



ABOUT NATIONAL METROLOGY CENTER (NMC)

BACKGROUND

NMC was established under Metrology law, approved by Royal Decree No 0809/016 dated August 11, 2009, and run on 22nd April 2011 by sub-decree for managing all activities and services related to metrology such as scientific metrology, Industrial metrology and Legal metrology. NMC operates under the Ministry of Industry & Handicraft, having the level of a General Department and has its own specific stamp. Its main objective is to determine the mechanism and rules of the management of metrology within the Kingdom of Cambodia.

MISSION

- To promote Cambodian innovation and industrial competitiveness by advancing measurement science, standards and technology in ways that enhance economic security and improve our quality of life.
- To enhance the accurate measurements in industry in accordance with an internationally recognized measurement infrastructure

VISION

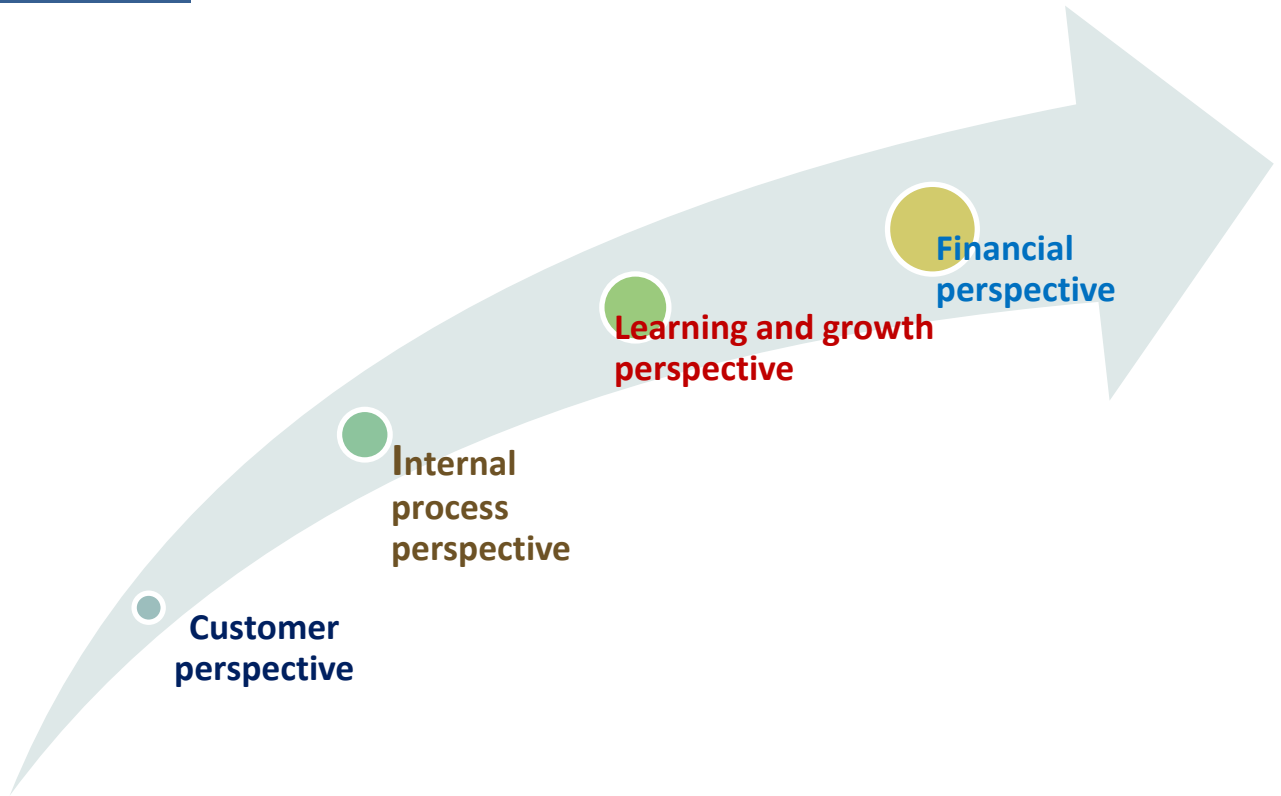
- To improve metrology to be a core component in the development of industry, services, science, and technology and to form the basis of economic growth.

STRATEGY

- To do survey on the market demands, and determine the identification of metrological equipment which prioritized for developing industry.
- To Support and improve the capacity and competency in metrology assurance with regard to quantity, quality, safety, service, environment and management.
- To take practical actions to strengthen the implementation of metrology as a tool for promoting competitiveness;
- To strengthen the capacity of the National Metrology Centre in doing research and in preparing procedures for inspection, verification, calibration, and testing.
- To continue strengthening institutional framework and the capacity in managing metrology, which are the foundations of industrial activities. Additional efforts are dedicated to develop the appropriate regulatory framework and to get international recognition of key national institutions such as the National Metrology Center of Cambodia.
- To raise awareness of the importance of metrology in order to broaden and attract the interest of entrepreneurs
- To organize public forums and dialogues with private sectors on the public services of metrology;
- To enable the National Metrology to be internationally recognized standards (International Standard Organization(ISO)/International Electro-technical Commission (IEC 17025, ISO/IEC 17020);
- To extend international cooperation with developed NMIs in the region and global



STRATEGY MAP





METROLOGY POLICY

- To bring metrology awareness to the public of Cambodians.
- To provide faith and trust on Cambodian products to national, regional, and international markets, and assure a good and fair trade.
- To enable metrology field to contribute to strengthen and expand industry and handicraft sectors within the Kingdom of Cambodia.
- To provide Metrology services with high responsibilities in accordance to the Metrology Law and Legal Technical requirements.

FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES

- To organize and implement the strategic policies and development plans of metrology; to implement metrology registration; to conduct study research and develop scientific technology of metrology; to manage and maintain national standard, secondary standard and working standard.



- To do inspection on conformity assessment and issue the certificate of recognized working standards for applying in other entities.
- To calibrate metrology standards and metrology equipment
- To test, analysis and specify pattern approval of metrology equipment, producing goods, templates and package
- To inspect pre-packaged goods in detail condition of pre-packaged goods that related to metrology.
- To do verification and declare minimum and maximum of capacity weight and measurements of metrology equipment that permit to use or occupy in commerce activities and other sectors in accordance with national system of legal units of metrology.
- To facilitate and manage creation and use of national system of legal units of metrology, and other system of legal units of metrology in Cambodia.
- To issue License for manufacturing and repairing metrological instruments and license of using Cambodian metrology trademark in accordance with metrology law and the existing provision.
- To organize legal document, administrative procedure and technology to strengthen effectiveness of metrology works.
- To build up capacities on human resource, technology development, information technology, and implement the assessment of personnel capacities and other institutions related to metrology
- To collaborate with national and international agencies to develop and harmonize metrology infrastructure in Cambodia.
- To seek help from development partner countries in order to develop metrological infrastructure and capabilities
- To cooperate with partner ministries/institution to inspect the violation in the process of manufacture, repair, use and business related to metrology equipment.
- To manage and carry out on process of collection service fee, penalty and other fees followed by the law.
- To undertake other tasks delegated by Minister.







Siem Reap province is located in northwest Cambodia. It is the major tourist hub in Cambodia, as it is the closest city to the world famous temples of Angkor (the Angkor temple complex is north of the city). The provincial capital is also called Siem Reap and is located in the South of the province on the shores of the Tonle Sap Lake, the greatest sweet water reserve in whole Southeast Asia. The name of the city literally means Siamese defeated, referring to the victory of the Khmer Empire over the army of the Thai kingdom in the 17th century.

At the turn of the millennium Siem Reap was a Cambodian provincial town with few facilities, minor surfaced roads and little in the way of nightlife. Tourism industry catered largely to hardy backpackers willing to brave the tortuous road from the Thai border on the tailgate of a local pick-up truck. There were a couple of large hotels and a handful of budget guesthouses. Tuk-tuks and taxis were non-existent and the trusty motodup was the chosen means of touring the temples of Angkor.

The proximity of the Angkorian ruins turned Siem Reap into a boomtown in less than half a decade. Huge, expensive hotels have sprung up everywhere and budget hotels have mushroomed. Property values have soared to European levels and tourism has become a vast, lucrative industry. The Siem Reap of today is barely recognizable from the Siem Reap of the year 2000.





General Information about Cambodia

The Kingdom of Cambodia, formerly Kampuchea, is a Southeast Asian nation that borders Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and the Gulf of Thailand. The capital city is Phnom Penh.

GEOGRAPHY

Situated in the southwest of the Indochinese peninsula, Cambodia occupies a total area of 181,035 square kilometers and borders Thailand to the west and northwest, Laos to the northeast, Vietnam to the east, and Gulf of Thailand to the southwest. Cambodia's geographic coordinates are 13 00 N, 105 00 E. Cambodia's terrain consists mainly of low plains, with mountains to the southwest and north. Two dominant physical features of Cambodia are the Mekong river, which runs from north to south of the country, and the Tonlé Sap Lake. Natural resources include oil and gas, timber, gemstones, iron ore, manganese, phosphates, hydropower potential.

POPULATION

Cambodia's population is approximately 14 million. Ninety per cent of residents are Khmer; the rest are Cham (Khmer Muslim), Chinese, Vietnamese, Indian, Thai, Phnorn, Kuoy, Stieng, Tamil, etc. Population density is 78/ km².

CLIMATE

Like most of Southeast Asia, Cambodia's climate is hot and warm almost all year round. The climate is dominated by the annual monsoon cycle of rainy and dry seasons. The rainy season lasts from May to October, and the dry season from November to April. December to January is the coolest months, while the hottest period is in April. The average temperature is around 27-28°C.

LANGUAGE

Khmer is the official language of Cambodia. The Cambodian language is derived from the Mon-Khmer (Austro-Asiatic) language family. Khmer is renowned for possessing one of the largest sets of alphabets; it consists of 33 consonants, 23 vowels and 12 independent vowels.

While tourists may wish to learn a few spoken phrases before or when visiting Cambodia, English is widely spoken and understood. French and Mandarin are also spoken frequently in the country; most elderly Cambodians speak French and many people in the Khmer-Chinese population speak Mandarin.



RELIGION

Theravada Buddhism is the prevailing official religion in Cambodia and approximately ninety percent of the population is Buddhist. Islam, Hinduism and Christianity are also embraced in Cambodia.

Electricity

In Cambodia the standard voltage is 230 V. The standard frequency is 50 Hz. The power sockets that are used are of type A / C / G. Below you find pictures of these power sockets and corresponding plugs.

Power sockets and plugs

In Cambodia the power sockets used are of type A / C / G:



Type C: This socket also works with plug E and F



Type A: Japanese plugs can be used in the US but often not the other way around.



Type G

CURRENCY

Cambodian official currency is Riel, but US Dollar is widely accepted around Cambodia.



Warmly welcome you to Cambodia!

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Siem Reap, Cambodia
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