



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING



Royal Government of Cambodia
No..... ANK

Physicians' Code of Ethics

Chapter 1

General provisions

Article 1: This Sub-decree aims at determining the provisions on professional ethics for physicians and interned campus medical students who are capable for replacing the active physicians throughout the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Chapter 2

General obligations of Physician

Article 2: In performing medical professional conduct, either in private sector or public sector, a physician shall respect human life, body and dignity.

Article 3: Under any circumstances, a physician shall obey principles of ethics such as honesty, and integrity required in medical professional conduct.

Article 4: To the best interest of the patients, a physician shall maintain confidentiality as stipulated by the provisions of the laws.

Article 5: Under any circumstances, physician shall not abandon their professional independence.

Article 6: Physicians must respect patient's rights of free choice for choosing his/her physician. Physicians shall facilitate in choosing process.

Article 7: A physician shall conscientiously listen and equally provide medical advice or treatment for the public without discrimination on ground of origin, tradition, marital status, race, religion, fame or emotion.

Under any circumstances, physician shall not dispose of correct and gentle behavior and take good care of their patients.

Article 8: Under the law, physicians have adequate freedom to make prescription perceived to be suitable for the situation.

Professional conscience requires physicians to make prescription and do what is necessary to ensure quality, safety and efficiency of medical treatment.

Physicians shall take into consideration the benefits, harms, and consequences that could eventually happen in the course of medical research and treatment.

Article 9: Before the patients and injured persons, physician shall rescue them or shall do whatever necessary care which is required to patients.

Article 10: Physicians who are invited to examine or treat the patient who loses freedom, shall not cause or collude to cause harm on the body, mind or honor of the patient either directly or indirectly. In case the person is ill-treated by any means, the physician shall inform relevant competent authorities after receiving the consent from the person-himself.

Article 11: Physicians shall strive to maintain and improve their medical knowledge. Physicians shall attend every training activity. Physicians must participate in evaluation process on professional practice.

Article 12: Physicians must support preventive and educational activities of all relevant competent authorities. Listing, analysis and transmission of information of names either direct or indirect shall be done only within the law permit.

Article 13: Physicians, when participate in providing information on public health education by any means of dissemination shall talk prudentially and care about repercussion of his or her comment to the public. In this sense, physicians shall raise information that is well verified. Physicians shall not advertise for his or herself, the entity by which he or she is employed, or in favored of, or any cause which does not serve the public interest.

Article 14: Physicians must not propagate in the health sector about how diagnostic or therapeutic procedures without proper confirmation and without attachment of the reserved information. Physician shall **not** make such propagation before the public which is not under the health-framework.

Article 15: A physician can participate in bio-medical research on human subjects

that are permitted by the law only. Physician shall set clearly regulations and suitability including the final and actual conclusions of the research. A Physician who participates in the bio-medical research shall monitor the result of research which are not affected the patient's confidence in the physician and sustainability of medical treatment.

Article 16: Blood drawing, removal of organ, tissues, cells or another part of the body of alive person or dead body shall be carried out under legal permission only.

Article 17: Physician can perform voluntary abortion in accordance with the law. Physician shall have freedom to reject any request and inform the person in accordance the provisions set forth in the law.

Article 18: Medical profession shall not be authorized to be altered, to be a personal business. Of either directly or indirectly visible objects that are exaggerated propagations exceed the actual fact shall be prohibited.

Article 19: Physician shall always keep an eye on their advertisement and qualification. A physician shall not forgive any public or private organizations where he or she is working with or cooperate with using his/her title or using his/her professional for advertisements.

Article 20: Unless there is legal recognition otherwise the distribution of medical drugs, equipments or devices, or products that seemed beneficial for health, but not yet guaranteed shall be prohibited. Physician shall not provide unauthorized pharmaceuticals to patients.

Article 21: Sharing of fee of medical treatment between physicians under any form shall be prohibited unless as stated in Article 90 of this Sub-decree. Acceptance, attempt to or sharing of partial fees of treatment between physicians though reasonable shall be prohibited.

Article 22: Collusions between physicians, physician and pharmacist and paramedical, or the public either through physical or psychological behavior that are aiming for the personal interest shall be prohibited.

Article 23: Physician shall not provide counseling, checking and treatment for patients at commercial facility, or any place, where they sell drugs, products or medical equipments, where physician issued prescription or use.

Article 24: Physician can practice other profession as long as it is suitable with professional independence and dignity, and does not generate benefits from medical prescription or advice.

Article 25: Physician who is fulfilling their mandate through election or perform public administrative functions shall not use their functions to increase more clients.

Article 26: Providing biased report or forged certificate shall be prohibited.

Article 27: Deception, violation of authorized treatment fees; provide false information on the cost of treatment as well as other profitable activities shall be prohibited.

Article 28: Facilitating to unlawful medical professional shall be prohibited.

Article 29: Even outside of professional framework, physicians must a void the performance that undermines his/her owned profession.

Chapter 3

Duties of physicians toward patients

Article 30: When accept a patient for treatment, physician must take good care with honesty based on science and must seek help from other physician who have higher competence when necessary.

Article 31: Physician shall always diagnose disease with care by spending necessary times and base on appropriate scientific procedures when there is a requirement, should seek for appropriate assistance.

Article 32: Physician shall write prescription clearly enough for the patient and neighbors to understand and to properly follow the prescription.

Article 33: The patients whom received your treatment or advice, physicians shall provide them true, clear and appropriate information and status of the illness, the researches and care which are needed by physician during treatment period. Physician shall think about the patient's character during explanation and make sure that they understand.

However, for the best interest of the patient and in accordance with the

ethic together with conscience of the physician, the patient should not be informed about diagnosis or prognosis perception of illness except that illness may contaminate his neighbors.

Information of prognosis diseases that lead to hopeless for patient shall be held in a very careful manner. The family of the patient shall be informed about the status except someone who is prohibited by the patient.

Article 34: In all cases, examination and nursing shall get the consent of the patient. When a normal patient deny for medical research and treatment which is likely to be carried out on the patient, the physician must respect the denial, after informing the consequence of the denial to patient.

If the patient cannot express his consent/will, the physician shall not intervene without the presence of his family except in case of emergencies or it is unable to contact with his/her.

Article 35: Physician under no circumstances shall try to lessen the patient's worry, provide psychological support, and not be obstinate in medical research or treatment.

Article 36: Physician shall stay close to patient who is on the brink of death until the last minute, continue to provide care and act appropriately for a near death patient, maintain patient dignity and provide psychological motivation to his neighbors.

A physician has no right to cause death with intention.

Article 37: Physician shall not provide drug or therapeutic method which is improbable or without adequate experimental support to health although perceiving that it may support for health or harmless.

Deceitful treatment is prohibited.

Article 38: Physician shall not cause unreasonable danger to patient in term of medical research and other interventions as well as treatment.

Article 39: If not serious medical condition and without prior informing and prior consent, the surgery shall not remain handicap except in emergencies or the patient's family shall not be able to contact.

Article 40: Physician who provides nursing care and treatment to minor or disable person shall inform their parents or legitimate guardian and obtain their consents. In emergencies, even if those people cannot be contacted, physician need to provide necessary treatment.

In case the patient can express his idea, the physician shall stake his idea for consideration.

Article 41: Physician shall safeguard minor when perceive that people around the minor do not understand and do not protect the interest of the health of minor.

Article 42: Having known that the patient physically abused or is deprived of food, the physician shall use whatever means to cautiously protect the patient. If the patient is under 15 years old or incapable of protecting himself because of young ages, physical or mental problem, the physician shall immediately report to the court, health department or administrative authorities except for special case that the physician perceived it should be treated without due delay.

Article 43: Physician shall keep issue a medical record for each patient. The medical record should be kept as confidential document and to be used to record daily all information that are beneficial for diagnosis and treatment.

In every case, physician shall be taking care of the records. On request or with the consent of patient, physician shall provide necessary information and documents to other physicians who shall involve or continue to provide treatment to the patient or physician who is going to be selected for further treatment.

Article 44: In any cases, the sustainability of nursing care must be guaranteed. Except in case of emergency and a physician's humanitarian obligation cannot be fulfilled, a physician has the right to refuse to provide medical care due to problem of professionalism or personal reason.

If physician refuses this mission, the physician shall inform the patient and send necessary information to the other physician that selected by the patient to continue treatment.

Article 45: Physician shall not abandon his patient in time of public danger except on receipt of absolute order from competent authorities in accordance with the laws.

Article 46: Physician who is invited to provide medical care for a family or community shall take every step to comply with the hygienic and preventive measures. Physician shall inform the patient about his responsibility and obligations and other people including other precautions.

Article 47: Physician shall facilitate the patient to receive social benefits that should be given to patient in accordance with the law, and not depend upon unreasonable request of the patient. Except the case that patient is denial, physician shall be authorized to provide necessary medical information to advisory physician of a social service organization to which the patient belongs, or a physician of public organization who has the right to distribute social benefits.

Article 48: Physician shall not interfere in any family's or personal's matter except professional matter.

Article 49: Physician who provides medical treatment to a patient till the end of his life may inherit benefits through his/her expression or will made during his/her treatment and in accordance with the laws.

Physician shall not be ambitious by use influence to obtain power or to sign a contract which contains conditions that are unusual advantage for physician.

Article 50: The fees of medical treatment shall be determined into different levels/categories that were carried out or in special circumstances. Fees of treatment can be charged only after treatment is provided.

Physician must not demand any fee of treatment via his medical explanation or advice given to patient through telephone or letters. Physician shall respond every request for information and explanation relating to treatment fees. No special way of payment can be imposed on the patient.

Article 51: When there are more physicians collaborate to conduct medical examination or treatment, the fees of treatment shall be made separately for each physician. Contribution for an assistant chosen to work under a physician's supervision shall be included with the treatment fees of the physician.

Article 52: In all circumstances, monopolized contract for the effective treatment and demand for deposit shall be prohibited.

Chapter 4 The relationships between Physician and Physician and Health Professionals

Article 53: Physician shall maintain good relationships between each other. Physician who are in conflict shall seek solution through conciliation and if necessary through Provincial or Municipal Medical Council.

Physician shall help each other in time of difficulty.

Article 54: Misleading or attempt to mislead clients shall be prohibited.

Article 55: Physician when consult with patient who received previous medical treatment from another colleague shall:

- Respect the patient's interest and provide special treatment for urgent situation only,
- Respect the rights of the patient for choosing another physician,

With the patient's consent, a consulted physician shall report any finding and decisions to the treating physician. In case that the patient refuses, the consulting physician shall inform the patient about consequences that might occur due to the patient's refusal.

Article 56: Physician when invited to immediately consult with patient, if the patient need to receive re-examination by treating physician or by another physician, the consulting physician should write a report about his or her intervention and treatment or send to colleague directly after informing the patient.

Consulting physician shall keep a copy of the report.

Article 57: Physician, in necessary case, should seek for consultation with a colleague or agree to consult with another physician as requested by the patient or people around the patient.

If a consulting physician perceives that he or she cannot accept the patient's choice, the consulting physician can refuse to participate. The

consulting physician can advise the patient to choose another physician as consulting physician if patient does not choose any one by himself.

After consultation, the consulting physician shall inform in writing to the treating physician about his/her finding, conclusion and eventual treatment and patient shall also be informed about this matter.

Article 58: After medical consultation, if the consulting physician and treating physician have strong conflicting ideas, the patients should be informed about the matter. The treating physician has the right to cancel his medical care in case that the patient or people around entrusted their confidence on the consulting physician.

Article 59: Consulting physician shall not initiate or re-examine the patient without priorly informing the treating physician except in case of emergencies. Consulting physician shall not continue to provide medical care when the medical care is under the competency of the treating physician except that it is the patient's will, then the consulting physician shall provide all necessary information to the treating physician for continuing treatment of the patient.

Article 60: Without violation to the provisions on medical treatment service of public and private hospitals, a physician in charge of treatment for inpatient shall inform about the hospitalization to treating physician or neighbors as indicated by patients.

The physician of the hospital shall inform about necessary decisions to treating physician who may be invited to take part if it is possible.

Article 61: When there are more physicians collaborated to provide examination and treatment of patients, those physicians shall share information to each other. Each physician shall assume responsibility individually and shall keep monitor the development of the patient.

Each physician can refuse to participate or discontinue cooperation on condition when the refusal to participate or discontinuity will not cause any harm to the patient and this information must inform all colleagues.

Article 62: Physician can allow a colleague or in campus medical student who has completed all conditions determined by Medical Council to temporarily replace the professional practice. The physician shall inform beforehand to the

relevant PMC about his name, qualification of the replacement person including the date and duration of replacement.

The physician to be replaced shall stop all professional practice during the replacement period.

Article 63: At the end of the replacement period, the replacement person shall stop all treatment activities that perform during the replacement period and shall provide all necessary information to the physician concerned for the continuity of health care.

Article 64: All professional practices that are aiming to devalue the treatment of the physician for purpose of competition shall be prohibited.

A physician has the freedom in providing medical care free of charge.

Article 65: For the interest of the patient, physician shall maintain good relationship with all fellow members of medical profession. All members shall mutually respect professional independence and respect the freedom of patient's selection.

Chapter 5

Professional Practice

Section 1

General Principles of all types of professions

Article 66: Medical professional practice is the duty of individual physician. Each physician shall be responsible for his or her own decision and actions.

Article 67: In principle, all physicians shall possess skills in making medical diagnosis, prevention and treatment. Except in special cases when it is beyond the capability, experience and available means, physician must not initiate or continue medical care or issue prescription.

Article 68: The place for performing professional practice, physician shall have appropriate facility, cabinet that is capable for maintaining professional confidentiality, and shall have adequate technical means which are appropriate to the type of duties of physician or appropriate with the person that the

physician is in charge of. A physician shall take precautions, especially on sterilization, and prevention of infection through equipments that are used and to abolition of medical waste in compliance with procedural orders.

Physician shall not practice their profession under condition that may spoil the quality of medical care and medical activities or may affect the patient's security. A physician shall monitor capacity of the person who practices the same profession.

Article 69: Physician shall make sure that his or her assistant has knowledge on all the obligations and know how to keep compliance and confidentiality. A physician shall be precautionary and shall not leak any confidential information to nearby people through letter of professional practice.

Article 70: Physician shall keep confidentiality of medical records and information of the patient under his or her medical care or treatment regardless of either the content or benefits of those documents. When physician need to use his or her experience or documents of scientific text in the purpose of publication or education, shall have to protect the patient's identity or otherwise shall seek the patient's consent.

Article 71: Physician shall not use his or her medical title for perform professional practice unless there is an approval of PMC.

Article 72: Issuance of medical certificate, letter of certification and other documents shall be determined by the laws or orders. Medical certificate, prescription, letter of certification or all documents issued by physician shall write clearly and easily to read by using the national script and specify the date with signature of the physician. The physician may give the patients their medical documents the translated version of national language.

Article 73: In the framework of guaranteeing the continuity of medical care, physicians shall participate in guarding duty for daytime and nighttimes. However, reference to old ages, health conditions and professional practice condition, PMC may eventually grand exclusive permission.

Article 74: When physician takes tern on guarding duty, emergency care, the physician shall arrive to work-place very soon. To facilitate this mission, physician shall be authorized to use a sticky laminated label of "Emergency Physician" on the windscreen of the car, and the label shall be removed when the

emergency care is over. The emergency physician shall inform the treating physician of the patient about his or her intervention as stipulated in Article 56 of this Sub-decree.

Article 75: Physician shall be authorized to include in a prescription the following points: Family name, given name, address of professional workplace, telephone and fax numbers, date and time of consultation. When more physicians work in group all physicians shall have name on the prescription.

Physician's status with insurance company if there is. Qualification recognized by the University of Health Science and Medical Council endorsed by Ministry of Health.

Article 76: Physician shall be authorized to include in a publication manual for the public the following points: Family name, given name, address of professional resident, telephone and fax numbers, date and working hours for consultation service, physician status for insurance company if there is.

Qualification, certificate of specialty, and other competencies recognized by the University of Health Science and Medical Council Endorsed by Ministry of Health.

Article 77: Some features that a physician shall be allowed to put on label at the facility: family name, given name, telephone numbers, date and working hours for consultation, personal health status when provide medical practice, diploma, function, and qualification recognized by University of Health Science and Medical Council approved by Ministry of Health.

A label can be put before the front door of the building, and another one at the door of consulting room that is good looking as a professional practice.

Article 78: When opening a new location or changing profession, physician may announce this information on newspaper but not in the form of advertisement. The texts and how to advertise must notify in advance to PMC.

Article 79: The medical professional practice of any form either it is in the enterprise, in a collectivity or in the institutions that operate under private laws shall be performed under written contract. The contract shall be clearly written about the obligation of all relevant parties and shall specify the means by which the physician is bound by the provisions of this Sub-decree.

All contracts shall be submitted to PMC for review and the response shall be in one month.

Article 80: The medical professional practice of any form either it is under the state institution, collectivity or public institutions shall be operate under written contract except that the physician is a lawful agent of the state, the collectivity, or the public institution which is not planning to sign a contract. The physician shall submit the contract to jurisdiction body of PMC. The notification of PMC shall be submitted to the responsible administrative authorities and to the concerned physician.

Section 2

Private Professional Practice

Article 81: In principle, a physician shall have only one facility as a consulting cabinet/room. A physician may have a consulting cabinet/room as its branch when the physician can provide normal and regular consultation at the cabinet/room of the branch facility. To establish or retain a consulting cabinet/room of the branch which is under any form must obtain the authorization of their respective PMC.

This authorization could be granted to another physician who has the same expertise if the other physician is living far away and cannot fulfill the patient's need, or urgency, quality, and sustainability of medical care

Authorization shall be granted to the applicant and it is not transferable to another person.

The authorization shall be valid for three years and it can be renewable when there is new authorization from PMC.

The authorization can be revoked anytime especially when another physician who has equal competence to establish health care facility to serve patients needs there. Of all circumstances, one physician shall not have more than one branch of consulting cabinet/room.

Article 82: Physician or in-campus medical student who replace a colleague for a period of time of at least three months shall not open a new consulting cabinet/room before two years in the location that may cause competitiveness with a physician whom he or she has replaced and a colleague of the physician whom he or she has replaced, unless agreed by all parties and send a written

notification to PMC. In case that all parties shall not agree, the opening of a new location shall request authorization from PMC.

Article 83: The employment of a physician or a medical student in consulting room for his own interest is prohibited. However, physician may seek for assistance when there are too many patients in any specific region.

Eventually if the assistant is a physician, authorization from PMC is required. If the assistant is a medical student, authorizations shall obtain from provincial or municipal authorities is a must as stipulated in the law.

The provisions in this Article do not prohibit education clinical practice of the student of the University of Health with operative physician under the conditions of the laws.

Article 84: In pursuance of the derogation of paragraph 1 of Article 83 of this Sub-decree, a physician may receive assistance from another physician in special circumstance as such the outbreak of epidemic or the physician's health condition. It shall be provided special authorization for a period of three months with possible eventual extension from the PMC.

Article 85: A physician shall not allow a colleague to occupy his or her consulting room. However, PMC may authorize another physician to take charge of his or her colleague's consulting room for three months and possible extension for other three months after his/her colleague has died.

Article 86: A physician shall not practice medical consultation in the same building that his/her colleague is practicing the same profession without the consent of the colleague or without authorization from PMC.

Article 87: To set up the association or company between physicians to perform professional practice shall be carried out under written contract which are respected the independence of the profession of each physician.

Relevant contracts and letters shall be sent to PMC for verification of the compliance in accordance with the provisions of this Sub-decree and other contents of the contract model prepared by National Medical Council if any.

Article 88: Physician shall not accept a contract which contains terms that would generate benefits for the enterprise in order to obtain rewards or the duration of contract which may cause impact over the independence of professional decision or quality of medical care.

Article 89: In a building that has more physicians working together, under circumstance of any type of legal conditions, the practice of medical profession is still under the duty of each physician. Each physician shall maintain his/her professional independence. Rights of the patients to choose physician shall be respected. Each physician shall conduct medical consultation in his/her consulting room only except an emergency or on guarding duty.

Each physician may use paper-sheet with association's or company's sign/logo of which the physician is a member. Signature of the physician should be accompanied with name and address.

Article 90: In the Association of Physicians and in consulting room where they are working together, the division of treatment-fees between physicians shall be prohibited, except and in the case that the physicians in the association has the same profession or medical expert specializing in the same field.

Section 3

Medical Professional Practice that entitle to get Salary

Article 91: The activities that physician has agreed to perform his professional practice under contracts or under civil statutes, a community, public organization, or private entity they will still keeping professional confidentiality and independence in decision-making.

In any circumstance, physician shall not be limited over their independence of maintaining professional practice from the enterprise's or organization's employers of that physician. Physician shall always carry out duties by prioritizing on the interest of public health, on the interest and safety of workers of the enterprise or community where physician is working for.

Article 92: Excluding the legal provisions stipulated on educational health institutions, all medical documents shall be under the responsibility of the physician who prepares them.

Article 93: In any circumstance, physician who receive salary shall not receive any awardable money depend upon the standard of production, standard of outcome or other management that may regulate and affect the quality of medical care.

Article 94: Physician who works in private or public services of medical care or disease prevention shall not use their function to attract more clients for his own benefits.

Article 95: Except in emergency or as set by the law, physician in charge of providing preventive medical service for the community shall have no rights for providing medical treatment to that community. This physician shall refer the patient to another treating physician or other physician appointed by that community.

Section 4

Professional medical inspection

Article 96: A physician responsible for medical inspection shall not provide preventive or treatment procedures to patients under his or her inspection except in emergency. This prohibition applies to family's members of the patient who live together and to community's members if the physician is working for that community.

Article 97: Being in the position of the mission, the inspecting physician shall refuse if s/he understands that the question is beyond the scope of medical techniques, beyond the physician's competence or ability, or that it prompts the physician to perform in contrary to the provisions of this Sub-decree.

Article 98: Inspecting physician shall explain the person whom shall be inspected the mission; the legal framework of the mission is going to carry out including the limitation of his/her scope of application. The inspecting physician shall be cautionary with his/her communication and or shall not leak any confidentiality or describe about the mission. An inspecting physician must not be biased in his/her conclusion.

Article 99: Inspecting physician shall not intervene or alter medical treatment unless otherwise, there is a provision set by the laws. During inspection, if inspecting physician does not agree with treating physician on diagnosis, or prognosis, or understand that the treating physician do not care about important factors, and benefits of medical treatment, the inspecting physician shall directly inform the treating physician. When facing difficulty of the matter, the inspecting physician may provide his/her comment to PMC.

Article 100: Inspecting physician shall protect confidentiality from authorities, or entities that invited him/her to conduct the inspection. Inspecting physicians may

provide conclusion on general administration to the authorities or institution only and does not need to mention about medical reasons.

Medical information that contains name or t may leads to the identification of name prepared by the physician shall not be given to a non-medical people, to authority or other institutions.

Section 5

Medical Forensic Profession

Article 101: A physician shall not act as a forensic physician and treating physician for the same patient. A physician shall not accept the mission for forensic which related to his/her personal interests, or interests of patients, relatives, friends, or a community that always need the physician's service.

Article 102: Being in the position of the mission, the forensic physician shall refuse if he/she understands that the question is beyond the scope of medical technique, beyond the competence, or ability of the physician or it may inspire physician to perform contrary to the provisions of this Sub-decree.

Article 103: The forensic physician before implementing forensic method must inform the controller of the mission and legal framework what the physician may suggest.

Article 104: In the report, forensic physician shall mention only elements that may provide the answer to the question. Forensic physician shall not present any other elements known while applying forensic.

Chapter 6

Final Provisions

Article 105: All physicians when apply for registration should declare before the PMC that s/he is fully understood this Sub-decree on Physician's Code of Ethics; and swear in accordance to the oath and written that "obey this code of ethics".

Article 106: Improper or incomplete certification with intention made for by physician to PMC shall result in disciplinary accusation.

Article 107: Physician who changes conditions of professional practice or abandon their profession shall notify to PMC. After acknowledgment of notification PMC shall notify the NMC.

Article 108: Decisions of all levels of MC relating to the implementation of this Sub-decree shall clearly specify the reasons.

Article 109: Decisions of PMC shall be renewed or be considered null and void by National Medical Council as provided by provision or at request of individuals concerned. The proposal shall be made within two months after receipt of the decisions.

Article 110: In accordance with Article 26 of Royal Decree No NS/RKT/0200/039 dated 01 February 2000 on the establishment of Medical Council to bring together all qualified physicians who is qualified to performing medical professional practice in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

All Medical Council of each level shall have duty to monitor the implementation of these provisions. Violation of these provisions shall be punished by RMC with the participation of the NMC Disciplinary Unit. In this instance, the Chairperson of the RMC shall execute the decisions.

Article 111: Minister of Council of Ministers, Minister of Justice, Minister of Interior, Minister of Health, Minister of Social Affairs, Labor, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation, Minister of Environment, Minister of Rural Development, Ministers, Secretaries of State, all relevant ministries and institutions shall implement this Sub-decree from date of signing.

Phnom Penh, August 28, 2003
Prime Minister
(Stamp of Council of Ministers)
(Prime Minister's signature)

Hun Sen