

	digital services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Connectivity @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
	energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	education and research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Migration @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	<p>Budget line(s) (article, item): 14.020131</p> <p>Total estimated cost: EUR 7 000 000</p> <p>Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 7 000 000</p> <p>The action is part of two Team Europe Initiatives in which:</p> <p>TEI 1: Sustainable landscapes, forests and agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key member states: Czech Republic, France, Germany, and European Investment Bank • Total indicative amount: EUR 1 142 000, including ongoing and future programmes and potential blending operation. <p>TEI 2: Build back better – green energy and industrial value chains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key member states: Germany, Sweden • Total indicative amount: EUR 71 000 000, including ongoing and future programmes and potential blending operation. 			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	Indirect management with the entity(ies) to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.4.1			

1.2 Summary of the Action

Trade remains a key driver for economic growth and poverty reduction in Cambodia. Despite Covid-19, the steady socio-economic progress in Cambodia is expected to lead the country to graduate from its LDC (UN index¹) status by 2027. The resulting loss of preferential tariff regimes will require that Cambodia accelerates reforms, including commitments under WTO. Continued efforts to facilitate cross-border trade by addressing slow and cumbersome customs procedures remain a national priority. Cambodia needs to take measures to diversify and add value to its export basket, while addressing markets requirements for quality standards and environmental and social sustainability, in particular, to keep access to the EU market. SMEs face a number of obstacles in reaping the benefits of preferential tariff regimes, such as lack of market intelligence and difficulties in complying with international standards. There are no adequate export support services available to effectively address these obstacles, and e-commerce penetration, while slowly increasing, is low due to a lack of consumer and data protection.

¹ The United Nations [Committee for Development Policy](#) | [Department of Economic and Social Affairs](#) reviews the LDC Category every three years to monitor member countries' progress against measurements of income, human assets and vulnerability