



CITES NATIONAL IVORY ACTION PLAN PROGRESS REPORT

Prepared for the 74th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee

Party: Cambodia

Reporting Period: July 2018 – November 2021

PART A: Synopsis of NIAP implementation

1. In 2014, Cambodia's National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) was developed and this is the 4th report to the CITES Standing Committee on its implementation. The NIAP consist of 13 objectives across five thematic areas: Legislation, Enforcement, Judiciary and Prosecution, Drivers and Prevention, Data Reporting and Analysis, and Others.
2. In November 2021, Cambodia rated 09 among of those 13 objectives as having been "Achieved", 01 as "Substantially Achieved", 02 "On-Tracks" and 01 as in "Partial Progress". Evidence to demonstrate our assessments are provided in Part C of this report and in the attached Annex.

Legislation

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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, 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 finalize

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 22 August 2019, Minister of 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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 Illegal Import, Export and Transit of Ivory, Rhino Horn, process of 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.
5. 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).
6. 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 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: strengthening 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.
2. 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.
 3. 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. 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, developing partners and also local communities.
2. 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.
3. 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 information presented in this reporting period, the CITES Management Authority of Cambodia believes that we are making strong progress towards the successful implementation of the 13 objectives under the NIAP and we expected that soon Cambodia can be allowed to exit the NIAP implementation.
2. However, we acknowledge that considerable further progress is required for the management of the nation's ivory stockpiles (NIAP Objective 1.2 and 2.4) and especially the continuation focus on law enforcement effort against illegal ivory traders (NIAP Objective 2.1).
3. We look forward to further working with the CITES Standing Committee and Secretariat for implementing the remaining required activities and objectives under Cambodia NIAP.

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

During this reporting period, 5 actions were Achieved, 2 actions were Substantially Achieved, 4 actions were On-Track and 2 actions were in Partial Progress.

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
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	2.1 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-agency cooperation could be increased to combat wildlife crime 2.3 Enhance awareness and capacity of Customs and other relevant agencies of wildlife trafficking		2.4 Establish a system for management of ivory seizures 2.5 Increase cooperation with other countries on wildlife crime investigations and enforcement operations			

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
3. Judiciary and Prosecution	<p>3.1 Increase awareness of the seriousness of wildlife crime amongst prosecutors and judiciary</p> <p>3.2 Increase the capacity of FA staffs in wildlife crime investigations to help increase the rate of prosecutions for wildlife crime</p>					
4. Drivers and Prevention	4.1 Develop a national conservation action plan to conserve elephants in Cambodia, including anti-poaching and anti-trafficking efforts					
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

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
PILLAR 1: Legislation and regulations		
<p>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</p>	<p>[INDICATOR]</p>	<p>ACHIEVED</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • 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.
<p>1.2 Issue a Ministerial proclamation on the management of ivory seizures</p>	<p>[INDICATOR]</p>	<p>PARTIAL PROGRESS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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 – Determine procedure, standard and quantity of sample to be keep for using research purpose and raising public awareness – Prepare for transferring and receiving Ivory, rhino horn, process and wild animal parts – Prepare for leaving sample of Ivory, rhino horn, process and wild animal parts in the Museum using for research purpose and raising public awareness. • On 03 February 2020, CITES-MIKE Programme wrote the letter to Cambodia offering the support in developing ivory stockpile management and Cambodia

ACTION		EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
			responded positively to welcome this support from CITES-MIKE Programme by addressing the opportunity to discuss in detail from the programme.
PILLAR 2: National level enforcement action and inter-agency collaboration			
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	[INDICATOR]	ACHIEVED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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.
2.2 Determine ways in which inter-agency cooperation could be increased to combat wildlife crime	[INDICATOR]	ACHIEVED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct searching, investigation, prevention and suppression illegal ivory trade, stocks possession, import, export, and transit illegal ivory, ivory specimen and wild animals; - Sharing the information related to the wildlife crimes in order to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement;

ACTION		EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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; - Coordinate and collaborate to gather the collection of ivory specimen/sample which have been seized for the DNA forensic in the laboratory; - Collaborate to effectively implement the National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP); - Mobilize the resources and fund to support the capacity building and the implementation of the National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP); - Conduct quarterly meeting to review and monitor the activities which have been implemented and the way forwards; - 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; - Perform other tasks assigned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
2.3 Enhance awareness and capacity of Customs and other relevant agencies of wildlife trafficking	[INDICATOR]	ACHIEVED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
		<p>team, electronic surveillance/GPS trackers/listening devices, CD documentation and proving knowledge and other several related matters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • 01 officer from General Department of Customs and Excise 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 Engagement with Working Group for Searching, Investigation, Prevention and Suppression Illegal Ivory Trade. • 01 officer from General Department of Customs and Excise attended the 3rd 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. • 01 officer from General Department of Customs and Excise attended the 4th 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). • 02 officers from General Department of Customs and Excise joined a 5-day online training related to the digital wildlife crime investigation on “MAGNET AXIOM EXAMINATION PROGRAMME” from 27 September to 01 October 2021, which was supported by UNODC.

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
<p>2.4 Establish a system for management of ivory seizures</p>	<p>[INDICATOR] ON TRACK</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 markets/trades, strengthening law enforcement, and improving awareness on the convention (CITES) and implementing duties of the party. The main presentations supervised in this training workshop include: an introduction to CITES, ASEAN CITES & 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. 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. The FA-Cambodia collaborates with UNODC has conducted advisory workshops

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 management of the inventory and support the development of action plan on ivory stockpile management. • 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).

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
2.5 Increase cooperation with other countries on wildlife crime investigations and enforcement operations	[INDICATOR] ON TRACK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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 Crime (CTOC) training which was held at People's Police Academy of Vietnam, Hanoi, Vietnam from 25 - 31 March 2019. 19 - 21 November 2018, 01 officer from the Forestry Administration attended the meeting on Wildlife Inter-Regional Enforcement (WIRE) in Nairobi, Kenya.
PILLAR 3: Judiciary and prosecutions		
3.1 Increase awareness of the seriousness of wildlife crime amongst prosecutors and judiciary	[INDICATOR] ACHIEVED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 & wildlife enforcement and illegal wildlife trade, CITES Appendices, wildlife species list and classification in Cambodia, compiling wildlife crime records and wildlife specimens

ACTION		EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
			<p>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"> 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. 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.
<p>3.2 Increase the capacity of FA officials in wildlife crime investigations to help increase the rate of prosecutions for wildlife crime</p>	<p>[INDICATOR]</p>	<p>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</p>	<p>In this reporting period, a number of trainings have been conducted in Cambodia which related to wildlife crime. Here, are the following detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 legislation and the powers and procedures of law enforcement agencies; and by a US DOJ representative on best practices for prosecuting organized wildlife crime. 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. 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

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • 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 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. • 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,

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
		<p>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).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 27 September to 01 October 2021, 13 officers, 09 from Forestry Administration, 02 officers from General Department of Customs and Excise, 01 from the Ministry of Justice, 01 from the Ministry of Environment joined a 5-day online training related to the digital wildlife crime investigation on “MAGNET AXIOM EXAMINATION PROGRAMME”, which was supported and organized by UNODC.
PILLAR 4: Drivers and prevention		
4.1 Develop a national conservation action plan to conserve elephants in Cambodia, including anti-poaching and anti-trafficking efforts	[INDICATOR] ACHIEVED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 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. In December 2019, this latest draft National Elephant Conservation Action Plan was sent to the Ministry of Environment for the finalization and approval. 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.
PILLAR 5: Data, reporting and analysis		
5.1 Regular reporting and information sharing with relevant agencies	[INDICATOR] ACHIEVED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2020, Cambodia already submitted the report on Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) to the TRAFFIC. In October, 2021, Cambodia submitted the country report on “Annual Illegal Trade

ACTION		EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
			<p>Report” to the CITES Secretariat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Cambodia commits itself to submit all relevant/requirement reports to the CITES Secretariat upon deadline requested.
5.2 Explore sharing of intelligence related to wildlife crimes through international mechanisms	[INDICATOR]	ON TRACK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
PILLAR 6: Other			
6.1 Explore implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit in Cambodia	[INDICATOR]	ACHIEVED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 & 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.

Part D: Annex (supporting information) (OPTIONAL)

Please see attached the supporting information as follows:

PILLAR 1: Legislation and regulations

1. Decision No. 088 dated 17 October 2019 issued by Cambodian Ministry of Economy and Finance on the “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”.
2. Letter No. 1889 dated 12 September 12, 2019 issued by Cambodian Ministry of Environment on request/warn to stop selling processed/products of ivory and rhino horn.

PILLAR 2: National level enforcement action and inter-agencies collaboration

1. Decision No. 358 dated 22 August 2019 issued by Cambodian Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries on the “Establishment of Working Group for Searching, Investigation, Prevention and Suppression Illegal Ivory Trade”.
2. Letter No. 0814/19 dated 18 March 2019 issued by General Department of Customs and Excise of Cambodia on “Strengthening of the Prevention and Suppression Illegal Import, Export and Transit of Ivory, Rhino Horn, Process of ivory and rhino horn”.
3. DRAFT of Practical guidance for management of CITES declaration Ivory Stockpiles and their disposal (for law enforcement officers). See transcript of the presentation below.

PRACTICAL GUIDANCE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF CITES DECLARED IVORY STOCKPILES AND THEIR DISPOSAL

(DRAFT)

1. **Presentation on the Practical Guidance for the Management of Ivory Stockpiles and Their Disposal.** Forestry Administration: Friday 04-June-2021

2. Objective and Scope

- To strengthen law enforcement, CITES, and procedures of the existing laws including:
 - *Prevention of elephant ivory leakage and other wildlife specimens of CITES Annex-I into illegal trade.*
 - *Reduce risks of evidence items into illegal trade prior or after court verdicts.*
 - *Support investigation and evidence base for prosecution of criminals.*
 - *Seek identities of species specimens of illegal activities (e.g. geographical and original sources).*
- Scope
 - *Relevant authorities responsible for accusation, prosecution, and investigation (in accordance with Criminal Procedures of the Kingdom of Cambodia, 2007).*
 - *Authorities, who are responsible for maintaining and management of the State properties (in accordance with the existing laws).*

3. Definition of terms use in this guideline

- **Wildlife** refers to all species of **animal and plant** listed in the CITES Appendices.
- **W.specimen** refers to part or derivative thereof, of any animal or plant, **whether alive or dead of wildlife species.**
- **Stockpile** refers to the number of CITES Declared Ivory Stockpiles (including **raw and worked ivory**) that are in warehouses or specially designated places/areas.
- **Raw ivory** refers to the term shall include all whole elephant tusks, polished or unpolished or in any form whatsoever, and all elephant ivory in cut pieces,

polished or unpolished and howsoever changed from its original form, except for “worked ivory”.

- **Worked ivory** refers to the term shall be interpreted to mean ivory that has been caved, sharpened or processed, either fully or partially, but shall not include whole tusks in any form, except where the whole surface has been caved.

4. Missions of Stockpile Management and Disposal of elephant ivories

- Implementation of Law on management and utilization of state property (Royal Kram No. 1120/030 NS/RKM dated on 14 November 2020; Articles 17 and 61).
- **Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP18) on Trade in Elephant specimens.**
- **Implementation of the Resolution Conf.17.8 on Disposal of illegal traded and confiscated specimens of CITES-listed species.**
- Implementation of Draft Technical Guidelines for stockpile management and disposal of elephant ivories of the intersessional working group established by the 72nd meeting of the CITES Standing Committee (supported by 40 parties and international organizations).

5. Inventorying and Reporting on elephant ivory

- Record and fulfill the provided forms of CITES Resolution No. 10.10. (Rev.CoP18) on sampling of elephant specimens.
- **Record of elephant ivories into inventory data should be made prior to and post court verdict** (Article 91 and 92 of the Criminal Procedures).
- **Submit up to date of elephant ivory inventory report to CITES Secretariat by 28 February each year.**
- Implementation of the CITES Resolution No. 18.117 on closure of domestic ivory markets.

6. Forms of elephant ivory inventory

- Form for elephant ivory inventory held by State or Responsible agencies.
- Form for elephant ivory inventory held by private or individual.

7. Disposal of elephant ivory

CITES Resolution No. 17.8 on sampling of wildlife specimens of CITES Annexes prior their disposal. <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-17-08.pdf>. In the case that there is no other choice, seven methods of elephant ivory disposal could be conducted:

- Burn the ivories.
- Chopping the ivories by machine.
- Break the ivories by hands.
- Chemical dying process.
- Bury.
- Throw the ivories into shallow Ocean.
- Throw the ivories into deep Ocean.

https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/73/E-SC73-22_0.pdf

8. Inter-ministerial Working Group for Stockpile Management

(official name of the Working Group is *Inter-ministerial Working Group for trans-locating elephant ivory, Rhino horn, worked jewelry, and wildlife parts to storeroom of the National Bank of Cambodia*)

- **Inter-ministerial Working Group** (SSR No.088SHV dated on 17/10/2019) has responsibilities to:
 - **Develop** legal regulation, procedures, and mechanism to translocate and hand over the seized elephant ivory, Rhino horn, worked jewelry, and wildlife parts made by General Department and Custom Excise of Cambodia, and at the time after the court verdict, to storeroom of the National Bank of Cambodia in accordance with the written approval of the Highest **Samdech Techo Prime Minister**.
 - **Determine procedure, standard, and quantity sample to be kept for scientific study** and public awareness raising.
 - **Manage, translocate, and hand** over the elephant ivory, Rhino horn, worked jewelry, and wildlife parts to the National Bank of Cambodia.
 - **Manage to collect samples** of the elephant ivory, Rhino horn, worked jewelry, and wildlife parts for the benefits of scientific study and public awareness raising.
- **Member Composition:** four General Directors, nine Directors, and one representative of the legal Advisory.
- Results: ?
- Reason: ?

9. Inter-ministerial Working Group for Law Enforcement Strengthening

Full name of the group is *Law Enforcement Advisory Team* (No.58 SSR.MAFF dated on 22/08/2019)

- The LEAT has responsibilities to:
 - **Search, investigate, prevent, and crack down illegal trade in, storing, export, import, transit of elephant ivory and specimens.**
 - Sharing information among the relevant agencies for improvement of law enforcement.
 - **Collect and record information** relating to elephant ivory and specimen that were seized at the international gates, export, import, trading site, storing site, and illegal transportation.
 - **Facilitate sampling of elephant ivory sending to laboratory for analysis.**
 - Effective collaboration to implement National Ivory Action Plan, NIAP.
 - Mobilize resources including financial support to improve capacity and strengthen implementation of NIAP.
 - Hold three-monthly meeting to reflex past activities and develop future work plan.
 - Report quarterly results to MAFF for information and action, if any.
 - Act up on any other requests made by MAFF.
- **Member Composition:** Six high level officers from MAFF, one official from ministry of justice, one official from ministry of environment, one official from ministry of interior, two officials from ministry of economy and finance, one official from GDCE, and one official from military police.

10. Investigation

- Implement the existing laws and the code of Criminal Procedure (2007).
- **Speed up processes of prosecution of seized elephant ivory cases.**

11. Laboratory for DNA Analysis

- Support investigation of illegal activities of CITES Appendix-I within and external country.
- Strictly follow guidelines of CITES and relevant conventions.
- Seeking sources and locations of criminal identity and evidence items of illegal activities on CITES Annexes.
- Recruit expert and laboratory inside or outside the country (Articles 162 to 171 of the Criminal procedure Code).

12. Laboratory of DNA in Cambodia

- Services to be provided include:
 - Identify species origin and its age.
 - Provide DNA archive of Asian, Cambodian elephant ivory.
 - Comparison pieces of each tusk for inventory purposes.
 - Provide format of sample collection for chains of custody of data.
 - Introduce to other regional network of genetic analysis institutions for elephant ivory experts.
- Name and Address: **Genetic Conservation Laboratory**, Room 426, RUPP Campus I, Russian Federation Blvd., Tuek Laak 1-Phnom Penh 120404.

13. Names and Addresses of 12 laboratories outside Cambodia:

- Forensic Science Laboratory Materials Analysis South Africa Police Service. 270 Pretoria Road Silverton, Pretoria, 0001 South Africa. Fax:+27 866305615
- CITES Secretariat Website: <https://cites.org/eng>
- <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/17/WorkingDocs/E-CoP17-25-A4.pdf>
- https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/prog/enforcement/Directory%20of%20laboratories%20eligible%20and%20willing%20to%20be%20included%20in%20an%20electronic%20directory%20of%20wildlife%20forensic%20providers_March%202019.pdf

Laboratory name and location	Country, CITES region	QA standard	Sample types analysed	Contact name / email
Australian Centre for Wildlife Genomics, Sydney	Australia, Oceania	ISO17025	Terrestrial animal, Aquatic animal, Rhinoceros horn, Elephant ivory	Greta Frankham Greta.Frankham@australi.gov.au
Criminologic Service, Guardia Civil, Madrid	Spain, Europe	ISO17025	Terrestrial animal, Aquatic animal, Plant, Microorganisms	David Parra Pecharrorain crimquimica@gtc.madrid.es
Genomia Limited, Pízen	Czech Republic, Europe	ISO17025	Terrestrial animal	Marketa Dajbychova Marketa.dajbychova@genomia.cz
Institute of Forensic Medicine, Zurich	Switzerland, Europe	ISO17025	Terrestrial animal, Aquatic animal, Elephant ivory	Morf Nadja Nadja.Morf@irm.unz.ch
James Hutton Institute, Aberdeen	United Kingdom, Europe	ISO 9001	Plants, Diatoms, Soil	Lorna Dawson Lorna.Dawson@hutton.ac.uk
Netherlands Forensic Institute, The Hague	The Netherlands, Europe	ISO17025	Terrestrial & Aquatic animal, Plant, Timber, Rhino horn, Elephant ivory, Pangolin	Irene Kuiper I.kuiper@nfi.minven.nl
Science and Advice for Scottish Agriculture, Edinburgh	United Kingdom, Europe	ISO17025	Terrestrial animal, Aquatic animal, Rhinoceros horn, Elephant ivory	Lucy Webster Lucy.Webster@sasa.gov.scot
US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Forensic Laboratory, Ashland	United States of America, North America	ISO17025	Terrestrial animal, Aquatic animal, Timber, Rhino horn, Elephant ivory, Pangolin	Ed Espinoza Ed.espinoza@fws.gov
University of California, Davis	United States of America, North America	ISO17025	Terrestrial animal, Rhinoceros horn	Christina O Lindquist cdindquist@ucdavis.edu

The above table lists all of the laboratories fulfilling all criteria necessary to be listed in an electronic directory of forensic providers able and willing to carry out wildlife forensic analyses upon request from other countries. Each of these laboratories (i) carry out forensic case-work; (ii) operate in accordance with a QMS; (iii) are audited internally and externally by a competent third party (and have provided confirmatory evidence of this); (iv) are able and willing to carry out wildlife forensic analyses upon request from other countries; (v) have explicitly requested to be included in directory.

សម្រាប់: បញ្ជីឈ្មោះបង្កើតសេចក្តីខាងលើបានបញ្ចប់ត្រឹមថ្ងៃទី២០ ខែ មេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩

14. Results of DNA Analysis of Rhino horn seized by DGCE (in 2016)

- Two confiscations (one on **17/08/16** and another **01/11/16**) of Rhino horns, 40Kg, held in International Airport of Phnom Penh.
- Sent 23 samples, 12.78g, of Rhino horn to University of Pretoria Onderstepoort, South Africa (Permit letter No. 192 MAFF dated on 09/01/17 and CITES permit No. KH1200 dated on **05/06/17**).
- Name and address of importer: Forensic Science Laboratory Materials Analysis South Africa Police Service. 270 Pretoria Road Silverton, Pretoria, 0001 South Africa. Fax: +27 866305615.
- Name and address of exporter: Mr. Heng Kim Chhay, official of Forestry Administration, #40, Norodom Blvd, Sangkat Psar Thmey 2, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia.
- Name of expert: CINDY KIM HARPER, analysis result date: **15/06/18**.
- The sampling concluded that 11 Rhino (one male and one female Black Rhino and 3 male and 6 female white Rhino).
- Black Rhino (*Diceros bicornis*) and White Rhino (*Ceratotherium simum*) are in Annex I and II of CITES; and they are Endangered species classified by MAFF's Declaration (Prakas) No. 240 PrK.MAFF dated on 13/06/18.

15. Levels of penalties under law on forestry

- Article 48 states that, asides from other wildlife species, Asian and African elephants are classified as endangered species group (MAFF's Prakas N. 020 and Prakas N. 240).
- Article 96 classifies penalty rate as transactional fine from the Forestry Administration.
- Article 99 classifies penalty rate as class III Forestry Offense.
- Article 98 classifies penalty rate as class II Forestry Offense.
- Article 97 classifies penalty rate as class I Forestry Offense.

16. Penalty rate of Wildlife offenses under law on forestry, (specified on elephant and its specimens.

Illegal Activity	Transactional fine	Class III Forestry Offense	Class II Forestry Offense	Class I Forestry Offense
Raise or Breed or Detaining wild elephant (Article 96)	Transactional fine from the Forestry Administration for 2 to 3 times of market value and all real evidence (specimens) shall be confiscated as State property			
Harass (Disturb), Harm(injure), collect egg or offspring of endangered or rare wildlife species, or destroy its habitat. (Article 99)		imprisonment from 1 month to 1 year or fine of 1,000,000 Riel to 10,000,000 Riel; and all evidence(specimens) shall be confiscated as State property		
Posses (Own), process , stock, transport, or import			imprisonment from 1 to 5 years and/or fine 10,000,000 Riel	

endangered wildlife species or specimens (live elephant and their specimens). (Article 98)			to 100,000,000 Riel, and confiscation of all evidence as State property.	
Hunt (Poach), kill, trade or export endangered wildlife species (live elephant and their specimens). (Article 97)				Imprisonment from 5 to 10 years and confiscation of all evidence as State property.

17. Summary of court verdict on elephant ivory in Sihanouk province, 2016:

Court: The Court of the First Instance of Sihanouk.
 Prosecution No.: 233 dated on 27/05/2015
 Verdict No.: 31 (A) dated on 13/12/2016
 Judge name: H.E. Mong Muni Chariya, Chief of the Court of Sihanouk province
 Representative of Prosecutor: Mr. Huot Vichetr, Deputy Judge
 Secretary: Mr. Tieng Samnang, Secretary
 Name of accused person: Khan Sinit, male, born on 1981, Kherm citizen, born in Prayong village, Batheay commune, Ba Phnom district, Prey Veng province. Present address: house No. 275, St. 656, Sangkat Nyrot, Khan Chbar Ampov, Phnom Penh, Chief Executive Office of REHO BOTH Company (Cambodia)
 Name of Lawyer: 1) Mr. Suor Kea Viyolong, Batch No. 1117, Phnom Penh Office.
 2) Mr. Suor Kea Limdara, Batch No. 741, Phnom Penh
 3) Mr. In Tekhay, Batch No. 1125, Phnom Penh
 Names of Witness: Mr. Thon Rithy, Officer of GDCE and Mr. Khun Sophal, Officer of Forestry Administration
 Date and location of event: 09/05/2014, happened at the offices of Branch of Customs and Excise of Sihanouk province.
 Accusation on (Reason): Illegal transportation or importation of wildlife specimen (elephant ivory)
 Evidence item: 108 pieces of elephant ivory (3,008.80Kg).
 Packaging Box: Put into 356 sacks of beans weighing of 15,308Kg.
 Provision (Lawful): **Against the Article 98, paragraph 1, point 12 of law on forestry and Article 75 of law on customs and excise.**
 Decision: 1) Imprisonment the accused person named Mr. **Khan Sinit** for 3 (**three**) years, but imprisonment for only 01 (one) year while the rest of imprisonment times should

be suspended and punished 50,000,000 (fifty million) Riel.

2) Seized 108 pieces (776 pairs of tusks, total of 3,008.8kg) as State property.

18. Recommendations

- **Continue** to implementation of the existing law on forestry and other relevant regulations.
- **Encourages Government Agency** to development of legal documents, regulations, procedures, and mechanisms of hand over of seized elephant ivory and other wildlife specimens; and after court verdicts, to secured stockpiles or disposal.
- **Encourages government agencies to develop** inventories and reports, **before** and **after** the court decision, of elephants and other wildlife specimens, and submit report to CITES Secretariat by **28 February** each year.

19. Drafted form for registration of domesticated elephants:



20. References

- ច្បាប់ស្តីពីការគ្រប់គ្រង ការប្រើប្រាស់ និងការចាត់ចែងលើទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិរដ្ឋ ២០២០ ។
- ច្បាប់ស្តីពីគយ ២០០៧ ។
- ក្រមនីតិវិធីព្រហ្មទណ្ឌ ២០០៧ ។
- ច្បាប់ស្តីពីព្រៃឈើ ២០០២ ។
- ច្បាប់ស្តីពីការអនុម័តយល់ព្រមលើអនុសញ្ញា CITES ២០១២ ។
- អនុក្រឹត្យស្តីពីការធ្វើពាណិជ្ជកម្មអន្តរជាតិលើប្រភេទសត្វនិងរុក្ខជាតិព្រៃដែលកំពុងរងគ្រោះថ្នាក់ (លេខ៥៣អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៧/ឧសភា/២០០៦)។
- អនុក្រឹត្យស្តីពីការដាក់ឱ្យប្រើប្រាស់បញ្ជីទំនិញហាមឃាត់និងទំនិញជាប់កម្រិតកំណត់

(លេខ១៧)អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៦/កុម្ភៈ/២០២០)។

- សេចក្តីសំរេចចិត្តលេខ១៧.៨ស្តីពីការយកសំណាកសត្វព្រៃនៃប្រភេទក្នុងឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ CITES ដែល បានចាប់យកឬរឹបអូសពីពាណិជ្ជកម្មល្មើសច្បាប់ទៅបោះចោល របស់ CoP17 ។
- សេចក្តីសំរេចចិត្តលេខ 10.10 (Rev. CoP18)ស្តីពីពាណិជ្ជកម្មសំណាកសត្វដំរី របស់ CoP18 ។
- Annex-1 of SC73 Doc. 22 Practical guidance for the management of ivory stockpiles including their disposal. https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/73/E-SC73-22_0.pdf
- Annex-2 of SC73 Doc. 22 Review of Elephant Ivory Destruction Methods.



អំពីលើសច្បាប់ពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងសត្វនិងបំណែកនៃខ្លួនសត្វដំរី

បទបរាបាញ់ បទសម្លាប់ ធ្វើពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ឬ បទនាំចេញប្រភេទសត្វដំរី ត្រូវផ្ដន្ទាទោសក្រោមបទល្មើសព្រៃឈើថ្នាក់ទី១ ដែលត្រូវជាប់ពន្ធនាគារពីប្រាំ(២)ឆ្នាំទៅដប់(១០)ឆ្នាំ និងត្រូវរឹបអូសវត្ថុតាំងទាំងអស់មកជាសម្បត្តិរដ្ឋ(មាត្រា៩៧នៃច្បាប់ស្តីពីព្រៃឈើ) ។

បទយកដំរីវិស ឬសំណាកភ្នកដំរី ធ្វើជាកម្មសិទ្ធិ បទកែច្នៃភ្នកដំរី បទធ្វើសន្និធិភ្នកដំរី បទដឹកជញ្ជូនភ្នកដំរី ឬ បទនាំចូលដំរីវិសឬភ្នកដំរី ត្រូវផ្ដន្ទាទោសក្រោមបទល្មើសព្រៃឈើថ្នាក់ទី២ ដែលត្រូវជាប់ពន្ធនាគារពីមួយ(១)ឆ្នាំ ទៅ ប្រាំ(២)ឆ្នាំ និង ត្រូវផ្ដន្ទាទោសពិន័យជាប្រាក់ពីដប់លាន (១០ ០០០ ០០០)រៀល ទៅមួយរយលាន(១០០ ០០០ ០០០)រៀល ឬ ផ្ដន្ទាទោសណាមួយ នៃទោសទាំងពីរ វត្ថុតាំងទាំងអស់ត្រូវរឹបអូសមកជាសម្បត្តិរដ្ឋ(មាត្រា៩៨នៃច្បាប់ស្តីពីព្រៃឈើ) ។

បទចិញ្ចឹម បង្កាត់ពូជដំរី

មាត្រា៩៦ ត្រូវទទួលពិន័យអន្តរការណ៍ពីរដ្ឋបាលព្រៃឈើជាប្រាក់ចំនួនពី ពីរ(២)ទៅ បី(៣)ដងនៃតម្លៃវត្ថុតាំងពិតប្រាកដនៃទីផ្សារ(តម្លៃដំរី) ចំពោះជនណាដែលបានប្រព្រឹត្តបទល្មើសណាមួយដូចខាងក្រោម ៖

១៦- ចិញ្ចឹម បង្កាត់ពូជប្រភេទសត្វព្រៃក្នុងក្រុមជិតផុតពូជ(ដំរី) ។

ជនណាប្រព្រឹត្តបទល្មើសដូចមានចែងក្នុងកថាខណ្ឌទី១នៃមាត្រានេះមិនរាងចាលក្នុងរយៈពេលមួយ(១)ខែ ត្រូវទទួលការពិន័យអន្តរការណ៍ពីរដ្ឋបាលព្រៃឈើជាប្រាក់ចំនួនពីពីរ(២)ទៅបួន(២)ដងនៃតម្លៃវត្ថុតាំងពិតប្រាកដនៃទីផ្សារ(តម្លៃដំរី)។

វត្ថុតាំងពិតប្រាកដនៃបទល្មើសព្រៃឈើ(សត្វនិងសំណាកដំរី) ត្រូវរឹបអូសជាសម្បត្តិរដ្ឋស្របតាមបទប្បញ្ញត្តិនៃច្បាប់នេះ។ វត្ថុតាំងផ្សេងទៀត ក្រៅពីផល អនុផលព្រៃឈើ អាចប្រគល់ឱ្យសាមីជនវិញតែក្នុងករណីប្រព្រឹត្តល្មើសនឹងមាត្រា៩៦នៃច្បាប់នេះ ។

បទបោញ សម្លាប់ ធ្វើពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ឬ នាំចេញ ដំរីសំនិលសំណាកសត្វដំរី(ភ្នក ចៃ ផ្តិត ឆ្កែ)

មាត្រា៩៧ ត្រូវផ្ដន្ទាទោសក្រោមបទល្មើសព្រៃឈើថ្នាក់ទី១ ដែលត្រូវជាប់ពន្ធនាគារពីប្រាំ(២)ឆ្នាំទៅដប់(១០)ឆ្នាំ និងត្រូវរឹបអូសវត្ថុតាំងទាំងអស់មកជាសម្បត្តិរដ្ឋ ដកហូតកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀង អាជ្ញាប័ណ្ណ លិខិតអនុញ្ញាត និង កំទេចចោលវត្ថុតាំងក្លែង ចំពោះជនណាដែលបានប្រព្រឹត្តបទល្មើសណាមួយដូចខាងក្រោម៖

១០- បរាបាញ់ សម្លាប់ ធ្វើពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ឬ នាំចេញប្រភេទសត្វក្នុងក្រុមជិតផុតពូជ(ដំរីនិងសំណាក)។

ជនណាប្រព្រឹត្តបទល្មើសព្រៃឈើថ្នាក់ទី១មិនរាងចាល ត្រូវផ្ដន្ទាទោសទ្វេដងនៃបទល្មើសព្រៃឈើថ្នាក់ទី១នៃច្បាប់នេះ។

បទយកធ្វើជាភស្តុតាង កែច្នៃសំណាក សន្និដ្ឋាន ដីកាបញ្ជូន ឬ ទាញយក ដីកាសំណាករបស់ដីកា
មាត្រា ៩៨ ត្រូវផ្ដន្ទាទោសក្រោមបទល្មើសព្រៃឈើថ្នាក់ទី២ ដែលត្រូវជាប់ពន្ធនាគារពីមួយ(១)ឆ្នាំ ទៅ
ប្រាំ(៥)ឆ្នាំ និង ត្រូវផ្ដន្ទាទោសពិន័យជាប្រាក់ពីដប់លាន(១០ ០០០ ០០០)រៀល ទៅមួយរយលាន(១០០
០០០ ០០០)រៀល ឬ ផ្ដន្ទាទោសណាមួយនៃទោសទាំងពីរ វត្តមានទាំងអស់ត្រូវរឹបអូសមកជាសម្បត្តិរដ្ឋ
ចំពោះជនណា ដែលបានប្រព្រឹត្តបទល្មើសណាមួយ ដូចខាងក្រោម ៖

១២- យកធ្វើជាភស្តុតាង កែច្នៃសំណាក សន្និដ្ឋាន ដីកាបញ្ជូន ឬទាញយកប្រភេទសត្វរស់ និងសំណាកក្នុង
ក្រុមជិតផុតពូជ(ដីរស់និងសំណាកសត្វដំរី)។

ជនណាប្រព្រឹត្តបទល្មើសព្រៃឈើថ្នាក់ទី២ មិនរាងចាលត្រូវផ្ដន្ទាទោសក្រោមបទល្មើសព្រៃឈើថ្នាក់
ទី១នៃច្បាប់នេះ ។

បទយាយី ធ្វើឱ្យប្រមូល ប្រមូលកូនដីកា នៃប្រភេទសត្វក្នុងក្រុមជិតផុតពូជ

មាត្រា ៩៩ ត្រូវផ្ដន្ទាទោសក្រោមបទល្មើសព្រៃឈើថ្នាក់ទី៣ ដែលត្រូវជាប់ពន្ធនាគារពីមួយ(១)ខែទៅ
មួយ(១)ឆ្នាំ ឬ ត្រូវផ្ដន្ទាទោសពិន័យជាប្រាក់ពីមួយលាន(១ ០០០ ០០០)រៀលទៅដប់លាន(១០ ០០០
០០០)រៀល វត្តមានទាំងអស់ត្រូវរឹបអូសមកជាសម្បត្តិរដ្ឋ ចំពោះជនណាដែលបានប្រព្រឹត្តបទល្មើសណា
មួយដូចខាងក្រោម៖

៤- យាយី ធ្វើឱ្យប្រមូល ប្រមូលកូន កូន នៃប្រភេទសត្វក្នុងក្រុមជិតផុតពូជ ឬ ក្រុមមានដោយកម្រ ឬ
បំផ្លាញជម្រករបស់វា។

ជនណាប្រព្រឹត្តបទល្មើសព្រៃឈើថ្នាក់ទី៣ មិនរាងចាល ត្រូវផ្ដន្ទាទោសក្រោមបទល្មើសព្រៃឈើថ្នាក់
ទី២នៃច្បាប់នេះ ។

បញ្ញត្តិសម្រាប់ការចោទប្រកាន់

មាត្រា ៦៨ ត្រង់កថាខណ្ឌទី៣និងទី៤ ចែងថា "គ្រប់ប្រភេទសត្វព្រៃទាំងអស់ ត្រូវបានបែងចែកជាបី
ក្រុមគឺ៖

- ១- ក្រុមប្រភេទជិតផុតពូជ ។
- ២- ក្រុមប្រភេទមានដោយកម្រ ។
- ៣- ក្រុមប្រភេទមានដោយបង្កើត ។

លក្ខណៈវិនិច្ឆ័យសម្រាប់ចាត់ថ្នាក់ក្រុមនីមួយៗនិងបញ្ជីឈ្មោះប្រភេទសត្វក្នុងក្រុមជិតផុតពូជ
និងប្រភេទមានដោយកម្រ ដែលអាចប្រែប្រួលទៅតាមតំបន់ ត្រូវកំណត់ដោយប្រកាសរបស់ក្រសួង
កសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទតាមសំណើរបស់រដ្ឋបាលព្រៃឈើដោយមានការពិគ្រោះយោបល់ជាមួយ
ក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន។

លិខិតបទដ្ឋានគតិយុត្តអនុលោមតាមបញ្ញត្តិនេះ រួមមាន៖

១- ប្រកាសស្តីពីចំណាត់ថ្នាក់និងបញ្ជីឈ្មោះសត្វព្រៃ របស់ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និង នេសាទ (លេខ០២០ប្រក.កសក ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៥/មករា/២០០៧)។

ដំរីអាស៊ី (Elephas maximus) ស្ថិតក្នុងក្រុមប្រភេទជិតផុតពូជ។

២- ប្រកាសស្តីពីការធ្វើចំណាត់ថ្នាក់សត្វព្រៃបន្ថែម ក្នុងឧបសម្ព័ន្ធនៃប្រកាសលេខ០២០ប្រក. កសក ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៥ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០០៧ របស់ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ (លេខ២២០ប្រក.កសក ចុះថ្ងៃទី១៣/មិថុនា/២០១៧)។

ដំរីអាហ្វ្រិក (Loxodonta Africana និង Loxodonta cyclotis) ស្ថិតក្នុងក្រុមប្រភេទជិតផុតពូជ។

បទធ្វើពាណិជ្ជកម្មអន្តរជាតិនូវសំណាក(ភ្នែក)ដំរីនិងដំរីស

អនុលោមតាមច្បាប់ស្តីពីការអនុវត្តយល់ព្រមលើអនុសញ្ញាស្តីពីពាណិជ្ជកម្មអន្តរជាតិលើប្រភេទសត្វ និង រុក្ខជាតិព្រៃដែលកំពុងរងគ្រោះថ្នាក់(ព្រះរាជក្រមនស/រកម/០១១២/០០២ចុះថ្ងៃទី០២/មករា/២០១២)

- បទប្បញ្ញត្តិនៃមាត្រា១ មាត្រា៣ មាត្រា៨ និង មាត្រា១៣នៃអនុសញ្ញា ។
- សេចក្តីសម្រេចចិត្តលេខ 10.10 (Rev. CoP18)* ស្តីពី ពាណិជ្ជកម្មសំណាករបស់ដំរី។
ក្នុងនាមជាភាគីសមាជិកអនុសញ្ញា CITES ត្រូវ៖
 - ១- ពង្រឹងការអនុវត្តច្បាប់ទប់ស្កាត់និងបង្ក្រាបពាណិជ្ជកម្មភ្នែកដំរី។
 - ២- រៀបចំផែនការសកម្មភាពសម្រាប់ទប់ស្កាត់និងបង្ក្រាបពាណិជ្ជកម្មភ្នែកដំរី។
 - ៣- បិទទីផ្សារលក់ភ្នែកដំរីក្នុងប្រទេសនិងធ្វើបញ្ជីសារពើភណ្ឌភ្នែកដំរីដែលវិបល្លាស។
 - ៤- ទប់ស្កាត់និងបង្ក្រាបការបរាចារ្យដំរី និងរៀបចំផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រអភិរក្សដំរី។
 - ៥- ធ្វើរបាយការណ៍ជូនលេខាធិការដ្ឋាន CITES នៅមុនថ្ងៃទី២៨ ខែកុម្ភៈ រាល់ឆ្នាំ។
- សេចក្តីសម្រេចចិត្តលេខ 14.3* (Rev. CoP18) ស្តីពី ការប្រព្រឹត្តតាមនីតិវិធី CITES ។
- សេចក្តីសម្រេចចិត្តលេខ 11.3 (Rev. CoP18)* ស្តីពី ការប្រព្រឹត្តតាមនិងការអនុវត្តច្បាប់។
- សេចក្តីសម្រេចលេខ 18.226 ស្តីពី ពាណិជ្ជកម្មដំរីអាស៊ី។
- សេចក្តីសម្រេចលេខ 18.117 ស្តីពី ការបិទទីផ្សារលក់ដូរភ្នែកដំរី។

43122021
23
11



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

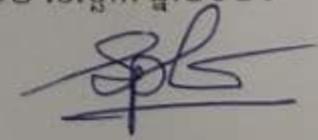
សូមគោរពជូន

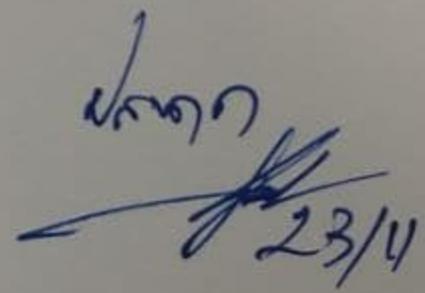
ឯកឧត្តមប្រតិភូរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជាទទួលបន្ទុកជាប្រធានរដ្ឋបាលព្រៃឈើ

កម្មវត្ថុ: សំណើសុំ អនុវត្តមន៍បញ្ជូនរបាយការណ៍វឌ្ឍនភាពស្តីពីការអនុវត្តផែនការសកម្មភាពជាតិក្នុងដី ទៅ
លេខាធិការដ្ឋានសាយភាយប្រចាំនៅទីក្រុងហ្សឺណែវ តាមរយៈសមត្ថកិច្ចគ្រប់គ្រងសាយភាយសកម្មជា។
យោង:- សេចក្តីជូនដំណឹងលេខ២០២១/០៥៦ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៣/ កញ្ញា/២០២១ របស់លេខាធិការដ្ឋានសាយភាយ
- Email ចុះថ្ងៃទី៦ ខែតុលា ឆ្នាំ ២០២១ របស់លេខាធិការដ្ឋានអនុសញ្ញាសាយភាយ
- លិខិតលេខ១០៦១រ.នសជ ចុះថ្ងៃទី៣ ខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ២០២១ របស់រដ្ឋបាលព្រៃឈើ ។
ជូនគ្រាប់:- របាយការណ៍សរសេរដោយ កញ្ញា ធី សុផារីន
- បទប្បញ្ញត្តិនៃច្បាប់ស្តីពីព្រៃឈើឆ្នាំ២០០២ ដែលជាប់ទាក់ទងនឹងប្រភេទសត្វដំរីនិងក្នុងដី ។

សេចក្តីជូនមានចែងក្នុងកម្មវត្ថុ យោង និងជូនគ្រាប់ខាងលើ ខ្ញុំសូមអនុញ្ញាតជម្រាបជូនឯកឧត្តមប្រតិភូ មេត្តា
ជ្រាបថា លេខាធិការដ្ឋានសាយភាយនឹងរៀបចំរបាយការណ៍ពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការអនុវត្តសេចក្តីសំរេចចិត្តលេខ 10.10
(Rev. CoP18) ស្តីពីពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្នុងដី របស់ភាគីដែលកំពុងអនុវត្តផែនការសកម្មភាពជាតិបង្ក្រាបការជួញដូរក្នុងដី
(NIAP) សម្រាប់ដាក់ជូនអង្គប្រជុំគណៈកម្មាធិការអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍លើកទី៧៤ នៅទីក្រុង លីយ៉ុង ប្រទេសបារាំង ដើម្បី
ពិនិត្យ សម្រេច ។ លេខាធិការដ្ឋាន ស្នើឲ្យភាគីកម្ពុជា ផ្តល់របាយការណ៍វឌ្ឍនភាពនៃការអនុវត្ត NIAP នេះនៅមុន
ថ្ងៃទី១ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០២១ តាមរយៈ សមត្ថកិច្ចគ្រប់គ្រងសាយភាយសកម្មនិងអាសយដ្ឋានអ៊ីម៉ែល info@cites.org ។

អាស្រ័យហេតុជូនបានជម្រាបជូនខាងលើនេះ សូមឯកឧត្តមប្រតិភូ មេត្តាពិនិត្យសម្រេច ដោយអនុគ្រោះ។
ដោយសេចក្តីគោរពដ៏ខ្ពង់ខ្ពស់
ថ្ងៃទី១២ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០២១


សួន ធីល្លា


23/11