

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
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Proceeding Report

Inception Workshop on Phase 2 Project on POPs Monitoring, Reporting & Information Dissemination Using Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR)

26 July , 2016, at Cambodia Korea Cooperation Centre (CKCC) / RUPP, Phnom Penh



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
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MoE



GEF



UNITAR

Project Coordination Unit

Phase 2 PRTR Project: Dept. of Hazardous Substances Management, General Directorate of Environmental Protection

Table of Contents

Table of Contents		Page
Picture of honorable	.....	1-2
Introduction	.....	3-4
Opening session	.....	4
Welcome remark by chairperson	.....	4-5
Workshop's activities	.....	5-14
a. Presentations	.....	5-13
b. Group discussion and results	.....	13-14
Closing	.....	14

List of annexes	
○ Annex 1: Agenda	.....
○ Annex 2: Photos	.....
○ Annex 3: List of participants	.....
○ Annex 4: Welcome remark (in Khmer not attached)	.....
○ Annex 5: Presentations (in Khmer not attached)	.....

Picture of Honorable
(During the National Inception Workshop on Phase 2 PRTR)



Photo: H.E. Heng Nareth, Director General, General Directorate of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Environment



Group photo : Participants from all different stakeholders attended the inception workshop

INTRODUCTION

1. Recognize the importance of strengthening sustainable capacities and capabilities, and facilitating a country-driven approach to countries to meet its commitments under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutant and Agenda 21 as agreed at the Rio Summit in 1992 and the recommendations contained therein which refer to PRTRs and community right-to-know as important tools to ensure the sound management of chemicals;
2. Recognize Plan of Implementation as adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002, that encourages countries to develop coherent and integrated information on chemicals, such as through national pollutant release and transfer registers as well as importance of international strategy and protocols related to PRTR include SAICM, and Kiev Protocol,...etc;
3. With the support provided for the project by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) serving as the Implementing Agency for the Action Plan Medium-Sized Project; and the technical and the financial support provided for the project by the UNITAR and GEF, Kingdom of Cambodia is one of among six countries has been selected to continue implement the Phase 2 UNITAR's Project on POPs: monitoring, reporting, and information dissemination by using Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR). For the initial stage, the country is needed to organize NATIONAL INCEPTION WORKSHOP (NIW) to present project experiences at the national level (e.g. national pilot on PRTR; implementation of national strategies for public access to environmental information and PRTRs), its achievements, outcomes, lessons learned and best practices, as well as the key findings from the PRTR reports. It will also discuss and agree on the next steps in the implementation of the national PRTR and its use to report POPs and other priority chemicals. In particular, the workshop will present, discuss and endorse the updated national PRTR executive proposal and the draft national PRTR legal instruments;
4. The National Inception Workshop on "Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) " was held on 26 July, 2016 at Cambodia Korea Cooperation Center (CKCC), Royal University Phnom Penh (RUPP). The workshop was organized by Phase 2 PRTR Project Coordination Unit (PCU), the Department of Hazardous Substances Management (DHSM), General Directorate of Environmental Protection (EAP), Ministry of Environment (MOE) with technical support provided by UNITAR. 83 participants from different stakeholders included governmental institutions, academia, private sectors (factories), non-governmental organization (NGOs) participated in the workshop (*Agenda and list of participants are attached in Annex I and 3*);
5. The main purposes of this nation workshop are:
 - To officially announce the project launching at the country level;
 - To present the current situation and allow the participating stakeholders to discuss and agree on the goals and objectives of the national PRTR, and the work plan for the national project execution;
 - To gain information from relevant institutions and their commitment to contribute further to facilitate the project implementation;
 - To seek assistance from concerned parties (*governmental institutions and relevant stakeholders*) to support for the implementation of Phase 2 PRTR project.
6. The speaker of the workshop are :
 - a) Mr. Phet Pichhara, National Project Coordinator,

- b) Mr. Roath Sith, Phase 1 National Consultant and Deputy Director General of Information and Education, Ministry of Environment,
- c) Mr. Sok Chea, Deputy Director, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft (MIH)
- d) Mr. Be Seak Meng, Deputy Director, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)
- e) Mr. Chhun Seiha, Chief Office of Hazardous Waste Management, Ministry of Environment (MOE)
- f) Mr. Jorge OCANA, Manager on Chemicals and Waste Management Programme, UNITAR
- g) Mr. Andrea CARARO, International Expert, UNITAR

OPENING SESSION

7. In getting start, **Ms. Meas Sokun**, a master ceremony (MC), introduced briefly the agenda and objective of this inception workshop to honorable, delegates, guests and participants attending the workshop, then followed by national anthem.

OPEN REMARK BY CHAIRPERSON

8. The open speech was delivered by **Excellency Heng Nareth**, Director General of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Environment presided briefly within his remark to delegate and participant as follows:
 - Expression of his deep gratitude to UNITAR, as well as to UNEP and GEF for financial support for Cambodia to implementation of the Phase 2 PRTR project and extended his warmly welcomed to distinguish delegates and participants from different concerned parties (*government, academia, private sector, and NGO*) to attended the workshop;
 - Mentioned a long-term relationship between Ministry of Environment, Cambodia and UNITAR and from this close cooperation, UNITAR has been assisted in term of technical assistance and capacity building development programme to Cambodia for successfully implemented Phase 1 PRTR project in 2010 and other different project for example : enabling activities for implementation of Stockholm Convention on POPs, UNITAR's capacity building project on GHS, other small and medium size project and the last project is PRTR;
 - Informed with regard to PRTR relating activities, UNITAR has played an important role in capacity building through providing number of training programme for developing countries this is due to UNITAR has involved and experienced with PRTR over many years;
 - Mentioned that PRTR is also benefit to public on the " right-to-know " in accessing the information and also participation in decision making for PRTR implementation
 - Informing delegates and participants on Cambodia activities related to Stockholm Convention implementation and as result, Cambodia had achieved national implementation plan (NIP) in which monitoring, reporting, and information dissemination on POPs by using PRTR is priority set in this NIP;
 - Informing delegate and participant that NIP is a reference document that led Cambodia currently to receive Phase 2 PRTR project; and emphasized that UNITAR still strongly supported Cambodia since the phase 1 PRTR project implementation and continuously assist Cambodia for the Phase 2 PRTR project;

- Addressed Cambodia's activities related to international Montreal Protocol and now Cambodia has successfully and completely phased out the use of ozone depletion substance (CFCs) that will be substituted by HFCs. He added that Cambodia has complied following the workplan of the Montreal Convention which called all parties of the convention;
 - Emphasized the significant purpose of the workshop for building participants capacity as well as for them to gain knowledge and understand the primary concept on PRTR, and benefit,.. etc;
 - The workshop will bring the concerned parties to support PRTR project implementation in Cambodia that the implementation of this project is a part of leading to environmentally sound management of chemical; and
 - Last of his speech, he gave suggestion to participants pay great attention during the workshop, actively contribute ideas as well as questions, comments and he wished the workshop be successfully and announced to open the workshop;
9. At the end of opening speech session by honourable, a group photo was taken (*see : other photo in Annex 4*);

WORKSHOP ACTIVITIES

a) Presentations

10. The first presentation was given by National Coordinator, **Mr. Phet Pichhara** on the **Introduction to PRTR implementation in Cambodia** (*background on the first project and its outputs, Phase 2 PRTR project, objective, workplan and detail activities by components, and expected outputs*). At his beginning, the Introduction of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in particular the agenda 21, principle 10 addressed about PRTR was given to all participants. Mr. Phet has summarized the important information background that led the availability of first PRTR project in Cambodia in 2009, the main objective of PRTR project, briefly stage of activities, and its outputs of PRTR project implementation. As a result of the first project, there were number documents were developed include: National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment (*the Existing Legal, Regulatory, Institutional, Administrative, Technical, Infrastructure and Available National Expertise*), Key Features of a National PRTR System (*Cambodia Pollutant Release and Transfer Register PRTR System*), Cambodia Report on PRTR Pilot Trial, Strategy Plan for PRTR Dissemination and Awareness Raising in Different Sectors, and Cambodia National Executive Proposal on PRTR;
11. Mr. Phet informed participants on Cambodia's activities related to the Stockholm Convention on POPs. He emphasized that all parties of the Stockholm Convention are required for information exchange (article 9) relevant to reduction or elimination of the production, use and release of persistent organic pollutants; public information, awareness, and education (article 10), research, development and monitoring that focus on *i). sources and releases into the environment; ii). presence, levels and trends in humans and the environment, iii). environmental transport, fate and transformation, iv). effects on human health and the environment (article 11) ...etc;*
12. With this concern, there were recognized the importance and significance PRTR as tool for register potentially hazardous chemicals including information on nature and quantities of releases and transfer which is required as a priority determining within the National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention Implementation;
13. In addition, Mr. Phet mentioned that the implementation of PRTR project will help Cambodia to the success of national PRTR system establishment, to enhance the value environmental quality management toward the reducing of harmful potentially to

human and environment causes by releasing and transferring pollutant (*hazardous chemicals and waste*), the availability of information/data on chemical and chemicals that need to be controlled, tracked, and reported, and capability to identify pollution sources, scale of pollution in environmental media (water, air, soil).. etc. In relation to Phase 2 PRTR project, Mr. Phet mentioned the workshop that it consisted of main six-components (*as set under LOA*) as the following :

- **(Com-1): Project baseline strengthened and national needs identified-** these activities will include the establishment of national project coordination unit (PCU), national coordination team (NCT), project's workplan, update national coordination committee (NCC) for the project implementation, update the national PRTR executive proposal and develop draft national PRTR legal instruments. Mr. Phet with regard the above activities has informed during the workshop about NCC that Cambodia still use this existing NCC, which was established since 2006 (Prakas), however this NCC is due to some members were changed their position and or institution as well as it need more number of stakeholders to be involved so we need to make its update and now it is already completely. Next after list of members updated, it will go to the cabinet and submit to Minister to sign and distributed to all members. Participants of the workshop were introduced also the NCC's mandate. This NCC will work on international conventions, agreement, protocol related to chemicals included PRTR according to the provision and articles as set;
- In term of update of executive proposal, he emphasized that this require to have the national consultants (NCs) to look at these issue to review of the existing PRTR related materials and infrastructures. It will specify the intended objectives of the national PRTR, the complete design specifications for the system (including reporting requirements and procedures, and data collection and management techniques and procedures), institutional responsibilities for its operation, and a work plan for its implementation at the national level. In particular, the proposal should explain how the PRTR system will be used to report releases and transfer of POPs and other priority chemicals. The updated proposal should be circulated to the relevant national decision-makers for consultation and review. In term of developing of the draft national PRTR legal instruments this need to review of the existing relevant infrastructure and build on existing national legal instruments related to pollution monitoring and emissions data collection. The draft legal instrument in particular will mainly focusing on the use elements for reporting releases and transfer of POPs and other priority chemicals, and to access to information and public participation in pollution control and environmental issues;
- **(Com-2): Implementing PRTRs as national POPs and chemicals reporting systems-**there are key activities that the project will work on these issue include: (i). Develop online training modules and upload in PRTR. With this regard, we need assistance from UNITAR to guide the outline for the following topic include the reporting systems, releases estimation techniques, and communication and interpretation of PRTR data, etc. (ii). Holding face-to-face training programmes by sector. These means that after the training model are developed then the PCU will conduct a face-to-face training programmes by sectors in respective, for example for the government and industry, the training module will cover the estimation techniques, communication, planning and reporting and for civil society it will cover the responsible use of data, participation and last for Press/journalists that will focus on the responsible use of data, participation, then follow by (iii). Develop national guides on estimation techniques and reporting to the PRTR for the industrial sectors, (iv). Hold a national pilot PRTR reporting exercise, and lastly (v). Develop first official national PRTR report highlighting POPs;
- **(Com-3): Standardization and comparison of PRTR data-** the activities will work out on the collection and analysis exercise of existing materials on standardization,

identify and review national documents and studies on the matter and work in close collaboration with UNITAR and with the other countries participating in the GEF funded PRTR Phase II project in analyzing and comparing the PRTR data from the national pilots. Mr. Phet explained that when PRTR reporting scheme is designing, it need to incorporate the guidance from the final report on the standardization of data as well as the updated guidance on PRTR implementation and POPs reporting developed by UNITAR in order to generate comparable data. Such comparison of data and experiences from the national pilots will help in identifying common areas of work;

- **(Com-4): Access to PRTR data and dissemination of information-** Mr. Phet mentioned that the activities of this component is focusing mainly on the role of civil society and public access to information in the PRTR implementation through the development of a **national strategy for public access to environmental information and PRTR, a web portal and other relevant media** (*e.g. social media, online discussion forums*) for public information where the PRTR information and outputs from the project will be publicized, including the national strategy and regular news about its implementation; and
 - **(Com-5): Identifying lessons learned** – the document will assist industrial sectors and other from the previous PRTR project (*phase 1 project in 2009*) and an assessment of this PRTR project will be performed and practical conclusions will be drawn.
14. Ended of presentation, Mr. Phet has showed the expected outputs from the phase 2 project are :
- National PRTR executive proposals updated and the draft PRTR regulation developed and considered for national adoption;
 - Standard training modules and materials developed, sector specific training programme developed and properly documented;
 - National estimation techniques developed available and POPs reporting documents developed by using PRTRs through pilots;
 - Reports and studies on standardization of PRTRs available for countries' use;
 - Developed PRTR implementation guidance facilitates inclusion of POPs into the PRTR system and the comparison of PRTR data facilitates quality data and improve PRTR reporting;
 - National strategies developed and PRTR information and data accessed by public, civil society and other sectors; and
 - Lessons learned report including regional recommendations of PRTRs in countries.
15. Following presentation made by Mr. Phet it was a presentation on Introduction to Executive Proposal for PRTR Implementation in Cambodia given by Mr. Roath Sith, Phase 1 PRTR project National Consultant and Deputy Director General of Information and Education, MOE. The key points were summarized from the outline mentioned the global environmental trend in chemical management, national goal and objectives for PRTR implementation, development of the list of substances, instructions and format for PRTR, management database, advisory and training, legal and policy instruments, and activities, responsibilities and budget;
16. In term of global environmental trend in chemical management, he briefed all international conventions and other agreement related to a Register of Emissions and Pollutant Transfer (*SAICM, SC,..etc*), the implementation of PRTR environmental auditing and recognition of sustainable production, PRTR's role in the unified environmental information database (EID) and public participation, and Illustration of countries with PRTR;

17. In term of national goal and objectives for PRTR implementation, development of the list of substances, Mr. Roath mentioned about the principles and concepts underlying the PRTR, overall goals and objective of PRTR, the alternatives to legal instruments;
18. With regard the development of the list of substances, instructions and format for PRTR, this is very important that the country need to select the protocol's substances from international agreements (*SC, Climate Change convention and Kyoto Protocol, and SAICM*) and parameters regulated in Cambodia and the selected substances will be proposed to report on the PRTR;
19. Following the proposed substances, there were a instructions and format for PRTR, management database, which will refer to formatting features of PRTR , PRTR Processed Procedure, and general technical information, raw materials, sources, and annual emissions and transfer was presented;
20. Lastly, he provided the management database, advisory and training, legal and policy instruments, and activities, responsibilities and budget which covers the guidelines for estimating emissions, ongoing training, considerations and suggestions for filling the format PRTR;
21. After Mr. Roath presentation, it was a presentation on Chemical Management in Industrial Sector made by Mr. Sok Chea, Deputy Director of Technique, Science and Technology, MIH. The outline of his presentation given on the industrial situation in Cambodia (2009-2015), trend and standard use of chemicals, chemical management, challenges, and the way forwards;
22. Mr. Sok informed participants the current situation on the overview of the category of industry classified in Cambodia as large and small-medium size, the total number of manufacturing enterprises in Cambodia and the determination manufacturing by ISIC code, type of industries (*small and medium enterprise-SME*), chemical substances use in the industrial production;
23. He added that industries and handicrafts that are under controlled by Ministry of Industry Mine and Energy includes food, beverage, and tobacco, textile, wearing apparel, and leather, wood product including furniture, paper products, printing, and publishing, chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber, and plastic, non-metallic mineral products, and fabricated metal products;
24. In term of chemical management in industrial sector, he explained that the MIH has its main duties to manage chemicals through preparing standards to identify chemical use, storage, transportation, and waste disposal. The Ministry has also programmes to train worker to understand chemical hazard, its harmful, and the prevention procedure that may cause by chemicals. He has also mentioned about the permission licensing and standard use of chemicals, other relevant legislations, sub-decree, and procedure for chemical imported for use and type of chemicals to be banned under the law, chemicals registration, permission, and application..etc. He, in addition to this, mentioned industrial department and sector, who are responsible for industrial chemicals monitoring, controlling, inspection, and management under the mandate of the MIH and the cooperation with other relevant institutions;
25. Mr. Sok explained that MIH has set effective mechanism for safe and sound management of industrial chemicals by establishment of the industrial chemical committee and strengthening the cooperation with ASEAN-Japan Chemical Safety Database (*AJCSD*) technical working group to control and assessment technically and safely chemicals, its risk, develop policy and guideline for the industrial chemical management to decision makers;

26. For the industrial chemical management, there are challenges include: lack of anticipated by private sector (*industries and handicraft*) in particular the implementation of classification and labeling of chemical, the capacity and knowledge of officers and industries are limited, lack of information sharing, lack of national database and information on chemicals and hazardous chemicals(*no system in place yet*).etc;
27. At the end of his presentation, he gave participants of the workshop on the trend and way forward for sound management of industrial chemicals include:
- Work in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders in particular to include chemical information (*list of chemicals*) and high risks chemicals into the AJCSD (*online system*);
 - Review and revise ministerial legislations, technical guideline for raw material management, enforcement for safe and sound management of industrial chemicals and waste through the implementation of GHS, improvement of the capacity building training to trainer (TOT), enhancing the cooperation with ASEAN-Japan and development partners for chemical safety and the implementation of GHS, and the establishment of responsible care base community.
28. The next speaker after Mr. Sok Chea was made by Mr. Be Seak Meng, Deputy Director, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) given a presentation on the present state of pesticide use and management in Cambodia. He mentioned 4 main points included the introduction, competency in management of chemicals, management of pesticides /industrial chemicals, the current system of the control of import and export of pesticides and industrial chemicals, and conclusion;
29. In term of introduction, he briefed general overview on country which is not a producing chemical country but pesticide based on the import mostly from Vietnam, Thailand, India and China. There are about 43 pesticides import companies and about 1,744 pesticides shops and stalls are traded in country. In 2013, there are officially pesticides imported about 14,937 tons and this number is increased to 24,990 tons in 2015 and about 155 common name (*642 trade names*) of pesticides have been registered by DAL/ MAFF. However, there are some pesticides are still illegal influx into the country and are still bearing a label in Foreign languages(*Thai/Vietnam...*) and those are poor quality and adulterated high toxic pesticides banned or severely restricted to use in Cambodia and other countries are found and sold in the market and may be dumped in the country as he emphasized.
30. Pesticides are under the jurisdiction of MAFF. Industrial chemicals are under the jurisdiction of MIH (*Industry and Handicraft*).The Custom Agency is a leading agency for entry-border control of import/ export chemicals. MOE is national focal points for SC, BC, SAICM. He added that the management of pesticide are worked base on the variety of legislations includes sub-decree No. 69 on agricultural material management in 1998., Prakas No. 456 on Measurement and Requirement for Pesticide Register (2012), Prakas No. 484 on Listing of Agricultural Chemical (pesticides) in Kingdom of Cambodia (2012), Prakas No. 120 on Measurement and Management of Pesticide and Trade (2013), Prakas No.176 MAFF on procedure of pesticide inspection in trade (2013), Co-Prakas No.96 MOJ/MAFF on the legal rehabilitation of pesticide and fertilizer inspectors as judicial police, (2013), Prakas No.199 MAFF on procedure and authorization to impose transactional fine, (2014), Prakas No.099 MAFF on The procedure on the primary inspection and the validity for distribution of pesticides, (2015) and Law on the management of pesticides and fertilizers (2012).
31. In term of license for pesticide use and import, he showed participants the different licenses permitted procedure for import and export, formulate, repack, distribute,

accredited pest control service, advertise, a certificate to storage warehouse, registration, and license to wholesale and resale. On the other hand, Mr. Seakmeng mentioned about the procedure of pesticide registration by addressed that no pesticides shall be manufactured, imported, formulated, distributed, sold or offered for sale, used unless it has been duly registered by DAL/ MAFF. Pesticides can be allowed to register unless they are not listed in the list of banned pesticide in use in Cambodia or not prohibited by relevant conventions,..etc. Further to this registration procedure, he mentioned about the requirements for pesticide registration (data/information require), registration flow, and banned and restricted pesticide (*163 of pesticide class AI banned, including pesticides in Annex III of RC and SC and prohibition to be registered for trade and use*);

32. In term of the system of control of Pesticide import/export, he showed the administrative process that importer/ exporter must make clearance with General Department of Customs and Excise (GDCE). the GDCE is a leading agency for border inspection of goods import -export including the pesticide based on the license issued by MAFF. Pesticide sample must be taken for quality verification and all related documents have been checked in order to receive distribution validity and shall apply for import/export license of any kind of pesticides from DAL/MAFF. The conditions shall be comply with pesticide registered, standard container, label in Khmer, shall be coded by custom harmonized system, comply with the safety measure on import/export, record on import/ export, attach the list of companies or braches , and notify to MAFF in order to undertake primary inspection.
33. At his last presentation came with the conclusion as he addressed with the following:
 - The substantial porous borders of Cambodia, particularly those with Thailand and Viet Nam, continue to represent a massive logistical challenge for monitoring and controlling products coming into the country,
 - The establishment of databases including safety information,
 - Ensuring the access to information on chemical handling, accident management and alternatives,
 - The collaboration and coordination among nationally, regionally and internationally need to be encouraged,
 - Limitations of human and financial resources, building capacities and facilities,
 - How to list 163 pesticide AI banned in Annex III, and lack of experience to implement the Convention.
34. Followed by Mr. Seakmeang, it was a presentation on Chemical and Waste Management in Cambodia given by **Mr. Chhun Seiha**, Chief Office of Hazardous Waste Management, Ministry of Environment. Two important points such as waste and pollutant release issue and current status of waste management in the country and its challenging;
35. At his starting point, he want participants to understand on what pollutant release and transfer or chemical release? this means that chemical produced not for disposal or for releasing into environment, but the ideas refer to release and transfer pollutant or in form of waste (chemical waste) that was disposed which might pose a serious harmful to human and environment. He provided the ideas on 4 main points concerning to waste (*municipal waste, hospital waste, industrial waste, and other hazardous waste*) that was recognized as source for pollutant release and transfer;
36. In relation to waste and pollutant issue, he mentioned that quantity of waste has increasingly from day to day due to population growth, as well as chemical demand and use for industry, agriculture, and other sector that has been produced large quantities of waste. In addition to chemical imported for use in Cambodia, we found some chemical substances determined under PRTR list;

37. It was noted that there are industries in Cambodia are using chemicals. while, the small and medium enterprises over thousand in which among of them has been use huge amount of chemicals. This concern had made countries recognized small and medium enterprises has contributed to environmental pollution;
38. So far, waste management system in Cambodia does not response to practical implementation in term of collection, transport, and there is no separation or segregation of specific waste for municipal waste, industry waste, hospital waste, and chemical hazardous waste and all waste are mixed . It is, therefore, these facts led has Cambodia to facing and challenging a lot of problem relating to chemical and waste management process;
39. Concerning to the above challenges, Cambodia has limited information and data relating to quantity of waste disposal, recycled and waste burned and there is neither research nor study on pollutant release and transfer to environmental media (water, land, and air) from other sources such as waste burned, landfill-leached...etc. With regard to wastewater, he explained that there are some industries, handicrafts still discharged their wastewater directly into water source without treatment. He emphasized that so far Cambodia has less programme or activities to control and manage hazardous waste. In term of chemical waste management, Cambodia has different institutions participate in chemical and waste management according to their role, responsibility, and regulation determined by the government ordinance. Up to date, there is no any law in Cambodia relating to waste management, however, there are some articles that stated in relevant government law and/or sub-decree for waste management, example, article 12 of environmental law said that Ministry of Environment has to compile inventory pollutant, toxic and hazardous substances that imported for the use and waste disposal. This is very important article that connecting to PRTR system. At his last presentation, He added that Cambodia has legal instrument and mechanism for management of waste, however, Cambodia is facing some difficulties during implementation are due to :
- Lack of national policy for waste management;
 - Waste management programme is not a priority into governmental rectangle strategy and national Implementation plan;
 - Lack of law and regulations;
 - Unclear responsibility of governmental institutions;
 - Overlap responsibility during implementation; and
 - Lack of resource.
40. The afternoon session before came into splitting group discussion, there was joint presentation on Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) was given by **Mr. Jorge OCANA**, Manager on Chemicals and Waste Management Programme and **Mr. Andrea CARARO**, International Expert from UNITAR via a Skype meeting. The Key points mentioned by Mr. Jorge and Mr. Andrea were addressed follows::
41. At first speech, Mr. Andrea mentioned about key concept on PRTR, definition, how does it works, objective, and benefit of the PRTR. The main feature of the PRTR is going to work with the pollution sources, analysis of data and information obtained and disseminate to public to understand on environmental pollutant substances, health risk and made the public to know, where less and more pollution occurred and request the government to take action through putting pressure to the industries (the consumer will stop to use products,..etc) to consider on the environmental problem, and public understanding on PRTR can make in different way through civil society, NGOs, and educational curriculum;
42. Concerning the key stages to design PRTR system, first stage of phase 1 PRTR, he explained that it needs to start with the project plan, set up the national project team, and the project steering committee (NCC) which has the main duties in PRTR implementation, identified objective of PRTR, infrastructure assessment and gap

analysis in the country, design a key feature for PRTR, conduct pilot study and finally to make national executive proposal for PRTR system in the country that the document requires to be adopted by the department of the government;

43. Proceeded to the project overview, he mentioned about the key actors such as the national coordinator (facilitate and coordinate), the national coordination team (the management of the project), the main different stakeholders (*government, academy, NGOs, private sector/industries, civil society,...etc*) involved in the national steering committee (NCC) who will play a very important role to work with PRTR. Additional to this, Mr. Andrea gave some inside UNITAR from PRTR has involved and experienced with PRTR over 20 years, developed guidance materials (*CD rooms, factsheets,..*), provide experiences for countries in capacity building, training programme, provide online learning (e-learning), provide experts, and technical assistance to support the project implementation. He said that this year UNITAR has been developed PRTR platform that we can find all information /data and guidance material from the UNITAR website;
44. Mr. Andrea wrapped up with key aspects as follows: to customize PRTR according to the international means due to PRTR concern with many purposes by using it to comply with convention and environmental treaties, such as Stockholm Convention for example to choose broader the list of chemicals to be included in PRTR, cover awareness raising aspect to the public, which PRTR can contribute applying to international obligation;
45. Finally, he showed participants some lessons learned from UNITAR's first experiences on PRTR that can help Cambodia on the inclusion of involvement by stakeholders since inception of project is the key that we need to follow stakeholders approach and to all the key actors. He added that from UNITAR's experience wants Cambodia to use a mandatory which would be more successful more than voluntary PRTR and self reporting should be done with the electronic scheme that is easy to transfer database. Regarding the quality check of data, of course that is a need of national authority in charge of this quality control and this can be done by spot-check with the industries according to determined schedule. Another important point of PRTR project is problem with the confidential PRTR data, that actually the reporting facility can claim these confidential data and the national authority has to set up very clear role and requirement for confidential data (for example restricted into case of the trade secret or national security), and last is strong awareness campaign is very effective that he wants to raise in the country as well as in the public;
46. Followed Mr. Andrea's speech, it was Mr. Jorge's presentation. Mr. Jorge has put a question for PRTR system designing by comparing PRTR system with the mercury inventory as explained that all countries required to conduct inventory and the management of mercury releasing from many different sources/sectors and or productions include waste. In order not to duplicate the same as work as when we conduct PRTR pilot trial, thus we should combine the inventory of environmental pollutant and mercury together and to find out linkage to PRTR system that may help contributing to mercury release into environment. He mentioned that UNEP has prepared toolkit to calculate mercury emission in the environment while PRTR is also at toolkit for the emission of pollutant release that Mr. Jorge has requested Cambodia to consider and verify the emission factor for mercury use in mercury toolkit and PRTR toolkit is how they are different or the same as well as its scope. On the other hand, he stressed that the PRTR system plays an important role to evaluate also the mercury information, this means when we establish PRTR system it would benefit not only to mercury implementation but also to government to reduce mercury emission and management related issue;
47. Finally of his speech, Mr. Jorge has given a case of Chile, who was very successful with PRTR implementation though the work with UNITAR. In relation with PRTR, Chile just started in 2003. It was taken about 3 years for group of people to work out on PRTR and approved to implement PRTR system in 2007 as in the probation period in each different sectors till 2010, Chile produced primary report (data) to public and then

Chile has update this report every year which involved by stakeholders. He added that Chile the successfully implementation of PRTR, this was based on many legislations related and the commitment by the government and stakeholders in supporting in term of financing fund, and capacity building and awareness raising with assistance from experts in particular experts in the region rather than out of the region...etc;

b) Group discussion and results

48. After presentation were made by Mr. Jorge and Mr. Andrea, there was a session for group discussion . All participants were moved to another room. The Participants were split into 2 working groups to discuss role of NCC, NSC, institutions, industries, public, challenges and opportunities, and needs for phase 2 PRTR implemented in Cambodia;

49. As the results of group discussion, the workshop recognized and agreed with the following belows:

- We agreed on role of NCC and PSC is very important responsibilities as following:
 - i. Facilitation all national activities related to participating the designing and implementation of PRTR;
 - ii. Commend and suggest to various draft legislations, tools, guidance, and national action plan dealing with PRTR related issue;
 - iii. Facilitate on communication between line institutions and exchange information among the technical working group towards various information dealing with chemicals management; and
 - iv. Play a role as focal points for leaders of line institutions, stakeholders in studying the national obligations and needs to implement various conventions, treaties, protocols and agreements related to chemicals management for the basic of decision making and urging it implementation with high effectiveness.

- We agreed on using the regional experts rather than experts out of the region which would be costly and their experiences is not much similar to our country;
- We agreed that to enhance the public awareness and build capacity for officers and information sharing are very important part for PRTR development and implementation;
- We agreed that private sector and NGOs participation will play very important role to convey and or disseminate awareness and work directly with the public for PRTR development and implementation;
- We agreed to have international NGOs who has experiences with PRTR to help local NGOs and or civil society through training to trainer (TOT);
- Base on Chile's case in term of challenges and the way that Chile could make its successfully in PRTR implementation is thing that Cambodia recognized the commitment of the government willing to have PRTR system in the country;
- We agreed that the chemical list under national PRTR system should be included all POPs substances, other heavy metal and toxic substances of international convention for example Minamata Convention;
- We agreed that the information that the public could access should be not affected to business of industries and enterprises;
- We agreed on the main sources for national PRTR system should be covered industrial sector including small and medium enterprises, gold mining as well as energy sector power plant use heavy oil and agricultural sector (see the detail as addressed in point 39

- We agreed that environmental media for pollutant release and transfer should be carried out includes: water, air, and land;
- We agreed to have more workshops/training for awareness raising on PRTRs relating issue to decision makers, government officers, industry, enterprises, the public and other concerned;
- We recognized some other challenges in term of lack of legislations, policies, institutional capacities, and resources thus we agreed to develop PRTR legislation, tools, guidance for the implementation of PRTR;
- We recognized that industrial sector and enterprises is unwilling to release their PRTR information/data relating, so in order to the effectiveness of national PRTR system implementation, we agreed that there should be carried out under mandatory (obligation) to the above sectors;
- We recognized that the change of focal point officers or NCC members in respected institutions would be affected to coordination and process of PRTR implementation;

CLOSING

50. **Mr. Phet Pichhara**, National Coordinator delivered his remark by expressing his appreciation to the outcome of workshops and also express his sincere thanks to UNITAR for providing technical assistance to Cambodia to continue implement the Phase 2 PRTR and thanks to all concerned parties for their participation.
51. The workshop was closed at the afternoon of 26th July 2016 at 17:15 p.m with harmonic environment.

ANNEXS

Annex 1

Phase 2 PRTR Inception Workshop

AGENDA

Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR)

26 July, 2016, at CKCC, Royal University of Phnom Penh

Time	Activities	Speaker
08.00 – 08.45	Registration of participants	
08.45– 09.00	Opening Session <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction to the workshop & national anthem• Opening remarks• Group Photo	H.E. Heng Nareth, Director General Directorate General of Environmental Protection , MOE
09.00 – 09.20	Coffee Break	
09.20 – 10.10	Introduction to PRTR implementation in Cambodia (<i>background on the first project and its outputs, Phase 2 PRTR project, objective, workplan and detail activities by components, expected outputs, and needs</i>) Question/answer	Mr. Phet Pichhara, NPC
10.10– 11.00	Introduction to executive proposal for PRTR implementation in Cambodia Question/answer	Mr. Roath Sith, Phase 1 PRTR National Consultant
11.00 – 12.00	<i>Chemical Management in Industrial Sector</i> Question/answer	Mr. Sok Chea, Deputy Director,MIH
12.00 – 12.30	<i>Pesticides Management in Agricultural Sector</i> Question/answer	Mr. Be Seakmeng, Deputy Director, MAFF
12.30-13.30	Lunch	
13.30-14.00	Current Situation on Chemicals and Waste Management (<i>waste and pollutant release issues,management, reporting and challenges</i>) Question/answer	Mr. Chhun Seiha Chief of Hazardous Waste Management Office-DHSM-MOE
14.00 – 15.00	Introduction to the Global PRTR Programme, Overview of a Country Experience in Developing PRTR with UNITAR Including Example of Other Countries PRTR Implementation. Question/answer	Mr. Jorge Ocana and Mr. Andrea CARARO UNITAR (via Skype conference)
15.00 – 15.20	Coffee Break	
15.20 – 17.00	Group discussion on PRTR implementation activities under phase 2 PRTR Project (<i>role of institutions/ industries/ public, challenges and opportunities, and needs for PRTR implemented in Cambodia</i>)	All Participants/NPC/Experts/ project team
17.00	Closing	MOE

Annex 2

Photos of the Workshop
(photos taken during the meeting and workshop)



Registration of participants to attend the workshop on 26 July, 2016 at CKCC,RUPP and PRTR project team



Ms. Meas Sokun, Master Ceremony (MC) has announced the agenda and followed by **National Anthem**



H.E. Heng Nareth, honorable has delivered his open remark to participants of the workshop

Workshop's activities



Participants listened to presentations given by national experts during the workshop



Project Coordinator and national experts given presentations to participant



Participants talking during coffee break



Lunch has served for participants after the morning session



Participants has been moved to the first floor for Skype meeting with UNITAR and then split into group discussion

Annex 3:**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

Phase 2 PRTR Inception Workshop on
26, July , 2016, at Cambodia Korea Cooperation Centre/RUPP, Phnom Penh

No	Name	Gender	Entity	Position	Contact
1	Sambo Thou	M	Dept of Industry/ Battambang Province	Director	Tel: 017 269 266
2	Chou Chandararith	M	Dept of Environment/ Kompongspou Province	Vice Chief Office	Tel: 077 585 158
3	Chory Mony	M	Dept of Environment/ Takeo Province	Director	Tel: 011 704 992
4	Chea Sreynith	F	Ministry of Environment	Vice Chief Office	Tel: 092 345 524
5	Sourn Ponlork	M	Ministry of Environment	Vice Chief Office	Tel: 012 784 674
6	Yem Raksmeay	M	Ministry of Environment	Officer	Tel: 015 841 067
7	By Pitou	M	Ministry of Industrial and Handicraft	General Deputy Director	Tel: 012 478 998
8	Moung Sophal	F	Dept of Health/ Svay Rieng Province	Deputy Director	Tel: 012478 998
9	Chin Keosovan	M	Dept of Health/ Kompongspou Province	Deputy Director	Tel: 099564 488
10	KeoThim	M	Dept of Environment/ Kompongchnang Province	Chief Office	Tel: 092 924 818
11	Pen Sothea	M	Dept of Industry/ Kandal Province	Chief Office	Tel: 012878 313
12	Long Sokhom	M	Dept of Industry/ Svay Rieng Province	Director	Tel: 012786 009
13	Uong Bunal	M	Dept of Hazardous Substance Mant/MoE	Chief Office	Tel: 012644 655
14	Em Vicheth	M	Dept of Environment/ Battambang Province	Deputy Director	Tel: 012 374 076

15	Prum Visith	M	Dept of Environment/ Kompot Province	Deputy Director	Tel: 097 765 0559
16	Tith Gnorn	M	Dept of Industry / Kompongchnan Province	Director	Tel: 016 880 607
17	Ngi Meanheng	M	Dept of Health/ Phnom Penh	Deputy Director	Tel: 011 848 687
18	Sun Hout	M	Dept of Industry/ Kompongspeu Province	Deputy Director	Tel: 012 346 997
19	Kung Savuth	M	Ministry of Environment	Vice Chief Office	Tel: 089 885 186
20	Thol Chanthan	M	Ministry of Environment	Director	Tel: 077 680 488
21	Be Seakmeng	M	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry & Fishery	Vice Chief Office	Tel: 012 557 500
22	Tem Sokchan	M	Ministry of Environment	Officer	Tel: 010 389 888
23	Tang Pov	M	Ministry of Public Work and Transport	General Deputy Director	Tel: 012 966 778
24	Yi Kanitha	M	Ministry of Labor and Vocation Training	Deputy Director	Tel: 017 377 377
25	Yem Channan	M	Ministry of Environment	Chief Office	Tel: 016 825 008
26	Chim La	M	Dept of Environment/ Kandal Province	Deputy Director	Tel: 012 540 008
27	Tith Vuthy	M	Dept of Health/Kompongchnang Province	Deputy Director	Tel: 012 973 373
28	Nou Sararith	M	Ministry of Interior	Deputy Director	Tel: 092 469 996
29	Brak Vong	M	Dept of Environment/ Sihanouk Province	Deputy Director	Tel: 012 619 717
30	Yang Sokoeun	F	Ministry of Environment	Office	Tel: 069 220 942
31	Yang Yuth	M	Ministry of Environment	Vice Chief Office	Tel: 077 437 470
32	Roth Sith	M	Ministry of Environment	Consultant	Tel: 089 713 696
33	Nav Reth	M	Dept of Health/ Kompot Province	Admin officer	Tel: 012 209 281

34	Puth Saroeun	M	Dept of Industry/ Phnom Penh	Chief Office	Tel: 017 374 445
35	Heng Borineth	F	Ministry of Environment	Officer	Tel: 089 998 098
36	Chum Bunnarin	M	Phnom Penh City Hall	Chief Office	Tel: 098 886 666
37	Sok Vuthy	M	Ministry of Education and Youth	Officer	Tel: 012 928 948
38	Choun Vanna	M	Ministry of Education and Youth	Vice Chief Office	Tel: 012 93 51 12
39	Sok Pheak	M	Royal University of Agriculture (RUA)	Officer	Tel: 010 336 281
40	Tep Sophorn	M	CAMFEBA Factory	Admin	Tel: 012 634 055
41	Po Ek	F	Asian Dragon Factory	Admin	Tel: 012 254 177
42	Or Chanmoly	M	ITC/ Dept of Research	Lecturer	Tel: 012 447 547
43	Lem Sovdim	F	Hongwa Foctory	Admin	Tel: 012 837 827
44	Sang Krisamnang	M	Ministry of Women Affair	Officer	Tel: 012 912 904
45	Khuy Kuyny	M	Dept of Environment/ Phnom Penh	Vice Chief Office	Tel: 017 699 007
46	Horn Sothanea	F	Royal of Academia	Officer	Tel: 078 788 001
47	DekVimeanraksmeay	M	Ministry of Environment	Officer	Tel: 017 252 737
48	Noey Tre	M	General Dept of Custom and Excise	Officer	Tel: 010 803 483
49	Samrith Kanhchana	F	Ministry of Justice	Officer	
50	Sov Kimsoeun	F	Ministry of Women Affair	Officer	
51	Meng Dahlia	F	Ministry of Environment	Vice Chief Officer	Tel: 012 868 080
52	Oeurn Sorotha	F	Mlup Baitong Organization (NGO)	Project Officer	Tel: 012 510 191

53	Yim Mongtoeurn	M	Royal University of Phnom Phenh	Lecturer	Tel: 012 463 788
54	My Sovan	M	Royal University of Phnom Penh	MA	Tel: 015 404 483
55	Kheam Pisith	M	Dept of Health/ Kandal Province	Deputy Director	Tel: 099 525 352
56	Suy Chanras	M	Dept of Environment/Kompot Province	Vice Chief Office	Tel : 015 555 774
57	Phon Sothea	M	NAL/ GDA	Deputy Director	Tel: 012 738 958
58	KethPrum	M	Dept of Industry/ Takeo Province	Director	Tel: 092 832 824
59	Sok Chea	M	Ministry of Industry & Handicraft(DTST)	Deputy Director	Tel: 015 764 910
60	Ti Lileng	M	Dept of Health/ Sihanouk Province	Vice Chief Office	Tel: 012 867 016
61	Chun Seiha	M	Ministry of Environment	Chief Office	Tel: 011 337 787
62	San Dana	F	Ministry of Environment	Officer	Tel: 077 676 920
63	Sun Chean	M	Ministry of Interior	Officer	Tel: 012 854 921
64	KhiToenglai	M	Dept of Environment/Kompongchan Province	Director	Tel: 017 357 766
65	Pich Sethaserei	F	Ministry of Labor and Vocation Training	Chief Office	Tel: 017 799 159
66	Voeun Punren	M	Dept of Health/ Banttambong Province	Director	Tel: 012 910 166
67	Keut Saroeun	M	Dept of Environment/ SvayRieng	Director	Tel: 012 922 828
68	LumSouyti	M	NEO Factory	Compliance	Tel: 016 774 866
69	Sari Puthearith	M	GMAC Factory	Legal Office	Tel: 016 868 214
70	Leam Kream	M	Dept of Health/ Takeo Province	Deputy Director	Tel: 012 725 569
71	Kin Kheanly	M	Ministry of Environment	Vice Chief Office	Tel: 011 845 782

72	Yem Chandara	M	Ministry of Environment	Officer	Tel: 092 752 752
73	Vei Oun	F	MPL Import-Export	Officer	Tel: 086 886 488
74	Kong Sokvisal	M	CARDI	Officer	Tel: 096 3284 661
75	Sreng Chantha	M	Ministry of Environment	Officer	Tel: 016 397 589
76	ChorThol	M	Ministry of Environment	Deputy Director	Tel: 12 430 074
77	Ty Srun	M	Ministry of Environment	Officer	Tel: 088 9955 655
78	Nuth Sambath	M	Royal Academia of Cambodia (RAC)	Director	Tel: 012 851 423
79	Sovan Sereivath	M	General Directorate Customs and Excise (GDCE)	Vice Chief Office	Tel: 070 507 705
80	Seng Sochendavoneth	F	Cambodia Development Council (CDC)	Officer	Tel: 061 383 338
81	Phet Pichhara	M	Ministry of Environment	National Coordinator	Tel: 012 389 070
82	Uon Sokunthea	M	Ministry of Environment	Project Support Staff	Tel: 012 386 693
83	Heng Nareth	M	Ministry of Environment	Director General	Tel: 012 926 108