

I. Safeguarding System & Policy

We have no specific national level law regarding for safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage. But we have the law on preservation and conservation the Cultural heritage adopted in 1996.

Regarding to the Intangible, as you know we had prepared last year legal paper on Living Human Treasures, that supported by Korean-Fund in True through UNESCO Phnom Penh. Now this paper we call SUBDECREE is submitting to our government for getting adoption.

1. National Law/Act

point 3. the General Department of Cultural Technique (Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts) is responsible on ICH in Cambodia.

A. Constitution of Cambodia

It was adopted in September 1993, and particular attention was given in this constitution to the safeguarding of cultural heritage.

B. The Royal Government of Cambodia

It has established laws, sub-decree and directives on Safeguarding, Prevention of Intangible Cultural Heritage as the following:

- 1) **Law on Copyright and Related Rights** was adopted by the National Assembly in **April 2003**.
- 2) A **Sub-decree** dated on 04 September 2002 of the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts on **Management of Cinema and Video**.

- 3) A Sub-decree is now being proposed by the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts on National Living Human Treasures System with support from UNESCO, Phnom Penh. It will get its official title as the Sub-Decree enters into force.
- 4) A Sub-decree is now being proposed by the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts on Management of Artwork and the Exploitation of Production of Fine Arts and Handicrafts, Phnom Penh. It will get its official title as the Sub-Decree enters into force.
- 5) A Directive No.60 dated 18 March 2003, the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts declared the urgently to stop on the illegal activities of Copyright and Related Rights.

C. Incentives and Awards

The Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts in Cambodia has a policy of providing incentives to local people, individuals and artists to promote and support cultural heritage. National Artists Awards are presented annually on National Cultural Day. National Artists are the creators of artworks that have contributed significantly in helping the protection and preservation of Khmer identity, especially in raising awareness amongst the international community of Cambodia as a country, which abounds in valuable artistic and cultural heritage.

By Sub-Decree of the Royal Government of Cambodia, dated 19 January 1999, the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts declared 3 April each year as the National Cultural Day. But by Sub-Decree of the Royal Government of Cambodia, dated 24 January 2006, the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts declared 3 March each year as the National Cultural Day. To sponsor this initiative, the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts receives a budget directly only from the Cambodian government.

The aim of the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts in celebrating National Cultural Day is to enhance the protection and preservation of cultural properties through enhancing the Khmer people's understanding. To realize this, a long-term project of sensitizing and educating local people has been launched. The National Cultural Day celebrations have been in effect since

1999. Since **2000** each has been dedicated to a particular theme with brochures produced and circulated.

With regards to the theme of the Eleventh National Cultural Day (2009) was 'Cultural Heritage and Development of National Economy'.

The National Cultural Day celebrations related to many themes of tangible and intangible with the following objectives:

- 1) Continue implementation of the task of protection of national heritage, with the aim of enhancing cultural activities, which could contribute to poverty alleviation.
- 2) Set up a concrete mechanism to protect and develop the cultural sector in terms of two potentials: (1) new approaches to education, and (2) the promotion of new creations, which showcase national characteristics and progress.
- 3) Raise popular awareness of cultural initiatives and services which have contributed to social development and which provide work to help alleviate poverty.
- 4) Educate the population so that they stand up and work together to unanimously and urgently protect national culture for posterity.
- 5) Maintain national characteristics and identity, support progress, encourage peace and non-violence, and preserve the daily life of the Khmers in conditions which will avoid disaster for future generations.
- 6) Khmer is producer of many new goods, and has the capacity of writing of new books, CD, films and souvenirs for trade.
- 7) The Needs of the marketing of the cultural productions are:
 - Organize the historical sites as tourist centers
 - -Set up the festival halls, cinemas, museums, and cultural center for the service of culture.
 - Promote Khmer culinary into the products at the restaurants and hotels.
 - Promote the works of plastic arts and handicrafts in order to enhance the standards of nation.

These objectives are conceived within the context of UNESCO activities in 2000, which relate to its policies regarding cultural globalization and its stress on the invaluable nature of individual cultures and the preservation of cultural diversity.

To assure the success of this National Cultural Day, the Inter-Ministries Commission for the National Cultural Day requested the following:

- Ministries, institutions, provincial and municipal authorities, embassies, general consuls, consuls, pagodas, public institutions, multimedia, private companies and various associations should participate in the celebration of National Cultural Day and widely promote education about national cultural policy concerning Socio-Cultural Development for Peace.
- Help in the training of human resources and restoration of cultural infrastructures, consideration that participation in the activities of socio-cultural development for peace is the obligation of all Khmer people because it is not for individuals or any one group.
- Development must proceed of monumental heritage sites supporting cultural tourism.

The following slogans were developed in celebration of the National Cultural Day: (1) 'Long Live the Kingdom of Cambodia!'; (2) 'Socio-Cultural Development for a Culture of Peace in Order to Help Poverty Alleviation of the People'; 'Socio-Cultural Development for a Culture of Peace'; 'Culture is a Basis of Social Development'; and 'Culture is the Breath of Development of the National Economy of Cambodia'.

Therefore, against the background of Cambodian history of the last three decade and the consequent challenges and needs, the primary cultural heritage management strategic targets of the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts are as follows:

- 1) Human resource needs assessment and development, including advanced training abroad of Cambodian graduates.
- 2) Foreign resource mobilization
- 3) Enhanced development of a network of foreign collaborators in research and training.

- 4) Development of an effective information infrastructure
- 5) Institutional strengthening and institutional governance development.
- 6) Enhanced inter-governmental coordination.
- 7) Development of advanced English, French and other languages capacity amongst Cambodian heritage professionals.
- 8) Sustainable approaches to the preservation of the living heritage.
- 9) Integrated approaches to the examination of intangible cultural heritage.

2. Cultural Policy

We have no National Cultural Policy. I am personally talk with UNESCO Phnom Penh for making this but. But we are working closely with UNESCO Phnom Penh for promote some of area like Classical Dance (APSARA Dance...)