

Kingdom of Cambodia
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Report on compiling potential linkages with the data
management systems available at national level

and

Brief description of the necessary arrangements identified for
the administration the integrated Article 7 and 15 electronic
toolkits at the national level after the project ends

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Funded by: GEF/UNEP

July 2022

Each Party shall report to the COP on the measures it has taken to implement the provision of the Convention and on the effectiveness of such measures in the meeting the objectives of the Convention.

This report presents the compilation of potential linkages with the data management systems available at national level and the necessary arrangements identified for the administration the integrated Article 7 and 15 electronic toolkits at the national level developed within the framework of the UNEP/GEF project entitled “Integrated Stockholm Convention toolkit to improve the transmission of information under Articles 07 and 15”.

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I. Report on compiling potential linkages with the data management systems available at national level

I.1 Current infrastructure for data collection on chemicals and wastes management in Cambodia

The Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) requires Parties to exchange information, facilitate public information, awareness and education, report to the Secretariat, periodically update implementation plans, explicitly acknowledges the value of Pollutant Release and Transfers Registers (PRTRs) for the collection and dissemination of information on estimates of the annual quantities of the chemicals listed in Annex A, B or C that are released or disposed of, and encourages Parties to undertake appropriate monitoring pertaining to POPs.

During the implementation of project Phase 1 of the Global Project on Enhancing Capacity Building for the Development of the National Registers of Pollutant Release and Transfer, Cambodia piloted a PRTR in 16 industrial facilities from the provinces with most industrialization (Phnom Penh, Kandal, Sihanoukville, Kampong Chhnang, Battambang and Siem Reap). The facilities represented those priority sectors with the largest emissions at national level, namely: medical waste incinerators, waste landfills, power plants, and textile dyeing facilities. Due to its significance, agriculture should be included in the PRTR as a diffuse pollution source, however, training on estimating emissions from diffuse sources was not possible during Phase I, but is addressed under Phase II of the project.

In Phase 1, the design of the national PRTR in Cambodia included a list of 102 chemicals to be reported (including all POPs). The list was developed based on chemicals regulated by national legislation and international conventions, including the SC. However, the pilot trial demonstrated that industrial facilities have very little knowledge on estimating and reporting emissions. A key problem is that many facilities do not yet keep a comprehensive record of chemical input to their processes nor waste generation and disposal.

To address this situation, an integrated reporting format for industry was prepared, stating the specific information industry needs to report, together with specific reporting procedures. This should be accompanied by clear guidance from Government to the reporting facilities on how to report and how to estimate emissions (e.g. using emission factors in UNEP Dioxin Toolkit). Preliminary guidelines were prepared for each of the sectors that participated in the pilot trial. These require further development. Cambodia expressed interest in implementing a PRTR based in the principles of the UNECE Protocol on PRTRs. These principles can be also included in the future PRTR legal instrument.

Due to existing capacities and accessibility to connectivity, it was agreed in Phase I that the PRTR reporting in Cambodia will be completed in simple Excel formats (as done in the pilot trial), instead of online reporting. However, PRTR and POPs emissions information will be made available to the civil society in a PRTR website would be more effective.

In 2016, Cambodia had the opportunity to continue participating among five other countries (Belarus, Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Moldova and Peru) to the Phase 2 of the Global Project on Enhancing Capacity Building for the Development of the National Registers of Pollutant Release and Transfer, which is a tool for reporting of POPs. The Department of Hazardous Substance Management (DHSM), General Directorate of Environmental Protection (EPA), Ministry of Environment (MOE) is responsible for the national coordination, development, and implementation of the project. During this phase Cambodia was focusing on the pollutants from industrial sectors in 7 provinces and cities (Phnom Penh, Kandal, Kompong

Speu, Preasihanouk, Kompot, Svay Reang, Kompong Chnang). Initially the reporting of Cambodia under PRTR will include mainly emissions from point sources from 5 sectors of industry. PRTR shall be used as a tool to report the release of the following of POPs under Stockholm Convention as well:

- Aldrin
- Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane
- Beta hexachlorocyclohexane
- Chlordane
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
- Chlordecone
- DDT
- Dibenzoparadioxins polychlorinated and dibenzofurans (PCDD /PCDF)
- Dieldrin
- Endrin
- Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether
- Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether
- Heptachlor
- Hexabromobiphenyl
- Hexachlorobenzene
- Lindane
- Mirex
- Pentachlorobenzene
- Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, their salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride
- Toxaphene

The objectives of National PRTR reporting are:

- Generate annual multimedia information on pollutants releases and transfers;
- Monitor the environmental performance of facility's operations;
- Support the decision-making in environmental protection; and
- Contribute to the formulation of criteria and policies regarding environmental issues;

To achieve these objectives, the reporting format of PRTR requires the following information:

- Total PRTR emission of the different media (air, water, soil)
- Number of transfer of such substances outside the establishment, whether for treatment, recycling, reuse and / or disposal, in the case of generators.

Given the format of the multimedia approach of PRTR, industrial facilities or services may use the PRTR reporting as a tool to identify priority for processes that promote the use of clean technologies and the detection of specific environmental problems caused by mass transfer between the contaminants. This allows us to extend the concept of what is now known as technologies for monitoring and evaluating, on a firm basis, the desirability of replacing raw materials and hazardous substances, change or update their processing technology, rationalize water use and energy consumption, use better fuels, and consider recycling or reuse of waste and by-products.

I.1.1 PRTR Reporting System in Cambodia

In order to carry out PRTR data collection, management and dissemination, a National PRTR Coordinating Team (NPCT) has already been established under the Department of Hazardous Substance Management of the General Directorate of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Environment.

The NPCT is responsible for carrying out the following duties:

- Designing the data collection and management procedures of the PRTR system and a set of design tasks involving technical and administrative decisions. These tasks include the design of reporting forms and reporting instructions, the specifications for the PRTR hardware and software, and the development of procedures for database management, data collection, data quality control, and related matters;
- Identifying government agency¹ that will host the database and identifying the resources that will be needed for its operation including staff, computer systems and software, annual operating budget, etc. Precise data handling procedures, from the point that a facility documents its report to the point when the data are finally entered into the PRTR database, also need to be defined. A data flow model should be created which outlines all of the data management procedures for every step of a complete PRTR reporting cycle;
- Checking the precision and accuracy of the figures submitted by reporters and administrative controls to ensure that the reported data are entered fully, consistently and accurately into the PRTR database. An error correcting procedure should likewise be established. When data quality check procedures suggest errors in reporting, there should be an established mechanism by which the authorities will contact the reporter and correct the problem;
- The treatment of PRTR data claimed as confidential is another data management issue that needs to be addressed. Clear and concise guidance must be provided to reporters on the conditions for claiming data as confidential, including instructions on how to file a confidentiality claim. Procedures for reviewing confidentiality claims and for handling the data once it is submitted should be clearly laid out. A procedure for filing generic information related to the data points held as confidential should be developed to avoid undermining the integrity and completeness of the PRTR database.

In response to the above duties, the following points shall be taking into account for the data collection and management procedure:

- Provide universal access to environmental information (statistical, geographical and documentary) validated, standardized, integrated, timely, consistent, reliable, all of society through the internet.
- Standardize and automate the production environment statistics for decision-making through the development of indicators that are based on principles of availability, reliability and integrity.

Similarly, the PRTR support the automation of processes in the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and integration with the geographical and the automation of corporate documentary memory. In particular will:

- Provide clear, complete and safe for users, companies and individuals that require some processing at the EPA.

¹ Currently, there are two main departments involved in database management within MOE: one is the Department of Hazardous Substances Management and another one is the Department of Geospatial Information Service. Nevertheless, in the future, the GIS department may responsible for all MOE database management as part of E-government implementation.

- Automate processes for issuing permits, authorizations, licenses and certifications.

Such consideration shall be focused on governmental roles, software for data entry and analysis, hardware for data storing, reporting format, reporting instruction, data estimation technique, and data entry and verification as in Figure 1.

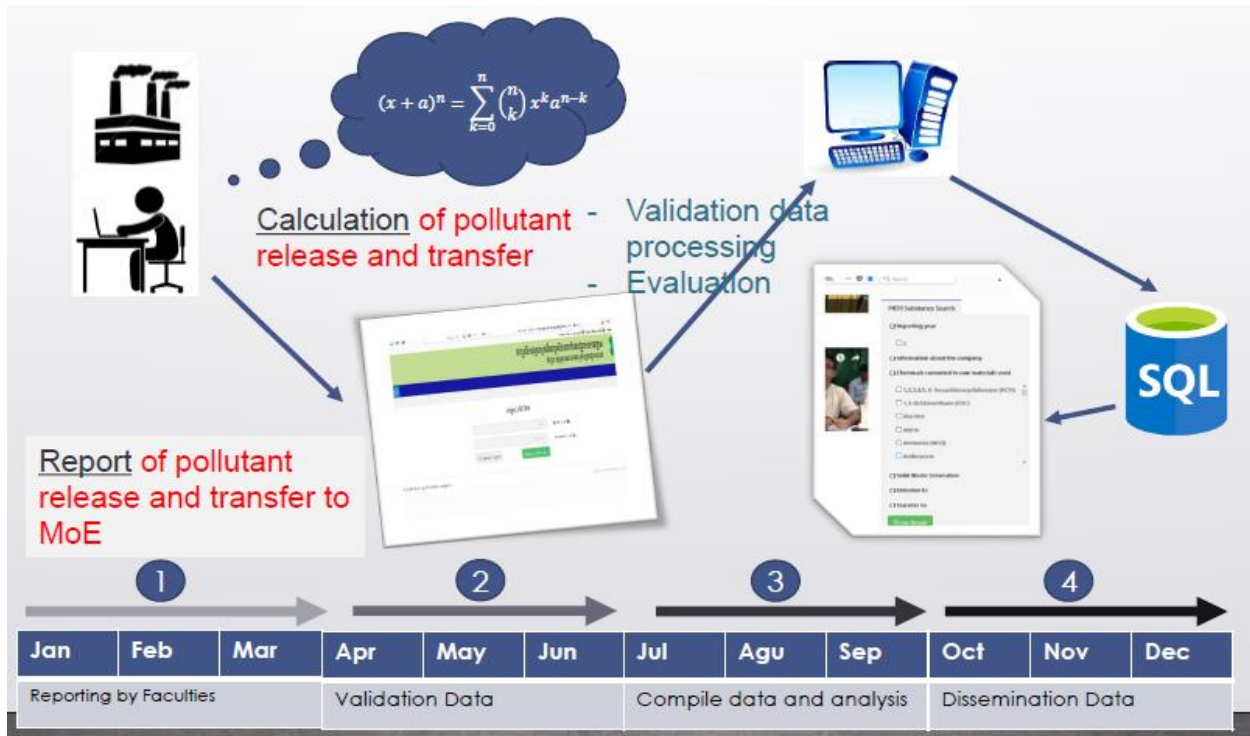


Figure 1: PRTR reporting System in Cambodia

The NPCT shall play important role in coordinating between central and local authorities for the purposes of PRTR data handling and management. In this regard, the NPCT will communicate with central ministries and shall perform the following tasks:

- Collect data and information for PRTR system and computerize such data;
- Do data analysis and prepare database for further use, i.e. database for professional use, and data and information for dissemination and public hearing; and
- Verify data and information provided by local government and authorities.

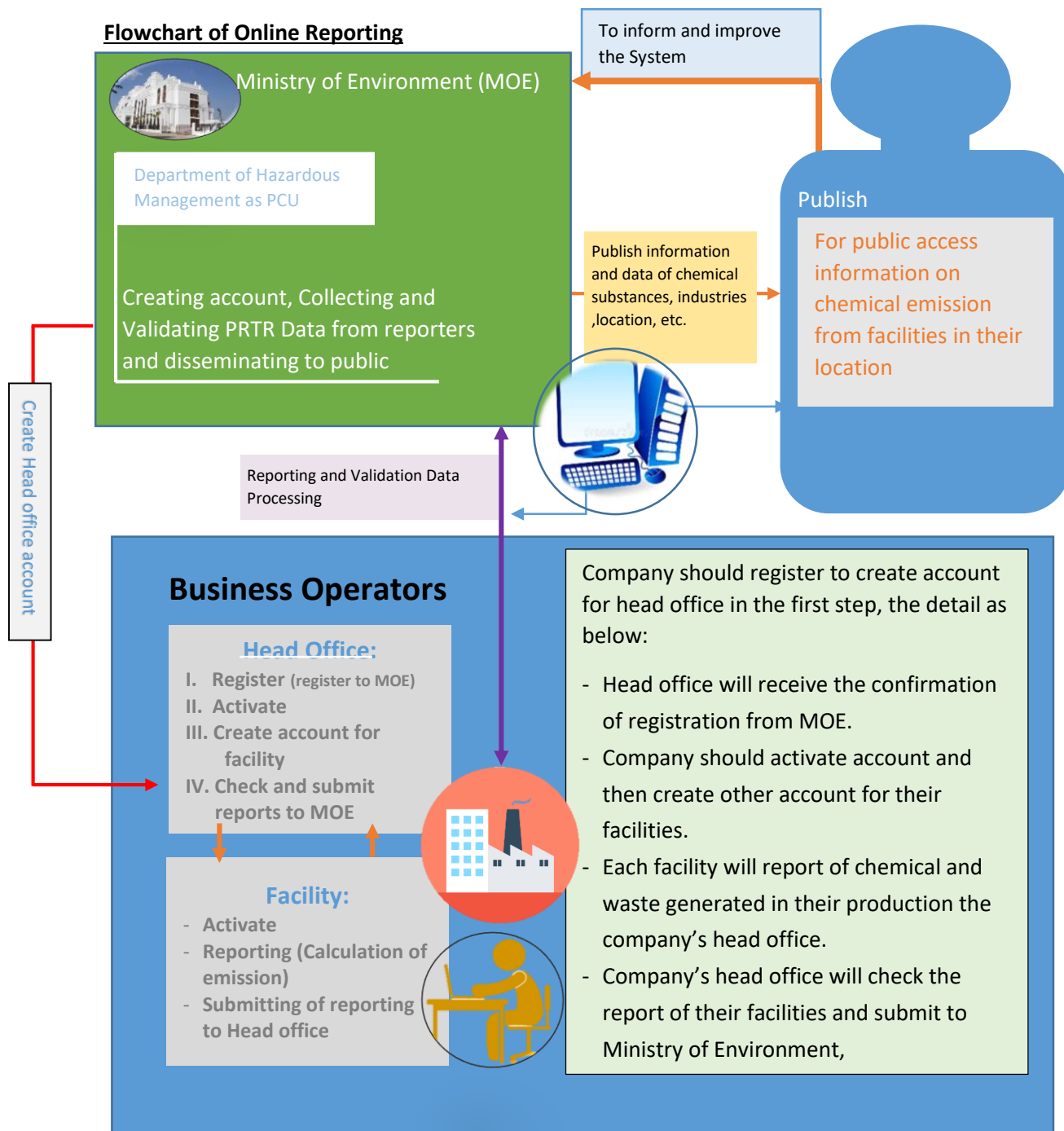
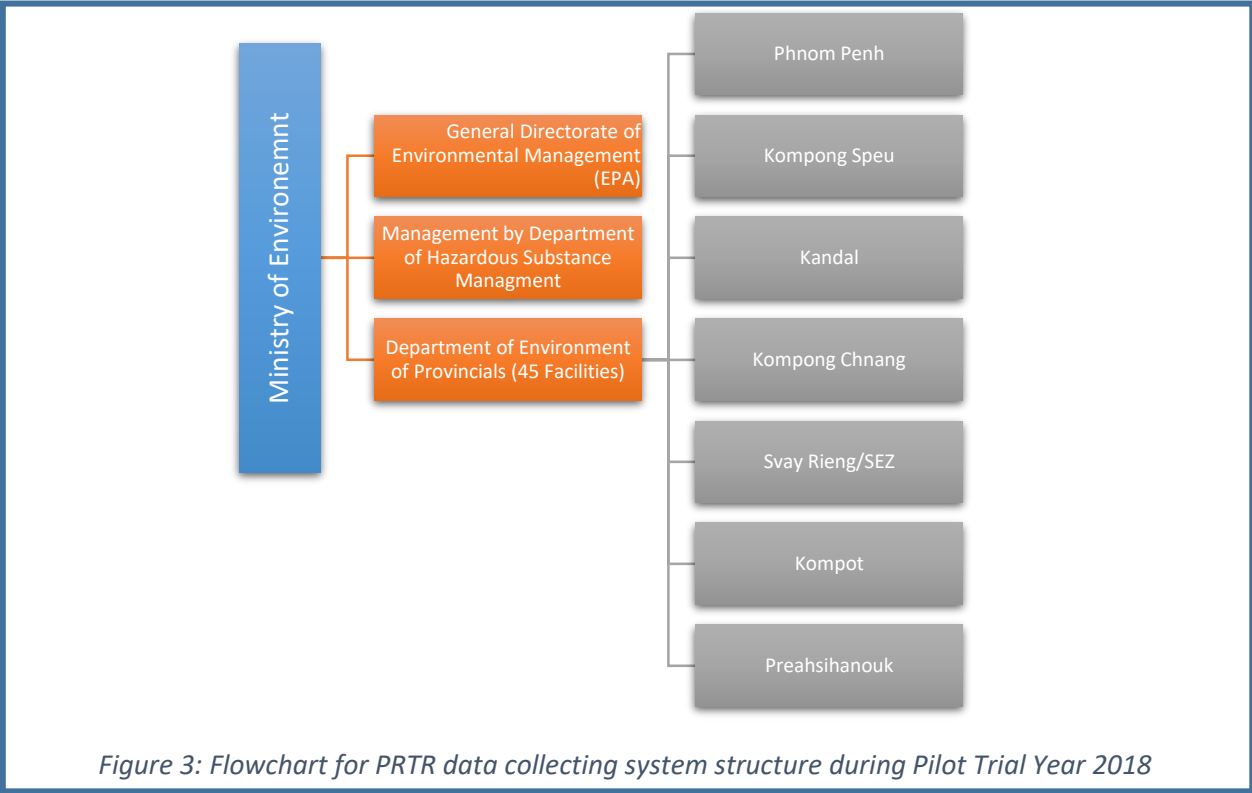


Figure 2: Flow chart of the PRTR reporting system

Provincial departments of environment cooperate with relevant local authorities to collect and verify information and data from facilities under PRTR System.



The reporting procedure of the manufacturing sector, which is obliged to report to the working group of the Ministry of Environment, shall follow the steps as shown in Table 1 .

Table 1: Reporting system procedures

Nº	Responsible Agent	Activity
1	Industrial facilities	The head of the industrial facilities requests information and reporting format from Ministry of Environment for participating into PRTR system.
2	Ministry of Environment	Creates an account for the Company's head office as a management account when the Company's head office requests or submits the registration form to the Ministry of Environment. Provides PRTR report format and instructions for filling on paper and electronic formats, as well as helps guiding industry for filling the report.
3	Industrial facilities	The company's headquarters will create account for their facilities as to report on pollutants and emissions into the environment. Completes the paper and electronic format and submit to the Ministry of Environment.

Nº	Responsible Agent	Activity
4	Ministry of Environment	Checks all required information provided by industries. After verified by Ministry of Environment, in case all information correct, the industry submits report with signature and seal. Reports will be analyzed and results are combined into the annual PRTR report. Annual PRTR Reports will be publish.

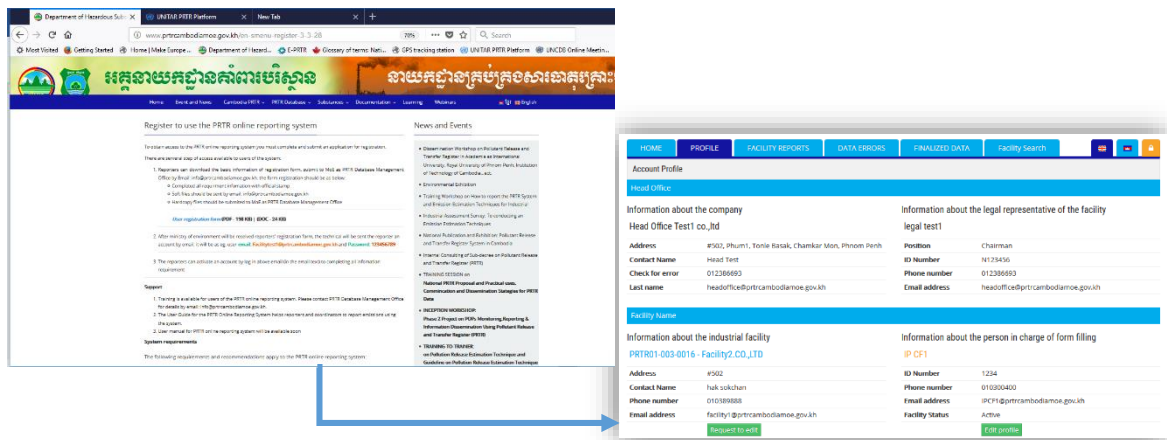


Figure 4: Caption of the PRTR reporting platform

1.1.2 Reporting

Company's facilities will fill out the emission data through the reporting platform and then submit to Ministry of Environment. The facilities can use the specific manual for calculation of their emission and release of chemical.

Parameters regulated in Cambodia	International Agreements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emissions to air Wastewater discharges Generation and management of hazardous wastes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stockholm Convention Climate Change Convention and Kyoto Protocol Minamata Convention on Mercury Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)

Figure 5: Basic for the integration of the list of substances for PRTR

The substances proposed to report on the PRTR can be classified into the following two groups 1) Substances with 5 subgroups and 2) Parameters (<https://prtrcambodiamoe.gov.kh/smenu/get/9/1>):

- Substances
 - GHG-Greenhouse Gases-Kyoto Protocol
 - Global Warming Potential (GWP)
 - POPs - Persistent Organic Pollutants - Stockholm Convention,

- Criteria air pollutants,
 - Metals, and
 - Other substances.
- Parameters
- Based on the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Protocol Registration Pollutant Release and Transfer of Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters of the UN, in Figure 5, provides an indicative list of some substances that might be expected PRTR released and transferred to certain productive activities above.

PRTR are some substances to air emissions (a), water (w) and for off-site transfers (o), respectively. This indicative list is to help in the identification of contaminants that may be issued for a specific category of productive activity and can be used as a checklist for reporting. Whether or not a contaminant that is issued or transferred depends on the specific characteristics of the plant.

Online platform was under developing in year 2018 and now we are developing into national platform for chemical and waste platform and PRTR as in step below:

Figure 6: Caption of facility reporting platform

Figure 7: Caption of input data to be provided by the facility

1.1.3 Data collection

Data collection for the national PRTR should be made in accordance with the existing sequence:

- a) Data on manufactured products
- b) Data on water consumption
- c) Data on electricity consumption

- d) Data on solid waste generation
- e) Data on liquid waste generation
- f) Data on emission to water
- g) Data on air emissions
- h) Data on transferred emissions

1.1.4 Data validation

Error Correction

The Department of Air and noise Management, Department of water quality management, and department solid waste management was cooperation with department of hazardous substance management (DHSM-NDCT) should check the acquired data for errors.

If the officer of the DHSM or department relevant identify an error in the submitted report, they will communicate with the facility and request them to check and correct the data. The facility will correct the data and send back the updated report to DHSM at the Ministry of Environment.

Support/Assistance services for data estimation

Guidelines for the estimation of PRTR data were developed and made available on the PRTR website or upon written request. The Ministry of Environment appointed trained persons to support facilities in the estimation of PRTR data.

Training workshops and informational seminars were also held for facility employees and owners.

Data Entry

Once the data has been checked, verified and had any errors corrected, employees of the DHSM enters the received data into the special software, which analyzes and processes the data and:

- Presents the data on the PRTR web-site.
- Develop special documents such as daily or annual index of water use, as well as daily or annual reports on the release of hazardous substances from sources of air pollution under department of air and noise management (<https://www.moe.gov.kh/index/17746>).

The mentioned reports should also be sent to the National Statistics Office of Cambodia for publishing.

Facility2.CO.,LTD Q View							
Chemicals contained in raw materials used							
Title	Original data	Comment	Updated Data	Date	Status	Action	
Measurement Unit	kg	Please check and verify about unit		19 Jun 2018	Pending		

- ⊕ Manufactured products
- ⊕ Water consumption
- ⊕ Electricity consumption
- ⊕ Solid Waste Generation
- ⊕ Liquid Waste Generation
- ⊕ Emission to
- ⊕ Air Emissions
- ⊕ Transfer to

Figure 8: Caption of validation of online data reporting processing

1.1.5 Data approval

The NCPT-DHSM at Ministry of Environment is responsible for approval of data and PRTR database management and maintenance as detail below:

- Check all necessary information that has corrected any errors provided by the industry. After verification by the Ministry of Environment team, in case all the information is correct, the Ministry of Environment accepts the report online and asks the industry to submit an official report with a signature and stamp. The report will be analyzed and the results will be included in the PRTR annual report. An annual PRTR report will be published.

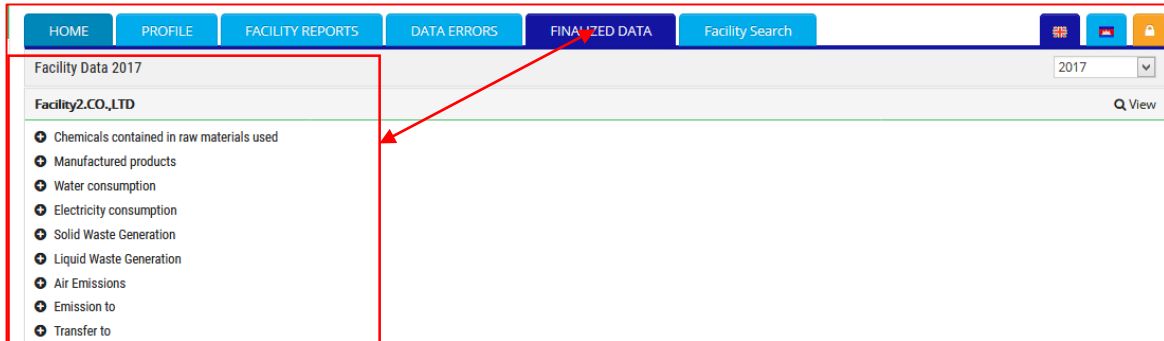
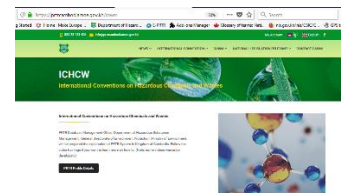


Figure 9: Caption of approval of data submitted

I.1.2 Waste Management Information System

Waste and chemical information system management in Cambodia are divided two section database as general waste management and Hazardous substance management platform:

1. **General waste management system** platform which department of solid waste management under general secretariat for solid waste management of ministry of environment was developed a mobile asp that allows to easily monitor, manage and report the data garbage collection system and verify the garbage collection schedule through software as (Samraam Asp) as Google play at https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.luma.samraam&fbclid=IwAR2J1_zQI36xUyCvewLb7ug9Ic9TWpY-f6z2Lii5C86FLvhbOfyBk_TpbGUw and Asp Store at <https://apps.apple.com/kh/app/samraam/id1589912483> ; it is used for controlling and get data of solid general and illegal dumping waste to authority.
2. **Hazardous waste and chemical management system platform** which department of Hazardous Substances of the Ministry of Environment is preparing this form to provide a national level for data management through stakeholder data acquisition and retrieval tools at <https://prtrcambodiamoe.gov.kh/cawm> .



I.2 Interlinkages of the integrated electronic toolkit with the existent data management systems in Cambodia and remaining data needs to be addressed

Chemicals and waste data management at national level has a multilayer and multi-level management arrangements the data need for revised or update the NIPs. It is still partly fragmented among various institutions. The following are main official sources of waste and chemicals data in Cambodia:

The Ministry of Environment cooperates with other governmental institutions, national and international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and private sectors. It is responsible for monitoring environmental quality (water, soil, and air), controlling environmental pollutants release, and participates in collecting, compiling, and managing data related to toxic and hazardous chemicals, climate change, national resources and managing all kinds of waste in terms of a safe environment. It was link to above mention general waste and hazardous waste management platform and also prtr platform (www.prtrcambodiamoe.gov.kh).

The Ministry of Industry, Science Technology and Innovation is responsible for promoting development of industrial activities, and industrial chemicals production and use in terms of national industrial chemicals management. This Ministry also plays the important role to promote mineral exploration and exploitation activities, the obligation to create the development of legislation, policy, and planning related to industrial aspects including industrial chemical management.

The Ministry of Energy and Mine is responsible for promoting on activities on energy sector, hydropower development and mine. Most importantly, the Ministry has the obligation to create the development of legislation, policy, and planning related to water supply, energy, mine management.

Related to chemicals management, **the Ministry of Health** is responsible for developing overall health policy direction, regulation and legislation based on the governmental policy goals to improve health, managing the systems of pharmaceutical production, business and distribution of medical and paramedical equipment to all private and public units, and examining and following-up of food safety.

Relative to the **Ministry of Interior** in managing chemicals, the Secretariat of National Authority for Drugs Control is responsible for gathering information and operational action against the cultivation of narcotic plants, their production, use, and distribution and the trade/trafficking of drugs. It facilitates drugs control activities in cooperation with other agencies in order to ensure effective and safe drugs control.

Related to the role and responsibility of the **Ministry of Economic and Finance** in managing chemicals, the Department of Customs is the Ministry's agent in managing import-export regulated goods; to carry out prevention measures and confiscation of goods smuggled; control, monitor, and manage import-export regulated goods; address passenger's goods, foreign currency, valuable gemstones, jewels, cultural heritage, packages, and parcel postage in all kinds of transportation means <https://customs.gov.kh/en>.

Related to chemicals management, the **Ministry of Commerce** through the department of CAMCONTROL has the role and responsibility in controlling the quality and quantity of imported and exported goods and carrying out the repression of fraud related to product quality except for pharmaceutical products, medical equipment, and cosmetics (<https://www.cfdg.gov.kh/>).

Related to chemicals management, the **Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries** has large responsibilities for the management of agricultural materials including the three main sectors of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and veterinary drugs through controlling import and use. The Ministry has obligations to develop agricultural materials, management policy and legal frameworks, and promote public awareness in the safe use of agricultural materials in order to improve agricultural productivity, food safety, food security, and public welfare.

Ministry of Planning is the main provider of the national of statistics on statistical matters in Cambodia (<http://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/km/>) which it was compiles and consolidates statistics provided by decentralized offices and also collects primary data through household and establishment surveys and population, agricultural and economic censuses. Many development partners financially and technically assisted NIS since 1993.

In order to achieve a chemicals management plan, the Royal Government of Cambodia has provided opportunities and facilitated for participation for non-governmental organizations through the support of their chemicals management activities. In fact, NGOs' participation activities are a basis for the achievement of an effective implementation of a chemicals management plan developed by the government.

I.3 Conclusions

Existing inter-ministerial technical working groups can serve as facilitators for the implementation of chemical and waste management and work with mandatory international conventions, as in Article 15 of the Stockholm Convention on POPs, requiring national coordination and information collection and sharing.

Data from the inter-ministerial technical working group was recently updated and now has 35 members from government agencies, NGOs/civil society, the private sector and academia.

However, Cambodia submitted a timely national report, but following this analysis, the below conclusions and recommendations emerged:

- a) NIP development and / or relevant information updates are designed to enable Cambodia to fulfill its reporting obligations under the Stockholm Convention.
- b) Although guidance documents for NIP development and / or updates are used by countries, some limitations remain in the creation of all information and data for compliance with reporting obligations under the Stockholm Convention.
- c) Lack of national reporting mechanisms as well as financial and technical capacity to prepare national reports is still a challenge.
- d) There are no facilitation forms for reporting under Article 15 and other reporting obligations under the Stockholm Convention with the development of NIP and / or updated forms.
- e) Additional efforts are needed for Cambodia to develop information for compliance with reporting obligations under the Stockholm Convention.
- f) Once data and information is generated at the national level it should serve several purposes and especially for reporting under the Convention.
- g) There is a need for harmonization of national mechanisms for NIP development and / or updates with NIP implementation and with national mechanisms for reporting.
- h) There is a requirement for the Secretariat to work on forms facilitating the reporting requirements, Article 15 with other forms of reporting obligations under the Stockholm Convention.
- i) There is also a requirement for the Secretariat to work on the harmonization of NIP development forms and / or to update with the report forms of Article 15.
- j) Updating information of national focal points for Cambodia is needed.
- k) Cambodia is currently updating its PRTR system as has been piloted for the industry to comply with reporting obligations under Article 15 of the Stockholm Convention on POPs.
- l) Financial support to take the necessary actions to support the revitalization of the Ministry Technical Working Group for the coordination of the work of the country and the decision on international agreements on chemicals and other related for POPs is needed.

II. Brief description of the necessary arrangements identified for the administration the integrated Article 7 and 15 electronic toolkits at the national level after the project ends

II.1 Institutional arrangements

The institutional arrangements necessary to administer the integrated Article 7 and 15 electronic toolkits should be able to assist the national inventory team to collect, assess and document the quantitative and qualitative data needs, as well as ensure its continuity and integrity and promote the NIP institutionalization process.

Currently, the main national coordination team for data and information collection on chemicals/waste management in Cambodia is composed of 35 members, from the following entities as detailed in Table 2.

Table 2: Line ministries providing data for POPs inventory

Entity	Department	Data generated
Ministry of Environment/Directorate General for Environmental Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Department of Hazardous Substance Management – Department of Solid Waste Management – Department of Water Quality Management – Department of Air Quality and Noise Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environment protection inspection records - DDT (Malaria) - PCB (EDC-and Transformer) - Basel Convention hazardous waste movements - PRTR-Register key environmental data from industrial reporting of 64 facilities - at pilot phase - Minamata Convention related data on mercury - Data of POPs (PCB/PCN, POPs pesticide and other POPs) from industry sectors (see www.prtrcambodiamoe.gov.kh)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landfills and incinerators data - Solid wastes data - Industrial and municipal waste discharges - Waste Management Information System - Ozone Depletion of ozone layer <p>https://www.moe.gov.kh/index/17746</p>
Ministry of Commerce		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Import and export of POPs - Import/export databases custom service or open databases <p>https://comtrade.un.org/data</p>
Ministry of Public Work and Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Administration - Department of Road Transport - Department of Roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data on Asphalt Mixing - Vehicle registration data

Ministry of Interior	- Department of National Police Brigade, Ministry of Interior	- Data on PFOS in fire-fighting foams - Data on vehicle, house, building and factories fires
Ministry of Health		- DDT for vector control
Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fishery		- Chemicals Registry data - National Agency for Food Safety data - Data on POPs Pesticide and alternatives to POPs pesticide - https://web.maff.gov.kh/
Ministry of Industrial, Science, Technology & Innovation and Ministry of Commerce		- National Agency for Food Safety data - Industries manufacturing data on (the list is not exhaustive): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electric and electronic equipment • Automotive vehicles • Textiles and furniture • Insulation material • Electric wiring and cables - Market surveillance data regarding construction materials and dangerous industrial equipment - Import and export of POPs information
Ministry of Defense:		National Authority for Chemical Weapon Convention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Cambodia Council - Office of Council Minister, (https://www.ocm.gov.kh/) - Cambodia Federation of Employers and Business Associations (CAMFEBA), https://www.camfeba.com/ - Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Ministry of Tourism ...etc 		

The access to the integrated electronic toolkit will be administer by Ministry of Environment, which is in charge of collection the relevant information for NIP update and reporting under Stockholm Convention from the authorities mentioned above in Table 2. Direct access by the line ministries to the general information and NIP versions sent by Cambodia to the BRS Secretariat will be given.

A dynamic and mixt team for NIP update and reporting will be organized as to collect, compile and upload relevant data and information into the NIP Submission Module and POPs Inventory Module of the integrated electronic toolkit. Team members will undergo periodic training on use of the toolkit and its future updates, as well as on interlinkages between NIPs and reporting, NIP and reporting formats, etc.

II.2 Administration of quantitative data needs for integrated Article 7 and 15 electronic toolkit

In order to have a better understanding on the data providers in Cambodia and make internal arrangements on how to manage this data, the following table was developed, showing the data providers for each POPs/POPs group at national level.

Table 3: POPs/POPs group data providers at national level

POP/POPs group	Data provider at national level
POPs pesticides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production statistics - yearly statistical report • Import/export databases - Custom Service or open databases https://comtrade.un.org/data • National Agency for Food Safety • Environment Protection Inspection records • Waste and chemical management information System • Registrations from the Chemicals Registry/Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation
PCBs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import/export databases - Custom Service or open databases https://comtrade.un.org/data • reports from the Waste Management Information System specialized report according to the GD 81/2009 • Registrations from the Chemicals Registry/Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation
POP-PBDEs, including c-octaBDE, c-pentaBDE, decaBDE, HBCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production statistics - yearly statistical report • Import/export databases - Custom Service or open databases https://comtrade.un.org/data • The Waste Management Information System • Registrations from the Chemicals Registry/Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation
HCBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production statistics - yearly statistical report • Import/export databases - Custom Service or open databases https://comtrade.un.org/data • The Waste Management Information System • Registrations from the Chemicals Registry/Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation
PCNs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import/export databases - Custom Service or open databases https://comtrade.un.org/data • Registrations from the Chemicals Registry/Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation • Economic operators
PFOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import/export databases - Custom Service or open databases https://comtrade.un.org/data • Chemical and Waste Management Information System • Chemicals Registry/ Ministry of industry, Science, Technology and Innovation • Economic operators
PFOS, its salts and PFOSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import/export databases - Custom Service or open databases https://comtrade.un.org/data

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Management Information System • Registrations from the Chemicals Registry/Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation • Economic operators • Textile, Capet industrial sector • Fire fighting in gasoline station and other station which it need to use for emergency fire • Inventory on PFOS 2004 and 2015
DDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Agency for Food Safety • Environment Protection Inspection records • Waste Management Information System • Inventory on DDT 2004 and 2015 • Registrations from the Chemicals Registry/Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation
Unintentionally produced POPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Institute of Statistics (Statistics Year Book 2017: https://nis.gov.kh/index.php/km/) • Import/export of goods statistics (https://tradingeconomics.com/cambodia/imports) • Customs Service of Raw Material, https://comtrade.un.org/ • Inventory on U-POPs 2004 and 2015 • Pollutants Release and Transfer Register System • Solid waste Landfill and waste incineration in located in all cities and province • Uncontrolled leachate occurring from dumping site/landfill • Operating/processing crematory incineration without air pollution control system (APCS) • Recycling of ferrous and on-ferrous products • Power generation and heating by consuming heavy oils • Energy production for cooking by using fuel oils and biomass • Burning of forests, agricultural residues and other substances • Burning of electric cables and used tires for recovering metals • Processing of timber manufactures by using pesticides • Unintentionally fires at electric cabins, houses and factories • Accidental fires at houses, factories, vehicles, fuel oil terminals, etc.

Still, additional arrangements are needed to cover all quantitative data needs for NIP update and reporting:

- For each data set - preparation of predefined templates according to NIP toolkit structure for automatic generation of necessary data and information;

- For inventories of POPs in articles and of releases – development of a national inventory system that would provide the following:
 - documenting essential information in a concise format;
 - understanding of roles and responsibilities;
 - serve as guideline and starting point for the national inventory team in the development of future national inventories;
 - help the national team to apply the Inventory Guidelines;
 - ensure transparency in matters relating to the collection of data;
 - facilitate the improvement of the inventory over time.

- For inventories of POPs in articles and of releases - documentation and communication of the origin of the methodology used, of activity data sets and factors used to estimate POPs in articles or releases of uPOPs so that the future national team inventory will be able to refer to the template completed for each POPs, what information was collected, how the data were obtained and what calculation methods were used, what assumptions were made and to reproduce estimates.

- For inventories of POPs in articles and of releases – development of an archiving system, which is important for a sustainable national inventory system and an easy reproduction of estimates, ensures avoiding loss of data and information and facilitation of further development of inventories by staff involved in the inventory process.

II.3 Conclusions

Both NIP update and reporting as per Article 15 of the Stockholm Convention on POPs requires national coordination and the collection of information and data from multiple stakeholders, including different line ministries and agencies, non-state actors and research specialists.

Even through Cambodia's past reports, there have been no delays, but under the SC report, there have been some material information issues. The problem of collecting information for reporting every 4 years, so it needs to compile and collect information regularly, especially Cambodia made its first inventory in 2004 and updated twice in 2015 and 2020. During the 2015 and 2020 updates, there was a lack of national information for specific POPs (especially new POPs). The project team is currently working on a fifth report under the Stockholm Convention, which will be submitted next week until the end of August 2022.

Another major reason is the lack cooperation between these stakeholders (national coordination team) on data collection and synthesis, which delays the collection of information necessary for national reports and NIP updates. In addition, during the previous year, if there was no structured NIP transmission model, efforts on data collection were less relevant and efficient.

Being aware of the data collection and management needs under the SC NIP update and reporting, within the framework governmental program on digitalization of the public services the development of the following online reporting and data management tools is envisaged and will try to address these needs to the largest extent possible:

- Chemical and Waste management platform <https://prtrcambodiamoe.gov.kh/cawm>
- Pollutant Release and Transfer register system – <https://prtrcambodiamoe.gov.kh/prtr>
- Imported industrial and agriculture chemical substances or products database <https://customs.gov.kh/en> and <https://customs.gov.kh/en/customs-procedures/691-import?ref=340>
- Data management platform for air pollution and self-monitoring system www.moe-epa.gov.kh as new development in <https://www.moe.gov.kh/index/17746>

According to the integrated electronic toolkit access credential options to be developed by UNEP/BRS Secretariat, the Ministry of Environment will train relevant experts who are giving access to use, upload information and submit NIP information through the NIP Submission Module and POPs Inventory Module of the toolkit.



ក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន

លេខ : ៤២៥ ប.ស

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ប្រកាស
ស្តីពី

ការកែសម្រួលក្រមការងារបច្ចេកទេសអន្តរក្រសួងសម្របសម្រួលការងារអនុសញ្ញា និងកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងអន្តរជាតិស្តីពីការគ្រប់គ្រងសារធាតុគីមី

រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន

- បានឃើញរដ្ឋធម្មនុញ្ញនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/០៩១៣/៩០៣ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ស្តីពីការតែងតាំងរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/១២១៣/១៣៩៣ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២១ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ស្តីពីការកែសម្រួលនិងបំពេញបន្ថែមសមាសភាពរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ ០២/នស/៩៤ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២០ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៤ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការរៀបចំនិងការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនៃគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០១៩៦/២១ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៦ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការបង្កើតក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ២០ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី៣០ ខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៦ ស្តីពីការរៀបចំនិងការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅរបស់ក្រសួងនិងរដ្ឋលេខាធិការដ្ឋាន
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/១២៩៦/៣៦ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៦ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើប្រាស់ច្បាប់ស្តីពីកិច្ចការពារបរិស្ថាន និងការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិ
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ១៣៥ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៥ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ២០១៦ ស្តីពីការរៀបចំនិងការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅរបស់ក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន
- យោងប្រកាសលេខ ៤០៥ ប្រក ប.ស ចុះថ្ងៃទី២២ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០០៦ របស់ក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន ស្តីពីបង្កើតក្រុមការងារបច្ចេកទេសអន្តរក្រសួងសម្របសម្រួលការងារអនុសញ្ញា និងកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងអន្តរជាតិ នានាដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងសារធាតុគីមី


សម្រេច

ប្រការ១._

កែសម្រួលក្រុមការងារបច្ចេកទេសអន្តរក្រសួងសម្របសម្រួលការងារអនុសញ្ញា និងកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងអន្តរជាតិ នានាដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងសារធាតុគីមី ដើម្បីធានាបាននូវការសម្របសម្រួលរាល់សកម្មភាពក្នុងក្របខណ្ឌជាតិ ដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការចូលរួមអនុវត្តអនុសញ្ញា សន្និសីទ ពិធីសារ និងកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងអន្តរជាតិ នានា ដែលទាក់ទងទៅនឹងបញ្ហានិងការគ្រប់គ្រងសារធាតុគីមី ក្នុងគោលដៅទប់ស្កាត់ភាពគ្រោះថ្នាក់ដែលបង្កដោយសារធាតុគីមីទៅលើសុខភាពសារធារណៈ និងបរិស្ថាន។

ប្រការ២._

សមាសភាពកែសម្រួលនៃក្រុមការងារបច្ចេកទេសអន្តរក្រសួងនេះរួមមាន៖

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|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| ១. ឯកឧត្តម ហេង ណារ៉េត | អគ្គនាយកនៃអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានគាំពារបរិស្ថាន | ប្រធាន |
| ២. លោក ឡុង វិទ្ធីរក្ស | អគ្គនាយករងនៃអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានគាំពារបរិស្ថាន | អនុប្រធាន |
| ៣. លោក ថុល ចាន់ថន | ប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋានគ្រប់គ្រងសារធាតុគ្រោះថ្នាក់ | លេខាធិការ |
| ៤. ឯកឧត្តម សៀង សុវណ្ណា | នាយកវិទ្យាស្ថានជាតិអប់រំ ក្រសួងអប់រំ យុវជន និងកីឡា | សមាជិក |
| ៥. ឯកឧត្តម ផាន អូន | អគ្គនាយករង ក្រសួងពាណិជ្ជកម្ម | សមាជិក |
| ៦. លោកស្រី យ៉ែម កាន់នីកា | អគ្គនាយករងនៃអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានកិច្ចការទូទៅ ក្រសួងរ៉ែ និងថាមពល | សមាជិក |
| ៧. លោក ម៉ៅ ជីវ៉ា | ប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋានបញ្ញត្តិកម្ម នៃវិទ្យាស្ថានស្តង់ដារកម្ពុជា ក្រសួងឧស្សាហកម្ម និងសិប្បកម្ម | សមាជិក |
| ៨. លោក សេង សុចិន្តា | ប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋានវាយតម្លៃខាងបរិស្ថាន នៃគណៈកម្មាធិការវិនិយោគកម្ពុជាក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា | សមាជិក |
| ៩. លោក ទេព សុភ័ណ្ណ | ប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋានសេវាសមាជិកភាព សហព័ន្ធនិយោជក និងសមាគមពាណិជ្ជកម្មកម្ពុជា | សមាជិក |
| ១០. លោកបណ្ឌិត ឌី សំអាត | អនុប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋានការពារដំណាំ អនាម័យ និង ភូតតាមអនាម័យ នៃអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានកសិកម្ម ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ | សមាជិក |
| ១១. លោកវេជ្ជបណ្ឌិត យី កន្ទីដ្ឋា | អនុប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋានពេទ្យការងារ ក្រសួងការងារ និងបណ្តុះបណ្តាលវិជ្ជាជីវៈ | សមាជិក |
| ១២. លោកឧត្តមសេនីយ៍ត្រី ញ៉ែម វ៉ាន់នី | អនុប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋានគ្រប់គ្រងអាវុធជាតិផ្ទុះ ក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ | សមាជិក |
| ១៣. លោកវេជ្ជបណ្ឌិត កុល ហេរ៉ូ | អនុប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋានការពារសុខភាព ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល | សមាជិក |
| ១៤. លោក ហាក់ សីលា | អនុប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋានកសិកម្ម ទីស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី | សមាជិក  |



១៥. លោកស្រីគង់ សុភក្តិលាភ	អនុប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋានអង្គការអន្តរជាតិ ក្រសួងការបរទេស និងសហប្រតិបត្តិការអន្តរជាតិ	សមាជិក
១៦. លោក សំ សេង	អនុប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋានឧស្សាហកម្មទេសចរណ៍ ក្រសួងទេសចរណ៍	សមាជិក
១៧. លោក អ៊ិច ម៉ានី	អនុប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋានបច្ចេកទេស វិទ្យាសាស្ត្រ និងបច្ចេកវិទ្យា នៃអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានឧស្សាហកម្ម ក្រសួងឧស្សាហកម្ម និងសិប្បកម្ម	សមាជិក
១៨. លោក ផឹង រ៉ៃ	អនុប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋានបច្ចេកទេស និងទំនាក់ទំនង សាធារណៈ ក្រសួងពាណិជ្ជកម្ម	សមាជិក
១៩. លោក ប៊ូរ ប៊ុនណារ៉ា	អនុប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋានផែនការ បច្ចេកទេស និងកិច្ចការ អន្តរជាតិ អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានគយនិងរដ្ឋាករកម្ពុជា	សមាជិក
២០. លោក ឈន រឿន	អនុប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋានរដ្ឋាករ អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានគយនិងរដ្ឋាករកម្ពុជា	សមាជិក
២១. លោក ឌុយ ច័ន្ទដារ៉ា	អនុប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋានដឹកជញ្ជូនផ្លូវគោក ក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន	សមាជិក
២២. លោក នួន សំណាវុធ	នាយករងទីចាត់ការគ្រប់គ្រងកាកសំណល់ រដ្ឋបាលរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ	សមាជិក
២៣. លោក តាំង ពៅ	ប្រធានការិយាល័យគ្រួសារនិរន្តរភាពបច្ចេកទេស យានយន្ត ក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន	សមាជិក
២៤. លោក បេ សៀកម៉េង	អនុប្រធានការិយាល័យបម្រើសេវាសម្ភារសិកម្ម នៃនាយកដ្ឋាននីតិកម្មសិកម្ម ក្រសួងកសិកម្មរុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ	សមាជិក
២៥. លោកស្រី ឈុន សុគន្ធ	អនុប្រធានការិយាល័យវិភាគគុណភាពទឹក នៃនាយកដ្ឋានជលសាស្ត្រ និងការងារទន្លេ ក្រសួងធនធានទឹក និងឧតុនិយម	សមាជិក
២៦. លោក ខែ សត្យា	ប្រធានការិយាល័យការពារដំណាំ វិទ្យាស្ថានស្រាវជ្រាវ និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិកម្មកម្ពុជា	សមាជិក
២៧. លោកស្រីបណ្ឌិត ចេក សុថា	ប្រធានផ្នែកគីមីនិងចំណីអាហារ នៃវិទ្យាស្ថានបច្ចេកវិទ្យា	សមាជិក
២៨. លោកស្រីបណ្ឌិត តាន់ ស្នី	គ្រូបង្រៀនកម្រិតឧត្តម ដេប៉ាតឺម៉ង់ទេពកោសល្យគីមី និងចំណីអាហារ នៃវិទ្យាស្ថានបច្ចេកវិទ្យាកម្ពុជា	សមាជិក
២៩. លោក យឹម ម៉ុងតឿន	សាស្ត្រាចារ្យដេប៉ាតឺម៉ង់បរិស្ថាន សាកលវិទ្យាល័យភូមិន្ទភ្នំពេញ	សមាជិក
៣០. លោក សំ ផល្លា	នាយករងនៃកម្មវិធីគ្រប់គ្រងសំណល់ អង្គការកែច្នៃសំរាម និងការសិក្សានៅកម្ពុជា	សមាជិក

៣១. លោក ហេង យ៉ុនគួវ៉ា	អង្គការកែច្នៃ និងអនាម័យសហគមន៍	សមាជិក
៣២. លោក ស៊ុន សុខុមន្ទី	អ្នកសម្របសម្រួលគម្រោងតាមដានគោលនយោបាយ កសិកម្ម វេទិកានៃអង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាល ស្តីពីកម្ពុជា	សមាជិក
៣៣. លោក លី តេកហេង	ប្រធានប្រតិបត្តិ នៃសមាគមរោងចក្រកាត់ដេរនៅកម្ពុជា	សមាជិក
៣៤. លោក ម៉ែ លី	ប្រធានគ្រប់គ្រងកម្មវិធី អង្គការម្លប់បែតង	សមាជិក
៣៥. លោក តាម មករាឌី	អ្នកគ្រប់គ្រងកម្មវិធីប្រតិបត្តិនៅមូលដ្ឋាន មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលសិក្សា និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិកម្មកម្ពុជា	សមាជិក

ប្រការ ៣._

ក្រុមការងារបច្ចេកទេសអន្តរក្រសួងនេះមានតួនាទី និងភារៈកិច្ចដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- បំពេញការងារជាសេនាធិការជូនថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធ ក្នុងការសិក្សាពីកាតព្វកិច្ចនិងតម្រូវការរបស់ជាតិ លើការចូលរួមអនុវត្តន៍អនុសញ្ញាសន្ធិសញ្ញា ពិធីសារ និងកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងអន្តរជាតិនានា ដែលទាក់ទងនឹងការគ្រប់គ្រងសារធាតុគីមី សម្រាប់ជាមូលដ្ឋាននៃការធ្វើសេចក្តីសម្រេចចិត្ត និងជំរុញការចូលរួមអនុវត្តន៍ឱ្យមានប្រសិទ្ធភាពខ្ពស់
- លើកស្ទើរទូទៅគោលនយោបាយជាតិឬផែនការជាតិលើការគ្រប់គ្រងសារធាតុគីមីប្រកបដោយសុវត្ថិភាពជូនថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធដើម្បីពិនិត្យ និងសម្រេច
- ចូលរួមផ្តល់យោបល់លើរាល់សេចក្តីព្រាងលិខិតបទដ្ឋានច្បាប់ និងផែនការសកម្មភាពជាតិ ដែលទាក់ទងទៅនឹងការគ្រប់គ្រងសារធាតុគីមី
- សិក្សា និងវាយតម្លៃពីបញ្ហា និងចំណុចខ្វះខាត លើការគ្រប់គ្រងសារធាតុគីមីនៅក្នុងក្របខណ្ឌជាតិ និងរាយការណ៍ជូនថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធជ្រាបពីតម្រូវការចាំបាច់បន្ថែមសម្រាប់ឈានទៅគ្រប់គ្រងសារធាតុគីមីប្រកបដោយសុវត្ថិភាព
- ប្រមូល ឬទទួលព័ត៌មានពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងបញ្ហាសារធាតុគីមីក្នុងក្របខណ្ឌអន្តរជាតិ តំបន់ ឬជាតិ ដើម្បីរាយការណ៍ជូនថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំស្ថាប័ន ឬអង្គការពាក់ព័ន្ធជ្រាប ឬដើម្បីចាត់ជាវិធានការ
- ជួយសម្របសម្រួលដល់បណ្តាគម្រោង កម្មវិធី និងសកម្មភាពស្រាវជ្រាវនានា ក្នុងក្របខណ្ឌជាតិ ដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធការចូលរួមអនុវត្តន៍អនុសញ្ញា សន្ធិសញ្ញា ពិធីសារ និងកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងអន្តរជាតិនានា ដែលទាក់ទងនឹងការគ្រប់គ្រងសារធាតុគីមី។

ប្រការ ៤._

សមាជិកនៃក្រុមការងារបច្ចេកទេសអន្តរក្រសួងទាំងអស់ ត្រូវអនុវត្តតាមភារៈកិច្ចដូចមានចែងក្នុងប្រការ ៣ ខាងលើ និងតម្រូវចូលរួមប្រជុំឱ្យបានទៀងទាត់តាមការអញ្ជើញរបស់ប្រធានក្រុមការងារបច្ចេកទេសអន្តរក្រសួង។

ប្រការ ៥._

ក្រុមការងារបច្ចេកទេសអន្តរក្រសួងនេះ មានលេខាធិការដ្ឋានអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍មួយស្ថិតនៅក្រោមការគ្រប់គ្រងរបស់នាយកដ្ឋានគ្រប់គ្រងសារធាតុគីមី ថ្នាក់ នៃអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានគាំពារបរិស្ថាន នៃ

ក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន។ លេខាធិការដ្ឋានអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ មានភារៈកិច្ចរៀបចំការប្រជុំក្រុមការងារ ធ្វើរបាយការណ៍កិច្ចប្រជុំ និងផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានពាក់ព័ន្ធការអនុវត្តន៍អនុសញ្ញា សន្ធិសញ្ញា ពិធីសារ និងកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងអន្តរជាតិនានា ដែលទាក់ទងទៅនឹងការគ្រប់គ្រងសារធាតុគីមីជូនសមាជិកក្រុមការងារ។

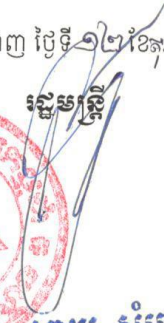
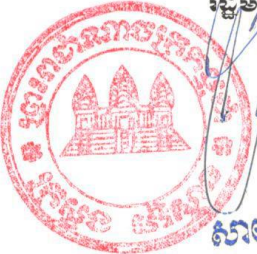
ប្រការ៦ .-

បទប្បញ្ញត្តិទាំងឡាយណាដែលផ្ទុយនឹងប្រកាសនេះ ត្រូវទុកជានិរាករណ៍។

ប្រការ៧ .-

អគ្គលេខាធិការនៃអគ្គលេខាធិការដ្ឋានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាជាតិអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដោយចីរភាព អគ្គនាយកនៃអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានរដ្ឋបាល និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ អគ្គនាយកនៃអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានចំណេះដឹង និងព័ត៌មានបរិស្ថាន អគ្គនាយកនៃអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានគាំពារបរិស្ថាន អគ្គនាយកនៃអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានរដ្ឋបាលការពារនិងអភិរក្សធម្មជាតិ អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានសហគន្ធមូលដ្ឋាន អគ្គាធិការនៃអគ្គាធិការដ្ឋាន នាយកដ្ឋានសវនកម្មផ្ទៃក្នុង នាយកខុទ្ទកាល័យ នាយកដ្ឋានគ្រប់គ្រងសារធាតុគ្រោះថ្នាក់ គ្រប់ប្រធានអង្គភាពនៃក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន និងសាមីខ្លួនត្រូវអនុវត្តតាមសេចក្តីប្រកាសនេះចាប់ពីចុះហត្ថលេខាតទៅ។

ធ្វើនៅរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ២២ ខែ កញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៦



ស៊ាយ សំនាង

ចម្លងជូន៖

- ទីស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ចនិងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ
- ក្រសួងមុខងារសាធារណៈ
- អគ្គលេខាធិការរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល
- ខុទ្ទកាល័យសម្តេចតេជោនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- ខុទ្ទកាល័យសម្តេច ឯកឧត្តម លោកជំទាវឧបនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- សាលារាជធានី ខេត្ត
- ដូចក្នុងប្រកាស
- រាជកិច្ច
- ឯកសារ កាលប្បវត្តិ

១ ៥