

**Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King**

Ministry of Public Works and Transport
No. 006 SRC/MPWT
October 01, 1999

**Sarachor
on Sea Shipping Management**

- Referring to Anukret 76/ANK/BK of October 2, 1995 on the amendment and supplement to the Anukret on the collection of fiscal tax stamps;
- Referring to Prakas 189/PRK of April 5, 1999 on the organization and functioning of the department of commercial vessel;
- Referring to Prakas 852/PRK/MEF of December 19, 1995 on the determination of fees for license plates, driving licenses, business licenses, vehicles, vessels, and ferries specification inspections;
- Further to the need to effectively regulate maritime circulation to ensure public order and ship safety and human lives while utilizing sea vessels, and to contribute to the protection of sea environment.

The Ministry of Public Works and Transport

IT IS HEREBY DECLARED

**CHAPTER I
Vessel License**

I. Issuance of license

All kinds of vessels, except for vessels of the Royal Armed Forces and police units, navigating the sea, including fishing vessel, commercial vessel, pleasure vessel, and research and exploration vessel with a capacity of one ton or more or all kinds of powered boats, whether belonging to the state, private, semi-public or foreign, which are temporarily or permanently operating in the Kingdom of Cambodia shall have their vessel license issued by the following institutions:

1. The Ministry of Public Works and Transport (Commercial Vessel Department)
 - (a) Any vessel with a capacity of over 20 tons or more than 30 passengers seats;
 - (b) Any vessel navigating from one provincial/municipal waterway to another;
 - (c) Any fishing vessel with an engine of 75 horse power or more;
 - (d) Any vessel sailing across the Kingdom of Cambodia's sea to another country or return from another country regardless of capacity or engine power, or number of passengers seats;
 - (e) All kinds of vessels of belonging to foreign nationals who temporarily or permanently stay in the Kingdom of Cambodia;
 - (f) All kinds of power boats regardless of engine power;
2. The provincial/municipal office of public works and transport
 - (a) All kinds of vessel with a capacity less than 20 tons or 12 to 30 passengers seats;
 - (b) Any fishing vessel with engine power less than 75 horse power;
3. Regular inspections of vessels at the province/municipality level shall be carried at that MPWT provincial/municipal office except for any special case.

II. Application for vessel license

The vessel owner shall apply for their vessel license at the place and during the period specified below:

1. At the Commercial Vessel Department:
 - (a) for vessel purchased or built in Sihanoukville, Kampot, Kep, Koh Kong within one month from the date of purchase or building completion date;
 - (b) for vessel purchased or built in other provinces/municipalities within two months from the the date of purchase or building completion date;

- (c) for imported vessel within three months from the date of custom duties payment.
2. At MPWT provincial/municipal office:
 - (a) for vessel purchased or built in that province/municipality within one month from the date of purchase or building completion date;
 - (b) for vessel purchased or built in another province/municipality within two months from the date of purchase or building completion date;
 - (c) for imported vessel within three months from the date of custom duties payment.

III. Documents required for the application of vessel license

The application form shall include:

1. Application form affixed with proper stamps;
2. The agreement of sale or vessel building. The sale agreement shall include the seller and purchaser addresses witnessed and certified by the local authority. The license for new vessel building from January 1, 2000 shall be obtained from the construction director or the shipyard director.
3. The license of residence of the applicant and family book, or identity card, or other identification document;
4. For vessels belonging to the state or a public entity, a certified letter from the head of such entity;
5. The construction blueprint and vessel specifications;
6. A receipt of tax payment.

IV. Determination of license plate

1. Category:

License plates for vessel navigating on Cambodian sea shall be divided into the following categories:

Category number	1. Passenger vessel	6. Fishing vessel
	2. Commercial vessel	7. Research and exploration vessel
	3. Oil tanker	8. Public vessel
	4. Trailing vessel	9. Semi-public vessel
	5. Tourist vessel	10. Foreign Vessel
		11. Rescue vessel

2. Initial letters:

The initial letter on the license plate for vessels navigating on Cambodian sea which are required to be registered at the Commercial Vessel Department shall be identified as PP (Phnom Penh) whereas the initial letter of the license plate registered at the provincial/municipal public works and transport office shall be determined according to paragraph IV-3 below. In this case, the license plate shall not have the ending letter.

3. Ending letter:

The ending letter of license plate for all vessels navigating on Cambodian sea shall be determined as follows:

a. Sihanouk Municipality	KrS (in Khmer Krar Sar)
b. Kampot province	KP (in Khmer Kar Por)
c. Kep Municipality	KrK
d. Koh Kong province	KK (in Khmer Kar Kar)

4. Color, size of letters and number

The letters and number of the vessel's license plate shall be in black. The size of letter and number regardless or the size of the vessel shall be determined as follows:

Height	24 cm	Thickness	4 cm
Width	12 cm	Space	3.5 cm

5. Location of license plate

The license plate for all vessels navigating on Cambodian sea shall be placed on both sides of the external front sides of the vessel. The license plate shall be painted directly on the surface of the front sides.

6. Ordinal number:

There shall be a serial number of four digits in between the initial letter, category number, and ending number of the license plate.

7. Form of license plate:

The vessel license plate shall have black letters and number painted on both sides of external wall of the front sides of the vessel or on the white number plate on the external wall.

Example: PPI-0001 KK KKI-0001

For commercial vessel regularly navigating across borders, the identification number shall be in the following form:

1. The last two digits of year in which the vessel was registered;
2. The last two digits of year in which the vessel was built;
3. The three-digit serial number;

Example of official number: 9984001.

Other requirements for the vessel navigating across borders, such as flag, vessel name, and name of port where the vessel was registered and flag location, shall comply with international laws.

8. Destination Sign:

Passenger vessels, commercial vessels, and trailing vessels shall have a destination sign placed at the front and the same level of the pilot of the vessel.

The destination sign shall include:

- Type of vessel "transportation of passenger, cargo, towing";
- Destination "Sre Ambel - Koh Kong";
- Loading capacity or number of passenger seats;
- Total tonnage;

The destination sign shall comply with the type and size of the vessel as specified below:

- (a) For vessel measuring 30 meters long or more, the destination sign size shall be 1.10 meter wide and 2.20 meters long.
- (b) For vessel measuring 18 meters to 29 meters long, the destination sign size shall be 0.70 meter wide and 1.20 meters long.
- (c) For private or semi-public vessel conducting public transportation, the destination sign shall be in white and the letters and numbers shall be in black.
- (d) For private vessel transporting personal cargo, the destination sign shall be in black and the letters and numbers shall be in white.
- (e) For public vessel, the destination sign shall be in red and the letters and numbers shall be in white.

9. Vessel Name:

- (a) The vessel name shall be determined by the owner and approved by the institution issuing the registration license;
- (b) Vessel names shall not be similar within the same business areas unless the vessels belong to the same owner. In this event, the serial number shall be placed after the name of the vessel;
- (c) The vessel name shall be written in black on the top and in the middle of the license plate.

CHAPTER II
Vessel Construction and Repairs

I. Vessel Construction

1. The construction or establishment of any shipyard stipulated in Chapter I may be made only when there is an authorization letter.
2. The authorization shall be issued by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (Department of Commercial Vessel).

3. A legal entity or natural person intending to start a shipyard or vessel repair yard shall apply to the department through the office of commercial vessel. The application form shall include:
 - (a) One application form affixed with proper stamps;
 - (b) The location of shipyard or repair site with authentic ownership title of land or lease contract certified by the local authority. The lease contract shall be provided if the shipyard or repair site was leased;
 - (c) A certificate of environment impact assessment or initial environment impact assessment;
 - (d) The certificate of residence, family book, identity card or identification document;
 - (e) The construction plan approved by the provincial/municipal public works and transport office;
 - (f) A receipt of tax payment.
4. The shipyard owner shall apply for the construction of vessel with the institutions stated in Chapter 1 paragraph 1.1 and 1.2. The application form shall include:
 - (a) One copy of application form affixed with proper stamps;
 - (b) One copy of the materials list;
 - (c) One copy of vessel design;
 - (d) The residential certificate, family book, identity card or identification document;
 - (e) Name and place of construction site.
5. Upon receipt of the construction license the Department of Commercial Vessel or the provincial/municipal office shall deliver the vessel records to the owner. There shall be only one book per vessel affixed with the signature of the contractor or the shipyard director after the completion of the construction.

II. Repairs

1. All vessel repairs shall be authorized by the institutions stated in Chapter I paragraph I.1 and I.2 above.
2. The vessel owner, the shipyard director, or the repair site owner shall apply for the vessel construction with the institutions stated in Chapter I paragraph I.1 and I.2. The application form shall include:
 - (a) One copy of application form with proper stamp;
 - (b) One copy of the materials list;
 - (c) The specification book and records book of the vessel;
 - (d) The residential certificate, family book, identity card or identification document;
 - (e) Name and place of repair site.
3. Any vessel repair in compliance with the inspection requirement or random inspection may be made without application as stated in paragraph II.2 above.
4. Upon the completion of the repairs the repair site owner shall issue a statement of repairs to the vessel owner. In this case, the vessel's specification shall be inspected prior to the issuance of the business license.

III. Replacement of vessel's engine

1. Any vessel engine replacement shall be authorized by the institution issuing the registration license for such vessel. The vessel owner shall apply for a new registration license with a proper stamp. In this event, the license plate shall remain the same, except that the alteration shall be recorded into the vessel registry.

CHAPTER III Vessel Inspections

I. Inspection book

All vessels shall have their inspection book issued by the Department of Commercial Vessel or the provincial/municipal public works and transport office before conducting its business or being granted the business license. The vessel owner shall apply for the inspection book at the Department of Commercial Vessel or at the provincial/municipal public works and transport office. Such application form shall be properly stamped and enclosed with a copy of the registration license.

The conditions for the inspection book shall include the following:

1. One inspection book per vessel;
2. The result of inspection shall be recorded in this book;

3. The vessel owner, captain, or vessel pilot shall properly keep the book for inspection by the competent authority at every inspection;
4. The provincial/municipal public works and transport office shall send a copy of the inspection report to the Department of Commercial Vessel after the completion of each inspection with comments arising from the inspection and any fines for offences from the date of initial inspection. Such files shall be maintained as records for each vessel at the Department of Commercial vessel for regular inspection;
5. An exception to the inspection shall be authorized for vessel prohibited from circulation and the vessel documents (registration license and business license) shall be kept at the Department of Commercial Vessel and the provincial/municipal public works and transport office;
6. If the book is lost, the vessel owner, captain, or pilot shall immediately report to the local authority and then submit an affidavit of loss to the Department of Commercial Vessel and the provincial/municipal public works and transport office and request for a duplicate; and
7. If all pages of the book are used, scratched, or its contents unreadable, the owner shall request for the issuance of a new book at the institution in charge of issuing the registration license.

II. The vessel engine log book

1. The mechanic shall keep the engine log book for the purpose of monitoring of engine history, maintenance, and repairs made to the engine;
2. The mechanic shall maintain the engine log book properly without missing of any page and shall present to the competent authority at the time of inspection;
3. If the log book is lost, the vessel owner, captain, or pilot shall immediately report to the local authority and then submit the affidavit of loss to the Department of Commercial Vessel and the provincial/municipal public works and transport office by request for a duplicate;
4. If all pages of the log book are used, scratched, or its contents unreadable, the owner shall request for the issuance of a new log book at the institution in charge of issuing the registration license.

III. The inspection of vessel specifications

1. Specifications:

- (a) Body: any vessel body whether made of wood or iron shall have a quality that ensures the seaworthiness of the vessel, safety of property or lives, and environment;
- (b) Engine system: each part of the engine shall be installed in a manner which is free from risk of fire or explosion. The engine shall be properly operating with no defective parts. The engine shall be insulated by a shield to protect from danger passengers, person on duty, or other persons who may touch the engine or its system;
- (c) Steering system and piloting: the steering system shall be maintained in an active manner which allows an effective left or right steering. The pilot's seat shall have enough space and in a position that allows the pilot to see clearly everything from every side.
- (d) Roof: the roof shall be designed in a manner to reduce wind pressure or maintain the vessel's balance:
 - Any vessel measuring 25 meters long or more shall be fully covered by the roof;
 - Any vessel which has a front length 21 to 24 meters shall leave 3 meters uncovered at the back;
 - Any vessel which has a front length 18 to 20 meters shall leave uncovered half to the back;
- (e) Horn: all vessels shall have a horn. It is used in a necessary case.

For example: while the vessel is ready to be anchored and discharged the cargo, passengers, or when she is ready to leave the port or jetty or when she is passing by another vessel;

The horn's sound shall be heard at least within a distance of 1,500 meters.

(f) Signal lights:

- (1) A passenger vessel, tourist vessel, cargo vessel, oil tanker, and trailing vessel shall have the following lights:
 - One green light at the right hand side and one red light at the left hand side on the top front of the roof. Both lights shall be seen from a distance of 1,000 meters under normal weather conditions. The red and green light shall be flashed from 112.30 degree straight ahead. These two lights shall be blinked so that they cannot be seen from the back.
 - One headlight shall be installed at the tail and flashed 135 degree to the back and can be seen from a distance of 1,500 meters.

- A passenger vessel and tourist vessel shall have headlights on the mast located in the middle and along the median line of the vessel and at the height of at least three meters above the roof. These headlights shall be seen from a distance of 1,500 meters under normal weather conditions and shall be flashed 225 degree straight ahead. The black floating ring with a diameter of 0.3 meter shall be used to replace these headlights during the daytime.
- A cargo vessel shall have one additional headlight and one red light. The headlight shall be placed above the red light in a distance of 01 meter. The white triangle sign shall be used instead of the headlights and the black floating ring shall be used instead of the red light during the daytime.
- A vessel loaded with inflammable substance, dangerous cargo, and explosive substances shall have another coloured light placing at the same level as the headlight stated above. The red letter B shall be used instead of the red light during the daytime.
- A trailing vessel measuring at least 100 meters long shall have two headlights placing 01 meter between each other from the top down. The black floating ring shall be used instead of the red light during the daytime.

(2) A ferry boat with a capacity of 25 tons or more shall have:

- Two lights affixed to the roof. The red light shall be placed on the left and the green light shall be placed on the right hand side and shall be seen from a distance of 900 meters and shall be flashed 112.30 degree ahead and on both sides.
- One coloured light shall be placed on the tail flashing 35 degree ahead and can be seen from a distance of 1,500 meters.

(3) A ferry boat with a capacity of 25 tons or less shall have colored lights for all directions placed at least at a height of 2 meters above the roof.

(g) Safety equipment:

(1) Floating rings and life vests:

A vessel shall have floating rings and life vests for use in case of emergency. There shall be a number of life boats set in accordance with the number of passengers. There shall be a number of floating rings to be used as a life rescue. In addition to the life rescue equipment for the crews, passengers, or tourists, or everyone on board of the vessel there shall be life vests to be used in case of emergency. The vessel's name, number and name of port shall be written on the life boat, floating ring, and life vests. The life boat, floating rings, and life vests shall be properly kept and in a condition that is accessible by everyone on time.

(2) Bridge:

A vessel shall have a bridge made of wood or light and firm iron with at least 0.50 meter wide to be used by the passengers. This bridge shall have hand bar on both sides and a safety net underneath.

(3) Fire equipment:

A vessel shall be equipped with all kinds of fire extinguished equipment to be used in case of emergency.

(4) Water pump:

A vessel shall be equipped with water pump for pumping out the water if the water is leaking into the vessel.

(5) Safety buffer:

A vessel shall have a safety buffer made of wood or rubber wheel placed on both sides to protect the vessel against an unexpected collision.

(6) Emergency exit:

A vessel shall have adequate emergency exits to protect the passengers' lives in case of emergency.

(7) Emergency signal:

All vessels, in particular passenger vessels and tourist vessels shall be equipped with an emergency sound signal to alert the emergency which may occur to the vessel.

(8) Anchor:

All vessels shall have an anchor connected to a firm and durable rope to protect the vessel from moving away.

In addition, a vessel shall have a rope to tie when the vessel stands alongside the port.

(9) Reserved medicines and toilet:

A passenger vessel and tourist vessel shall have a medicine boxes and a number of reserved medicines to be used for unexpected illness. The dosage of the medicine shall be of low effect and cause no injury to the health but may relieve illness before the vessel dock alongside the port.

A passenger vessel and tourist vessel shall have a good toilet.

(10) Communication radio:

A vessel shall have radio with which it can send information to relevant authority when encountering natural disaster, pirates or other force majeure.

(11) Depth indicator:

A vessel shall have a depth indicator to protect the vessel from stranding.

(12) Waste bin:

A vessel shall have a waste bin to store waste such as plastics or any waste which is insoluble in seawater and dispose them of at a specified location.

(h) Loading scale:

A vessel shall have a loading scale to indicate the maximum loading capacity and the weight of the vessel. The loading scale shall be marked in white on both front sides and at the middle of the vessel. The loading scale shall measure 0.50 meters long and 5 centimeters wide. The loading scale which indicates the maximum load and weight of the vessel shall appear on the same axis which is located in the middle of the vessel.

(i) Vessel color:

The vessel color shall be determined by the owner. Any change of vessel color shall be authorized by the Department of Commercial Vessel or the provincial/municipal public works and transport office.

2. Types of technical inspection:

There are three types of technical inspection:

(a) A compulsory inspection is the initial inspection prior to the application for transport license;

(b) A specified inspection shall be made to the vessel which has been operated and such inspection shall be made on the date fixed by the Department of Commercial Vessel or the provincial/municipal public works and transport office. Such inspection shall made every six months for vessel with wooden body and once a year for vessel with iron body.

For special case, a shorter period may be set at the discretion of the technical inspector.

(c) A random inspection is an inspection without prior notice to the vessel owner. The purpose of this inspection is to ensure the respect of commercial laws and other regulations as set by the State by the business operator. Random inspections shall be made at any time and place on the Cambodian sea.

3. Powers and rights to conduct inspection:

(a) Compulsory inspection and specified inspection:

- Such inspection shall be made by the Department of Commercial Vessel.
- Such inspection shall be made by the provincial/municipal public works and transport office.

(b) Random inspection:

At the ministerial level, a random inspection shall be made by a competent random authority chaired by a representative of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport. Such inspection shall be made at a request of the chairman when deemed necessary.

(c) Inspection report:

The competent authority shall prepare an inspection report and record all defects in the specification book of the vessel during the course of inspection.

If a defect or inadequate seaworthiness is detected on any vessel, the competent authority shall order an immediate suspension of its operation. The inspection authority shall withhold the registration license and the business license and maintain them at the Department of Commercial Vessel or the provincial/municipal public works and transport office by issuing a receipt to the vessel owner.

These documents shall be returned to the owner who shall be allowed to resume his/her business if all of the above defects were rectified.

(d) Specified date of inspection:

- A vessel owner shall cause his/her vessel to be inspected at the location specified by the Department of Commercial Vessel or the provincial/municipal public works and transport office.

- If the vessel owner failed to comply by the specified date he/she shall be fined in the amount of 5,000 Riels per day from the date of expiration.

CHAPTER IV

Crew Book, License, and Visa Books

I. Professional crew book

1. All crew, including the captain, assistant to captain, mechanic, and workers engaging in shipping services on Cambodian sea or high sea shall have their crew book presented to the competent authority for inspection.
2. The crew book shall be issued by the Department of Commercial Vessel for a period of three years. It may be renewed twice each time for a period of two years.
3. A vessel owner shall ensure that all crew defined in paragraph I.1 above obtained their crew books before engaging them to work on his/her vessel.
4. The crew shall apply for a crew book and the application form shall include the following documents:
 - (a) One copy of application form with proper stamp;
 - (b) One copy of the certificate of residence, family book, identity card, or identification documents;
 - (c) One copy of personal background, including education and experiences in shipping and three (4x6) photographs; and
 - (d) One copy of current medical examination.

The crew shall maintain the crew book properly without any missing of any page. If the book is lost, scratched, or its contents unreadable the crew shall request for a new one from the Department of Commercial Vessel.

II. License qualifications

The license shall be issued to a crew in accordance with his/her qualifications by the Department of Commercial Vessel.

Any vessel with a loading capacity of 20 tons or more shall have a captain assistant or mechanic if the vessel's engine is 30 horse power or more.

1. Captain assistant license:

- (a) Class 1 Assistant License: A bearer of a Class 1 assistant license shall be qualified to pilot a vessel with a capacity of 301 tons or more or a trailer vessel with a capacity of 301 tons or more and shall be at least 25 years of age.
- (b) Class 2 Assistant License: A bearer of a Class 2 assistant license shall be qualified to pilot a vessel with a capacity from 51 to 300 tons or a trailer vessel with a capacity of 25 to 300 tons and shall be at least 25 years of age.

- (c) Class 3 Assistant License: A bearer of a Class 3 assistant license shall be qualified to pilot a vessel with a capacity of 50 tons or below or a trailer vessel with a capacity of 50 tons or below and shall be at least 22 years of age.

2. **Mechanic license:**

Every vessel shall have a mechanic responsible for maintaining the engine. Each mechanic shall make such license available at all times.

- (a) Class 1 mechanic license: A bearer of a Class 1 mechanic license shall be qualified to serve on board a vessel with a capacity of 151 horse power or more and shall be at least 22 years of age.
- (b) Class 2 mechanic license: A bearer of a Class 2 mechanic license shall be qualified to serve on board a vessel with a capacity from 91 to 150 horse power and shall be at least 22 years of age.
- (c) Class 3 mechanic license: A bearer of a Class 3 mechanic license shall be qualified to serve on board a vessel with a capacity of 30 to 90 horse power and shall be at least 20 years of age.

III. Captain license:

Any vessel with a capacity of 30 horse powers or more shall have a captain.

A captain license shall be issued by the Department of Commercial Vessel to a crew meeting the following criteria:

- (1) A license valid for three years for a crew serving on board of a vessel for at least 5 years with a license of qualification issued by the supervising captain.
- (2) A license valid for five years for a crew who has completed captain training as evidenced by a degree or training certificate.
- (3) A crew shall be at least 25 years of age and be in good health.

IV. Visa log book:

- 1) Every vessel shall maintain their travel visa books. Such book shall be issued by the Department of Commercial Vessel or the provincial/municipal public works and transport upon submission of a transport business license or a fishing business license.
- 2) The visa log book shall be used to present to the competent authority at all maritime checkpoints.
- 3) If the book lost, the captain shall immediately report to the local authority and submit an affidavit of loss to the Department of Commercial Vessel or the provincial/municipal public works and transport in order to obtain another book.
- 4) If all pages of the book were used, scratched, or its contents was unreadable, the owner shall request for the issuance of a new book.

CHAPTER V
Conduct of Business

I. Business license:

Every vessel described in Chapter I, paragraph I shall have a business license issued by the institutions as provided in Paragraphs I.1 and I.2 of this Chapter before conducting its business.

Any businessman, vessel owner, or shipping company headquartered in Cambodia and conducting foreign or cross border shipping business shall have a business license issued by the Department of Commercial Vessel.

The business license shall be valid for 1 year and can be used for one single purpose irrespective of the location in the same province/municipality.

II. Application for business license:

The vessel owner shall apply for a business license with the institution prescribed in Chapter I, Paragraphs I.1 and I.2 above and shall include the followings:

- (1) One copy of the application with proper stamps;
- (2) One copy of the registration license;
- (3) One copy of the specification inspection book.

Any businessman, vessel owner, or shipping company shall apply for a second business license, whenever there is:

- (1) a change of the destination;
- (2) a change of business objectives.

Any businessman, vessel owner, or shipping company headquartered in Cambodia and regularly conducting their business across border shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) One copy of the application with proper stamps;
- (2) Certificate of registration;
- (3) Certificate of company registration issued by the Ministry of Commerce;
- (4) Certificate of insurance;
- (5) Other certificates in conformance with international conventions; and
- (6) Receipt of tax payment.

CHAPTER VI

Transfer of Vessel Ownership

The vessel owner shall transfer the ownership title in accordance with the law whenever the vessel change hands. Whenever a person takes possession of a vessel without there being an ownership title transfer to the new owner, the legal liability for the vessel shall remained borne by the original owner.

I. Place of transfer

The new owner shall arrange the ownership transfer at the institution as prescribed in Chapter I, Paragraphs I.1 and I.2 above.

After the transfer the provincial/municipal office of public works and transport shall send a report to the Commercial Vessel Department no later than seven days thereafter.

II. Documents required for ownership transfer

The application for ownership transfer shall consist of the following documents:

- (1) One copy of the application affixed with proper stamps;
- (2) Certificate of registration;
- (3) One copy of the sale agreement signed by the seller and one copy signed by the purchaser; and
- (4) One copy each of the seller and purchaser's residential certificate attached together with family books, identity cards, or identification document.

III. Period of transfer

The ownership transfer shall be completely consumed no later than fifteen (15) days from the sale contract signature date.

The Director of Cabinet, the Director General of Transport, the Director General of Administration, the Inspector General, and the provincial/municipal office of public works and transport shall immediately disseminate this instructional sarachor to the general public and public institutions and enforce it in an effective manner.

Phnom Penh, October 1, 1999
Minister of Public Works and Transport
Khy Taing Lim