

Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW ON AMENDMENT OF THE ARTICLES

11, 24, 26, 28, 30, 34, 51, 90, 91, 93 AND

THE ARTICLES OF THE CHAPTERS FROM VIII TO XIV OF THE CONSTITUTION

This Law on Amendment was adopted on
4 March 1999, by the National Assembly, during its Extra-Ordinary Session,
its 2nd Legislature, and promulgated by the Royal Kram (Law)
n° NS/ Roy-Kr/ 0399/01, dated 08-3-1999.

UNCOHCHR

(Unofficial Translation)

ROYAL KRAM Law

NS/Roy-kr/0399/01

WE

**PREAH BAT SAMDECH PREAH NORODOM SIHANOUK,
KING OF THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA,**

- Having seen the 1993 Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia.
- Having seen the plenary Extra-ordinary Session of the National Assembly of the 2, 3, 4 March

1999.

- Following the proposal of the President of the National Assembly, dated 6 March 1999;

HEREBY ORDERS:

ARTICLE 1:

To officially promulgate the Constitutional Law on Amendment the articles 11, 12, 13, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 34, 51, 90, 91, 93 and the articles of the Chapters VIII to XIV of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia, which was adopted by the National Assembly, on 4 March 1999.

ARTICLE 2:

This Royal Kram (Law) is entering into force from the date of his royal signature hereon and forth.

Signature: NORODOM SIHANOUK.

Made on 08 march 1999.

Law adopted by the National Assembly on 04 Mach 1999, during an
Extra-ordinary Session of its 2nd Legislature.
(Unofficial Translation)

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION-RELIGION-KING

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
ON AMENDMENT

OF THE ARTICLES 11, 12, 13, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 34, 51, 78, 90, 91 AND 93
ARTICLES OF THE CHAPTERS FROM VIII TO XIV OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The sole article:

The articles 11, 12, 13, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 34, 51, 90, 91 and 93 and the articles of the Chapters from VIII to XIV, are amended as follows:

Article 11: (New)

If the King cannot perform His normal duties as Head of State due to His serious illness as certified by doctors chosen by the President of the Senate, President of the National Assembly and the Prime Minister, the President of the Senate shall perform the duties of Head of State as "Regent".

In case if the President of the Senate cannot perform duties as acting Head of State, in title as a " Regent", during the King's serious illness, as stated in the above paragraph, the president of the National Assembly shall perform this duty.

This position of Acting Head of State in place of the King in title as a "Regent", may be substituted by other dignitaries, in case as stated in the above paragraph, following the hierarchy as hereunder:

1. First Deputy President of the Senate.
2. First Deputy President of the National Assembly.
3. Second Deputy President of the Senate.
4. Second Deputy President of the National Assembly.

Article 12: (New)

In case of the death of the King, the President of the Senate shall take over the responsibility as Acting Head of State in the capacity of a Regent of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

If the President of the Senate cannot perform duty as Acting Head of State in place of the King during the King's dead, the taking over of responsibility as Acting Head of State in title as a "Regent", shall be in compliance with the paragraphs 2 and 3 of the amended article 11.

Article 13: (New)

Within a period of not more than seven days, the new King of the Kingdom of Cambodia shall be chosen by the Royal Council of the Throne.

The Royal Council of the Throne shall consist of :

- The President of the Senate
- The President of the National Assembly
- The Prime Minister
- Samdech the Chiefs of the Order of Mohanikay and Thammayut
- The first and second Vice-President of the Senate
- The first and Second Vice-Presidents of the Assembly.

The organization and functioning of the Council of the Throne shall be determined by law.

Article 18: (New)

The King shall communicate with the Senate and Assembly by Royal messages. These Royal messages shall not be subjected to discussion by the Senate and National Assembly.

Article 22: (New)

When the nation faces danger, the King shall make a proclamation to the people putting the country in a state of emergency after agreement with the Prime Minister and the President of the National Assembly and President of the Senate.

Article 24: (New)

The King shall serve as chairman of the Supreme Council of National Defense to be established by law.

The King shall declare war after approval of the National Assembly and Senate.

Article 26: (new)

The King shall sign and ratify international treaties and conventions after a vote of approval by the National Assembly and the Senate.

Article 28: (New)

The King shall sign the law (Kram) promulgating the Constitution and laws adopted by the National Assembly and Senate, and sign decrees (Kret) presented by the Council of Ministers.

When the King is sick and is to undergo a medical treatment abroad, the King may have right to delegate the signing power on the above laws (Kram) or decrees (Kret), to the Acting Head of State to sign on His behalf, through a royal message of delegation of authority.

Article 30: (New)

In the absence of the King, the President of the Senate shall assume the duties of Acting Head of State.

If the President of the Senate cannot perform duties as Acting Head of State in place of the King during his absence, the assumption of duties as the Acting Head of State, shall comply with the Sub-paragraphs 2 and 3 of the amended article 11.

Article 34: (new)

Khmer citizens of either sex shall enjoy the right to vote and to stand as candidates for the election.

Khmer citizens of either sex of at least eighteen years old, have the right to vote.

Khmer citizens of either sex of at least 25 years old, have the right to stand as candidates for the election as members of the National Assembly.

Khmer citizens of either sex of at least 40 years old, have the right to stand as candidates for the election as members the Senate.

Provisions restricting the right to vote and to stand for the election shall be defined in the Electoral Law.

Article 51: (New)

The Kingdom of Cambodia adopts a policy of liberal democracy and pluralism.

The Cambodian people are the masters of their own country.

All powers belong to the people. The people exercises these powers through the National Assembly, Senate, Royal Government and the Judiciary.

The Legislative, Executive, and the Judicial powers shall be separate.

Article 90: (New)

The Assembly shall be the organ to hold legislative power which shall fulfil its function as stipulated in the Constitution and laws in force.

The Assembly shall approve the national budget, the State Planning, the Loans, the Lending, financial commitments, and the creation, changes or annulment of tax.

The Assembly shall approve Administrative Accounts.

The Assembly shall approve the law on amnesty.

The Assembly shall approve or annul treaties or international conventions.

The Assembly shall approve law on the declaration of war. The adoption of the above-mentioned clauses shall be decided by a simple majority of the entire assembly members.

The Assembly shall pass a vote of confidence in the Royal Government by a 2/3 majority of the entire assembly members.

Article 91: (New)

The Senate members, deputies and the Prime Minister shall have the right to initiate legislation.

The deputies shall have the right to propose any amendment to the law (s), but, the proposal(s) shall not be unacceptable if they aim at reducing public income or increasing the burden on the people.

Article 93: (New)

Any law approved by the Senate and Assembly and signed by the King for its promulgation, shall go into effect in Phnom Penh 10 days after signing and throughout the country 20 days after its signing. However, laws that are stipulated as urgent shall take effect immediately throughout the country after the date of promulgation.

All Laws promulgated by the King shall be published in the Journal Official and published throughout the country in accordance with the above schedule.

NEW CHAPTER VIII THE SENATE

Article 99: (New)

The Assembly shall be the organ to hold legislative power which shall fulfil its function as stipulated in the Constitution and laws in force.

The number of members of the Senate shall be in maximum half of the entire members of the National Assembly.

Some of the Senate members shall be appointed and some others shall be elected by non-universal election.

Senate members may be re-appointed and re-elected. Those who may have right run in the election of members of the Senate, are Khmer citizens of both sexes of at least 40 years of age, who have Khmer nationality at birth and who have right to vote.

Article 100: (New)

Two Senate members shall be appointed by the King.

Two Senate members shall be elected by comparative majority of votes.

The other Senate members shall be elected by the non-universal election.

Article 101: (New)

The organization procedure and functioning of the election of members of the Senate as well as the determination of voters, election body and constituencies, shall be provided for in a law.

Article 102: (New)

The Legislative term of the Senate shall be six years and shall terminate on the day the new Senate takes office.

In the circumstance where the country is in the state of war or other State of emergency (special circumstances?), which makes it impossible to conduct an election, the Senate may declare to extend its mandate once a year, following the proposal of the King.

This declaration of extension of mandate of the Senate, shall decide by at least 2/3 of the members of the entire Senate.

In the circumstance as related above, the Senate shall meet everyday, continuously. The Senate may have the right to terminate the above state of emergency (special circumstances?) whenever the situation permits.

If the Senate is unable to meet because of necessary reasons, such as the occupation by foreign forces, the declaration of the State of emergency (special circumstance?) must be automatically extended.

Article 103: (New)

The Senate mandate shall be incompatible with the holding of any active public function, function as member of the Assembly and of any membership in other institutions as provided for in the Constitution.

Article 104: (New)

The Senate shall enjoy parliamentary immunity.

No Senate member shall be subject to any prosecution, detention or arrest because of opinions expressed during the exercise of his/her function. Any accusation, arrest or detention of any member of the Senate may be made only with permission from the Senate or the Permanent Committee (Standing Committee) of the Senate, in periods between the Senate sessions, except in the case of flagrant delicto. In this latter case, the competent authority shall immediately report to the Senate or to the Permanent/ Standing Committee of the Senate for decision.

The decision made by the Permanent/Standing Committee of the Senate shall be submitted to the Senate at its next session for approval by a 2/3 majority vote of the whole Senate members.

In all the above cases, the detention or prosecution of any Senate member shall be suspended, after the Senate so expressed by a 3/4 majority vote of the members of the entire Senate.

Article 105: (New)

The Senate shall have an autonomous budget for conducting its function.

The Senate members shall receive remuneration.

Article 106: (New)

The Senate shall hold its first Session, within no longer than 60 days after the election upon convening by the King.

Before taking office, the Senate shall proclaim the validity of each member's mandate and vote separately to choose a president, Vice-presidents of the Senate and members of each Commission, by 2/3 majority vote of the entire Senate.

All members of the Senate shall take oath of allegiance, before taking office as in the Annex 7 of the Constitution.

Article 107: (New)

The Senate shall hold its Ordinary Session twice a year.

Each Session shall last for at least 3 months. If there is a proposal from the King or a request from the Prime Minister or from at least 1/3 of the Senate members, the Senate may call an Extra-ordinary Session.

Article 108: (New)

Between the Senate Sessions, the Permanent Committee (Standing Committee) of the Senate shall undertake to manage the works of the Senate.

The Permanent Committee of the Assembly shall consist of: President of the Senate, Vice-Presidents of the Senate and Presidents of all Commissions of the Senate.

Article 109: (New)

The Session of the Senate, shall held in the Royal Capital of the Kingdom of Cambodia, in the Senate hall, except when stipulated otherwise in the letters of summons due to special circumstances.

Except where so stipulated and unless held at the place and date as stipulated, any meeting of the Assembly shall be fully considered as illegal and void.

Article 110: (New)

The President of the Senate shall chair the Senate meetings, receive draft bills and resolutions adopted by the Senate, ensure the implementation of the Internal Rules of Procedure inside the Senate and manage the Senate relations with foreign countries.

If the President of the Senate is unable to perform his/her duty due to illness or to fulfil the functions of Head of State ad interim or as a Regent or is on a mission abroad, a Vice- President of the Senate shall replace him.

In case of resignation or death of the President or the Vice-President(s), the Senate shall elect a new President or Vice-President(s).

Article 111: (New)

The Senate Session shall be held in public.

The Senate may meet in closed Session, at the request of the President or of at least 1/10 of its members, of the King, the Prime Minister or of the President of the Assembly.

The Senate meetings may not be considered valid, provided there is a quorum of 7/10 of the entire Senate members.

The number of votes required for the adoption by the National Assembly as stated in this Constitution, shall also be applied for the Senate.

Article 112: (New)

The Senate shall have duty to coordinate works between the National Assembly and the Royal Government.

Article 113: (New)

The Senate shall examine and give out opinion within no longer than one month, on draft laws and proposed bills which have already been firstly adopted by the National Assembly and on various issues submitted to it by the National Assembly. If it is urgent, the above period shall be reduced to only 5 days.

If the Senate has given approval or none opinion, within the above specified period, the laws which were already adopted by the Assembly shall then be promulgated.

If the Senate requests to rectify on that draft law or proposed bill, the Assembly shall immediately consider it for the second time. The National Assembly shall consider and decide only on any provision or any point that are requested to rectify by the Senate, by abrogating the whole text or retaining some of its parts.

The sending back and forth between the National Assembly and the Senate, shall act within a period of one month only. This period shall be reduced to only 10 days, if it is to consider and decide on the national budget and finance, and to only two days, if it is urgent.

If the National Assembly keeps it exceeding the above specified period or extends the specified period for its consideration, the periods in principle for both the Assembly and the Senate, shall accordingly be extended equally.

If the Senate rejects a draft law or proposed bill by nullifying it, the National Assembly may not take it for consideration for second time, before a period of one (1) month. This period shall be reduced to only fifteen (15) days, if it is to consider on the national budget or finance, and to only four (4) days, if it is urgent.

When considering on a draft law or proposed bill for the second time, the National Assembly shall adopt by method of open vote and with a simple majority.

The draft or the proposed laws which have been already decided as above shall be promulgated.

Article 114: (New)

The Senate may create Commissions as necessary. The Organization and Functioning of the Senate, shall determined in the Internal Rules of procedure of the Senate. The Internal Rules of procedure of the Senate shall be adopted by a 2/3 majority of the entire members of the Senate.

Article 115: (New)

In case of decease, resignation or dismissal of a Senate member at least 6 months prior to the termination of the mandate, a replacement shall be appointed or elected follow the conditions as determined in the Internal Rules of procedure of the Senate and in the Law on Organization and Election of Members of the Senate.

**NEW CHAPTER IX
THE CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND SENATE**

Article 116: (New)

When necessary, the National Assembly and the Senate may hold a meeting jointly as a Congress to solve major problems of the country.

Article 117: (New)

The major problems of the country as provided for in the article 116 above, as well as the Organization and Functioning of the Congress shall be determined by law.

**NEW CHAPTER X
THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT**

Article 118: (Former article 99)

The Council of Ministers is the Royal Government of the Kingdom Cambodia.

The Council of Ministers shall be led by one Prime Minister assisted by Deputy Prime Ministers, and by State Ministers, Ministers, and State Secretaries who are its members.

Article 119: (Former article 100)

At the recommendation of the President and with the agreement of both Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, the King shall designate a dignitary from among the representatives of the winning party to form a Royal Government. This designate dignitary shall lead his colleagues members of the Assembly or political parties represented in the Assembly who are to be placed various positions in the Royal Government, to ask for a vote of confidence from the Assembly.

After the Assembly has given its vote of confidence, the King shall issue a Royal decree (Kret) appointing the entire Council of Ministers.

Before taking office, the Council of Ministers shall take an oath as stipulated in Annex 6.

Article 120: (Former article 101)

The functions of members of the Royal Government shall be incompatible with professional activities in trade or industry and with the holding of any position in the public service.

Article 121: (Former article 102)

Members of the Royal Government shall be collectively responsible to the Assembly for the overall policy of the Royal Government.

Each member of the Royal Government shall be individually responsible to the Prime Minister and the Assembly for his/her own conduct.

Article 122: (Former article 103)

Members of the Royal Government shall not use the orders, written or verbal, of anyone as grounds to exonerate themselves from their responsibility.

Article 123: (Former article 104)

The Council of Ministers shall meet every week in plenary session or in a working session.

The Prime Minister shall chair the plenary sessions.

The Prime Minister may assign a Deputy Prime Minister to preside over the working sessions.

Minutes of the Council of Ministers' meetings shall be forwarded to the King for His information.

Article 124: (Former article 105)

The Prime Minister shall have the right to delegate his power to a Deputy Prime Minister or to any member of the Royal Government.

Article 125: (Former article 106)

If the post of Prime Minister is permanently vacant, a new Council of Ministers shall be appointed under the conditions as stipulated in this Constitution. If the vacancy is temporary, an acting Prime Minister shall be provisionally appointed.

Article 126: (Former article 107)

Each member of the Royal Government shall be liable for punishment for any crime or misdemeanour that he/she has committed in the course of his/her duty.

In such cases and when he/she has committed serious offence in the course of his/her duty, the Assembly shall decide to file charges against him/her with the competent court.

The Assembly shall decide on such matters through a secret vote by a simple majority thereof.

Article 127: (Former article 108)

The organization and functioning of the Council of Ministers shall be determined by law.

**NEW CHAPTER XI
THE JUDICIARY**

Article 128: (Former article 109)

The Judicial power shall be an independent power.

The Judiciary shall guarantee and uphold impartiality and protect the rights and freedoms of the citizens.

The Judiciary power shall cover all lawsuits including administrative ones.

The authority of the Judiciary shall be granted to the Supreme Court and to the lower courts of all sectors and levels.

Article 129: (Former article 110)

Trials shall be conducted in the name of the Khmer citizens in accordance with the legal procedures and laws in force.

Only judges shall have the right to adjudicate. A judge shall fulfil this duty with strict respect for the laws, wholeheartedly and conscientiously.

Article 130: (Former article 111)

Judicial power shall not be granted to the legislative or executive branches.

Article 131: (Former article 112)

Only the Department of the Public Prosecution shall have the right to file criminal suits.

Article 132: (Former article 113)

The King shall be the guarantor of the independence of the Judiciary. The Supreme Council of the Magistracy shall assist the King in this matter.

Article 133: (Former article 114)

Judges shall not be dismissed. The Supreme Council of the Magistracy shall take disciplinary actions against any delinquent judges.

Article 134: (Former article 115)

The Supreme Council of the Magistracy shall be established by an organic law which shall determine its composition and functions.

The Supreme Council of the Magistracy shall be chaired by the King. The King may appoint a representative to chair the Supreme Council of the Magistracy.

The Supreme Council of the Magistracy shall make proposals to the King on the appointment of judges and prosecutors to all courts.

The Supreme Council of the Magistracy shall meet under the chairmanship of the President of the Supreme Court or the General Prosecutor of the Supreme Court to decide on disciplinary actions against judges or prosecutors.

Article 135: (Former article 116)

The Statutes of judges and prosecutors and the functioning of the judiciary shall be defined in separate laws.

NEW CHAPTER XII

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COUNCIL

Article 136: (New article)

The Constitutional Council shall have the duty to safeguard the respect for the Constitution, to interpret the Constitution, and the laws passed by the Assembly and examined by the Senate.

The Constitutional Council shall have the right to examine and decide on contested cases involving the election of Assembly members and Senate members.

Article 137: (Former article 118)

The Constitutional Council shall consist of nine members with a nine-year term. 1/3 of the members of the Council shall be replaced every three years. 3 members shall be appointed by the King, 3 members by the Assembly, and 3 others by the Supreme Council of the Magistracy.

The chairman shall be elected by the members of the Constitutional Council. He/she shall have a deciding vote in cases of equal votes.

Article 138: (Former article 119)

Members of the Constitutional Council shall be selected among the dignitaries with a higher-education degree in law, administration, diplomacy or economics and who have considerable work experience.

Article 139: (Former article 120)

The function of a Constitutional Council member shall be incompatible with that of a member of the Senate, member of the Assembly, member of the Royal Government, in-post judges, holding of any position in the public function, President or Vice-President of a political party, President or Vice-President of a trade-union.

Article 140: (Former article 121)

The King , the Prime Minister, the President of the Assembly, or 1/10 of the assembly members and President of the Senate or 1/4 of the Senate members shall forward draft bills already passed by the National Assembly to the Constitutional Council for examination before their promulgation.

The Assembly and Senate Rules of procedure and various organic laws shall be forwarded to the Constitutional Council for examination, before their promulgation. The Constitutional Council shall decide within no more than thirty days whether the above laws and the Internal Rules of procedure of the Assembly and of the Senate are constitutional.

Article 141: (Former article 122)

After a law is promulgated, the King, the President of the Senate, the President of the Assembly, the Prime Minister, 1/10 of the Senate members, 1/10 of the Assembly members or the courts, may ask the Constitutional Council to examine the constitutionality of that law.

Citizens shall have the right to appeal against the constitutionality of laws through their representatives or the President of the Assembly, members of the Senate or President of the Senate as stipulated in the above paragraph.

Article 142: (Former article 123)

Provisions in any article ruled by the Constitutional Council as unconstitutional shall not be promulgated or implemented.

The decision of the Council is final.

Article 143: (Former article 124)

The King shall consult with the Constitutional Council on all proposals to amend the Constitution.

Article 144: (old article 125)

An organic law shall specify the organization and functioning of the Constitutional Council.

**NEW CHAPTER XIII
THE ADMINISTRATION**

Article 145: (Former article 126)

The territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia shall be divided into provinces and municipalities.

Provinces shall be divided into districts (srok) and districts into communes (khum).

Municipalities shall be divided into Khan and Khan into Sangkat.

Article 146: (Former article 127)

Provinces, municipalities, districts, khan, khum, and sangkat shall be governed in accordance with the conditions as stated in an organic law.

**NEW CHAPTER XIV
THE NATIONAL CONGRESS**

Article 147: (Former article 128)

The National Congress shall enable the people to be directly informed on various matters of national interests and to raise issues and requests for the State authority to solve.

Khmer citizens of both sexes shall have the right to participate in the National Congress.

Article 148: (Former article 129)

The National Congress shall meet once a year in early December at the convocation of the Prime Minister.

It shall proceed under the chairmanship of the King.

Article 149: (Former article 130)

The National Congress shall adopt recommendations for consideration by the State authorities, Senate and the Assembly.

The organization and functioning of the National Congress shall be defined by a law.

**NEW CHAPTER XV
EFFECTS, REVISION AND AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION**

Article 150: (Former article 131)

This Constitution shall be the Supreme law of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Laws and decisions by the State Institutions shall have to be in strict conformity with the Constitution.

Article 151: (Former article 132)

The initiative to review or to amend the Constitution shall be the prerogative of the King, the Prime Minister and the President of the National Assembly with the suggestion of 1/4 of all the National Assembly members.

Revision or amendments shall be enacted by a Constitutional law passed by the Assembly with a 2/3 majority vote of the entire Assembly members.

Article 152: (Former article 133)

Revision and amendments shall be prohibited when the country is in the state of emergency, as outlined in article 86.

Article 153: (Former article 134)

Any revision or amendment affecting the system of liberal and pluralistic democracy and the regime of Constitutional Monarchy shall be prohibited.

NEW CHAPTER XVI
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 154: (Former article 135)

This Constitution, after its adoption, shall be declared in force immediately by the King of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Article 155: (Former article 136)

After the entry into force of this Constitution, the Constituent Assembly shall become the National Assembly.

The Internal Rules of Procedures of the Assembly shall come into force after adoption by the Assembly.

In the case where the Assembly is not yet functional, the President, the First and Second Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly shall participate in the discharge of duties in the Royal Throne Council if so required by the situation in the country.

Article 156: (Former article 137)

After this Constitution takes affect, the King shall be selected in accordance with conditions stipulated in the amended article 13 and the article 14.

Article 157: (Former article 138)

The first legislature of the Senate has a 5 year term and shall be terminated upon the new Senate takes the office.

For the first legislature of the Senate:

- The Senate has in total 61 members.
- The King shall appoint two members of the Senate and the President, first and second Deputy Presidents of the Senate.
- The other members of Senate shall be appointed by His Majesty the King, following the proposals of the President of the Senate, President of the National Assembly and Prime Minister among members of the political parties which have seats in the Assembly.

The meeting of the Assembly and the Senate in congress shall be chaired by the co-presidents.

Article 160: (Former article 139)

Laws and standard documents in Cambodia that safeguard State properties, rights, freedom and legitimate private properties and in conformity with the national interests, shall continue to be effective

until altered or abrogated by new texts, except those provisions that are contrary to the spirit of this Constitution.

THE END

This Constitution is adopted by the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia on 4 March 1999, during the extra-ordinary session of its 2nd legislature.

Phnom Penh, 6 March 1999

The President of the National Assembly

Signature and seal: NORODOM RANARIDDH

ANNEX VII

THE OATH

WE

THE PRESIDENT, DEPUTY PRESIDENTS AND MEMBERS OF

THE SENATE OF THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA,

WOULD LIKE TO SWEAR

BEFORE HIS MAJESTY THE KING'S FACE,

BEFORE SAMDECH SANGKHAREACH'S FACE,

AND THE DEVINES GUARDING THE THRONE'S PARASOL,

AS FOLLOWS:

- During the operations of their functions and fulfilment of the missions that are conferred by the Cambodian citizens to everyone of us, we determine to respect for the Constitution, serve at all time both at present and in future, the interests of the people, nations and Cambodian motherland. We would like to swear that we will not exploit the national interests for our own or for our family or for our groups or for our respective party.

- We would like to swear that we dare sacrificing our lives for always protecting at present as well as in the future:

.. the total independence of the Cambodian motherland

.. the full national sovereignty

.. the legitimate territorial integrity within the land and sea boundaries which Cambodia used to have in periods between 19963 to 1969

.. the national unity, and will not allow to have any segregation or secession.

- We would like to determine to always retain, now and in the future, the neutrality and the non-alignment for Cambodia, and will never allow any person, whoever wishes to interfere the internal affairs of Cambodia or gives order over the national and international policies of Cambodia. We will absolutely not serve the foreign interests and which cause harm to the interests of the people, nations and Cambodian motherland.

- When solving any issues on the national and international arena, we will totally eliminate all kinds of violence.

However, the Kingdom of Cambodia shall reserve its rights to hold weapons and smuggle against any aggression from the outside, in order to defend its own nation and motherland.

- We would like to determine to always respect for, at present as well as in the future, the Liberal Democracy which has a parliamentary regime and multi-party system, and will strictly respect for the Human Rights as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

- We determine to fight against of all sorts of corruptions, social injustice and will strive for the national reconciliation, national unity, social and national peace, and for the abundance of the Cambodian citizens and for the prosperity and glory of the Cambodian motherland, the sacred and beloved ones of all of us.

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