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IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
IN ASIA AND PACIFIC COUNTRIES
(GCP/RAS/171/JPN)

**General Status of the System
of Food and Agriculture Statistics
in Cambodia**

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
BANGKOK, 2000

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1. Organizations concerned with agricultural statistics in Cambodia

Cambodia has adopted a decentralized statistical structure. The statistical programmes are administrated and operated under the authority of separate government ministries. The statistical units in these ministries collect and compile statistics through periodic reports obtained from enterprises, institutions, households and administrative records.

The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) under the Ministry of Planning is one of the main organizations specifically concerned with statistics in Cambodia. Its function is to implement population censuses and socio-economic surveys and to compile national accounts and consumer price indexes by using the data obtained from statistical agencies in ministries, provincial administrations and other institutions responsible for the undertaking of censuses or surveys.

NIS and each ministry work independently and NIS has no mandate to check the statistics produced by other ministries. However, in the field of agricultural statistics the decentralized system is not complete. Two organizations – the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and NIS – are concerned.

The Statistics Office of the Department of Planning, Statistics and International Co-operation (DPSIC) of MAFF plans and executes agricultural surveys as the main national body responsible for agricultural statistics activities.

NIS also has a Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, which is planning to undertake an agricultural census.

2. Overview of agricultural statistics in Cambodia

A sound system for the production of food and agriculture statistics is very important for a predominantly agricultural country like Cambodia. Successful policymaking depends on the availability of reliable data. Besides, the resurgence of the country's economy puts renewed emphasis on the agricultural sector.

In Cambodia, the statistical data on agriculture cover mainly crop production, livestock and fishery. Agricultural statistics do exist, but they are not generally held to be reliable, and they are not released in a timely manner. Data collection is based on reports that require village heads, commune heads and district and province agriculture officers to provide monthly data for crop progress in prescribed formats. The data are compiled at each level from the reports submitted from the lower-level administrative unit and are transmitted through the hierarchy to the central office at MAFF.

Cambodia used to be under a socialist economic system. The data collection system was designed to satisfy the needs of a centrally planned economy, which has now been replaced by a market-oriented economy. Various central planning models were used to organize agricultural production. Agriculture was collectivized with state farms or co-operatives operating under the direct control of the government. Under the socialist economic system, the reporting system managed to collect a certain amount of accurate data, but now, under the market-oriented economy, there are problems with data collection. For example, formerly, the administrative organization could assess the

amounts of agricultural produce easily because it was also in charge of collecting them. Now that the farmers can sell their produce directly to merchants or to millers, the administration has a hard time obtaining reliable information.

Cambodia has acquired some experience in the implementation of surveys with advanced methods, thanks to technical and financial assistance from international organizations. There has been a production survey on rice and livestock, a survey on production cost for rice and maize, as well as a marketing survey and a fishery survey. However, due to national budgetary constraints, there is hardly any follow-up on some pilot projects.

3. Agricultural statistics at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

3.1 Organization of MAFF

MAFF consists of twelve departments under four directorates, and five public enterprises. All heads of department are in Phnom Penh. The Statistics Office of the Department of Planning, Statistics and International Co-operation (DPSIC) within MAFF has been established as the main national body to impulse agricultural statistical work. This office is responsible for agricultural data collection and publication with the co-operation of the relevant departments of the ministry.

The local administrative organization in Cambodia is headed by the Ministry of Interior and is structured over 24 provinces divided into 182 districts, themselves divided into

1 632 communes further subdivided into 13 408 villages.

In each province and each district, MAFF has established Department of Agriculture local offices. The structure of a provincial office is the same as in the central office and district offices have a simplified structure compared to provincial offices. At both province and district levels, one or two officers are in charge of gathering statistics and other information. One level below, each commune has two or three leaders, one of whom is in charge of preparing reports on local developments as required by the higher level. Data collection is done at this level.

3.2 Data collection

Agricultural statistics in Cambodia consist mainly of production statistics on crops, livestock and fishery, and are collected through the administrative reporting system, as already mentioned. The data collected at field level are reported through MAFF local offices to the relevant departments at the ministry – for example, data on crops go to the Department of Agronomy. Then the data are gathered and sent to the Statistics Office of DPSIC. The statistics office checks, compiles and publishes the data as statistics. It also takes charge of special surveys such as a damage survey over a disaster, and plays the role of control tower when statistical projects are being mooted.

Data collection covers mostly the following:

- Planted and harvested area, yield, production by type;
- Area and intensity of pest, insect and damage;
- Use of fertilizer, variety of seeds, pesticides;
- Number of agricultural machinery;
- Animal husbandry by type;
- Hydrology and metrology;
- Fish caught and fish processed;
- Wood utilized and exported; and
- Rubber utilized.

3.2.1 Crop assessment

In Cambodia, a crop assessment survey is undertaken at the end of every wet season (May to November), and rice is the most important crop for the survey. The survey typically covers estimates of planted area, yield and losses by type and variety of wet-season rice as well as forecast figures for the next dry season rice (December to April). Each commune submits a report for the survey. (MAFF local offices also report on the condition of the rice as it grows. For this purpose, they use prescribed formats that are different from those used in crop assessment.)

In 1998, the crop-cutting method for rice is used in crop assessment to estimate the yield per hectare, as being the most reliable and objective data collection method. With the assistance of FAO, a crop-cutting survey covered 10 of the 24 provinces. These 10 provinces accounted for 83 percent of all rice-planted areas in Cambodia. A total of 1 466 crop cuts were carried out in 245 villages.

The crop cutting was conducted over 2m x 2m plots in carefully chosen fields in sample communes selected at random. In each sample commune, three fields were selected for good, medium and poor growth conditions, respectively, as determined by enumerators. Randomness as defined in statistical theory was not strictly observed. Nonetheless, it was an objective survey conducted as an actual measurement method, though there was room for improvement.

The rice production of the 10 provinces where crop cutting was conducted was estimated by extrapolating the data obtained through crop cutting to the total harvest area as assessed by the administrative reporting system. In the other 14 provinces, of course, all estimations were made only by the administrative reporting system.

The World Food Programme (WFP) also conducted its own crop cutting of rice in 1998. The sample selection of WFP was done with the co-operation of the Statistics Office of DPSIC and of the Department of Agronomy within MAFF and took place at the same time as the sample selection of MAFF. However, the

estimation was done independently.

3.3 Assistance from international organizations on agricultural statistics

3.3.1 Crop and livestock pilot sample surveys

Administrative reporting remains an important source of agricultural statistics. However, more reliable and objective methods, such as sample surveys, are needed to improve data collection.

An FAO project, entitled “Training for Agricultural Statistics” (TCP/CMB/4452) and carried out from 1994 to 1996, developed sample survey methods for crops and livestock. Because there was no list of farm households countrywide, a two-stage sub-sampling approach was adopted as sampling method, with the village as primary sampling unit (psu) and the farm household as secondary sampling unit (ssu). The two sample surveys only covered the main producing provinces as pilot surveys.

For the Pilot Crop Sample Survey in 1995, the four main provinces in terms of wet-season rice production were selected. The survey was subdivided into:

- 1) *an interview survey*. First, about 60 villages were selected in each province and farm household lists were compiled for each village. Then eight sample households were selected at random in each selected village. Thus, between 464 and 480 sample households were selected in each province. Enumerators interviewed the households about planted area, estimated production of wet-season rice and intended acreage for the next dry-season rice.
- 2) *an area survey*. For eight households (one eighth of the households selected for the interview survey), fields were actually measured with compass and measuring tape to evaluate the figures reported by the households.
- 3) *a yield survey*. For twelve households (three sixteenth of the interview survey households), one field each was selected and two plots in each field were crop cut to obtain the yield per hectare.

In crop sample surveys, it is significant to combine the interview method with measurement of cultivated land through crop cutting.

The Pilot Livestock Sample Survey followed the same sampling design.

3.3.2 Cost of production for rice and maize

One of the important data sets that should be periodically generated is information on the cost of production for agricultural commodities. Given the growing pace of commercialization and the need for efficiency in resource use, information requirements for agricultural management are increasing.

The data on cost of production will also play a vital role in the country's transition from a centrally planned to a market-oriented economy. Through the data, the government will be able to obtain the background information to formulate policies that will improve the performance and thus the life of the farmers. Farmers also will be able to evaluate and select the crops that have the potential to give them the highest income.

A cost-of-production survey for paddy rice and maize was carried out in 1997 and 1998 in Cambodia. It was supported financially by FAO RAP and the Asian Development Bank, and technically by the Office of Agricultural Economy of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives of Thailand.

The survey covered only the main producing areas, due to logistic and cost considerations and to the impossibility to conduct fieldwork in some parts of the country at the time. Eight provinces for wet-season rice, five for dry-season rice and four for maize were covered.

The survey employed the two-stage probability sampling scheme, with the village as primary sampling unit (psu) and the household as secondary sampling unit (ssu). Provincial staff members carried out the field research by the interview method under the supervision of the Statistics Office of MAFF.

The survey items were divided into two main categories, variable cost and fixed cost, and each category was further broken down into cash and imputed cost. The variable costs were cost, material and other, and the fixed cost were land use cost, depreciation cost opportunity, and cost of tools and equipment.

3.3.3 Agricultural marketing

A market information system aims to provide market transparency, to help farmers obtain better prices for their produce by directing their production plans to match market demand more closely, and to help traders take advantage of any large price differences. It is a package of price collection, reporting of marketing trends, rapid communication from

observation points all over the country and prompt dissemination of the information by a variety of means.

An FAO project for Agricultural Market Information Improvement (TCP/CMB/6611) was carried out in Cambodia in 1997 and 1998. Based on detailed studies of Phnom Penh, eight provinces and four markets in other provinces, the most relevant commodities and markets were selected. The selected commodities were paddy, rice, maize, cabbage, mung bean, other vegetable, pulses, orange, pineapple, banana, other fruit, dried fish, smoked fish, sea fish, fresh fish, other seafood, chicken, duck and pork.

The project focused mainly on wholesale prices, as being more relevant to farmers and traders. Variety, type and size of each commodity on the list had to be defined, with a preference for utmost variety, fair average quality and medium size. Recording forms were designed for each location, specifying the commodities and characteristics required.

The data collection was done by daily visits to millers, slaughterhouses, ports and rural assembly points. The information on prices and volume was recorded on the forms prepared for each location and forwarded by fax the next morning to MAFF.

This market information was disseminated by radio, television, newspapers and magazines and through weekly bulletins and monthly or quarterly reports. Radio broadcasting was the fastest and most effective method to convey the information to the main targets of the exercise, the farmers, the traders and the processors. A majority of farmers, wholesalers and millers listened regularly to the broadcasts on National Radio Cambodia.

3.3.4 Fishery statistics

Generally, fishery statistics are obtained from logbooks which do not always clearly identify the types of fish by province in the fishing area. These statistics are compiled based on fisherfolk reports. The data are compiled and edited by the Department of Fisheries at the local level and sent directly to MAFF.

Since April 1994, a project for the Management of Freshwater Capture Fisheries of Cambodia (DANIDA/DoF/MRC) has been going on in Cambodia in order to strengthen the professional capacity of the Cambodian department of fisheries for fish stock assessment and socio-economics. The project is a co-operation between the Danish government (through DANIDA), the Mekong River Committee and the Department of Fisheries of Cambodia. A survey is being carried out in communes

dependent on fishing in eight provinces. The data, such as catch data for each fishing lot, gear type and mesh size, are collected at random.

3.3.5 Ongoing co-operation on agricultural statistics

Currently, MAFF is implementing a project to improve agricultural productivity. Funded by the World Bank, the project covers nine sub-sectors, one of which is agricultural statistics. For this sub-sector, FAO co-operates with the World Bank and MAFF.

Specifically, the Agriculture Productivity Improvement Project – Agricultural Statistics Sub-sector (UTF/CMB/003/CMB) will run from 1999 to 2001. The objective is to strengthen the institutional capacity of MAFF to develop and maintain a system of food and agriculture statistics, including crop and livestock production estimates, at district, provincial and national levels, and to monitor and analyse producer price developments.

A strategy for the long-term development of agricultural statistics in Cambodia was prepared by FAO as a part of its technical co-operation programme Training for Agricultural Statistics (TCP/CMB/4452). The future system of agricultural statistics will include:

- regular sample surveys to provide statistics on crops and livestock;
- regular reporting on crop conditions by MAFF field staff;
- regular collection of price data from markets and other sources;
- compilation of data from administrative sources, such as abattoirs;
- ad hoc sample surveys to provide data as needed on topics such as post-harvest loss, cost of production, nutrition, farm labour, etc;
- data for monitoring and evaluating agricultural policy and programmes; and
- a decennial agricultural census.

The agricultural statistics component of the project will extend the work initiated under an FAO technical co-operation project to further develop the capacity of DPSIC to implement an improved agricultural statistics system.

By the end of the project, an appropriate system of data collection, processing, analysis, publication and dissemination will be in place for the main elements of agricultural statistics, including crop area and production, livestock and agricultural prices. DPSIC will be issuing a wide range of timely, reliable and relevant statistics through a regular programme of statistical publications.

4 Agricultural statistics at the National Institute of Statistics

4.1 Organization and responsibilities

The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) is established under the Ministry of Planning as the central statistical office in Cambodia. Its main tasks are to conduct population and socio-economic censuses and surveys and to compile national accounts and consumer price indexes.

NIS consists of four departments, and the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics is placed under the Economic Statistics Department. The main task of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics is to produce the National Account for Agriculture based on data supplied by MAFF.

Since 1992, NIS has been receiving financial and technical assistance from UNDP, ADB, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the World Bank, Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA), the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) and others.

4.2 Data collection

4.2.1 Population Census of Cambodia

A population census was conducted in March 1998 with the support of UNFPA. Preliminary publication has been done.

4.2.2 The Cambodia Socio-economic Survey

The Cambodia Socio-economic Survey (CSES) is a multipurpose household survey of living standards. Its primary objective is to obtain data for the measurement of living standards and poverty in different segments of Cambodian society. The result is fed back to the government policymakers. CSES 1997 was the first large-scale multipurpose household survey conducted in Cambodia. Between 1993 and 1996 three countrywide household surveys sponsored by ADB, UNDP and UNFPA had been implemented by NIS. CSES 1997 was implemented under the Capacity Development for Socio-economic Survey and Planning project (CMB/96/017). The project received funding from UNDP and the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency. The World Bank was the executing agency.

The sampling frame was based on the result of activities carried out by the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), such as lists of villages and village population. The sample allocation covered three categories, namely Phnom Penh, other urban areas, and rural areas.

A sampling frame based on the 1998 national population census is not yet available but is due shortly.

The design was a stratified two-stage sampling. The primary sampling units were villages selected from the three categories – 120 villages from Phnom Penh, 100 other urban villages and 254 villages in the rural areas. The secondary sampling units were farm households listed in the sample villages – in this case, 10 sample households from Phnom Penh and urban areas and 15 sample households from rural areas. All sample farm households were to be interviewed.

4.2.3 Cost of crop production survey

In the past, NIS conducted a cost of crop production survey on the main crops. However it could not be published due to problems during data collection. Enumerators did not actually survey some items; thus the overall findings were not reliable.

4.2.4 Agricultural census

NIS included in its five-year plan the implementation of the first National Agricultural Census by 2003. However, there is no concrete plan, due to budgetary constraints. On the other hand, MAFF also desires to implement the census.

5 Conclusion

In the transition from a planned to a market economy, the continuous provision of accurate and reliable statistics is indispensable for policymakers to promote agricultural development projects, such as an expansion of agricultural production. On the other hand, agricultural statistics in Cambodia remain based on the administrative reporting system and their accuracy and reliability are often in doubt.

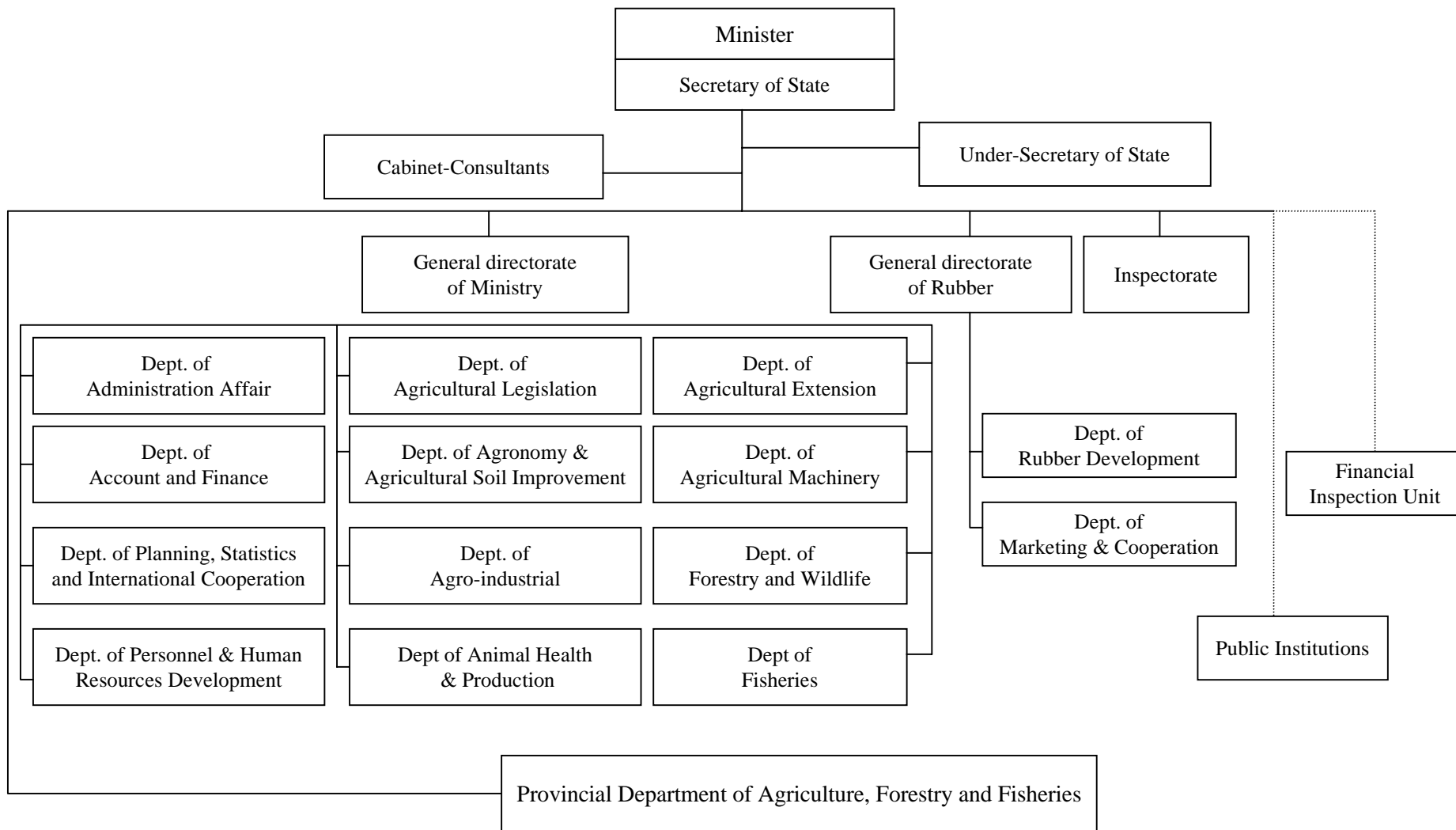
In this context, various international organizations have offered assistance to improve survey methods, notably by introducing the sample survey method. But there is no follow-up to pilot projects for lack of budgetary allocations.

An ongoing project supported by FAO and the World Bank is expected to improve agricultural statistics by introducing the sample survey method widely. The Cambodian government is expected to allocate enough funds for the continuous implementation of agricultural surveys.

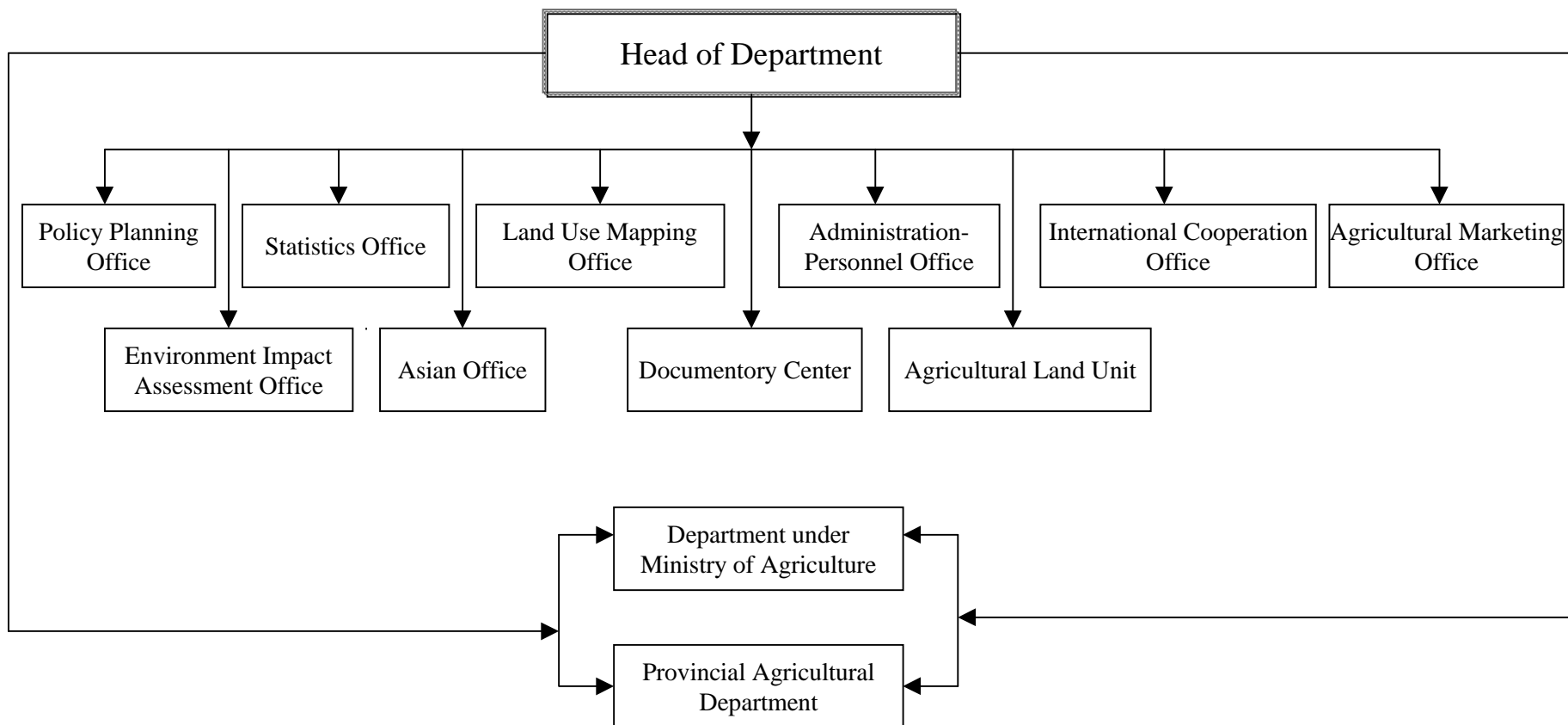
Cambodia has yet to implement a national census for agriculture. An agricultural census provides not only a clear picture of the national agricultural structure down to the smallest administrative unit but also a frame of reference for other sample surveys. NIS has inscribed the implementation of an agricultural census in its five-year plan, but this is where it remains for the time being. MAFF is also willing to carry out the census. Whichever agency eventually does, NIS and MAFF should make efforts to co-operate. If an agricultural census is conducted, various types of agricultural surveys will subsequently be possible. An accurate countrywide perspective will allow for more precise estimation.

Furthermore, it is necessary for statistical unit staff members to learn statistical techniques such as survey planning, designing of questionnaires, creation of manuals for enumeration, data processing, dissemination and so on.

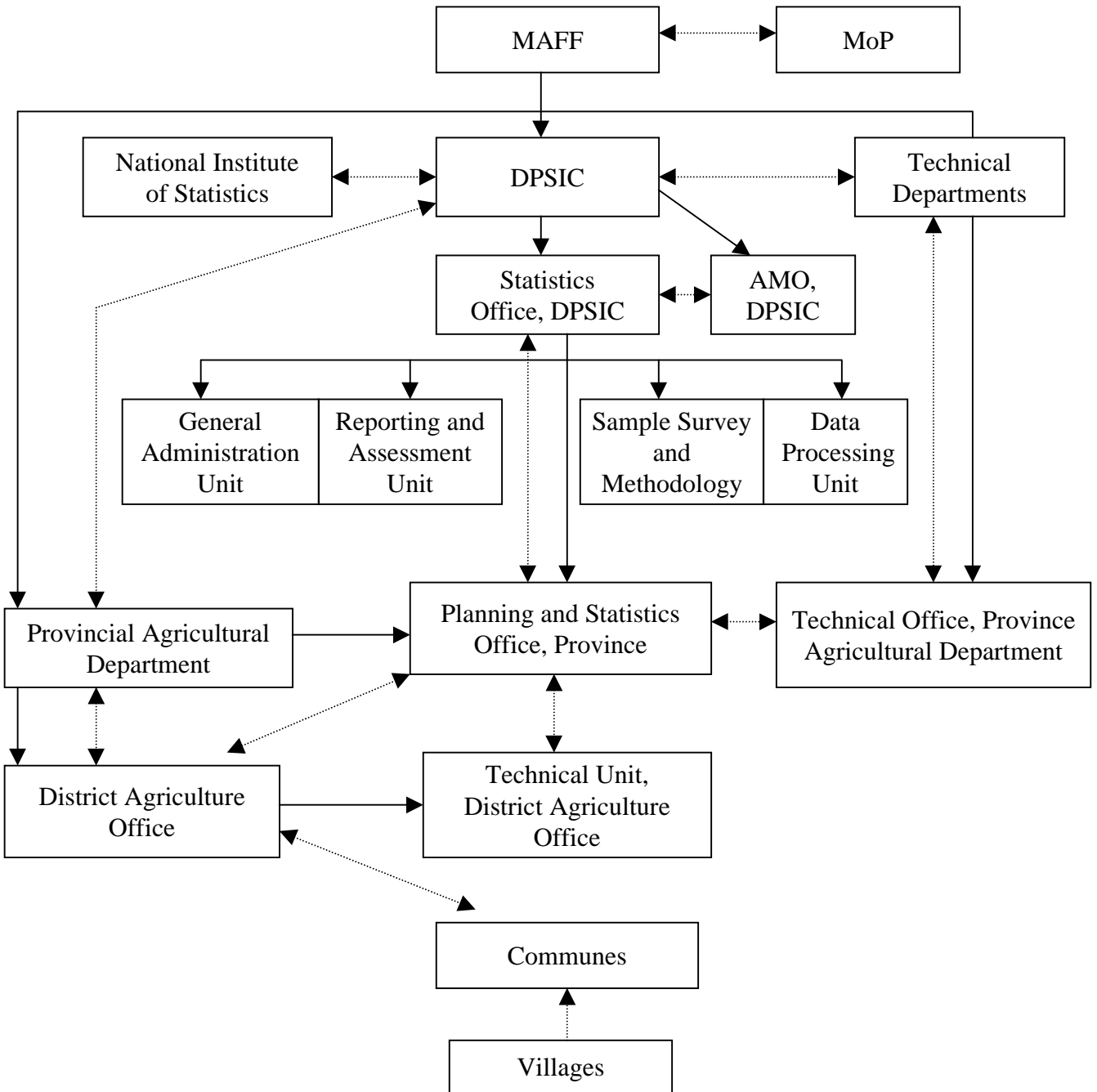
**Organization Chart
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**



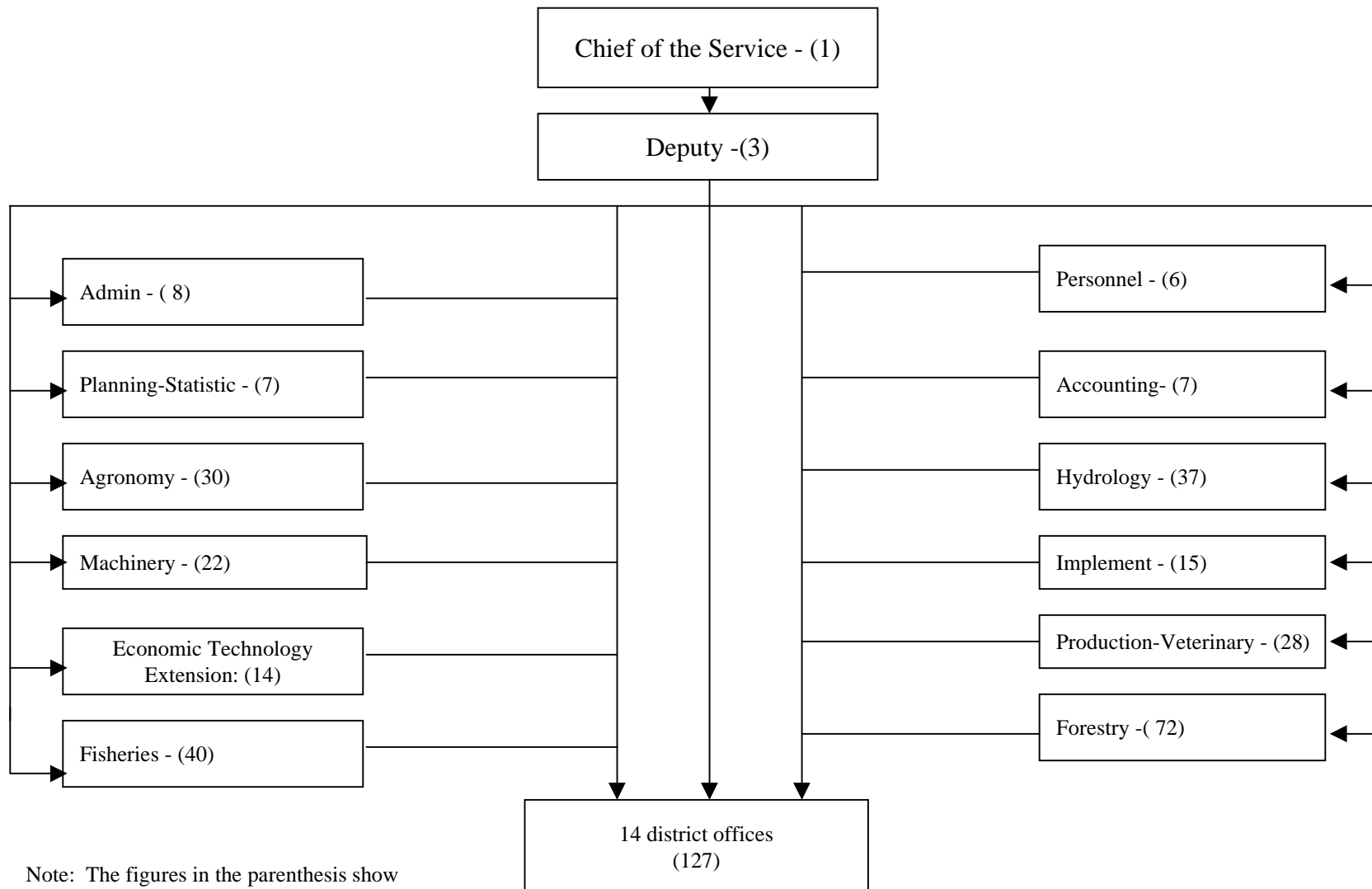
**Organization Chart
 Department of Statistics and International Cooperation
 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**



Organization Chart for Agricultural Statistics System Establishment



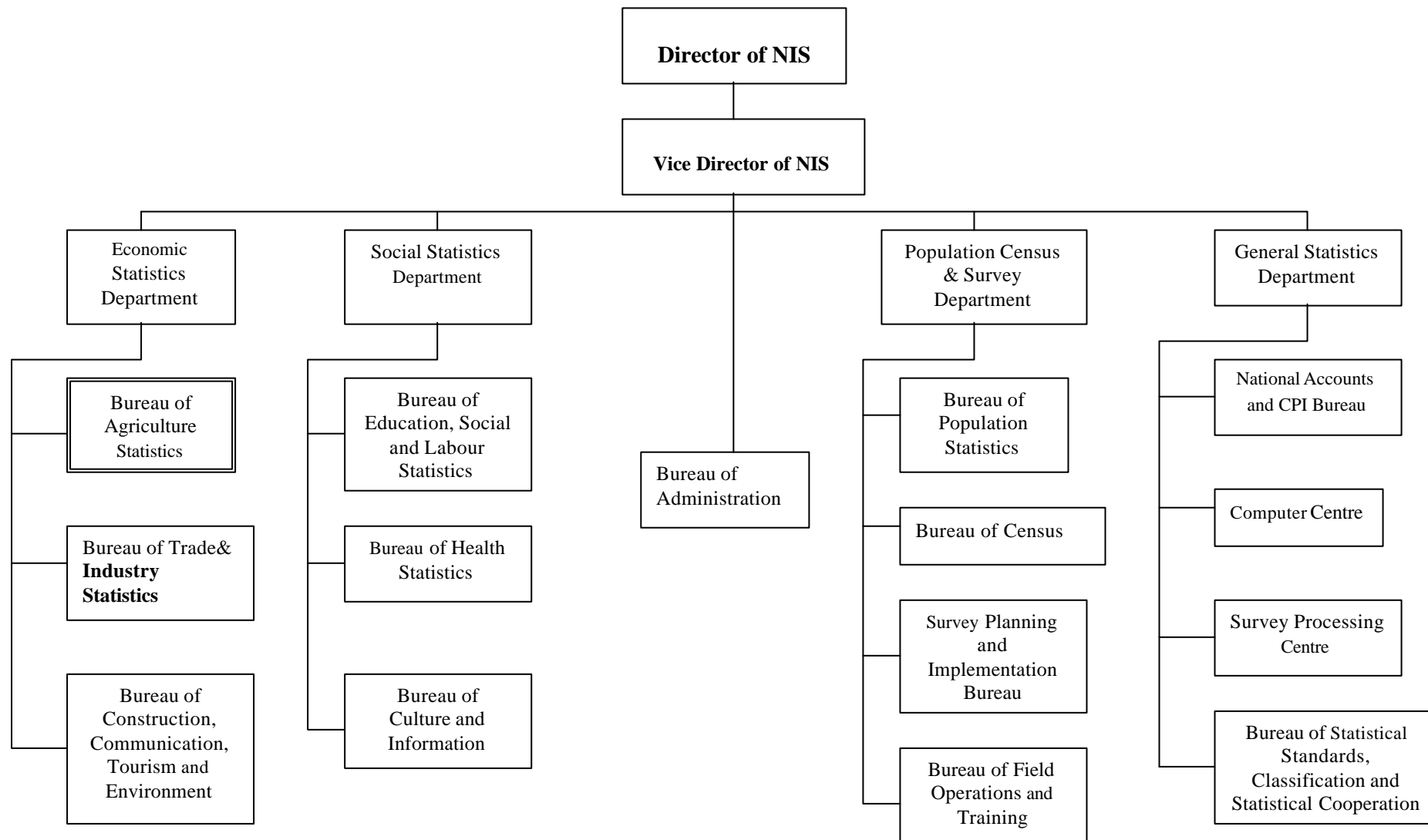
**ORGANIZATION CHARTER OF PROVISIONAL AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT
FOR SIEM REAP PROVINCE**



Note: The figures in the parenthesis show the number of staff

Siem Reap, 15th/Dec./1998
Chief of Personnel Office

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS



Unofficial translation

**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING**

**Royal Government of Cambodia
No: 64 SD.ES**

**SUB-DECREE
on
STATISTICAL OBLIGATIONS**

THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT

- Having seen the Constitution of the kingdom of Cambodia of 1993 Having seen the Royal Decree on the Appointment of the First and Second Prime Ministers on 24 September 1993.
- Having seen the Royal Decree on the Appointment of the Royal Government of Cambodia on 1 November 1993
- Having seen the Royal Kram No 02 NS 94 on Organisation and Functioning of the Council of Minister on 20 July 1994
- Having seen the Royal Decrees No NS RD/ 1094/ 83 and No NSRD/1094/90 on the reconstitution of the Royal Government on 24 October 1 994 and 31 October 994
- Having seen the Royal Kram No NS RK/ 0196/ 11 on the establishment of the Ministry of Planning on 24 January 1996
- Having seen the Royal Decree No CS/ RD/0897/47 on the reconstitution of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia on 7 August 1997
- Having considered the proposal of the Ministry of Planning
- According to the approval of the Council of Ministers at the meeting on 10 July 1997.

HAVE DECIDED AS FOLLOWS

CHAPTER I General Provisions

Article 1

This Sub- Decree governs all matters relating to the collection compilation processing, publication and dissemination of statistical data and information relating to the socio- economic condition of the people, and private and government establishments and enterprises including demographic statistics, national accounts, consumer prices of goods and services within the Kingdom of Cambodia and matters connected to and incidental thereto.

Article 2

The National Institute of Statistics shall carry out the tasks described in Article 1.

CHAPTER 2 Authority to Conduct Censuses or Surveys

Article 3

The Minister of Planning shall make written recommendation on the national censuses and statistical survey projects in order to obtain the authority of the Council of Ministers by stating in detail:

- (a) Objectives of the census or survey
- (b) Areas designated for the census or survey
- (c) Natural or juridical persons who shall complete the schedules or questionnaires
- (d) Statistical agencies in ministries and in provincial administration and other institutions responsible for the undertaking of the census or survey
- (e) Any other matters considered important relating to the census or survey

Article 4

With the consent of the Council of Ministers to the proposal of the Minister of Planning the National Institute of Statistics may conduct the census or the survey.

Article 5

After having obtained the authority of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Planning may give "prakas" or directions to any Ministry institution or a Provincial authority on the census or survey.

CHAPTER 3
Collection of information

Article 6

The Director of the National institute of Statistics has the right to appoint officers of the National Institute of Statistics to require any natural or juridical person to provide information as specified by the National Institute of Statistics.

Article 7

The Director of the National Institute of Statistics shall design and shall lay down the instructions for the use of questionnaires forms and schedules, statistical classifications and procedures necessary and timing of collection of statistical information.

Article 8

The Director of the National Institute of Statistics has the right to require information to be furnished at specified times or within stipulated intervals. The delivery of a questionnaire or schedule may be effected by

- giving it personally to that person or sending it by post (addressed clearly) a person known to the respondent
- by a third person authorised to act on behalf of the person

CHAPTER 4
Rights and Obligations of the Respondents

Article 9

The persons required to provide information shall be obliged to answer all questions posed by the National Institute of Statistics accurately and truthfully.

Article 10

In instances where accurate and complete informations are not available, the respondent may furnish to the National Institute of Statistics the best estimates of the particulars.

Article 11

The respondent shall give reasonable facilities such as access to documents and records for the designated statistics officer to perform well his duties.

Article 12

Any natural or juridical person or respondent aggrieved by the inclusion of any question in

any census or survey may appeal to the Minister of Planning for the exclusion of any such question from such questionnaire or schedule and for the prevention of processing, publication or dissemination of any information from any such question. The decision of the Minister of Planning on any such appeal made to him is final.

Article 13

No person shall be bound to furnish any information on which he has no knowledge or not accessible to him.

Article 14

The responses to the questionnaire or schedule shall be made in units of measures used officially in Cambodia.

CHAPTER 5 Rights of Statistics Officers

Article 15

The designated statistics officer employed for the collection of statistical information shall have the right to perform his duties relating to the completion of questionnaire or schedule at any dwelling place, shop, office or place of business of the person during any time between 6 am and 6 p.m. in order to examine any evidence or documents relating to the completion of the schedules or questionnaires.

Article 16

When performing his duties any designated statistics officer employed for the collection of statistical information shall show his identity card and his service order to the respondent.

CHAPTER 6 Confidentiality of Information

Article 17

Information furnished by natural or juridical persons to the National Institute of Statistics shall be used only for statistical purposes.

Article 18

The National Institute of Statistics shall ensure the confidentiality of information provided by natural or juridical persons to the National Institute of Statistics.

Article 19

Every person engaged in connection with the collection, compilation, processing, publication or dissemination of statistics shall be required to make a declaration in the form prescribed by the National Institute of Statistics that he will not disclose or make use of information which are contrary to the purpose of this Sub- Decree.

Article 20

No person other than a designated statistics officer has the right to see the information or schedule of natural or juridical person.

Article 21

No statistics officer who is engaged in the collection, processing, interpretation, publication or dissemination of statistics shall except as required by his duty communicate or provide to any person any information which has come into his possession in the course of his said duty.

Article 22

Director of the National Institute of Statistics shall ensure that statistical tables are arranged in such a manner as to prevent any particulars from being identifiable as particulars relating to any natural or juridical person.

Article 23

No part of a completed individual schedule or questionnaire shall be separately disseminated.

Article 24

No entry in any book, register, document or machine readable record made by a statistical officer or by any other person in the discharge of his duty shall be admissible as evidence in any court.

CHAPTER 7 Publication and Dissemination

Article 25

The Director of the National Institute of Statistics shall have the responsibility for deciding the procedures, forms and methods employed and timing of release of publication of the statistical information produced by the National Institute of Statistics.

Article 26

The Minister of Planning may in the public interest direct the Director of National Institute of Statistics to stop processing and publication of information relating to any question which were included in any census or survey.

Article 27

The Director of National Institute of Statistics shall cause the information in the schedules or returns furnished by the respondents to be compiled and shall publish and disseminate for the information of the public a statistical report of the census or survey.

Article 28

The Director of National Institute of Statistics shall submit a summary report to the Minister of Planning on any national census or survey before the expiration of one year from the date of completion of data collection in such census or survey.

CHAPTER 8

Penalties

Article 29

Any designated statistics officer employed for the purpose of any census or surveys who

- (a) discloses or communicates any information which has come into his possession in the course of his duty to any person who is not an employee of the National Institute of Statistics
- (b) without sufficient cause, refuses to comply with any instructions or director given to him by the Director of National Institute of Statistics or a designated officer
- (c) willfully puts an offensive or improper question to a respondent
- (d) knowingly makes any false return
- (e) asks money or receives "gifts" from respondents

shall be liable to a fine of 100,000 (One hundred thousand) Riels to 250,000 (Two hundred fifty thousand) Riels. For statistical officer who is a civil servant, the fine shall be of second level as stated in Article 40, Chapter 5 of the Law on Common Statute of Civil Servants of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Article 30

Any respondent who fails to comply with the requirements of the National Institute of Statistics as stipulated in article 6 and 8 and:

- (a) refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge and belief any question asked of him or willfully makes a false answer thereto or;
- (b) makes marks or damages the marks or delivers any willfully false or incorrect schedule, information or;
- (c) refuses to allow a designated statistics officer such reasonable access to land, house,

enclosure, vessel, ship, establishment or other place as it is required by this Sub- Decree or;

- (d) removes, obliterates, alters, or injures before the expiry of the stipulated time period of the taking of the census or survey, letters, marks or numbers which have been marked or affixed for the purpose of the census or survey or;
- (e) refuses or neglects to comply with any provision of this sub-decree or any regulation related to this sub-decree shall be liable to a fine of 250 000 (Two hundred and fifty thousand) Riels to 500,000(five hundred thousand) Riels and Article 9 or 10 or II of this sub-decree shall be applicable to the respondent. In the event of any bodily harm being inflicted on any statistical officer employed for the collection of statistical information from any natural and juridical person, the respondent shall be liable under the provision of the Penal Code, to be sued by the Ministry of Planning.

CHAPTER 9

Final provisions

Article 31

All the existing provisions, which are contrary to this Sub-Decree, shall be null and void.

Article 32

Co- Ministers of the Council of Ministers Minister of Planning, all concerned Ministers and Secretaries of State shall implement this Sub-Decree.

Article 33

This Sub- Decree have come into effect from the data of signature.

Phnom Penh 15 October 997
(Signed and sealed)

First Prime Minister
Ung Huot

Second Prime Minister
Hun Sen