

Brief report on the implementation of the FCTC's core articles in Cambodia up to March 2012

I. BACKGROUND

Cambodia ratified the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) on 15 November 2005. The draft Law on Tobacco Control was developed in 2003, even before the country ratified the FCTC, by the Ministry of Health (MoH), and reviewed several times by the Economic, Social, Cultural Council (ECOSOCC), and the Council of Jurists (CoJ) of the Council of Ministers (CoM). The last modified version was completed in late 2010, and has waited for re-submission to the CoM by the MoH.

The National Center for Health Promotion (NCHP) is the technical department responsible for tobacco control under the MoH where tobacco control policies are required to move up from this basic level. However, NCHP has used several excuses to delay the re-submission of the draft law. The director of the NCHP quoted by Phnom Penh Post that the CoM needs data on mortality rate related to tobacco use in Cambodia to endorse the draft law. That is why he needs sometime to conduct a research to response to the need. When WHO released the report on mortality attributed to tobacco in mid 2010, then he lobbied the Minister of Health to wait for him to conduct a research, this time, on economic cost of tobacco before re-submission the draft law. It is known that it takes at least three to five years to complete such a research if funding exists.

WHO and NGOs are very active in pushing forward the draft law. The WHO's WR has met several times with the Minister of Health advocating him to put tobacco control one of priority health issues and to have a law on tobacco control is necessary. Besides several advocacy workshops and briefing meetings with relevant policy makers to support moving forward the draft law, CMH, in early March 2012, successfully advocated the Commission on Public Health of the National Assembly to call for a meeting with the Minister of Health on the draft law. In the meeting, the Minister of Health, accompanied by his subordinates, promised again to move forward the draft law.

Over years, smoking prevalence has been lower down. A survey conducted in 2001 found that smoking prevalence among men was 54%¹. We are able to compare the smoking prevalence from the last two surveys since they used the same methodology. The smoking prevalence in 2006 was 48% among men aged 18 and above and dropped to 42.5% in 2011.

¹ National Institute of Statistic, *Ministry of Planning, National Adult Tobacco Survey of Cambodia*, 2001.

The same trend was found in smoking prevalence among women, which dropped from 7% in 2006 to 3.5% in 2011².

The lower smoking prevalence may result from the policies and interventions the country has implemented so far.

II. POLICIES ACHIEVEMENTS AND THE IMPLEMENTATIONS

Even Cambodia has not yet had a law on tobacco control, but in fulfilling its obligations under the FCTC, the country has adopted two sub-decrees putting health warning on cigarette packs and banning tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship (TAPS).

1. FCTC's Article 11

To meet the obligations under the FCTC's Article 11, the government adopted the Sub-Decree on Health Warning on 20 October 2009 requiring all cigarette packs sold in Cambodia printing one of the five new textual health warning messages in the same quantity on 30% of both principal areas of the pack.

Surveillances on cigarette packs were conducted to assess the compliance.

The pack surveillance which was conducted by CMH in October 2011 at Phnom Penh, Kampong Cham province, Battambang province, Siem Reap province, and Banteay Meanchey province found that there were at least 23 cigarette brands of registered companies sold at markets, which have never printed health warning as required by the government of Cambodia, while there were at least other 12 cigarette brands from registered companies have printed health warning on some packs and have kept some packs without health warning. We also found that at least 52 brands of cigarette and cigar from unregistered companies have never printed health warning (see Table 1 in the appendices). It is noted that most brands without health warning are not popular.

However, we found that the ten most popular brands (ARA, Luxury, Cambo, Liberation, Lapin, Elephant, Crown, Fine, Alain Delon, Iza) have printed health warning as required. 89% of packs collected from smokers during the survey have carried health warning³.

Another study found that 80% of packs sold in the markets have carried out health warning⁴.

CMH contacted the National Focal Person for Tobacco Control of the MoH for a meeting on the findings from the Pack Surveillance. CMH invited WHO's representative

² National Institute of Statistic, *Ministry of Planning, National Adult Tobacco Survey of Cambodia*, 2006 and 2011.

³ National Institute of Statistics, *Ministry of Planning, National Adult Tobacco Survey*, 2011

⁴ National Center for Health Promotion, *Ministry of Health*, 2011

to join the meeting also. After seeing the findings and having strategic debate, the focal person agreed with the idea that the MoH needs to issue letters of warning to those companies which do not comply with the government sub-decree on health warning. In late October 2011, letters of warning were sent to seven tobacco manufacturers/distributors. The seven companies are:

1. Korean Tobacco International CO., ltd (KTI) for the brands ESSE and Zest.
2. Cheng Kav Co., LTD for the brands Black and Djarum
3. Thai Boon Roong Co., Ltd for the brands JET and HERO
4. Texas Tobacco (Cambodia) Co., Ltd for the brand Texas
5. West and East Cambodia Co., Ltd for the brand Vites
6. Ramar Holding Group Ltd for the brands D&J, Gold Seal, June, Capital, Oris, OP, and Lips
7. Kah Hock Pte, Ltd for the brand Gillman.

Two months after the MoH issued letters of warning to 7 tobacco companies who failed to comply with the government sub-decree on health warning, CMH conducted another pack surveillance in late December 2012. The surveillance found that 4 among the 15 brands have followed the MoH order, while other 11 brands were found the same. ESSE, which had never printed health warning before, started to have health warning on packs. According the Korea Tobacco International (KTI), up to the third week of December 2011, 80% of ESSE packs have health warning⁵. More packs of the other 3 brands (Djarum, Black and Gold Seal) carrying health warning, have been seen in markets.

The next pack surveillance will be on July 2012 or later.

2. FCTC's Article 13

The Sub-Decree on Banning Tobacco Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship (TAPS) was adopted by the government on 24 February 2011 banning all forms of TAPS, except display of no than one pack per brand at a point of sale. It took a lot of efforts to reach this goal as tobacco industry opposed aggressively comprehensive ban of TAPS.

When the deadline for the implementation of the FCTC's article 13 was approaching, In January 2010, CMH successfully advocated the NCHP and MoH to establish a Working Group (WG) to draft a sub-decree banning TAPS. The members of the WG included

⁵ Phnom Penh Post, Health Ministry's committee launch measures against Tobacco Ads, 26 December 2011

representatives from NCHP, MoH, ECOSOCC, WHO, CMH, and a FCTC oriented lawyer.

The draft sub-decree was commented by experts of the World Health Organization (WHO), Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids (CTFK), Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance (SEATCA), and others.

BAT Cambodia was quoted by Phnom Penh Post dated 10 March 2010 that the company totally opposed total ban and suggested for partial ban. It called total ban “an unnecessary burden put on the industry”. It also raised that the company had consulted with policy makers on this regard.

In reality, BAT recruited some members of the WG to serve its interest. Those members were aggressively lobbied to weaken the draft sub-decree in all meetings. However, because of the other strong members of the WG, all attempts were failed. When the draft sub-decree reached final level, the BAT recruited members changed the comprehensive version with its own draft version. Other members were alerted and fought with the BAT recruited members to remove the weak version. Fortunately, the sub-decree was adopted by the government keeping its comprehension.

Prior to the ban, many marketing strategies were employed by tobacco industry to advertise and promote tobacco products including advertising via television, radio, newspapers and magazines, outdoor billboards, posters, banners, umbrellas, mobile vehicles, promotional girls and boys, youth concerts, karaoke songs, food menus and other promotional materials and objects.

Advertising of tobacco products on newspapers and magazines were so common. From July 01-31, 2011, there were 174 tobacco advertisings on the 4 main targeted newspapers (Koh Santepheap, Kampuchea Thmey, Rasmey Kampuchea and Phnom Penh Post). Fine took lead in advertising on newspapers, follow by Royal and Alain Delon. Most of the advertisings were on newspapers’ wings, half to full colorful pages on front or back of newspapers.

Advertising of cigarette on billboards located in main roads and crowded areas were so popular. There were more than 100 billboards advertising at least 20 cigarette brands including 555, ARA, Alain Delon, Fine, David’ Off, Luxury, Angkor, Eagle, Winston, Mild Seven, Marlboro, L&M, ESSE, ZEST, Zong Hwa, Gold Seal, and Djarum.

555, and David’ Off were found advertised via light-boxes in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap town.

Posters and banners were used widely by tobacco industry and were the most challenging for the monitoring, since posters and banners were reached rural areas,

where we did not cover in the monitoring. Thus the numbers of brands advertised on posters and banners found by the monitoring were less than the actual ones. Nevertheless, there were at least 30 brands advertised on almost countless posters and banners.

Printing tobacco products on tobacco company vehicles was used to advertise the products, when the vehicles were used by their agents. At least twelve brands were found advertised on tobacco company cars and motorbikes (ARA, Mild Seven, Winston, Alain Delon, Royal, Marlboro, 555, Black, Luxury, Valentino, Gold Seal, Gillman).

Umbrellas printing tobacco brands were provided to street vendors to protect them from sunlight and rains. There were at least 18 brands used umbrellas to promote its names (Gold Seal, Black, 555, Double Happiness, G&D, ARA, Mild Seven, D&J, Djarum, Winston, London, Super, Bond, ESSE, Marlboro, L&M, GD, Pall Mall).

At least 39 cigarette brands were advertised at cigarette selling stands in the five provinces: Siem Reap, Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Cham, Svay Rieng, and Phnom Penh.

Giving away cigarette promotional objects were among tobacco industry strategies to further promote their specific brand names. Calendars carrying Luxury brand and ARA brand, Alain Delon and Fine's plastic bags, and 555 matches were among the examples of the promotional objects.

Luxury and Mild Seven were found in Karaoke songs produced by Sunday Production and Hang Meas Production. The Karaoke songs were very popular among the young.

The sub-decree gave six months interval from the date it was approved, to tobacco companies and advertising agencies to completely stop all kinds of TAPS . But one month after the deadline, many forms of TAPS were still seen. When more than a hundred of billboards were removed, ESSE billboards of KT&G changed their images from direct to indirect advertising.

CMH and WHO have worked with the MoH, the Ministry of Information, Ministry of Interior and provincial governments to enforce the implementation of TAPS ban. In late 2011, MoH issued the first letter of warning to Korean Tobacco International (KTI), the distributor of ESSE brand to remove its billboards. As result, the 20 ESSE billboards were removed.

In addition, CMH in collaboration with the MoH, organized the Enforcement Workshop on TAPS ban and health warning with participation of representatives from the 24 municipal and provincial governors and the 14 municipal and provincial departments of information. Updates on tobacco advertising and health warning from the TAPS

monitoring and pack surveillance were presented to the workshop. In the discussion session, the participants showed their commitment to enforce the implementation of TAPS ban and health warning.

At least 9 articles of the workshop were broadcasted in 9 television channels and 26 articles were aired at 26 radio channels covering all provinces of the country. Most articles were broadcasted more than one time. At least six articles were published by the top local newspapers and one well-known website uploaded one article of the workshop (see table 2 in appendices).

Other forms of TAPS were seen reduced in number after the enforcement workshops with local authorities. However, advertising at Cigarette Selling Stands is the most challenging we are facing in enforcement.

Form	Prior to the ban	Current status
Newspaper	One month (July 01-31, 2011) 174 ads	100% enforced
Magazine	All magazines had tobacco ads	100% enforced
TV ads	All channels in prime times	100% enforced
Radio	All channels in prime times	100% enforced
Pop concert	Tour concerts of ARA, Luxury, Alain Delon	100% enforced
Billboard	More than 100 billboards	100% enforced
Banner, poster and umbrella	Countless	Decreased
Mobile vehicle	All brands	Decreased
Promo. girls	Almost brands	Decreased

Promo. objects	Almost brands	Decreased
Cigarette selling stand	All brands	The same

3. FCTC's Article 8

Cambodia has progressed in implementation of smoke-free environment in workplaces. Up to date, 13 government ministries issued smoke-free circulars banning indoor smoking at their workplaces from the central ministries down to the provincial departments, municipal and provincial halls, district and commune offices, all schools and universities, all health facilities, as well as all Buddhist temples. Some health facilities ban smoking in the whole premises.

The 13 ministries are:

1. Ministry of Health
2. Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport
3. Ministry of Cult and Religion
4. Ministry of Women Affairs
5. The Royal Cambodian Armed Forces
6. Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy
7. Ministry of Environment
8. Ministry of Economics and Finance
9. Ministry of Interior
10. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery
11. Ministry of Information
12. Ministry of Labor, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation
13. Ministry of Tourism.

Assessment of the effectiveness of the circulars implementations was conducted. The last assessment done in late 2011 by a Joint Working Group from the Ministry of Interior, WHO and CMH found that 92% of workplaces implemented the circulars and "No Smoking" signs were seen in 74% of places visited.

However, there is no smoke-free policy implemented in public places. Transportation means, restaurants, hotels, recreation parks, sport venues, are entertainment places are not required smoke-free.

There is no penalty of violation mentioned in the neither circulars nor specific individual or office assigned to monitor and enforce of the circular.

4. FCTC's Article 6

Cambodia is among countries with the lowest tobacco tax, 20% of retail price or local manufactured cigarettes and 25% for imported cigarettes⁶. The total revenue of tobacco tax to the total domestic tax is small, with only 3% and 3.5% in 2008 and 2009, respectively⁷.

Ministry of Economy and Finance requires all local manufactured and imported cigarettes affixed a tax stamp on each pack before selling in the local market. However, about 75% of cigarette packs sold in Phnom Penh and provinces do not have tax stamps⁸.

To meet the obligation under FCTC's Article 6, WHO and Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance (SETACA) have launched a project "Tobacco Tax Initiative" in partnership with the General Department of Taxation of the Ministry of Economy and Finance since 2009.

Under the first phase of the project, key implementers of the project were invited to have a study visit in Malaysia on tobacco tax issues. Research on affordability and research on Cigarette Price and Retailers were done to support tobacco tax increase. The Working Group on Tobacco Tax (WGTT) was established on October 2011, and held its first meeting on February 2012. The WG is joint by members from General Department of Taxation, General Department of Customs and Excise, Legal Department of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, MoH, and WHO.

The WGTT plans to propose to the Ministry of Economy and Finance to:

- increase Excise rate from 10% to 15% to 20%.
- increase tax base from 65% to 75% to 85%.
- increase value of Tax Stamp, and its quality.
- license cigarette importers, manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors, & hand rolled makers.
- confiscate & destroy cigarettes without tax stamp.
- strengthen tax compliance by increasing taxpayer services and enforcement measures.

5. FCTC's Article 5.3

⁶ Pen Sopakphea and Hana Ross, *Reduction of Tobacco Consumption through Improved Tax Policy in Cambodia*, 2006

⁷ Pen Sopakphea, Tobacco Taxation in Cambodia in Power Point, 2010.

⁸ Cambodia Movement for Health, National Center for Health Promotion, and ADRA Cambodia, *Tobacco Industry Surveillance*, 2010.

There is no policy in Cambodia to prevent relationship between tobacco industry and government institutions or government officials or politicians. Because of the absence of such policy, the relationship has not been actively debated. Some relationships are opened, some are not made known to public, and many others are kept confidential.

Awarding gold medals to BAT Cambodia's executives for their contribution to the development of Cambodia by the Royal Government of Cambodia were published widely, particularly by BAT itself. The fourth gold medals were awarding to two BAT executives by the Prime Minister in October 2007 (Excellence, June 2008).

Naming its tree nursery centers by the name of the Prime Minister is another example of opened relationship between tobacco industry and top politicians. Big billboards have been installed in front of each tree nursery centers. The logo of BAT and the logo of the Forestry Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery appeared clearly on the billboards to prove the relationship.

In Kampong Cham province, where 90% of tobacco farming locates, BAT put up billboards saying that "British American Tobacco cooperates with the Kampong Cham Authority in agriculture development".

These opened relationships happened before Cambodia ratified the FCTC and still continue up to date.

This is the most challenging article for addressing and dealing with. Tobacco industry interference always involves with politicians, and even powerful politicians. The industry employs powerful politicians on boards, and/or shares some percentage of profit to those who are able to protect its interest. The industry has very close relationship with most government institutions because of its linkage to the top politicians. Even the relationships between the industry and government institutions are opened, and we know that it is inconsistent with the FCTC's Article 5.3, but who dare to criticize the relationships. For instance, BAT uses the Prime Minister to name its tree nursery centers. When you criticize BAT nursery centers means you criticize the Prime Minister and criticize the Prime Minister means you face the most dangerous situation.

The relationships between the industry and government institutions which were not made known to public mostly happened with the MoH. In the meeting between members of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Education and Reduction of Tobacco Use organized by the MoH on 25 April 2011 to discuss how to enforce the implementation of health warning, 15 tobacco companies were invited to join. Handouts of the meeting, including WHO's speech and the 5 Years Action Plan for Tobacco Control, were distributed to representatives of tobacco companies as well.

WHO Cambodia was frustrated and requested the Minister of Health to change the National Focal Person for Tobacco Control, who was the one who initiated inviting tobacco companies to join the meeting. The Focal Person at that time was the Director of NCHP, and the current Focal Person is a Secretary of State of Health.

In October 2010, BAT Cambodia sent two letters of complaints to the MoH requesting the MoH to enforce the implementation of health warning and TAPS ban. The company expressed in the letters that it is not fair when BAT has complied with the two sub-decrees but some companies are not fully complied with.

The two letters were shared by the MoH to WHO and CMH, but the MoH strongly encouraged not to share to other partners and to public.

On 30 January 2012, BAT issued another letter to MoH requesting MoH to clarify two articles of the Sub-Decree on TAPS ban which they said are confusing. Actually the two articles are clear and BAT just wants to make the MoH confused. Surprisingly, BAT mentioned in the letter that the company has helped MoH to enforce the implementation of the two sub-decrees.

The letter was sought legal advice from WHO by the MoH in response back to the company.

We believe that there are many more cases of interference from tobacco industry in tobacco control policies and interventions. But most cases we don't have documented evidence, we were verbally told by our colleagues, partners and friends.

So far interference from tobacco industry in the development and implementation of tobacco control policies was dealt successfully in some cases, including BAT attempts to weaken the TAPS ban. The Guidelines for implementation of FCTC's Article 5.3 is the only legal tool we based on when dealing with tobacco industry interference.

6. Other FCTC Articles

Cambodia has also actively implemented the FCTC's Article 14 by training health professionals to provide brief advice to patients on harmfulness of tobacco use and quit counseling to those who want to quit. Community potential people including Buddhist monks, school teachers, members of commune councils, chiefs of villages, youth and women activists were also empowered to address the burden of tobacco use. Quit and Win Campaigns has been conducted in every two years since 2009.

Media have played very important role in raising awareness of tobacco use to policy makers and general public, in line with the FCTC's Article 12. However, we don't have

media campaign on television and radio to increase awareness of tobacco use to public in the last 8 years.

III. NEXT STEPS PLANNED

Moving forward the draft Law on Tobacco Control which is stuck at MoH is one of our priority tasks. We hope that when the draft law is got out from the MoH, chance to get it approved by the Council of Ministers is positive, and chance to get it ratified by the National Assembly in the next step is also positive.

Enforcement of the implementation of the Sub-Decree on Health Warning and the Sub-Decree on TAPS Ban is another priority task. While NCHP, which is responsible for this task, ignores to enforce the implementation of the two sub-decrees and moreover undermines other partner works regarding the enforcement, CMH works closely with WHO and other partners, including the Ministry of Information, the Ministry of Interior, municipal/provincial authorities to enforce the sub-decrees. Working with other departments, including the Legal Board of the MoH is another way to engage MoH in the enforcement.

CMH and WHO works closely with the National Focal Person for Tobacco Control, the MoH's Legal Board, ECOSOCC drafting a Sub-Decree on Smoke-Free Environment which covers all workplaces and public places with penalties for violation and institutes responsible for enforcement clearly mentioned. Hopefully this sub-decree will be approved by the government by the end of 2012.

Increase tobacco tax from the current rates to higher rates is in our short term plan, and our longer term focus is to set up health promotion foundation. Political support is needed toward the goals.

There is no clear plan how to fight tobacco industry interference. However, dealing interference case by case is a strategic way to fight with tobacco industry. Partnership and vigilance of tobacco industry are necessary.

Getting more media reporters into tobacco control board is another way to denormalize smoking and the tobacco industry image.

Appendices

Table 1: Cigarette brands that have no health warning

Company	Brands that have never printed HW	Brands that have printed HW on some
BAT Singapore	Capri, Dunhill, Lucky Strike, Pall Mall, Vogue	
Cheng Kav Co., Ltd	Rave	Black, Djarum
CTK Co., Ltd		Ram
Go Well Tobacco International Pte Ltd	Era, Lesser Panda, Peony,	GD
Hong International Tobacco	Marce	Elephant
Korea Tobacco International Co., Ltd	Zest, Raison, Pine	Esse
Ramar Holding Group Ltd	June, Capital, Lips, Oris, OP	Gold Seal, D&J
Texas Tobacco (Cambodia) Co., Ltd	Halftime	League, Texas
Thai Boon Roong Co., Ltd	Jet, Hero	
Viniton Group Tobacco Co., Ltd	Super	Cambo, IAM
West and East Cambodia Co., Ltd	Vibes	
Cannot be identified	Bayon, Black Vanilla, Blaq, Cohiba, Deal Five stars, Gala, Garam, Gonghexinxi, Good time, Gold cat, Good la, Herb blend, Hung Leng, Hongtashan, If, Joe, Kent, Kiss, Ligun, Lemon mint, Mayfair, Paran, Pride, Richmond, R&D, Ruby, Saat, Septwoloves, Seven stars, Salem, Smart, Songbong, Sweet 20, Swing, Swallow,	

	Ten Herb blend, Treasurer, Vinataba, Wigo, Win, Yuxi, Malmoral, Black Stone, Black mild, Café crerme, Clummaster, Ductch, Dutch treats, George Karelias, Gowels King Edward, Philippines tips.
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Table 2: Media monitoring

Media Follow up List				
WS on Enforcement Training on ADBAN- and HW-Sub-Decree				
On January 03, 2012 at National Institute of Public Health				
No.	Organization	Date	Time Broadcasted	Duration
Television				
1	CTN	3-Jan-12	18:58-19:00	2 minutes
2	SEA TV	4-Jan-12	19:00-19:04	4 minutes
		5-Jan-12	12:00-12:04	4 minutes
3	TV5	4-Jan-12	07:20-07:25	5 minutes
4	TV3	3-Jan-12	19:00-19:02	2 minutes
		4-Jan-12	06:15-06:17	2 minutes
5	Apsara 11	5-Jan-12	12:00-12:03	3 minutes
6	Bayon fm95	3-Jan-12	21:00-21:02	2 minutes
		4-Jan-12	11:00-11:02	2 minutes
7	TV9	3-Jan-12	19:10-19:13	3 minutes
8	TVK	3-Jan-12	18:27-18:31	4 minutes
		3-Jan-12	21:30-21:34	4 minutes
9	HMTV	4-Jan-12	12:00-12:01	1 minutes
		4-Jan-12	19:00-19:01	1 minutes
Radio				
1	Radio. National Radio 918MHz	3-Jan-12	20:00-20:04	4 minutes
		4-Jan-12	06:00-06:04	4 minutes
2	Radio. National Radio 105.75MHz	3-Jan-12	20:00-20:04	4 minutes
		4-Jan-12	06:00-06:04	4 minutes
3	Radio. FM 95MHz	4-Jan-12	11:00-11:02	2 minutes
		4-Jan-12	15:00-15:02	2 minutes
		4-Jan-12	19:00-19:02	2 minutes
4	Radio. FM 103MHz	3-Jan-12	17:00-17:02	2 minutes
		4-Jan-12	19:00-19:02	2 minutes
5	Radio. FM 96MHz	3-Jan-12	18:00-18:05	5 minutes
		4-Jan-12	06:00-06:05	5 minutes
		7-Jan-12	18:00-18:05	5 minutes
6	Radio. FM 98MHz	4-Jan-12	05:30-05:03	3 minutes

		4-Jan-12	18:00-18:03	3 minutes
7	Radio. NKW FM 101MHz	3-Jan-12	12:00-12:02	2 minutes
		3-Jan-12	19:00-19:02	2 minutes
8	Radio. FM 106.75MHz	3-Jan-12	20:00-20:04	4 minutes
		4-Jan-12	06:00-06:04	4 minutes
		7-Jan-12	12:00-12:04	4 minutes
		8-Jan-12	12:00-12:04	4 minutes
9	Radio FM 104MHz	4-Jan-12	06:30-06:36	6 minutes
10	Radio. FM 93.80MHz	3-Jan-12	18:00-18:03	3 minutes
		4-Jan-12	06:00-06:03	3 minutes
11	Radio. FM 106MHz	3-Jan-12	11:00-11:02	2 minutes
		3-Jan-12	17:00-17:02	2 minutes
		3-Jan-12	24:00-24:02	2 minutes
		4-Jan-12	06:00-06:04	2 minutes
12	Radio.RFA			
	AM 7.580 KHz (Cambodia)	5-Jan-12	05:33-05:42	9 minutes
	AM 5840 KHz (Cambodia)	5-Jan-12	05:33-05:42	9 minutes
	AM 13740KHz (Cambodia)	5-Jan-12	05:33-05:42	9 minutes
	FM 104.25MHz (Kampong Thom)	5-Jan-12	07:33-07:42	9 minutes
	FM 105MHz (Phnom Penh)	5-Jan-12	06:33-06:42	9 minutes
	FM 102MHz (Phnom Penh)	5-Jan-12	07:33-07:42	9 minutes
	FM 90MHz (Phnom Penh)	5-Jan-12	06:33-06:42	9 minutes
	FM 90.25MHz (Battambang)	5-Jan-12	06:33-06:42	9 minutes
	FM 88.5MHz (Kampong Thom)	5-Jan-12	06:33-06:42	9 minutes
	FM 90.25MHz (Udor Meanchey)	5-Jan-12	06:33-06:42	9 minutes
	FM 92.25MHz (Svay Rieng)	5-Jan-12	07:33-07:42	9 minutes
	FM 93.5MHz (Phnom Penh)	5-Jan-12	05:33-05:42	9 minutes
FM 95.5, Angkor Ratha (Siem Reap)	5-Jan-12	07:33-07:42	9 minutes	
13	FM 98MHz	4-Jan-12	07:20-07:25	5 minutes
14	Fm 103	3-Jan-12	19:00-19:02	2 minutes
		4-Jan-12	06:15-06:17	2 minutes
Newspaper				
1	News. Phnom Penh Post (Khmer)	4-Jan-12	Page 4, size 20x10	V.02, Iss. 591
2	News. The Cambodia Daily (Khmer version)	4-Jan-12	Page 8, size 20x20	V. 50, Iss. 69
	News. The Cambodia Daily (English Version)	4-Jan-12	Page 23, size 10x20	V. 50, Iss. 69
3	News. Kampucheathmey	4-Jan-12	Page C5, size 10x22	V.11, Iss 2751
4	News. Reaksmeay Kampuchea	4-Jan-12	Page B4, size 17x28	V. 20, Iss. 5699

5	News. Jian Hua Daily	4-Jan-12	Page2, size 15x20	Iss. 33930
6	New. Sin Chew Dailly	4-Jan-12	Page3, size 20x25	N/A
Website				
1	DAP Web	3-Jan-12	http://www.dap-news.com/typography/the-news/34037-2012-01-03-08-17-44.html	