maj. Gen. Weerachon Sukondhapatipak said the military government, which took power in a 2014 coup, was acting within the law.

“Every country has laws. What this government is doing is based on the law. We are in the position to enforce the law.... I can only point out that this government's actions are based on our law,” he told reporters by telephone.

— Regional Brief —

Malaysian Cartoonist Arrested Under Sedition Law

KUALA LUMPUR - Malaysian political cartoonist Zulkiflee Anwar Ulhaque, or Zunar as he is popularly known, was arrested on Saturday under the country's Sedition Act for cartoons that allegedly insulted Malaysian Prime Minister Najib Razak. 54-year-old Zunar would be held for a day to facilitate investigations, state news agency Bernama reported. Other than the Sedition Act, the cartoonist will also be probed under the penal code for humiliating a person with intention, Bernama reported. The arrest comes a day after some members of the ruling United Malays National Organisation disrupted Zunar's exhibition at the George Town Literary Festival and asked for the show to be canceled saying the cartoonist's materials were seditious. They had also filed a police report. “The Festival condemns this act of repression which is contrary to the spirit of free speech and expression, a central premise of the festival,” said Bernice Chauly, the literary festival's director. Before Saturday's arrest, Zunar was already facing nine sedition charges. He has also been banned from leaving the country. Prime Minister Najib, caught in the middle of a corruption scandal, has in recent months been using the colonial-era Sedition Act and other draconian laws to arrest government critics, jail opposition leaders and stifle free speech by suspending media groups and blogs. (Reuters)

REGIONAL

UN Close to Sanctions Deal on North Korea, Diplomats Say

REUTERS

The U.N. Security Council's five veto powers are close to approving new sanctions on North Korea to cut the isolated state's earnings from exports by more than a quarter, principally by targeting its coal exports to China, diplomats said on Friday.

The U.S.-drafted resolution, in response to North Korea's fifth nuclear test in September, would set a U.N. cap on North Korean coal exports with the aim of cutting hard currency revenues by at least \$700 million.

The resolution would also restrict North Korea's maritime and financial sectors. If successful, it could cut the country's \$3 billion in annual export earnings by at least \$800 million, U.N. Security Council diplomats said.

The diplomats did not want to be identified as discussions were still under way. The new resolution would also target other North Korean individuals and entities, they said.

Exports of coal from the North would be capped at \$400.9 million or 7.5 million metric tons per year, whichever is lower, starting on January 1, according to the draft resolution obtained by reporters.

As soon as the resolution is adopted, North Korea's coal exports to the end of this year will be capped at \$53.5 million or 1 million metric tons, whichever is lower, the draft showed.

Over the first 10 months of the year, China has imported 18.6 million tons of coal from North Korea, up almost 13 percent from a year ago.

The restrictions on coal would bar exports connected to individuals and entities involved in North Korea's weapons programs, the draft resolution said.

The resolution added 11 individuals, including people who have



Reuters

North Korean leader Kim Jong Un provides guidance to the skiing training of the mountain infantry battalion in this undated picture provided by Korean Central News Agency in Pyongyang on Saturday.

served as ambassadors to Egypt and Burma, and 10 entities as targets for a travel ban and asset freeze for their role in the North's nuclear and ballistic missile programs.

The resolution would also ban the North's export of helicopters, vessels and statues, banning contracts similar to the ones worth millions of dollars that the North had signed to build large statues in some African countries.

It called on U.N. states to reduce the number of staff at North Korea's foreign missions and limit the number of bank accounts to one per North Korean diplomatic mission and one per diplomat at banks in their territory, highlighting concerns that the North had used its diplomats and foreign missions to engage in illicit activities.

Diplomats said on Wednesday that the U.S. and China had agreed

on new U.N. sanctions to impose on North Korea, but Russia was delaying action on a draft resolution.

A senior U.N. Security Council diplomat who spoke on Wednesday believed China could persuade Russia to agree to the new sanctions and that the 15-member Security Council could vote on the draft resolution as early as next week.

The U.S. and China, a close ally of North Korea, have been negotiating a new draft Security Council resolution to punish Pyongyang since North Korea's fifth and largest nuclear test on September 9.

The draft text was recently given to the remaining three permanent council veto powers—the U.K., France and Russia.

Geng Shuang, the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, said this week that China supported further

Security Council action in response to North Korea's nuclear test, but details of the draft resolution were still being discussed. The aim of the draft resolution is to close loopholes in sanctions imposed in March, following Pyongyang's fourth nuclear test in January.

The March sanctions banned the 193 U.N. member states from importing North Korean coal, iron and iron ore unless such transactions were for "livelihood purposes" and would not generate revenue for Pyongyang's nuclear and missile programs.

U.S. officials said China is now the only importer of North Korean coal. After a fall in exports following the announcement of the March sanctions, North Korean coal exports rose again and this year's totals are expected to exceed year-ago levels, they said.

China Says Its Air Force Again Carries Out Drills in Pacific

REUTERS

BEIJING - Chinese air force jets have again carried out drills in the Western Pacific, flying through the Bashi Channel that separates Taiwan and the Philippines and the Miyako Strait near Japan's Okinawa island, the air force said on Saturday.

The air force described the exercises as part of normal annual planned drills which accord with international law and practice. They come as China has been increasingly asserting itself in territorial disputes in the South and East China Seas.

The drills on Friday, "are not aimed at any specific country, region or target, are legal, reasonable and fair," China's air force said in a statement.

China carried out similar exercises in the Western Pacific at least twice in September, also flying close to either Taiwan, which China claims as its own, or Japan.

China has rapidly been ramping up research into advanced new military equipment, including stealth jets, aircraft carriers and anti-satellite missiles, which has rattled nerves regionally and in the U.S.

"Organizing the air corps to carry out exercises far at sea is a normal thing to do for the air forces of countries that border the ocean," China's air force said. "The air force will continue to organize routine drills far out at sea to further forge and develop the air force's systematic abilities far at sea, maintain national sovereignty, protect national security and guarantee peaceful development."

The exercises passed what China calls the "first island chain"—an area that includes Japan's Ryukyu Islands and self-ruled Taiwan—and achieved their set aims, the air

force said, without elaborating.

The statement did not say what types of aircraft participated, but showed a picture of an H-6 bomber. It did not say when or where the picture was taken.

China's air force, along with its navy, has been honing its abilities to conduct operations far from its shores, including drills in which aircraft have flown through the Miyako Strait, a body of water between Japan's islands of Miyako and Okinawa, on their way to the Pacific. Okinawa is home to a large U.S. military base.

REGIONAL

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National Procurement and Contract Management Adviser

Background:

The National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD) is mandated as the overall program authority and through its Secretariat (NCDDS) is responsible for policy formulation and program coordination. Implementation of the National Program is assigned to six national institutions. The NCDD Secretariat, responsible for overall three-year Implementation Plan (IP3) program management and coordination, is comprised of four divisions. The LASED II is a project to support the implementation of the Royal Government's Social Land Concessions (SLC) Program to distribute state private land to the landless and land-poor through social land concessions to improve livelihood of poor households and vulnerable groups through Commune Based Social Land Concession.

There are 3 Responsible Agencies for LASED II implementation such as 1) General Secretariat for Social Land Concessions (GSSLC) based in the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC), 2) The National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat (NCDDS) located in Ministry of Interior (MOI) and 3) General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA) under Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (MAFF). LASED II will implement for the period of 5 years (2016-2021) in 5 target provinces such as Kratie, Kampong Thom, Tbong Khmum, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu.

LASED II is seeking a qualified **National Procurement and Contract Management Adviser** for the period of 4 years.

Qualification and Experience Requirements:

- Bachelor degree in Business/Administration, Law, Civil Engineering, or other relevant field
- At least 5 years of procurement experience in carrying out public procurement of goods, works and consultant services.
- Have demonstrated professional experience in donor financed projects in the areas of procurement management. Experience on procurement with WB-financed projects is given a preference.
- Familiarity with World Bank Procurement Procedures, Policy and Guidelines for Consultants' Services, Goods and Civil Works.
- Familiarity with RGC's Standard Procurement Manual and Bidding Documents for Externally financed Projects.
- Comprehensive computer skills with minimum in Microsoft Offices.
- Fluency in written and spoken English and Khmer.
- Experience in translating procurement related documents from English to Khmer.

In submitting their expressions of interest, the interested candidates are kindly requested to provide their cover letter, updated curriculum vitae with recent photo, indicating their personal and technical skills, academic qualifications and experience in similar assignments along with the names of at least three (3) referees with contact information (e-mail, telephone or fax numbers). Before you apply, please refer to the Terms of Reference for the above brief outline of required services that is available from the NCDD Website: www.ncdd.gov.kh/jobsprocurement.

Expressions of Interest must be submitted to the address below by email and followed by hard copies, no later than, **December 12, 2016** (before 5:00 pm). Only short-listed candidates will be invited for interview and contract negotiation:

National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat (NCDDS), Building T, Room PMSD, Ground floor Ministry of Interior (MOI)'s compound, Norodom Boulevard, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia.

Attention: Mr. Ma Onn Ma On Nath, LASED Chief of Procurement
Email: maonnath@ncdd.gov.kh and copy to lased.info@ncdd.gov.kh

Seoul Streets Jammed With Protesters as Anger Deepens

REUTERS

SEOUL - Hundreds of thousands of people rallied in central Seoul on Saturday for a fifth week of protests against South Korean President Park Geun-hye, in the largest ongoing series of demonstrations in the South Korea since the 1987 movement to democratize the country.

Park's presidency has been rocked by allegations that a close friend used her ties to the leader to meddle in state affairs and wield improper influence. Prosecutors investigating the case have indicted her friend, Choi Soon-sil, and are seeking to question the president about her role in the scandal.

Organizers said 800,000 people had gathered by early on Saturday evening and expected a total of 1.5 million people to join by the end of the night. Police declined to give an estimate of the crowd size, but said 25,000 personnel had been dispatched to police the protest.

The protests, now in their fifth week, have remained peaceful and marked by huge candle-lit rallies where activists and rock bands have entertained a diverse crowd of students, office workers and young families.

"I was watching the news and thought this cannot go on—people really want her to step down, but she hasn't," said Kwak Bo-young, one of the protesters.

"This is the second time for me to the protests, but the first time for my husband and kids."

Earlier in the day, a large group of demonstrators marched to within 200 meters of the presidential palace, where Park resides, but a court appeal to allow protesters to remain there after

dark was rejected.

Choi and a former aide to Park have been indicted by prosecutors on charges of colluding with the president to pressure big business to contribute funds to two foundations controlled by Choi.

Park, whose five-year term ends in February 2018, has apologized twice over the affair, but is resisting calls for her resignation. Opposition parties are canvassing for support to impeach her.

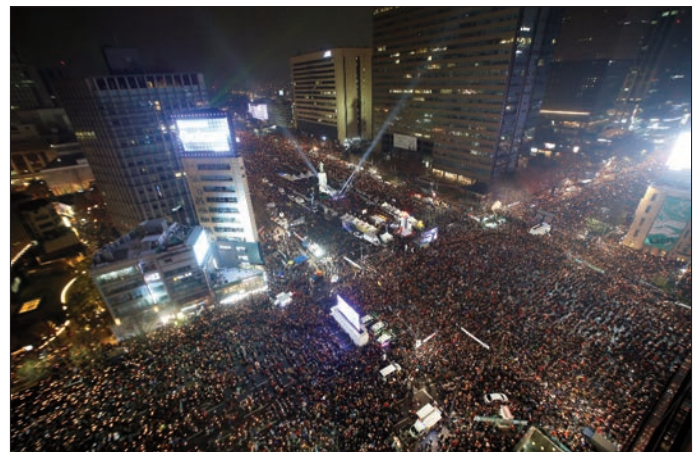
Her approval ratings slipped one percentage point on Friday after hovering at just 5 percent for three consecutive weeks. Her disapproval rating rose 3 percentage points to 93 percent, according to a poll by Gallup Korea, which is not affiliated with the U.S.-based Gallup, Inc.

Park Geun-hye's popularity and election as president in 2012 stemmed in part from the symbolic connection to her father, who ruled South Korea for 18 years until he was assassinated by his spy chief in 1979. Many, especially the elderly, credit Park's father with the rapid development of South Korea.

However, only 9 percent of people aged over 60 said Park was doing well, according to the Gallup Korea survey.

Her support is lowest among young people. Ninety-nine percent of 19- to 29-year-olds and 98 percent of people in their thirties disapproved of Park, according to Gallup Korea.

Fears of policy-making paralysis prompted by the political crisis has also dealt a blow to consumer confidence, which fell to its lowest in more than seven years this month, South Korea's central bank said.



Reuters

South Koreans hold candles during a rally against President Park Geun-Hye on a main street in Seoul on Saturday.

REGIONAL

In Okinawa, Trump's Election Offers Faint Glimmer of Hope

BY ANNA FIFIELD
THE WASHINGTON POST

NAHA, Japan - From Brussels to Bahrain, London to Lima, Peru, there's concern about what U.S. President-elect Donald Trump might do as president. Military alliances and trade pacts are in doubt, and anxieties are running high.

But for many people in the southern Japanese island prefecture of Okinawa, Trump offers a slight glimmer of hope, a potential crack in the wall that has repelled their attempts to lessen the U.S. military footprint here.

"Lots of people are saying the same thing—that they have a tiny hope that something will change, that Donald Trump might reduce the burden of military bases on Okinawa," said Hiroko Ohshiro, 65, a retired office clerk who regularly protests base construction on the island.

She describes herself as "70 percent pessimistic"—but that's an improvement on the 100 percent failure rate Okinawa has recorded in trying to resist new U.S. bases.

"People here have a very vague expectation that under a Trump administration the bases might move and the situation might change," said Manabu Sato, professor of political science at Okinawa International University. "If [Hillary] Clinton had won, nothing would have changed. People now want an opportunity to change the situation."

On the campaign trail, Trump repeatedly threatened to close the U.S. military bases in Japan unless Tokyo funded the entire cost for their operation, saying that the U.S. was losing "billions" and a rich country like Japan should be able to pay for its own defense. Japan contributes almost \$4 billion annually to run the bases, which offer protection for Japan against North Korea and China, but are also a crucial part of the U.S.'s forward deployment in Asia.

Now, people here are eagerly waiting to find out whether Trump was genuine, or whether it was just campaign bluster.

"Mr. Trump's policies haven't been decided so we shouldn't be swayed by his actions each time, but should remain cautious while vehemently conveying our message," said Denny Tamaki, who represents Okinawa in the lower house of the Japanese parliament. "Okinawan lawmakers like myself

will continue to appeal to the U.S. that the Okinawan people's position is different from the one of the central government."

Takeshi Onaga, who was elected governor of Okinawa two years ago on a pledge to block the relocation of a controversial Marine Corps air station, plans to visit Washington in February to make his case to the new president.

"I want Trump to hear the voice of Okinawa," Onaga said shortly after Trump's victory. "I want to keep my hopes up and keep an eye on the response he will take to the Okinawa base issue."

Onaga has visited Washington twice since his election in 2014 but has found most doors closed to him. The Pentagon views his complaints as an issue for him to take up with Tokyo, not Washington.

"It would be great if Mr. Trump could review the base issue in Okinawa from scratch," said Yoichi Iha, a former local mayor who represents Okinawa in the upper house. "Mr. Trump can probably do things that might not go along with conventional ways of thinking."

Okinawa was occupied by the U.S. for almost three decades after the end of World War II, and the bases remained after it was handed back to Japan in 1972.

This island chain accounts for less than 1 percent of Japan's landmass, but houses 74 percent of the U.S. military bases in Japan. Many locals say this places an unfair burden on them and is part of a history of being treated as second-class citizens by Tokyo.

For 20 years, the U.S. and Tokyo have been trying to relocate the huge Marine Corps air station at Futenma, slap-bang in the middle of the island and surrounded by houses and a school, to a remote spot farther north at Henoko.

Two runways will be built on reclaimed land out in the bay there, adjoining an existing U.S. military base. Polls have consistently shown strong opposition to the plan, with as many as 85 percent wanting the air station moved off the island entirely, and Onaga has used his power to try to block progress.

Local activists say the construction will destroy the natural environment and put endangered species at risk, and they have been protesting vehemently since construction began at Henoko just over two years ago.

Many residents are also incensed at the clearing in the sub-

tropical Yanbaru forest on the northernmost part of Okinawa's main island to make way for six new military helipads. One of them will be only 400 yards from the nearest residence in Takae, opponents say.

The northern area is used for jungle-warfare training for the Marines, although almost 10,000 acres, or nearly half of it, will be returned to Okinawan control next month.

The No Helipad Takae Residents' Society says that the construction is destroying the environment, endangering wildlife and contaminating the water supply. A spokesman for the Marine Corps on Okinawa did not respond to a request for comment.

But Yoshio Takahashi of the Forest People Project, a group opposed to the clearing in the Yanbaru forest, isn't hopeful that Trump, a climate-change skeptic and real estate developer, will listen to them.

"He is doubtful about the fact that the Earth is warming, so I don't think Trump will be interested in protecting the Yanbaru forest," he said. "I don't think we are

going to get any relief any time soon."

Further tempering the slight optimism here are reports that Trump is close to nominating retired Marine Gen. James N. Mattis as his defense secretary. Many people here think that Mattis would side with the Marine Corps.

"So the situation could actually become worse if Donald Trump puts a hard-liner into a key position," said Chihiro Yamada, 36, a school assistant who is also opposed to the bases.

Her friend Satoko Koji, a manicurist, says she is pessimistic because even if Trump declares he wants to close bases, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's government in Tokyo will try to convince him otherwise. "I think that the Japanese government will just pay him more," she said.

Sato, the political scientist, said that they're probably right. He, too, does not expect to see any change. "I think Trump will threaten Japan and try to get more money out of it," he said. "Then he can say, 'I'm a good businessman, I got a better deal from the Japanese,' and then he can abandon his pledge."

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The CAMBODIA DAILY

ថ្ងៃច័ន្ទ ទី២៨ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០១៦

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សេវាវះកាត់ត្រូវបានជំរុញឱ្យ ផ្តោតការយកចិត្តទុកដាក់ខ្ពស់ ក្នុងការធ្វើផែនការសុខាភិបាល

MICHELLE VACHON
ខេមបូឌា ជេលី

កាលពីឆ្នាំមុន អ្នកជំនាញខាងវះកាត់មួយ
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ភាព ។

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លាននាក់ ។

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តទៅទំព័រ២១



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អ្នកកាន់ចូតម្នាក់បួងសួងនៅមុខមេរៀនដែលសង់សម្រាប់បូជាសពលោកស្រី ញឹកជូឡុង មាសកេត សមភ័ត្រ នៅក្រុង
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ប្រុន ណារ៉េម
ខេមបូឌា ជេលី

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តទៅទំព័រ១៥

យុវជនខាងកម្រិតសាមញ្ញដើម្បីប្រឆាំងការបៀតបៀនផ្លូវភេទ

HANNAH HAWKINS
ខេមបូឌា ជេលី

អង្គុយនៅតុកាច់ជ្រុងបន្ទប់ដែលមានសភាព
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យកដៃអន្តោល គាត់បានបន្ថែមធាតុផ្សំមួយ
ទៀត ប៉ុន្តែការពិសោធរបស់គាត់មិនទទួល
បានផ្លែផ្កានោះទេ គឺគាត់នៅតែរកមិនឃើញ

រូបមន្តបញ្ឈប់ការបៀតបៀនផ្លូវភេទ ។
នេះគឺជាយុគចាប់ផ្តើមនៃខ្សែភាពយន្ត
ខ្នាតខ្លីមានចំណងជើងថា "រូបមន្តបញ្ឈប់ការ
បៀតបៀនផ្លូវភេទ" (The Formula to Stop
Sexual Harassment) របស់យុវជន វិមករា វ័យ
១៩ ឆ្នាំដែលបានឈ្នះពានរង្វាន់ផលិតករ
ឆ្លើមអាយុក្រោម២០ឆ្នាំក្នុងកម្មវិធី "ហេតុអ្វី
បញ្ឈប់" (Why Stop Short Film Competition) ។

តទៅទំព័រ១៦

ព័ត៌មានជាតិ

សេវាវះកាត់ត្រូវបាន...

តមកពីទំព័រ ១៣

របស់ប្រទេសក្រីក្រចំនួន ១២,៣ពាន់លាន លានដុល្លារចន្លោះពីឆ្នាំ២០១៥ ដល់ឆ្នាំ២០៣០ ដោយកាត់បន្ថយកំណើនសេដ្ឋកិច្ចដែលអាច មានការកើនឡើងរបស់ពួកគេរហូតដល់២ ភាគរយជារៀងរាល់ឆ្នាំ។

លោក Kee Park វេជ្ជបណ្ឌិតផ្នែកវះកាត់ ប្រព័ន្ធប្រសាទដែលបានចូលរួមនៅក្នុងសិក្ខា សាលាប្រចាំឆ្នាំរបស់សមាគមគ្រូពេទ្យវះកាត់ ប្រព័ន្ធប្រសាទកម្ពុជា (Cambodia Society of Neurosurgery) នៅក្នុងខែនេះ ក្នុងរាជធានី ភ្នំពេញបានមានប្រសាសន៍ថា "ក្នុងចំណោម បុព្វហេតុស្លាប់ទាំងអស់មាន៣០ភាគរយអាច បណ្តាលមកពីការព្យាបាលពាក់ព័ន្ធការវះកាត់ ដែលជាចំនួនយ៉ាងច្រើន"។

លោកវេជ្ជបណ្ឌិត Kee Park បានមាន ប្រសាសន៍បន្តថា "របួសដែលមិនទទួលបាន ការវះកាត់នៅក្នុងប្រទេសកំពុងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ មាន៧០ភាគរយ ។ វាខុសពីប្រទេសដែល មានប្រាក់ចំណូលខ្ពស់ ដែលដឹងពីហារិក ជំងឺ ដាច់សរសៃឈាមក្នុងខួរក្បាល និងជំងឺឈឺ ខ្នង ។ល។"។

លោកបានបន្តទៀតថា "ហើយមូលហេតុ លេខមួយសម្រាប់ការស្លាប់ដោយសាររបួស នៅក្នុងប្រទេសមានប្រាក់ចំណូលទាបនិង មធ្យម គឺរបួសក្បាល"។ ចំនួននៃអ្នករងរបួស ក្បាលនិងឆ្នងខ្នងដែលត្រូវបានបញ្ជូនមក ព្យាបាលនៅក្នុងមន្ទីរពេទ្យព្រះកុសុមៈក្នុង រាជធានីកើនឡើងជារៀងរាល់ឆ្នាំ នេះបើ យោងតាមការឱ្យដឹងបន្ថែមពីលោកវេជ្ជ បណ្ឌិត Kee Park ដែលធ្វើការជាអ្នកផ្តល់ប្រឹក្សា ផ្នែកវះកាត់ប្រព័ន្ធប្រសាទនៅមន្ទីរពេទ្យនេះ រយៈពេលបីឆ្នាំ។

លោក បានលើកឡើងទៀតថា "មានរថ យន្តជាច្រើននៅតាមដងផ្លូវ ឥឡូវផ្លូវកាត់តែ ល្អជាងមុន ហើយនិយាយឱ្យត្រង់ទៅ មនុស្ស ត្រូវរថយន្តកិនទាំងឆ្វេងទាំងស្តាំ"។

របាយការណ៍របស់ទស្សនាវដ្តីវេជ្ជសាស្ត្រ The Lancet នេះ ដែលចេញកាលពីខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ២០១៥ បានបង្កើតឱ្យមានភាពក្រើក បែបនេះនៅក្នុងវិស័យដែលមួយខែក្រោយ មក មហាសន្និបាតសុខភាពពិភពលោក ដែល

ប្រទេសសមាជិកអង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ បានកំណត់គោលនយោបាយរបស់អង្គការ សុខភាពពិភពលោកនោះ បានអនុម័តជា ឯកច្ឆន្ទនូវសេចក្តីសម្រេចមួយ ដោយអំពាវ នាវឱ្យមានការ "ពង្រឹងការសង្គ្រោះបន្ទាន់ និងការវះកាត់ព្រមទាំងការចាក់ថ្នាំស្តីពីផ្នែក នៃការពារសុខភាពពិភពលោក"។

លោក វេជ្ជបណ្ឌិត Kee Park បានលើក ឡើងបន្តទៀតថា គោលដៅនេះគឺដើម្បីជួយ ឱ្យពលរដ្ឋ៨០ភាគរយនៃចំនួនពលរដ្ឋទូទាំង ពិភពលោកទទួលបានការសង្គ្រោះបន្ទាន់ ប្រកបដោយសុវត្ថិភាពដែលពួកគេបានលទ្ធ ភាពចំណាយ និងទទួលបានដំណើរការវះ កាត់ជាមូលដ្ឋានចំនួន២ ៨ក្នុងរយៈពេល២ ម៉ោងនៅក្នុងប្រទេសរបស់ពួកគេ។

លោកបានថ្លែងថា "ឥឡូវ វាមានមិនដល់ ១០ភាគរយផង"។ គំនិតផ្តួចផ្តើមត្រូវបាន បង្កើតដើម្បីជួយប្រទេសកំពុងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ឱ្យ ឈានដល់គោលដៅនេះតាមសេចក្តីត្រូវ ការរបស់ខ្លួន ជាផ្នែកនៃកម្មវិធីវះកាត់ពិភព លោកនិងការផ្លាស់ប្តូរសង្គមរបស់សាលាវេជ្ជ សាស្ត្រហារវើដ (Harvard Medical School) ដែលលោក វេជ្ជបណ្ឌិត Kee Park កំពុងមើលការ ខុសត្រូវគិតផ្តួចផ្តើមនេះនៅតំបន់អាស៊ី។ កិច្ចពិភាក្សាកំពុងតែស្ថិតក្នុងដំណើរការជាមួយ រដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជាដើម្បីជួយប្រទេសនេះវាយ តម្លៃស្ថានភាពនេះ។

គំនិតផ្តួចផ្តើមនេះក៏ជាអ្វីដែលហៅថា ការ សិក្សាពីសមិទ្ធផលភាពផងដែរដោយពិចារណា អំពីផលផលដែលមានស្រាប់នៅក្នុងប្រទេស នីមួយៗ។ បច្ចុប្បន្ន កម្ពុជាមានគ្រូពេទ្យដែល មិនបរទេសតែ២៣នាក់ប៉ុណ្ណោះ។ ប៉ុន្តែ ជន រងគ្រោះនៃគ្រោះថ្នាក់នេះ ដែលរងរបួស ក្បាលមិនចាំបាច់ត្រូវធ្វើដំណើរខ្លាត់ខ្លាត់ទូទាំង ប្រទេសដើម្បីស្វែងរកការវះកាត់ខួរក្បាល ឡើយ នេះបើយោងតាមលោក វេជ្ជបណ្ឌិត Kee Park ។ ដោយសារតែបច្ចេកវិទ្យាក្នុង ពេលសព្វថ្ងៃ ដែលទូសព្រួសទូតែមានការម៉ា និងអេក្រង់ធំផងនោះ វាអាចជួយឱ្យគ្រូពេទ្យ វះកាត់នៅតាមបណ្តាខេត្តពិភាក្សាពីគ្រោះ យោបល់ជាមួយគ្រូពេទ្យវះកាត់ប្រព័ន្ធប្រសាទ បានតាមរយៈការទូសព្រួសរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ។

បច្ចុប្បន្ន សេវាវះកាត់ភាគច្រើននៅមាន

កំណត់នៅតាមមន្ទីរពេទ្យរដ្ឋនិងឯកជននៅ ក្នុងរាជធានីភ្នំពេញនិងមណ្ឌលសុខភាពនៅតាម តំបន់ក្រុងដូចជាក្រុងសៀមរាប ក្រុងបាត់ដំបង ឬក្រុងកំពតជាដើម ដោយមានគ្រូពេទ្យវះ កាត់កម្ពុជាប្រហែល៣០០នាក់ ថែកវិលែក ម៉ោងធ្វើការរបស់ខ្លួនរវាងមន្ទីរពេទ្យឯកជន និងមន្ទីរពេទ្យរដ្ឋ។

ការបង្កើតឱ្យមានសេវាវះកាត់នៅក្នុងមន្ទីរ ពេទ្យតាមបណ្តាខេត្តដែលបុគ្គលិក ជំនាញ និងសម្ភារ ខ្វះខាតខ្លាំងនោះ មិនមែនជាការ ងារតូចតាចទេ។

អ្នកជំនាញវេជ្ជសាស្ត្រកម្ពុជាម្នាក់ និងជា អ្នកបង្កើតយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រសុខាភិបាលសាធារណៈ ដែលស្នើសុំមិនបញ្ចេញឈ្មោះដោយសារ ខ្លាចប៉ះពាល់ដល់ទំនាក់ទំនងជាមួយក្រសួង សុខាភិបាលនោះបានលើកឡើងថា "សេវា វះកាត់ គឺមានសារៈសំខាន់ណាស់ប៉ុន្តែក៏ទទួល បានផលប្រយោជន៍តិច និងមានភាពស្មុគស្មាញ បំផុតដែរ បើនិយាយពាក់ព័ន្ធការគ្រប់គ្រង នៅក្នុងមន្ទីរពេទ្យមួយ"។

លោកមានប្រសាសន៍ថា "វាបណ្តុះបណ្តាល ដល់ក្រុមទាំងមូលដែលមានមុខជំនាញច្រើន។ គេមិនអាចបណ្តុះបណ្តាលគ្រូពេទ្យវះកាត់ ដោយសង្ឃឹមថា សេវាកម្មវះកាត់បន្ទាប់ មកនឹងអភិវឌ្ឍនោះឡើយ។ អ្នកត្រូវបណ្តុះ បណ្តាលគ្រូពេទ្យផ្នែកថ្នាំសន្លប់ គិលានុប្បដ្ឋាក ពេទ្យសម្អាតធ្មេញសម្រាប់ការសម្លាប់មេរោគ និងផ្នែកផ្សេងៗទៀតជាដើម"។

វេជ្ជបណ្ឌិតរូបនេះបានថ្លែងថា វិធីណាមួយ ចំពោះការទៅរកការវះកាត់ចាំបាច់ត្រូវបង្កើន ប្រសិទ្ធភាពដោយប្រើប្រាស់ផលផលមនុស្ស ដែលមានស្រាប់ ដូចជាការបែងចែកប្រទេស ជាបួនតំបន់និងការបង្កើតមន្ទីរពេទ្យតាមតំបន់ ចំនួនបួន ជាមួយនិងសេវាកម្មវះកាត់ពេញ លេញ និងមណ្ឌលសុខភាព។

លោកបានថ្លែងថា "ដើម្បីធ្វើឱ្យប្រាកដ គេ មិនអាចទៅរកមណ្ឌលសុខភាពរដ្ឋតែមួយមុខ ទាក់ទងសេវាវេជ្ជសាស្ត្រឡើយ។ គេត្រូវមាន ផែនការនៅក្នុងគំនិត... ពីព្រោះ វាជាបញ្ហា នៃការប្រើប្រាស់វិធីសាស្ត្រ និងធានាផល ដែលមាននៅក្នុងមធ្យោបាយប្រកបដោយ ប្រសិទ្ធភាព"។

ព័ត៌មានជាតិ

សេវាវះកាត់ត្រូវបាន...

តមកពីទំព័រ១៤

បើទោះជាបានមនុស្សមានតិចតួចនៅក្នុងតំបន់សំខាន់ៗដូចជាវិជ្ជាជីវៈផ្នែកថ្នាំសន្លប់ក៏ដោយ ក៏មាននិន្នាការវិជ្ជមានដែរ ហើយសាកលវិទ្យាល័យវេជ្ជសាស្ត្រសុខាភិបាលរំពឹងថានឹងឃើញគ្រូពេទ្យផ្នែកថ្នាំសន្លប់ថ្មីប្រហែល ៣០នាក់បញ្ចប់ការសិក្សានៅឆ្នាំ២០១៨ ។

ប៉ុន្តែការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលមនុស្សដែលជាកម្លាំងជំរុញដ៏សំខាន់ដើម្បីបង្កើនការទៅរកការវះកាត់នោះនៅតែជាបញ្ហាប្រឈមដ៏សំខាន់ដដែល ហើយជាបញ្ហាដែលធ្វើឱ្យមានការលំបាកបន្ថែមទៀតដោយការផ្លាស់ប្តូរពេលវេលានៃការផ្តល់មូលនិធិពីបរទេស។

លោក ម៉ម ប៊ុនសុជាតិ គ្រូពេទ្យផ្នែកវះកាត់បេះដូង និងជាព្រឹទ្ធបុរសរងនៅសាកលវិទ្យាល័យនេះបានមានប្រសាសន៍ថា ឥឡូវនេះបើទោះជាសាកលវិទ្យាល័យវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រសុខាភិបាលមានវេជ្ជបណ្ឌិត និងសាស្ត្រាចារ្យជនជាតិខ្មែរគ្រប់គ្រាន់ដើម្បីប្រៀនដល់និស្សិតឱ្យក្លាយជាគ្រូពេទ្យទូទៅក៏ដោយ ក៏ការសិក្សាជំនាញឯកទេសមិនថាក្នុងផ្នែកថ្នាំសន្លប់ ការកែកុំទីតាំងធ្មេញ និងថ្នាម ឬការវះកាត់ជំងឺកុមារឡើយ ត្រូវការសាស្ត្រាចារ្យបរទេសដែលមានជំនាញខាងបច្ចេកទេសថ្មីៗ និងការអភិវឌ្ឍនៅក្នុងវិស័យនោះដែរ។

ប្រទេសបារាំងបានជួយដល់វិទ្យាល័យនេះដោយនាំមកនូវសាស្ត្រាចារ្យជនជាតិបារាំងជាច្រើននាក់ជាផ្នែកនៃកម្មវិធីបណ្តុះបណ្តាលដល់គ្រូពេទ្យដែលបានចាប់ផ្តើមក្នុងឆ្នាំ១៩៩៦ និងសម្របសម្រួលដោយលោក Claude Dumurgier ដែលលើកឡើងថា វាជាជោគជ័យ។

លោកបានថ្លែងថា វេជ្ជបណ្ឌិត Dumurgier បានថ្លែងថា "ក្នុងឆ្នាំ១៩៩៦ មិនមានគ្រូពេទ្យ

ផ្នែករោគផ្លូវចិត្តទេនៅក្នុងប្រទេស។ ឥឡូវនេះមាន២២នាក់។ ហើយពួកគេមានលក្ខណសម្បត្តិខ្ពស់គឺ ឧទាហរណ៍ ការវះកាត់ក្រពេញប្រស្តាតដោយគ្រូពេទ្យខ្មែរខាងរោគផ្លូវចិត្តកាលពីពីរថ្ងៃខែកន្លងមកក្នុងក្រុងសៀមរាបដែលបានឆ្លើតបតាមស្តង់ដារអន្តរជាតិខ្ពស់បំផុត។

កម្មវិធីរបស់បារាំងនេះក៏បានរួមបញ្ចូលការជួយដល់និស្សិតវេជ្ជសាស្ត្រទទួលបានការចុះកម្មសិក្សានៅតាមមន្ទីរពេទ្យមួយចំនួនក្នុងប្រទេសបារាំងផងដែរ។ វេជ្ជបណ្ឌិតជាង ៣០រូបទៀតបានចុះកម្មសិក្សានៅតាមមន្ទីរពេទ្យបារាំងចាប់តាំងពីទសវត្សរ៍ឆ្នាំ១៩៩០។

លោកស្រី Pascale Turquet អនុជំនួយផ្នែកសម្របសម្រួលនៅស្ថានទូតបារាំងបានមានប្រសាសន៍ថា ទោះយ៉ាងណា ខ្ទប់លើកទី២០របស់កម្មវិធីនៅឆ្នាំនេះត្រូវបានរំពួកដោយប្រទេសបារាំងដែលបញ្ចប់ខ្ទប់នេះ។ ប្រទេសបារាំងនៅតែផ្តល់ទឹកប្រាក់ដោយប្រយោលដល់កម្មវិធីនេះអង្គការមូលនិធិសាកលដើម្បីប្រយុទ្ធប្រឆាំងមេរោគអេដស៍/ជំងឺអេដស៍ របេង និងគ្រុនចាញ់។

លោកស្រីបានថ្លែងថា "បញ្ហានេះមិនមែនមានន័យថា គេបានដកចេញពីផ្នែកបណ្តុះបណ្តាល លើកលែងតែជម្រើសមួយត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើងដើម្បីជ្រើសរើសយកជំនួយពហុភាគី"។

អ្នកជំនាញជនជាតិបារាំងម្នាក់នៅសាកលវិទ្យាល័យនេះនៅឡើយ។ លោក Aron Julien ជាផ្នែកនៃកម្មវិធីអន្តរជាតិ និងមន្ទីរពិសោធន៍ជំនាញ ធ្វើការជាមួយនិស្សិតក្នុងមន្ទីរពិសោធន៍បង្កើតការបង្ហាញជា 3D ដែលសាកលវិទ្យាល័យទទួលបាន។

លោកវេជ្ជបណ្ឌិត Julien មានប្រសាសន៍ថា "និស្សិតកម្ពុជាទាំងនេះគឺជំនាញខាងភាសា

បារាំងនិងអង់គ្លេស...ដោយមានចិត្តទូលាយនិងគិតប្រយោជន៍។ នេះជាប្រជុំល្អសម្រាប់ប្រទេស និងអនាគតរបស់ប្រព័ន្ធការសុខភាព"។

លោកវេជ្ជបណ្ឌិត ប៊ុនសុជាតិ បានមានប្រសាសន៍ថា សាលកិច្ចាល័យមានគម្រោងបន្តការអំពាវនាវឱ្យអ្នកជំនាញជនជាតិបារាំងនិងជនជាតិផ្សេងទៀតប្រៀនក្នុងវិស័យជំនាញឯកទេស ប៉ុន្តែបញ្ហានេះនឹងត្រូវផ្តល់មូលនិធិតាមរយៈថវិការបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា។

បច្ចុប្បន្ននេះ មិនមែនទិន្នន័យជាសាធារណៈអំពីមណ្ឌលវេជ្ជសាស្ត្រ និងសមត្ថភាពវះកាត់នៅទូទាំងប្រទេសទេ។

លោកវេជ្ជបណ្ឌិត លី សុវណ្ណ អ្នកនាំពាក្យក្រសួងសុខាភិបាលបានបដិសេធមិនធ្វើការអត្ថាធិប្បាយស្តីពីស្ថានភាពនេះទេ ដោយលើកឡើងថា រឿងនេះមិនមែនជាជំនាញរបស់លោកទេ។ លោក ឱ វណ្ណឌីន ដែលជាប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋានធានាផែនការ សេវាកម្មផ្នែកការផ្តល់ហិរញ្ញប្បទានសុខភាព និងមន្ទីរពេទ្យនៅក្រសួងនេះមិនអាចចាក់ទងបានទេ។

លោក សុខ ប៊ុនថា ប្រធានសមាគមសល្យសាស្ត្រកម្ពុជាបានមានប្រសាសន៍ថា ការចូលរួមរបស់បរទេសនៅក្នុងវិស័យនេះនៅតែសំខាន់ដដែល ចំណែកឯធនធានមនុស្សនៅតែជាអាទិភាពទី១ ក្នុងការខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងដើម្បីលើកកម្ពស់គុណភាព និងពង្រីកការទៅរកការវះកាត់។

វេជ្ជបណ្ឌិត សុខ ប៊ុនថា បាននិយាយកាលពីសប្តាហ៍មុនថា "យើងខ្លះគ្រូពេទ្យផ្នែកវះកាត់នៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។ នេះគឺមូលហេតុដែលការអប់រំបន្ត និងកិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការអន្តរជាតិគឺសំខាន់បំផុត"។ **ស៊ុយលាង និង សារុន**

លោក សម រង្ស៊ី មិនបាន...

តមកពីទំព័រ១៣

នោះបានសរសេរទៅលោកហ៊ុន សែនដោយស្នើសុំចូលរួមពិធីឈាបនកិច្ចនេះដោយគ្មានការរិះខាន និងបានសន្យាថា បន្ទាប់មកនឹងចាកចេញពីប្រទេសនេះវិញ។

កាលពីម្សិលមិញ លោក យឹម សុវណ្ណ អ្នកនាំពាក្យគណបក្ស បាននិយាយថា លោក រង្ស៊ី

បានសម្រេចចិត្តមិនចូលប្រទេសកម្ពុជាពីព្រោះលិខិតនោះមិនទទួលបានការឆ្លើយតបទេ។

"ជួនកាល យើងគិតដល់រឿងនយោបាយពេក។ ផ្អែកលើមោឃសញ្ញា គាត់គួរទទួលបានការអនុញ្ញាតដើម្បីចូលរួមពិធីបុណ្យសពនេះ"។ ឈាបនកិច្ចបានធ្វើឡើងនៅវត្តស្វាយព័កក្នុងក្រុងភ្នំពេញកាលពីព្រឹកម្សិលមិញ។

លោក សុខ ឥសាន អ្នកនាំពាក្យគណបក្ស

ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជាកាន់អំណាច បាននិយាយថា លោកមិនបានដឹងអំពីលិខិតណាមួយពីលោកសម រង្ស៊ី ទៅលោកនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រីទេ។ លោកបាននិយាយបន្ថែមថា ប្រសិនបើមេដឹកនាំបក្សប្រឆាំងរូបនេះពិតជាសម្រេចចិត្តវិលត្រឡប់មកប្រទេសកម្ពុជាមែននោះ គាត់ត្រូវចូលពន្ធនាគារព្រៃសតែម្តង។ លោកនិយាយថា "អ្វីៗត្រៀមស្រេចហើយ"។ **និត**

ព័ត៌មានជាតិ

យុវជនក្មេងៗទាមទារ...

តមកពីដំណើរការ

តួអង្គអ្នកវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រឡប់ៗរបស់ វី មករា ដឹងថា ឱសថទិព្វមិនអាចបញ្ឈប់ការបៀតបៀនផ្លូវភេទបានឡើយ នៅពេលទេពារក្សមួយអង្គបង្ហាញខ្លួន និងផ្តល់ដំណោះស្រាយជាក់ស្តែងមួយចំនួន។

ទេពារក្សនោះនិយាយថា "កុំប្រើពាក្យសម្តីឌីផងស្នេហា កុំប៉ះពាល់ដៃជើងស្ត្រីភេទ កុំប្រើទឹកមុខស្រីប្រសាលជាក់ស្តែងភេទ និងទង្វើមួយចំនួនទៀតដែលធ្វើឲ្យស្ត្រីភេទមានការខ្មាសអៀន។ អ្នកមិនចាំបាច់ស្វែងរករូបមន្តទេ គ្រាន់តែបញ្ឈប់សកម្មភាពទាំងនេះបានហើយ"។

រៀបចំឡើងដោយ CARE Cambodia ជាអង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាលប្រឆាំងភាពក្រីក្រលើពិភពលោកដែលផ្តោតលើបញ្ហារបស់ស្ត្រី ការប្រកួតនេះបានទាក់ទាញយុវជនក្មេងៗឱ្យងាកមកផលិតខ្សែភាពយន្តខ្លាតខ្លីដែលមានរយៈពេលពី១ទៅ៥នាទីផ្តោតលើបញ្ហាបៀតបៀនផ្លូវភេទ។ វាត្រូវបានបញ្ជូនទៅកាន់ការចាក់បញ្ចាំងខ្សែភាពយន្តដែលជាប់ត្រូវប្រកួតផ្តាច់ព្រ័ត្រចំនួន១៦ រឿង បានធ្វើឡើងកាលពីយប់ថ្ងៃសុក្រ ស្របពេលថ្ងៃដំបូងនៃយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រប្រចាំឆ្នាំរបស់ U.N. Women ឈ្មោះថា "១៦ ថ្ងៃនៃសកម្មភាពប្រឆាំងអំពើហិង្សាយេនឌ័រ" (16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence) នៅរោងភាពយន្ត Major Cineplex នៃផ្សារទំនើបអ៊ីអន។

យុវជន វណ្ណ ស៊ីបារ៉ូដែលផលិតភាពយន្តរបស់ខ្លួនមានឈ្មោះហៅក្រៅថា ស្តេហ្វឺន រ៉ូ (Stephen Row) បានឈ្នះក្រុមអាយុលើសពី ២០ ឆ្នាំសម្រាប់ខ្សែភាពយន្តរបស់ខ្លួនមានចំណងជើងថា "អត្តយាត" (One Touch) ស្តីអំពីបុរសមួយក្រុមដែលដឹងថាក្មេងស្រីម្នាក់ដែលពួកគេបៀតបៀនផ្លូវភេទ បានធ្វើអត្តយាត។ ឈុតមួយស្តីពីបុរសម្នាក់ក្នុងចំណោមនោះស្រមៃឃើញខ្លួនឯងជាប់ខ្លោះ នៅពេលបុរសនោះស្តាប់ឮពីមានតាមវិទ្យុនៅហាងកាហ្វេមួយកន្លែង បញ្ចប់ឃើងដំរីភីបដែលមានរយៈពេល៥នាទីនេះ។

យុវជនរូបនេះបាននិយាយកាលពីថ្ងៃសុក្រថា "គ្មានអ្នកណាអាចនិយាយអំពីវាឱ្យមានឥទ្ធិពលជាងបុរសៗនោះទេ ដោយសារតែ

ស្ត្រីខ្មាសមិនហ៊ាននិយាយរឿងនេះ ហើយក្នុងករណីនេះខ្ញុំយល់ថា វាជាការល្អបំផុតសម្រាប់បុរសៗបង្កើតការយល់ដឹង"។

ពានរង្វាន់ខ្សែភាពយន្តល្អបំផុតបានទៅលើយុវជន ខាន់ ខាវ អាយុ១១ ឆ្នាំសម្រាប់ខ្សែភាពយន្តរឿង "លីអូប្រាំពីរពណ៌" (7 Colors Underwear) ដែលផ្តោតលើក្មេងស្រីវិទ្យាល័យរៀនពូកែម្នាក់ដែលត្រូវគេបៀតបៀនផ្លូវភេទតាមបណ្តាញទំនាក់ទំនងសង្គម។ នាងរងភាពអាម៉ាស់យ៉ាងខ្លាំងដល់ថ្នាក់ឈប់រៀនបោះបង់ក្តីស៊ីបិទរបស់នាងដែលចង់ក្លាយជាមេធាវី។

លោកស្រី សារ៉ា ដេនប៊ី (Sara Denby) ជាមន្ត្រីយុទ្ធនាការមួយរូបនៅអង្គការ CARE ទទួលបន្ទុកអំពីហិង្សាយេនឌ័រមានប្រសាសន៍ថា បុរសៗត្រូវតែចូលរួមកិច្ចប្រឹងប្រែងដោះស្រាយការបៀតបៀនផ្លូវភេទ។ លោកស្រីបានបន្តថា "ពួកគេគឺជាផ្នែកដ៏មួយនៃបញ្ហាដូច្នេះពួកគេត្រូវតែក្លាយជាផ្នែកនៃដំណោះស្រាយ។ វាពិតជាមានសារៈសំខាន់ណាស់ក្នុងការឱ្យពួកគេចូលរួម"។

កាលពីដើមឆ្នាំនេះអង្គការនេះបានសម្ភាសបុរសៗជាច្រើនដូចជា សិស្សវិទ្យាល័យ និងស្និតសកលវិទ្យាល័យ អ្នករត់រ៉ូមកម៉ូតូកង់ប៊ី និងភ្ញៀវនៅតាមបៀវហ្សាដិន បារ ភ្លឺបភាគី និងហាងខាវាអូខេជាដើមដើម្បីស្វែងយល់ថាតើពួកគេដឹងអ្វីខ្លះអំពីការបៀតបៀនផ្លូវភេទ និងថា តើពួកគេបញ្ចេញទស្សនៈយល់ឃើញបែបណាចំពោះបញ្ហានេះ។

លោកស្រីបានលើកឡើងទៀតថា ការឆ្លុះបញ្ចាំងដ៏សំខាន់ពីការពិភាក្សាទាំងនោះគឺថា បុរសមួយចំនួនមើលមិនឃើញបញ្ហាឡើយទាក់ទងការបៀតបៀនផ្លូវភេទ ដោយបង្ហាញកង្វះយល់ចិត្តស្ត្រីដែលទទួលរងគ្រោះដោយសារវា។ "ចម្លើយលាតត្រដាងគឺថា ដរាបណាបុរសៗមិនយល់ពីមូលហេតុវាក្លាយជាបញ្ហានិងធ្វើឱ្យស្ត្រីមានអារម្មណ៍បែបណាទេនោះវានឹងមិនបញ្ឈប់ឡើយ"។

ចេញពីក្រុមពិភាក្សាទាំងនេះ ការប្រកួតប្រជែងខ្សែភាពយន្តនេះក៏បានចាប់ផ្តើមឡើង។ កាលពីខែសីហា កម្មវិធីសម្តែងតាមផ្លូវបែបអប់រំដែលរៀបចំឡើងដោយ GMB Films បានចុះទៅតាមសាលាប្រមាណ៥០ និងជួបជាមួយក្រុមយុវជនទាំងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។

លោកស្រី សារ៉ា ដេនប៊ី មានប្រសាសន៍ថា "ការសន្ទនាដែលចេញពីវា មិនថាពួកគេផលិតខ្សែភាពយន្តឬក៏អត់នោះទេ គឺមានឥទ្ធិពល និងក្តីរំភើបយ៉ាងខ្លាំង"។ លោកស្រីបានបន្ថែមថា សម្រាប់យុវជនជាច្រើនដែលបានចូលរួមពាក់ព័ន្ធ វាជាលើកដំបូងហើយដែលពួកគេចែករំលែកបទពិសោធន៍របស់ខ្លួនដែលធ្លាប់ត្រូវគេបៀតបៀនផ្លូវភេទ។ "[កាលពីមុន] ពួកគេមិននិយាយអំពីវាទេ ដោយសារតែថា 'សីត'។ សីតត្រូវគេចាត់ទុកជាប្រធានបទគួរឱ្យខ្មាសអៀន"។

ខ្សែភាពយន្តដែលត្រូវប្រកួតផ្តាច់ព្រ័ត្រទាំងអស់មាននៅក្នុងបណ្តាញយូធូប និងគេហទំព័ររបស់អង្គការ CARE ដែលសាធារណជនអាចបោះឆ្នោតគាំទ្របានសម្រាប់ការទទួលពានរង្វាន់តាមការជ្រើសរើសរបស់ទស្សនិកជន ហើយលទ្ធផលឈ្នះចាញ់នឹងត្រូវប្រកាសចំទិវាសិទ្ធិមនុស្សអន្តរជាតិ១០ធ្នូ។ លោកស្រីសារ៉ា ដេនប៊ី ថ្លែងថា ពេលនេះកំពុងមានការចរចាជាមួយក្រសួងអប់រំដែលបានគាំទ្រការប្រកួតប្រជែងនេះ ដើម្បីបញ្ចូលខ្សែភាពយន្តទាំងនេះទៅក្នុងកម្មវិធីសិក្សារបស់សាលាមានស្តង់ដារ។

កញ្ញា ថេង បញ្ញា អាយុ២២ឆ្នាំ ជាផលិតករស្រីតែម្នាក់គត់ដែលជាប់មកដល់វគ្គផ្តាច់ព្រ័ត្រនិយាយថា កញ្ញាសង្ឃឹមថា ខ្សែភាពយន្តរបស់ខ្លួនមានចំណងជើងថា "ឧត្តម" (Oudom) ស្តីពីបុរសវ័យក្មេងម្នាក់ទទួលជំងឺជំងឺរាគវិទ្យាដែលបានបែកខ្ញែកទៅតាមរយៈសំបុត្ររំជួលចិត្តមួយច្បាប់ បញ្ជូនសារយ៉ាងច្បាស់អំពីផលវិបាកនៃការបៀតបៀនផ្លូវភេទលើស្ត្រី។

កញ្ញាបានលើកឡើងទៀតថា "យើងត្រូវមានអារម្មណ៍សុវត្ថិភាពអាចបញ្ចេញយោបល់ខ្លួនឯងបាន។ យើងគួរតែអាចស្លៀកពាក់បែបណាក៏បានតាមដែលយើងចង់ មិនថាសីតស៊ីប៊ុក៏អត់ ដោយគ្មានការភ័យខ្លាចការវិនិច្ឆ័យឬក៏បៀតបៀនពីបុរសៗ។ យើងគួរតែអាចចេញក្រៅបាននៅពេលយប់ និងមិនខ្លាចរងការវាយប្រហារ យើងគួរតែអាចចូលទៅបណ្តាញអ៊ីនធឺណិតបានដោយគ្មានការភ័យខ្លាចត្រូវគេវាយប្រហារពាក្យសម្តី ឬក៏សម្លុតធ្វើបាប"។ **សុខុម**

(រាយការណ៍បន្ថែមដោយ ហង្ស សុគន្ធា)

The CAMBODIA DAILY

English Weekly

ភាសាអង់គ្លេសប្រចាំសប្តាហ៍

Fill in the Blank

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

1.) The U.N.'s human rights office must _____ its agreement to work in Cambodia on the government's terms by the end of the year or shut down its operations, Foreign Affairs Minister Prak Sokhonn said in a letter to the office's headquarters in Geneva this week.

- a. destroy
- b. renew
- c. replenish
- d. read

2.) Mr. Sokhonn said that if a lapsed memorandum of understanding (MoU) _____ the two parties was not renewed by December 30, the government would have "no choice but to execute its sovereign rights on the future of the field presence of the OHCHR in Cambodia."

- a. inside
- b. outside
- c. so
- d. between

3.) "More than ever, its representatives and spokesperson have been taking arrogant and disrespectful behaviors toward the sovereignty of Cambodia, which is unacceptable," Mr. Sokhonn said in the letter _____ to the U.N.'s high commissioner on human rights, Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein.

- a. wrote
- b. leaving
- c. addressed
- d. sending

4.) The OHCHR has released a _____ of criticisms over the prosecution and jailing of opposition politicians and activists—actions it says appear to contravene the independence of the judiciary.

- a. series
- b. loads
- c. heaps
- d. books

Answers

Fill in the Blank:

1.) b, 2.) d, 3.) c, 4.) a

Idioms

PIECE OF CAKE - Easy, able to be done with no problems
My exam was a piece of cake; I got an A and didn't even study.

WHOLE NINE YARDS - Everything, all of something
Burglars came to my home and took my clothes, bed, TV, the whole nine yards.

FILLED TO THE NINES - To be completely full, overstuffed
My house was filled to the nines with ants; it was like the floor was one big ant hill.

Antonyms

Pick the antonym—the opposite—of the word in parentheses.

1.) Civil society and government should put aside (**mutual**) distrust to cooperate on monitoring Cambodia's sand extraction and export businesses, a Ministry of Mines and Energy spokesman said on Friday after a meeting between the ministry and NGOs.

- a. disgusting
- b. harmful
- c. individual
- d. earned

2.) The new committee would focus on (**monitoring**) dredging and exports in Koh Kong province, where most of the extraction occurs, he said.

- a. ignoring
- b. exploiting
- c. bribing
- d. watching

3.) San Chey, country director of NGO Affiliated Network for Social Accountability, said he felt (**cautiously**) optimistic about plans to provide financial support to communities that can help monitor mining.

- a. enthusiastically
- b. carefully
- c. reasonably
- d. negatively

4.) Mr. Saktheara said there would be support for a citizen group that is (**backed**) by NGOs like Mother Nature, Mr. Chey said.

- a. keen
- b. associated
- c. opposed
- d. supported

Answers

Antonyms:

1.) c. individual, 2.) a. ignoring, 3.) a. enthusiastically, 4.) c. opposed

WORD SCRAMBLE

Unscramble each set of mixed-up letters, one letter in each space, to form ordinary words.

OOQSIUTM

1. _ _ ○ _ _ _ ○ _ _

EMTI

2. _ ○ _ _

CCKCORHAO

3. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ ○ _

NIPTEEDCE

4. _ ○ ○ _ _ _ _ _ _

Now arrange the letters in the circles to find the answer, as suggested in the following clue:

Hint: Creepy crawly bug.

Answer: _ _ _ _ _

RIDDLE

Are you clever enough to figure out this mental puzzle?

- What can you catch but not throw?

Answers

Word Scramble

- 1.) mosquito, 2.) mite, 3.) cockroach,
4.) centipede; **Answer:** insect

Riddle: A cold.

Target

U A C

N E C

S R O

How many words of two letters or more can you make from the above letters? In each word, each letter can be used only once. There must be at least one nine-letter word in your list. The answers will be in next week's edition.

Targets:

8: good

12: very good

20 or more: excellent

Last week's answers:

objectify, object, befit, bite, byte, cite, city, coif, foci, jibe, obit, bio, bit, boy, bye, cot, coy, fob, foe, ice, icy, jet, jib, job, obe, oft, tic, tie, toe, toy, yet, joy, fib, be, if, it, to, yo

Wise Words

"A wonderful thing about true laughter is that it just destroys any kind of system of dividing people."

"I just think that sometimes we hang onto people or relationships long after they've ceased to be of any use to either of you. I'm always meeting new people, and my list of friends seems to change quite a bit."

"I find it rather easy to portray a businessman. Being bland, rather cruel and incompetent comes naturally to me."

"The really good idea is always traceable back quite a long way, often to a not very good idea which sparked off another idea that was only slightly better, which somebody else misunderstood in such a way that they then said something which was really rather interesting."

"You don't have to be the Dalai Lama to tell people that life's about change."

John Cleese
British comedian
1939 -

Select the part that is not the acceptable form in standard written English.

- 1.) Over the (**a. past**) decade, Battambang City has (**b. build**) an international reputation (**c. as**) a bastion (**d. of**) artists.
- 2.) From the art school of Phare Ponleu Selpak (**a. on**) the outskirts of the city (**b. has**) emerged musicians and performing and visual artists, some of them now (**c. recognized**) far (**d. beyond**) the country's borders.
- 3.) But the artists' presence (**a. will**) not always obvious to the general population (**b. of**) the city, so a group of (**c. them**) decided (**d. to organize**) an arts festival.
- 4.) The event (**a. begins**) Saturday at 4 p.m. at Central Market (**b. with**) a parade by Phare's circus artists, and (**c. than**) moves to the riverfront (**d. where**) nearly 80 artists will perform on and around three stages.
- 5.) "This (**a. will**) be a special moment...and quite promising because the festival (**b. will**) include performing arts, such as dance, circus and theater, (**c. along with**) visual arts," said Laura Petit, of the Sangker Art Space and Gallery, who helped (**d. organized**) the festival.
- 6.) "The main purpose of (**a. organizing**) this artist festival is to have our brothers and sisters in Battambang province (**b. realize**) that this province has been rich (**c. in**) all art forms since the 1960s," said Keo Sreyphreak, a 26-year-old painter who was among the artists (**d. which**) initiated the project.

Synonyms: Pick the word or phrase that most closely matches the meaning of the word or phrase in parentheses.

- 1.) The Phnom Penh Municipal Court on Friday postponed the trial of exiled opposition leader Sam Rainsy and his two (**assistants**)—charged over a Facebook post deemed criminal—out of consideration for the death of Mr. Rainsy's mother-in-law.

a. wives	b. colleagues
c. leaders	d. aides
- 2.) Meanwhile, a lawyer for Mr. Rainsy's two assistants (**requested**) that police investigate the whereabouts of his clients, who are both currently thought to be in France.

a. asked	b. ordered
c. bribed	d. sent
- 3.) All three are facing charges for their (**involvement**) in crimes committed by opposition senator Hong Sok Hour when he presented a fake border treaty in a video posted to Mr. Rainsy's Facebook page.

a. crimes	b. participation
c. diligence	d. complaining
- 4.) The senator was sentenced to seven years in prison earlier this month for forgery and incitement for presenting a (**doctored**) copy of a 1979 border treaty between Cambodia and Vietnam last year.

a. changed	b. respected
c. healed	d. fixed
- 5.) Mr. Rainsy was officially exiled from the country last month while living abroad to (**avoid**) jail time over a separate case.

a. resist	b. hide from
c. seek out	d. fight
- 6.) Yung Phanith, a lawyer appointed by the Cambodian Bar Association to represent the other two defendants, said he had never (**consulted**) with his clients and asked officials to investigate their whereabouts.

a. hit	b. drank
c. spoken	d. followed

Answers

Select the part

- 1.) b. built, 2.) b. have, 3.) c. is,
4.) c. then, 5.) d. organize, 6.) d. who

Synonyms

- 1.) d, 2.) a, 3.) b, 4.) a, 5.) b, 6.) c

Locked-In Teenage Rape Victim Saved After Alerting Landlord

BY SEK ODOM
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

A 13-year-old girl who was allegedly raped and held in a rented room in Phnom Penh overnight on Saturday was saved on Sunday by the building's landlord, police said yesterday.

The girl had come to the capital from her home in Kandal province to meet with her mother when she encountered 34-year-old moto-taxi driver Chhung Som Chhay, according to deputy district police chief Iv Chhun Pheng.

"The suspect convinced the victim to follow him when he met her on a street alone and promised to help her find her mother," he said, adding that the girl did not have her mother's telephone number or other contact information.

The driver then took the victim to a room that he had rented for two days in an apartment complex in Russei Keo district's Russei Keo commune.

"On the first day, the suspect raped the victim three times in the room that he had rented," Mr. Chhun Pheng said.

Trapped in the room

locked-in (*adj.*) ដែលត្រូវគេចាក់សោបង្ខាំង

overnight (*adv.*) មួយយប់, ពេញមួយយប់

landlord (*n.*) ម្ចាស់ផ្ទះ

encounter (*v.*) ជួប, ប្រទះ

convince (*v.*) បញ្ជុះបញ្ជូល, ធ្វើឲ្យជឿ

trap (*v.*) ជាប់

passing (*pres. p.*) ដើរកាត់

alert (*v.*) ជូនដំណឹង

coincidence (*n.*) ការគាប់ជួន, ការកើតឡើងជួនពេលគ្នា

locate (*v.*) រកឃើញ

intrude (*v.*) រំលោភចូល

alone on Sunday morning, the suspect called out to a woman passing below her who happened to be the building's landlord. She alerted local authorities, who rescued the girl.

"She was a lucky and smart girl," the deputy district police chief said. "It was coincidence that the woman walking past her room was the landlord."

"We took action on Sunday after we received a complaint from the landlord and we detained and questioned the suspect until we got results [from a medical examination] showing that the victim had been raped," he said, adding that police were preparing to send the suspect to court today.

The girl was staying in an orphan center in the district while police attempted to locate her mother, according to Mr. Chhun Pheng.

Commune police chief Touch Kimsong said it was unusual to get cooperation from landlords.

"It's not often that landlords send us reports," he said. "Because they don't want us to intrude on their

apartment building."

ក្មេងស្រីទេសចរណ៍រំលោភផ្លូវភេទដែលគេចាក់សោបង្ខាំងត្រូវបានសង្គ្រោះដោយស្រីម្ចាស់ផ្ទះ

ដោយ សេក ឧត្តម
ខេមបូឌា ដេលី

នគរបាលបាននិយាយកាលពីម្សិលមិញថា ក្មេងស្រីអាយុ ១៣ឆ្នាំ ម្នាក់ដែលត្រូវបានគេចាប់រំលោភ និងឃុំខ្លួនក្នុងបន្ទប់ជួលនៅក្រុងភ្នំពេញកាលពីយប់ថ្ងៃសៅរ៍ ត្រូវបានម្ចាស់ផ្ទះជួយសង្គ្រោះកាលពីថ្ងៃអាទិត្យ។

យោងតាមលោក អ៊ី ឈុនផេង អធិការរងនគរបាលខណ្ឌ ក្មេងស្រីនោះបានចេញពីផ្ទះរបស់នាងនៅខេត្តកណ្តាលមកក្រុងភ្នំពេញដើម្បីជួបម្តាយរបស់នាង ហើយនៅពេលនោះនាងបានជួបអ្នករក្សាផ្ទះ អាយុ ៣៤ឆ្នាំ ឈ្មោះ ឈុន សំនាយ។

លោកបាននិយាយថា "ជនសង្ស័យបានល្បួងឲ្យជនរងគ្រោះទៅតាមខ្លួន នៅពេលខ្លួនបានជួបនាងនៅតាមផ្លូវតែម្នាក់ឯង និងបានសន្យាថា នឹងជួយនាងរកម្តាយឲ្យឃើញ"។ លោកបាននិយាយបន្ថែមថា ក្មេងស្រីនេះមិនមានលេខទូរស័ព្ទរបស់ម្តាយនាង ឬព័ត៌មានទាក់ទងផ្សេងទៀតទេ។

នៅពេលនោះ អ្នករក្សាផ្ទះបានដឹកជនរងគ្រោះទៅបន្ទប់មួយ ដែលគាត់បានជួលរយៈពេលពីរថ្ងៃ នៅប្លុកផ្ទះល្វែងក្នុងសង្កាត់បុស្សីកែវ ខណ្ឌបុស្សីកែវ។

លោក ឈុនផេង បាននិយាយថា "ជននេះបានរំលោភជនរងគ្រោះបីដងក្នុងបន្ទប់ដែលខ្លួនបានជួលនៅថ្ងៃដំបូង"។

ដោយជាប់ក្នុងបន្ទប់តែម្នាក់ឯងនាព្រឹកថ្ងៃអាទិត្យ ជនរងគ្រោះបានស្រែកហៅស្រ្តីម្នាក់ដែលដើរកាត់ពីក្រោម ដែលចែងនូវស្រ្តីនោះគឺជាម្ចាស់ផ្ទះ។ គាត់បានប្តឹងទៅអាជ្ញាធរមូលដ្ឋាន ដែលបានជួយសង្គ្រោះក្មេងស្រីនេះ។

លោកអធិការរងនគរបាលខណ្ឌបាននិយាយថា "នាងមានសំណាងនិងជាក្មេងស្រីឆ្លាត។ វាគាប់ជួនដែលស្រ្តីដើរកាត់តាមបន្ទប់របស់នាងជាម្ចាស់ផ្ទះ"។

លោកបាននិយាយថា "យើងបានចាត់វិធានការកាលពីថ្ងៃអាទិត្យ បន្ទាប់ពីយើងបានទទួលបណ្តឹងពីម្ចាស់ផ្ទះជួល ហើយយើងបានឃាត់ខ្លួននិងសាកសួរជនសង្ស័យ រហូតដល់យើងទទួលបានលទ្ធផល [ពីការពិនិត្យវេជ្ជសាស្ត្រ] ដែលបង្ហាញថា ជនរងគ្រោះត្រូវបានគេរំលោភមែន"។ លោកអធិការរងរូបនេះបាននិយាយបន្ថែមថា នគរបាលបានរៀបចំបញ្ជូនជនសង្ស័យទៅតុលាការនៅថ្ងៃនេះ។

យោងតាមលោក ឈុនផេង ឲ្យដឹងថា ក្មេងស្រីនេះកំពុងស្នាក់នៅក្នុងមណ្ឌលកុមារកំព្រាភ្នំពេញខណ្ឌនេះ ខណៈដែលនគរបាលប្រឹងប្រែងព្យាយាមរកម្តាយរបស់នាង។

លោក ទូច គឹមសុផេង មេប៉ុស្តិ៍បុស្សីកែវ បាននិយាយថា វាប្លែកដែលទទួលបានការសហការពីម្ចាស់ផ្ទះ។

លោកបាននិយាយថា "មិនសូវមានទេដែលម្ចាស់ផ្ទះរាយការណ៍មកយើង។ ពីព្រោះពួកគេមិនចង់ឲ្យយើងចូលអន្តរាគ្នាផ្ទះល្វែងរបស់ពួកគេទេ"។ **និក**

• NOTES

The English Weekly is prepared by:
Brendan O'Byrne
Associate:
Kim Chan

Bid Announcement

Date: 28 November, 2016

1. The Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) Cambodia Office intends to invite international and local eligible bidders for supplying
2. Description of the Project

Bid Title	Provision of Medical Equipment under the Project for Improving the functions of the Cambodia-Korea Friendship Building at the National Pediatric Hospital in Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Location	National Pediatric Hospital, #100, Federal Russian Blvd., Sangkat Touk Laok 1, Khan Toul Kork, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Duration	Within 12 months after signing the contract
Budget	USD 915,800 (VAT not included)

3. **Bid Type :** International Open Competitive Bidding, The lowest price bidder passing the goods procurement qualification assessment

3.01 Selection of the Successful Bidder

- 1) In accordance with the KOICA regulation, the qualification assessment is conducted on the lowest price bidder, and if the lowest price bidder scores 85 or more in the qualification assessment, he/she becomes the successful bidder.
- 2) If the bid price rate (bid price / estimated price) is lower than the lower bid rate (80.495%), the bidder is eliminated from the qualifying assessment.

3.02 Schedule of Bid

- 1) Bid Announcement by 28. Nov. 2016 (KOICA Homepage, Newspaper)
- 2) Q&A by 6PM, 5. Dec. 2016 (Allowed Only Email)
(Answer will be posted on 6 Dec. 2016 in www.koicacambodia.org)
- 3) Closing bid registration at 11AM, 12. Dec. 2016, at KOICA Cambodia Office
(Representative(s) or authorized officer(s) [with authorization letter] of the interested parties must be present with his/her identification card and application for registration)
- 4) Closing submission of bidding documents and bid price proposal by 2PM, 12. Dec. 2016
- 5) Disclosure of bid price proposal : 4PM, 12 Dec. 2016
- 6) Qualification assessment : 12~16 Dec, 2016
- 7) Notification of the successful bidder : after 6PM, 16. Dec. 2016 (tentative)
[schedule is subject to change]

3.03 Currency for application: USD

3.04 Document submission venue: KOICA Cambodia Office

4. The total available budget for this procurement assignment is USD 915,800 (VAT not included) and bidders' proposals should not exceed this budget. Any bid exceeding the project budget may result in invalidation of its bid.
5. Language to be used : English or Korean
6. Joint Venture is not allowed.
7. The KOICA Cambodia Office requires that bidders and contractors observe the highest standard of ethics during the procurement and execution of such contracts.

In pursuance of this policy, KOICA;

- (a) will reject a proposal for award if it determines that the bidder recommended for award has engaged in corrupt or fraudulent practices in competing for the contract in question.
- (b) will consider the contractor above as ineligible, for a period to be determined by KOICA.

8. Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information on the bid form and examine other forms of the bidding documents for reference at the KOICA Cambodia Office website (www.koicacambodia.org)
9. All bids must be accompanied by a bid security of no less than five percent (5%) of the total bid price or stated fixed amount. When a fixed amount is stated, it should be approximately five percent (5%) of the estimated cost of the contract and must be delivered in accordance with the Instructions to Bidders on or before 2PM, 9. December. 2016.
10. KOICA will not be responsible for any cost or expenses incurred by bidders in connection with the preparation or delivery of bids.
11. Others

The bidder is expected to examine all instructions, forms, terms and specifications in the bidding documents. Failure to furnish all information required by the bidding documents or submission of a bid not substantially responsive to the bidding documents in every respect shall be at the bidder's risk and may result in the invalidation of the bid.

Address: Phnom Penh Tower, 12 Floor, #445, Monivong Blvd, Corner Street 232, Boeung Prolet, 7 Makara, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel No.: (855) 23 964 150/1/3

Fax No.: (855) 23 964 152

E-mail: jkjung@schmc.ac.kr / jjs30@koica.go.kr
(Please include both email addresses in your communication)

* **Detailed plan and forms and other related documents are available at:** <http://www.koicacambodia.org>

Six Pakistani Oil Company Workers Kidnapped

REUTERS

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Pakistan - Six Pakistani workers from a Polish oil and gas surveying company have been kidnapped in northwestern Pakistan, military sources told reporters, years after a Polish engineer from the same company was beheaded by Pakistani militants.

The six Geofizyka Krakow workers were snatched on Saturday afternoon from their vehicles on a road near the village of Drazinda, some 80 km from the northwestern city of Dera Ismail Khan, two military officials with security forces in the area said on condition of anonymity as they are not authorized to speak to the media.

Geofizyka Krakow, which is a subsidiary of Poland's state-run gas firm PGNiG, could not be immediately reached for comment. On its website, the company said it had entered liquidation in August.

No militant group has claimed responsibility for the kidnappings. In the past, militants from the hard-line Islamic Pakistani Taliban group have kidnapped people in the region for ransom or to bargain for the release of prisoners.

The area where the workers were kidnapped is close to South Waziristan, part of the lawless Federally Administered Tribal Areas bordering Afghanistan.

Geofizyka Krakow has a long history of conducting seismic services in Pakistan.

In 2008, a Polish engineer working for the firm was kidnapped by the Pakistani Taliban near the northwestern city of Attock and beheaded several months later.

Overall, security in Pakistan has improved over the last few years, but many of the northwestern areas bordering Afghanistan remain volatile and dangerous, especially for foreigners and those working with foreign companies.

The frontier regions, deeply conservative and hard to access due to rough terrain, have long been the sanctuary of fighters from al-Qaida, the Taliban and other militant groups.

Most of the myriad militant groups that stage attacks inside Pakistan seek to overthrow the government to establish an Islamic theocracy and impose a stricter interpretation of the religion than is practiced in much of the country.



Reuters

Pakistan's Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, right, talks with General Qamar Javed Bajwa, Pakistan's newly designated army chief, at the prime minister's house in Islamabad on Saturday.

New Pakistani Army Chief Is Named by PM

REUTERS

ISLAMABAD - Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif on Saturday picked Lt. Gen. Qamar Javed Bajwa to replace outgoing army chief Raheel Sharif, the popular military leader credited with improving security and driving back Islamic militant groups.

The army chief is arguably the most influential person in Pakistan, with the military having ruled the country for about half of its 69-year history since independence from the U.K. and enjoying extensive powers even under civilian administrations.

Gen. Bajwa is likely to take charge of the world's sixth-largest army by troop numbers in a formal handover on Tuesday, when Gen. Sharif, who is not related to the prime minister, formally retires.

The appointment of Bajwa is expected to help reset fraught relations between the military and the civilian government in the nuclear-armed nation of 190 million people.

Lt. Gen. Zubair Hayat has been appointed chairman of the joint chiefs of staff committee.

"On the advice of Pakistani Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, President Mamnoon Hussain has approved the promotion of Lieutenant General Zubair Mehmood Hayat and Lieutenant General Qamar Javed Bajwa," the prime minister's office said.

As well as controlling security, the army operates a vast business empire in the country and often dictates key areas of Pakistan's foreign

policy, including relations with historical foe India and its war-torn western neighbor Afghanistan.

Gen. Sharif, 60, becomes the first army chief in more than 20 years to step down on time. Several previous military leaders had obtained extensions to their three-year terms.

Though security across Pakistan has vastly improved under Gen. Sharif, with the number of reported "terrorist" attacks down, Bajwa will face vast challenges at home and abroad.

The Islamic State militant group is trying to make inroads into the country, while the Pakistani Taliban continues to stage large-scale bomb and gun attacks.

Since August, 184 people have been killed in three major attacks in the restive Baluchistan region alone.

There are fears that if violence in Baluchistan escalates, it could disrupt work on the road, rail and energy projects central to a \$54 billion China-funded economic corridor, which aims to link Western China to the Arabian Sea at Pakistan's deep-water port of Gwadar in Baluchistan.

Abroad, Pakistan's relations with the U.S., a long-time ally, as well as nuclear-armed rival India, have worsened over the past year.

Both countries accuse Pakistan of harboring Islamic militant groups, with Afghanistan incensed by the presence of Afghan Taliban leaders inside Pakistan. Islamabad denies all such charges.

Little is publicly known about

Bajwa, who has been heading the army's training and evaluation wing. It is also not clear how he would approach sensitive issues such as military-civilian relations or his ideological stance toward India.

The military, in a statement, only sent out a brief army history of Bajwa, who was commissioned in 1980 and was partly educated abroad, which included staff college training in Canada and naval post-graduate studies in the U.S.

Bajwa had also served abroad, commanding the Pakistan Contingent in Congo, and had spent time commanding infantry divisions.

One Cabinet minister told reporters that the prime minister picked Bajwa because of his low-key style, and felt the incoming general would be more willing to cede control of key areas to the civilian government.

"He is essentially a very low-profile person and after our last experience [with Gen. Sharif] this is just a very important consideration—someone who doesn't want the limelight at all," said the minister, asking not to be named because of the sensitivity of the issue.

After their final official dinner together on Thursday, the prime minister praised the departing general.

"He proved beyond a shadow of doubt that he is one of the finest military leaders of his generation," he said. "Pakistan today is much safer and stronger than in 2013."

Ethiopian Women Face New Threat of Human Trafficking

REUTERS

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia - Women in Ethiopia live under constant fear of violence, illness, hunger and poverty, but they are now also facing a new threat—human trafficking, according to veteran women's rights campaigner Bogaletch Gebre.

Although a state-led industrial drive has transformed Ethiopia into one of Africa's fastest-growing economies, a third of its 99 million citizens still survive on less than \$1.90 a day—the World Bank's measure of extreme poverty.

Girls are often regarded as a financial burden on their families in the Horn of Africa country long blighted by cycles of disease, drought, hunger and conflict, and expected to drop out of school to get married or find employment.

"When a child is born a girl in Ethiopia...she is born into servitude. She is literally there to serve the family," Gebre said, as she recalled growing up in the 1960s in Kembatta, southern Ethiopia. "It's a tragedy."

In the past decade, human traffickers have increasingly lured girls away from their schools and homes in poor, rural areas with the promise of jobs and other op-

portunities in cities like the capital Addis Ababa, Gebre said.

But many end up being exploited as maids and sex workers.

Because prostitution is taboo in Ethiopia, especially in the rural areas where most of the trafficked girls come from, many find themselves ostracized if they return.

"An abducted girl can never return home. She is considered damaged goods," Gebre told reporters in the office of the charity she founded in 1997 called Kembatti Mentti Gezzimma, which translates as "Kembatta women standing together."

The U.S. State Department's 2016 Trafficking in Persons report found that girls as young as eight were working in brothels around Addis Ababa's central market.

The State Department report also catalogued the abuses Ethiopian women face working as maids in the Middle East, including physical and sexual assault, the confiscation of their passports, withholding their salaries and confinement at work.

Since 2013, Ethiopia has banned its citizens from going to the Gulf to work as domestic workers, and last year enacted a wide-ranging anti-trafficking law that introduces stiff-

er penalties for traffickers and greater victim protection.

But more than 400,000 Ethiopians are still estimated to be trapped in slavery, according to the 2016 Global Slavery Index by human rights group Walk Free Foundation.

Despite the scale of the problem, Gebre said there was reason for optimism, pointing to advances in women's rights that only a few years ago would have been unthinkable.

"Ethiopia women are waging a silent revolution," said Gebre, who was due to speak next week about breaking taboos at Trust Women, a conference on women's rights and human trafficking.

"For the first time women are learning that they are equal with men. That is a big change."

For example, bridal abduction, the practice of kidnapping girls by men for marriage, is disappearing.

"A man who abducts a woman and forces her to marry him will be ostracized from his community," said Gebre.

There's also been progress on a cause close to Gebre's heart—ending female genital mutilation.

Although overall FGM prevalence in Ethiopia remains high at 74 percent, the number of girls subject-

ed to the practice has fallen dramatically with only 24 percent of girls under 15 having been cut, according to the U.N. children's agency Unicef.

That is about half the number that underwent FGM in 2000.

Gebre set up her charity to save girls from the ancient custom that killed her sister and nearly took her life, too.

The practice, which involves the partial or total removal of the external genitalia and frequently ends in injury if not death, has almost been eradicated from Gebre's home region.

Gebre's personal story is itself a source of hope.

From a village where girls received little education, Gebre won a scholarship to study microbiology and physiology in Israel before securing a Fulbright scholarship for a masters degree in parasitology at the University of Massachusetts.

She completed a Ph.D. in epidemiology at UCLA in California, before returning to Ethiopia to set up KGM.

"I am no different from the next girl in the village," Gebre said. "If I could go to America for education, any of them could go to America for education."



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- 3 **Teuk Thla Branch**
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- 4 **Siem Reap Branch**
#129, St. Charles De Gaulles, Svay Dangcum, Siem Reap Province
- 5 **Sihanoukville Branch**
#48CDE, St. Ekareach, Sangkat 4, Sihanoukville Province
- 6 **Battambang Branch**
#85, Street 1, Sangkat Svay Poa, Battambang Province

IS Utilizes 'Chemical Gas' Against Syrian Rebels

REUTERS

ISTANBUL - Islamic State militant group fighters have fired a rocket in northern Syria that caused symptoms of "chemical gas" exposure in 22 Syrian rebels, state media cited Turkey's military as saying yesterday.

The attack targeted Turkey-backed rebels who have for days been besieging the I.S.-controlled town of al-Bab, a major goal in Ankara's "Euphrates Shield" operation to push the jihadis away from the Turkish border.

According to the state-run Anadolu agency, I.S. rocket attack occurred in the Haliliye area. The army did not specify where the attack had taken place.

"Twenty-two rebels were observed to have symptoms of being exposed to chemical gas in their eyes and bodies as a result of the rocket fired by Daesh," media reports quoted the army statement as saying, using a pejorative Arabic term for I.S.

The rebels were transferred to a hospital in Turkey's border province of Kilis on suspicion of chemical poisoning after complaining of constant sickness and severe headaches, Hurriyet newspaper reported on its website.

Turkish AFAD emergency relief teams conducted various tests on them to check for chemical traces, other media reported.

In the last 24 hours around al-Bab, Turkish jets have destroyed four I.S. targets in the Anifah region, and one Turkey-backed Syrian rebel has been killed and 14 wounded in clashes, the military said.

On Thursday, three Turkish soldiers were killed in an airstrike in Syria, which the army said it believed was carried out by the Syrian air force. It happened on the first anniversary of Turkey's downing of a Russian jet over Syria and raised fears of an escalation in the conflict.

After the airstrike, Dogan news agency said on Saturday that Turkey deployed low-altitude missile air defense systems to Gaziantep province on its Syrian border.

Turkey's President Recep Tayyip Erdogan discussed the airstrike with Russian counterpart Vladimir Putin on Friday. They spoke again late on Saturday about "Syria and efforts to resolve the humanitarian drama in Aleppo," sources said.



Reuters

Displaced women from the minority Yazidi sect, who were kidnapped by Islamic State militant group fighters in Tal Afar but managed to flee, are seen in Duhok province, Iraq, on Thursday.

In Northern Iraq, Yazidis Risk All to Escape IS

REUTERS

DUHOK, Iraq - When shells began crashing around the town of Tal Afar as Shiite militias brought the fight to the Islamic State militant group in northern Iraq, Abu Faraj saw his chance to escape captivity.

He and 17 other members of the Yazidi religious community, one of Iraq's oldest minorities, moved to the town's outskirts while their I.S. captors were busy with the battle.

Four days later, in the early evening, they fled. The group, which included women and children, walked overnight through the desert and hours later reached Kurdish-controlled territory—and safety.

"I remember the exact time we decided to flee, it was 6:50 p.m.," said Abu Faraj, 23, who had waited more than two years for that moment.

"We had to walk in single file through the desert and follow each other's footsteps in case the area was mined," he said, giving an alias for fear of identification by I.S. militants, who still hold some of his relatives.

The group, including Abu Faraj's wife and two daughters, were captured when I.S. overran Sinjar in northern Iraq in August 2014.

The insurgents systematically killed, captured and enslaved thousands of Yazidis, whose beliefs combine elements of several ancient Middle Eastern religions and are regarded by I.S. as devil-

worshippers.

Mass Yazidi graves have been found since Kurdish forces retook areas north of Sinjar in December 2014, and the town itself in November last year, but I.S. had already transferred many Yazidis to other areas, including Tal Afar.

Reports from the area suggest thousands of people have fled Tal Afar in recent days as the Shiite paramilitary groups—assisting a U.S.-backed operation to drive I.S. out of the city of Mosul to the east—advanced.

Most of those who have fled are from the town's Turkmen Sunni Muslim majority, fearing sectarian revenge by the Shiite fighters.

But Yazidis are also among them, and for Abu Faraj and his fellow Yazidis, who squat for now in a half-finished building in the northern city of Duhok, the escape has been a huge relief.

"We left our house when other people were also fleeing. We didn't ask who they were, whether they were Daesh families. We just used the chaos to go," he said, using a pejorative Arabic term for I.S.

Abu Faraj, who worked as a slave laborer in Tal Afar, is among the few young Yazidi men to have escaped I.S. He did not say how he managed to survive when others had disappeared or been killed, also for fear of identification.

"The rest of the group are women, children and elderly," he said.

U.N. investigators said in a re-

port in June that I.S. is committing genocide against the Yazidis in Syria and Iraq to destroy the community of 400,000 people through killings, sexual slavery and other crimes.

One 42-year-old woman, who gave her name only as "a member of the Meshu family" and covered her face with a scarf, made the same journey as Abu Faraj with her three youngest children.

"When we finally made it to a peshmerga [Kurdish forces] position, we took our veils off and raised our hands—with our all-black clothes we were scared they'd think we were Daesh and shoot us," she said.

Her husband, 16-year-old son and 20-year-old daughter had been separated from her and the younger children when they were first taken by the militants.

"I don't know what has happened to them, or where they are," she said.

I.S. took many Yazidi girls as sex slaves.

The Office of Kidnapped Affairs in Duhok, a department backed by the Kurdistan regional government, said about 3,500 Yazidis were believed to remain in areas controlled by I.S., many of them women and children.

But even for those who have escaped, the ordeal is not over.

"Now, we don't know what we'll do, if we'll be able to get home, even where we'll sleep tonight. It's up to God," Abu Faraj said.

France Votes for Center-Right Candidate, Perhaps Next President

REUTERS

PARIS - Former French prime ministers Francois Fillon and Alain Juppe went head-to-head yesterday in a runoff vote for France's center-right presidential nomination, with the winner likely to face a showdown against a resurgent far-right in next year's election.

Opinion polls show Fillon, a social conservative with a deep attachment to his Catholic roots, going into the race as the clear favorite after stunning his centrist challenger with a massive surge in support just before the first round on November 20.

A 62-year-old racing car enthusiast who lives in a Loire valley chateau, Fillon promises radical reforms to France's regulation-encumbered economy, vowing to roll back the state and slash the government's bloated costs.

Scrambling to regain momentum, Juppe, 71, a soft-mannered moderate who is currently mayor of Bordeaux, has attacked the "brutality" of his rival's reform program and said the Paris lawmaker lacked credibility.

But in a blow to his comeback bid, television viewers found Fillon more convincing in a head-to-

head debate on Thursday.

"My enemy is the decline of France," Fillon declared on Friday night, speaking to supporters in Paris at a final rally before the vote.

Many French citizens view yesterday's Les Republicains primary contest as a proxy for next spring's presidential election.

Pollsters say the winner will be favorite to enter the Elysee palace, with the ruling Socialists in turmoil and the anti-establishment National Front historically disadvantaged by France's two-round system.

Yet after the U.K.'s vote to leave the E.U. and Donald Trump's shock triumph in the U.S. election, France's vote is shaping up to be another battle of strength between weakened mainstream parties and the rising force of insurgent populists.

With France still under a state of emergency since Islamic militants killed 130 people in gun and bomb attacks in Paris in November last year, and with soldiers on patrol in the capital's streets, security will be tight near polling points.

Juppe, who has focused his attacks on Fillon's proposals to cut public sector jobs and end the 35-

hour week, bill himself as the best-placed Les Republicains candidate to defeat the far-right leader Marine Le Pen next spring.

"There is a France that is winning and a France that is suffering," he said in Thursday's debate. "We must bring the two together."

Polls show both candidates would beat Le Pen in the expected presidential runoff vote, though Juppe, who would be better placed to rally left-wing voters, would do so by a more comfortable margin.

French President Francois Hollande, whose low popularity ratings mirror the disarray in the ranks of the left, has two weeks in which to decide whether to run for re-election.

Fillon's Thatcherite economic platform would give the 62-year-old Hollande a target to attack and could convince him to make a bid for a second five-year mandate against the odds.

Current opinion polls show any Socialist candidate would get knocked out of the election's first round next April, with the Les Republicains candidate going on to beat the National Front's Le Pen in the May runoff.

In a sign of growing frustration

among the left's forces, a leading Socialist on Saturday urged both Hollande and his prime minister, Manuel Valls, to contest the party's primary in January.

Claude Bartolone, who heads the lower house of parliament, said the Socialist party would benefit if the two men were to stand.

Voters say they are fed up with France's near double-digit rate of unemployment—nearly double that of some European peers—and sluggish job creation in an economy that is forecast to grow an anemic 1.4 percent this year.

A free marketeer, Fillon promises to take on the powerful trade unions and push through reforms that would reduce the state's dirigiste role in the eurozone's No. 2 economy.

He wants to axe 500,000 civil service jobs, a cull that will be made possible by extending the 35-hour working week to 39 hours in the public sector. Corporate tax cuts will help spur growth, and only then will income tax cuts follow, he says.

"I want to persuade the French that my reforms will not be penitence, but represent a hope for improving the life of each person," he said on Friday at a rally.



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Buenos Aires Doesn't Issue Permit for Trump Tower

REUTERS

BUENOS AIRES - The city of Buenos Aires has declined to authorize a permit to build an office tower linked to U.S. President-elect Donald Trump, and developers will have to file new paperwork for it to be reconsidered, the city government said in a statement on Friday.

The "Trump Tower" project in Buenos Aires made international headlines after a local news report said Trump mentioned the proposed office complex when Argentine President Mauricio Macri put in a congratulatory call to Trump after his November 8 election victory.

The Macri administration said the reports were untrue and that the project was not mentioned during the call.

Trump, a businessman who has never held public office, has real estate and leisure holdings all over the world, sparking concerns his investments could color his decision-making in office.

The Buenos Aires city government issued its statement "in response to public interest in the possible construction of the so-called 'Trump Tower' in the center of Buenos Aires."

A city spokesman said Trump's name had not appeared in the permit requests, and the Trump Organization did not respond to an emailed request for comment on Friday evening.

The city's statement said the project first surfaced in early 2007 when a firm identified as Kubic S.A. filed a building request for a plot of land now used as a parking lot. The plan was approved, but expired when construction did not commence within a stipulated three-year period, the city's statement said.

Last August, it said, a firm called Repetto Oeste SA sought to revive the 2007 plan, but the request was not authorized.

"For this reason," the statement said, "there is no active building permit for the property in question, and the interested parties have to start the process from the beginning."

An investor involved with the project proposed in 2007 told reporters that the office tower was sold during the global financial crisis. The permits had been challenging to secure due to restrictions on height in the area, he added.



Reuters

A woman reacts during a homage ceremony of the late former Cuban leader Fidel Castro at a military fort in Caracas on Saturday.

Venezuela Split Over Ally Castro's Legacy

REUTERS

CARACAS - Venezuela's ruling socialists mourned former Cuban leader Fidel Castro, while opposition hard-liners exulted over the death of a man they called a dictator who helped wreck their economy and whose country for years had an easy ride with subsidized oil.

The two leftist Latin American governments became intimate allies under Castro and his younger disciple, the late Venezuelan leader Hugo Chavez, a relationship buttressed by generous oil shipments from the OPEC country to the Communist-run island in return for thousands of Cuban doctors, teachers, sports trainers and security advisers sent to work in Venezuela.

But that economic lifeline to Cuba ebbed in recent years as Venezuela, in the throes of a brutal economic crisis that has seen millions skipping meals, has cut back on the subsidized crude.

Venezuela used to send Cuba some 100,000 barrels of oil per day, but data seen by reporters showed a 40 percent decline in crude shipments in the first half of the year compared with last year, and that could fall further amid a production slump.

After Chavez died of cancer in 2013 following treatment in Cuba, the special personal relationship between the two governments cooled as well.

Chavez's successor, Nicolas Maduro, and Raul Castro, who took over from his older brother in 2008, do not have as strong a connection.

Indeed, Maduro seemed caught out when Raul Castro, considered a pragmatist, announced he was seeking to mend ties with their shared "imperialist" enemy, the U.S., in 2014.

Still, there are no public signs of fissures, and Maduro on Saturday hailed the leader whom the Latin American left has held up as one of the ultimate political icons.

"Fidel was a human being beyond what is normal—we all know that. He was and will remain a living legend," said an emotional Maduro during a ceremony at a hillside military museum that houses Chavez's remains.

"A sepulchral chill of sadness and pain blew in when we learned the news of Fidel's departure," added Maduro, as Socialist Party officials, the Cuban ambassador and supporters wiped away tears, waved flags and sang traditional Cuban songs.

Venezuela decreed three days of public mourning and canceled a music festival in Caracas, and state television dedicated a special program to Castro, publicized with the slogan "Honor and Glory to Fidel."

But many in Venezuela's opposition rejoiced over the passing of 90-year-old Fidel Castro at a time when South America is shifting right after a decade of a strong leftist bloc buoyed by a commodities boom.

The opposition itself is seeking to remove unpopular Maduro via a recall referendum and, although authorities have quashed the vote, some activists saw Castro's death

as an auspicious sign.

"We're definitely in a change of era, dictatorship is dying," tweeted opposition lawmaker Juan Guaido.

Opposition activists say that while Chavez and Castro may have set out with good intentions to fight the region's deep economic inequalities and elite politicians, they turned into tyrants.

Hard-line Venezuelans are convinced Havana sends orders to Caracas and bemoan rampant food and medicine shortages they say have turned their country into "Cubazuela."

In what has become Cuba's flagship presence in Venezuela, thousands of Cuban doctors work in neglected Venezuelan communities, where they are widely praised by low-income patients, although they have become hate figures for the opposition, who see them as modern-day slaves providing low-quality care. Some have fled from Venezuela to the U.S., via Colombia.

Venezuela's hyperactive social media scene was filled with tongue-in-cheek memes, including one showing Chavez and Fidel Castro reunited in hell.

The Venezuelan opposition slammed the government's ode to Castro amid the economic crisis and raging violent crime.

"When Maduro's drug-trafficking and corrupt government leaves, we'll celebrate for a year! Mourn for Castro? Mourn for the thousands of Venezuelans killed!" opposition leader Henrique Capriles said.

Castro...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

In an April speech, the younger Castro quipped that Cuba was not actually a one-party state: “We have two parties here, just like in the United States,” he said. “Fidel’s and mine.”

Fidel’s is the Communist one, Raul added, “and you can call mine whatever you want.”

Critics found nothing to laugh at, but former Cuban diplomat Carlos Alzugaray said it wasn’t entirely a joke. Hard-liners within Cuba’s hermetic power circles identified more with Fidel than with his younger brother.

Many of the liberalization moves introduced by Raul Castro represent an implicit rejection of his older brother’s rigid, state-dominated economic model. “Raul Castro will have a freer hand now,” Alzugaray said.

“It’s not that Fidel Castro would have opposed him,” he said. “But it’s like when you have a sick relative and don’t want to upset them. There are things Raul probably didn’t want to do while his brother was still around.”

But many Cubans worry about the possibility that Trump could tighten the Cuba trade embargo and toughen travel restrictions. During the presidential campaign, Trump said he would reverse Obama’s policy of expanding relations with Cuba unless the Castro government allowed more religious freedom and freed political prisoners.

Fidel Castro never wanted any statues of himself to be put up in Cuba. There are no streets or



Reuters

People walk past graffiti that reads 'Long live Fidel' in Havana on Saturday.

parks named for him. That will almost certainly now change.

The government has declared a nine-day period of mourning, heavy with revolutionary symbolism.

Today and Tuesday in Havana’s Plaza of the Revolution, Cubans will be able to “pay tribute and sign a solemn oath to fulfill the concept of Revolution,” according to a statement in the Communist Party daily Granma.

After a mass gathering in the plaza planned for Tuesday, Castro’s ashes will be carried to Santiago de Cuba, at the southeastern end of the island, reversing the journey that his bearded rebels

made in January 1959 when they seized power.

On the morning of December 4, Castro’s ashes will be interred at the Santa Ifigenia cemetery in Santiago, the site of the tomb of Cuban national hero Jose Marti and other 19th-century independence leaders.

On Saturday, police and soldiers sealed off access to Havana’s central plaza, where most of the headquarters of the Communist Party and government buildings are clustered. But there was no heavy security deployment visible in the city’s streets.

Castro’s death is “a huge loss

for us,” said Jose Candia, 70, who woke up to the news and took his dachshund for a walk along Havana’s Malecon seawall.

Candia and other older Cubans dedicated their lives to low-paying government jobs that demanded absolute loyalty and discipline. The news of his death seemed to hit them hardest.

“I think of his bravery. His honesty. I’ve been committed to him all my life,” said Yolanda Valdes, 75, a history teacher and Communist Party member. Tears began running down her face. She said that she had been crying all morning.

“I adored him,” she said.

Beer Rivalry Turns Political in Heavy-Drinking Venezuela

REUTERS

CARACAS - Running short of raw materials in the middle of last year, Venezuela’s two biggest beer makers Polar and Regional publicly chided the socialist government for delays in releasing foreign currency to import hops, barley and tin for cans.

Their stance angered Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro’s administration, which allocates dollars to businesses under currency controls that are a cornerstone of Venezuela’s state-led economic model, beer industry sources said.

But it then dealt with the two companies very differently.

Executives at Regional met surreptitiously with government officials, and weeks later the currency board coughed up crucial dollars for hop imports, a plant expansion and some foreign debt payments, said sources close to the talks.

But Polar, Venezuela’s largest private company whose high-profile owner Lorenzo Mendoza is cast by the government as a symbol of callous capitalism and architect of an “economic war” against socialism, was given the cold shoulder.

It received fewer dollars—then not a single one this year—while inspections of its factories and detentions of its managers multiplied.

“We are being subject to discrimination, it is public and notorious: we have requested [currency] countless times this year, every day, and they have not given us anything, not once,” said Marisa Guinand, director of Polar Brewery, at her office in an industrial zone of Venezuela’s capital, Caracas.

“We will keep insisting until they assign currency as they do to the competitor [Regional] and to many other businesses in this

market,” added Guinand.

Polar’s complaints mirror what plenty of local and foreign businessmen operating in Venezuela say in private: Play ball with the government and all will be well; speak out and harassment may follow.

Regional, a company of 3,790 workers which began in 1929 in Venezuela’s second city Maracaibo and is owned by the billionaire Cisneros family empire, has denied favoritism.

“For our size and needs, we’ve had an ok access [to dollars],” said Carolina Requena, marketing manager for Regional Breweries, which has 15 percent of Venezuela’s market compared to Polar’s 80 percent. “Since February...we have asked four times and they have given us four times, though less than we requested.”

Polar, which began producing

beer in 1941, lodged a formal complaint in August at the International Labor Organization.

Pro-government union groups within Polar’s 10,000-strong workforce have led labor disputes leading to plant closures in the last year. And so far this year, the military has briefly detained a dozen of its managers in around 800 inspections.

Last year, Venezuelans were the biggest per capita consumers of beer in Latin America: 89 liters annually, according to the World Health Organization. Yet due to a third year of recession, scarcity of raw materials and Venezuelans’ fast-shrinking purchasing power, the local market is now crashing.

Regional predicts a 50 percent drop in sales this year, and Polar thinks it will face an even bigger fall of 60 percent.

Cambodia to Open Ports to Laos Exports

BY HANG SOKUNTHEA
AND AISHA DOWN
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

Cambodia will soon open both its roads and ports for Laos to use in exporting goods abroad, according to an announcement posted on Prime Minister Hun Sen's Facebook page yesterday.

The announcement followed a meeting between Mr. Hun Sen and Laotian President Pany Yathoutou in Phnom Penh on Saturday, during which the two discussed strengthening ties.

The Facebook post did not specify when ports would be open to Laotian exports, or which ports these would be, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs could not be reached yesterday for comment.

Soeung Sophary, a spokeswoman for the Ministry of Commerce, said opening Cambodia's roads and ports to exports from Laos had been raised during diplomatic meetings in the past, but never agreed upon.

"As Laos is a landlocked country, this is the first time for Cambodia to let Laos export through us," she said, adding that she did not know the details of the agreement.

Hun Sen's meeting with Ms. Yathoutou follows a meeting between the leaders of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam in Siem Reap last week, during which the prime minister denied that the Don Sahong dam had any downstream effects on Cambodian villagers and warmly agreed to Laos' offer to sell Cambodia cheap hydropower.

Laos's main export is timber, with U.N. Comtrade putting it at 40 percent of the nation's exports. An internal WWF report leaked late last year asserts, however, that illegal logging in Laos is rampant, and the actual volume of timber leaving the country is poorly documented.

Denis Smirnov, a consultant for environmental group WWF focusing on the timber trade in Southeast Asia, said it's unlikely that any illegal exports will find their way through Cambodia, owing to an ongoing crackdown on the trade.

"The Lao government in May started to enforce the export ban on unprocessed wood for the first time," he said, adding that it was uncertain whether it would last past the end of the rainy season.

US Businesses Hard-Hit by Lack of Migrants

BY MIRIAM JORDAN
AND SANTIAGO PEREZ
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

In Dallas, the King of Texas Roofing Co. says it has turned down \$20 million worth of projects in the past two years because it doesn't have enough workers.

In the San Francisco Bay Area, Joe Hargrave is expanding his successful Tacolicious chain of restaurants, but says he is building smaller ones due to "a massive shortage of restaurant workers."

And in Florida, Steve Johnson, who harvests oranges for the citrus industry, says, "Right now, if I had 80 guys, I could put every one of them to work."

As hiring accelerates and the labor market tightens thanks to a steady U.S. recovery, employers who need low-skilled workers are increasingly struggling to fill vacancies. One big reason: Mexican workers, who form the labor backbone of industries like hospitality, construction and agriculture, are in short supply.

U.S. President-elect Donald Trump said on the campaign trail that he would deport immigrants who are in the U.S. illegally and build a wall to prevent new ones from sneaking in. He recently softened his stance, saying that he would focus on removing undocumented criminals, at least initially.

"While there are many illegal immigrants in our country who are good people, this doesn't change the fact that most illegal immigrants are lower-skilled workers with less education who compete directly against vulnerable American workers, and that these illegal workers draw much more out from the system than they will ever pay in," Trump said August 31 in Phoenix, Arizona.

Many business owners who rely on low-skilled labor say the real trouble is too few Mexicans heading north, not too many. "Without Mexican labor our industry is at a standstill," said Nelson Braddy, the owner of King of Texas Roofing Co, which is helping build a sprawling new Toyota North American headquarters in a Dallas suburb. He said he would hire 60 roofers right away if he could find them. "It's the worst I have seen in my career," he added.

Annual inflows of undocumented immigrants from Mexico have slowed to about 100,000 a year



Reuters

Immigrants from Central America and Mexican citizens line up to cross into the US at a new border crossing in Tijuana, Mexico, on Saturday.

since 2009, from about 350,000 a year in the mid-2000s and more than half a million in the late 1990s and early 2000s, estimates the Pew Research Center. Apprehensions by the U.S. Border Patrol of Mexicans and other foreigners entering illegally declined to 337,117 last year, the least since 1971.

"Mass migration from Mexico is over," says Pia Orrenius, senior economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, who studies migration. "Low-skilled labor will never be as plentiful again."

Multiple factors are behind the decline. Mexican families are smaller and their children are better educated; some Mexican states have launched campaigns to discourage youngsters from making the perilous journey north; and smugglers are commanding higher prices to get migrants through territory often controlled by drug gangs and across a far more secure border than ever before.

In the U.S., an aging population, the physically demanding nature of many blue-collar jobs and the trend toward pursuing college degrees compound the labor shortage. At the same time, Congress has failed to reach a compromise policy on immigration to address employer needs for a steady, legal workforce.

On the ground in the U.S., many employers report the worker shortage is driving up wages, which is good news for low-skilled workers. It is also driving up costs, however, which could hamper investment and fuel inflation.

Evidence of the labor shortage

is piling up. The combined restaurant and accommodations sector in May had 700,000 vacant positions, for a job-openings rate of 5.1 percent, the highest since 2001, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A survey last year by the Associated General Contractors of America found that 86 percent of construction firms were struggling to fill openings for carpenters, electricians and other trades.

In health care, the Labor Department expects demand for home aides to jump 40 percent in the next decade, the fastest of any occupation, as baby boomers age. Already, there is a caregiver crisis in states like Minnesota, which reports a surge in openings for the grueling work of bathing, dressing and feeding seniors.

Trump and many of his supporters argue there are still too many people entering the U.S. illegally. Alabama Senator Jeff Sessions, a leader in the fight against illegal immigration and Trump's pick for attorney general, believes the influx of foreign workers is "sapping the wages and job prospects" of Americans.

About six in 10 undocumented immigrants hold service, construction and production jobs, twice the share of U.S.-born workers, according to the Pew Research Center.

Employers say U.S.-born workers don't want those jobs.

Of the 85 roofers on King of Texas' payroll, two are African-Americans hired in the past year and three are Caucasians who

Continued on next page

Migrants...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 24

have worked there more than 20 years, said Braddy. The rest are Hispanic, mainly from Mexico. Braddy says his human-resources office collects Social Security numbers and identification from each hire. He isn't expected to vouch for the authenticity of documents; in fact, he could be subjected to an investigation or a charge of discrimination by the federal Equal Opportunity Employment Commission if he questions the bona fides of an applicant based on national origin or race, immigration attorneys say.

On a recent afternoon, eight Mexican workmen—their faces covered with cloth masks to shield them from the scorching sun—moved the length of a warehouse, crouching every few feet with their screw guns to secure the roof they were installing.

The eldest among them, 47-year-old Roman Martinez, became a legal U.S. resident when then-President Ronald Reagan granted amnesty to six million undocumented immigrants in 1986. But some others on his crew admit they lack papers, or legal residency.

The most recent Caucasian roofer the company hired, in 2014, lasted four months on the job. Another failed a drug test. An African-American recently showed up to inquire about openings, but didn't pursue a job opportunity, according to Braddy.

Last year, the average wage for roofers was \$17.65 per hour, according to the BLS. Braddy says he has already raised wages twice this year, putting most of his workers above \$20 an hour.

The company is also boosting perks. It offers a management course for foremen, English classes and \$250 bonuses for referrals. At a recent monthly safety meeting, a project manager interrupted to make an appeal, translated into Spanish. "I'm here to remind you of our incentive program, in case you have friends or family with roofing experience," he said.

In the past, workers like Adrian Herrera of Zacatecas, Mexico, could quickly tap into their family network. But now, says the 32-year-old foreman on the Toyota project, "everyone here already has a job, and very few people are arriving from Mexico."

Braddy says he would like to see the new administration help solve the labor shortage. "Employers like me hope for some sort of work-visa program to give immigrants a means to work legally and come out



Reuters

US workers build a section of a border wall at Sunland Park in the US state of New Mexico opposite the Mexican border city of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, earlier this year.

of the shadows," he says. "That is going to help the economy."

Asked for comment, Trump's spokeswoman referred to his 10-point immigration plan, which doesn't make any reference to a guest-worker program.

For the past 20 years, Mexican families have averaged just over two children, compared with nearly seven in the late 1960s. Smaller families limit the pool of potential migrants, and make it easier for families to care for their children and give them opportunities at home.

As Mexico's population slowly ages, a smaller share is composed of people ages 15 to 29, the prime demographic for migrating: 25 percent in 2014, compared with nearly 30 percent in 1990.

An estimated 100,000 Mexicans still cross the border annually. But many also return to Mexico. Such voluntary returns, coupled with a record 3 million deportations by the administration of U.S. President Barack Obama since 2009, have shrunk the number of undocumented Mexican immigrants in the U.S. to 5.8 million in 2014, from 6.9 million in 2007, according to Pew.

One returnee was Juan Ek, a 26-year-old from the Yucatan Peninsula. The son of poor Mayan farmers, Ek says he sneaked into the U.S. in 2007 and rose from dishwasher to sous-chef at Tacolicious, the San Francisco taco joint. Ek returned to his village in the Yucatan in 2013 to reunite with relatives, including his ailing mother. He has since married and had two children. He makes guayabera shirts and tends to cattle and the family bee farm.

Ek says he thinks about returning from time to time, but that the risks of an illegal crossing are too high. "That's something that matters now that I have two children," he says.

Tacolicious founder Hargrave credits workers like Ek for his suc-

cess. Tacolicious is now a popular chain of five eateries in the Bay area. But he says workers like Ek are far harder to come by.

"Our industry can't survive without Mexican workers," Hargrave said during a recent lunch hour at a Tacolicious that drew an urbane crowd, many of them workers in the tech sector.

Hargrave says he tries to cultivate a friendly environment to contain turnover. Workers can take breaks to watch soccer matches; the radio in the kitchen blares ranchera music. He is organizing free English classes.

The restaurateur says he misses the days when all he had to do was tell a worker that he had a vacancy "and people would show up. It was that easy." Now he is trying to hire a full-time recruiter.

The latest Tacolicious, which he opened November 10, is half the size of the others. "I still want to grow my brand. But I have to shrink my footprint because I can't find staff," says Hargrave.

Giovanni Peri, a labor economist at the University of California, Davis, says a lack of immigrants for jobs like dishwashing can hit U.S. workers, too. "If you can't hire a dishwasher, that slows down the growth of the restaurant, and then you won't hire managers, who are usually American," he says. "Immigrants create opportunities for American workers."

Agriculture is especially hard-hit by labor shortages. About 70 percent of all field workers are undocumented, the overwhelming majority being Mexican, according to estimates by the American Farm Bureau Federation. Those who have settled in the U.S. are getting older and exiting the workforce.

"We used to get people by word-of-mouth," says Steve Johnson, a fourth-generation citrus grower in Wauchula, Florida, who has a busi-

ness harvesting fruit for about 50 growers, primarily for the \$9 billion citrus industry.

Replacing the workers with machines isn't an option, he says. During a recent inspection of his groves in western Florida, Johnson pointed to a mechanical harvester parked in a field, for which he paid \$75,000 four years ago to help address the labor shortage. He says the machine doesn't distinguish between ripe and unripe fruit.

Picking oranges is hard work that pays about \$11 an hour. But Johnson contends that the problem isn't the pay. Echoing a comment often made by farmers, he noted that the occasional American who shows up demands to be paid cash, off the books to keep collecting unemployment benefits.

The children of immigrant fieldworkers, like other Americans, also shun the work or have greater ambitions. Maria Consuelo Rodriguez, 58, and her husband worked for two decades picking fruit, following the harvest from Florida to Pennsylvania, their four children in tow.

"I would tell them, if you don't go to school, you know where you'll end up," says Rodriguez, currently a supervisor at a clothing store in Wauchula. None of her children, now adults, toil in the fields.

To make up for the labor shortage, farmers across the country are increasingly turning to the H-2A agricultural temporary guest worker program. It allows them to bring in seasonal workers if they prove domestic labor isn't available to take the jobs, and they provide housing and transportation.

Last year, some 250,000 workers went to the U.S. on an H-2A, a 420 percent jump since 2006, the first year for which data is available. "It's not a tribute to the workability of the program. It's a tribute to the instability in the labor force," says Kristi Boswell, director of congressional relations at the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Farmers complain the program, which involves three federal agencies, is bureaucratic, expensive and inefficient.

Workers often get stranded on the Mexican side of the border for several days waiting for interviews to secure visas while employer-paid transportation idles on the other side. In the fields, crops perish.

A survey last year by the bureau found that members in at least 22 states were hurt by administrative delays that crops to rot because workers failed to arrive on time.

"I appreciate wanting to control the flow" of immigrants, Johnson says. "But it's got to be done logically and smoothly."

Business

Gov't Scrambles to Arrest Housing Frenzy Bedeviling Beijing

By DOMINIQUE FONG
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

BEIJING - When a rumor spread in June last year that the Beijing city government would move most of its offices—potentially 400,000 workers—to the sleepy suburb of Tongzhou, property sales there doubled within weeks.

Authorities confirmed the rumor a month later and quickly moved to arrest the frenzy, limiting sales to first-time buyers and longtime residents. By October last year, activity was down from over 1,500 sales a month to 500.

The next month, sales jettied higher than the summer surge as buyers found ways to skirt the restrictions.

“Tongzhou, all of a sudden, became like the focus of the world,” said 29-year-old Chen Liang, who grew up in Tongzhou and blogs about life there. In May, Chen pooled money from relatives to buy a one-bedroom apartment for \$320,700.

The drama in Tongzhou shows how hard it is for China to confront a homebuying spree in its biggest cities and keep property prices in check—even in a place where it is promoting development. The ultimate fear is an unsustainable, debt-filled asset bubble that causes broad damage when it bursts.

Yet owning a home remains one of the chief ways a Chinese family can accumulate wealth. Even in a slowing economy, property prices in major cities have continued to rise. In October, mortgages accounted for about three-quarters of all new lending.

In some ways, Tongzhou represents exactly the kind of urbaniza-



Men work at a construction site on a hazy winter day in Beijing on Saturday. Reuters

tion China wants. It fits into plans to get people out of Beijing's clogged city center and to organize something of a supercity encompassing Beijing, Hebei and the nearby megacity of Tianjin, popularly dubbed “Jing-Jin-Ji.”

“Tongzhou is sort of looked at as a testing ground,” said Thomas Hahn, a University of California, Berkeley, adjunct professor and a geographer who researches Chinese urban-planning issues. “If they don't get this right, then that whole construct of Jing-Jin-Ji will probably not succeed.”

Giant posters proclaiming Tongzhou as the new subcenter of Beijing flank the suburb's streets, with slogans such as “Building the China Dream.”

Tongzhou straddles Beijing's just-completed sixth ring road. A subway ride from the city center takes about an hour. Yet the prospect of hundreds of thousands of government workers and their

families moving there, along with new services, hospitals and business activity, drew thousands of home buyers.

The relocation's promise of a blossoming school district attracted some buyers like Gao Xuemei, a 35-year-old longtime Beijing resident, who bought a two-bedroom apartment in Tongzhou for about \$303,600 in June last year. “After renting an apartment for all these years, we wanted to buy [our own], especially for our kid,” Gao said.

The market, however, became prohibitive for many. “Quite a lot of my friends want to buy a home in Tongzhou, but can't, because of the restrictions and also because they can't afford it,” Gao said.

One older couple who already owned a home in Beijing were barred from buying a second in Tongzhou. They considered a divorce, to render one spouse a first-time buyer. Instead, their son and his wife bought an apartment.

They won't live there, and plan to sell within a few years, the daughter-in-law said. “We decided to buy it as an investment for the family,” she said.

In September, Tongzhou home prices hit a high, reaching an average \$621 per square foot, 17 percent more than in Beijing overall, according to SouFun, China's largest online portal of property listings.

Prices chilled again after Beijing—along with 20 other cities—imposed fresh property-buying controls in early October. Beijing raised the down-payment requirement for first- and second-home purchases. Though the number of sales in Tongzhou didn't drop, prices fell 39 percent from the previous month; Beijing prices slipped 3 percent.

“People become very unhappy with rapid increases in housing prices, so the government feels it is important to dampen the increase,” said Li Wei, an economics professor at the Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business in Beijing.

The local government had hoped to feed a real need for housing, not speculative demand, Li said. “If it is just empty shells there, it just doesn't look very nice,” he added.

Tongzhou District's Committee of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, which issued the property restrictions, didn't respond to requests for comment.

Chen says he avoids posts on his blog about housing, fearful that he will draw government attention for spreading information that could drive up prices. Instead, his blog now features reports on the weather, traffic accidents and lost pets.

— Business Brief —

S Korea Firms Spending Less at Bars and Golf Clubs

SEOUL - South Korean firms' spending on building business relationships at bars and restaurants dropped by the largest degree on record last month following the introduction of an anti-graft law, credit card transaction data released on Friday showed. Corruption has become a hot issue in South Korea in recent weeks, with opposition parties drumming up support to launch impeachment proceedings against President Park Geun-hye over an influence peddling scandal involving a close friend. The legislation introduced by Park's government in late September aims to deter firms from using entertainment budgets to wine and dine public officials and business partners who might grant illicit favors. The law also made it illegal for civil servants, teachers and journalists to accept meals worth more than \$25.45 or receive gifts valued above \$42.50. Data released by the Credit Finance Association showed entertainment billings dropped 15.1 percent last month from a year earlier to \$72.5 million, while spending on golf courses declined 7.9 percent. Other data released by the association showed, however, that transactions from individual credit cards rose 8.5 percent last month from a year earlier, while the overall corporate card spending jumped 26.5 percent. (Reuters)

CAMBODIA SECURITIES EXCHANGE

Sunday, November 28, 2016



Index	Value	Change	Open	High	Low	Volume
CSX	321.9	-	-	-	-	-
Stock	Value	Change	Open	High	Low	Volume
PPWSA	4,240	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Twins	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
PPAP	5,200	-	-	-	-	-
PPSP	2,600	-	-	-	-	-

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Source: LY HOUR EXCHANGE

¥/US\$	113.230	Sing\$/US\$	1.4278
£/US\$	0.8015	Euro/US\$	0.9439
AUS/US\$	1.3439	SKoreaW/US\$	1,245.26
HK\$/US\$	7.7564	Thai\$/US\$	35.5
SwissF/US\$	0.9856	Riel/US\$	4,050

LOCAL GOLD

Source: LY HOUR EXCHANGE

LOCAL GOLD TYPE (O'RUSSEI MARKET)	BUYING	SELLING	26.67 damlung are equal to 1 kg
Canada (\$/damlung)	1,430	1,440	
Kilo (\$/damlung)	1,430	1,440	
99% (\$/damlung)	1,410	1,420	
97% (\$/damlung)	1,370	1,380	

opinion

Fidel Castro's Venezuela Obsession Left It Radically Unfree

By Francisco Toro
THE WASHINGTON POST

On May 8, 1967, two small boats carrying a dozen heavily armed fighters made landfall near Machurucuto, a tiny fishing village 100 miles east of the Venezuelan capital, Caracas. Their plan was to march inland and recruit Venezuelan peasants to the cause of socialist revolution.

The eight Venezuelans and four Cubans who took part in this adventure were on a mission from Fidel Castro. It was the heyday of Cuban agitation abroad, with Cuban-backed guerrilla cells spreading throughout Latin America.

The fighters sent to Machurucuto had bad luck, though. A local fisherman spotted their abandoned boats and notified the Venezuelan military. An all-night gun battle followed. Nine of the guerrillas died and two others were captured. Just one got away.

The first and only foreign military invasion of Venezuela in the past 100 years was a three-day fiasco.

The Machurucuto Incident, as this tiny drama came to be known, was the start of Castro's decades-long obsession with bringing socialist revolution to Venezuela. With a shared Caribbean culture and vast oil wealth, Venezuela was a tempting target for Fidel from the start.

His big break came nearly three decades later, in December 1994, when a Venezuelan lieutenant colonel fresh out of a two-year stint in prison for leading an ill-starred coup attempt landed in Havana for a hero's welcome.

As a clandestine conspirator, like his entire generation of Latin American wannabe revolutionaries, Hugo Chavez had idolized Fidel Castro. Castro sat enraptured as the dissident gave a keynote address to the University of Havana live on state television, raising the young Chavez's stature immeasurably. The two struck up a famously intimate friendship.

In 1998, against all the odds, Castro's protege was elected to Venezuela's presidency, and the dream of Machurucuto came roaring back to life. Together, the two men forged an unprecedentedly close relationship. Billions of Venezuelan oil dollars flowed into Castro's coffers as tens of thousands of Cuban "technical advisers"—doctors, sports trainers and an unknowable number of spies—spread throughout Venezuela. Cuba's flag flew side by side with Venezuela's own at Venezuelan military bases. Chavez's personal security detail was handed over

to Cuban intelligence.

Finally, in 2007, Chavez declared that Cuba and Venezuela were one nation. "Deep down," he said, "we are one single government."

It was simply unprecedented: the virtual invasion of a larger, more powerful country by a smaller, weaker one at the larger country's behest. Cuban methods for

stamping out the free press and snuffing out dissent very gradually began to spread throughout Venezuela.

Cuban infiltration of Venezuelan state institutions—both military and civilian—was complete, with Cuban "advisers" watching over virtually every single office, institute, ministry, barrack and embassy of the

Venezuelan state. Reporting directly back to Havana, this web of spies led to a bizarre situation where Castro often had a clearer intelligence picture of what was happening inside the Venezuelan state than the Venezuelan state itself. Chavez, by all accounts, simply trusted Castro's spies more than he did his own.

In 2011, the Machurucuto incident cycle was completed when Fernando Soto Rojas, one of just three guerrillas who lived to tell the tale of the 1967 invasion, was elected speaker of Venezuela's National Assembly. An aging communist without much of a political machine of his own, he had ridden his Cuban revolutionary street cred to the pinnacle of the Venezuelan state.

Later that year, when Chavez fell ill with cancer, the full extent of his devotion to Castro was revealed as a matter of life and death. Though the world's premier cancer specialists in Brazil, France and the U.S. lined up to offer him cutting-edge treatment, Chavez refused to be seen by anyone other than the Cubans.

If there's one maxim Castro was devoted to throughout his life, it's the idea that knowledge is power. Knowing Chavez's cancer was terminal months before anyone else did allowed the Cubans the decisive edge in the high-stakes jockeying to select his successor.

There was no secret whom Castro favored: Nicolas Maduro may have been a gray, uncharismatic politician, but he was a Fidelista through and through. A former bus union organizer, Maduro had come up through the ranks of Liga Socialista, a militantly pro-Cuban fringe party he joined as a teenager. For years as Chavez's foreign minister, he had never shown the slightest deviation from Havana's line. Maduro was the man Castro could trust to secure Cuba's interests in Venezuela after Chavez's death. And succeed Chavez he did.

Success came late, but when it did it was complete. On the day he died, Castro left Venezuela the way he had dreamed since his youth: radically unfree and shackled to a Marxist dictator wholly subservient to Cuban interests.

Dictatorship in Venezuela is Castro's greatest foreign policy victory, the cornerstone of his legacy.



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SCIENCE

As Warming Seas Menace Fish, Communities Try to Stay Afloat

REUTERS

MARRAKESH, Morocco - When nearly all the young oyster crop died two years in a row at shellfish farms in the U.S. Pacific Northwest, workers at first suspected a virus.

But the real culprit was a new worry: a change in the acidity of the seawater feeding the oyster tanks.

As the world's oceans absorb carbon dioxide that is building up in the atmosphere, seas have become 30 percent more acidic than they were before the industrial era, said Carol Turley, a senior scientist at the U.K.'s Plymouth Marine Laboratory.

The increasingly corrosive water threatens a wide range of sea life, particularly shellfish such as oysters and scallops, making it hard for them to form and maintain shells.

Warming of the world's oceans, as they absorb rising heat associated with climate change, is also killing coral reefs and driving more fish species toward cooler seas and away from the regions where they have traditionally lived and been caught, Turley said on the sidelines of the recent U.N. climate talks in Marrakesh.

Another effect of warming is a reduction in the amount of oxygen in the sea, threatening fish, said Ulf Riebesell, a German ocean researcher who works on acidification, among other problems.

"The ocean is under a major challenge. It's not only heating up, it's also acidifying and losing oxygen. The three stressors come simultaneously and they play out worldwide," he said in Morocco.

That is fueling new challenges for both rich and poor communities around the world, from small-scale fishermen who can no longer bring in a catch to conservationists watching fish move out of hard-won reserves, and coastal and island states fearful their tourist industries will collapse with their ailing reefs.

"It's happening too fast for organisms and ecosystems to develop strategies to cope," said Hans Portner, a scientist with the German-based Alfred Wegener Institute and a contributor to the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

"There's a high risk of losing up to 90 percent of coral reefs in a 1.5-degree Celsius warmer world by the end of the century. This is a

system that has already gone beyond its tolerance limits," he said.

Rapidly cutting planet-warming emissions is the surest way to deal with the problem and limit potential damage, scientists say. But with a global shift to clean energy happening more slowly than is needed so far, fishing communities around the world will have to find ways to adapt to the changes—and some are already trying out ideas, scientists say.

At oyster farms in the U.S. Pacific Northwest, for instance, monitors now check the acidity level of ocean water coming into the tanks of young oysters. If levels begin to rise, as a result of upwellings of acidic ocean water, intakes are shut off or can be adjusted to draw water from different levels, Turley said.

At least one big oyster operation, after major losses due to ocean acidity in 2007 and 2008, shifted production to Hawaii, where upwellings of acid water are less of a problem, she said.

Poorer fishing communities may be able to adopt early warning systems too, said Ana Queiros, a marine ecologist at the Plymouth laboratory.

For instance, they could quick-

ly harvest a bigger number of fish if satellite monitoring of currents showed warm, low-oxygen water that could kill fish moving toward fishing grounds, she said.

"These are real-life adaptation measures—though they are also temporary solutions," Queiros said, particularly if more of the oceans become regularly inhospitable for fish and other sea life.

Turley believes poor communities that risk losing their reefs could also turn to "carbon farming" by growing and harvesting seaweed, which takes up ocean carbon.

Turning seaweed into anything from food to drugs, fertilizer and roof thatching could help bring in an income to supplement or replace fishing, she said, and communities may be able to earn money from carbon credits as well.

Mayrah Shaltout of Morocco's National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries said coastal communities in Africa are already seeing declines in fish catches—and not just because of competition from industrial trawlers.

Two-thirds of the countries most vulnerable to fishing declines are in Africa, she said.

TRAINING OPPORTUNITY

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Negotiation and Contracting	Nov 26-27	Nov 18
Supplier Appraisal, Evaluation and Selection	Dec 12-13	Dec 5
Supervisory Store Management	Dec 14-15	Dec 7
Effective Supply Chain Management	Dec 17-18	Dec 9

- NOTE:**
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 - **Venue:** Phnom Penh (to be confirmed)
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