

Chapter 1: Implementation of the International Tracing Instrument

1. The Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia is in the process to implement instruments that deal with the mandatory marking of weapons in the possession of the Cambodian Armed Forces. Generally, no active marking is in progress on a structural basis due to lacks of technical skills. At present, the Royal Government of Cambodia is seeking these technical supports.
2. There are no weapon manufacturers within the jurisdiction of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia and hence no measures are taken.
3. At present, the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Interior have a computer based registration system for weapons, ammunition and explosives is in place. Additional markings on the registered weapons has yet been implemented.
4. The Cambodian Arms Law is in place since 2005 and there are three additional Sub-Decrees are implemented, such as:
 - Sub-Decree on conditions and procedures for the control of arms and ammunition used by civilians
 - Sub-Decree on conditions and procedures for the control of arms and ammunition within the Royal Cambodia Arms Forces, the Cambodian National Police and public institutions.
 - Sub-Decree on management of people in crisis
5. As a developing country, Cambodia is facing the challenges of financial and technical resources to deal with the marking of weapons in a timely manner. In this instance Cambodia need more support to carry-out these activities.

Chapter 2: Implementation of the Programme of Action

1. Cambodia established a National Commission on Reform and Management of Weapons and explosives (NC) on 21 June 2000 and renewed its Mandate on 10 April 2006. (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Interior, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. <http://www.nc.gov.kh>)
2. A special unit has been established within the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister , Minister of Interior, to help Excellency Chairment of the National Commission on reform and management of weapons and explosives in coordinating action and policy on small arms. It liaises with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation with respect to the circulation of new instruments, and with a wide range of governmental departments concerning the implementation of existing commitments and agreements relating to small arms, including those of the UN Program of Action. These other agencies include the Ministries of National Defense, Interior, Justice, Economy and Finance, and commerce.

aspects of SALW addressed in the UN Program of Action. An initial project has been launched, in cooperation with the Ministry of National Defense and international support, on the issue of stockpile management. The NC has 3 fulltime staff which function as a secretariat.

4. A National Point of Contact has been established within the Ministry of Interior, Department of Weapons Management and already submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation with the letter registered N#209 dated 19 June 2007. The National Point of Contact liaises with other States on the implementation of the UN Program of Action and other instruments concerning SALW. Its activities include the exchange of information with other States on national practices and systems for SALW.
5. Cambodia adopted an Arms Law in June 2005 in which all aspects related to the equipping, possession, carrying, use, purchase, sale, trading, loan, transfer, distribution, hiring, production, fabrication, repair, transportation, transit, importation, exportation, and stockpiling, of weapons, explosives, and ammunition of any and all types. The Law also gives the penal consequences of criminal offences relating to illicit SALW.
6. All laws, regulations and sub-decrees are published at the time of their adoption. Full text and descriptions of relevant laws and procedures can also be found on Government websites (in relation to the arms law, for example, see: http://www.laws.gov/mfa/arms_law.htm). The Government has also conducted public awareness campaigns on illegal possession of small arms and light weapons.
7. From May 1999 to February 2007, surplus SALW stocks were destroyed in "Flame of Peace Ceremonies". A total of more than 242,000 SALW were destroyed in various categories
8. In the 5th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime held in Hanoi, Vietnam in November 2005, Cambodia has been appointed as a lead shepherd country for ASEAN to combat arms smuggling which is one of the eight priority areas of transnational crimes. Initiating from this appointment, Cambodia has organized meetings and regional workshop, and ARF, especially in 2007:
 - ASEAN Workshop on SALW organized in Phnom Penh on 22-25 June 2007.
 - ARF on SALW on 13-14 December 2007 organized in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

These workshops started within the framework of SALW control and the promotion of safe storage of weapons and explosives in Cambodia under the cooperation of

Germany. The objectives of these workshops are to guide and exchange of views on effective management of SALW storage and strengthen regional cooperation.

9. Cambodia, with the assistance from the United States has destroyed its Man Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS- A-72missiles destroyed in Kampong Speu province) and in this regard noted the UNGA Resolution A/RES/60/77 on MANPADS of 8 December 2005 which "Encouraged Member States to enact or improve legislation, regulations procedures and stockpile management practice".

10. The Cambodian Mine Action Centre, as a Government Agency, responds to the clearing of mines and unexploded ordnance in cooperation with local authorities and the Cambodian National Police. We are carrying out all activities on de-mining, collecting unexploded ordnance and public awareness of law on weapon and ammunition management. We have maintained good working relationship with technical skill provider and foreign donors.

11. The Federal Republic of Germany, through its "Integrated Project on SALW Control and Improved Safe Storage of Ammunition" is providing support related to the activities for the implementation of the Programme of Action.