## Cambodia national day

# Dynamic ASEAN player built on peace, stability

Hor Monirath AMBASSADOR OF CAMBODIA

This year, the Kingdom of Cambodia

celebrates the 61st Anniverachieving independence from French colonial rule

on Nov. 9, 1953. On this auspicious occasion, I have the great honour and pleasure to convey the warmest greetings of His Majesty, the King of Cambodia Samdech

Boromneat Norodom Sihamoni, Prime Minister Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen and the people of Cambodia, to Their Imperial Majesties Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko, the Imperial family, H.E. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and the great people of Japan.

I wish also to extend my warm greetings to readers of The Japan Times and my sincere appreciation to the top management of that renowned newspaper for publishing this special supplement for Cambodia's Independence Day.

Speaking on Cambodia's independence, no one can ig-

nore the historical role of the Late King Father Norodom Sihanouk. His Majesty was wellknown for leading Cambodian compatriots to gain peaceful independence from French colonial rule. He was not only a heroic king for Cambodian people but also a great statesman internationally recognized in the 20th century. Thanks to his entire life of dedication to the cause of independence. reconciliation and development and his historically percontribution Cambodia's peace, stability and prosperity, His Majesty had been regarded as symbol of the Nation, called the "Father of Independence, Sovereignty, Unity and National Reconciliation." At the royal funeral of His Majesty the late King Father in February 2013, the Kingdom also received the honorable attendance of His Imperial Highness Prince Ak-

This year, Oct. 29, also marked the historical milestone of the 10th Anniversary of the Royal Coronation Cer-

ishino of Japan, stressing the

late King's important existence

in laying down the initial

strong foundation for the Cam-

bodia-Japan bilateral friend-

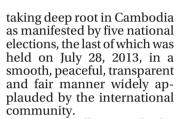
emony of His Majesty Samdech Preah Boromneat Norodom Sihamoni, King of Cambodia and son of the Late King Father Norodom Sihanouk. For the last decade, His Majesty largely contributed to the sociopolitical stability by playing an active and crucial role conferred by the Cambodian Constitution for the sake of continuity of the rules of law and democracy. Inheriting the foreign policy legacy from his Late King Father who was considered the founder of Cambodia-Japan relations, His Majesty has definitely continued to further bridge the relationship of amity between both countries for the years ahead.

Today, Cambodia's image has been steadily transforming from a post-conflict nation to an emerging country with a miracle in terms of economic progress after decades-long civil war and internal strife. Since 1998, full peace and stability has been restored thanks to the "Win-Win Policy" of Samdech Techo Prime Minister Hun Sen that dismantled completely the political and military organization of the Khmer Rouge.

The period also marked the most peaceful period in our

contemporary history. Thanks to peace and stability, Cambodia has become a young and dynamic player in the region, having chaired ASEAN twice despite being the latest mem-

Politically, democracy is



Economically, Cambodia has made great strides in terms of growth and poverty alleviation. According to the World Bank, Cambodia ranks 10th among 174 countries for best growth during the last decade. The growth stood at 7.6 percent in 2013, despite concerns about demonstrations demanding minimum wage increases. The World Bank forecasts 7.2 percent growth in 2014 and the OECD projected a medium-term growth outlook of 6.8 percent from 2014-2018, based on an expansion in the garment sector, which saw 14.1 percent year-on-year growth through mid-2014, combined with the increased

interest in the construction industry where project approvals surged by \$2.5 billion. While Cambodia's GDP has been growing at 7 percent annually in recent years, inflation has been only about 4 percent, showing the stability of econ-

Over the past 20 years, the country's economic growth has resulted in a huge expansion of its GDP from approximately \$3 billion in 1994 to an estimated \$15.6 billion in 2013. Per capita GDP has steadily grown, doubling to \$1,080 in 2013 from \$487 in 2005, pushing the country into the category of lower middle-income country in the very near future. Prime Minister Hun Sen announced Cambodia's vision of achieving the status of high middle-income country by 2030 and moving toward developed country by 2050.

Economic growth is not simply about numbers. The growth has also been reflected in the drastic decline of the poverty rate from 50 percent in 1993 to around 20 percent in 2012, and is expectedly to further decline to less than 19 percent in 2013, making Cambodia 4th in the world in terms of best performance in poverty reduction.

Left, statue of King Norodom Sihanouk in Phnom Penh. Right, the Independence Monument of

Cambodia was built in 1958 to commemorate Cambodia's independence from France EMBASSY

After a decade of heavy investment in social and ecoinfrastructure, Cambodia has experienced rapid improvement in social indicators. Out of the eight Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets, Cambodia has already achieved five ahead of the 2015 deadline, in the areas of promoting gender equality and empowering women; reducing child mortality; improving maternal health; combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; and developing a global partnership for development. We are making

progress in achieving universal

nine-year basic education and

poverty reduction as scheduled. In this regard, Cambodia's growth has been inclusive and an MDG progress index ranked Cambodia as the fifth

best performer. It is imperative to note that the growth in 2013 achieved 7.6 percent. The composition of this growth is as follows; 4.2 percent in agriculture; 9.3 percent in industry, including 7 percent in manufacturing and 17.2 in construction; 8.8 percent in the service sector, including 7.7 percent in trade, 13.7 percent in the hotel and restaurant sector and 12.3 percent growth in the financial

In addition, the tourism sector, which is a main driver of the economy, has been rapidly growing as foreign tourist arrivals reached over 4.2 million last year, including 206,932 Japanese, an increase of 17.5

**CONTINUED ON PAGE 5** 





Left, King Norodom Sihamoni outside the Royal Palace on Oct. 30 to mark the 10th anniversary of his coronation. Right, Samdech Techo Hun Sen, prime minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, held a meeting with Prime Minister Shinzo Abe during his official visit to Japan to attend the ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit on Dec. 15, 2013. EMBASSY OF CAMBODIA

## Congratulations

To His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah Baromneat NORODOM SIHAMONI

King of Cambodia On the Auspicious Occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Royal Coronation Ceremony 2004 – 2014 and

> on the Occasion of the 61st Anniversary of Cambodia's Independence 9th November 2014

#### Respectfully greeted from:

The Honorary Consulate of the Kingdom of Cambodia in Fukuoka and its Honorary Consul Dr. Haruhisa Handa



- ❖ Visa issuance
- Promotion of Japanese tourism according to the agreement between the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Honorary Consulate of Cambodia in Fukuoka
- Organizing cultural events in Fukuoka to showcase Cambodian arts and culture
- Introduction of Cambodia to the young people in the Kyushu and Okinawa regions to promote their interest in building bridges between Japan and Cambodia





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Honorary Consul of the Kingdom of Cambodia in Fukuoka, Advisor to the Royal Government of Cambodia with the rank of Senior Minister



Top, Prince Norodom Sihanouk (second from right) meets Emperor Hirohito (right), then Empress Nagako (third from right) and then Crown Prince Akihito (second from left) during his visit to Japan in December 1955. Center top, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe was granted a Royal Audience by King Norodom Sihamoni during his official visit to Cambodia on Nov. 16, 2013. Center bottom, King Norodom Sihamoni was welcomed by Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko on May 17, 2010, during his official visit to Japan to strengthen the bilateral relationship between the two countries. Right, AEON Mall, the first modern Japanese shopping mall in Phnom Penh, opened on June 30. EMBASSY OF CAMBODIA







### Bilateral ties deepen as investment, trade increasing

**CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4** 

percent compared to 2012, bringing \$2.5 billion of tourism revenue. The numbers of inbound tourists are projected to reach 4.6 million in 2014 and 5 million in 2015 followed by the projection of 7.5 million inbound tourists in 2020. Those tourists are expected to bring \$5 billion to the economy and

create 80,000 jobs.

The aforementioned remarkable successes are possible thanks to Japan's extensive involvement in the peace-building process in Cambodia and its constant support. Specifically, Japan remains the largest official development assistance (ODA) donor for Cambodia despite facing critical challenges at home. Japan's ODA came in various forms, supporting areas of development in the social and economic infrastructure, improvement of basic social services, including health and education, promotion of agriculture and rural development and human resource development.

On behalf of the Royal Government and people of Cambodia, I would like to extend my sincerest appreciation and heartfelt thanks to the government and people of Japan for their continuing support of Cambodia's reconstruction and economic development that have significantly contributed to the government's enprosperity to Cambodian peo-

**Strategic Partnership** Cambodia and Japan established diplomatic relations in 1953. From a historical perspective, it goes without saying that His Majesty the late King Father was the architect of our existing healthy friendship. With the late King Father's wisdom and broad vision and his deep personal feelings of sympathy toward the Japanese people, Cambodia announced in 1954 that it renounced its rights to ask for compensation for damages caused by the presence of the Japanese Imperial Army in Cambodia during World War II.

His Majesty was the first King in Asia to visit Japan in April 1953 after World War II. During the visit of the then Prince Norodom Sihanouk to Japan in 1955, Japan's House of Representatives passed a resolution of appreciation for Cambodia's renouncement of compensation.

In the spirit of this historical event, the Japan-Cambodia Treaty of Amity was signed on Dec. 9, 1955, by His Majesty, the then Prime Minster of Cambodia and Japan's Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu of the government of then Prime Minister Ichiro Hatoya-

Having such a long history of friendship, last year, Cambodia and Japan celebrated the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations, during which more than 100 commemorative events were held in both Cambodia and Japan.

The bilateral summit in December last year resulted in a historic upgrade of our bilateral relations from "New Part-"Strategic nership" to

Partnership," laying out a new page of friendship and cooperation between the two coun-

At the summit, Japan agreed

to assist Cambodia in the latter's efforts on electoral reforms and both countries also agreed to promote further defense cooperation and ex-changes. Acknowledging Japan's contribution to date for the peace and stability of the region, including the leading role taken by Japan in the Cambodian peace process, being Japan's first peace-keeping operation after WWII, Prime Minister Hun Sen sup-ported Japan's policy of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" and highly praised Japan's achievement as a peaceful nation and supported Japan's further contributions.

On top of bilateral cooperation, both leaders also decided to coordinate and cooperate more closely on regional and international issues and Prime Minister Shinzo Abe also expressed his gratitude for Cambodia's cooperation as the ASEAN coordinating country for Japan, which contributed to the remarkably successful outcome of the ASEAN-Japan Commemorative

To follow up the summit result and the newly elevated Strategic Partnership, Japan's Foreign Minister H.E. Fumio Kishida visited Cambodia on June 29 and 30 this year, reconfirming a broadened cooperation at both the bilateral and regional level.

To look from a broader perspective, it is very encouraging that our relationships have been gradually developed and are flourishing on the basis of mutual respect, understanding, conviction and cooperation through exchanges of high level visits, continued provision of Japan's ODA, growing bilateral trade and investment and especially increasing people-to-people exchanges, which are effective means to further boost a stronger bond of friendship and understanding between the two peoples.

In the context of bilateral economic cooperation, today's economic and trade relations between Cambodia and Japan have been growing as Japanese business and investment in Cambodia showed a rising trend in recent years.

Indeed, Cambodia and Japan have the so-called Investment Protection Agreement, which was signed by Samdech Prime Minister Hun Sen and Prime Minister Abe in 2007. But Cambodia started to feel the presence of Japan's direct investment only within the last three years.

From 1994 to 2011, Japan

ranked 14th in terms of foreign direct investment in Cambodia having spent an accumulated \$154 million. In stark contrast, however, in 2012, this accumulated number was easily doubled to \$328 million in just a single year thanks to the more than \$200 million investment from AEON, which opened its first mall in June this year.

In line with the increased investment, it is also worth noting that members in the Japanese Business Association in Cambodia (JBAC) have increased three-fold in the last three years, reaching 162 companies in June 2014.

Based on the above positive notes, I sincerely expect to see a further boost of economic exchanges and investment from Japan this year and in the

years ahead based on the current success of companies who have been operating in Cambodia.

Next year, Cambodia and Japan will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Treaty of Amity in a bid to further cement the long-lasting friend-ship and boost our bilateral ties towards another milestone. In the celebrative year, Cambodia and Japan will also jointly inaugurate the new landmark of Neak Loeung Bridge, the largest infrastructure ever built by Japan's grant aid, which is expected to firmly link the Mekong region and enhance ASEAN integration.

In closing, I would like to extend my sincere thanks to The Japan Times for giving me this excellent opportunity to address its many readers.

## Congratulations

to the People of Cambodia on the Occasion of the 61st Anniversary of Cambodia's Independence 9th November 2014 and the 61st Anniversary of Cambodia-Japan Diplomatic Relations 1953 - 2014

Respectful greetings from:

**Japan-Cambodia Friendship Association** 

Mr. Tetsuo Kitamura, President Mr. Tadasu Kikuchi, Acting President

**West Japan-Cambodia Friendship Association** 

Masanori Yatohji, President Kenji Otani, Executive Director **Toyama-Cambodia Friendship Association** 

Mr. Junichi Takata, Chairman

Mr. Yoshiki Takai, Vice Chairman Mr. Kazuo Takagishi, Vice Chairman

Mr. Toyohiko Ise, Vice Chairman

### **Congratulations**

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Wish to keep on contributing to Cambodia's economic and cultural development



Chairman of MARUHAN Japan Bank: Han Chang-Woo, Ph.D.

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## **Congratulations**

To His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah Baromneat NORODOM SIHAMONI, King of Cambodia On the Auspicious Occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Royal Coronation Ceremony 2004 — 2014 and

on the Occasion of the 61st Anniversary of Cambodia's Independence 9th November 2014

Respectfully greeted from:

H.E. Hor Monirath, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to Japan and Spouse. Mr. Hideo Yamada, Honorary Consul of Cambodia in Osaka and Spouse Mr. Seiki Takada, Honorary Consul of Cambodia in Nagoya and Spouse Mr. Seiroku Takizawa, Honorary Consul of Cambodia in Hokkaido and Spouse

## Cambodia national day

# Historical attractions, natural beauty entice tourists

Tourism in Cambodia is one of the most important sectors of the country's economy due to Cambodia has many attractive tourism areas, either cultural or ecotourism destinations, the following are some of the major tourist sites awaiting for welcoming tourists from around the world.

#### Phnom Penh

Phnom Penh, once known as the "Pearl of Asia," is the capital and largest city in Cambodia. It is now a cultural, commercial and political center that offers a unique blend of traditional charm and urban bustle.

Today, Phnom Penh is a place of diverse economic and urban growth. A swift wave of development has brought in new high-rise buildings, including a 30-story business center, restaurants catering to every palate and stylish hotels promising all levels of lux-

The alluring capital city also features a wide variety of historical and cultural attractions, along with myriad opportunities to sample local Cambodian culture. Here, classic colonial facades endure alongside sleek new eateries, golden-spired pagodas and buzzing markets, all evidence of the dynamic energy of Phnom Penh's city streets. Contributing to this develop-

Phnom Penh's famous riverfront is lined with trendy pubs, bistros and restaurants. Stores offering beautiful Cambodian silk products and chic galleries dot the side streets. Add to this a blooming arts scene and a heady dusk-to-dawn nightlife and you'll understand why Phnom Penh has become such a well-loved and compelling tourist destination.

ment are burgeoning culinary and nightlife scenes that can

rival any other in the region.

#### Siem Reap Province

Siem Reap, located in northwestern Cambodia, is the gateway to the world-famous Angkor temple complex, which includes the magnificent Angkor Wat. The province also contains a vibrant capital city boasting many luxury hotels, beautifully aged colonial buildings, a buzzing "Pub Street," silk farms, markets and much

The city of Siem Reap, also the capital of the province, is a 'must-visit' destination for all visitors to Cambodia. This is where the glorious 12th-century Angkor Wat temple, the largest religious building in the world, is located. Situated on the northern bank of the Tonle Sap Great Lake, this mesmerizing eighth wonder of the world can be easily accessed by plane, land and boat.

The ruins of Angkor, located in thick jungle, are now a UNESCO World Heritage site. There are over one thousand temples ranging in scale from nondescript piles of rubble scattered through rice fields to the awe-inspiring Angkor Wat,

the best-preserved temple.

Apart from the legacy of the vast Angkor temple complex, Siem Reap has a lot more to offer tourists, from the spectacular floating village on the Tonle Sap Lake to the heritage site of the Kulen Mountain, to the recently discovered Koh Ker ruins.

In town, there are a bevy of ethnic craft shops, galleries, cafes, eateries and topnotch restaurants serving every type of cuisine. The famous Pub Street and the night markets of Siem Reap are now renowned tour destinations in

**CONTINUED ON PAGE 7** 





Top, Angkor Wat was built in the early 12th century by Suryavarman II and became a Word Heritage site in 1992. Left, the Bayon Temple was constructed in the late 12th century by King Jayavarman VII in Siem Reap Province. EMBASSY OF

# **Congratulations**

to the People of Cambodia on the Occasion of the 61st Anniversary of Cambodia's Independence 9th November 2014

We have planted 13,000 trees with 1,700 volunteers in the areas around of Angkor Wat since 2002.

A lion statue guards the east entrance terrace at Bayon

Temple. EMBASSY OF CAMBODIA

The tree planting event "AEON Hometown Forest Program" was held on March 22nd, 2014 at AEON Mall Phnom Penh and succeeded in planting around 10,000 trees.

In June 2015, we will also have a tree planting activity in Phnom Penh.

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## Building amicable, bilateral partnership

Takeo Hiranuma CHAIRPERSON, PARTY FOR FUTURE

I have the pleasure to extend my most heartfelt congratulations to the Kingdom of Cambodia as they celebrate the 61st anniversarv

of their independence. The Japan-Cambodia Parliamentary Friendship League is doing its utmost to build an amicable bilateral relationship and foster the development of both countries.

When Cambodian royal family members, high-ranking politicians and governmental executives visit Japan, the friendship league meets them and extends as much

hospitality as possible. Along with the development of Cambodia, exchanges bebecome more active, creating the need for direct flights connecting them more than ever. It is one of Japan's important goals to assist Cambodia in realizing direct flights.

The development of Cambodia has been magnificent and the installment of proper infrastructure has become necessary. Japanese collaboration on this point is essential and we would like to make our utmost efforts for

Cambodian labor is of very high quality and Japan should make use of it to achieve further prosperity, and I believe we will see more and more visits by Japanese company management to the country. Japan and Cambodia have



Neak Loeung Bridge is the symbol of Cambodia and Japanese people's ties of friendship and cooperation. EMBASSY OF

very bright futures and we, the friendship league, would like to engage in building this amicable bilateral relation-

I offer my best wishes for development and prosperity of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

## **Congratulations**

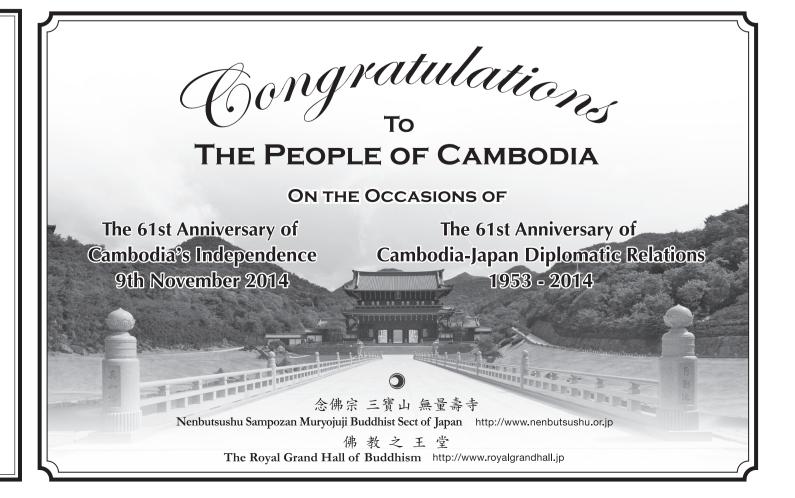
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## Cambodia national day







Top left, a man throws a fishing net in Tonle Sap Lake. Top right, Phnom Penh Royal Palace has been the home to the Kings of Cambodia since 1860. Above, APSARA Dance is a form of Khmer classical dance of created by the Royal Ballet of Cambodia in the mid-20th century under the patronage of Queen Sisowath Kossamak. EMBASSY OF CAMBODIA

## World-class diving, vibrant nightlife

**CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6** 

their own rights. Additionally, silk farms, rice-paddy countryside, fishing villages and a very rich bird sanctuary near Tonle Sap Lake make Siem Reap one of the most captivating places in the world.

#### **Preah Sihanouk Province**

Preah Sihanouk province is Cambodia's most famous beach town. Better known as Kampong Som to locals, it is about 230 km southwest of Phnom Penh and boasts pristine white-sand beaches, unspoiled tropical islands and a dynamic nightlife.

With its palm-studded shores and warm, clear waters, it hardly comes as a surprise that Preah Sihanouk attracts crowds of locals, expatriates and tourists eager for a beachside holiday. Do as locals do and enjoy the stretches of powdery white sand with a chilled coconut and some toothsome grilled seafood. Or, indulge in

a beachside massage, take a dip in the sea and go for dinner in any of the local restaurants that serve fresh crabs, prawns, lobsters, fish and scallops in a mouth-watering array of styles.

There are dozens of untouched islands off the coast of Preah Sihanouk: Koh Rong and Koh Rong Samlon both feature blissfully uncrowded beaches with palm-shaded shorelines. Being a beach town, there are also many sea-based activities for adventurous visitors, including boating, islandhopping, fishing, diving and snorkeling in crystal clear waters. For the expert enthusiast who wants to explore the mysterious underwater world of coastal Cambodia, the province has PADI Dive Centers and qualified instructors who know just the right spots to take you.

In the evenings, the nightlife heats up and those in search of pulsing bars and nightclubs won't be disap-

pointed. Many entertainment venues, especially those on Weather Station Hill, stay open well into the wee hours.

#### **Katie Province**

Kratie Province, located on the east bank of the Mekong River, attracts a fair share of visitors, many of whom wish to catch a glimpse of the last few Irrawaddy Dolphins left in the world. The recommended place to see them is Kampi Village, about 15 kilometers from town. Irrawaddy Dolphins are an endangered species and are extremely rare; it is estimated there are only about 60 living in this stretch of the river.

The town of Kratie offers an authentic rural ambience and therefore serves as the perfect place to spend a peaceful night or two. It is a nice relief from some of the country's more trafficked areas.

There are numerous sites to visit in Kratie. Phnom Sombok is a small temple located on a hill north of town. A long flight of steps lead into a pavilion of Phnom Sombok that features detailed photos of afterlife punishments to those who have sinned in the present life. Wat Roka Kandal is a restored pagoda with an ancient Lao style 'Stupa' on the riverfront about two kilometers from the town center. Nearby lies a more modern pagoda where the chanting of the monks can be heard at dawn and in the evenings. About 15 kilometers from town, there is a large Cham community. This is known locally as the 'basket-weaving' village; it is the biggest in Kratie with over

4,000 villagers living here.
A popular end-of-the-day activity in Kratie is to relax by the riverfront to watch the sun set.

This text is an edited excerpt of articles in the official website of the Ministry of Tourism of Cambodia.

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9th November 2014



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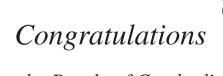
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