



**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា**  
**Kingdom of Cambodia**  
**ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**  
**Nation Religion King**

**ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ**  
**Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**  
**សមត្ថកិច្ចគ្រប់គ្រងសាយភោគកម្ពុជា**  
**CITES Management Authority of Cambodia**

No: 020 CMAC

Phnom Penh, 17-August 2023

**Ms. Ivonne Higuero**  
Secretary-General  
CITES Secretariat, Palais des Nations  
Avenue de la Paix 8-14 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

**Subject:** Progress Report on the Implementation of NIAP in Cambodia for the 77<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CITES Standing Committee meeting.

Dear Secretary-General,

With reference to a letter No. SG/JSSt/2022/KH/01 dated 5 April 2022 issued by the CITES Secretariat, I have the honor to inform you that, the CITES Management Authority of Cambodia has submitted a progress report on the implementation of NIAP in Cambodia from November 2021 to July 2023 for the 77<sup>th</sup> meeting of Standing Committee (SC77) which will be held in November 2023 in Geneva, Switzerland, taking into account recommendations associated with the review and assessment of progress report submitted by Cambodia for the 74<sup>th</sup> meeting of Standing Committee (SC74) organized in March 2022 in Lyon, France.

Since the 74<sup>th</sup> meeting of Standing Committee, Cambodia has made substantial progress on continued implementation of NIAP in cooperation with agencies involved especially the completion of inventory of elephant ivory seized in 2014-2018, forensics analysis of confiscated ivory, capacity building of officers of Customs and Excise, Forestry Administration and other agencies supported by UNODC and progress toward the implementation of Asian Elephant Conservation Action Plan for Cambodia (2020-2029). Please kindly find attached file the full progress report on the implementation of NIAP in Cambodia.

We look forward to the 77<sup>th</sup> meeting of Standing Committee.  
Please accept, Secretary-General, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Sincerely yours,

**Prof. NAO THUOK, PhD**  
**Secretary of State**  
**Chairman CITES Management Authority of Cambodia**  
**Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)**

- CC: - Cabinet of Minister
- Secretariat of MAFF
- Forestry Administration
- General Department of Customs and Excise of Cambodia
- File



## CITES NATIONAL IVORY ACTION PLAN PROGRESS REPORT

Prepared for the 77<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CITES Standing Committee

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Party: Cambodia

Reporting Period: November 2021 – July 2023

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## **PART A: Synopsis of NIAP implementation**

1. In 2014, Cambodia's National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) was developed and this is the 5<sup>th</sup> report to the CITES Standing Committee on its implementation. The NIAP consists of 13 actions across five thematic areas: Legislation, Enforcement, Judiciary and Prosecution, Drivers and Prevention, Data Reporting and Analysis, and Others.
2. By 31 July 2023, Cambodia confidently rated 4 of the 13 actions as having been "Achieved" and 9 as "Substantially Achieved". Evidence to demonstrate our assessments are provided in Part C of this report and in the attached Annex.
3. Underline indicate the progress in the period of the report.

### **Legislation**

1. On 17 August 2022, The General Department of Customs and Excise issued Decision N2115/22 on the Establishment of Inter-ministerial Sub Technical Working Group for Searching, Investigation, Prevention and Suppression of Illegal Ivory Trade. The tasks of the Sub Working Group are to conduct inventory of elephant ivory seized and other wildlife specimens and facilitate taking samples for DNA analysis which support for the prosecution of seized ivory by courts in Cambodia. The Sub Working Group consists of 33 members from the Forestry Administration, General Department of Customs and Excise of Cambodia, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, Ministry of Economy and Finance and National Bank of Cambodia.
2. On 30 August 2022, a virtual meeting was organized with attendance from 55 members of the Sub Working Group for Searching, Investigation, Prevention and Suppression of Illegal Ivory Trade which include Forestry Administration, General Department of Customs and Excise of Cambodia, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and National Bank of Cambodia. The meeting discussed the preparation of ivory inventory stockpiles seized by the General Department of Customs and Excise of Cambodia.
3. On 26 May 2022, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries issued nomination of 11 officials from the Forestry Administration to join the "Technical Inter-Ministerial Sub-Working Group for transferring elephant ivory, rhino horn, process and wild animals'. The 11 representatives from FA will collaborate with other ministries to conduct inventory of ivory seized by General Department of Customs and Excise.
4. Forest and wildlife crime have been linked to money laundering. The investigation of wildlife trafficking is not limited to elephant ivory and trade of elephant specimens but extended to money laundering investigation which involve other agencies including Anti-Corruption Unit and Financial Investigation Unit. There were investigation cases which are linked to money laundering with Municipal Court of Phnom Penh issuing verdicts freezing properties belonging to offenders associated with illegal trade of elephant ivory in Cambodia.
5. Relevant legislations and tasks have been implemented for combating illegal trans-national and in country wildlife trade, especially the forest and wildlife crime related to money laundering, such as: Law on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism and Law on Combating the Financing of Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.
6. On 12 September 2019, Minister of the Ministry of Environment issued official letters to notify the shop selling ivory products owners in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap to stop selling ivory and rhino horn products. If they are caught doing it, the Ministry and concerning law enforcement agencies will take legal actions.
7. On 17 October 2019, Minister of the Ministry of Economy and Finance issued Decision No.088 on "establishment of inter-ministerial working group for transferring elephant ivory, rhino horn, process and wild animals' parts to be stored at secured warehouse of the National Bank of Cambodia. The WG consists of 14 members from Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Culture and Fine Art,

General Department of Customs and Excise and National Bank of Cambodia. This working group will take roles and responsibilities to prepare legal norms/standards and procedures to hand over seized ivory to be stored at secured warehouse as well as finalize the procedures for managing seizure ivory and collecting samples for forensic analysis (see detail in attached Decision No.088). However, activities under this working group were pending due to covid-19 outbreak in Cambodia.

8. A stockpile management meeting was held between Cambodia CITES MA, CITES MIKE Programme and the TRAFFIC on 27 August, 2020. The meeting emphasized and shared information related to MIKE, ETIS, and ivory stockpile report that need to be sent to CITES Secretariat, and the status of ivory seizures and subsequent management of confiscated ivory in Cambodia. CITES-MIKE and TRAFFIC agreed to support to Cambodia on particular areas such as basic ivory stockpile inventory system, providing training to officials involve in seizure of key information related to seized ivory specimens to be recorded, support development of Standard of Operation (SoP) for the management of inventory and support development of action plan on ivory stockpile management.
9. A draft version of the “Practical Guidance for the Management of CITES Declared Ivory Stockpiles and Their Disposal” for law enforcement officials was developed in May, 2021. The main contents in this practical guidance included: introduction, objective and scopes, management of seized elephant ivory and rhino horn, legal provisions for stockpile management, roles and responsibilities, standard operating procedure, financial support to stockpile management system, investigation-prevention and cracking down illegal trade in elephant ivory, establishment of inter-ministerial technical working group, international collaboration, procedure and provision of laws, terminology, and annexes. On 04 June 2021, The Forestry Administration held an internal meeting to discuss and comment on the draft version of this practical guidance with all relevant departments and also there was the participation from the chair and members of the Inter-Ministerial Law Enforcement Advisory Team. As the result of the meeting, the draft version of this practical guidance for ivory stockpiles management and disposal was suggested and agreed to be further review and comment from the relevant departments and government institutions for the final approval. Only after this practical guidance get finalized and approved, the Ministerial Prakas on the management of ivory seizures can be issued and submitted for official endorsement.

## **Enforcement**

1. On 17 October 2022, the Forestry Administration in cooperation with the General Department of Customs and Excise and municipal court of Phnom Penh conducted ivory inventory seized in 2018 which has been stored at the Royal Railway Dry Port located in Phnom Penh. The ivory was confiscated as state properties through final verdict N 341/92 dated 9 February 2018 issued by the municipal court of Phnom Penh. An inventory of a total of 641 broken tusk and 22 pieces of ivory with total weights of 1,348.90 kilograms were successfully conducted. The results of the inventory were reported to CITES Secretariat in March 2023.
2. On 13 October 2022, the Forestry Administration in cooperation with the General Department of Customs and Excise and provincial court of Sihanoukville conducted inventory of ivory seized in 2014 and 2016 which has been stored at the International Sea Port of Sihanoukville located in Sihanoukville province. The ivory was confiscated as state properties through final verdicts N 792/92 dated 7 September 2020 and N1008/118 dated 23 October 2020 issued by the provincial court of Sihanouk province and verdict N396 IV dated 2 September 2022 issued by the Supreme Court. A total of 1, 210 pieces of ivory with a total weight of 4,535.08 kilograms were successfully conducted. The inventory was reported to CITES Secretariat in March 2023.

3. On 4 October 2022, The Forestry Administration of Cambodia conducted inventory of ivory seized on 15 May 2014 which has been stored at the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in Siem Reap province. The inventory included 105 broken tusks with the total weight of 37.90 kilograms and five packages of necklaces weighing 1.79 kilograms and broken pieces of ivory with 0.02 kilograms. The total weight of ivory measured is 39.69 kilograms. The inventory was reported to CITES Secretariat in March 2023. It is noted that the ivory stored at the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in Siem Reap province was transferred to the Forestry Administration of Cambodia in Phnom Penh municipality to increase the safety of stockpiles as UNODC provided two large security boxes to the Forestry Administration to keep ivory stockpiles confiscated.
4. On 8 January 2021, the Forestry Administration of Cambodia conducted inventory of elephant ivory seized in 2014 in Svay Rieng at the Forestry Administration building with 77 tusks weighing 247,66 kilograms. The inventory was reported to CITES Secretariat in March 2022.
5. On 29 September 2022, a Training Course on Inventory of Elephant Ivory was organized at the Forestry Administration of Cambodia with 52 participants in attendance. 29 participants are from the General Department of Customs and Excises while other agencies are the Forestry Administration, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts. The inventory of elephant ivory was conducted in accordance with Conf. 10.10 (Rev. COP18) and the objective of the training was to provide officials of Customs and Excise with knowledge to conduct inventory of elephant ivory seized in the past to ensure proper management of elephant ivory stockpiles.
6. On 19 August 2022, the first training on "Inventory of Ivory" was conducted with participation from 11 officers of the Forestry Administration that were nominated to join the Technical Inter-ministerial Sub-Working Group for transferring elephant ivory to be stored at secured warehouse. The training provided the officers with knowledge and guidelines to conduct ivory inventory. The trained officers will train other officers from custom team to undertake inventory of elephant ivory seized by Customs & Excise.
7. On 30 August 2022, a virtual meeting was organized with attendance from 55 members of the Sub Working Group for Searching, Investigation, Prevention and Suppression of Illegal Ivory Trade which include the Forestry Administration, General Department of Customs and Excise of Cambodia, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and National Bank of Cambodia. The meeting discussed the preparation of ivory inventory stockpiles seized by the General Department of Customs and Excise.
8. On 16-18 May 2022, Training Workshop on Wildlife Investigation and Prosecution associated with money laundering was organized by the Forestry Administration of Cambodia in cooperation with UNODC at Sunway Hotel in Phnom Penh. The Training Workshop was attended by officers from the Department of Customs and Excise, Forestry Administration, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Interior, provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and other agencies. The objective of the training is to equipped officers from different agencies with knowledge and capacity to investigate forest and wildlife trafficking, financial investigation, collection of information on wildlife trafficking from social network and money laundering.
9. On 23-25 August 2022, Training Workshop on Wildlife Investigation and Prosecution associated with money laundering was organized by the Forestry Administration of Cambodia in cooperation with UNODC at Sokhalay Hotel in Siem Reap. The Training Workshop was attended by officers from the Forestry Administration. The objective of the training is to equipped officers of the Forestry Administration with knowledge and capacity associated with preparation of investigation, analysis of information, and financial information, preparation of evident matrix and money laundering investigation technique against wildlife and forest crime.
10. On 29 May to 2 June 2023, Training Workshop on Wildlife Investigation and Prosecution associated with money laundering was organized by the Forestry Administration of Cambodia

- in cooperation with UNODC in Sihanoukville. The Training Workshop was attended by the Forestry Administration and other agencies. The objective of the training is to equipped officers of the Forestry Administration and Customs and Excise with knowledge and capacity to investigate forest and wildlife trafficking, financial investigation, money laundering, financial disruption technologies, electronic devices and digital evidence.
11. On 15 March 2022, the Forestry Administration of Cambodia conducted investigation and led to the seizure of 115 broken tusks or pieces of elephant ivory with 46.70kg in weight in Phnom Penh capital.
  12. On 4 July 2022, the Forestry Administration seized one tusk of elephant ivory weighing 2.2 kilograms in Phnom Penh municipality.
  13. The Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit provided awareness and education to owners of 30 shops/stalls and 13 souvenir and carving shops in Battambang province, and 17 souvenir shops/stalls in Siem Reap night market and old market in Siem Reap province. The awareness message is to stop sales of raw and worked ivory with illegal sources of ivory and penalties related to illegal sales of ivory products. Owners of shops and souvenir has been informed that Forestry Law and international legal framework bans sales and trade of elephant ivory obtained from illegal sources.
  14. As 24 February 2022, with the concerted effort of the relevant ministries and agencies of the Royal Government of Cambodia, the FATF notes Cambodia progress in improving their respective AML/CFT regimes covered by their individual action plans. Each country has addressed its technical deficiencies to meet the commitments of its action plan on strategic deficiencies that the FATF identified in February 2019 and 2021 respectively. Cambodia is no longer subject to the FATF's increased monitoring process, but will continue to work with the FATF-style regional body (FSRB) of which they are a member to further strengthen their AML/CFT regimes (<https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations/Assessment-ratings.html>).
  15. Royal Government of Cambodia has established the Sub-Committee Taskforce for Implementing the Immediate Outcomes (IO) Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) of the Financial Action Taskforce (FATF) and Anti-Money Laundering / Countering the Financing Terrorism (also used for Combating the Financing Terrorism, AML/CFT).
  16. The Forest and Wildlife Crime (included the Ivories, rhinos horn, pangolin scales and other animal parts) were included in Natural Resources and Environmental Crime Immediate Outcome 6, 7 and 8 (IO 6, IO-7, IO-8) of Financial Action Taskforce (FATF) and Anti-Money Laundering / Countering the Financing Terrorism (also used for Combating the Financing Terrorism, AML/CFT)
  17. Established a Specialized Taskforce on Forest and Wildlife Crime related to Money Laundering) that consisted of 59 officers from Forestry Administration Headquarter, Chief of 4 Regional Forestry Administration Inspectorates and 25 Municipal and Provincial Forestry Administration Cantonments. This specialized Taskforce were tasked to implement the IO 6, IO-7, IO-8 of FATF and AML/CFT.
  18. The UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) under its Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime provided Capacity Building Package on Digital Evidence Recovery and Analysis provided a package of device for investigation. The package includes three items which is provided to support the Working Group for Research, Investigation, Prevention and Suppression on the Illegal Trade in Ivory. The package includes 1) software Magnet AXIOM utilized for the recovery and analysis of digital evidence from electronic devices such as smart phones and laptops; 2) forensic workstation comprising of one set of desktop computer which has been customized host the Magnet AXIOM and 3) One kit of cables and write blockers which are customized to connect the target device to the forensic workstation and which enables forensic acquisition of relevant data. It is noted that the package of device is installed at the Forestry Administration of Cambodia and agencies in the working group can use equipment for investigation of confiscated wildlife crime.

19. On 22 August 2019, the Ministry Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries issued Decision No.358 on the “Establishment of Working Group for Searching, Investigation, Prevention and Suppression Illegal Ivory Trade”. This working group consists of members from Forestry Administration, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Environment, General Department of Customs and Excise, Ministry of Interior’s Department of Anti-Cyber Crime and Department of Anti-Economic Crime Police, and the Royal Gendarmerie of Cambodia. This WG is assigned 9 different roles (see attached Decision No.358) to deal with the trade in ivory.
20. For this reporting period, the Wildlife Rapid Rescue Team conducted at least 16 operations and/or law enforcement raids against shops selling ivory (NIAP Objective 2.1). These raids resulted in confiscation of ivory pieces/sculptures from shops selling ivory products in Phnom Penh with legal documentation processed at the courts. The WRRT are continuing intensively on combating illegal domestic trade in ivory in Cambodia especially in Phnom Penh, Siem Reap and Sihanoukville, which appears to be the main area for ivory trades.
21. On 20 August 2014, the Svay Reing Provincial Court issued Verdict No.19 to confiscated 258.20 kg of ivory as state property and on 25 June 2019, the Phnom Penh Court issued Verdict No.1789 which convicted Mr. Yie Bunva to pay penalty 123,980,000 Riel (approximately \$US 30,995) with actual fine was 20,000,000 Riel (approximately \$US 5,000). The other remaining punishment was suspended.
22. On 18 March 2019, the Delegate of Royal Government in charge as Director General of the General Department of Customs and Excise issued official letter to all Chief of Department, Branches and Offices of Customs and Excise on Strengthening of the Prevention and Suppression of Illegal Import, Export and Transit of Ivory, Rhino Horn, processed ivory and rhino horn. Its main principles include: strengthening the study, analyses, evaluate the information on cards, receipts, licenses and packing list in order to identify the suspect/subject of import-export and transit of illegal ivory and rhino horn trade.
23. Significant progress has also been made towards legal and judicial action against transcontinental smuggling of wildlife. The ivory seizures (made from both international and domestic trades) in Cambodia from 2014 - 2021 is totally 9,721.18 Kg and only 352.70 Kg are currently under the stewardship of the Forestry Administration (NIAP Objective 2.1).
24. On 5 January 2021, internal meeting was held to discuss/finalize option for inventory of ivory seized by FA. FA agreed to conduct the inventory of ivory seized cases that already had court verdict. FA also requested to Minister of MAFF for his intervention to request to Cambodia Custom for conducting ivory inventory seized by custom. The Cambodia Custom responded to MAFF that they will conduct the inventory when the ivory gets transferred to keep in the safety lock at the National Bank of Cambodia. The data of ivory inventory conducted by FA (seizure case on 21 March, 2014 in Svay Rieng province) was already submitted to Cambodia CITES MA, with the total current weight of this seizure case is 247.660 KG from a total of 77 ivory pieces.

### **Judiciary and Prosecution**

1. On 19 March 2022, the Municipal Court of Phnom Penh issued a verdict freezing property (one house) of an offender who was sentenced by the Municipal Court of Phnom Penh, on wildlife crime associated with money laundering.
2. On 21 July 2022, the Municipal Court of Phnom Penh issued a verdict sentencing three offenders to 2 years and 3 years in prison and fines of approximately USD 10,000 and USD 12,500, commending the arrest of two other offenders and confiscation of 47kg of elephant ivory, other wildlife specimens, personal properties and other real estate's properties.
3. On 14 February 2022, the Municipal Court of Phnom Penh issued a verdict sentencing one offender to one year in prison for stocking and processing of wildlife specimens of endangered species without permission and confiscation of 15 worked ivory and 60 pieces of raw ivory with a total of 2.4kg.

4. On 2 September 2022, the Supreme Court of Cambodia issued a verdict upholding verdict of Court of Appeal and provincial court of Sihanoukville associated with an offender which was sentenced to three years in prisons and fine of USD 12,500.00 for transporting and importing of wildlife specimens of elephant ivory which were classified as endangered species in Cambodia with a total of 108 package equivalent to 776 tusks weighing 3008.80 kilograms seized in 2024 in Sihanoukville.
5. On 23 October 2020, the provincial Court of Sihanoukville issued a verdict sentencing an offender in absentia to three years in prison and fines of USD 12,500 for transporting and importing wildlife specimen of elephant ivory classified as endangered species in Cambodia. The evidence included 279 tusks totaling 941.41 kilograms in weight. All evidence were confiscated as state property. The verdict orders competent agencies to arrest an offender from the issuance of this verdict.
6. On 7 September 2020, the provincial Court of Sihanoukville issued a verdict confiscated 41 broken tusks and 87 whole tusks with the total weight of 613.30 kilograms as state property. The ivory was transported and imported illegally into Cambodia by sea and were seized in 2014. Unit 2016, there was no owner coming to claim the commodity.
7. On 13 June 2016, the provincial Court of Sihanoukville issued a verdict putting an offender 3 years behind bar and fines of USD 12,500.00 for transporting and importing of wildlife specimens of elephant ivory which was classified as endangered species. The evidence includes 108 packages equivalent to 776 tusks weighing 3008.80 kilograms in Cambodia in 2014 in Sihanoukville province. The evidence was confiscated as state property.
8. On 20 August 2021, the provincial court of Svay Rieng province issued a verdict confiscating elephant ivory seized in Svay Rieng province in 2014 as state property. The confiscated evidence included 77 elephant tusks with a total of 263 kilograms in weight.
9. On 10 October 2022, TRACE the Wildlife Forensics Network supported by UNODC collected samples of elephant ivory seized in 2014 in Phnom Penh. 15 ivory tusk exhibits were sampled for DNA analysis. In Phnom Penh, tusk exhibits were overseen by Forestry Administration personnel for the duration of the sampling and exhibits were subsequently returned at 16:23 on the 10th October 2022 after sampling was completed. DNA sequences from the seven ivory subsamples were observed to be 99.4-100% identical to previously identified DNA sequences from the African elephant (*Loxodonta spp.*) using the NCBI public access database while no clear DNA sequence result was obtained from eight ivory subsamples (DNA statement is attached).
10. On 11 October 2022, TRACE the Wildlife Forensics Network supported by UNODC collected samples of elephant ivory seized in 2014 in Siem Reap. 20 ivory tusk exhibits were sampled for DNA analysis. Tusk exhibits were overseen by Forestry Administration personnel for the duration of the sampling and exhibits were subsequently returned at 12:07 on the 11th October 2022 after sampling was completed. DNA sequences from the seventeen ivory subsamples were observed to be 96.2-100% identical to previously identified DNA sequences from the African elephant (*Loxodonta spp.*) using the NCBI public access database while no clear DNA sequence result was obtained from three ivory subsamples (DNA statement is attached).
11. On 13 October 2022, TRACE the Wildlife Forensics Network supported by UNODC collected samples of elephant ivory seized in 2016 in Sihanouk Ville. 20 ivory tusk exhibits were sampled for DNA analysis. In Sihanouk Ville, Cambodia tusk exhibits were overseen by Forestry Administration personnel for the duration of the sampling. Twenty subsamples from the exhibits were handed over to the PELTS team for DNA analysis at 17:41 on the 13 October 2022 after sampling was completed. DNA sequences from the fourteen ivory subsamples were observed to be 100% identical to previously identified DNA sequences from the African elephant (*Loxodonta spp.*) using the NCBI public access database while no clear DNA sequence result was obtained from six ivory subsamples (DNA statement is attached).



12. On 13 October 2022, TRACE the Wildlife Forensics Network supported by UNODC collected samples of elephant ivory seized in 2014 in Sihanoukville. 80 ivory tusk exhibits were sampled for DNA analysis. In Sihanoukville, Cambodia tusk exhibits were overseen by Forestry Administration personnel for the duration of the sampling. 80 subsamples from the exhibits were handed over to the PELTS team for DNA analysis at 17:41 on the 13th October 2022 after sampling was completed. DNA sequences from the 62 ivory subsamples were observed to be 98.5-100% identical to previously identified DNA sequences from the African elephant (Loxodonta spp.) using the NCBI public access database while no clear DNA sequence result was obtained from 18 ivory subsamples (DNA statement is attached).
13. On 13 October 2022, TRACE the Wildlife Forensics Network supported by UNODC collected samples of elephant ivory seized in 2017 in Sihanoukville. 29 ivory tusk exhibits were sampled for DNA analysis. In Sihanoukville, Cambodia tusk exhibits were overseen by Forestry Administration personnel for the duration of the sampling. 80 subsamples from the exhibits were handed over to the PELTS team for DNA analysis at 17:41 on the 13th October 2022 after sampling was completed. DNA sequences from the 21 ivory subsamples were observed to be 99.4-100% identical to previously identified DNA sequences from the African elephant (Loxodonta spp.) using the NCBI public access database while no clear DNA sequence result was obtained from 8 ivory subsamples (DNA statement is attached).
14. On 19 October 2020, a workshop on “CITES Awareness-Raising for Prosecutions and Judiciary” was held for about 40 participants including judges, prosecution representatives from city and provincial courts, and officials and prosecutors from the Ministry of Justice. The purpose of the workshop was to: strengthen law enforcement and implementation of the CITES convention, improving governance and management of seized ivory stock to be more effective and preventing them from leaking back into illegal markets/trades, and improving awareness on the convention (CITES) and implementing duties of the party.
15. In March 2019, a one-day workshop host for more than 70 prosecutors and judges throughout Cambodia conducted to raise awareness of wildlife trafficking as a serious crime amongst the judiciary of Cambodia’s obligations regarding implementation of CITES related to elephant ivory and rhinoceros horn, and to discuss potential solutions to challenges faced by the judiciary in handling transnational ivory trafficking cases, including seizures and stockpile management.
16. The UNODC have conducted a number of trainings and meetings with law enforcement officials and Cambodia inter-ministerial working group (for searching, investigation, prevention and suppression illegal ivory trade) related to the topic of “Investigation Techniques for Wildlife Crimes”. These trainings/meetings focused on situational awareness on wildlife crime, basic/advance surveillance, forensic support for wildlife crime investigation, specific investigation skills on transnational wildlife crime, crime scene management, open source investigations, informant management, controlled delivery, financial investigation and so on.

### **Drivers and Protection**

1. The 10 year action plan encompasses seven strategic actions which include 1) Reduce habitat loss; 2) Conserve and Improve connectivity between habitats and sub-populations; 3) Improve law enforcement; 4) Prevent live capture; 5) Mitigate human elephant conflict; 6) Improve awareness and education and 7) Research on and Monitoring of elephant populations.
2. Conservation and implementation strategic action plans have made substantial progress with the prevention of capture of live elephant for domestication since the enactment of Forestry Law in 2002. There is not a single elephant which were captured especially in the Eastern Plains of Cambodia where ethnic community practiced live capture of elephants for domestication while registration of domestic elephant has been gaining pace which is planned to be completed by mid 2024.

3. The census of elephant populations in protected areas has been conducted to assess population status and effective conservation measures taken. The census has been conducted in Prey Long and Prey Preah Roka Wildlife Sanctuaries, Cardamom Mountains and Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary in the east of Cambodia. In addition, monitoring and research on elephant and its movement has been conducted by deploying dozen camera traps in protected areas where there are gathering of elephant population. The monitoring provides knowledge on identification of elephants and threats to develop further conservation measures.
4. Law enforcement and patrolling have been strengthened by providing substantial capacity, equipment and vehicle and enforcement infrastructure while increasing rangers in protected areas to increase effective protection of habitats and elephant population.
5. The 1st stage of Zero-Snaring Campaign has remarkably been successfully implemented in 6 provinces, namely, Kratie, Steung Treng, Ratanakiri, Mondulkiri, Preah Vihear, and Kompong Thom. And the 2nd stage of Zero-Snaring Campaign will be executed in another 6 provinces, namely, Kompong Speu, Pursat, Koh Kong, Pailin, Battambang and Siem Reap. The action of stopping the snaring in the protected areas located in provinces of the 1st stage of Zero-Snaring Campaign still keep going on simultaneously as in the provinces of the 2nd stage of the Campaign."Zero-Snaring Campaign phase1 and 2 and its provincial rallies covering Pursat, Kampong Speu, Koh Kong, Siem Reap and Battambang, Pailin provinces, in partnerships with WWF, USAID, Wildlife Alliance, Wild Earth Allies, Conservation International, Angkor Centre for Conservation of Biodiversity, Maddox Jolie-Pitt Foundation, Wildlife Conservation Society, NatureLife Cambodia, Fauna and Flora International, and RECOFTC Cambodia.
6. The results of the campaigns indicate that, more than 35,000 snares were removed in 2022 across Cambodia's protected areas, suggesting a decrease of nearly 44% compared to 61,611 snares removed in 2021. In parallel, 52 restaurants in six provinces located northeastern Cambodia proclaimed their commitment to not serving wild meat in their restaurant menus.
7. The number one priority is to reduce threats to elephant, including those which wiped them out in Cambodia. Wildlife Alliance has supported the operation of 2 new ranger stations since 2020, in addition to its other 9 operational stations throughout the Cardamoms. These ranger teams have removed over 300,000 snares to date.
8. Details of the progress toward implementation of elephant action plans see 4.1.
9. A 10-year National Elephant Conservation Action Plan (2020-2029) has been developed with the latest updated by June 2019 through the national workshop and consultation meeting with experts, authorities, national and international NGOs, private sectors, development partners and also local communities.
10. In December 2019, this latest draft National Elephant Conservation Action Plan was sent to the Ministry of Environment (NIAP Objective 4.1) for the finalization and approval.
11. On 17 February 2020, the Ministry of Environment officially approved this 10-years action plan and currently it is being translated into English version. After it get translated into English, this National Elephant Conservation Action Plan (both in Khmer and English version) will be published and sent out to the related agencies and stakeholders for the legal support and implementation.

## **Conclusions**

1. Through the implementation of National Elephant Ivory Action Plans, the CITES Management Authority of Cambodia is convinced that we have made substantially progress towards the implementation of the 13 actions under the NIAP and it is expected that Cambodia can be allowed to exit the NIAP implementation at the soonest possible.
2. Of the 13 actions, 4 actions were achieved while 9 actions have substantially achieved. In the period of reporting, Cambodia made substantially progress toward inventory of elephant

ivory seized in the past by the Forestry Administration and General Department of Customs and Excise, forensics analysis of ivory seized to determine origin of ivory and its sources, training on inventory of elephant ivory and capacity building to increase investigation and searching of wildlife trafficking and drivers and protection.

3. Some actions are implemented regularly without time breaking although Cambodia is allowed to exit the implementation of NIAP and Cambodia continues to comply with CITES resolutions and regulations associated with ivory trade. For instance, law enforcement and investigation, interagency collaboration and sharing of information and data with the CITES Secretariat will be continued as long as trade of elephant ivory in Cambodia.
4. It is noted that in the past several years, trade and transit of elephant ivory has not been observed through international shipments and transport in Cambodia since 2018 following one case seized in 2018.
5. We look forward to further working with the CITES Standing Committee and Secretariat for reviewing and assessing the progress report on the implementation of NIAP submitted by Cambodia and allow Cambodia to exit the NIAP.

**PART B: Summary evaluation of actions (assigned progress ratings)**

During this reporting period, 9 actions have been substantially achieved while 4 actions were achieved.

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
Percentage of assessment	31% (4 of 13 actions)	69% (9 of 13 actions)	0 (0 of 13 actions)	0 (0 of 13 actions)	0 (0 of 13 actions)	0 (0 of 13 actions)
1. Legislation and regulations	1.1 Revise Government Prakas (proclamation) No.020 PR. MAFF on Classification and List of Wildlife Species, to include African elephants on the list of endangered species.  1.2 Issue Ministerial proclamation on the management of ivory seizures.					
2. National level enforcement action and inter-agency collaboration	2.3 Enhance awareness and capacity of Customs and other relevant agencies of wildlife trafficking	2.1 Establish a specialized Wildlife Crime Investigation unit within the FA to focus on combating illegal trade and trafficking of wildlife from within and outside of Cambodia.  2.2 Determine ways in which inter-				

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
		<p>agency cooperation could be increased to combat wildlife crime.</p> <p>2.4 Establish a system for management of ivory seizures.</p> <p>2.5 Increase cooperation with other countries on wildlife crime investigations and enforcement operations.</p>				
3. Judiciary and Prosecution	3.1 Increase awareness of the seriousness of wildlife crime amongst prosecutors and judiciary.	3.2 Increase the capacity of FA staffs in wildlife crime investigations to help increase the rate of prosecutions for wildlife crime.				
4. Drivers and Prevention		4.1 Develop a national conservation action plan to conserve elephants in Cambodia, including anti-poaching and anti-trafficking efforts.				

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
5. Data, Reporting and Analysis		5.1 Regular reporting and information sharing with relevant agencies. 5.2 Explore sharing of intelligence related to wildlife crimes through international mechanisms.				
6. Other		6.1 Explore implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit in Cambodia				

**PART C: Detailed evaluation of actions** (underline indicates the progress in the period of reporting)

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
<b>PILLAR 1: Legislation and regulations</b>		
1.1 Revise the Government Prakas (proclamation) No. 020 PR. MAFF on Classification and List of Wildlife Species, to include African elephants on the list of Endangered species	<b>[INDICATOR]</b> <b>ACHIEVED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prakas on classifying additional wildlife species into the annexed lists of Prakas No. 020 PRK.MAFF dated 25 January 2007 on wildlife classification and list of wildlife species of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Prakas No.240 PRK.MAFF) was published on 13 June 2018.</li> <li>• Prakas No.240 PRK.MAFF includes African elephant and all rhinoceros species into the list of endangered species, and all eight species of pangolins are classified as rare species.</li> <li>• On September 12, 2019, Minister of the Ministry of Environment issued 37 different official legal letters to notify the shop owners selling processed/products ivory in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap to stop selling ivory and rhino horn products. If they are caught doing it after this notification, shops were warned, in which the Ministry and concerning institutions will take legal action.</li> <li>• <u>Relevant legislations and tasks have been implemented for combating the illegal trans-national and in country wildlife trade, especially the forest and wildlife crime related to money laundering, such as: Law on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Law on Combating the Financing of Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.</u></li> <li>• <u>The Forest and Wildlife Crime (included the Ivories, rhinos horn, pangolin scales and other animal parts) were included in Natural Resources and Environmental Crime Immediate Outcome 6, 7 and 8 (IO 6, OI-7, IO-8) of Financial Action Taskforce (FATF) and Anti-Money Laundering / Countering the Financing Terrorism (also used for Combating the Financing Terrorism, AML/CFT).</u></li> </ul>
1.2 Issue a Ministerial proclamation on the management of ivory seizures	<b>[INDICATOR]</b> <b>ACHIEVED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On October 17, 2019, Minister of the Ministry of Economy and Finance issued Decision No 088 on “establishment inter-ministerial working group for transferring elephant ivory, rhino horn, process and wild animals’ parts to be stored at a secured warehouse of the National Bank of Cambodia. This working group consists of 14 members from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Culture and Fine Art, General Department of Customs and Excise and the National Bank of Cambodia. The role and responsibilities of the working group as follows:</li> <li>• Develop legal procedure and mechanism for referring and receiving elephant ivory and rhino horn, process and wild animal parts have been confiscated by the General Department of Customs and Excise to maintain in the safety warehouse of the National Bank of Cambodia</li> </ul>

ACTION		EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine procedure, standard and quantity of sample to be keep for using research purpose and raising public awareness</li> <li>• Prepare for transferring and receiving Ivory, rhino horn, process and wild animal parts</li> <li>• Prepare for leaving sample of Ivory, rhino horn, process and wild animal parts in the Museum using for research purpose and raising public awareness.</li> <li>• On 03 February 2020, CITES-MIKE Programme wrote the letter to Cambodia offering the support in developing ivory stockpile management and Cambodia responded positively to welcome this support from CITES-MIKE Programme by addressing the opportunity to discuss in detail from the programme.</li> <li>• <u>On 17 August 2022, The General Department of Customs and Excise issued Decision N2115/22 on the Establishment of Sub Technical Working Group for Searching, Investigation, Prevention and Suppression of Illegal Ivory Trade. The tasks of the Sub Working Group are to conduct inventory of elephant ivory seized and other wildlife specimens and facilitate taking samples for DNA analysis which support for the prosecution of seized ivory by courts in Cambodia. The Sub Working Group consists of 33 members from the Forestry Administration, General Department of Customs and Excise of Cambodia, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, Ministry of Economy and Finance and National Bank of Cambodia.</u></li> <li>• <u>On 12 August 2022, Coordinating Group for Implementation of National Ivory Action Plan of the Forestry Administration organized a virtual meeting to discuss progress of the implementation of NIAP and are ready to prepare report for the 77<sup>th</sup> Standing Committee Meeting which will be held in November 2023 in Geneva, Switzerland with 14 members in attendance. The meeting reviewed progress of NIAP and remaining activities which need to be completed in the next reporting period.</u></li> <li>• <u>On 30 August 2022, a virtual meeting was organized with attendance from 55 members of the Sub Working Group for Searching, Investigation, Prevention and Suppression of Illegal Ivory Trade which include Forestry Administration, General Department of Customs and Excise of Cambodia, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and National Bank of Cambodia. The meeting discussed the preparation of ivory inventory stockpiles seized by the General Department of Customs and Excise.</u></li> <li>• <u>On 6 January 2022, The Royal Government of Cambodia has establish the Sub-Committee Taskforce for Implementing the Immediate Outcomes (IO) Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) of the Financial Action Taskforce (FATF) and</u></li> </ul>



ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
		<p><u>Anti-Money Laundering / Countering the Financing Terrorism (also used for Combating the Financing Terrorism, AML/CFT).</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 17 March 2023, the Forestry Administration, has established a Specialized Taskforce on Forest and Wildlife Crime related to Money Laundering) that consisted of 59 officers from Forestry Administration Headquarter, Chief of 4 Regional Forestry Administration Inspectorates and 25 Municipal and Provincial Forestry Administration Cantonments. This specialized Taskforce were task to implement the IO 6, OI-7, IO-8 of FATF and AML/CFT.</li> </ul>
<b>PILLAR 2: National level enforcement action and inter-agency collaboration</b>		
<p>2.1 Establish a specialized Wildlife Crime Investigation unit within the FA to focus on combating illegal trade and trafficking of wildlife from within and outside of Cambodia</p>	<p>[INDICATOR] <b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2001, the Forestry Administration (FA) has established a specialized wildlife crime unit under the support from Wildlife Alliance. This unit is known as Wildlife Rapid Rescue Team (WRRT) that consisted of 4 officers from FA and 7 officers from Military-Police General Department. In July 2019, 1 assigned officer from the Fisheries Administration (FIA) has joined the WRRT.</li> <li>The WRRT has a national remit to suppress wildlife crime and works daily with three months mission-permission from the FA. The WRRT can arrest wildlife offenders, seize wildlife contraband and file cases to the court. WRRT's operations cover all provinces in Cambodia and regularly cooperate with other enforcement agencies as required, including Customs and Police as needed. WRRT send their activities reports daily and monthly to Department of Legislation and Law Enforcement of the Forestry Administration.</li> <li>During this reporting period, the WRRT conducted at least 16 operations against shops selling ivory and rhino horn products in the Phnom Penh and Siem Reap.</li> <li>on June, 25, 2019, the Phnom Penh Court issued Verdict No.1789 which convicted Mr. Yie Bunva to pay penalty 123,980,000 Riel (approximately \$US30,995) with the actual fine was 20,000,000 Riel (approximately \$US5,000). The other remaining fine was suspended.</li> <li>On 25 August 2021, The Forestry Administration of Cambodia seized 15 worked ivory and 60 pieces of raw ivory with a total of 2.4kg. The investigation of this case was linked to money laundering. The case was decided by Municipal Court of Phnom Penh on 14 February 2022.</li> <li>On 25 August 2021, The Forestry Administration of Cambodia seized 8 worked ivory and 26 pieces of raw ivory with a total of 1.8kg. The investigation of this case was linked to money laundering. The case was decided by Municipal Court of Phnom Penh on 14 February 2022. Offender of this case was detained by Municipal Court of Phnom Penh.</li> <li>On 15 March 2022, the Forestry Administration of Cambodia conducted investigation and led to the seizure of 115 broken tusks or pieces of elephant ivory</li> </ul>

ACTION		EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
			<p>with 46.70kg in weight in Phnom Penh Capital. The Investigation of this case were linked to money laundering.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>On 4 July 2022, the Forestry Administration seized one tusk of elephant ivory weighing 2.2 kilograms in Phnom Penh Capital.</u></li> <li>• <u>The Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit has worked with UNODC to track and investigate cross border wildlife trafficking from neighboring countries. Sharing of information from UNODC related to elephant ivory trade has been taken seriously into investigation.</u></li> <li>• <u>LEAT team has been closely worked to understand the trafficking of elephant ivory especially from African continent where African elephant ivory were shipped by sea to Cambodia and technique to hide ivory in the form of wood trade and grains. Intelligent information sharing provided to the General Department of Custom and Excise of Cambodia which lead to the seizure of ivory.</u></li> <li>• <u>During the LEAT meetings in 2022 and 2023, UNODC shared information on trade of raw and worked elephant ivory on social media in Cambodia with members of LEAT team as sources for investigation and enforcement. The information provided is important for LEAT and Wildlife Crime Investigation to monitor and track illegal trade of elephant ivory.</u></li> <li>• <u>The Wildlife Crime Investigation team has conducted awareness and education to owners of 30 shops/stalls and 13 souvenir and carving shops in Battambang province, and 17 souvenir shops/stalls in Siem Reap night market and old market in Siem Reap province. The awareness message is to stop sales of raw and worked ivory with illegal sources of ivory and penalties related to illegal sales of ivory products. Owners of shops and souvenir has been informed that Forestry Law and international legal framework bans sales and trade of elephant ivory obtained from illegal sources.</u></li> </ul>
<p>2.2 Determine ways in which inter-agency cooperation could be increased to combat wildlife crime</p>	<p>[INDICATOR]</p>	<p><b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On August 22, 2019, Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries issued Decision No.358 on the “Establishment of Working Group for Searching, Investigation, Prevention and Suppression Illegal Ivory Trade” includes the Forestry Administration, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Environment, General Department of Customs and Excise, the Ministry of Interior’s Department of Anti-cyber Crime and Department of Anti-economic Crime Police, and the Royal Gendarmerie of Cambodia. This Working Group has been assigned 9 different roles and responsibilities to deal with illegal ivory trade as follows:</li> <li>• Conduct searching, investigation, prevention and suppression illegal ivory trade, stocks possession, import, export, and transit illegal ivory, ivory specimen and wild animals;</li> <li>• Sharing the information related to the wildlife crimes in order to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement;</li> </ul>

ACTION		EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect and compile the information related to the ivory and ivory specimen which the competent authorities have seized on the import and export gates, trade destination, stocks possession, and other illegal transporting;</li> <li>• Coordinate and collaborate to gather the collection of ivory specimen/sample which have been seized for the DNA forensic in the laboratory;</li> <li>• Collaborate to effectively implement the National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP);</li> <li>• Mobilize the resources and fund to support the capacity building and the implementation of the National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP);</li> <li>• Conduct quarterly meeting to review and monitor the activities which have been implemented and the way forwards;</li> <li>• Prepare quarterly, semester, nine months and annual reports on the achievements in order to submit to the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries for information and the measures to be taken forwards;</li> <li>• Perform other tasks assigned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.</li> <li>• On March 18, 2019, the Delegate of Royal Government in charge as Director General of the General Department of Customs and Excise issued official letter to all Chief of Department, Branches and offices of Customs and Excise on Strengthening the Prevention and Suppression illegal import, export and transit of ivory, rhinos' horn, process of ivory and rhinos' horn. Its main principles includes: strengthening the study, analyses, evaluate the information on cards, receipts, licenses and packing list in order to identify the suspect/subject of import-export and transit of the illegal trade in ivory and rhino horn.</li> <li>• <u>On 26 August 2022, the fifth LEAT Meeting on investigation techniques for Wildlife Crime was organized in Siem Reap in cooperation with UNODC to share information on zoonotic diseases related to wildlife trafficking across the border, sharing of information among enforcement agencies of the group related to intelligent information provided by neighboring countries and other investigative agencies with regard to confiscation of elephant ivory and other parts of wildlife specimens in Cambodia.</u></li> <li>• <u>On 2 June 2023, the Sixth LEAT Meeting on investigation techniques for Wildlife Crime was organized in Sihanoukville in cooperation with UNODC to share information on regional wildlife trafficking, NIAP situation in Cambodia, ivory stockpile inventory and actively discussed wildlife trafficking at the border area between Cambodia and other countries in the region.</u></li> <li>• <u>On 23-25 August 2022, during a Training Workshop on Wildlife Investigation and Prosecution associated with money laundering, organized by the Forestry Administration of Cambodia in cooperation with UNODC at Sokhalay Hotel in Siem Reap, judges from the Ministry of Justice, Representatives of Financial Investigation Unit and Anti-Corruption Unit and prosecutors of Court of Appeal shared good experience in investigation of wildlife crime including trade of</u></li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
2.3 Enhance awareness and capacity of Customs and other relevant agencies of wildlife trafficking	[INDICATOR]	<p>elephant ivory in Cambodia and financial investigation associated with wildlife trade. At the same time, cooperation with inter agencies can lead to quick response to wildlife crimes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>04 - 07 December 2018, WCS supported a training for Cambodia officials which also included the officials from Customs and CamControl (Ministry of Commerce). The training was designed to focus on providing participants that are based at international airports and border crossings, with practical skills on crime scene investigation, including intelligence development, evidence gathering, operational planning and international collaboration. The training was co-hosted by Customs and training sessions were led primarily by former police officers, with expertise in criminal intelligence. Training sessions, discussions and practical sessions were also provided by a Judge on legislation and the powers and procedures of law enforcement agencies; and by a US DOJ representative on best practices for prosecuting organized wildlife crime.</li> <li>06 officers from the General Department of Customs and Excise, joined 5-days training course organized by UNODC on the Domestic Controlled Delivery in Phnom Penh in July 2019. This training course focus on conducting a controlled delivery and controlled delivery case studies, national law on controlled delivery, basic and advance covert surveillance, first responder and organizing search team, electronic surveillance/GPS trackers/listening devices, CD documentation and proving knowledge and other several related matters.</li> <li>02 officers from General Department of Customs and Excise attended training course on Investigation Techniques for Wildlife Crimes organized by UNODC in cooperation with Forestry Administration in Phnom Penh from May 8-9, 2019. This training course focused on UN conventions and wildlife crime as serious crime, conducting a major wildlife investigation, crime scene management, open source investigations, informant management, controlled delivery, introduction to the financial investigation and wildlife DNA forensic analysis and capacity building.</li> <li>01 officer from General Department of Customs and Excise attended First Advisory Workshop on Investigation Techniques for Wildlife Crimes organized by UNODC in cooperation with Forestry Administration in Phnom Penh from August 29-30, 2019. This workshop focused on situational awareness on wildlife crime, forensic support for wildlife crime investigation and specific investigation skills on transnational wildlife crime.</li> <li>01 officer from General Department of Customs and Excise attended 2<sup>nd</sup> Advisory Workshop on Investigation Techniques for Wildlife Crimes organized by UNODC in cooperation with Forestry Administration in Phnom Penh on December 26, 2019. This workshop focused on Specialized Investigation Techniques, Situational Awareness on Wildlife Crimes and SOP for UNODC Engagement with Working Group for Searching, Investigation, Prevention and Suppression Illegal Ivory Trade.</li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 01 officer from General Department of Customs and Excise attended the 3<sup>rd</sup> Advisory Workshop on Investigation Techniques for Wildlife Crime organized by UNODC in cooperation with Forestry Administration (via online) on 11 March, 2021. This workshop focused on situational awareness on wildlife crime, specialized investigation techniques, open-source investigation by UNODC and case study on online wildlife trade in Cambodia.</li> <li>• 01 officer from General Department of Customs and Excise attended the 4<sup>th</sup> Advisory Workshop on Investigation Techniques for Wildlife Crime organized by UNODC in cooperation with Forestry Administration (via online) on 28 July, 2021. This workshop discussed the long-tailed macaque trafficking (between Cambodia and Thailand), digital investigation on wildlife crime, evidence recovery and analysis, and plan of action of the Cambodia Inter-Ministerial Working Group on for Research, Investigation, Prevention and Suppression on the Illegal Trade in Ivory (established under Decision No.358 dated on 22 August 2019).</li> <li>• <u>02 officers from the General Department of Customs and Excise joined a 5-day online training on the digital wildlife crime investigation on “MAGNET AXIOM EXAMINATION PROGRAMME” from 27 September to 01 October 2021, which was supported by UNODC.</u></li> <li>• <u>On 29 September 2022, a Training Course on Inventory of Elephant Ivory was organized at the Forestry Administration of Cambodia with 52 participants in attendance. 29 participants are from the General Department of Customs and Excises while other agencies are the Forestry Administration, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts. The inventory of elephant ivory was conducted in accordance with Conf. 10.10 (Rev. COP18) and the objective of the training is to provide officials of Customs and Excise with knowledge to conduct inventory of elephant ivory seized in the past to ensure proper management of elephant ivory stockpiles.</u></li> <li>• <u>On 16-18 May 2022, Training Workshop on Wildlife Investigation and Prosecution associated with money laundering was organized by the Forestry Administration of Cambodia in cooperation with UNODC at Sunway Hotel in Phnom Penh. The Training Workshop was attended by officers from the Department of Customs and Excise of Cambodia, Forestry Administration, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Interior, provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and other agencies. The objective of the training is to equipped officers from different agencies with knowledge and capacity to investigate forest and wildlife trafficking, financial investigation, collection of information on wildlife trafficking from social network and money laundering.</u></li> <li>• <u>On 23-25 August 2022, Training Workshop on Wildlife Investigation and Prosecution associated with money laundering was organized by the Forestry Administration of Cambodia in cooperation with UNODC at Sokhalay Hotel in Siem Reap. The Training Workshop was attended by officers from the Forestry Administration. The</u></li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
		<p>objective of the training is to equipped officers of the Forestry Administration with <u>knowledge and capacity associated with preparation of investigation, analysis of information, and financial information, preparation of evident matrix and money laundering investigation technique against wildlife and forest crime.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>On 29 May to 2 June 2023, Training Workshop on Wildlife Investigation and Prosecution associated with money laundering was organized by the Forestry Administration of Cambodia in cooperation with UNODC in Sihanoukville. The Training Workshop was attended by officers from the Department of Customs and Excise of Cambodia, Forestry Administration and other agencies. The objective of the training is to equipped officers of the Forestry Administration and Customs and Excise with knowledge and capacity to investigate forest and wildlife trafficking, financial investigation, money laundering, financial disruption technologies, electronic devices and digital evidence.</u></li> <li>• <u>The UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) under its Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime provided Capacity Building Package on Digital Evidence Recovery and Analysis provided a package of device for investigation. The package includes three items which is provided to support the Working Group for Research, Investigation, Prevention and Suppression on the Illegal Trade in Ivory. The package includes 1) software Magnet AXIOM utilized for the recovery and analysis of digital evidence from electronic devices such as smart phones and laptops; 2) forensic workstation comprising of one set of desktop computer which has been customized host the Magnet AXIOM and 3) One kit of cables and write blockers which are customized to connect the target device to the forensic workstation and which enables forensic acquisition of relevant data. It is noted that the package of device is installed at the Forestry Administration of Cambodia and agencies in the working group can use equipment for investigation of confiscated wildlife crime.</u></li> </ul>
2.4 Establish a system for management of ivory seizures	[INDICATOR]	<p><b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On April 5, 2019, Cambodia CITES Management Authority and the Forestry Administration had a consultation meeting with TRAFFIC ASIA. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss on ivory trade and stockpile management in Cambodia, and several meetings have also been made with WCS to discuss this issue.</li> <li>• On 28 July 2020, FA organized a training workshop on “Implementation of CITES Resolution Conf.10.10 (Rev. CoP18) on Trade in Elephant Specimens and Inventory of Ivory Stock” at the FA meeting hall, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. A total of 20 officials from the FA-Cambodia (mainly staffs from the Department of Legislation and Law Enforcement and Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity) attended this training workshop. The objectives of this training workshop were to: implement the CITES Resolution Conf.10.10 (Rev. CoP18) on Trade in Elephant Specimens that agreed at the 18th meeting by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (Geneva, 2019), to improve the governance and management of ivory stock (seized ivory) to be more effective and preventing them from leaking back into illegal</li> </ul>

ACTION		EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
			<p>markets/trades, strengthening law enforcement, and improving awareness on the <u>convention (CITES) and implementing duties of the party</u>. The main presentations supervised in this training workshop include: an introduction to CITES, ASEAN CITES &amp; wildlife enforcement and illegal wildlife trade (IWT), ivory identification, wildlife specimens forensic (case of lion's bone seized in Cambodia), compiling wildlife crime cases /records under the forestry law, stock management of seizure ivory, ivory stock inventory and data records, and Cambodia national law for the CITES implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 05 January 2021, an internal meeting was held to discuss and finalize option for the inventory of ivory and rhino horn seized by the FA-Cambodia. As the result of the meeting, FA agreed to conduct the inventory of ivory seized cases that already had court verdict. The meeting also resulted in preparing an official letter from FA to the Minister of MAFF for his intervention to request to Cambodia custom for conducting the inventory of ivory and rhino horn seized by the Cambodia Custom and Excise. The Cambodia Custom and Excise already responded and informed back to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries that they will conduct the ivory and rhino horn inventory at the time that these seizure wildlife specimens get transferred to keep at the safety lock at the National Bank of Cambodia. The inventory of ivory seized by the FA on a seizure case (21 March, 2014) in Svay Rieng province was conducted and as the result of the inventory, the total current weight of this seizure case is 247.660 KG (original reported of 258.20 KG) from a total of 77 ivory pieces. This inventory data was sent to the Cambodia CITES Management Authority for their submission to the CITES Secretariat before 28 February, 2021.</li> <li>• The FA-Cambodia collaborates with UNODC has conducted advisory workshops on "Investigation Techniques for Wildlife Crimes" with inter-agencies ivory working group. One of those advisory workshops focused on forensic support for wildlife crime investigation, which UNODC provided a presentation on rapid wildlife DNA forensic support and also demonstrated on wildlife DNA sampling and analysis using ivory samples confiscated by FA case in 2014. The result of ivory DNA demo testing shows that the species is the African elephant (<i>Loxodonta africana</i>) with likely geographic origin from Zimbabwe and Botswana.</li> <li>• There was a stockpile management meeting held between Cambodia CITES MA, CITES MIKE Programme and the TRAFFIC on 27 August, 2020. The meeting emphasized and shared information related to the MIKE, ETIS, and stockpile report that need send to CITES Secretariat by 28 February each year, and the status of ivory seizures and subsequent management of confiscated ivory in Cambodia. After this meeting, CITES-MIKE and TRAFFIC agreed to support to Cambodia on particular areas such as basic ivory stockpile inventory system, providing training to officials involve in seizure of key information related to seized ivory specimens to be recorded, support the development of Standard of Operation (SoP) for the</li> </ul>

ACTION		EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
			<p>management of the inventory and support the development of action plan on ivory stockpile management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A draft version of the “Practical Guidance for the Management of CITES Declared Ivory Stockpiles and Their Disposal” for law enforcement officials was developed in May, 2021. The main contents in this practical guidance included of: introduction, objective and scopes, management of seized elephant ivory and rhino horn, legal provisions for stockpile management, roles and responsibilities, standard operating procedure, financial support to stockpile management system, investigation-prevention and cracking down illegal trade in elephant ivory, establishment of inter-ministerial technical working group, international collaboration, procedure and provision of laws, terminology, and annexes. On 04 June 2021, FA held an internal meeting to discuss and comment on the draft version of this practical guidance with all relevant departments and also there was the participation from the chair and members of the Inter-Ministerial Law Enforcement Advisory Team. As the result of the meeting, the draft version of this practical guidance for ivory stockpiles management and disposal was suggested to be further review and comment from the relevant departments and government institutions for the finalize approval. A standard operating procedure for inventory of elephant ivory and taking ivory samples for forensic (DNA) analysis have been produced by incorporated it into the “Practical Guidance for the Management of CITES Declared Ivory Stockpiles and Their Disposal”. Ivory sampling procedure for forensic analysis was developed in aligning with CITES guidelines and other protocols that help to determine the origin or age of seized or confiscated ivory specimens in supporting the investigations and prosecutions as stated in Resolution 10.10 (Rev. CoP18).</li> <li>• <u>On 17 October 2022, the Forestry Administration in cooperation with the General Department of Customs and Excise and municipal court of Phnom Penh conducted ivory inventory seized by Customs in 2018 which has been stored at the Royal Railway Dry Port located in Phnom Penh. The ivory was confiscated as state properties through final verdict N 341/92 dated 9 February 2018 issued by the municipal court of Phnom Penh. An inventory of a total of 641 broken tusk and 22 pieces of ivory with total weights of 1,348.90 kilograms were successfully conducted. The results of the inventory were reported to CITES Secretariat in March 2023.</u></li> <li>• <u>On 13 October 2022, the Forestry Administration in cooperation with the General Department of Customs and Excise and provincial court of Sihanoukville conducted inventory of ivory seized in 2014 and 2016 which has been stored at the International Sea Port of Sihanoukville located in Sihanoukville province. The ivory was confiscated as state properties through final verdicts N 792/92 dated 7 September 2020 and N1008/118 dated 23 October 2020 issued by the provincial court of Sihanoukville and verdict N396 IV dated 2 September 2022 issued by the Supreme Court. A total of 1, 210 pieces of ivory with total weight of 4,535.08 kilograms were</u></li> </ul>



ACTION		EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
			<p>successfully conducted. The inventory was reported to CITES Secretariat in March 2023.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 4 October 2022, The Forestry Administration of Cambodia conducted inventory of ivory seized on 15 May 2014 which has been stored at the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in Siem Reap province. The inventory included 105 broken tusks with the total weight of 37.90 kilograms and five packages of necklaces weighing 1.79 kilograms and broken pieces of ivory with 0.02 kilograms. The total weight of ivory measured is 39.69 kilograms. The inventory was reported to CITES Secretariat in March 2023. It is noted that the ivory stored at the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in Siem Reap province was transferred to the Forestry Administration of Cambodia in Phnom Penh municipality to increase the safety of stockpiles as UNODC provided two large security boxes to the Forestry Administration to keep ivory stockpiles confiscated.</li> <li>On 8 January 2021, the Forestry Administration of Cambodia conducted inventory of elephant ivory seized in Svay Rieng in 2014 at the Forestry Administration building with 77 tusks weighing 247,66 kilograms. The inventory was reported to CITES Secretariat in March 2022.</li> <li>Following ivory stockpiles conducted in 2022, a system for management of ivory was prepared with marks of each individual ivory in accordance with Conf. 10.10 which include code, weight, date of seizure, length, circumference and code of local area. Photos of each individual ivory has been maintained to monitor its safety and the movement of ivory. Ivory has been maintained with maximum security in accordance with procedures.</li> </ul>
2.5 Increase cooperation with other countries on wildlife crime investigations and enforcement operations	[INDICATOR]	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>02 officers, 01 from the Forestry Administration and 01 from the Department of Anti-Economic Crime joined the regional meeting on Wildlife Trafficking in Asia organized by INTERPOL at Jakarta, Indonesia from 11 - 13 June 2019. This meeting focus on develop and strengthen the regional network of law enforcement officials working on wildlife crime in Asia, reassess national/regional priorities and need, and discuss collaboration and joint investigation opportunities.</li> <li>01 officer from the Forestry Administration participated in a Counter Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC) training course at Yaoundé, Cameroon from 16 - 21 September 2019. This training course empower participants in intelligence-led (pro-active targeting of the illegal trades and trafficking of wildlife and wildlife products which will enable increased seizures with follow-on actions including controlled deliveries, investigations, arrests and prosecutions ultimately dismantling criminal networks.</li> <li>04 officers, 01 Prosecutor from the Phnom Penh Court, 01 from the General Department of Customs and Excise, 01 from Forestry Administration and 01 from the Anti-economic Crime Department joined a Counter Transnational Organized</li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
		<p>Crime (CTOC) training which was held at People's Police Academy of Vietnam, Hanoi, Vietnam from 25 - 31 March 2019.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 19 - 21 November 2018, 01 officer from the Forestry Administration attended the meeting on Wildlife Inter-Regional Enforcement (WIRE) in Nairobi, Kenya.</li> <li>• <u>The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries signed Memorandum of Understand with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Social Republics of Vietnam in November 2022 on Agriculture Cooperation which include forestry and natural resource management. The MOU provides a good platform for the exchange of information on natural resource management which include trade of wildlife and its specimen, movement of wildlife population and transboundary cooperation for conservation of wildlife and combating illegal wildlife trafficking.</u></li> <li>• <u>The 4th Bilateral Meeting on Forestry Cooperation was held on 29 June 2023 in Siem Reap province, Cambodia between the Forestry Administration of Cambodia and the Department of Forestry of Vietnam. Both sides jointly stressed the significant progress of the implementation of the expired MoU from the last ten years and discussed the development of the new MoU which include forestry and promotion of wildlife transboundary conservation and combating illegal wildlife trade for the period 2023-2027.</u></li> <li>• <u>The Forestry Administration of Cambodia has worked closely with the National Forestry and Grassland Administration of the People's Republic of China MOU with China associated with the Forestry and wildlife management, protection and enforcement and CITES implementation and other fields of cooperation. The two sides have exchanged views and consultations in the field cooperation with proposal for the development of MOU. It is expected that the MOU will be signed in September 2023.</u></li> </ul>
<b>PILLAR 3: Judiciary and prosecutions</b>		
3.1 Increase awareness of the seriousness of wildlife crime amongst prosecutors and judiciary	<b>[INDICATOR]</b>	<p><b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 19 October 2020, the FA-Cambodia collaborated with the Ministry of Justice organized a workshop on "CITES Awareness-Raising for Prosecutions and Judiciary", which was held at Phnom Penh Hotel, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. 40 participants including judges, prosecution representatives from city and provincial courts, officials and prosecutors from the Ministry of Justice were invited to join the workshop. The objectives of this workshop were to: 1). strengthening law enforcement and implementation of the CITES convention, 2). improving the governance and management of ivory stock (seized ivory) to be more effective and preventing them from leaking back into illegal markets/trades, and 3). improving awareness on the convention (CITES) and implementing duties of the party. The presentations provided during this workshop including: introduction to the CITES and Cambodia law for CITES implementation, ASEAN CITES &amp; wildlife enforcement and illegal wildlife trade, CITES Appendices, wildlife species list and classification</li> </ul>

ACTION		EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
			<p>in Cambodia, compiling wildlife crime records and wildlife specimens forensic, ivory identification and stock management of ivory seizures, roles and responsibilities of CITES authority, and roles of Cambodia courts in responding to the CITES implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 01 Prosecutor from Phnom Penh Court attended a Counter Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC) training which was held at People’s Police Academy of Vietnam, Hanoi, Vietnam from March 25 -31, 2019.</li> <li>• In March 2019, WCS supported the Ministry of Justice to host a one-day workshop for more than 70 prosecutors and judges throughout Cambodia, to raise awareness of wildlife trafficking as a serious crime amongst the judiciary, of Cambodia’s obligations regarding implementation of CITES related to elephant ivory and rhinoceros horn, and to discuss potential solutions to challenges faced by the judiciary in handling transnational ivory trafficking cases, including seizures and stockpile management.</li> <li>• <u>On 10 October 2022, TRACE the Wildlife Forensics Network supported by UNODC collected samples of elephant ivory seized in 2014 in Phnom Penh. 15 ivory tusk exhibits were sampled for DNA analysis. In Phnom Penh, tusk exhibits were overseen by Forestry Administration personnel for the duration of the sampling and exhibits were subsequently returned at 16:23 on the 10th October 2022 after sampling was completed. DNA sequences from the seven ivory subsamples were observed to be 99.4-100% identical to previously identified DNA sequences from the African elephant (Loxodonta spp.) using the NCBI public access database while no clear DNA sequence result was obtained from eight ivory subsamples (DNA statement is attached).</u></li> <li>• <u>On 11 October 2022, TRACE the Wildlife Forensics Network supported by UNODC collected samples of elephant ivory seized in 2014 in Siem Reap. 20 ivory tusk exhibits were sampled for DNA analysis. Tusk exhibits were overseen by Forestry Administration personnel for the duration of the sampling and exhibits were subsequently returned at 12:07 on the 11th October 2022 after sampling was completed. DNA sequences from the seventeen ivory subsamples were observed to be 96.2-100% identical to previously identified DNA sequences from the African elephant (Loxodonta spp.) using the NCBI public access database while no clear DNA sequence result was obtained from three ivory subsamples (DNA statement is attached).</u></li> <li>• <u>On 13 October 2022, TRACE the Wildlife Forensics Network supported by UNODC collected samples of elephant ivory seized in 2016 in Sihanouk Ville. 20 ivory tusk exhibits were sampled for DNA analysis. In Sihanouk Ville, Cambodia tusk exhibits were overseen by Forestry Administration personnel for the duration of the sampling. Twenty subsamples from the exhibits were handed over to the PELTS team for DNA analysis at 17:41 on the 13 October 2022 after sampling was completed. DNA sequences from the fourteen ivory subsamples were observed to</u></li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
		<p>be 100% identical to previously identified DNA sequences from the African elephant (<i>Loxodonta spp.</i>) using the NCBI public access database while no clear DNA sequence result was obtained from six ivory subsamples (DNA statement is attached).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 13 October 2022, TRACE the Wildlife Forensics Network supported by UNODC collected samples of elephant ivory seized in 2014 in Sihanouk Ville. 80 ivory tusk exhibits were sampled for DNA analysis. In Sihanouk Ville, Cambodia tusk exhibits were overseen by Forestry Administration personnel for the duration of the sampling. 80 subsamples from the exhibits were handed over to the PELTS team for DNA analysis at 17:41 on the 13th October 2022 after sampling was completed. DNA sequences from the 62 ivory subsamples were observed to be 98.5-100% identical to previously identified DNA sequences from the African elephant (<i>Loxodonta spp.</i>) using the NCBI public access database while no clear DNA sequence result was obtained from 18 ivory subsamples (DNA statement is attached).</li> <li>• On 13 October 2022, TRACE the Wildlife Forensics Network supported by UNODC collected samples of elephant ivory seized in 2017 in Sihanouk Ville. 29 ivory tusk exhibits were sampled for DNA analysis. In Sihanouk Ville, Cambodia tusk exhibits were overseen by Forestry Administration personnel for the duration of the sampling. 80 subsamples from the exhibits were handed over to the PELTS team for DNA analysis at 17:41 on the 13th October 2022 after sampling was completed. DNA sequences from the 21 ivory subsamples were observed to be 99.4-100% identical to previously identified DNA sequences from the African elephant (<i>Loxodonta spp.</i>) using the NCBI public access database while no clear DNA sequence result was obtained from 8 ivory subsamples (DNA statement is attached).</li> <li>• On 19 January 2023, samples of 193 tusks of elephant ivory seized in 2018 at Phnom Penh International Port located in Kien Svay district, Kandal province were taken by Homeland Investigative unit of the US Embassy in Cambodia for DNA analysis. The samples were sent to Washington laboratory for forensic analysis.</li> <li>• On 20 August 2021, the provincial court of Svay Rieng province issued a verdict confiscating elephant ivory seized in Svay Rieng province in 2014 as state property. The confiscated evidence included 77 elephant tusks with a total of 263 kilograms in weight.</li> <li>• On 13 June 2016, the provincial Court of Sihanoukville issued a verdict putting an offender 3 years behind bar and fines of USD 12,500 for transporting and importing of wildlife specimens of elephant ivory which was classified as endangered species. The evidence includes 108 packages equivalent to 776 tusks weighing 3008.80 kilograms in Cambodia in 2014 in Sihanoukville province. The evidence was confiscated as state property.</li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 7 September 2020, the provincial Court of Sihanoukville issued a verdict confiscated 41 broken tusks and 87 whole tusks with the total weight of 613.30 kilograms as state property. The ivory was transported and imported illegally into Cambodia by sea and were seized in 2014. Unit 2016, there was no owner coming to claim the commodity.</li> <li>On 2 September 2022, the Supreme Court of Cambodia issued a verdict upholding verdict of Court of Appeal and provincial court of Sihanoukville associated with an offender which was sentenced to three years in prisons and fine of USD 12,500 for transporting and importing of wildlife specimens of elephant ivory which were classified as endangered species in Cambodia with a total of 108 package equivalent to 776 tusks weighing 3008.80 kilograms seized in 2024 in Sihanoukville.</li> <li>On 23 October 2020, the provincial Court of Sihanoukville issued a verdict sentencing an offender in absentia to three years in prison and fines of USD 12,500 for transporting and importing wildlife species of elephant ivory classified as endangered species in Cambodia. The evidence included 279 tusks totaling 941.41 kilograms in weight. All of evidence were confiscated as state property. The verdict order competent agencies to arrest an offender from the issuance of this verdict.</li> <li>On 19 March 2022, the Municipal Court of Phnom Penh issued a verdict freezing property (one house) of an offender who was sentenced by a verdict issued by the Municipal Court of Phnom Penh on 21 July 2022 associated with money laundering.</li> <li>On 21 July 2022, the Municipal Court of Phnom Penh issued a verdict sentencing three offenders to 2 years and 3 years in prison and fines of approximately USD 10,000 and USD 12,500, commending the arrest of two other offenders and confiscation of 47kg of elephant ivory, other wildlife specimens, personal properties and other real estate's properties.</li> <li>On 14 February 2022, the Municipal Court of Phnom Penh issued a verdict sentencing an offender to one year in prison for stocking and processing of wildlife specimens of endangered species without permission and confiscation of 15 worked ivory and 60 pieces of raw ivory with a total of 2,4kg.</li> </ul>
3.2 Increase the capacity of FA officials in wildlife crime investigations to help increase the rate of prosecutions for wildlife crime	[INDICATOR]	<p><b>ACHIEVED</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In this reporting period, a number of trainings have been conducted in Cambodia which related to wildlife crime. Here, is the following detail:</li> <li>04 - 07 December 2018, WCS supported a training for 25 officials from four government agencies, including Customs, Police, Forestry Administration and CamControl (Ministry of Commerce). The training was designed to focus on providing participants that are based at international airports and border crossings, with practical skills on crime scene investigation, including in intelligence development, evidence gathering, operational planning and international collaboration. The training was co-hosted by Customs and training sessions were led primarily by former police officers, with expertise in criminal intelligence. Training sessions, discussions and practical sessions were also provided by a Judge on</li> </ul>

ACTION		EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
			<p>legislation and the powers and procedures of law enforcement agencies; and by a US DOJ representative on best practices for prosecuting organized wildlife crime.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 24 officers, 10 from the Forestry Administration, 08 officers from the Department of Anti-Economic Crime and 06 officers from the General Department of Customs and Excise, joined 5-days training course organized by UNODC on the Domestic Controlled Delivery in Phnom Penh in July 2019. This training course focus on conducting a controlled delivery and controlled delivery case studies, national law on controlled delivery, basic and advance covert surveillance, first responder and organizing search team, electronic surveillance/GPS trackers/listening devices, CD documentation and proving knowledge and other several related matters.</li> <li>• 15 Officers, 07 from the Forestry Administration, 01 from the Department of Anti-cyber Crime, 02 from the Department of Anti-economic Crime, 02 from General Department of Customs and Excise, 01 from the Ministry of Environment and 02 from the Royal Gendarmerie of Cambodia attended training course on Investigation Techniques for Wildlife Crimes organized by UNODC in cooperation with Forestry Administration in Phnom Penh from May 8-9, 2019. This training course focused on UN conventions and wildlife crime as serious crime, conducting a major wildlife investigation, crime scene management, open source investigations, informant management, controlled delivery, introduction to the financial investigation and wildlife DNA forensic analysis and capacity building.</li> <li>• 12 officers, 6 from the Forestry Administration, 01 from the Department of Anti-cyber Crime, 01 from the Department of Anti-economic Crime, 01 from General Department of Customs and Excise, 01 from the Ministry of Environment, 01 from the Ministry of Justice and 01 from the Royal Gendarmerie of Cambodia attended 1st Advisory Workshop on Investigation Techniques for Wildlife Crimes organized by UNODC in cooperation with Forestry Administration in Phnom Penh from August 29-30, 2019. This workshop focused on situational awareness on wildlife crime, forensic support for wildlife crime investigation and specific investigation skills on transnational wildlife crime.</li> <li>• 18 officers, 12 from the Forestry Administration, 01 from the Department of Anti-Cyber Crime, 01 from the Department of Anti-economic Crime, 01 from General Department of Customs and Excise, 01 from the Ministry of Environment, 01 from the Ministry of Justice and 01 from the Royal Gendarmerie of Cambodia attended 2nd Advisory Workshop on Investigation Techniques for Wildlife Crimes organized by UNODC in cooperation with Forestry Administration in Phnom Penh on December 26, 2019. This workshop focused on Specialized Investigation Techniques, Situational Awareness on Wildlife Crimes and SOP for UNODC Engaging with the Cambodia Inter-Ministerial Working Group for Searching, Investigation, Prevention and Suppression of Illegal Ivory Trade.</li> <li>• 11 officers, 06 from the Forestry Administration, 01 from the Department of Anti-cyber Crime, 01 from the Department of Anti-economic Crime, 01 from General</li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
		<p>Department of Customs and Excise, 01 from the Ministry of Environment, 01 from the Ministry of Justice joined online 3rd Advisory Workshop on Investigation Techniques for Wildlife Crimes organized by UNODC in cooperation with Forestry Administration on 11 March, 2021. This workshop focused on situational awareness on wildlife crime (UNODC's support for combating wildlife crime in the region), specialized investigation techniques, open-source investigation by UNODC and the case study on online wildlife trade in Cambodia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 28 July 2021, 11 officers, 06 from the Forestry Administration, 01 from the Department of Anti-cyber Crime, 01 from the Department of Anti-economic Crime, 01 from General Department of Customs and Excise, 01 from the Ministry of Environment, 01 from the Ministry of Justice attended online 4th Advisory Workshop on Investigation Techniques for Wildlife Crime organized by UNODC in cooperation with Forestry Administration. This workshop discussed the long-tailed macaque trafficking (between Cambodia and Thailand), digital investigation on wildlife crime, evidence recovery and analysis, and plan of action of the Cambodia Inter-Ministerial Working Group on for Research, Investigation, Prevention and Suppression on the Illegal Trade in Ivory (established under Decision No.358 dated on 22 August 2019).</li> <li>• On 27 September to 01 October 2021, 13 officers, 09 from the Forestry Administration, 02 from the General Department of Customs and Excise, 01 from the Ministry of Justice, 01 from the Ministry of Environment joined a 5-day online training on digital wildlife crime investigation on "MAGNET AXIOM EXAMINATION PROGRAMME", which was supported and organized by UNODC.</li> <li>• On 29 September 2022, a Training Course on Inventory of Elephant Ivory was <u>organized at the Forestry Administration of Cambodia with 52 participants in attendance. 29 participants are from the General Department of Customs and Excises while other agencies are the Forestry Administration, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts. The inventory of elephant ivory was conducted in accordance with Conf. 10.10 (Rev. COP18) and the objective of the training is to provide officials of Customs and Excise with knowledge to conduct inventory of elephant ivory seized in the past to ensure proper management of elephant ivory stockpiles.</u></li> <li>• On 16-18 May 2022, Training Workshop on Wildlife Investigation and Prosecution associated with money laundering was organized by the Forestry Administration of Cambodia in cooperation with UNODC at Sunway Hotel in Phnom Penh. <u>The Training Workshop was attended by officers from the General Department of Customs and Excise of Cambodia, Forestry Administration, Ministry of Environment, National Police Commissariat, Cambodia INTERPOL, provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and other agencies. The objective of the training was to equip officers from different agencies with knowledge and capacity to investigate forest and wildlife trafficking, financial investigation, collection of information on wildlife trafficking from social network and money laundering.</u></li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>On 23-25 August 2022, Training Workshop on Wildlife Investigation and Prosecution associated with money laundering was organized by the Forestry Administration of Cambodia in cooperation with UNODC at Sokhalay Hotel in Siem Reap. The Training Workshop was attended by officers from the Forestry Administration. The objective of the training was to equip officers of the Forestry Administration with knowledge and capacity associated with preparation of investigation, analysis of information, and financial information, preparation of evident matrix and money laundering investigation technique against wildlife and forest crime.</u></li> <li>• <u>On 17-28 April 2023, two officers of the Forestry Administration of Cambodia attended a training course on Natural Resource Crime Investigation in Thailand organized by International Law Enforcement Academy.</u></li> <li>• <u>On 29 May to 2 June 2023, Training Workshop on Wildlife Investigation and Prosecution associated with money laundering was organized by the Forestry Administration of Cambodia in cooperation with UNODC in Sihanoukville. The Training Workshop was attended by the Forestry Administration and other agencies. The objective of the training was to equip officers of the Forestry Administration and Customs and Excise with knowledge and capacity to investigate forest and wildlife trafficking, financial investigation, money laundering, financial disruption technologies, electronic devices and digital evidence.</u></li> <li>• <u>On 26-30 June 2023, one officer of the Forestry Administration of Cambodia participated in a training course on Wildlife Border Inspection in Thailand organized by International Law Enforcement Academy.</u></li> <li>• <u>On 31 July to 11 August 2023, two officers of the Forestry Administration of Cambodia joined a training course on Wildlife Trafficking Investigation in Thailand organized by International Law Enforcement Academy.</u></li> </ul>
<b>PILLAR 4: Drivers and prevention</b>		
4.1 Develop a national conservation action plan to conserve elephants in Cambodia, including anti-poaching and anti-trafficking efforts	<b>[INDICATOR]</b>	<p><b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Forestry Administration has collaborated with the Fauna and Flora International (FFI-Cambodia programme) and the Ministry of Environment to develop a 10 years National Elephant Conservation Action Plan (2020-2029).</li> <li>• Under the technical and financial support from FFI, this National Elephant Conservation Action Plan was initiated since 2012 through the national workshop and consultation meeting with experts, authorities, national and international NGOs, private sectors, developing partners and also local communities.</li> <li>• In December 2019, this latest draft National Elephant Conservation Action Plan was sent to the Ministry of Environment for the finalization and approval.</li> <li>• Until 17 February 2020, the Ministry of Environment officially approved this 10-years action plan and currently it is being translated into English version. This National Elephant Conservation Action Plan (both in Khmer and English version) get published and sent out to the related agencies and stakeholders for the legal support and implementation.</li> </ul>



ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Patrolling and law enforcement have been conducted to combat wildlife poaching including elephants and habitats in protected areas in the Cardamom Mountains, Eastern Plains of Cambodia, and Prey Long Wildlife Sanctuary where those protected areas are the stronghold of elephant population. Rangers have been equipped with necessary materials and vehicles with substantial training which has been supported by a number of partners including WCS, Wildlife Alliance, and WWF. Conservation of infrastructure has been provided to increase effective protection, suppression and prevention of poaching of elephants, destruction of habitats.</u></li> <li>• <u>The 1st stage of Zero-Snaring Campaign has remarkably been successfully implemented in 6 provinces, namely, Kratie, Steung Treng, Ratanakiri, Monduliri, Preah Vihear, and Kompong Thom and the 2nd stage of Zero-Snaring Campaign will be executed in another 6 provinces, namely, Kompong Speu, Pursat, Koh Kong, Pailin, Battambang and Siem Reap. The action of stopping the snaring in the protected areas located in provinces of the 1st stage of Zero-Snaring Campaign still keep going on simultaneously as in the provinces of the 2nd stage of the Campaign."Zero-Snaring Campaign phase1 and 2 and its provincial rallies covering Pursat, Kampong Speu, Koh Kong, Siem Reap and Battambang, Pailin provinces, in partnerships with WWF, USAID, Wildlife Alliance, Wild Earth Allies, Conservation International, Angkor Centre for Conservation of Biodiversity, Maddox Jolie-Pitt Foundation, Wildlife Conservation Society, NatureLife Cambodia, Fauna and Flora International, and RECOFTC Cambodia.</u></li> <li>• <u>The results of the campaigns indicate that, more than 35,000 snares were removed in 2022 across Cambodia's protected areas, suggesting a decrease of nearly 44% compared to 61,611 snares removed in 2021. In parallel, 52 restaurants in six provinces located northeastern Cambodia proclaimed their commitment to not serving wild meat in their restaurant menus.</u></li> <li>• <u>The number one priority is to reduce threats to elephant, including those which wiped them out in Cambodia. Wildlife Alliance has supported the operation of 2 new ranger stations since 2020, in addition to its other 9 operational stations throughout the Cardamoms. These ranger teams have removed over 300,000 snares to date.</u></li> <li>• <u>Snare removal is one of the important programs that can reduce threats to all kind of wildlife especially key wildlife species including elephant. In Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary program was established to remove snares since 2020. Training on snare search and removal to project officers and rangers has been provided for two years. Thousands of snares with different types were removed. In July 2023 alone, 452 snares with different types have been removed.</u></li> <li>• <u>More than one million hectares of wildlife corridors has been established for wildlife and biodiversity conservation and to form a cluster of protected areas for the wide-ranging species of wildlife which include elephants. In August 2023, the Government of Cambodia integrate a number of wildlife corridors into protected</u></li> </ul>

ACTION		EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
			<p>areas. In this regard, habitats of wildlife including elephants have been expanded to promote conservation of wide-ranging species of wildlife.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Elephant population assessment was conducted in 2020-2021 in Prey Long, Chheb and Preah Roka Wildlife Sanctuaries in the central and north of Cambodia. population insights were derived from genetic analysis of more than 150 samples collected across the landscape. DNA was extracted from dung samples and this was used to produce 'genetic fingerprints' to identify individual elephants, as well as to determine the sex of those elephants. We further used the data to estimate population size and to calculate genetic diversity. The Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary population is estimated to number 31 individuals while the Preah Roka / Chheb Wildlife Sanctuaries population is estimated to number 20 individuals. These estimated population sizes are relatively small but somewhat larger than had been anticipated.</u></li> <li>• <u>Sample collection of elephant dungs started from December 2022 to May-2023 in the Eastern Plains of Cambodia. A total of 298 samples were collected in Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary and 300 samples in Sre Pok Wildlife Sanctuary. Samples were sent to laboratory at the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) for analyzing to determine and assess elephant population in the two Wildlife Sanctuaries in the eastern Plains of Cambodia.</u></li> <li>• <u>Human elephant conflicts have been monitored to assess trend and frequency of occurrence and damage caused by elephant raiding of crops and seasonal occurrence of human elephant conflicts. Currently, human elephant conflicts have occurred in the southwest and eastern plains of Cambodia where elephants come and damage crops and property of local community. Training and capacity building to local community affected by human-elephant conflicts have been provided with a toolbox how to chase problem elephants from damaging their crops. A range of measures have been employed to date, including support to land use planning initiatives at a village level in an effort to relocate crops vulnerable to elephant depredation away from the forest edge to areas where they can be more easily guarded; a local language "HEC Toolbox –A Guide for Farmers Living with Elephants" have been distributed in communities experiencing HEC; and complementary technical support on the deployment of mitigation measures such as fireworks, other noisemakers, watchtowers, planting of bio-fences and solar-powered electric fences is ongoing.</u></li> <li>• <u>Monitoring of elephants in the Cardamom Mountains in southwest of Cambodia has been conducted with cooperation with FFI with activities deploying dozens camera traps to record population of elephants in protected areas, threats and other human activities to undertake analysis and threats to elephant populations and monitoring of elephant movement patterns in protected areas. The assessment of threats, movement and population composition provide important inputs to develop measures to conserve elephant population and combat elephant poaching.</u></li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Elephant investigation has been conducted in 2023 with the death of elephants in Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary in Mondulkiri province, the eastern Plains of Cambodia where three female elephants were found dead by local communities. The results of the investigation indicated that no evidence was proved to be hunting using automatic rifles or snares or homemade guns. However, forensics analysis has undetermined the root cause of the death of the three elephants.</u></li> <li>• <u>Wild elephant assessment and estimate in Cambodia in 2021 range from 400 to 600 elephants (175 in Cardamom Mountains, 101-139 in Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary, 101-175 in Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary, 21 in Srepok Wildlife Sanctuary, 31 in Prey Long Wildlife Sanctuary and 20 in Chheb and Prey Preah Roka Wildlife Sanctuary).</u></li> <li>• <u>Live capture of wild population of elephants for domestication has not been observed since 2002 when the Forestry Law was enacted in 2002. The Forestry Law bans the capture of live elephants for domestication which usually was practiced by ethnic community in Eastern Plains of Cambodia which include Mondulkiri and Ratanakiri provinces. It indicates that the implementation of Forestry Law is effective in prevention of capture of live elephants in Cambodia.</u></li> <li>• <u>Domestic elephants in Cambodia continue to decline due to old age and there is no breeding of domestic elephants in Cambodia. The census of domestic elephants was conducted across the country with a total number of 75 domestic elephants in Cambodia (29 in Mondulkiri province, 4 in Ratanakiri, 18 in Siem Reap province, 4 in Tamao Zoo in Phnom Penh, 19 in Safari World in Phnom Penh and 1 in Oddor Meanchey province). However, since the enact of Forestry Law in Cambodia, only one occasion of breeding of domestic elephant which gave birth to a baby elephant in Ratanakiri province. Conservation of domestic elephants has been active in Ratanakiri and Mondulkiri provinces by providing food and natural habitats and health care. Service to tourism has been provided for people who want to play with elephants with feeding and watering domestic elephants as leisure. Domestic elephant registration is underway as the Forestry Administration of Cambodia has been preparing procedures and options to register domestic elephants especially the Forestry administration has been discussing and communicating with operators or owners of domestic elephants which include state and private zoos.</u></li> <li>• <u>Awareness raising and education has been conducted to the target group and the publics with different approaches at villages and communities close to protected areas. Posters of elephants, interaction with local community in the form of gathering and provided education about conservation of elephants, threats to elephants and participation in the protection of elephants. Awareness at schools especially with schoolchildren and teachers were conducted as well to convey elephant conservation and its habitats to their parents. In general, extensive awareness and education of elephant conservation including night show were conducted at community and village levels.</u></li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
<b>PILLAR 5: Data, reporting and analysis</b>		
5.1 Regular reporting and information sharing with relevant agencies	<b>[INDICATOR]</b>  <b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2020, Cambodia already submitted the report on Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) to the TRAFFIC.</li> <li>• In October, 2021, Cambodia submitted the country report on “Annual Illegal Trade Report” to the CITES Secretariat.</li> <li>• The inventory of ivory seized by the FA on a seizure case (21 March, 2014) in Svay Rieng province was conducted and this inventory data was sent to the Cambodia CITES Management Authority for their submission to the CITES Secretariat before 28 February, 2021.</li> <li>• Cambodia commits itself to submit all relevant/requirement reports to the CITES Secretariat upon deadline requested.</li> <li>• In March 2021, Cambodia submitted a report on the inventory of elephant ivory seized in 2014 in Svay Rieng province to CITES Secretariat. The ivory has been maintained the Forestry Administration.</li> <li>• <u>In February 2021, Cambodia submitted a report on the Closure of Domestic Ivory Markets to CITES Secretariat through a letter N 007 CMAC dated February 24, 2021.</u></li> <li>• <u>In March 2021, Cambodia submitted a report on the Monitoring the Illegal Trade in Ivory and other elephant specimens associated with the seizures of elephant ivory and other elephant specimens with a total of 29.34kg for the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) from 2018-2020 through a letter N 112 CMAC dated Mach 26, 2021.</u></li> <li>• <u>In March 2022, Cambodia submitted a report on the inventory of elephant ivory in Phnom Penh seized in 2014 to the CITES Secretariat through a letter N 008 CMAC dated March 1, 2022.</u></li> <li>• <u>In March 2022, Cambodia submitted a report on the Monitoring the Illegal Trade in Ivory and other elephant specimens associated with the seizures of elephant ivory and other elephant specimens for the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) from 2018-2020 through a letter N 007 CMAC dated Mach 1, 2022.</u></li> <li>• <u>In March 2023, Cambodia submitted a report on the inventory of elephant ivory in Sihanoukville seized in 2014 and 2016, Royal Railway Dry Port in Phnom Penh seized in 2018 and In Siem Reap seized in 2014. The inventory was conducted in accordance with Conf. 10.10 (Rev. COP 18) in cooperation with General Department of Customs and Excise, the Ministry of Environment, provincial courts of Sihanoukville and Phnom Penh municipality and CITES Management Authority of Cambodia. The inventory provided important milestones to manage ivory stockpiles with maximum security.</u></li> <li>• <u>In March 2023, Cambodia submitted a report on seized illegal elephant ivory data and specimens for the year 2022 which include information on elephant trade</u></li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
		<p>information system to CITES Secretariat. The information is related to the seizure of elephant ivory with 116 tusks weighing 48.90 kilograms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>During LEAT meetings in 2022 and 2023, the Forestry Administration shared information on ivory inventory in sihanoukville, Royal Railway Dry Port and Siem Reap with related agencies participating in the meetings. In addition, information on ivory forensics analysis and verdicts issued by courts related to the seizure of elephant ivory. Moreover, information on the progress of the implementation of NIAP and capacity building provided in cooperation with UNODC has been shared as well. Similarly, UNODC also has shared information on ivory trade on social media in Cambodia which provide important information for LEAT team and Wildlife Crime Investigation to investigate illegal trade of ivory products.</u></li> </ul>
5.2 Explore sharing of intelligence related to wildlife crimes through international mechanisms	<b>[INDICATOR]</b>	<p><b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 12-13 December, 2019, two officials from Forestry Administration joined the 2-days regional workshop on drafting legislation to combat wildlife crime organized by UNODC, Hanoi Vietnam. The workshop focused on effective wildlife legislation and strengthened legal framework to criminalize the most serious forms of wildlife offences.</li> <li>• <u>The Southeast Asian Association of Wildlife Enforcement Network is one of multi nations established to share information and intelligence on wildlife crimes among ASEAN countries and Cambodia is one of the 10 members of this network. Yearly meeting of ASEAN WEN or meeting of the network are organized in parallel with ASEAN Senior Official on Forestry. At 26th Meeting of ASEAN Senior Official on Forestry, Cambodia is selected as the chairperson of the meeting. Forestry Administration of Cambodia hosted the 26th Meeting of ASEAN Senior Officials on 15-16 June 2023 in Siem Reap province. The meeting supported cross-sectoral collaboration in addressing Illicit Trafficking on Wildlife and Timber.</u></li> <li>• <u>During LEAT meetings in 2022 and 2023, UNODC has shared information on ivory trade on social media in Cambodia which provide important information for LEAT and Wildlife Crime Investigation teams to investigate illegal trade of ivory products and the transport of live monkey from Thailand to Cambodia.</u></li> <li>• <u>Cambodia works closely with INTERPOL international, and INTERPOL Department of the General Commissariat of National Police as part of a member of this network to share and receive intelligence associated with illegal wildlife trade and other fields to combat wildlife crimes.</u></li> <li>• <u>Cambodia has been working actively and cooperated with a number of foreign embassies in Phnom Penh to share intelligent information which is one of important sources of information for investigations and combatting wildlife trafficking and Tran-national wildlife trade. The success of seizure of elephant ivory in the past in Cambodia were part of intelligent sharing.</u></li> <li>• <u>As of 24 February 2022, with the concerted effort of the relevant ministries and agencies of the Royal Government of Cambodia, the FATF notes Cambodia</u></li> </ul>

ACTION		EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
			<p>progress in improving their respective AML/CFT regimes covered by their individual action plans. Each country has addressed its technical deficiencies to meet the commitments of its action plan on strategic deficiencies that the FATF identified in February 2019 and 2021 respectively. Cambodia is no longer subject to the FATF's increased monitoring process, but will continue to work with the FATF-style regional body (FSRB) of which they are a member to further strengthen their AML/CFT regimes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Forest and Wildlife Crimes (included the Ivories, rhinos horn, pangolin scales and other animal parts) were included in Natural Resources and Environmental Crime Immediate Outcome 6, 7 and 8 (IO 6, OI-7, IO-8) of Financial Action Taskforce (FATF) and Anti-Money Laundering / Countering the Financing Terrorism (also used for Combating the Financing Terrorism, AML/CFT).</li> </ul>
<b>PILLAR 6: Other</b>			
6.1 Explore implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit in Cambodia	<b>[INDICATOR]</b>	<b>SUBSTANTAILLY ACHIEVED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ICCWC Toolkit was translated into Khmer language upon getting the fund support from the CITES Secretariat. The Khmer version of this Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit was published and delivered to the relevant enforcement agencies/stakeholders including relevant departments in the Forestry Administration, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Justice, Cambodia Custom &amp; Excise, Royal Gendarmeries of Cambodia, General Commissioner of National Police, and the Wildlife Rapid Rescue Team (WRRT) of the Wildlife Alliance. Also, many copies of this Khmer version toolkit were provided to all participants (judges, prosecutors, and officials from the Ministry of Justice) that attended workshop on "CITES Awareness-Raising for Prosecutors and Judiciary", held on 19 October 2020, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.</li> <li>Cambodia is currently using the ICCWC toolkits for officers of wildlife enforcement, as Cambodia undergo long experiences in wildlife enforcement and investigation using different approaches and toolkit which lead to suppression and seizure of illegal wildlife trafficking and ivory trade. In addition, Cambodia law enforcement officers especially officers of the Forestry Administration has been trained on analytical toolkits supported by a numbers of partners which include international partners operating in Cambodia and UNODC while a number of officers of the Forestry Administration and other agencies which include the General Department of Customs and Excise, police and military police have attended numerous training courses abroad on wildlife trafficking and natural resources investigation.</li> <li>In 2022, UNODC has provided the ICCWC toolkits (50 printed hard copies) to Forestry Administration for perusal.</li> </ul>

#### **Part D: Annex (supporting information) (OPTIONAL)**

Please see attached the supporting information as follows:

The Forestry Administration conducted a series of NIAP-related activities to move forward the Cambodia's National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) which include meetings, consultation and raining workshops:

- On May 16-18, 2022, the Forestry Administration organized a training workshop on "Investigation Techniques Against Anti-Money Laundering related to Forest and Wildlife Crimes" in collaboration with UNODC and funded by the European Union and the ICCWC. A total of 143 participants from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Forestry Administration, provincial Forestry Administration Cantonments, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries from other provinces, officers from relevant ministries such as Ministry of Justice, Phnom Penh Municipal Court (Judges, Co-Prosecutors), Anti-Corruption Unit, Financial Investigation Unit, Inter-Agency Taskforce for Research, Investigation, Prevention and Suppression of Illegal Elephant Ivory, Rhino horns and Wildlife Trade (LEAT), Ministry of Environment, General Commissary of National Police, General Department of Customs and Excise, UNODC, EU Delegation and USFWS Attaché .
- From 23-25 August 2022, the Forestry Administration, in collaboration with UNODC, ICCWC and the European Union (EU), organized a training workshop on "Investigation Techniques Against Anti-Money Laundering related to Forest and Wildlife Crimes" at Angkor Sokhalai Hotel in Siem Reap Province, chaired by H.E Dr. Keo Omalis, the Delegate of Royal Government of Cambodia in charge of Director General of Forestry Administration, with the participation of leaders and officials of Forestry Administration, officers of Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries from 12 provinces, LEAT and UNODC, a total of 70 people participated. The news can be visited via FA's Facebook:<https://web.facebook.com/fa.maff.gov.kh/posts/pfbid0X9vkLU55SgU7ZfRVTsV FmUniDD8inHQg1CMFCNEpjG3QAjuZBAWfPL3TNuZDWq1ZI>
- In the morning of August 25, 2022, at the Angkor Sokhalai Hotel in Siem Reap, the Q&A session of the training workshop on "Investigation Techniques Against Anti-Money Laundering related to Forest and Wildlife Crimes" was organized by the Forestry Administration in collaboration with UNODC, ICCWC and the European Union (EU), presided over by Mr. Chheang Dany, Deputy Director General of Forestry Administration, Senior Representative of H.E Dr. Keo Omalis, the Delegate of Royal Government of Cambodia in charge of Director General of Forestry Administration. The training workshop was attended by a total of 70 participants from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Forestry Administration, provincial Forestry Administration Cantonments, Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries from other provinces, and officers from relevant ministries such as Ministry of Justice, Siem Reap Court (Judges, Co-Prosecutors), Anti-Corruption Unit, Financial Investigation Unit, LEAT, General Commissary of National Police, General Department of Customs and Excise. The training workshop aimed to provide an opportunity for participants to ask questions about the procedures for taking action on cases related to money laundering crimes in high-risk areas, as well as forest and wildlife crimes, which would be able to jointly investigate money laundering offenses and the effective implementation of the NIAP to contribute to helping Cambodia leave the gray list of money laundering and the obligation to implement the NIAP soon. The news can be visited via FA's Facebook:  
<https://web.facebook.com/fa.maff.gov.kh/posts/pfbid0VdaPeWVQPj2umZqY6GQuWztLd SAzFmH59ST79iJJ44WK9araCCBjzMzcBgsSiBuul>
- In the afternoon of August 25, 2022, at the Angkor Sokhalai Hotel in Siem Reap Province, the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Inter-Agency Taskforce for Research, Investigation, Prevention and Suppression of Illegal Elephant Ivory, Rhino horns and Wildlife Trade (LEAT) was organized by the Forestry Administration in collaboration with UNODC, ICCWC and the European Union (EU) under the chairmanship of Mr. Chheang Dany,

Deputy Director General of Forestry Administration and Chair of the LEAT. The meeting was attended by a total of 47 participants to share information related to the situation of wildlife and cross-border trafficking, illegal forest and wildlife crime, which can be investigated in conjunction with money laundering and the implementation of the National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP). The news can be visited via FA's Facebook: <https://web.facebook.com/fa.maff.gov.kh/posts/pfbid0GLZ1cSRSG9eqBC7UQ8oE5G8W9ZgWW14gdt6hSTkBVexHfnhWH7pKd4wLjwCeEH6RI>

- More recently, on September 29, 2022, the Forestry Administration organized training courses on "Methods of Measuring Elephant's Ivory and Rhino's Horn in accordance with the Guidelines of the International Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)" held at the Training Center of the Institute of Forest and Wildlife Research and Development (IRD) under the chairmanship of HE Prof. Dr. Nao Thuok, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the President of the CITES Management Authority of Cambodia, and joined by a total of 55 participants including officials from the Forestry Administration, General Department of Customs and Excise, Ministry of Environment, National Museum of Archeology and UNODC. The access information can be visited via the Forestry Administration's Facebook Page: <https://www.facebook.com/fa.maff.gov.kh/posts/pfbid06NHM3uGBWSLAU3jFKsQXUYrk6wefZLGrYzpQrFvnjFkAieRLsDd4sXANcdDK1DI>
- On October 13-14, 2022, the Technical Sub-inter-ministerial Taskforce in collaboration with UNODC (DNA Forensic Team) proceed measuring and sampling DNA from previously seized ivories in accordance with the Guidelines of the International Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)" at Warehouse 5 at the Sihanoukville Autonomous Port, led by Prosecutor Of the Prosecutor's Office of the Sihanoukville Provincial Court and the Joint Task Force, including Customs and Excise Officers of the Department of Crime Prevention and Suppression, Customs and Excise Office of the Sihanoukville International Sea Port, Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity, Department of Legislation and Law Enforcement of the Forestry Administration, CITES Management Authority of Cambodia and UNODC (DNA Forensic Team). Then, those seized ivories would be sent to store at the National Bank of Cambodia. This reflected an effective implementation of Cambodia's National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) to contribute to helping Cambodia to get out of its mandate to implement the Ivory Action Plan in the near future. See a link: <https://www.facebook.com/fa.maff.gov.kh/posts/pfbid02ETzd2MUgza4qrsUUKL3hzZBsbJxMp9hhzaRYzwesWQ2ZB9D9Ehy7MvwKv2EF9Mmhl>
- On October 17-18, 2022, Technical Sub-inter-ministerial Taskforce in collaboration with UNODC (DNA Forensic Team) proceed measuring and sampling DNA of elephants' ivories, carved sculptures and wildlife pieces that had been previously seized to be sent to the National Bank of Cambodia's Security building. The measurement was conducted, in accordance with the guidelines of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), at Phnom Penh Royal Railway Dry-Port led by Co-Prosecutor Of the Prosecutor's Office of the Phnom Penh Municipal Court and the Joint Task Force, including Customs and Excise Officers of the Department of Crime Prevention and Suppression, Customs and Excise Office of the Royal Railway Dry-Port, Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity, Department of Legislation and Law Enforcement of the Forestry Administration, CITES Management Authority of Cambodia and UNODC (DNA Forensic Team); Attaché of Homeland Security Investigation, US Embassy Phnom Penh, Cambodia and the Wildlife Alliance representatives. There were 60 participants in total. See a link: <https://www.facebook.com/fa.maff.gov.kh/posts/pfbid02MvU2N9sKBCHbE5ajWKJGn1A8WzRKAFdH87EWFffUN6GezpBRcxkaoH1bMyTkDzKil>



## Forensics Analysis of Seized Elephant Ivory

There are five forensics conducted associated with seizure of elephant ivory in Sihanoukville province, Royal Railway Dry Port of Phnom Penh Siem Reap and Svay Rieng provinces. Only two cases of the results of the forensics are attached with report due to the length of the reports. However, the other three will be provided on request.

Statement of Amanda Lightson

Page 1 of 7

KHM\_131022\_Blue

### WITNESS STATEMENT

Statement of: Amanda Lightson B.Sc


Age of Witness (if under 18): Over 18

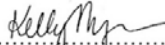
Occupation: Consultant Technical Officer - Malaysia (TRACE)

Address: TRACE the Wildlife Forensics Network  
16 Corstorphine Hill Avenue,  
Edinburgh, United Kingdom

*This statement, consisting of seven pages each signed by me, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.*

Dated: 16th December 2022

Signed: 

Witnessed: 

Kelly Morgan

### STATEMENT:

#### Reporting Officer:

Amanda Lightson is a wildlife forensic scientist and a member of the Society for Wildlife Forensic Sciences (SWFS). She is employed by TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network as a consultant technical officer to the Sabah Wildlife Department's Wildlife Health, Genetic and Forensic Laboratory (WHGFL). She has been undertaking wildlife forensic casework and training wildlife forensic scientists throughout Southeast Asia since 2018. Amanda has a Bachelor's degree in Science (Genetics).

#### PELTS mission team:


Dr Kyle Ewart (Ph.D) – sampling team  
Ms Kelly Morgan (M.Sc) – sampling and analysis  
Ms Amanda Lightson (B.Sc) – sampling, laboratory, and analysis team  
Dr Nurhartini Kamalia Yahya (Ph.D) – sampling team  
Mdm Nur Alwanie Maruji (M.Sc) – sampling team  
Ms Nur Alizati Nabila Binti Giarat Ali (B.Sc) – laboratory team  
Mr Aunnop Janlert (B.Sc) – laboratory team

#### Laboratory Reference

KHM131022\_Blue

#### Investigation Reference

NA

Signature 

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### Circumstances of the Case

From the information I have received, it is my understanding that animal ivory thought to be from elephant, was seized as part of a criminal investigation in Cambodia in 2016. A DNA analysis of the ivory to resolve species was requested on the 13<sup>th</sup> of October 2022 by Dr. Chheang Dany, Deputy Director General of the Forestry Administration of Cambodia.

Should any additional information become available I may need to re-evaluate my findings. This is best done in advance of any trial.

Contemporaneously recorded laboratory notes relating to the analysis are available for inspection and all electronic data is stored in the relevant case file folder only accessible to PELTS personnel.

### Items Received and Continuity

From the records to which I have access, the following items were received:

Exhibit Ref.	Description	From	Date / time Received
<i>Appendix II includes the exhibit references</i>	Subsamples from twenty (20) whole or cut tusks *Tip of tusks were not sampled.	Dr. Chheang Dany, Deputy Director General, Forestry Administration	13th of October 2022; 17:41

Twenty (20) suspected elephant ivory tusk exhibits were sampled for DNA analysis (Appendix II). In Sihanoukville, Cambodia, tusk exhibits were overseen by Forestry Administration personnel for the duration of the sampling. Twenty (20) subsamples from the exhibits were handed over to the PELTS team for DNA analysis by Dr. Chheang Dany at 17:41 on the 13<sup>th</sup> of October 2022 after sampling was completed. Unused subsamples and twenty (20) DNA extracts aliquoted onto FTA cards were returned to the Forestry Administration on the 21<sup>st</sup> of October at 06:21.

### Purpose of Examination

To determine, using DNA nucleotide sequence analysis, if the animal ivory exhibits originated from an elephant and, if so, which species of elephant. Geographic provenance of the exhibits was not determined at this time.

Approximately 250 milligrams of ivory powder was drilled from the exhibits and labelled for subsequent analysis as: sample PAB0053 to sample PAB0072.

### Technical Issues

DNA nucleotide sequencing is a technique for determining the genetic code of a section of DNA. A DNA sequence recovered from biological material can be compared with DNA sequences in a reference database. A sequence match, or strong sequence similarity, allows the biological species of the source material to be inferred.

Signature .....  .....

In relation to this analysis, DNA was recovered from the twenty (20) ivory subsamples and a 316 base pair fragment of the control region in the mitochondria was targeted and amplified successfully<sup>1</sup> for fourteen (14) subsamples following documented Standard Operating Procedures. In Phnom Penh, Cambodia DNA extractions and targeted PCR amplifications were run in the presence of contamination controls to ensure the results were untainted and true representations of the source material. Additional information associated with this case can be found on the electronic hard drive only accessed by PELTS personnel. PCRs were sent to Eurofins Genomics, Germany for sequencing following chain of custody procedures. Analysis of sequences was done by PELTS personnel.

Further details about DNA sequencing can be found at the end of this statement (Appendix I).

#### Results

Fourteen (14) subsamples DNA sequenced successfully (see Appendix II):

DNA sequences from the fourteen (14) ivory subsamples (see Appendix II) were observed to be 100% identical to previously identified DNA sequences from the African elephant (*Loxodonta* spp.) using the NCBI public access database<sup>2</sup>.

No clear DNA sequence result was obtained from six (06) ivory subsamples (see Appendix II).

#### Interpretation

The DNA sequences recovered from the fourteen (14) ivory subsamples (Appendix II) could have originated from *Loxodonta* spp., or from a different species whose DNA is previously unrecorded and that shows identical or almost identical DNA sequences in the genetic region analysed.


#### Conclusions

I have evaluated the scientific findings using the following scale: *no data, no support, inconclusive result, limited support, strong support, and extremely strong support*.

In my opinion,

The scientific findings provide *extremely strong support* for the proposition that the DNA obtained from the fourteen (14) ivory subsamples (Appendix II), did indeed originate from the African elephant (*Loxodonta* spp.) rather than any other animal species.

The scientific findings provide *an inconclusive result* for six (06) ivory subsamples (Appendix II).

Signature ..... 


**Laboratory SOPs utilized in the testing and analysis of these samples:**

1. SOP-WDFR-200
2. SOP-WDFR-300
3. SOP-WDFR-400
4. SOP-WDFR-500
5. SOP-WDFR-600
6. SOP-WDFR-700
7. SOP-WDFR-900
8. SOP-WDFR-1000

**References**

1. Brandt, A.L., Hagos, Y., Yacob, Y., David, V.A., Georgiadis, N.J., Shoshani, J., & Roca, A.L. (2013). *The elephants of Gash-Barka, Eritrea: nuclear and mitochondrial genetic patterns.* *Journal of Hereditary*, 105, 82-90.
2. NCBI Resource Coordinators. *Database resources of the National Center for Biotechnology Information.* *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2018 Jan 4;46(D1):D8-D13.

**[End of statement]**

Signature .....  .....

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**Appendix I**

*DNA nucleotide sequencing for species identification*

Nucleotide sequencing is a form of DNA analysis. An animal's DNA contains regions that are characteristic of the species to which it belongs. During nucleotide sequencing, analysts look at specific regions of DNA, which are known to vary widely between species, but that are largely conserved within species.

DNA nucleotide sequencing techniques can be used to provide very compelling evidence of species identity, but they cannot provide proof.

Nucleotide sequencing uses the technique of DNA amplification in which specific regions of DNA are targeted and copied many times. This increases the amount of DNA available for analysis and means that a nucleotide sequence may be obtained from samples where the initial quantity or quality of DNA is unsuitable for other DNA profiling methods.

In this case the nucleotide sequences were produced by amplifying a section of a specific gene found in mitochondrial DNA known as 'control region'. The individual nucleotides in a sequence are represented as single peaks, which can be measured and given a code letter (A, C, G or T). The sequence of nucleotides is then aligned with the sequences of other individuals for comparison.


Two individuals with identical nucleotide sequences are considered to belong to the same species. Due to occasional sequence differences between individuals, within a species, two individuals with highly similar nucleotide sequences are also considered to belong to the same species.

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## Appendix II

Exhibit ID	Lab Ref ID	Description	Result
1 KH/16/GDCE/SHVII/001 /4.77	PAB0053	A tusk, suspected to be from an elephant	Inconclusive result
2 KH/16/GDCE/SHVII/002 /3.28	PAB0054	A tusk, suspected to be from an elephant	100% identity to existing African elephant ( <i>Loxodonta</i> spp.) references on NCBI.
3 KH/16/GDCE/SHVII/003 /2.3	PAB0055	A tusk, suspected to be from an elephant	100% identity to existing African elephant ( <i>Loxodonta</i> spp.) references on NCBI.
4 KH/16/GDCE/SHVII/004 /3.27	PAB0056	A tusk, suspected to be from an elephant	Inconclusive result
5 KH/16/GDCE/SHVII/005 /2.99	PAB0057	A tusk, suspected to be from an elephant	100% identity to existing African elephant ( <i>Loxodonta</i> spp.) references on NCBI.
6 KH/16/GDCE/SHVII/009 /2.98	PAB0058	A tusk, suspected to be from an elephant	100% identity to existing African elephant ( <i>Loxodonta</i> spp.) references on NCBI.
7 KH/16/GDCE/SHVII/008 /3.52	PAB0059	A tusk, suspected to be from an elephant	100% identity to existing African elephant ( <i>Loxodonta</i> spp.) references on NCBI.
8 KH/16/GDCE/SHVII/006 /4.46	PAB0060	A tusk suspected to be from an elephant	Inconclusive result
9 KH/16/GDCE/SHVII/016 /5.82	PAB0061	A tusk suspected to be from an elephant	100% identity to existing African elephant ( <i>Loxodonta</i> spp.) references on NCBI.
10 KH/16/GDCE/SHVII/007 /4.09	PAB0062	A tusk suspected to be from an elephant	Inconclusive result
11 KH/16/GDCE/SHVII/015 /6.23	PAB0063	A tusk suspected to be from an elephant	100% identity to existing African elephant ( <i>Loxodonta</i> spp.) references on NCBI.
12 KH/16/GDCE/SHVII/010 /7.22	PAB0064	A tusk suspected to be from an elephant	Inconclusive result
13 KH/16/GDCE/SHVII/014 /6.73	PAB0065	A tusk suspected to be from an elephant	Inconclusive result
14 KH/16/GDCE/SHVII/011 /6.04	PAB0066	A tusk suspected to be from an elephant	100% identity to existing African elephant ( <i>Loxodonta</i> spp.) references on NCBI.
15 KH/16/GDCE/SHVII/019 /19.69	PAB0067	A tusk suspected to be from an elephant	100% identity to existing African elephant ( <i>Loxodonta</i> spp.) references on NCBI.
16 KH/16/GDCE/SHVII/012 /5.24	PAB0068	A tusk suspected to be from an elephant	100% identity to existing African elephant ( <i>Loxodonta</i> spp.) references on NCBI.
17 KH/16/GDCE/SHVII/017 /6.55	PAB0069	A tusk suspected to be from an elephant	100% identity to existing African elephant ( <i>Loxodonta</i> spp.) references on NCBI.
18 KH/16/GDCE/SHVII/013 /6.20	PAB0070	A tusk suspected to be from an elephant	100% identity to existing African elephant ( <i>Loxodonta</i> spp.) references on NCBI.

Signature ..... 

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- |    |                                |         |  |   |
|----|--------------------------------|---------|--|---|
| 19 | KH/16/GDCE/SHVII/020<br>/13.21 | PAB0071 | A tusk suspected to be<br>from an elephant | 100% identity to existing African<br>elephant ( <i>Loxodonta</i> spp.) references<br>on NCBI. |
| 20 | KH/16/GDCE/SHVII/018<br>/6.35  | PAB0072 | A tusk suspected to be<br>from an elephant | 100% identity to existing African<br>elephant ( <i>Loxodonta</i> spp.) references<br>on NCBI. |

Signature ..... 

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Audit trail date format	DD / MM / YYYY
Status	• Signed

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Document history

 SENT	<b>16 / 12 / 2022</b> 05:48:05 UTC	Sent for signature to Amanda Lightson (amanda.lightson@tracenetwork.org) from kelly.morgan@tracenetwork.org IP: 203.114.69.67
 VIEWED	<b>16 / 12 / 2022</b> 05:57:29 UTC	Viewed by Amanda Lightson (amanda.lightson@tracenetwork.org) IP: 115.164.90.64
 SIGNED	<b>16 / 12 / 2022</b> 05:59:42 UTC	Signed by Amanda Lightson (amanda.lightson@tracenetwork.org) IP: 115.164.90.64
 COMPLETED	<b>16 / 12 / 2022</b> 05:59:42 UTC	The document has been completed.



**WITNESS STATEMENT**



Statement of: Amanda Lightson, B.Sc

Age of Witness (if under 18): Over 18

Occupation: Consultant Technical Officer - Malaysia (TRACE)

Address: TRACE the Wildlife Forensics Network  
16 Corstorphine Hill Avenue,  
Edinburgh, United Kingdom*This statement, consisting of six pages each signed by me, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.*

Dated: 13th December 2022

Signed:  .....Witnessed:  .....Kelly Morgan  
.....**STATEMENT:****Reporting Officer:**

Amanda Lightson is a wildlife forensic scientist and a member of the Society for Wildlife Forensic Science (SWFS). She is employed by TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network as a consultant technical officer to the Sabah Wildlife Department's Wildlife Health, Genetic and Forensic Laboratory (WHGFL). She has been undertaking wildlife forensic casework and training wildlife forensic scientists throughout Southeast Asia since 2018. Amanda has a bachelor's degree in Science (Genetics).

**PELTS mission team:**

Dr Kyle Ewart (Ph.D) – sampling team  
Ms Kelly Morgan (M.Sc) – sampling and analysis team  
Ms Amanda Lightson (B.Sc) – sampling, laboratory, and analysis team  
Dr. Nurhartini Kamalia Yahya (Ph.D) – sampling team  
Mdm Nur Alwanie Maruji (M.Sc) – sampling team  
Ms Nur Alizati Nabila Binti Giarat Ali (B.Sc) – laboratory team  
Mr. Aunnop Janlert – laboratory team

**Laboratory Reference**

KHM101022

**Investigation Reference**

NA

Signature  .....

**Circumstances of the Case**

From the information I have received, it is my understanding that animal ivory thought to be from elephant, was seized as part of a criminal investigation in Cambodia in 2014. A DNA analysis of the ivory to resolve species was requested on the 10th October 2022 by Mr. Lao Sethaphal of the Forestry Administration of Cambodia.

Should any additional information become available I may need to re-evaluate my findings. This is best done in advance of any trial.

Contemporaneously recorded laboratory notes relating to the analysis are available for inspection and all electronic data is stored in the relevant case file folder only accessible to PELTS personnel.

**Items Received and Continuity**

From the records to which I have access, the following items were received:

Exhibit Ref.	Description	From	Date / time Received
<i>Appendix II includes the exhibit references</i>	15 pieces of tusks, stored in a sealed safe in a Forestry Administration office.	Mr. Lao Sethaphal, DD of DLE, Forestry Administration	10th of October 2022; 15:00

All fifteen (15) exhibits were sampled for DNA analysis. Ivory exhibits were overseen by Forestry Administration personnel for the duration of sampling and exhibits were subsequently returned to Mr. Lao Sethaphal at 16:23 on the 10th October 2022 after sampling was completed. Additionally, fifteen (15) DNA extracts from the ivory subsamples were aliquoted onto FTA cards and returned to the Forestry Administration on the 21st October 2022 at 06:21am.

**Purpose of Examination**

To determine, using DNA nucleotide sequence analysis, if the animal ivory originated from an elephant and, if so, which species of elephant. Geographic provenance was not determined at this time.

Approximately 250 milligrams of ivory powder were drilled from the exhibits and labelled for subsequent analysis as: sample PAB0018 to sample PAB0032 (Appendix II).

**Technical Issues**

DNA nucleotide sequencing is a technique for determining the genetic code of a section of DNA. A DNA sequence recovered from biological material can be compared with DNA sequences in a reference database. A sequence match, or strong sequence similarity, allows the biological species of the source material to be inferred.

In relation to this analysis, DNA was recovered from the fifteen (15) ivory items and a 316 base pair fragment of the control region in the mitochondria was targeted and amplified successfully<sup>1</sup> for seven (07) subsamples following documented Standard

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Operating Procedures. In Phnom Penh, Cambodia, DNA extractions and targeted PCR amplifications were run in the presence of contamination controls to ensure the results were untainted and true representations of the source material. Additional information associated with this case can be found on the electronic hard drive only accessed by PELTS personnel. PCRs were sent to Eurofins Genomics, Germany, for sequencing following chain of custody procedures. Analysis of sequences was performed by PELTS personnel.

Further details about DNA sequencing can be found at the end of this statement (Appendix I).

#### Results

Seven (07) subsamples were DNA sequenced successfully (see Appendix II):

DNA sequences from the seven (07) ivory subsamples (Appendix II) were observed to be 99.4 – 100% identical to previously identified DNA sequences from the African elephant (*Loxodonta* spp.) using the NCBI public access database<sup>2</sup>.

No clear DNA sequence result was obtained from eight (08) ivory subsamples (Appendix II).

#### Interpretation

The DNA sequences recovered from the seven (07) ivory subsamples (Appendix II) could have originated from *Loxodonta* spp., or from a different species whose DNA is previously unrecorded and that shows identical or almost identical DNA sequences in the genetic region analysed.

#### Conclusions

I have evaluated the scientific findings using the following scale: *no data, no support, inconclusive result, limited support, strong support, and extremely strong support*.

In my opinion,

The scientific findings provide *extremely strong support* for the proposition that the DNA obtained from the seven (07) ivory subsamples (Appendix II), did indeed originate from African elephant (*Loxodonta* spp.) rather than any other animal species.

The scientific findings provide *an inconclusive result* that the eight (08) ivory subsamples (Appendix II) did indeed originate from the African elephant (*Loxodonta* spp.) rather than any other animal species.

**Laboratory SOPs utilized in the testing and analysis of these samples:**

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1. SOP-WDFR-200
2. SOP-WDFR-300
3. SOP-WDFR-400
4. SOP-WDFR-500
5. SOP-WDFR-600
6. SOP-WDFR-700
7. SOP-WDFR-900
8. SOP-WDFR-1000

**References**

1. Brandt, A.L., Hagos, Y., Yacob, Y., David, V.A., Georgiadis, N.J., Shoshani, J., & Roca, A.L. (2013). *The elephants of Gash-Barka, Eritrea: nuclear and mitochondrial genetic patterns.* *Journal of Hereditary*, 105, 82-90.
2. NCBI Resource Coordinators. *Database resources of the National Center for Biotechnology Information.* *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2018 Jan 4;46(D1):D8-D13.

**[End of statement]**

Signature ..........

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**Appendix I**

*DNA nucleotide sequencing for species identification*

Nucleotide sequencing is a form of DNA analysis. An animal's DNA contains regions that are characteristic of the species to which it belongs. During nucleotide sequencing, analysts look at specific regions of DNA, which are known to vary widely between species, but that are largely conserved within species.

DNA nucleotide sequencing techniques can be used to provide very compelling evidence of species identity, but they cannot provide proof.

Nucleotide sequencing uses the technique of DNA amplification in which specific regions of DNA are targeted and copied many times. This increases the amount of DNA available for analysis and means that a nucleotide sequence may be obtained from samples where the initial quantity or quality of DNA is unsuitable for other DNA profiling methods.

In this case the nucleotide sequences were produced by amplifying a section of a specific gene found in mitochondrial DNA known as 'control region'. The individual nucleotides in a sequence are represented as single peaks, which can be measured and given a code letter (A, C, G or T). The sequence of nucleotides is then aligned with the sequences of other individuals for comparison.

Two individuals with identical nucleotide sequences are considered to belong to the same species. Due to occasional sequence differences between individuals, within a species, two individuals with highly similar nucleotide sequences are also considered to belong to the same species.

Signature .....  .....

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## Appendix II

Exhibit ID	Lab Ref ID	Description	Result	
1	KH/14/028/4130	PAB0018	A tusk, suspected to be from an elephant	99.4% identity to existing African elephant ( <i>Loxodonta</i> spp.) references on NCBI.
2	KH/14/073/6920	PAB0019	A tusk, suspected to be from an elephant	100% identity to existing African elephant ( <i>Loxodonta</i> spp.) references on NCBI.
3	KH/14/029/6845	PAB0020	A tusk, suspected to be from an elephant	Inconclusive result
4	KH/14/052/3835	PAB0021	A tusk, suspected to be from an elephant	100% identity to existing African elephant ( <i>Loxodonta</i> spp.) references on NCBI.
5	KH/14/030/6390	PAB0022	A tusk, suspected to be from an elephant	Inconclusive result
6	KH/14/048/4670	PAB0023	A tusk, suspected to be from an elephant	Inconclusive result
7	KH/14/076/4150	PAB0024	A tusk, suspected to be from an elephant	100% identity to existing African elephant ( <i>Loxodonta</i> spp.) references on NCBI.
8	KH/14/061/1885	PAB0025	A tusk suspected to be from an elephant	Inconclusive result
9	KH/14/033/3095	PAB0026	A tusk suspected to be from an elephant	Inconclusive result
10	KH/14/053/3360	PAB0027	A tusk suspected to be from an elephant	100% identity to existing African elephant ( <i>Loxodonta</i> spp.) references on NCBI.
11	KH/14/059/2325	PAB0028	A tusk suspected to be from an elephant	Inconclusive result
12	KH/14/032/4280	PAB0029	A tusk suspected to be from an elephant	99.7% identity to existing African elephant ( <i>Loxodonta</i> spp.) references on NCBI.
13	KH/14/058/2860	PAB0030	A tusk suspected to be from an elephant	Inconclusive result
14	KH/14/042/1235	PAB0031	A tusk suspected to be from an elephant	100% identity to existing African elephant ( <i>Loxodonta</i> spp.) references on NCBI.
15	KH/14/068/1025	PAB0032	A tusk suspected to be from an elephant	Inconclusive result

Signature ..... 

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<b>TITLE</b>	Case report-KHM101022
<b>FILE NAME</b>	Case report-KHM101022.pdf
<b>DOCUMENT ID</b>	02e95bc2ade7c544f9b16cec57e581d4c3bfb00f
<b>AUDIT TRAIL DATE FORMAT</b>	DD / MM / YYYY
<b>STATUS</b>	• Signed

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Document history

 SENT	<b>13 / 12 / 2022</b> 08:45:51 UTC	Sent for signature to Amanda Lightson (amanda.lightson@tracenetwork.org) from kelly.morgan@tracenetwork.org IP: 203.114.69.67
 VIEWED	<b>13 / 12 / 2022</b> 09:00:33 UTC	Viewed by Amanda Lightson (amanda.lightson@tracenetwork.org) IP: 115.164.84.156
 SIGNED	<b>13 / 12 / 2022</b> 09:01:24 UTC	Signed by Amanda Lightson (amanda.lightson@tracenetwork.org) IP: 115.164.84.156
 COMPLETED	<b>13 / 12 / 2022</b> 09:01:24 UTC	The document has been completed.

# Reporting and information sharing



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា  
Kingdom of Cambodia  
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ  
Nation Religion King

ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  
សមត្ថកិច្ចគ្រប់គ្រងសេវាកម្មសត្វ  
CITES Management Authority of Cambodia

No: 005 CMAC

Phnom Penh, 10. Mar. 2023.

**Ms. Ivonne Higuero**

Secretary General

CITES Secretariat, International Environment House

Chemin des Anémones, CH-1219 Châtelaine Geneva, Switzerland

**Subject: Elephant ivory stocks: marking, inventories and security.**

Dear Ms. Higuero,

Reference is made to the CITES Secretariat, notification to the Parties No. 2023/004, dated on 10<sup>th</sup> January 2023, the CITES Management Authority of Cambodia herewith submit its response concerning the Elephant ivory stocks: marking, inventories and security that is required under the provisions of Resolution Conf.10.10 (Rev.CoP18) on Trade in Elephant Specimens.

The Forestry Administration of Cambodia has cooperated with the General Department of Customs and Excise of Cambodia, Preah Sihanoukville International Port, Phnom Penh Royal Railway Dry Port, the Forestry Administration Cantonments of Siem Reap, Phnom Penh and Kandal, Cambodia CITES Management Authority, Royal Prosecutors and Co-Prosecutors of Preah Sihanouk Provincial and Phnom Penh Courts, and UNODC conducted ivory stockpile inventory in Siem Reap, Preah Sihanouk, Kandal provinces and Phnom Penh municipality in accordance with Resolution 10.10 (Rev. COP 18) with details as follow:

-As 31 January 2023, there are 2,033 whole and broken elephant ivory, one piece of worked ivory, 5 bags of ivory jewelry, one bag of crushed ivory and one sack of cutting pieces for DNA sampling, with a total weight of 6,171.35 kilograms have been inventoried in accordance with CITES's recommended guidelines and format.

-With regard to small pieces of ivory, measurements have not been conducted but small pieces of ivory were weighted with ID recorded using permanent markers on each bag in accordance with Resolution 10.10 (Rev. COP18).

-There are remaining confiscated cases of ivory stockpile, that are not yet able to conduct inventory during this reporting period, because those confiscated cases of ivory stockpile are under the jurisdiction of the court process and final verdict has yet issued by the respective courts.

CITES's Ivories Stockpile Inventory Forms were used with regard to record of ivory inventory in Preah Sihanoukville International Port, Phnom Penh Royal Railway Dry Port, Phnom Penh (Forestry Administration Main Office) and Siem Reap province are attached with this letter.

សេចក្តីផ្តើម: អនុសញ្ញាស្តីពីការពារពួកសត្វរុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ និងកិច្ចការពារពួកសត្វរុក្ខាប្រមាញ់: ពាក់ រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ទីស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី លេខ: ០១៧ ៤៩៩ ២២៣ #200 Preh Norodom Blvd, Sangkat Tonle Basak, Khan Chamkarmorn, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Tel/Fax: +855-17 499 223 Email: cambodiacitesmaff@gmail.com

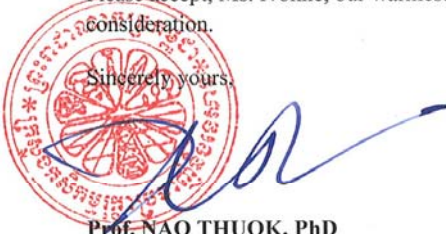
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Cambodia will continue our effort to conduct the ivory seizures inventory of the remaining cases and report to the CITES Secretariat in the next reporting period.

Please accept, Ms. Ivonne, our warmest thanks for your cooperation and assurance of our highest consideration.

Sincerely yours,



**Prof. NAO THUOK, PhD**  
**Secretary of State, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**  
**Chairman of CITES Management Authority of Cambodia**

CC:

- Cabinet of the Minister
- Forestry Administration
- General Department of Customs and Excise of Cambodia
- File



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា  
Kingdom of Cambodia  
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ  
Nation Religion King

ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  
សមត្ថកិច្ចគ្រប់គ្រងសហគមន៍កម្ពុជា  
CITES Management Authority of Cambodia

No: 007 CMAC

Phnom Penh 01 March 2022

Ms. Ivonne Higuero  
Secretary-General  
CITES Secretariat, International Environment House,  
Chemin des Anémones, CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland

**Subject: Monitoring the Illegal Trade in Ivory and Other Elephant Specimens.**

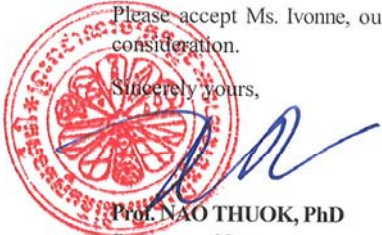
Dear Ms. Ivonne,

Reference is made to the CITES Secretariat letter, notification to the Parties No. 2022/006, dated on 21<sup>st</sup> January 2022, the CITES Management Authority of Cambodia herewith submits its response to the concerning associated with Monitoring the Illegal Trade in Ivory and Other Elephant Specimens and the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) that required under the provisions of Resolution Conf.10.10 (Rev.COP18) on Trade in Elephant Specimens.

Last year, Cambodia has already submitted the data of the seizures in elephant ivory and other elephant specimens made within the territory of Cambodia for the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) from 2018 to 2020. For 2021, Cambodia didn't confiscate any ivory or elephant products from international trades but we have seizures data (3 cases) made from domestic trade only. The Wildlife Rapid Rescue Team (WRRT) has conducted operations and/or law enforcement raids against shops selling ivory, and the raids resulted in confiscation of ivory pieces/sculptures from shops selling ivory products in Phnom Penh and Koh Kong province. The WRRT are continuing intensively on combating illegal domestic trade in ivory in Cambodia. Here, we are attaching you along with the ETIS data collection form for each different case seizures made in Cambodia during 2021.

Please accept Ms. Ivonne, our warmest thanks for your cooperation and assurance of our highest consideration.

Sincerely yours,



Prof. NAO THUOK, PhD  
Secretary of State  
Chairman CITES Management Authority of Cambodia  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

- CC:
- Cabinet of the Minister
  - Forestry Administration
  - Cambodia CITES Secretariat
  - File

អាសយដ្ឋាន: អគ្គសញ្ញាណដ្ឋានកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ ទីស្រុកចាមរៀនសង្កាត់ត្នោតព្រះបាទ ភ្នំពេញ លេខ ២០០ មហាវិថីនរោត្តម សង្កាត់ទន្លេចាស់ ខណ្ឌទួលគោក រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ខ្មែរសៀម: ០១៧ ៤៩៩ ២២៣  
#200 Preh Norodom Blvd, Sangkat Tonle Basak, Khan Chamkarmorn, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Tel/Fax: +855-17 499 223 Email: cambodiactesmall@gmail.com

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ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា  
Kingdom of Cambodia  
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Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  
សមត្ថកិច្ចគ្រប់គ្រងសាសនាសត្វកម្ពុជា  
CITES Management Authority of Cambodia

No: 008 CMAC

Phnom Penh, 01 March 2022

**Ms. Ivonne Higuero**  
Secretary-General  
CITES Secretariat, International Environment House,  
Chemin des Anémones, CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland

**Subject: Elephant ivory stocks: marking, inventories and security.**

Dear Ms. Ivonne,

Reference is made to the CITES Secretariat letter, notification to the Parties No. 2021/077, dated on 20th December 2021, the CITES Management Authority of Cambodia herewith submit its response concerning the Elephant ivory stocks: marking, inventories and security that is required under the provisions of Resolution Conf.10.10 (Rev.CoP18) on Trade in Elephant Specimens.

Since 2014, around 350 KG of elephant ivory have been seized by the Forestry Administration and other 9,353.01KG of ivory have been sized by the Customs in Cambodia. In early 2021, Cambodia conducted the inventories of the elephant ivory confiscated in 2014 by the Forestry Administration with a total of 77 broken pieces of elephant ivory in a total weight of 257.920KG and these detail of the ivory inventory data have already been sent to the CITES Secretariat last year (March, 2021). Some ivory seizures cases made by the Forestry Administration are currently still in the court case progress/processes that's why the Forestry Administration haven't completed all the elephant ivory inventories at this reporting period.

On 17th October 2019, Minister of Economy and Finance issued Decision No.088 on "establishment of inter-ministerial working group for transferring elephant ivory, rhino horn, process and wild animal parts to be stored at secured warehouse of the National Bank of Cambodia. The WG consists of 14 members from Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Culture and Fine Art, General Department of Customs and Excise and National Bank of Cambodia. In response to this decision, the inter-ministerial working group held a recent online meeting on 17th February 2022 to discuss and finalize the process for transferring elephant ivory, rhino horn, processed and wild animal parts to be stored at secured warehouse of the National Bank of Cambodia. Specifically, this WG meeting also discussing the requirement for the inventories of the ivory seizures made by the Cambodia Custom and the Forestry Administration for submitting the data of inventories to the CITES Secretariat in Geneva.

The result of the inter-ministerial WG meeting has agreed and approved that Cambodia (both Custom and the Forestry Administration) will firstly conduct the inventory for ivory seizure cases that already had the court cases final verdict and then will subsequently continue with ivory seizure cases of another verdict to be finalized. Through this meeting, the inter-ministerial working group for transferring elephant ivory, rhino horn, processed and wild animal parts to be stored at secured warehouse of the National Bank of Cambodia, decided and requested for the establishment of sub-inter-ministerial technical working group. The new proposed sub-inter-ministerial technical working group will be assigned for the responsibility of organising and conducting the ivory stock inventory before transferring them to be stored at the National Bank of Cambodia.

អាសយដ្ឋាន: អគ្គសញ្ញាស្តីពីការពារជីវភូមិសាស្ត្រអន្តរជាតិលើប្រទេសកម្ពុជា និងគ្រូបការងារគ្រប់គ្រងសត្វកម្ពុជា ភ្នាក់ងារលេខ ២០០ បណ្តាវិថីនរោត្តម សង្កាត់ត្រពាំងសាក់ ខណ្ឌទួលគោក រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា  
#200 Preh Norodom Blvd, Sangkat Tonle Basak, Khan Chamkarmorn, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Tel/Fax: +855-17 499 223 Email: cambodiaticesmail@gmail.com

Cambodia will continue our effort to conduct the ivory seizures inventory of the remaining cases and report to the CITES Secretariat in the next reporting period.

Please accept Ms. Ivonne, our warmest thanks for your cooperation and assurance of our highest consideration.

Sincerely yours,



**Prof. NAO THUOK, PhD**  
**Secretary of State**  
**Chairman CITES Management Authority of Cambodia**  
**Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**

CC:

- Cabinet of the Minister
- Forestry Administration
- Cambodia CITES Secretariat
- File *TH*

*ST*



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Kingdom of Cambodia  
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Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  
សមត្ថកិច្ចគ្រប់គ្រងសាយភ័ស្តកម្ពុជា  
CITES Management Authority of Cambodia

No: 112 CMAC

Phnom Penh...26...March 2021...

Ms. Ivonne Higuero  
Secretary-General  
CITES Secretariat, International Environment House,  
Chemin des Anémones, CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland

**Subject: Monitoring the illegal trade in ivory and other elephant specimens.**

Dear Ms. Ivonne,

Reference is made to the CITES Secretariat letter, Notification to the Parties No. 2021/011, dated on 22<sup>th</sup> January 2021, the CITES Management Authority of Cambodia would like to provide ETIS data on Monitoring the illegal trade in ivory and other in elephant specimens from 2018-2020 as followings:

- Ivory 18,89kgs
- Ivory sample 33Pcs and 7,69kgs
- Ivory debris 0,55kg
- Ivory carving 10Pcs and 2,12kgs
- Ivory bracelet 1 set
- Ivory bead 0,09kg

Please accept our warmest thanks for your cooperation and assurance of our highest regards.

Sincerely yours,



Prof. NAO THUOK, PhD  
Secretary of State  
Chairman CITES Management Authority of Cambodia  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

- CC:
- Cabinet of the Minister
  - Forestry Administration
  - Cambodia CITES Secretariat
  - File



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Kingdom of Cambodia  
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Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  
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CITES Management Authority of Cambodia

No: ០០១ CMAC

Phnom Penh... ០៩... March... ២០២១

Ms. Ivonne Higuero  
Secretary-General  
CITES Secretariat, International Environment House,  
Chemin des Anémones, CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland

**Subject: Elephant ivory stocks: marking, inventories and security.**

Dear Ms. Ivonne,

Reference is made to the CITES Secretariat letter, Notification to the Parties No. 2021/005, dated on 18<sup>th</sup> January 2021, the CITES Management Authority of Cambodia has the honor to inform the CITES Secretariat that Cambodia has been in the process of conducting inventories of elephant ivory that have been confiscated since 2014 in accordance with Resolution Conf.10.10 (Rev.COP18). The results of those inventories indicate that there are 77 pieces of ivory weighing 257.920 kg in current stockpiles. The detailed results of those inventories are provided in the table attached to this letter.

There are significant amounts of confiscated pieces of ivory, estimated to amount to about 9,000 kg that are still being processed prior to the rendering of final court decisions, which have been affected by limitations that have been placed on the completion of some of the inventories. We also faced some other constraints include the lack of secure infrastructure, inadequate logistical arrangements, human and financial resources, and the effects of the surge of COVID-19 cases that have hindered the secure storage, transport, enumeration, and examination of the ivory involved in those court cases.

Cambodia will continue to conduct the inventories of the remaining pieces of ivory that have been confiscated and will report the results of those continuing efforts to the CITES Secretariat in the next reporting period.

Please accept our warmest thanks for your cooperation and assurance of our highest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Prof. NAO THUOK, PhD  
Secretary of State  
Chairman CITES Management Authority of Cambodia  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

- CC:
- Cabinet of the Minister
  - Forestry Administration
  - Cambodia CITES Secretariat
  - File

សាយភ័ក្ត្រ: អគ្គសញ្ញាណប័ណ្ណក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ និងរដ្ឋបាលក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ ភ្នាក់ងារ រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ០១៧ ៤៩៩ ២២៣  
#200 Preh Norodom Blvd, Sangkat Tonle Basak, Khan Chamkarmorn, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Tel/Fax: +855-17 499 223 Email: cambodiacitesmaff@gmail.com



**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា**  
**Kingdom of Cambodia**  
**ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**  
**Nation Religion King**

**ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ**  
**Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**  
**សមត្ថកិច្ចគ្រប់គ្រងសាយភ័ស្តកម្ពុជា**  
**CITES Management Authority of Cambodia**

No: ០០៧ CMAC

Phnom Penh, 24 February, 2021...

**Ms. Ivonne Higuero**  
 Secretary-General  
 CITES Secretariat, International Environment House,  
 Chemin des Anémones, CH-1219 Châtelaine,  
 Geneva, Switzerland

**Subject: Closure of Domestic Ivory Markets**

Dear Ms. Ivonne,

Reference is made to the CITES Secretariat letter, Notification to the Parties No. 2021/005, dated on 18<sup>th</sup> January 2021, the CITES Management Authority of Cambodia herewith submits its response concerning the Closure of Domestic Ivory Markets that is required under the Decisions 18.117 and 18.118 agreed by the Conference of Parties at its 18th meeting (COP18, Geneva, 2019).

Cambodia's Law on Forestry (2002), prohibits trades in Endangered species. Both Asian elephant and African elephant are classified as Endangered species under the Law on Forestry by Prakas 020 and 240 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Thus, there is no legal trade in ivory within Cambodia. We acknowledge however that there are domestic illegal markets and write to inform you of the measures the Royal Government of Cambodia has taken to implement the laws and combat the illegal trade in ivory in Cambodia.

On 12<sup>nd</sup> September 2019, Minister of Environment of the Royal Government of Cambodia issued 37 different official legal letters to notify pre-identified shop owners selling raw and worked ivory products in Phnom Penh to stop elephant ivory selling and rhino horn products. If they are caught doing it after this notification, shops were warned, in which the Ministry and other concerning law enforcement institutions will take legal actions against their illegal trade/selling activities.

The Cambodia Wildlife Rapid Rescue Team (WRRT) has a national remit to suppress wildlife crime, arrest wildlife offenders, seize wildlife contraband and file cases to the court. Its operations cover all provinces in Cambodia and regularly cooperate with other enforcement agencies as required including Customs and Police as needed. From 2018 to December 2020, the WRRT has conducted 13 operations and/or law enforcement raids against shops selling ivory. These raids resulted in confiscation of around 40Kg of ivory pieces/sculptures from shops selling ivory products in Phnom Penh with legal documentation processed at the courts. The WRRT are continuing to focus on combating illegal domestic trade in ivory in Cambodia especially in Phnom Penh, Siem Reap and Sihanoukville, which appears to be the main ivory trades.

Please accept our warmest thanks for your cooperation and assurance of our highest regards.

Sincerely Yours,

**Prof. NAO THUOK, PhD**  
 Secretary of State  
 Chairman CITES Management Authority of Cambodia  
 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

- CC:
- Cabinet of the Minister
  - Forestry Administration
  - Cambodia CITES Secretariat
  - File

### Domesticated Elephant Registration Form

No	Description of Individual Elephant	Detail Information
	Location (Commune, District, Province, Municipal)	
	Microchip number	
	Date of microchip	
	Participants in microchip	
	Sex	
	Age	
	Body mass index	
	Health issues	
	Medication given	
	History	
	Pregnancy	
	Birth	
	Current status of elephants	
	Death	
	Other features	
	Owner contact details	
	Advice given o owners	



## Collection of Ivory Samples for Forensics Analysis



**Awareness Raising Poster**  
**Stop Killing Elephants and Trade of elephant Ivory and Wildlife Specimens**

កុំ គេ ម្តា បំ គេ ច្នៃ ព្រៃ



កុំ ដួ ញ ដូ រ គេ ច្នៃ ព្រៃ



កុំ ទិញ ចំណោក គេ ច្នៃ ព្រៃ



**សូមចូលរួមការការពារសត្វព្រៃទាំងអស់គ្នា**



សូមរាយការណ៍អំពីបទល្មើសសត្វព្រៃតាមរយៈលេខទូរស័ព្ទ  
**012 500 094 - 012 500 094**

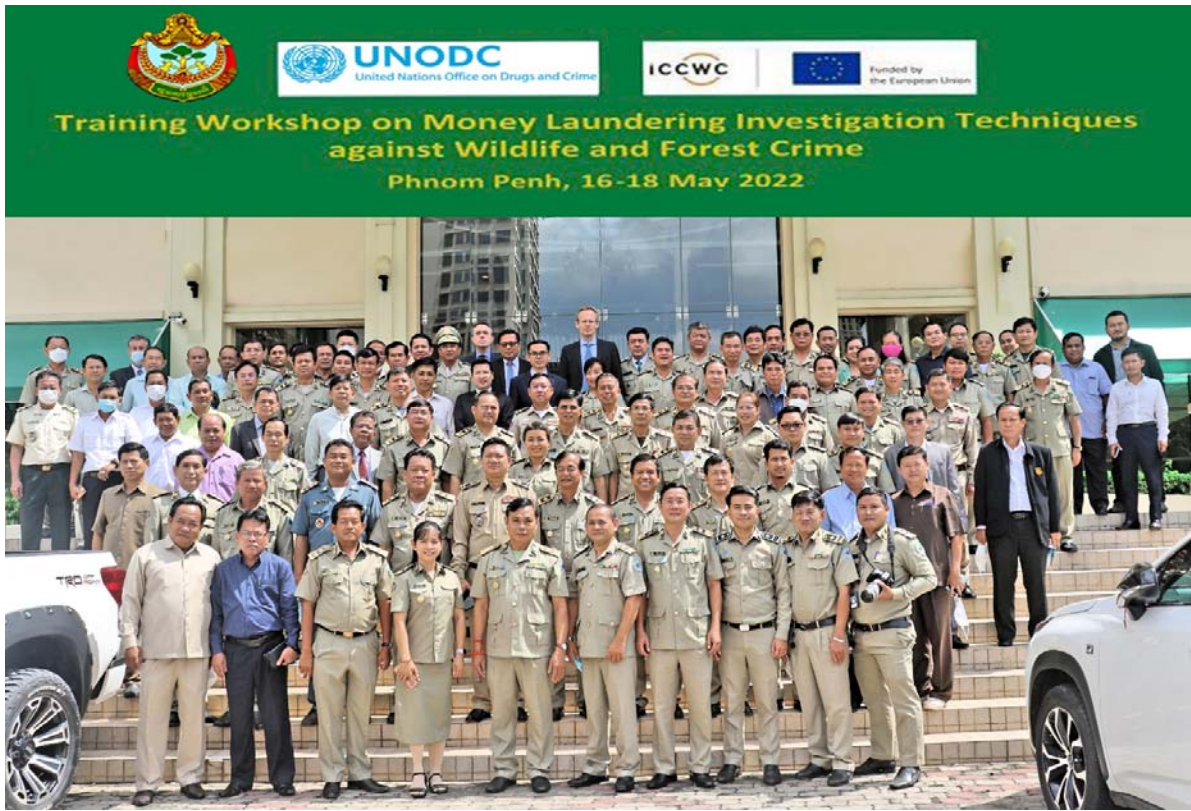


## Inventory of Seized Elephant Ivories





Capacity Building, Training workshop and Consultations:





Recording

Participants (50)

Find a participant

- CD Chheang Dany- Forestry ... (Me)
- GD (GDCE (ITD) (Host)
- B ឆ.បុត្រានីសប្រុស (Co-host)
- CK CAMBODIA-HENG KIMCHHAY
- CS Chab Soknov
- Chantha Tola
- CHOU CHAMROEUN
- DP DIEB PISITH-LCS
- F FA វណ្ណ វ៉ាន់ យ៉ាន់ Vann Vean
- GB GDCE-BAT10/CHHAY BO
- G GDCE-Phearann
- HT heal touch

Uy Rasy

Ly Bunsong

iPhonechhimso...

Kong Ngim

Sontara Sou

GDCE-Phearann

Unmute Stop Video Participants Chat Share Screen Reactions Apps Leave




**UNODC**  
 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**កិច្ចប្រជុំប្រឹក្សាស្តីពីបច្ចេកទេសស៊ើបអង្កេតលើការសម្ភាសប្រាក់ពីបទល្មើសព្រៃឈើ និងសត្វព្រៃលើកទី៥**  
**រៀបរយ ថ្ងៃទី២៥ ខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ២០២២**  
**The 5th Advisory Meeting on Money Laundering Investigation Techniques against Wildlife and Forest Crimes**  
**Siem Reap, 25 August 2022**

