

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

**PROTOCOL ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF MINES,
BOOBY-TRAPS AND OTHER DEVICES, AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996, ANNEXED
TO THE CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF
CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE
EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS
(Protocol II as amended on 3 May 1996)**

REPORTING FORMATS

for Article 13 paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2

NAME OF THE HIGH
CONTRACTING PARTY: KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 31ST March 2017

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF

CONTACT: H.E. Dr. LY Thuch, Senoir Minister and
Secretary General of Cambodian Mine
Action and Victim Assistance Authority

New Building, Corner Street 273 and 516,
Toul Kork Village, Toul Sangke Quarter,
Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Tel: +855-23-880-462

Fax: +855-23-228-265

Email: lythuch@hotmail.com

Ministry of foreign Affairs and
International Cooperation, Royal
Government of Cambodia

Tel:+855-23-214-441/+855-23-216-122

Fax:+855-23-216-144

Email: mfic@mfa.gov.kh

(Organization, telephones, fax, e-mail)

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

This information can be available to other interested parties and relevant organizations:

YES

NO

Partially, only the following forms:

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

Form A Dissemination of information

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (a)

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the
Depositary [...] on [...]:

(a) dissemination of information on this Protocol to their armed forces and
to the civilian population;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Reporting for time period

from: 01/Jan/2016
dd/mm/yyyy

to: 31/Dec/2016
dd/mm/yyyy

INFORMATION TO THE ARMED FORCES:

N/A

INFORMATION TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION:

It is important to note that activities provided by some operators were not consistent with the reporting period required, but rather covering their activities annually (2016):

As the national mine action authority, CMAA has the responsibility to strategically plan, coordinate and oversee MRE activities in Cambodia. This includes:

- **Organizing and chairing MRE Technical Working Group Meeting to develop MRE Action Plan 2017-2019, MRE strategy for NMAA 2017-2025 and review MRE materials and messages to ensure they are appropriate and effective;**
- **Organizing National Mine Awareness Day (24 February);**
- **Ensuring that risk reduction messages delivered to affected communities are consistent and do not contradict each other;**
- **Monitoring MRE activities to ensure that they are in line with the strategy.**
- **Hosting MRE delegation from Afghanistan, Australia, Angola and Lao PDR**

UNICEF

MRE service providers, coordinated by CMAA, have responded to the changing situation with a range of strategies. Direct MRE activities are still essentially awareness

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

raising however with a focus on risk avoidance. The main strategy is information dissemination, targeting a broad target population although some specific risk behaviours have been incorporated into the messages. The approach has also been broadened to include an integration of MRE messages into the school curriculum, advocacy for and dissemination of legislation on the Law on the Management of Weapons, Explosives and Ammunitions and integrating MRE into wider Mine Action and community based livelihood activities. Community Liaison (CL), Community Based Mine Risk Reduction (CBMRR) and where MRE staff lives and work in target areas also provide more detailed, local knowledge and have strengthened linkages with clearance operations and Mine Action Planning Units (MAPU).

MRE in Cambodia has evolved as the situation has changed. The recommendations provided here are designed to support the transition to the next phase of „traditional“ development. Recommendations are differentiated into policy level and service. A difference is made between those service provision activities that it is recommended continue and activities which should be phased in during the implementation of the planned revised Strategy.

Policy/Central level:

Immediate:

- Develop a holistic, integrated, program based Mine Action Policy and Strategy. To ensure integration, the strategy could be based on the core functions of the CMAA rather than having a separate strategy for each MA component. The strategy should develop realistic timelines for phasing in new activities;
- From the Strategy, a detailed plan and logical framework should be developed for MRE identifying key behaviours, target groups and activities.

Within nearly one year of the Strategy being approved:

- Develop core guiding principles and guidelines for MRE. These can be based on the IMAS UNICEF MRE Best Practice Guides and Communication for Behavioural Impact (COMBI) adapted for the Cambodian context.

On-going:

- Advocate for MRE to be integrated as a cross-cutting livelihoods issue at all levels with increased livelihood initiatives in areas identified as having high mine/UXO risk. This includes provision of livelihood support and skills building for at risk individuals/households/populations. It also includes raising awareness amongst non-mine actions service providers of risk behaviours/risk factors so these are included in agency needs assessments and monitoring. Where at risk populations are identified the agency should discuss with CMAA to determine the most appropriate response;
- Advocate for increased capacity to provide a timely response to UXO reports and small clearance tasks which will impact on safety and livelihoods.

Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC)

CMAC's Mine Risk Education team has conducted consultation for behavior change through households to households and workplace visits and group presentation. 3,485 households/fields were visited and 55,343 MRE Sessions were delivered in 25 mines and UXO affected capital/provinces, and reached 131,670 people at risk, in which 50,012 person were men, 40,094 person women, 28,822 person In-School children and 12,742 person Out-

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

of-School children. The teams have facilitated 1,604 requests and as results 1,404 requests, 87,53%, were responded, and 9,755 pieces of mine and UXO including 994 anti-personals mine, 46 anti-tank mine and 8,715 UXO were collected and destroyed. The teams has utilized MRE materials including 6,000 T-shirts, 4,000 Note books 3,800 Posters, 3,400 fliers and provided 166 MRE session through mass media to support risk education activities.

NATIONAL POLICE

Cambodian National Police Force has played an important role in engaging in risk reduction caused by ERW. Cambodia National Police Force has so far succeeded in the pilot projects in seven targeted provinces (Kandal, Kampong Speu, Pailin, BattamBang, Banteay Mean Chey, Siem Reap and Oddor Mean Chey).

In 2016, taking in consideration by the scope of the work in line with the national mines strategic plans in 2010 - 2019 which has been agreed with the CMAA, the National Police Force ERW-MOI has expanded its projects to ten more provinces (Krati, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Pur Sat, Prey Veng, Preah Vihear, Mondol Kiri, Rattanak Kiri, Steung Treng and Svay Rieng. 1,946 persons have operated in 17 provinces, 147 cities - districts, 1,214 communes, Sangkats and 10,791 villages.

Raising public awareness of mine risk and ERW, 925 times of public awareness raising with 530,188 participants. Announcing with findings of 14,424 items.

Ministry of Education Youth and Sports (MoEYS)

The MoEYS implemented MRE for Children project by including MRE messages focused on 620 schools in 17 districts of 7 provinces (Battambang, Bantaey Meanchey, Pailin, Preah Vihea, OtdorMean cheyKampong Thom and Posath). The school children can pass on the message to their friends and family members. There were 129,787 primary and lower secondary school students were taught MRE by trained teachers. The MoEYS in cooperation with UNICEF under coordination of CMAA organized 4 workshops on Mine Risk Education in Emergency in Battambang, Preah Vihear, Pailin to train 276 teachers.

Cambodian Red Cross (CRC)

The CRC MRE activities were implemented by approximately 574 Common Networks, 264 teachers and 27 operator's staff. CRC MRE activities were reached by conducting courses to 4,586 men and 3,414 women, 5,880 boys and 3,586 girls.

National center for Peace Keeping Force Mine and ERW Clearance (NPMEC)

National center for Peace Keeping Force Mine and ERW Clearance's Mine Risk Education team has conducted under the support of CMAA through its network in mine/ ERW affected provinces for behavior change in 2016. 2,510 were educated on mine/ ERW accidents. The teams have facilitated 230 requests and as results 230 requests,100% were responded. The teams has utilized MRE materials including 1,000 T-shirts, 2,500 Note books 1,000 Posters.

Cambodian Mine Victim Information System (CMVIS)

The Cambodia Mine/ERW Victim Information System (CMVIS) established in 1994 to provide systematic collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of information about civilian and military casualties of landmines and explosive remnants of war in

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

Cambodia. For the period report, 83 people killed and injured by mines and ERW and also 13,291 people received Mine Risk Education Messages provided by CMVIS data gatherers in the provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Otdar Mean Chey, Preah Vihear, Pailin, Pursat, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Kratie, Kampong Speu, Koh Kong, Kampot, and Svay Rieng provinces. And also at the same time, 564 mine/ERW were founded by CMVIS data gatherers and were reported to mine action agencies in the provinces for removals and destructions.

The HALO Trust

In addition to mine clearance activities, the HALO Trust established a 3-man MRE Team since 2003. The team is tasked to deliver MRE presentations at villages where their clearance teams conducting clearance operations. HALO's MRE activities were conducted in the selected districts of provinces: Kampong Thom, Posath and Battambang with children, 8,196 men, 10,187 women. 105 mine and 339 ERW were reported and destruction.

MAG

MAG Community Liaison (CL) teams continued to provide implementation of assessments, liaising closely with village and community networks, and development partners. CL teams provided targeted Risk Reduction Education (RRE) as part of their daily activities but are moving towards providing this in the North West only when requested by communities. MAG will focus on ensuring appropriate development partnerships exist to enable alternative livelihoods activities can be offered to communities who often know the risks from landmines and UXO, but must take the risk in order to provide for their families. 8 CL teams were deployed within MAG operational areas ensuring the continued involvement and consultation of affected communities and key stakeholders within the mine action process.

In addition, MAG's 2 EOD teams continued to provide basic risk messaging to local communities as part of their EOD activities in the North West.

MAG conducted RRE tasks in 341 villages to benefit 13,570 Cambodians in MAG operational Provinces in the North West of Cambodia. Of this total, 3,888 were male, 3,553 were female, 3,224 boys and 2,905 girls.

Spirit of Soccer (SoS)

Spirit of Soccer (SoS) is an International, Non-Profit Organization, registered both in Great Britain and the United States, SoS is established in 2006 in Cambodia is to provide MRE messages to the children in or outside schools through sports. A partnership with the Ministry of Education Youth and Sport and the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority, SoS deployed its activities in three most affected provinces by mines and ERW, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin. For the period report, 220 primary and secondary schools have been visited by SoS teams to provide Mine Risk Education messages to the children. Of 220 visited schools, 14,301 children received MRE messages provided by SoS. Of the 19,544 children, 10,725 are boys and 8,819 are girls and also SoS contributed 2,264 footballs, 504 T-shirts, 790 uniform sport kits and 14,608 schoolbooks to the schools and communities.

Cambodia Self Help Demining (CSHD)

Cambodian Self Help Demining is a Non-Government humanitarian Organization has

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

cleared landmine/UXO for helping Khmer people who are living in contaminated area of land mine/UXO. Cambodian Selp Help Demining is established in Cambodia by registered with ministry of interior under name Cambodian Self Help Demining or CSHD. Since started of operations until now, CSHD has got many support from CMAA and local authorities. However, CSHD still faces with some challenges. So CSHD needs some more support to do a better job in mine action sector. CSHD will continue to find people who are cultivate or farming in contaminated area and education them about landmine / UXO danger. CSHD conducted RRE Acitities in 18 villages to benefit 1,418 Cambodians. Of this total, 113 were male, 51 were female, 662 boys and 592 girls.

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

Form B **Mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes**

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (b) “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the
Depository [...] on [...]:

(b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Reporting for time period

from: **01/Jan/2016**
 dd/mm/yyyy

to: **31/Dec/2016**
 dd/mm/yyyy

MINE CLEARANCE PROGRAMMES:

During the reporting period:

CMAC cleared 80,491,344 sqm; and destroyed 3,824 APMs; 119 ATMs; and 28,009 UXOs.

NPMEC cleared 2,336,442 sqm; and destroyed 369 APMs; and 175 UXOs.

MAG cleared 5,846,282 sqm; and destroyed 1,376 APMs; 04 ATMs; and 10,781 UXOs.

HALO Trust cleared 41,154,722 sqm; and destroyed 7,253 APMs; 224 ATMs; and 5,743 UXOs.

CSHD cleared 816,122 sqm; and destroyed 227 APMs; 10 ATMs; 896 UXOs.

NPA cleared 1,639,205 sqm; and destroyed 772 UXOs.

REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES:

RGC has delegated the responsibility for landmine/ERW victim assistance to the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY), where it is most appropriately addressed. The Disability Action Council (DAC) Secretariat serves in supporting the MoSVY in the area of general disabilities. The Department of Victim Assistance of CMAA is working with the MoSVY, People with Disability Foundation and DAC in order to obtain information on services provided to landmine/ERW victims and conduct the quality of life survey (QLS) by CMAA volunteer survivor networks across the country. And in July 2014 the National Disability Strategy Plan 2014 - 2018 is in place and

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

disseminated to relevant ministries and disability stakeholders.

The following are the 2016 figures that made available to the CMAA by the MoSVY and People with Disability Fundation.

Physical Rehabilitation

• 28,061 persons with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors received physical rehabilitation from Physical Rehabilitation Centers (PRCs) such as Prosthetics, orthotics, wheelchairs, tricycles and walking aids including crutches cans, and walking frames and repaired.

Medical care:

• 13,828 People with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors which received the service as physiotherapy and surgeon.

Vocational Training

• 54 People with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors were trained at the vocational training centers.

Community Based Rehabilitation services:

The community-based rehabilitation services are available in 25 provinces had provided the education, health care, disability empowerment, Prostheses, Orthotics, Wheelchairs/tricycle distributed and repaired, interviews for referral to other service providers, client attended the gender training, Job placement and self-help group setting up to 1,985 groups.

In order to uphold the rights of mine survivors and other people with disabilities some activities has been conducted at the following:

- Organized disability and mine survivors forum at sub-national level in order to discuss about the needs of those disabled by landmines, total 120 landmine/ERW survivors (23Womens) and people with disabilities participated.
- Maputo Action Plan 2014-2019 adopted at the 3rd Review Conference on Mine Ban Convention in Maputo, Mozambique were translated into local language and ready to disseminate to the relevant stakeholders.
- A primary data on Quality of Life Survey (QLS) for mine survivors and other persons with disabilities reached to 850villages, 163Communes, 54Districts in 25provinces and 7,860 persons with disabilities (2,362Womens) including 1,815 landmine/ERW survivors (133Womens) were conducted direct interview. The survey found that most of survivors met received assistances and few of them lack access to services.

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

Form C Technical requirements and relevant information

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (c)

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the
Depositary [...] on [...]:

(c) steps taken to meet technical requirements of this Protocol and any
other relevant information pertaining thereto;”

Remark: Unchanged

High Contracting Party:

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Reporting for time period

from: **01/Jan/2016**
dd/mm/yyyy

to: **31/Dec/2016**
dd/mm/yyyy

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS:

Unchanged

ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION:

N/A

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

Form D **Legislation**

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (d) “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the
Depository [...] on [...]:

(d) legislation related to this Protocol;”

Remark: Unchanged

High Contracting Party:

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Reporting for time period

from: **01/Jan/2016**

dd/mm/yyyy

to:

31/Dec/2016

dd/mm/yyyy

LEGISLATION:

Unchanged

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

Form E International technical information exchange, cooperation on mine clearance, technical cooperation and assistance

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (e)

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the
Depositary [...] on [...]:

(e) measures taken on international technical information exchange, on
international cooperation on mine clearance, and on technical cooperation
and assistance;”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Reporting for time period

from: **01/Jan/2016**
dd/mm/yyyy

to: **31/Dec/2016**
dd/mm/yyyy

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE:

CMAA has received 31 visitors (5 women) from six countries exchanged knowledge at CMAA and other demining operators in Cambodia throughout South-South Cooperation , UNDP and NPA project:

- 06 visitors (2 women) from Laos National Regulatory Authority for UXO/Mine Sector (NRA) which is sponsored by UNDP.**
- 10 visitors (3 women) from Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre (TNMAC) which is sponsored by UNDP.**
- 10 visitors from National Demining Institute of Angola (INAD) which is sponsored by JICA (South-South).**
- 07 visitors from Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC) in Afghanistan which is sponsored by UNDP.**
- 06 visitors from Quang Tri Legacy of War Coordination Centre (LWCC) in Vietnam which is sponsored by NPA.**
- 02 visitors from NPA Myanmar which is sponsored by NPA.**

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON MINE CLEARANCE:

During the reporting period:

CMAA has received \$ 2,645,157.02 from:

- CFR-III project for clearance operation and support the management work in the project about \$ 2,375,060.72.**

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

- UNICEF for MRE; CMVIS; and VA activities about \$70,096.30.
- Chinese government provide some demining equipments and funded about \$200,000 to support CMAA.

NPMEC received \$431,528.50 fund from UNDP through CFR-II project for humanitarian demining in Pailin province.

HALO Trust Cambodia has received \$4,231,689.54 from:

- DFID for mine clearance activities about \$1,507,116.50.
- US Department of States for mine clearance activities about 1,206,522.07.
- Government of Ireland for mine clearance activities about \$410,754.03.
- German for mine clearance activities about \$944,015.09.
- NVESD for mine clearance activities about \$63,244.76.
- UNDP Clearing for Results-III project for Land Reclamation Non-Technical Survey and Baseline Survey about \$4,410.00.
- Government of Netherland for mine clearance activities about \$91,931.78.
- Other donations about \$3,695.31 for mine clearance.

MAG has been funded about \$2,511,776.90 from:

- MAG America /US Department of State WRA- West for survey and clearance in Western of Cambodia about \$914,744.51.
- MAG America /US Department of State WRA -East for addressing cluster munition contamination through the effective use of technology about \$141,933.41.
- Private Foundation for Working Together to Save Lives and Build Futures in Cambodia project about \$759,551.58.
- Fibertek for Humanitarian Mine Action about \$355,891.50.
- The Altadis Foundation for improving lives and livelihoods by reducing the threat from landmines and other explosive weapons in Cambodia about \$52,266.73.
- Private Foundation for MAG and the Freeman Foundation working together to save lives and build futures in Cambodia about \$251,123.97.
- The Terra Renaissance Foundation for Humanitarian Mine Action Support about \$6,060.00.
- HQ Programme support for Humanitarian Mine Action about \$30,205.19.

CSHD received \$613,179 fund from:

- LAND MINE RELIEF FUND (LMRF), VIETNAM VETERANT MINE CLEARANCE TEAM (VVMCT), and GOODHAND for demining activities about \$193,134.06.
- LMRF, JAPAN TOBACO INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (JTI) for EOD about \$50,374.72.
- LMRE for buying new truck for EOD Team about \$14,250.
- LMRF for EOD Training about \$132,153.78.
- LMRF for Build school after clearance about \$223,266.45.

NPA has been funded about \$ 3,799,878 from:

- U.S. Department Of State for supporting CMAA Database Unit about \$65,203.
- DFID for Capacity Development for the National and Sub-national authority about \$163,353.
- U.S. Department Of State for Clearance of ERW in East Cambodia/Phase II& III about \$2,336,556.

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

- Norwegian Ministry Foreign Affair for Cambodia Cluster Monition Survey about \$1,115,671.**
- U.S. Department Of State for Support to NPA Female teams in Ratanakiri about \$119,095.**

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE:

CMAA:

- 17 officers and staffs (1 woman) from CMAA have attended International Humanitarian Demining Course in China for 6 weeks which is sponsored by Chinese Government.**
- One woman officer from R&M Department has attended a training on Operational Efficiency and Non-Technical Survey in Germany which is orgnized by GICHD.**

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

Form F **Other relevant matters**

Article 13,
paragraph 4 (f)

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the
Depositary [...] on [...]:

(f) other relevant matters.”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Reporting for time period

from: **01/Jan/2015**
dd/mm/yyyy

to: **31/Dec/2015**
dd/mm/yyyy

OTHER RELEVANT MATTERS:

N/A

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

Form G Information to the UN-database on mine clearance

Article 11,
paragraph 2,

“2. Each High Contracting Party undertakes to provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations System, especially information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance.”

Remark:

High Contracting Party:

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Reporting for time period

from: 01/Jan/2016
dd/mm/yyyy

to: 31/Dec/2016
dd/mm/yyyy

MEANS AND TECHNOLOGIES OF MINE CLEARANCE:

NPMEC:

- Manual Clearance: using Mine Lap F1 A4; and Mine Lap F3.
- EOD: using Mine Lap F3; Mine Lap F1A4; UPEX 728; EOD operator use.

HALO Trust Cambodia:

- Manual Clearance: using Ebinger 420 S, 420 SI and 420 H; Ebinger 420 and 421 GC; Minelab F3; Ebinger UPEX 740; HSTAMIDS and Minehound.
- Mechanical clearance: using Volvo BM4400 Medium wheeled front loader (armoured); Fiat Allis FL5B light crawler tractors (armoured); Kubota KX080-3 8Tons light crawler tractors (armoured).
- EOD: using Beethoven Mk 19 Exploder; Ohmmeter; Firing cable.
- Technical Survey: using Ebinger 420 S, 420 SI and 420 H, Ebinger 420 and 421 GC; Minelab F3.

MAG:

- Manual Clearance: using Large Loop Deep Search, Model UPEX 740M; Mine lab F3 detectors; HSTAMIDS; Mine Detection Dog.
- Mechanical clearance: using Badger Excavator, CASE, CX 130; Tanto; Nemesis (cutting vegetation); Piranha Ground Engaging Tiller; Bearcat; and Kubota, KX080-3.
- EOD: using Minelab F3.
- Technical Survey: Large Loop Deep Search, Model UPEX 740M; Mine lab F3 detectors; HSTAMIDS; Mine Detection Dog.

CSHD:

- Manual Clearance: using MINE LABF3, EBINGER LARG LOOP, EXPLODER

AMENDED PROTOCOL II

(CD450)USA

- **EOD: using MINE LABF3, EBIGER LARG LOOP.**
- **Technical Survey: using EBIGER LARG LOOP.**

NPA:

- **Manual Clearance: using F3L Detectors; F3 Compact Detectors; Ebinger Large Loops.**
- **EOD: using standard and basic EOD equipment.**
- **Animal Detection System: NPA has four operational EDDs. The MDDs is deployed to search and indicate location where CM or other ERW are buried, indications is marked and manually investigated.**
- **Technical Survey: using F3L and F3 Compact Detector follow the Standard Minelab metal detectors is used for Cluster Munitions Remnant Survey (CMRS).**

LISTS OF EXPERTS AND EXPERT AGENCIES:

N/A

NATIONAL POINTS OF CONTACT ON MINE CLEARANCE:

**New Building, Corner Street 273 and 516, Toul Kork Village, Toul Sangke Quarter,
Phnom Penh, Cambodia.**

Tel: +855-23-880-462

Fax: +855-23-228-265

Email: lythuch@hotmail.com

**Ministry of foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Royal Government of
Cambodia**

Tel:+855-23-214-441/+855-23-216-122

Fax:+855-23-216-144

Email: mfic@mfa.gov.kh