



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
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Statement by H.E. Mr.Nuth Chansokha,
Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning,
Member of National Climate Change Committee

At the High-Level Segment of the United Nations Climate Change Conference
05-07 December 2012, Doha, Qatar

Your Excellency President,
Excellencies Head of State/ Head of Government,
Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

1. First of all, on behalf of the Royal Government and people of Cambodia, we would like to express our appreciation and gratitude to the Government and People of Qatar for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to the Cambodian delegation in the beautiful city of Doha, and thank the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat for the excellent arrangements.
2. Cambodia would like to associate itself with the statement made by the Gambia delegate on behalf of LDCs, and by Algeria on behalf of the Group of 77 & China.

Mr. President,

3. The Global Climate Change is caused by the increase of greenhouse gas emission into the atmosphere. Cambodia's emission is very low. However, we are one of the most vulnerable countries to the negative effects of climate change due to the low adaptive capacity and our economy relies mostly on agriculture. The most recent flood in 2011 affected 1.5 million people, killed more than 250 people and caused damages worth around 520 million dollars.
4. In response to the challenges posed by climate change, Cambodia adopted its National Adaptation Program of Action to Climate Change (NAPA) in 2006, which supports the Government's development objectives as outlined in the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), and contributes to the

achievement of the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs). The Updated NSDP 2009-2013 stresses that addressing climate change issues is a major priority of the Royal Government of Cambodia. Currently, with support from Development Partners, Cambodia is developing a Climate Change Strategic Plan to mainstream climate into national, sub-national and sectoral planning for better climate resilience, promote green development, and ensure sustainable development and poverty reduction. As the ASEAN Chair for 2012, Cambodia has actively worked with other ASEAN countries through the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change to address climate change issues at regional level.

Mr. President,

5. We believe that a number of key outstanding issues should be addressed and adopted, here in Doha. Doha must agree on an elaborate work plan that contains work streams on adaptation, mitigation, finance, technology, capacity building and transparency of action and support, in progressing with the negotiations on a new Protocol under the Convention.

6. The continuity of the Kyoto Protocol is very important to ensure a legally-binding system to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to support the future regime negotiated under the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP). We see that high level of ambition in emission reduction by each Developed country is the key to success for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.

7. Mitigation and adaptation should be treated equally. The continuity in the provision of climate finance will help vulnerable countries to effectively address the negative impacts of climate change. Therefore, we call for significantly scaled up in new and additional, predictable, adequate and sustainable climate finance for both adaptation and mitigation, equally. It is very important to see a decision on a clear guidance to support the development of National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in LDCs, particularly financial support. We call for Developed countries to contribute to the Least Developed Country Fund.

Mr. President,

8. we would like to take this opportunity to present the recent achievements of the Royal Government of Cambodia. During the three years period from 2010 to 2012, Cambodia recorded an average growth rate of 6.7%

while keeping in check the inflation rate at less than 5%. In 2011, despite the very difficult global economic environment and the impacts of severe floods, we achieved a robust growth of 7%. We expect to maintain the same growth rate this year. All economic indicators show that Cambodia has succeeded in maintaining macroeconomic stability.

9. In order to sustain the fruits of our efforts achieved so far, the RGC will prepare two important policy documents: first the NSDP 2014-2018, which will be prepared next year. This policy document will review progress, identify the main lessons learned and will guide us on where resources are to be allocated, and the second is the Development Cooperation and Partnership Strategy.

10. Finally, Mr. President, on this auspicious occasion, on behalf of the Royal Government and people of Cambodia, we would like to express our heart-felt gratitude to all development partners for their invaluable and on-going efforts to the achievement of sustainable development, economic growth, and poverty reduction in Cambodia and we wish the conference in Doha a great success.

Thank you very much for your kind attention!