



LOGS AND PATRONAGE: SYSTEMATIC ILLEGAL LOGGING AND THE DESTRUCTION OF STATE FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS

in Rattanakiri and Stung Treng Provinces, Cambodia



June 2015

Logs and Patronage: Systematic illegal logging and the destruction of state forests and protected areas in Rattanakiri and Stung Treng Provinces, Cambodia

Printed Date: June 2015

Published by: The NGO Forum on Cambodia
Land and Livelihoods Program
Forestry Rights Project

All photographs in this report are provided by Investigation Team

DISCLAIMER: The views expressed in this report are those solely of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of The NGO Forum on Cambodia. While the content of this report may be quoted and reproduced, acknowledgement and authorization of the report's authors and publisher would be appreciated.

© The NGO Forum on Cambodia, June 2015

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We, a union of NGOs, would like to express our sincere thanks to the individuals from various communities and organizations for their support and assistance. Special thanks must be given to Mr. Thomas Blissendem from the Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia for providing the legal analysis of the Try Pheap Group's luxury timber business.

This research is intended to give new vigour to a forestry reform in Cambodia. This report is dedicated to the late Chutt Wutty and all forest defenders in Cambodia.

CONTENTS

Contents	i
Acronyms	iii
Executive Summary	v
1. Introduction	1
2. Structure of this report	3
3. Methodology	4
4. Deforestation in Rattanakiri province	4
4.1. Main motives for deforestation.....	5
4.2. Further causes of deforestation.....	8
5. Price of luxury timber	10
6. Main logging businesses in Rattanakiri	11
6.1. Luxury timber businesses.....	14
7. Impact of deforestation	15
7.1. Loss of income and sustainability.....	15
7.2. Loss of self-determination	19
7.3. Climate change.....	21
8. The Try Pheap Group’s luxury timber business	21
8.1. Strategy and process	21
8.2. Right of Try Pheap Group to collect and purchase timber from economic land concession in Rattanakiri	22
8.3. Logging, harvesting, stocking and transporting luxury timber	23
9. Export of luxury timber by Try Pheap Group	36
10. Legal analysis of the Try Pheap Group’s luxury timber business	38
10.1. What is the distinction between legal and illegal logging activities?	38
10.2. Main conclusions from the Legal analysis of the Try Pheap Group’s luxury timber business.....	39
10.3. Is the licence granted by the Royal Government of Cambodia to the Try Pheap Group, permitting them to purchase all logged timber in Ratanakiri, legal under international law?	41
10.4. Did the Royal Government of Cambodia breach national and international law by failing to adequately consult the public before granting licences to the Try Pheap Group?	42
11. Technical terms explaining luxury timber	42

12. Interviews with relevant stakeholders.....	52
13. Recommendations.....	68
14. Appendices.....	70
Appendix 1: Explanation of the value of timber.....	70
Appendix 2: Licence plates seen by researchers.....	72
Appendix 3: Sub Decree on granting a Economic Land Concession with a size of 9709 hectare to Try Pheap Import Export Co Ltd, in Taveng district, inside Virachey National Park, dated 09.02.2011.....	73
Appendix 4: Sub Decree to convert a sustainable use zone of 9146 hectares within Virachey National Park into State private Land, dated 09.02.2011.....	75
Appendix 5: Codified list of Try Pheap managers, representatives and timber patrons.....	77
Appendix 6: Timber codes of logging patrons.....	80
Appendix 7: Illegal logging areas inside Virachey National Park.....	80
Appendix 8: Try Pheap Group and An Mady Depot and sawmill sites.....	82
Appendix 9: Invoice(s) from Try Pheap Import Export Co.Ltd to a buyer in Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Kin Chung Transportation Co.....	84
Appendix 10: Letter from the Ministry of Environment to the Cambodian Prime Minister, requesting permission for the Try Pheap Import Export Co Ltd. and MDS Thmodar S.E.Z. Co. Ltd to export 100.000 cubic metres (m ³) of processed wood.....	93
Appendix 11: Approval by the Council of Ministers to the request of the Ministry of Environment granting permission for the Try Pheap Import Export Co Ltd. and MDS Thmodar S.E.Z. Co. Ltd to export 100.000 qm2 processed wood..	95
Appendix 12: Unofficial translation of the letter from Ministry of Environment to the Cambodian Prime Minister, requesting permission for the Try Pheap Import Export Co Ltd. and MDS Thmodar S.E.Z. Co. Ltd to export 100.000 qm2 processed wood.....	96
Appendix 13: Unofficial translation of the approval by the Council of Ministers to the request of the Ministry of Environment granting permission for the Try Pheap Import Export Co Ltd. and MDS Thmodar S.E.Z. Co. Ltd to export 100.000 cubic metres (cm ³) of processed wood.....	97
Appendix 14: List of timber species classified according to their timber quality ..	98
Appendix 15: Agreement in Khmer and English between a logging patron and Kok Lak Commune village leaders, in which the logging patron agrees to construct buildings in return for allowing logging in Kok Lak Commune.....	101

Acronyms

CAMCONTROL	Cambodia Import-Export Inspection and Fraud Repression Department
cm ³	cubic metres
CPA	Community protected areas
ELC	economic land concessions
FA	Forest Administration
FOB	freight on board
ha	hectare
HRC	Human Rights Committee of the United Nations
ICCA	Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries
MDK	Mondulkiri
MoE	Minsitry of Environment
NGO	non-government organisation
NTFP	non-timber forest products
p.	person
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RTK	Rattanakiri
S4S	smoothed four sides
TPG	Try Pheap Group
TTR	telegraphic transfer reimbursement
VNP	Virachey National Park
VSSPCA	Ven Sai Sieam Pang Conservation Area

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents results of research into the destruction of forests and natural resources in Rattanakiri and Stung Treng Provinces, Cambodia. Over a number of months the researchers collected evidence and legal documentation, often working under dangerous and life-threatening conditions to record the activities of the luxury timber trade. The results of the research presented in this report are in no way intended to criticize or challenge the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC), either for financial profit or political gain. Illegal logging is a serious issue in Cambodia and existing laws should be enforced to combat it. More detailed investigations should be carried out to address the problem.

Rattanakiri province is home to an abundance of natural resources, as well as forest-dwelling indigenous communities. These communities have traditionally used secondary forests for their rotational agriculture and collected non-timber forest products (NTFP) to supplement their livelihoods. In the past 10 years, the Government has granted economic land concessions to companies to carry out logging in the area. Companies have been logging the forests and indigenous communities' agricultural lands in these areas to clear them for industrial crops, particularly rubber.

There are at least 34 companies with economic land concessions operating in Rattanakiri, covering more than 232,168 hectares. In addition, there are 11 businesses with mining exploration licences or concessions, covering more than 588,632 hectares and there is one very large special economic zone in O Yadav District covering more than 136 hectares. In total, 820,936 hectares are under some form of concession.

However, the logging is being carried out in forest areas far outside these economic land concession areas. In the last four years, since the arrival of the Try Pheap Group (TPG) and other logging companies in the area, natural resources, specifically forests, have been devastated, with the logging progressing through the forest at up to 10 kilometres per month. Based on calculations of the number of logging trucks and the number of logs transported per truck, it is estimated that at least 81,000 trees or 243,000m³ of timber were transported out of the forests of northern Rattanakiri and Stung Treng Provinces during 2014. This report shows the strategies of the Try Pheap Company in collecting luxury timber from inside a protected wild-life sanctuary, protected forests and a national park.

Since early 2013, a large percentage of forest has been lost completely. The paths used to transport luxury timber are found in Virachey National Park, stretching to the Lao border. This area has been logged by the Try Pheap Group's managers and

logging patrons. Most logging companies have already left Lumphat Wildlife Sanctuary and other dense jungle areas as the supply of luxury timber is now finished. The forests are now degraded and communities are no longer able to use the resources and protect them. These areas are found in the districts of Kaunmom, Lumphat, Andong Meas, Veunsai, O Chum and some parts of Taveng, many of which have now become cleared fields. Rattanakiri now has limited forest remaining, and what is left faces daily damage, mostly inside Virachey National Park particularly on top of the mountain peaks near the border with Laos.

To meet the high demand for luxury timber, many endangered species of trees are being felled. Both local communities and government authorities are involved. Enticed by the possibility of earning high incomes and improving their lifestyles, it is feared that many indigenous communities are at risk of losing their identities due to them becoming involved with logging and luxury timber dealers. Many forest communities have changed the way they think, from wanting to conserve the forests to cooperating with loggers for financial gain.

While the short-term outcome of logging is increased wealth, the long-term effects see villagers becoming poorer, largely due to the destruction of NTFPs and the loss of natural resources. Wildlife disappears, tourists no longer come to the area and the roads are ruined by the weight of the logging trucks. Many of the most rare and endangered wildlife species, which have already disappeared in other countries, are under threat here (primates, large carnivores, birds and reptiles). Populations including a new gibbon, bats and reptiles have been recorded by scientists in these forests.

Local authorities and communities have made complaints against the Try Pheap Group, claiming its logging activities have ruined the livelihoods of the people and destroyed natural resources, without developing the community in any way. They allege the company cut, collected and transported timber, and then moved on to other areas forested with luxury wood, without compensation or reparation for damage caused.

This report looks at the activities of the Try Pheap Group: the structure, distribution and transport of luxury timber; the logging patrons; and the company managers. It reveals the motivation behind deforestation; the exclusive licences for collecting, processing and exporting to foreign countries granted secretly by the Government; and the enormous amount of timber which passes through the international port and the border gates of Valeu, Kratie and O Yadav, Rattanakiri. The report shows the financial value of transporting luxury timber and reveals that local authorities, government staff charged with implementing forest protection laws, conservationists, armed forces and forest communities have been involved in the logging operations.

At least 25 institutions, from local to provincial and national level, as well as border authorities and armed forces deployed on the roads, are involved in taking money from logging transporters.

In this context, the report shows the hopelessness of forest defenders in the face of a failure by the relevant government departments to take measures to protect the forests, the lack of commitment by these departments in allowing logging with bribes being paid at all levels, and the participation of forest communities, enticed by the possibility of improved livelihoods.

A legal analysis has found that the activities of the Try Pheap Group in Rattanakiri and Stung Treng Provinces breach Cambodian and international law in a number of ways including the misappropriation of income tax from the state budget; the lack of transparency and consultation in allocating logging contracts, widespread logging inside protected areas and the processing of false documents, where the actual goods shipped differ from the species listed. This falsifying of documents includes exporting timber thicker than 25cm, which the law prohibits.

Adding to the current concerns is the prediction that by 2018, the demand for timber will reach 358,939 cubic metres, which is more than in previous years: 262,511 cubic metres in 2008 and 318,383 cubic metres in 2013. These figures were cited in presentations by representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) during the Conference of EuroCham-Cambodia on 6 December 2013. These figures show that the Government is eager for logging to continue and is showing no commitment to reducing logging or preventing deforestation. The forests are declining day by day, but demand is increasing.

This report recommends that countries such as China, Vietnam, Laos, and indirectly the markets in the European Union and other countries such as the United States, stop purchasing luxury timber sourced in Cambodia. If no one is willing to buy the timber, there will be no logging. The report recommends that the Government cancel the licences of the Try Pheap Group, which is seen as the major cause of forest destruction in Cambodia. The RGC must reform forest policies, strengthen the efficacy of forest protection, implement laws, and stop exporting timber of all kinds, particularly raw timber for processing into furniture which causes most deforestation. Information must be disseminated widely among forest communities, encouraging the next generation to rise up, claim and protect the remaining trees.

1. Introduction

In the past 10 to 15 years, the landscape of Rattanakiri has changed dramatically. Forest ‘conversion’ has replaced tens of thousands of hectares of forest with tens of thousands of hectares of rubber trees and other agro-industrial crops. The natural forests were home to seven distinct groups of indigenous people and were the source of many NTFPs essential to the livelihood security and local economies of these communities. The highly sophisticated and productive upland agricultural systems of these indigenous communities were integrated within the forests of their homelands.

Indigenous people have maintained forests sustainably for many generations. Some forest areas and other geographical features were significant to indigenous people, including spirit forests, ancestor/cemetery forests, and abodes of spirits that were the foundation of the Animist beliefs and traditions that maintained indigenous cultures. These forests were also home to rare wildlife species of the highest importance for conservation (listed on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature’s (IUCN) Red List¹).

As these forests, agricultural fields and indigenous communities’ homelands have been expropriated and destroyed by the implementation of economic land concessions and illegal logging, the livelihoods, economic security and cultures of these communities are also being destroyed. While the ‘conservation ethic’ of many indigenous communities remains strong, the massive and rapid changes occurring to the natural environment of their homelands is undermining this ethic. According to an elder of an ethnic Brao community:

“When the roads are built, the outsiders come. They tell us that our forests and lands do not belong to us, that the Government has given the company our forests and we can not use the forests or farm our lands. Our people see the outsiders are rich and powerful, and they come with the police. The people see the outsiders cutting down the trees and taking them away to sell for money. What can we do? The community loses its solidarity, loses respect for the elders. They see the outsiders become rich with our trees, so some of our people also cut trees to sell – at least we can make some money before all of our forest is gone.”

Rattanakiri Province covers a total area of 1,078,200 hectares of forest, including 1,002,560 hectares of forest cover, equivalent to 85 percent of the total area.²

As of 2014, there were at least 34 companies with economic land concessions operating in Rattanakiri, covering more than 232,168 hectares. There are 11 businesses with mining exploration licences or concessions, covering more than

¹ The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is the world’s most comprehensive inventory of the global conservation status of biological species. For more information, please see <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>.

² Data from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in 2002.

588,632 hectares and there is one very large special economic zone in O Yadav covering more than 136 hectares. In total, 820,936 hectares are under some form of concession.

The remaining forest area (181,624 hectares) not affected by concessions is mostly inside Virachey National Park and protected areas approved with statutes and registered by the Government.³ These protected areas are:

1. Virachey National Park, covering 332,500 hectares in Rattanakiri and adjacent to Stung Treng, protected by Royal Decree in 1993.
2. Lumphat wildlife sanctuary, covering 250,000 hectares located in Rattanakiri and adjacent to Mondulkiri, protected by Royal Decree in 1993.
3. The Veun Sai Siem Pang Conservation Area, covering 55,000 hectares.
4. Community protected areas (CPA), including: O Chay CPA, covering 2,801 hectares; O Tung CPA, covering 9,862 hectares; O Tabok CPA, covering 2,800 hectares; O Khampha CPA, covering 2,383 hectares; and Mondul Yorn CPA, covering 550 hectares.⁴ There are many more community forests than this. The above are community protected areas in the south and west of Virachey national park.

In Virachey National Park, at least eight companies received economic land concessions covering 65,149 hectares. The companies are cutting trees, removing the roots and planting rubber trees in their place. The companies are listed as:

1. Srun Suvanaphum Co., Ltd., located in the dragon tail area of Virachey National Park covering 10,624 hectares.
2. Two Try Pheap companies (MDS Import Export Co., Ltd. and Try Pheap Group Import Export Co., Ltd.) covering 18,735 hectares. However, the Environment Ministry announced on 6th of January 2015 that Try Pheap voluntarily returned these two concessions. It needs to be noted that the return of the concessions happened after logging of the luxury timber in them.
3. Hong Anh Andong Meas Co., Ltd., covering 9,775 hectares.
4. Noupheap Sophy Investment Co., Ltd., covering 9,000 hectares.
5. Fu Sheng Hai Co., Ltd., covering 7,079 hectares.
6. Jing Zhong Tian Co., Ltd., covering 9,936 hectares.

³ Calculation data of ELC and mining concession sources LICADHO and ODC.

⁴ Declaration of Ministry of Environment Number: 160/161/162/163 and 164 dated 21 June 2006.

In addition, Indochine Resources Co., Ltd. has a mining exploration licence covering 290,000 hectares in Virachey National Park, and Ven Sai Sieam Pang Conservation area.

2. Structure of this report

This report presents results of research into the destruction of forests and natural resources in Rattanakiri and Stung Treng Provinces, Cambodia. Following the general overview presented above looking at Rattanakiri Province and the context of logging, it explores the drivers for deforestation in the area. Key drivers have been found to be the demand for luxury timber species, especially from China but also Vietnam, the granting of economic land concessions by the government, a lack of implementation of existing laws controlling logging, and the inability of communities to protect their forests in the face of these outside pressures. The report then investigates the luxury timber trade including the value of this wood on local and international markets, and the operations of logging companies, in particular of the Try Pheap Group (TPG), in this trade. Following this overview the report looks at the impacts of deforestation in this region. These impacts have been found to include the loss of income and livelihoods from alternative forest uses, including from ecotourism, the loss of fish and wildlife, the loss of local belief systems which valued the maintenance of local forests, and the subsequent loss of motivation within local communities to protect their forest resources. The report then takes a more detailed look at the operations of the Try Pheap Group in Rattanakiri and Stung Treng Provinces. This includes the exclusive rights given to this company to purchase timber from land concessions, the logging depots which this company operates, and the areas where logging is being carried out. Several photographs are presented to demonstrate these logging operations and to show that much of this logging is being carried out inside Virachey National Park. From this, the report explores the export of the luxury timber which is found to be mainly bound for China. We then present a legal analysis of the logging operations from both a Cambodian and international legal perspective. We find that the operations of the Try Pheap Group breach Cambodian and international law in a number of ways. Finally we present a technical discussion of the luxury timber trade including; the timber species which are in demand, the prices of raw and processed logs, the different roles of workers at the different stages of the logging process, and the roles and functions of the logging patrons. We conclude this report with accounts of witnesses which were collected during the research process, followed by some recommendations which we propose to address the problems identified. The Appendices present further documentation including; the value of timber at different stages in the value chain, sub decrees granting economic land concessions inside Virachey National Park, a codified list of Try Pheap logging managers and others involved in the logging, GPS locations of logging activities and sawmills inside Virachey National Park, documentation including logging and timber purchasing licences issued to the Try Pheap Group and export documentation showing the export of this luxury timber. The Appendices conclude with a list of timber species

which are being targeted and could be targeted in the future, and an example of a contract between local communities and a logging patron. While this discussion focuses mainly on Rattanakiri Province and on logging inside Virachey National Park (VNP), areas being logged are also found in Stung Treng Province and outside of VNP.

3. Methodology

Over a number of months during 2014 the researchers collected evidence and legal documentation, often working under dangerous and life-threatening conditions to record the activities of the luxury timber trade.

The researchers used covert participant observation methods. They observed and documented logging, sawmilling and transport operations, including taking photographs and recording GPS waypoints. They also carried out interviews with a wide range of local villagers and leaders, government authorities and with people involved in the logging, milling and transporting activities. In addition desk research was carried out about land concessions in Rattanakiri and the logging permits issued as part of implementing these concessions. Between 2014 and 2015, gathered data was clarified, also utilizing a peer review process. This was followed by a period of editing the draft and translation of the document.

It should be noted that the names of community informants have been changed to protect their identity. Currencies stated in this report are either US Dollars or Khmer Riel. The exchange rate from 1 US\$ to riel is 4100 Riel.

4. Deforestation in Rattanakiri province

As part of implementing its policies for the economic development of Rattanakiri Province, and in particular the granting of economic land concessions in this area, the Government has delegated the task of collecting the logs from these concessions and the export of luxury grade timber to the Try Pheap Group. The Government claims that logging benefits the country's economic growth, however research for this report shows that central Government departments and local authorities are failing to protect and preserve forests, and that the huge sums of money being made are not being channelled into the economy, but into the hands of just a few people.

In this context, the main driver of forest loss in this area is the demand for timber, however, even if countries were to stop importing timber sourced from Cambodia, it is unlikely that cross-border timber buying would stop. The money that could be made on the border black market would still entice illegal logging. Other research into illegal logging and cross border timber trade in this area also confirms that the Cambodian-Lao border exemplifies a remote border which is a site of lawlessness, social difference and isolation of state central authority.⁵ This section explores the various drivers which are motivating logging and deforestation in this area.

⁵ Borderland practices and narratives: Illegal cross-border logging in northeastern Cambodia, Sarinda Singh, *Ethnography* (2014) Vol. 15(2) page 136.

4.1. Main motives for deforestation

Economic land concessions granted by the Government

From this investigation, the main cause of deforestation is the Government's policy of development and investment, which results in huge tracts of land offered as economic land concessions to private companies for agro-industrial plantations. The companies remove the trees and roots and clear the land. The leases last between 70 and 99 years. For example, the Man Yang Company, Hoang Anh Gai Lai Company, Try Pheap Group, Jaing Li Co., Ltd. and the An Mady Group have cut and removed giant trees and their roots and placed logs in big piles inside their land concession areas. Giant sawmills and rail saw machines were seen to be operating secretly, guarded by armed forces. In total, the Government has granted economic land concessions covering 232,168 hectares in Rattanakiri Province, where all the trees have been cleared and are being replaced by rubber.



Figure 1: Forest cleared by concessionaire to make way for agro-industrial plantation.



Figure 2: People protesting against Man Yang Company over forest destruction in Veunsai, 2014.



Figure 3: Concessionaire (An Mady Group which is linked to Noupheap Sophy Investment Co.) clearing forest inside Virachey National Park.

Demand for timber by the Government to support local and foreign markets

The Try Pheap Group is cutting, harvesting, transporting and exporting timber with a licence from the Government. It is presently destroying large swathes of forests, openly and officially. Try Pheap's managers are being deployed into protected areas (national parks and wildlife sanctuaries) and forests which communities use and protect, to clear forests and cut paths for loggers to reach the luxury trees. The areas under logging now reach as far as the borders of Laos and Vietnam. Company staff, local authorities and community forest representatives record a distance of 10km of forest containing luxury timber that has been selectively logged every month. Our investigations have shown that based on calculations of the number of logging trucks and the number of logs transported per truck, it is estimated that 81,000 trees or 243,000m³ of timber were cut in the forests of northern Rattanakiri and Stung Treng Provinces during 2014.

As mentioned earlier, logging is caused by demand. Buyers are in China, Vietnam and Laos. During the 2014 island dispute between China and Vietnam, the luxury timber business was paused, logging work was suspended and loggers changed to work in other businesses. If buyers are prevented from purchasing luxury timber, other types of timber have also been logged. Laos, Vietnam and China have also started buying Sokram and Pcheuk (*Xylia dolabriformis* and *Shorea obtuse*) as well as Thnung (*Pterocarpus edatus*). According to an official presentation by a representative of MAFF during the annual meeting of Euro Cham-Cambodia on 6 December 2013, by 2018 demand for timber will reach 358,939 cubic metres, which is more than in previous years: 262,511 cubic metres in 2008 and 318,383

cubic metres in 2013. These figures show that the Government is eager for logging to continue and is showing no commitment to reducing logging or preventing deforestation.

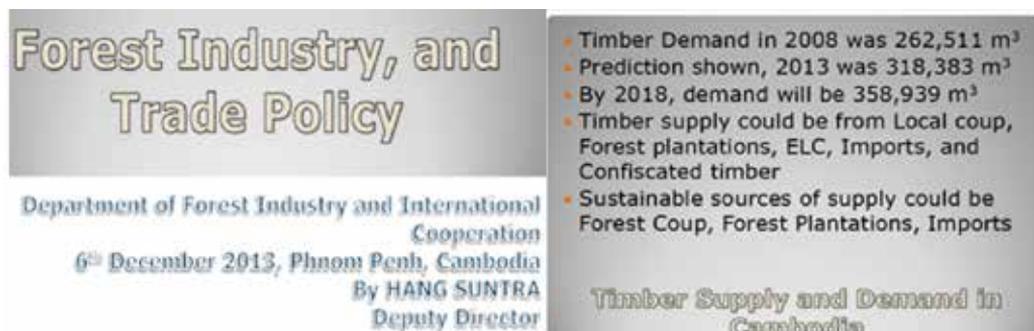


Figure 4: Extract of a presentation by a MAFF official at the EuroCham-Cambodia Conference.

Devastation of non-luxury forest by logging workers

In order to reach luxury trees inside the dense forests, many non-luxury trees have to be cut down, further devastating large swathes of forest. When loggers need to access one Thnung, Neangnuon, Beng or Kranhoung tree, they have to clear the area around it to give the trucks access. Loggers confirmed that at least 50 non-luxury trees are cut down to reach one luxury tree. They also said that when they transport heavy timber up and down deep mountains they need big trees to make bridges across rivers or streams; subsequently at least 50 more big trees are cut down each trip. This means that at least 100 non-luxury trees are cut down along the path per trip. In addition, workers cut trees to construct camps.⁶



Figure 5: Luxury grade timber inside Virachey National Park, Taveng District.

⁶ Information gathered from logging workers.

4.2. Further causes of deforestation

Authorities do not implement the law

Because logging is supported by the Government, local authorities do little to enforce the laws protecting forests. Police, soldiers, military police, environment and forestry officials, border soldiers, local authorities and forest communities are also involved at various points along the logging chain. Even though people know that this logging is illegal, they are still openly involved in the business, taking advantage of the wealth it generates and receiving payments to ensure the transportation of luxury wood runs smoothly.



Figure 6: A logging transporter pays money at a police post in Pakalan to pass through the area.

Failure by Forest Administration Cantonement, Department of Environment officials and conservation workers to enforce laws speeds up deforestation. Environment, forestry or police officers posted throughout the forest are known to move closer to logging sites to make money from the loggers. If payments are not made for transporting wood across checkpoints, armed forces seize the wood and take it to the Try Pheap depot.⁷

Indigenous people have become involved with logging

Indigenous communities who live near the forests and rely on shifting cultivation or hunting for their livelihoods face harsh challenges. They are rarely able to lift themselves out of poverty and it is for this reason that many villagers have changed their attitudes, from being dedicated to conserving the forests to becoming involved in the logging industry. The appearance of newcomers from outside the area has affected the lifestyle and culture of the indigenous people. The ethnic leaders and village chiefs have exchanged ideas with these new groups and they have been lured by the prospect of prosperity from the logging trade. Some community leaders said being involved with logging and earning money from it was better than watching the trees being taken from them.

"If we did not log, how can we feed our families when the commune is flooded completely? And if we don't cut, the company still cuts. Logging for money is better

⁷ Source from local authorities and loggers.

than losing everything.” Commune leader interview.⁸

The commune chiefs in villages populated by Kavet and Lao people, who did not know how to improve their communities, advised and enticed villagers to cut down trees and sell the wood to the Try Pheap Company. They used logging to improve living conditions of people who were hit hard by the 2013 floods. They were grateful to the Try Pheap Group for coming into the area and increasing prosperity. After logging, some villagers were able to buy cars and gold jewellery, and were able to send their children to school. However, once the forest was cleared and the loggers moved to new areas, the local villagers were left without an income, and community leaders are now concerned about the future of the people.

With the loss of the forest, there is now no wildlife, no resorts, and eco-tourism has stalled. A large number of young people who worked as guides with eco-tourism companies have had to change jobs, now working in construction, hotels or clearing weeds on private plantations.

The community leaders regret encouraging people to become involved with logging and feel they were cheated by the company. They were promised development in the area in exchange for allowing the loggers in, however, there has been little or no development. Some community leaders tried to protect the forests by filing complaints at all levels of government, right up to the prime minister, but there has been no positive response; in contrast, armed forces were sent to support the companies cutting down the trees. Community leaders do not know what to do and no one can resolve the situation.⁹



Figure 7: Villagers appealing to stop logging and land clearing in Taveng.

⁸ Many communities living along the Sesan River have been hard hit by dams built along the river which have caused erratic water levels and flooding.

⁹ Sources from commune chief and commune leaders.

Hopelessness of community in trying to protect forests

Indigenous communities vowed to protect and conserve natural resources. They protested to prevent companies from logging and repeatedly submitted petitions to the Government. But ultimately, they were not able to protect the forests. They were reportedly beaten and threatened by armed forces who are protecting the logging companies.

“How could we sue the Government and the company when the Government supported the company and did business with it?” Community activist.

One prominent forest activist in Phav village was fined by the commune chief after leading villagers to protest against the company. At this point, desperate and disillusioned by the lack of government support, many members of the forest community participated in logging, eager to make money from an activity that was going to happen anyway, with or without them.

Land encroachment by villagers

Community efforts to protect forests, including conducting patrols, were aimed at dense forest areas where there were a lot of luxury timber trees. When the logging companies left the area, other communities moved in and cleared the land for farming. This increased the speed of forest loss.¹⁰



Figure 8: Upland field recently cleared by villagers in Taveng.

5. Price of luxury timber

The cost of luxury timber differs, depending on its location, type, shape and quality (See Appendix 1 for more information). The timber trade deals mostly in *Kranhoung Dalbergia cochinchinensis* (Rosewood), *Pterocarpus edatus* (Thnung) and *Dalbergia*

¹⁰ Fact finding by the research team.

bariensis (Neangnuon), which are in high demand in international markets. Sokram is also sought after, to a lesser degree. The price of luxury timber is set by shape, width and thickness, with Neangnuon timber being twice the price of Thnung.

The cost of Kranhoung is calculated at US\$5 to US\$10 dollars per kilogram, meaning Kranhoung is priced from US\$50,000 to US\$100,000 per cubic metre on the Rattanakiri market. Ngoeur Kranhoung is priced at about US\$100,000 to US\$200,000 per veneer (it is rare to find a purchaser as exporting it is highly illegal and only high-powered loggers will cut it), while Siamese Kranhoung is worth between US\$1.5 million and US\$2 million per cubic metre on the Chinese market.¹¹ Loggers hide it by burying it in the ground and spend up to US\$1,500 per month to buy people's silence.

Data from Alibaba states that Ngoeur Kranhoung is the most precious timber, priced at US\$1 million for a piece 80cm x 220 x 10cm.

6. Main logging businesses in Rattanakiri¹²

Virachey National Park is located in northern parts of Rattanakiri and Stung Treng Provinces. Many companies have carried out logging in this areas surrounding and inside this park, including: An Mady Group, Kith Meng Group, the tycoon Lim Bunna, Mong Rithy Company, Hoang Anh Gialai, Jaing Li Company and Men Sarun Co., Ltd. The logging started in 2006 and carried on until 2013. It focused only on luxury timber, such as Kranhoung, Beng and Neang Nuon, and catered to the demands of China, Vietnam and Laos. Since early 2013, those companies have withdrawn and were replaced by the Try Pheap Group, which has continued cutting, harvesting, collecting, stocking and transporting luxury timber openly and exclusively in the region, and across the entire country.

In 2013, Try Pheap's managers negotiated with forest communities and local authorities to sell trees. The company informed the public that it had been granted the rights and licence from the Government and had the right to collect timber from all concession areas. Although the community or local authorities did not agree with the logging in some areas and would not allow it, the company deployed workers to cut within forest areas used by communities and inside national parks. Loggers were protected by armed forces, such as soldiers, *gendarme* and environment protection officials. Villagers knew there was no point filing complaints as the logging company had the support of all levels of government. Workers were given chainsaws and gasoline, and logging patrons, mostly from the armed forces, collected the timber and took it to the depot. Commune and village chiefs¹³ engaged people to cut trees to sell to the company. The chiefs told villagers that the company would buy all types of Thnung, Neangnuon and Kranhoung wood.

¹¹ Report of the research organization's Environment Investigation Agency.

¹² Interview with loggers, authorities and workers.

¹³ Interview in Koklak commune, Veunsai district and in Tavengkrom commune, Taveng district.



Figure 9: *Loggers sharpening chainsaws ready for cutting the trees inside Virachey National Park.*

Our investigations found that villagers believe the company cheated indigenous communities by building close relationships and trust with the people. For example villagers said, the managers organized a religious ceremony and party before signing the agreement. They cooked cows and buffaloes and drank ABC beer with the community leaders and local authorities. Villagers allege that when the leaders were drunk, company officials had them sign the agreement. Managers provided construction materials and financial support, such as a motorbike for the village chief and community leader. They also financed some of the construction of halls in the villages and a small bridge (See Appendix 15). Some commune chiefs were given between US\$1,000 and US\$3,000 at the beginning of the ceremony, while some village chiefs were given between US\$300 and US\$600. Community leaders were paid US\$2,500¹⁴ in total but in three installments, as well as one motorbike, in exchange for approving logging inside the community's forest area.

In addition to this, community members and local authorities received money from trucks transporting timber across checkpoints, posts or villages, depending on their status and role. The village chief was paid between 30,000 and 50,000 riel, while the commune chief and the community leader were each paid 100,000 riel. Police, military police, the Department of Environment officers and conservation officials were paid between 200,000 and 400,000 riel.

Some communes received more money than others, depending on the amount of forest in the commune. For example, Taveng Krom was given US\$300 per village and received 100,000 riel from each timber truck for several months. But when the forest was cleared and there was no more logging, financial support stopped completely.

¹⁴ Sources from forest activists.

The Try Pheap Group allegedly deceived villagers. Villagers claim the company came and removed all the luxury trees but provided nothing in the way of development. The company did not re-build roads that were ruined by the trucks. Natural resources disappeared, the forest was completely destroyed and livelihoods became harder than ever before. As with other areas, income from NTFPs or eco-tourism dried up.

A contract of agreement between four village chiefs and community leaders from Rok, Lamuey, Lalay and Trak Villages in Kok Lak Commune, Veunsai District, and the company's manager Hom Hoy, stated that villagers allowed the Try Pheap Company to log inside the forests these communities use from September 2013 until July 2014. This is in return for building four meeting halls and one bridge (See Appendix 15). As of June 2014, the company was logging luxury timber species as far as the border with Laos in Virachey National Park. According to forest activists, loggers cut luxury timber trees at a rate of 10km each month. Other villages in the area also under logging pressure were Kapin (Kirivongsakrom), Talae (Kiribaskrom in administrative name), Bakkae, Cham, Sromor, O Khnang, O Jorng, Itub and Kang Nork.

As well as buying timber from the communities' forest areas, managers, assistants or logging patrons had villagers cut down trees inside the national park, sometimes purchasing standing trees from indigenous and ethnic Lao people, who owned them, or who found luxury trees in the jungle. The payment for one standing Thnung tree of 30cm diameter would be US\$200. Sellers were in charge of marking the trees with paint to indicate which ones were to be cut down. Communities and local authorities alleged that forestry officials, as well as some rangers who were supported by the organization Conservation International, were selling Thnung trees to logging patrons, who transported the timber from the Vuen Sai Siem Pang Conservation Area at O Kasiep to depots for export. Logging inside this conservation area took place when senior Conservation International staff were out of town, for example, in Phnom Penh or on holiday.¹⁵



Figure 10: Timber coded according to the logging manager (see Appendix 6).



Figure 11 & 12: Marking trees and collecting their coordinates for logging by TPG in Phnom Kray and Siem Pang.

¹⁵ Interview I TUP villagers

6.1. Luxury timber businesses

All loggers must sell their timber to the Try Pheap Group. Loggers said that if timber is transported out of the forest and not sold at the Try Pheap depot, it is confiscated and taken to the depot. However, many loggers try to sell directly onto the open market to get a better price for the wood. Logging has been going on in the area since 2004, when traders started buying Kranhoung and Beng. Later, traders began buying Neangnuon and Thnung, and in 2014 they began to purchase Sokram. In many villages, a percentage of villagers who are logging keep stacks of luxury wood behind their houses, waiting for logging patrons to buy it. Occasionally, they will take the wood to sell at a provincial depot, or transport it directly to the border of Vietnam or Laos, where they can get a higher price than at the local market or depot. Most dealers do not want to sell timber directly to the company as the prices are about half what they can make on the open market. Some logging dealers sell directly at border markets located between the Cambodia-Vietnam and Cambodia-Lao border (in the neutral area) or along the corridor in this area.

Private logging dealers must pay the armed forces if they wish to circumvent the Try Pheap Group. If they do not pay, their luxury timber is confiscated and handed over to the Try Pheap Group, as the armed forces know the this group has exclusive rights to the forests. If timber is transported by motorbike, sellers pay the authorities on the road US\$5 to US\$10. If transported by motor remorque (trailer), the fee is US\$20 to US\$25 and if transported by car (two tons) the fee is US\$50 to US\$100. To deliver large amounts of luxury timber, sellers must apply for permission. They must have a letter of PC/B and a letter of LP/B issued by the Forest Administration to transport within the country, and a licence from the Government to export timber overseas, in line with Forest Administration procedures. Private businesses are able to buy timber from the Try Pheap depot, but it is more expensive than market value. It is claimed that the company helps coordinate and provide licences for shipping without checking the full details of the shipment.¹⁶



Figure 13: Try Pheap's office and trucks, displaying Try Pheap's logo, Ban Lung, Rattanakiri.



Figure 14: Soldier, negotiating by phone the price of timber with a diameter of 50cm, west bank of the Sesan River, Veunsai.

7. Impact of deforestation

Deforestation affects people's livelihoods in many ways. By clearing forests, animal populations and biodiversity are decimated and rare or endemic species are at risk of extinction. This leads to the demise of eco-tourism and increases the impacts of climate change. Traditional indigenous forest dwellers lose their faith and beliefs and see their sacred spiritual practices and traditions diminish. Future generations have no forests to inherit. Even though communities and the Government are aware of these devastating effects, they continue logging, enticed by the prosperity the trade brings, albeit often short term.

7.1. Loss of income and sustainability¹⁷

The people of Rattanakiri know they can earn money from logging and know it is illegal and that they are at risk of being caught any day. However, while the number of loggers is relatively small, the number of people who harvest timber products and NTFPs, and who rely on biodiversity and the forest, is large. The community level loggers claim the amount of money they earn from logging is only enough to cover their daily living expenses, and that they are not growing wealthy from logging. They say the real profits go to the patrons and the companies who exploit labourers and villagers.

¹⁷ Sources from local authorities and community leaders

Many community leaders in Kaunmom, Lumphat, O Chum, O Yadav, Andong Meas, Veunsai, Taveng and Siempang Districts, deeply regret their failure to protect the forests and blame the Government and the logging companies for the loss of so much forested land in Rattanakiri and Stung Treng.



Figure 15: Village chief who is not involved in logging, speaks about his regret of forest loss.

Loss of fish and wildlife

Five years ago, biologists found the highest density of the most endangered species in South East Asia and declared Virachey and surrounding area as a hotspot of biodiversity the world. There were 130 bird species, 59 mammal species and 60 reptile species in the protected forest. Now these wildlife species have been impacted by illegal logging and the destruction of their habitat. Without effective law enforcement and habitat protection the 24 critically endangered wildlife species present in Virachey and surrounding area are facing extinction from the landscape.

Fish in the rivers provided food for the loggers, who used electrocution or explosives to catch them, without any intervention by the authorities. It is also claimed that wildlife from the grassland areas of Veal Thom and Veal Andeng, inside Virachey National Park, are caught and sold in the market every day. Poaching happens in all forests areas. A macaque can be sold for US\$500 while an adult bear or two bears cubs can fetch US\$1,000 at the local market. While the authorities are aware of this poaching, they do not act, as this is linked to their illegal logging activities. The manager of Conservation International at O Kasiep ranger station in the Veun Sai-Siem Pang Conservation Area said there was now no more luxury timber in the area

and no wildlife. He said he was unable to protect the area alone, as the criminals were powerful people. He tried to report the poaching to the Government, but no action was taken.¹⁸



Figures16-19: IUCN CITES Red list species facing extinction (due to loss of habitat and poaching) from the landscape (from left to right), the Clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*), the northern buffed-cheeked gibbon (*Nomascus annamensis*) a new taxon of gibbon discovered at Veun Sai Siem Pang Conservation Area, the Giant Ibis (*Thaumatibis gigantea*) rescued at the site, Siamese crocodile (*Crocodylus siamensis*) caught in Virachey.

Loss of eco-tourism

Eco-tourism has suffered greatly from logging. Foreign tourists want to glimpse indigenous culture and learn about the traditions, religion and beliefs of forest communities. However, tourist numbers have dropped. Where once the jungle was a quiet sanctuary for wildlife and indigenous communities, it is now full of noise

¹⁸ Fact finding by research team

from sawing machinery, the water is muddy and the tracks have been damaged by heavy trucks. Tourists no longer come here.



Figure 20: Tourist appalled by logging; Inside Veun Sai Conservation Area.

According to the Departments of Tourism and Environment, tourism figures fell sharply in 2014. Below are some examples of what tourists could previously expect:

Guided excursions and treks through the forest¹⁹

1. Phnom Veal Thom wilderness trek
Trip duration: 7 days/6 nights or 8 days/7 nights
Village homestay, extended wilderness trekking tour to the natural Montagne Grassland with ranger guide and indigenous guide.
1 p. \$207.50
2 p. \$350.00
3 p. \$557.50
4 p. \$700.00
5 p. \$890.00
2. Kalang Chhouy Sacred Mountain trek
Trip duration: 2 days/1 night or 3 days/2nights
Trekking trip through the villages and the national park, overnight camping in the forest at a waterfall, second night beside the Chour Preah rapids.
1 p. \$64.00
2 p. \$118.00
3 p. \$172.00

¹⁹ Data from community tourism ranger

4 p. \$226.00

5 p. \$290.00

3. O'Lapeung trek

Trip duration: 3 days/2nights or 4 days/3 nights

Village homestay, overnight jungle camping, trekking along section of Ho Chi Minh trail, returning by inflatable Kayaking.

1 p. \$160.00

2 p. \$230.00

3 p. \$375.00

4 p. \$445.00

Community-based tourism products and services

Community-based tourism products and services include five homestays and tents inside the national park, which give tourists the opportunity to camp overnight in the jungle. Virachey National Park has four English-speaking ranger guides and 11 community guides (Khmer speaking). Handicrafts can be bought from local people.

According to an interview with a community leader in Koklak, the community lost at least US\$10,000 per year in income from ecotourism in 2013 and 2014. This is because foreign tourists stopped coming as the wildlife had disappeared. Some tour guides became loggers or poachers, or found work in restaurants as waiting staff.

7.2. Loss of self-determination

Once the company had moved in to occupy the forest in 2013, villagers were not allowed to enter. Department of Environment guards were stationed at the entrance of Virachey National Park, preventing community members, journalists or others from entering. People were not allowed to travel near the company's headquarters. Villagers were also not allowed to work for the company. Workers from other provinces, such as Pursat, Koh Kong, Prey Veng, Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Takeo, Kratie, Stung Treng, or from Vietnam, were brought in to work. Villagers were told they could collect debris or small pieces of timber left by the company workers. The jungle was separated into sections and controlled by a company manager, replacing communities who had traditionally controlled and guarded the forests. This occurred under logging patrons Ta Leang, Ta Kry, Ta Hoy, Yeay Oeurn, Ta Cheat, An Mady and Oknha Khna.

Loss of beliefs and sacred spiritual, cultural and traditional practices

Traditional beliefs and cultural practices considered to be sacred have begun to fade and deteriorate after the arrival of outsiders. For example, traditionally, when a stranger intrudes into a village during a traditional ceremony, he or she should

pay one cow or one buffalo, according to the internal rule of each village. This intrusion is thought to disrupt the traditional ceremony aimed at paying respects to the spirits and thus to prevent bad luck or disease among the village members. Villagers believe that the spirits always protected and preserved the forest, and brought happiness and safety. Now they believe that the logging industry and the people who moved to the area have driven the spirits out. Some protected areas and spiritual forests contained mostly luxury timber and were sacred areas. Indigenous leaders claim they were cheated by the company, and were lured to pray to the gods to ask permission to log there. Communities' sacred sites of have been targeted and heavily logged (see Figure 22 - demarcation maps of sacred sites at Veun Sai Siam Pang Conservation Area).



Figure 21: Logging road constructed by Try Pheap workers to transport logs inside a sacred site in Veun Sai Siam Pang Conservation area.

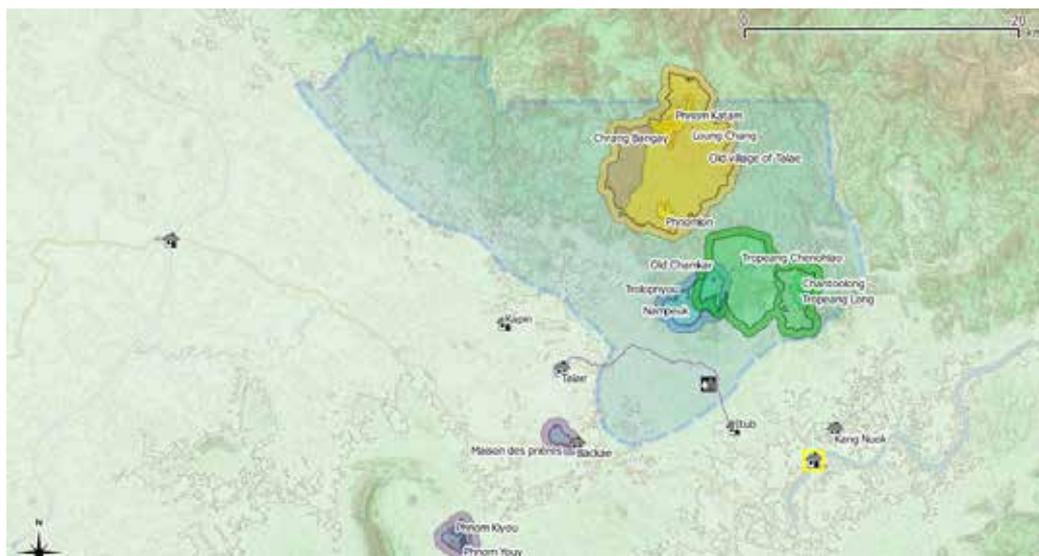


Figure 22: Location of three sacred sites inside the Veun Sai Siam Pang Conservation Area, all damaged by logging.

Loss of heritage for future generations

These forests have existed for hundreds of years, having been maintained carefully by previous generations. Now, the forests have been stripped and the landscape has changed forever. Local communities believe this will go down in history as a failure for which future generations will blame them.

7.3. Climate change

Most Cambodian people understand that deforestation causes climate change and serious natural disasters. The Ministry of Environment also states that greenhouse gases and increased temperatures are a result of deforestation.

But climate change policies are not taken seriously and attention is only given to the luxury timber trade, in response to local and international markets. Local residents claim climate change is to blame for irregular rainfall, lack of water, areas being subject to drought and some areas experiencing heavy rain and flooding.

8. The Try Pheap Group's luxury timber business

8.1. Strategy and process

The Try Pheap Group logo is seen on the walls and doors of the garages at the depot. It has an ice mountain in the middle and the trademark No:1168. . This number is considered lucky in Chinese culture. Some trucks used to transport timber only have the number 168 and the Try Pheap Group's name on it. The timber transport trucks are generally painted blue. In Rattanakiri, there are many trucks displaying the logos of the Try Pheap Group or MDS Import Export Co., Ltd. Container trucks have green badges on the doors with Try Pheap Group 1168 written on them. There are no road tax permits on the front of the trucks, as the police dare not check them. This indicates that the company is 'above the law'.

A large number of luxury cars were parked at the central office, which is located in front of the Angduong Hospital in Phnom Penh. Among the cars were a brand new light blue 2014 Land Cruiser, a black Vigo, a Discovery, Tundra and Range Rover. Licence plates bearing the numbers 168 were seen on many of the vehicles, indicating their connection to the Try Pheap Group (See Appendix 2).

Try Pheap is served by armed forces from the military, military police, police and high-ranking government officers (see Appendix 5 for a codified list of Try Pheap managers). After contracts are signed with community leaders, logging patrons are appointed and deployed to cut, stock and transport timber to the depot. A logging patron must have enough money to purchase luxury timber, and must have trucks and workers. The Try Pheap Company made an agreement with logging patrons not to buy timber from other suppliers. The company also makes an annual payment to

forestry officers, environment rangers, provincial and local authorities, and check point officers to ensure the timber is transported smoothly.

At the first stage of logging the company's manager hires workers to clear the forest and build paths that allow easy access for trucks inside the dense forest. Patrons can buy standing timber from the community or the owner of trees in upland fields located near forest areas, or from the villagers' homes, at a higher price.

Once the paths are cleared, the patron hires timber cutters and gives them chainsaws and fuel, and pays workers US\$10 per cubic metre to cut the trees down. After the trees are cut down, the timber is shaped according to the patron's request. Cutters and assistants are hired by the patron, but are not permanent employees.

Drivers, assistants and procurers are paid between US\$180 and US\$200 per month. The patron employs a person to clear the road and make advance payments to authorities at checkpoints, as well as journalists. These clearance workers are paid from the employer's payroll, but could negotiate their own prices for transportation. Without this person, drivers could not drive trucks through checkpoints. At the riverside, the patron pays US\$2.50 per cubic metre to transport the timber across the river. Boat workers can earn around US\$250 per day.

Once cut, the timber is taken to a depot where it is weighed, and the depot manager pays the patron on the spot. At the provincial depot the district manager checks the weight again and selects the type and quality of timber. Then the timber is taken to the factory for drying to avoid cracking, before being transported to the container depot in O Yadav. Some timber is transported directly to the Qui Nhon Port in Vietnam through the O Yadav border and some is transported to the central container depot in Udong, Kampong Speu Province and finally to China. The company settles payment for customs and taxes at the container depots in Udong or O Yadav. These are organized in advance from Phnom Penh.

The manager's role is to supervise the general dealings of the company, build cooperation with local authorities and grassroots communities and clear paths in the forest. The manager also lobbys or negotiates with forest communities and local authorities to gain agreement for logging inside areas used by communities. However, logging goes ahead with or without agreement from the local authorities and communities.

8.2. Right for Try Pheap Group to collect and purchase timber from economic land concessions in Rattanakiri

The Try Pheap Group is entitled to collect timber from the economic land concession in Rattanakiri province according to letter of permission No.1270 Kor Sor Kor, dated 28 February 2013, and signed by Mr. Lor Rasmey, General Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The Government approved the right to collect all types of timber under letter No. 854 Sor Chor Nor dated 12 June 2014. This was

signed by Bun Uy on behalf of the Council of Ministers, at the request of the Try Pheap Import Export Co., Ltd and MDS THMORDA S.E.Z Co., Ltd, via the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Ministry of Environment and the Forest Administration.²⁰

8.3. Logging, harvesting, stocking and transporting luxury timber

The Try Pheap Group pays US\$10 per cubic metre of timber to workers and shapers. It supplies chainsaws, gasoline and food, which is distributed by the manager each day. As of June 2014, there were at least 14 major Try Pheap depots stocking wood from the northern parts of Rattanakiri and Stung Treng Provinces including Virachey National Park:

1. Depot in Kajaun behind the forest administration office of Veunsai.
2. Crane depot in Faing village, Pong Commune.
3. Depot in Taveng.
4. Depot in O Chum.
5. Depot in Andong Meas.
6. Sawmill in Andong Meas.
7. Container depot in Oyadav.
8. Depot in Vealvong of Siem Pang.
9. Depot in Kok Khleang of Siem Pang.
10. Depot in Ban Lung, Rattanakiri.
11. Depot for timber storage near Taiwan factory, Banlung.
12. Depot for drying timber in Banlung (a new one was built in Balung, Beung Kanseng).
13. Depot and sawmill in MDS Import Export Co., Ltd.
14. Depot and sawmill in Try Pheap Import Export Co., Ltd.

The Try Pheap Company deployed managers and workers in almost all areas which have been demarcated for protection, such as Bakkae, Kapin, Talae, Sromor, Chantouk, Cham, Kohchan, O Tub, Koh Piek, Phabang, O Sormor, O Smorong, O Thmor Roluoy, O Kamphak, O Tung, O Chrang, Chumrom Phal (O Khsach), O Tapeu (Lao border), Veal Andeng, Veal Thom, O Tabok, O Chorng, O Chay, O Kearl, O Pra, O Moeung Tes, O Moeung Hai, O Lalai, O Talav, O Katal, O Kumnoib, O Krauch, Phnom Tangov, Chamnorng Bor, Hong, Daklech, Pok Pat, O Ambel, Dakpeuk, Daklak, O Lei, O Kapha, O Cheang Heang, O Kranhuong, O Khnang, Yeak Khieu, O Chen, O Hong, O

²⁰ Letter No. 854 Sor Chor Nor dated 12 June 2014 and Letter No. 1049 Sor Chor Nor, dated 24 July 2014 issued by the Council of Ministers, and Letter No. 4873 dated 25 July 2014 issued by MAFF approved the rights of the Try Pheap Group to collect timber from the FA.

Kon, Khan Mak Vaen, O Kasieb, O Chhaychreu, O Pra, Veal Kanh Chanh Chek, Veal Chakyort, Andong, Savanbav, Veal Rumphin, O Tamrl, O Cha In, O Katril, O Phuoy and O Lang, Beung Ngin Kang, Kachhouk, Pong Peay, Tabak, Kham Dareang, Phnom Dekkes, Phnom Vealthom, Phnom Lung, Phnom Kray, Phnom Rolork, Phnom Yakkham, Phnom Haland, Phnom Eal Cheng, Phnom Han Chry, Phnom Oda Noeung, Phnom Travtuk, Phnom Chor Nuoch, Phnom O Doy, Phnom Pong Rea, Phnom Sromor, Phnom Sangkov, Phnom Voil Angkinh and Phnom Katam (See Appendix 7 for a list of waypoints for many of these areas).

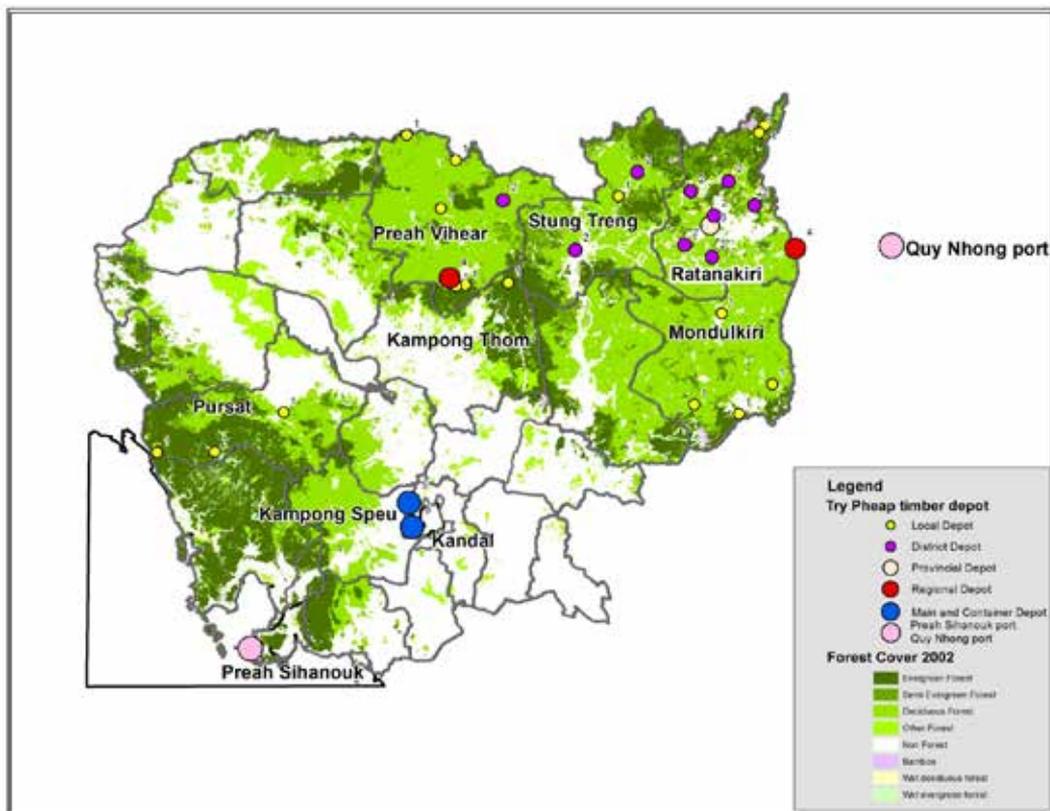


Figure 23: Try Pheap timber depots throughout Cambodia in 2014.

Lumphat Wildlife Sanctuary was logged heavily from 2009 onwards. There were many companies working there, but they have all left the area, as there is no luxury timber left.

Communities reported that the logging process was done in a systematic way, with signs being painted on trees to identify them. In areas inside the Virachey National Park, villagers said this was done by or under the supervision of Department of Environment officials, to the tune of about 10,000 trees per month or a distance of 10 kilometres. Various codes are used, depending on the timber manager: M53, M63, SA, KM556, CK, CM, CR, 73.

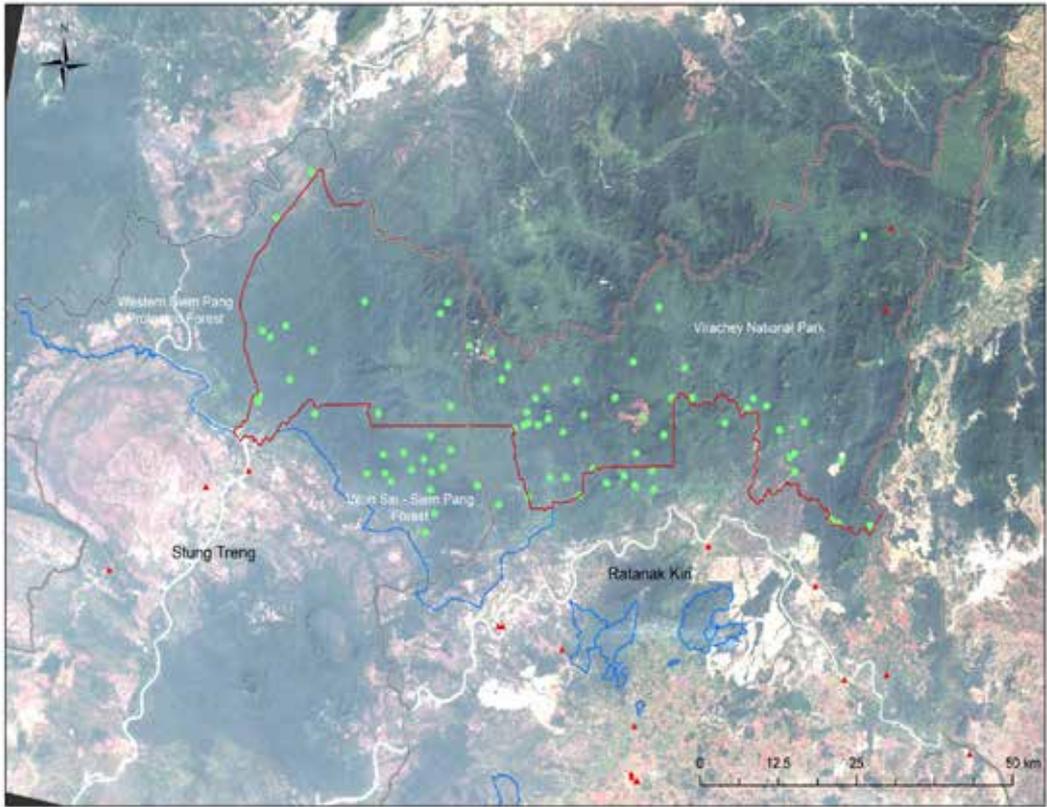


Figure 24: *Illegal logging areas inside Virachey National Park (showing logging sites (green dots) and TPG depots (red triangles)).*

The photographs below show the collection, transportation, stock, depots and exporting of timber by the Try Pheap Group, substantiating claims of illegal logging in Rattanakiri.



Figure 25 and 26: *Luxury grade timber*



Figures 27 and 28: *Thung trees cut and transported from the forest by TPG workers inside Virachey National Park at O Kray, Veunsai.*



Figure 29: *Soldier working for patron Ta Leang guarding the timber and waiting for a truck inside Virachey National Park in Phnom Sromor area, Siem Pang (X: 676831, Y: 1562730).*



Figure 30: *Soldier of Ta Hoy transported timber from Phnom Kray in Virachey National Park heading to Ta Hoy depot in Kok Lak commune of Veunsai district (X: 698836, Y: 1560451).*



Figure 31: Transportation across O Lalai stream, Kok Lak, Virachey NP to Try Pheap's depot in Veunsai (X: 699553 Y: 1549884).



Figure 32: Workers of Ta Kry transporting timber from Veal Andeng inside Virachey NP in Taveng district to Ta Kry's depot in Phav village (X: 723848, Y: 1579255).



Figures 33 and 34: Timber trucks found on the way from Virachey NP heading to the TPG depot in Veunsai.



Figure 35: Transportation of luxury timber from Virachey NP to TPG depot in Taveng.



Figures 36 and 37: Loggers transporting timber deep inside VNP on the way to the TPG depot.



Figure 38: New logging equipment which can quickly cut and transport to the sawmill



Figure 39: Tractors are used to pull up logs from the stream or pull logs down from high hills.



Figure 40: Timber being transported from the forest to the TPG depot by motorbikes to avoid attracting too much attention, Andong Meas District.



Figure 41: Transporting timber across the Sesan River in Pakalan, Veunsai District (X: 694037, Y: 1541823).



Figures 42 and 43: Transportation of luxury timber from Virachey NP to TPG depot in Taveng.



Figures 44: TPG bulldozers for transporting logs from the forest stationed in Veal Thom inside Virachey NP.



Figures 45: Unloading and stockpiling logs on the west bank of the Sesan River, Pakalan Commune, Veunsai.



Figures 46 and 47: TPG workers transporting round logs in Kok Khleang, Siem Pang District, Stung Treng Province.



Figures 48 and 49: Logs being transported from VNP. Winches (Figure 49) are used so the trucks can pass through difficult terrain.



Figures 50 and 51: Logging workers transporting raw logs from the forest to the TPG depots in Siem Pang and Veunsai



Figures 52 and 53: Timber showing the FN code of a Vietnamese manager found inside VNP, Siem Pang District



Figure 54: Timber lifting equipment in Siem Pang.



Figures 55: Logs being lifted by crane from the Sesan river near Veunsai to be transported to the TPG depot



Figures 56 and 57: Raw logs being transported in daytime from the forest to TPG's depot, Kok Khleang, Siem Pang, Stung Treng



Figure 58: TPG truck (note the logo) transporting timber from Rattanakiri depot to main TPG depot in Udong, Kampong Speu.



Figure 59: TPG truck (note the logo) transporting timber from Siem Pang to the Stung Treng depot.



Figures 60 and 61: The packing and transport of containers for shipping (the Try Pheap logo can be seen on the truck).



Figures 62 and 63: Stockpiles of luxury-grade timber.



Figure 64 and 65: TPG sawmill in Andong Meas District and the TPG depot in Veunsai.



Figure 66: TPG depot at Kok Khleang, Siem Pang, Stung Treng.



Figures 67 and 68: TPG depot at the former Siem Pang airport, Stung Treng.



Figure 69: Huge Try Pheap depot in Siem Pang, former airport area (X: 646829, Y: 1565034).



Figure 70: Lifting logs with a crane near the Sesan river for transport to the Try Pheap depot in Veunsai (X: 694688, Y: 1541661).



Figure 71: Depot in O Chum in with luxury grade sawn timber.



Figure 72: Depot in O Chum



Figure 73: An Mady sawmill inside VNP (An Mady is associated with Noupheap Sophy Investment Co., Ltd.).

Figure 74: An Mady sawmill inside VNP



Figures 75-77: Main Try Pheap depot and office in Banlung town, Rattanakiri loaded with 40 cm and 50 cm of Thnung, (X: 714812, Y:1519804). Photo: June, 2014.



Figures 78 and 79: Try Pheap container depot inside Special Economic Zone in O Yadav, Rattanakiri (X: 769431, Y: 1523245).



Figure 80: Authorities confiscating luxury grade timber.



Figure 81: Try Pheap company lifting the luxury-grade timber confiscated by the authorities.



Figure 82: Transporting timber from Virachey NP to the Try Pheap depot in Andong Meas (X: 749399, Y: 1534025).



Figure 83: Timber transport from Try Pheap's depot in Banlung to the main container depot in Udong, Kampong Speu. Province.



Figure 84: Huge pile of luxury grade timber at the Try Pheap Container depot in Thmat Pong, Udong, Kampong Speu (X: 464724, Y: 1279540).



Figure 85: Container truck loaded with logs from the main Try Pheap container depot to the Preah Sihanouk international port.



Figure 86: Try Pheap container trucks in line in front of the gate of the Preah Sihanouk international port (X: 337126, Y:1177109).



Figure 87: Container trucks at Preah Sihanouk international port.



Figure 88: Loading the containers with a crane.



Figure 89: Boat loaded with timber for China.

9. Export of luxury timber by Try Pheap Group

Cambodian timber is mostly exported to Vietnam, Laos and China. Other countries act as business partners or brokers which purchase timber destined for China or other Asian countries for producing furniture. Other furniture markets are yet to be investigated.

The export documents say the exporter is the Government of Cambodia and state that the destination of the wood is the People's Republic of China. The licence does not name luxury timber or large-sized timber (thicker than 25cm) because it is illegal to export this.²¹

The photographs gathered for this report provide evidence of the Try Pheap Group and sections of the Government being involved in illegal logging. Photographs show trees being cut, transported and stored at depots. The trees are huge luxury trees, such as Kranhoung, Beng, Neanguon, Kreul and Thung, catering to the demand of the Chinese market as shown in the attached reference documents.

²¹ For example, the Sub-decree 131 on permission to export overseas

An open letter from the Forest Administration (LP/B) eases the way for the Try Pheap Group to transport timber from the jungle to the container depot in Thmat Pong, Udong, Kampong Speu province. Armed forces provide security at all levels. Government officials also facilitate the smooth passage of export documents and procedural formalities through customs and the Cambodia Import-Export Inspection and Fraud Repression Department (CAMCONTROL) for wood destined for China through the Hong Kong Kin Chung Transportation Co., Ltd.

The Try Pheap Group works on behalf of Cambodian Government officials (through the Forest Administration) to ensure the efficient and plentiful supply of luxury timber to China. Hence, the Government controls everyone, from local to national authorities, especially forestry and environment officials, and armed forces. It also controls the subsidiary companies that supply luxury timber to the Try Pheap Group, such as Sok Samnang, CRCK, An Mady, Sela Damech, Sovann Phum, Lim Bunna, Hoang Anh Gialai and Krong Bok.

Export licences were authorized by endorsement No. 019 / Por Nor Por Tor Phor, dated 12 March 2014, sealed and signed by H.E Sun Chan Thol, Minister of Commerce, and endorsement No. 014 Ror Por Nor Uh Sor Nor, dated 7 March 2014, sealed and signed by H.E Dr. Chheng Kim Sun of MAFF. The Export licence of the Try Pheap Group was supported by the Government, with two reference letters: 1) No.151 Sor Chor Nor, dated 6 February 2012 of the Council Ministers; and 2) Letter No.189 Sor Nor Bor Sthor, dated 14 February 2012 of the Ministry of Environment. The licence was approved and given in principle to the Try Pheap Group to bring out 100,000 cubic metres, or some 4,500 containers, transported from the economic land concession area of Try Pheap Import Export Co., Ltd. and MDS Import Export Co., Ltd (See Appendices 10 to 13).

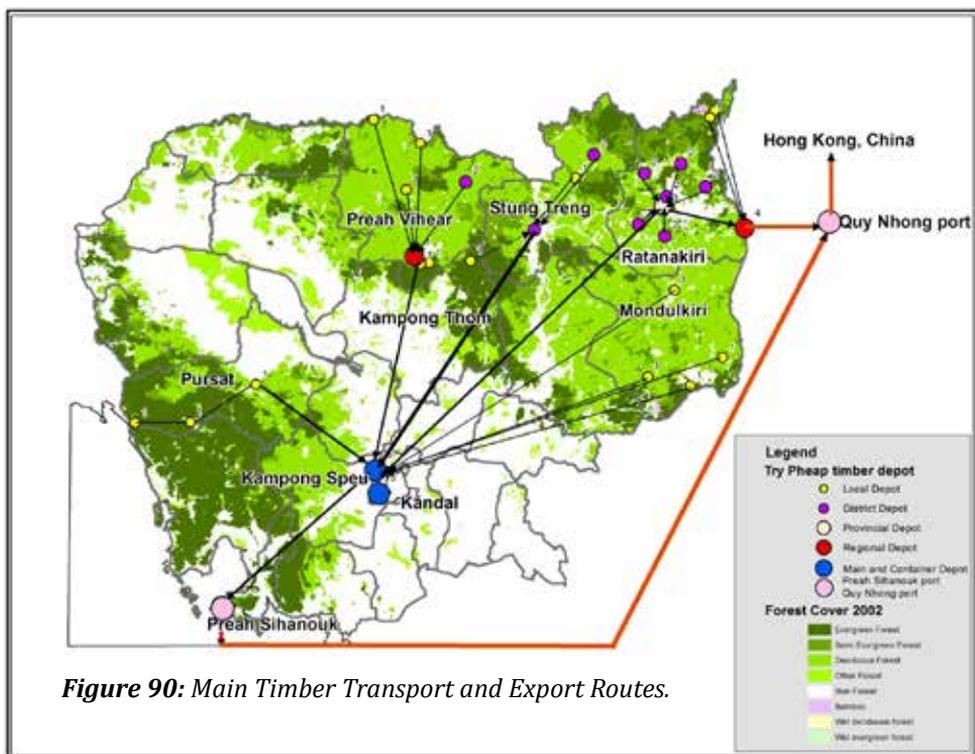


Figure 90: Main Timber Transport and Export Routes.

Forest Administration representatives arrange the timber export. They take care of all formalities for the Try Pheap Import Export Co., Ltd, which has an office at House No.1A, Street 271, Sangkat La ak 3, Phnom Penh. In one case, the export papers listed the country of origin as Cambodia, the country of destination as the People's Republic of China, and the foreign purchaser as the Hong Kong Kin Chung Transportation Co., Ltd.

This company's address is Flat 3810, KA FAI House, KA SHING COURT, FANLING NT HONG KONG, PR CHINA. One export licence was valid from 12 March 2014 to 12 May 2014 and allowed for the export of timber Grade No.1, in square or rectangular shape, with a maximum width and thickness of 25cm and a total amount of 4,607.3396 cubic metres (equal to 207 containers). One cubic metre costs US\$510 dollars, making the total grant worth US\$2,349,743.20. The condition of delivery of the goods is based on the formula FOB (freight on board) and payment formula TTR (telegraphic transfer reimbursement), being transported from the international port of Sihanoukville and shipped to China. It is under customs export licence (export) number: 00034 Division of the General Department of Customs and Excise.

Our investigation found that customs officials help justify and legalize export documents. For example, they help verify the amount and value of the timber and lower the value of the bill to decrease export tax (FOB) to 1 per cent. The cost of re-planting trees is not mentioned. According to the investigation, the company shipped luxury Thnung timber, however documents listed the timber as Grade No. 1 with a value of US\$510 dollars per cubic metre. The actual market price is more than US\$2,000 per cubic metre (the price at the border). Our investigation found, both in the jungle and at the depot, that the timber being exported by the company was Chhoeu Khlum, which refers to wood cut in rectangular and square shapes, sized at a width and thickness of more than 30cm x 30cm x 220cm. However, customs officials colluded with the company and forged export documents so that the timber was listed as just 25cm thick, in accordance with the law (Sub-Decree No. 131/28 November 2006, which prohibits the export of timber with a thickness of more than 25cm). This shows that the company falsified the documents to lower the price and the taxation rate and avoid being checked by international customs. It was then able to misappropriate funds from the State.

10. Legal Analysis of Logging Activities in Rattanakiri

Logging in Cambodia is being conducted in a legal grey area. This is being exploited by land concessionaires and those exporting the timber. In this section we discuss the legality of this logging business.

10.1. What is the distinction between legal and illegal logging activities?

Logging is a legal activity when carried out according to the provisions of the law. Concessionaires who are granted ELCs are permitted to log trees within their

concession area that do not fall within core or conservation zones.²² However, not all types and sizes of timber may be cut and collected. Article 29 of the *Forestry Law* prohibits the harvesting of rare tree species or trees with a high resin value within a Permanent Forest Reserve.²³ Article 43 of the *Law on Nature Protection Area* further states that no person or legal entity may take land or components of natural resources from a protected area into their ownership.²⁴ This means that timber inside protected areas, such as Virachey National Park or Lumphat Wildlife Sanctuary, cannot be felled even if it is within an ELC. Evidence from the report's investigators found that workers, managers and loggers were deployed to cut and collect luxury timber from protected areas, wildlife sanctuaries and permanent state forest reserves outside of economic land concession areas. This type of logging activity is illegal. The activities of Try Pheap are in contradiction to Inter-Ministerial Notices No. 177 and No. 206 issued by the Ministry of Environment, which prohibit the entry of private companies into protected forest areas, conservation areas and permanently reserved state forests.

Further logging activities which are illegal under Cambodian law include the processing of the timber felled and its by-products. Under article 30 of the *Forestry Law*, it is prohibited to establish and operate a processing facility for forest products and by-products within the domain of a Permanent Forest Reserve and requires that processing facilities be located at least five kilometres from the Reserve.²⁵ Article 42 of the *Law on Nature Protection Area* also prohibits the processing of natural resources and by-products within protected areas.²⁶ It follows that processing activities in Ratanakiri will be illegal if conducted by loggers inside protected areas such as Virachey National Park or Lumphat Wildlife Sanctuary.

10.2. Main conclusions from the Legal analysis of the Try Pheap Group's luxury timber business

This investigation revealed that the company's documentation is not legal and that the company does not follow the legal procedures of exporting timber. We found that some documents were falsely prepared, but defended by sections of the Government, as the people involved have financial interests in exporting timber.

The investigation found the following illegalities and procedural irregularities in the export process and timber business of the Try Pheap Group:

1. Licences and authorization papers giving the company the right to harvest non-timber forest products and transport processed timber up to 100,000 cubic metres were not passed by legislative institutions. There was no public process of bidding or community consultation; rather decisions were made secretly.

²² *Law on Nature Protection Area*, article 11.

²³ *Law on Forestry 2002*, article 29.

²⁴ *Law on Nature Protection Area*, article 43.

²⁵ *Law on Forestry 2002*, article 30.

²⁶ *Law on Nature Protection Area*, article 42.

2. The company has deployed workers to cut luxury timber, such as Kranhoung, Beng, Neangnuon and Thnung, and export it to foreign countries. This contravenes Sub-Decree No. 131 that prohibits the export of luxury timber.
3. Photos taken by the investigators for this report show that Thnung timber bigger than the 25cm width limit was being cut for export. This is prohibited under Sub-Decree No.131.
4. Workers, managers and loggers are deployed to cut, collect and transport luxury timber inside protected areas, wildlife sanctuaries and permanent state forest reserves, outside the economic land concession areas. This violates Articles 28, 29 and 30 of the Forest Law 2002.
5. Deforestation, collecting non-timber forest products and damaging the environment violates Article 8 of the 1996 Law on the Protection of the Environment and Natural Resource Management. The Government ordered the company to preserve the forest in protected areas and ensure reforestation, but the company did not fulfil this obligation and moved to another area once all the trees had been cleared. At the stocking depots in Veunsai and Taveng, the investigators found large piles of luxury sawn timber taken from the national park outside the economic land concession of the Try Pheap Group.
6. The Try Pheap Group is in violation of Article 8 of the 1996 Law on the Protection of the Environment and Natural Resource Management, which states that forests and natural resources shall be conserved, developed, managed and used in a rational and sustainable manner.²⁷ Article 2 of the *Sub-Decree No.131* prohibits the export of luxury timbers.²⁸ Furthermore, article 3 of *Sub-Decree No.131* stipulates that square timber with a width and thickness exceeding 25cm is not allowed to be exported.²⁹
7. Researchers saw cranes and timber trucks with the Try Pheap Group logo transporting luxury timber from the jungle and lifting timber from the river. They also interviewed local authorities and logging workers who confirmed that the Try Pheap Group managers were involved in illegal logging.

Therefore it is clear that the **exporting activities of the Try Pheap Group, under their licence to transport 100,000 cubic metres of timber, are not legal according to Cambodian law?**

Further analysis of international law with regards to the impact of logging on indigenous communities also reveals that the operations carried out by Try Pheap amount to a violation of international conventions to which Cambodia is a signatory.

²⁷ *Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management 1996*, article 8.

²⁸ *Sub-Decree on Forest and Non-Timber Forest Products Allow for Export and Import No. 131 2006*, article 2.

²⁹ *Sub-Decree on Forest and Non-Timber Forest Products Allow for Export and Import No. 131 2006*, article 3.

10.3. Is the licence granted by the Royal Government of Cambodia to the Try Pheap Group, permitting them to purchase all logged timber in Ratanakiri, legal under international law?

Article 27 of the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (ICCPR, to which Cambodia is a party and which is also incorporated into Cambodian law under article 31 of the Constitution) states that persons belonging to minorities shall not be denied the right to enjoy their own culture.³⁰ It has been held by the UN Human Rights Committee (HRC) that article 27 applies to indigenous people.³¹ The Committee further explained that culture manifests itself in many different forms, including a particular way of life associated with the use of land resources.³² In the case of *Ilmari Länsman et al. v. Finland*, it was held that article 27 protects the traditional means of livelihood of indigenous groups.³³ Furthermore, in the case of *Jouni E. Lansman et al. v. Finland*, the HRC stated that although small-scale logging activities may not constitute a violation of article 27, logging combined with other exploitative activities such as mining, may erode the rights of indigenous people to enjoy their own culture.³⁴

A letter of permission, No. 1270 Kor Sor Kor, permitting the collection and purchase of all felled timber from economic land concessions (ELC) in Ratanakiri province was given to the Try Pheap Group by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries on 28 February 2013. The size of Ratanakiri is 1,078,200 hectares, of which 232,168 hectares is under the operation of 34 companies who have been granted ELCs. The significant extent of logging activity that is occurring has had a detrimental effect on indigenous communities. Indigenous peoples rely on the forest for their primary source of income as well as for their food and medicinal plants.

By supplying loggers with a purchaser for their timber through the Try Pheap Group's licence, the Government is encouraging loggers to clear all the trees within their concession areas. The licence increases the demand for timber, thus promoting illegal loggers, including villagers, to clear trees outside of the concession areas in order to gain a profit. Granting such large-scale ELCs and combining these with a licence granted to the Try Pheap Group that promotes the collection and purchase of timber, amounts to an erosion of the rights of indigenous people to enjoy their own culture and is therefore a clear breach of international law.

³⁰ *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, entered into force 23 March 1976, article 27.

³¹ HRC General Comment No. 23 (50), reproduced in UN doc. HRI/GEN/1/Rev.5.

³² HRC General Comment No. 23 (50), reproduced in UN doc. HRI/GEN/1/Rev.5.

³³ Human Rights Committee, *Views Adopted: 26 October 1994*, 15th sess, UN Doc No. 40 A/50/40 ('Ilmari Länsman et al. v. Finland').

³⁴ Human Rights Committee, *Views Adopted 30 October 1996*, Un Doc. A/52/40 ('Jouni E. Lansman et al. v. Finland').

10.4. Did the Royal Government of Cambodia breach national and international law by failing to adequately consult the public before granting licences to the Try Pheap Group?

Principle 10 of the *Rio Declaration* states that environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level and therefore States should facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available.³⁵ The Human Rights Committee has stressed that States “should take the necessary steps in order to secure for indigenous inhabitants a stronger role in decision-making over their traditional lands and natural resources”.³⁶ Furthermore, the HRC explicitly referred to articles 1 and 27 of the ICCPR to ensure that a State engages in full consultation with its indigenous people in matters affecting their traditional means of livelihood.³⁷ These principles of international law regarding community consultation are also reflected within Cambodian law. Article 4 of the *Forestry Law* states that the law should be implemented to ensure public participation in any government decision that has the potential for a heavy impact on the livelihood of local communities and forest resources in Cambodia.³⁸

The licences and authorization documents that were given to Try Pheap Group, which permit them to collect, purchase and export timber from economic land concessions in Ratanakiri, were not passed by legislative institutions. Instead, the decision to grant the licences was made in secret without any public bidding or community consultation. As previously discussed, the effect of the Try Pheap Group licences has been detrimental to the forest and thus the livelihood of indigenous communities who are forest-dependent. Since the decision to grant the licences has had a significant impact on natural resources and livelihoods, the Cambodian Government should have disseminated information to the public and ensured that affected communities participated in the decision-making process. Since this did not occur, the Government has breached both domestic and international law.

11. Technical terms explaining luxury timber

Luxury timber in demand:

1. Beng (*Afzelia cochinchinensis*)
2. Kranhoung (*Dalbergia cochinchinensis*)
3. Neangnon (*Dalbergia bariensis*)

³⁵ United Nations, *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development* 1992, principle 10.

³⁶ Concluding Observations on Australia, UN doc. CCPR/CO/69/AUS (2000).

³⁷ HRC Concluding Observations on Norway, CCPR/C/79/Add.112 (1999).

³⁸ *Law on Forestry 2002*, article 4.

4. Thnung (*Pterocarpus edatus*)
5. Sokram (*Xylia dolabriformis*)
6. Phjeuk (*Shorea obtuse*)

There are four species of Thnung:

1. Flower
2. Paara (mixed coloured)
3. Rare Thnung
4. Simple Thnung

Volume: One cubic metre is equal to 1,350 kilograms, one container is around 30 tons.

Luxury timber price: The price varies according to the type and volume of timber, as well as the shape. The price can also vary depending on the market demand, both in Cambodia and abroad. As timber is difficult to collect, hard to transport and is subject to laws, the price can fluctuate. For example, a standing Thnung tree with a diameter of more than 50cm or 60cm is priced at US\$200 to US\$250 in the jungle. However, when a veneer is sliced to a required scale, it can cost more than US\$500 in the district market and up to US\$800 in the provincial market. This can then rise to US\$1,500 at the border. The entire log at the Lao border costs up to US\$2,000 per cubic metre (See Appendix 1). For Thnung with a thickness of 30cm or 40cm, if transported to the Lao border, the price will be equal to wood of 100cm diameter. This is suitable for both the Vietnamese market and the domestic market. Timber larger than 80cm or 100cm is not sold in cubic metres; it is sliced as veneer and is more expensive than square sawn timber. Ngoeu timber can be sliced in a round shape more precisely than Khlum (square sawn timber). The price on the open market can be twice what the Try Pheap Company will pay, but logging patrons choose to sell to Try Pheap as they know they will not be arrested.



Figure 91: An example of rosewood.

Entire standing tree: The cost of a live tree depends on its size (US\$):

1. 30-40cm costs \$200
2. 50-60cm costs \$300
3. 70-80cm costs \$350 to \$400
4. 90-100cm costs \$500
5. 100-200cm costs \$2,000
6. 200-300cm costs \$3,000 up to \$5,000

An indigenous person who is considered the tree's owner, having found it inside an upland farm, sprays his name code on the tree to identify it as his, which he can then sell.

Simple veneer: These are plain timber sheet slices from logs sized 10/15cm x 40cm x 120cm. Prices range from US\$50 for Thnung, up to thousands of dollars for Kranhoung or Beng. Khlum veneer is not allowed to be transported locally, so flat sheets are mostly transported privately to local dealers, or exported to Vietnam and Laos.

Veneer Lort Pat: A smooth, beautiful hardwood with no fractures or holes (10/15cm x 40cm x 120cm) priced between US\$400,000 and US\$500,000.

Veneer Ngoeur simple and Ngoeur Lort Pat: A long, large veneer sliced from big trees. For simple Ngoeur, sizes are around 15cm x 80cm x 250cm.

1. Ngoeu Thnung: the price is US\$4125 per sheet
2. Ngoeu Lort Pat: the price is US\$500 per sheet
3. Ngoeu Beng and Kranhoung: the price is US\$20,000 (on the local market)
4. For Ngoeu Thnung with a thickness of 20cm, width 80cm and length 250cm prices double. For a piece of 80cm up to 100cm width and 350cm length, the price is US\$20,000 to US\$50,000
5. Ngoeu Beng or Kranhoung of 10cm x 80cm x 250cm: the price ranges from US\$30,000 to US\$1 million in China (information from a report on the China market by the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)).



Figures 92 and 93: Example of Lort Pat, smooth and clean veneer.

Khlum: Hardwood, square and rectangular, smoothed four sides (S4S) sawn logs. There is a demand for Khlum timber. For a piece of 30cm x 220cm, prices in the jungle are US\$200 to US\$250. Prices in the village are US\$300 to US\$350, while at the riverside ferry, prices range from US\$500 to US\$700. At the provincial market, prices range from US\$700 to US\$800, up to US\$1,000 or US\$1,200. Prices between the border checkpoints range from US\$2,000 to US\$3,000. Khlum costs twice as much in China as it does in Vietnam and Laos.

Crude and rough log: Whole logs are used for many types of decoration, from furniture to columns for villas and hotels. They are very expensive, with pieces of 100cm x 400cm costing between US\$10,000 and US\$50,000. The law prohibits the export of this type of wood. At the Lao border checkpoint, Lao patrons calculate the price of round logs sized 30cm x 400cm at the same rate as pieces of 100cm x 400cm.



Figure 94: Khlum timber with a diameter of 40cm inside Try Pheap Group's depot in Takheng village in Kok Khleang, Siem Pang district (X: 631768, Y: 1549970).

Cutting down: The price of one worker and one assistant cutting down a tree using a chainsaw and gasoline supplied by the company ranges from US\$8 to US\$10 per cubic metre. If they use their own tools and fuel they will be paid between US\$15 and US\$20 per cubic metre. A cutter's assistant can earn between US\$20 and US\$25 per day. The cutter is paid by the logging patron each month.



Figure 95: Raw logs not allowed for export

Timber shaper: The shaper slices and de-barks the timber into the shape requested by the purchaser. The shaper’s work is more specific and technical than the cutter’s work. The shaper has one assistant and is paid the same amount as the cutter.

Chainsaw assistant: The assistant supports the cutter and arranges sawing materials, such as the chainsaw and fuel, and maintains the equipment, for example, sharpening the chain. An assistant can earn between US\$20 to US\$25 per day from the logging patron.



Figure 96: Timber shaper cutting and shaping Thnung in Phnom Sromor area (X: 676831, Y: 1562730).

Transport luxury timber from the jungle: Moving such large volumes of timber requires big trucks. The company uses Rev Trucks, which can load a maximum of 15 cubic metres, or 10 cubic metres if using a Ramrei Teuk truck. Generally, the driver is paid US\$100 to US\$200 per month and receives other benefits from the logging patron. During transportation, ‘fees’ must be paid to open the road. Inside the jungle, the driver must pay US\$25, while local authorities, communities and members of the media all collect money along the way.

Timber processing: The timber is processed and exported for all types of use, such as furniture, parts of furniture, bookshelves, wood carving products, wooden toys, decorated wooden products and souvenir products. Other items include office equipment made from wood, parquet flooring, assembled or un-assembled wooden

crates and pallets, moulded and sanded wood, doors and window frames, wood for tool handles, etc.

Tree owners: The communities who live in the forests, such as the Brao, Kaveth and Kroeung indigenous people, who have protected and preserved the forests for many years. They consider themselves to be the ‘owners’ of resin trees which, for example, they regularly tap for resin. Recently arrived Cham people have also declared themselves owners of luxury trees and have spray painted codes on the trees to identify their ownership. Patrons have bought standing trees from these ‘owners’.

Permanently reserved state forest: Under the management of the Forest Administration, these forests are not permitted to be cut, transported or exported, unless permission is granted from the Government after a special request from the Forest Administration.

National park: These are protected by the MoE’s provincial-level Environment Department and communities. Access to national parks without permission is strictly prohibited. Environment officials guard national parks to prevent logging, however, they allow the Try Pheap Company to carry out logging inside national parks. Any trip into the park must have the permission of the park manager and must be accompanied by a guide. But many companies are logging inside the national parks, and trees are spray painted with identity codes, ready for sale.

Forerunner for timber transport: A ‘forerunner’ goes ahead of the trucks to make payments to the police, *gendarme*, media, environment and forestry officials, conservation officials, village chief, commune chief, security guards and community members to make sure the trucks are allowed through. These payments are generally US\$25 per truck. Each trip costs around US\$250 in payments. Rather than paying informal ‘fees’, the company said it would pay to repair and maintain roads for the communities, however this has not happened.

Risk transport: Transporting luxury timber with no legal permission, such as no PC/B or LP/B from forest administration. Timber must be transported to Try Pheap depots, as this company holds the exclusive licence from the Government. There are no arrests if the timber is being transported to Try Pheap. Some loggers bypass the Try Pheap Company, as they can get a higher price selling directly to clients at the Vietnam or Lao borders. Risk transport is much more lucrative than delivering to the Try Pheap depot, but authorities along the way need to be contacted and paid first to allow the shipments through.

Timber patron: Those responsible for buying timber for managers; they share the profits with the managers. Patrons are generally soldiers, police, *gendarme* or logging dealers. To become a patron, one must have trucks, workers, facilities to store the timber, and enough money to make payments at the main depot.

Company manager: This person generally manages all the affairs of the company. The manager assigns a patron to collect timber and clear paths through the forest into the jungle. Managers look after their own areas and do not encroach on another manager's area. It is unlikely that any trucks overlap on a road cleared by another manager. The manager takes money from the company director to buy timber from patrons and transport it directly to the company. The manager is responsible for everything that happens along the way, such as lobbying local communities for permission to log inside protected areas. Most managers are police, *gendarme*, soldiers or high-ranking officers.

Boat shipment: These teams do not work for the company, but work independently. They are mobile teams who transport timber by boat across rivers, at volumes of up to five cubic metres per trip. One cubic metre is charged at US\$25 and each boat can make up to five trips per day. They go from one side of the Sesan, Sekong or Mekong rivers to the other side where Try Pheap cranes and machinery are located. A boat worker can earn up to US\$100 per day.



Figure 97: Boat shipment across the Sesan River.

Logging camp and timber stock: A central shelter for loggers inside the jungle with food and materials. Generally, logging camps are close to streams. All luxury, sawn timber is taken and piled in a stock area awaiting collection by a driver to take it to the depot. Armed forces are deployed to safeguard the logging camp.



Figure 98: Logging camp found inside Phnom Kray, Virachey NP.



Figure 99: Patron depot stocked with sawn timber code KC at the Sesan riverside, Veunsai.

Patron depot: A place for stocking timber temporarily. Sometimes patrons rent land from villagers for \$100 per month to store timber. This depot moves once the forest is cleared and logging moves on to another area.

District depot: A place for stocking timber gathered by the manager from all areas close to the depot. These depots are longer-term and can be found behind the Forest Administration office. They are fenced, and strictly guarded by armed forces such as soldiers and *gendarme*.

Provincial depot: A place for selecting the type and quality of timber, checking the weight again and calculating the amount sent by each manager from the district depot. From here it is transported to the container depot. The provincial director gives the district manager money to purchase timber.

Depot for balancing timber: A place for weighing and measuring timber and where payments are settled.

Container Depot: This is where purchase orders and forms are filled in, and all financial dealings are settled with the buyer. It is generally in a special economic zone and is heavily guarded. Timber export companies must ask for licences from these depots. Customs and CAMCONTROL are also stationed inside this depot.



Figure 100: Depot of balancing timber at Faing village, Pong commune, Veunsai. District.

Try Pheap Group Depot: This is a large timber depot located on Route 51 in Phnom Toch Commune, Udong District, Kampong Speu Province. All types of luxury wood are brought here from across the country. The luxury timber is sorted and put into containers, then sealed and stamped by customs. This depot covers more than 1,000 hectares and is strictly protected by military forces. Military barracks are in the surrounding mountains and local villagers are banned from entering. All timber in this depot must have an export licence from the Try Pheap Group, otherwise it would be considered an illegal export.



Figure 101: Trey Pheap’s main depot in Udong, Kampong Speu.

PC/B: Authorization letter for transport of timber and processed timber. It is issued by the Forest Administration’s local transport section. The letter below (see Figure 98) shows the sum paid to the National Bank, but does not mention the type or size of the luxury timber.

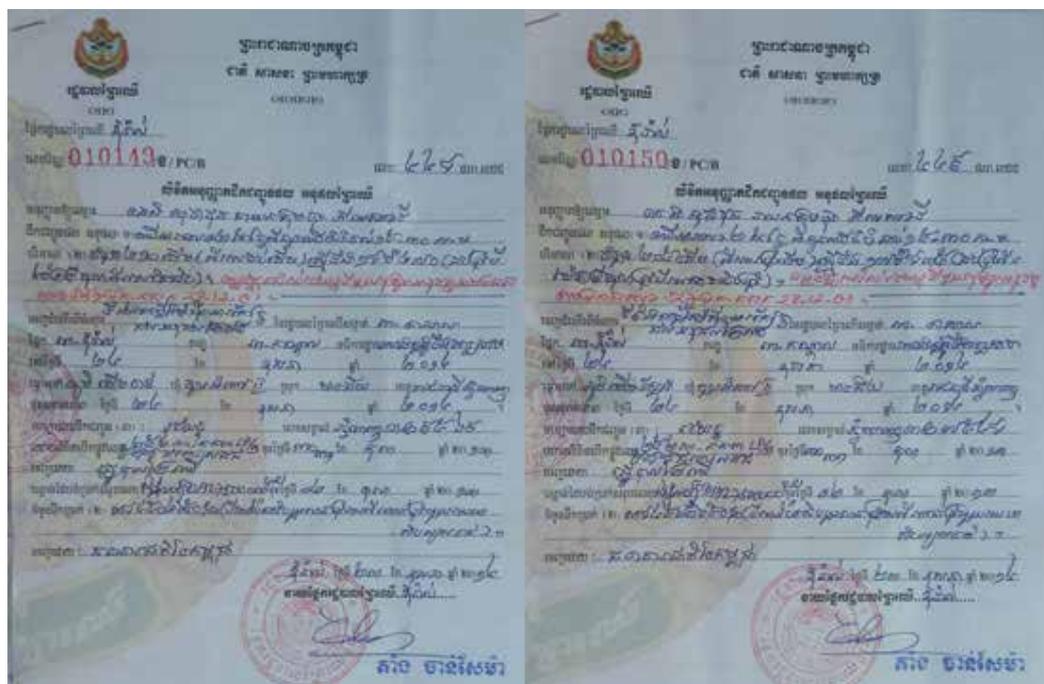


Figure 102: Example of PC/B for timber transportation permitted by FA.

LP/B: A national authorization letter signed by a delegate of the Forest Administration and issued to companies or individuals for the transportation of timber across all areas.



Figure 103: Example of LP/B permit to transport across the country.

Permission letter for exporting timber: An authorization letter signed by the Council of Ministers approving a request by the Try Pheap Group through the Minister of Environment to export 100,000 cubic metres of processed timber from Cambodia through the international border gate of O Yadav, Rattanakiri, and Valeu in Kratie, and through international ports. The licence did not mention the type or size of timber for export (See Appendices 11 and 13).

Licence to export goods abroad: An authorization letter signed jointly by the Minister of Commerce and a delegate from the Government in charge of the Forest Administration, allowing the Try Pheap Group to export timber (See Figure 100).



Figure 104: Export Licence.

12. Interviews with relevant stakeholders

1. On 24 June 2014, a journalist who monitors forests in Rattanakiri provided information by telephone, stating that many journalists knew about logging businesses in Stung Treng, Rattanakiri and Mondulkiri. Previously, the big timber companies there were the Mong Rithy Group, An Mady, Lim Bonna and some others, but by the end of 2013 and into 2014 the Try Pheap Group had exclusive rights to collect luxury timber within these three provinces and throughout the country. The journalist saw the Try Pheap Group’s timber warehouses, stocking areas and depots. He said the biggest depot was located in Udong, Kampong Speu, where luxury timber from across Cambodia was stored before being exported to China.

In the past, the company also transported to Vietnam, but when the price of timber became high, the Try Pheap Group began exporting directly to China. The journalist confirmed that all companies and loggers needed to ask permission for a licence from the Try Pheap Company. The Try Pheap Company has a monopoly on exporting luxury timber, and is supported by 'the godfather' (the journalist was referring to the Prime Minister). The company's operations are protected by armed forces, border soldiers, forest officials and court officials, which is why no one dares challenge this company. If other companies logging in the area do not sell their timber to the Try Pheap Company, the company's armed forces confiscate the wood, and often arrest the loggers. However, it is also known that members of the armed forces and forest officials allow private logging to proceed, in return for payment from the loggers. The amount of money paid to the officials by private loggers depends on the size of the shipment. Motorbike transport costs between 10,000 and 20,000 riel per trip, while the total price of getting timber to the Vietnam border is between 300,000 riel and 500,000 riel per trip. Payments to officials for transporting timber by car are between 100,000 riel and 400,000 riel along the route. The total for getting timber to the Vietnam border can reach between US\$2,000 and US\$3,000.

Loggers who do not work for Try Pheap do not want to sell their timber to the company, as the price is lower than what they can achieve at the Vietnam and Lao borders. For example, Thnung of 30cm diameter and 120cm length can fetch from US\$150 to US\$200 per cubic metre on the jungle market. On the village market, that price rises to US\$250 to US\$300 per cubic metre and on the open market it rises again, to between US\$800 and US\$1,000 per cubic metre. The Try Pheap depot pays only US\$700 per cubic metre. If selling to a private logging dealer, one cubic metre can fetch US\$2,000 to US\$3,000 (the price at the border of Vietnam and Laos white zones). This can rise to US\$5,000³⁹ per cubic metre on the Vietnamese market.

If loggers cooperate with the company, it will purchase timber for US\$1,000 per cubic metre. The price for the licence is US\$200 per cubic metre, totalling US\$1,200 per cubic metre. This allows for transportation, a licence and for the export to be settled by the company. Nobody will stop the transportation.

This journalist had a close connection with a company manager in Rattanakiri, Mr. Sal (Pol Visal). He took clients to purchase products from companies on a commission basis.

A man who worked for the Try Pheap Group for a long time said that the company sent armed forces into the jungle to monitor all managers and workers. If it was found they were selling timber directly to outsiders or other traders along the Lao border, they were arrested.

2. A forest defender in Pakalan, Veunsai district said the Try Pheap Company deployed managers and logging patrons throughout the jungle to cut luxury trees. He said there were at least 20 timber depots by the side of the Sesan River. In the

³⁹ www.alibaba.co, accessed on Dec. 5, 2014, and EIA reference

western part of Kalan village, at least 200 timber trucks transported wood every day. The village chief, commune chief, military police, police and authorities at all levels took payments of 100,000 riel per truck (in 2013) to allow the trucks to pass. As of June 2014, logging was decreasing in the area, as there were very few trees left. This led transporters to reduce the amount they were willing to pay officials.

The company logged in the forests which communities use in 2013 and 2014. Managers cleared a path into Virachey National Park to the Lao border where there was plenty of Thnung and other luxury timber. Mr. Ith Nay, a soldier in Pakalan, Mr. Hom Hoy, a two-star soldier from division E 70, and Mr. Sim Leang were stationed in Kok Lak working for Try Pheap.

In the early stages, the local community tried unsuccessfully to prevent the company from logging. Company representatives told local communities that they had the necessary legal documents to allow them to log, however they never made the documents public. They also brought in armed forces to intimidate the villagers. Local people did not know how to protect the forest, which resulted in some communities participating in logging, believing that the forest was going to be logged anyway and they should reap some financial benefit. In early 2014, the forests that the community uses were stripped bare, so managers moved quickly into the Virachey National Park. In early July 2014, the company paused logging due to heavy rainfall and difficulties with transport. At the same time, Vietnam suspended purchasing timber due to the island dispute with China.

3. Forest activists in Tampounroeurngthom, of Tavengkrom commune, Taveng district said that four Try Pheap managers were operating in this region: Ta Kry (also known as Meng Kry from Krong Bok company), Ta Eng, Ta Mab and Ta Nak. An environment official named Ta Seth (aka Am Niseth) was also involved. A man named Ta Chuy was a *gendarme* and another named Ta Khoim was a timber buyer, while a man named Ta Chan was an associate of the managers. Ta Kry, a prominent manager, purchased the community's forest from the community and local authorities. The others bought timber in the jungle and transported it to the depot.

Ta Seth deployed environment officials to cut trees and guard the protected areas so that nobody could come in from outside. Ta Eng is a tractor owner whose son also works as an environment official. He is paid US\$200 per month by the company. Local authorities and community leaders received money and in-kind 'gifts' in exchange for allowing logging to go ahead in their area. These included: US\$3,000 for the commune chief; \$600 and one motorbike for the village chief; one motorbike for a community leader; and US\$25 per timber truck to the police post chief to ensure secure passage. The payments are no longer made, as the luxury timber has been stripped and the loggers have moved to other areas of the protected national park.

4. Two forest activists, a father and son from Lom Lem village who often led protests against logging companies working in Andong Meas of Malik commune,

described deforestation in the Andong Meas area. They said the Praimpi Makara Company, Krong Bok, Hoang Anh Gai Lai, Man Yang Jaing Li and An Mady had totally cleared the forests in this region. They said the Try Pheap Group had transported timber night and day and that every company logging in the forest took the timber to the Try Pheap sawmill. Workers who cut the timber came from other provinces and were paid US\$20 per cubic metre. Local villagers were not employed by the company and were not allowed to travel on company roads at all. Originally, the company promised villagers that they would be compensated through development and improved livelihoods, however the villagers have become poorer and poorer due to loss of natural resources, farming land and damage to roads. The Try Pheap Company constructed an iron bridge across the Sesan River so that timber could be transported easily. No local people are allowed on the bridge and they cannot enter the national park without permission from the company. Residents said they were better off before the logging companies moved in. They were able to make money from eco-tourism, taking tourists on guided walks through the national park, but tourists no longer come to this area as the park is off limits, the wildlife has disappeared and there is nothing to see. Tourists have complained on the internet that all they heard in the forest was the noise of chainsaws.

5. A forest activist and former Try Pheap worker living in Teamleu village, Kachon commune, Veunsai district described working as a chainsaw worker for the Try Pheap Group. He said managers Ta Leang and Ta Hoy paid him US\$50 per cubic metre to cut Thnung. If he used his own chainsaw he could earn US\$100 per cubic metre. The company paid for fuel. Ta Hoy and Ta Leang paid US\$1,000 to the village chief for approval to log, however this no longer happens as the logging has moved to another place.

6. A Kaveth indigenous villager and member of the forest community in Lamuey village, Koklak commune, Veunsai district knew Try Pheap managers Ta Leang and Ta Hoy. This villager was never involved with logging, but saw the two managers come to purchase the forests used by communities in early 2013. At the time, the commune chief announced that if someone had timber, the company would buy it. Ta Leang and Ta Hoy logged in Koh Peak and Phabang, after which they moved on to O Kray, O Tung, O Pra and Chumromchulphat (O Khsach). They hired villagers to clear a path to transport timber, paying them 15,000 riel per day. The path went from Veal Thom, through Virachey up to Vietnam and Laos. Ta Leang and Ta Hoy also logged and transported timber from O Kray, O Tung and other areas. They stored the wood at Lalai village of Kok Lak, where they have a station, before transporting it by boat to Team village. They paid the interviewee's brother 10,000 riel to moor their boats in the harbour. The interviewee said in the beginning he saw at least 10 trucks per day transporting timber through the village, but that now there are very few due to the lack of timber.

7. A brave village chief and forest defender from Tra identified himself as Seng Khann. He used to argue and challenge the commune chief of Kok Lak to ban logging,

but he was unsuccessful, as the commune chief had already given permission. Although the villagers protested, they could not prevent the logging from going ahead; the loggers were armed and had the support of the authorities. Eventually, as with other communities, many of the villagers joined in the logging, believing that the trees were going to be cut down anyway and they should at least have some financial gain. The logging patron in this area was named Sen. He also sold his timber to Ta Leang and Ta Hoy.

As with other areas, the people here are now worse off than before the logging companies arrived. They have no more forests, no wildlife and no possibility of ecotourism.

8. Another interviewee, Mr. Hak Sok Kea, said he decided to allow logging in his area as the living conditions were bad and people were very poor. The 2013 floods severely damaged this area, making it impossible to farm, resulting in a lack of food for villagers.

In early 2013, Ta Leang and Ta Hoy built a road, a bridge and a village hall (See Appendix 15), and paid US\$3,000 to the commune chief and US\$300 to each village chief to build offices. They also paid for a traditional ceremony (a celebration to justify outsiders operating a business in the commune). They cooked a cow or buffalo, supplied beer and music and had Kavet traditional prayers. The managers also paid 100,000 riel per timber truck to ensure smooth passage. The road fees have decreased to 50,000 riel per truck.

The company bought standing trees for logging near upland farms and deployed workers to cut inside Virachey National Park, towards Siem Pang and O Tapeu near the Lao border. A community member added that a small amount of money was taken from the company and used by the commune council, with the rest being divided between the police and the village chief. He said that when the logging company first came to the area, the living conditions of local people improved, but once the forest was stripped and the natural resources disappeared tourism faltered.

9. A traditional medicine teacher whose livelihood depends on forest and non-timber forest products protested against the Try Pheap Group coming in to log the forest. He lives in Korng Nork village, Veunsai commune and has vowed to protect and conserve the forest, and never participate in deforestation with other villagers. He has suffered financially due to the loss of natural resources. The man said that Ta Leang and Ta Hoy cut trees from this area and transported wood every day. He said even the village authorities joined in logging with the company. He reportedly filed a complaint to all levels of government, but received a warning from the village chief not to make Oknha Try Pheap angry, as he is a friend of the Prime Minister. The managers bought Thnung for US\$200 per cubic metre and bought standing trees from villagers for US\$100 to US\$250, depending on the diameter. The sizes started at 40cm. Managers Ta Leang and Ta Hoy, Ta Chhun (Song Lip Chhun) and Ta Thorng

had a campsite in Kok Lak by the ferry port of Veunsai. Other logging patrons in Pakalan were soldiers and *gendarme*.

Ta Hoy's physically disabled son was stationed in O Kasiep and O Kayak, spirit forests of Korng Nork. He takes money from truck drivers transporting wood across the road built by his father.

A number of standing trees of various species were cleared so loggers could reach the luxury timber trees. Those areas cleared included: Wang Thouen in Korngnork, Luong Khab in Korngnork, Sou Tra in Korngnork and Yean Bek in Lameuy. Managers logged in new areas of O Chorng, O Pra, O Moeung Teus and O Moeung Hai, and moved quickly towards Siem Pang in Stung Treng.

10. One truck driver who worked for the Try Pheap group for a long time in Sandan District, Kampong Thom Province said he camped in Kalan, Veunsai, an area controlled by Mr. Then. He said he followed his logging patron in to the forest to work in Rattanakiri but was not afraid, as his patron trusted him. He was able to calculate the size and weight of timber, to travel inside the jungle, settle problems and repair trucks. He worked hard and rarely returned to his home.

He said all logging patrons were police, *gendarme*, soldiers or powerful people, whom nobody dared question. He was advised by his patron, Mr. Then, that if anyone questioned him he should say the timber belonged to the Try Pheap Group, which had the backing of Preah En (The Prime Minister). He was told that if someone questioned him about the legality of the trade, he should direct the person to Preah En.

This interviewee said he could carry 10 cubic metres per trip, for which he was paid US\$180. He said he could make five to 10 trips per month depending on the weather or other incidents, such as the truck breaking down. He had two assistants who were paid US\$20 per day, one forerunner and one controller, all paid by the patron.

The truck driver said that in the beginning, he paid 100,000 riel each to the police, *gendarme*, soldiers, environment officials, forest officials, village chief, commune chef, security personnel, community members and journalists, so that he could gain access to the road and bridge. Later, this reduced to 10,000 or 20,000 riel, as he had formed a close connection with them. For every trip, the patron was responsible for buying food and diesel (900 litres or 30 cans) and supplying money to buy the timber (at least US\$200 per cubic metre). This was then sold to the Try Pheap branch manager for US\$700 per cubic metre. If the driver sold it directly to the Try Pheap depot, he could fetch US\$800 per cubic metre, minus a US\$10 licence fee. The patron also paid to transport the timber across the river, which cost US\$25 per cubic metre. The driver said that the Try Pheap Group supplied food to the soldiers, police, *gendarme* and other government officials, so that they were duty-bound to keep the chain of action going.

Logging patrons pay annual and monthly fees to district and provincial authorities to conduct their business. They are also responsible for the maintenance of their trucks. Their income per trip can be calculated as:

Timber purchase	\$200 x 10m ³	= \$2,000
Driver:		= \$180
Assistant:	2 x US\$20 x 4 day	= \$160
Procurer:	1 x \$30 x 4 day	= \$120
Road Clearance:		= \$300
Truck fuel:		= \$900
Food:		= \$250
Total		= \$3,910
Revenue for patron per trip		= \$7,000
Expenses:		= \$3,910
Total income		= \$3,090

For six trucks, a patron can earn US\$18,540. In one month, a patron can earn US\$148,320 from eight trips.

11. A village chief and a commune chief were concerned about the destruction of the forest. They saw Try Pheap timber trucks pass through the village of Kalan day and night, but did not know who to approach for help. Before 2010, no large-scale logging had happened in this area. Then, Try Pheap announced during a meeting at the provincial authority that the company had won a bid to log right across Cambodia. In principle, the company was supposed to help with development in the area in exchange for logging. However, this did not happen; the trucks moved in, logging began and the local roads were destroyed. When the community protested and blocked the road, the company used a different road, leaving the first one in a state of disrepair. The company tried to appease the local community and authorities. It provided cattle for a traditional ceremony and paid fees to use the road and the bridge. It paid 10,000 to 50,000 riel to the commune chief, 50,000 riel to the police, 100,000 riel to the *gendarme* and 200,000 riel to Forest Administration and Environment officials and the ranger's office of Conservation International in O Kasieb. The company also paid US\$1,000 to the provincial authorities for permission to build a timber depot.

During the meeting with provincial authorities, the company did not show the documents which allowed them to log, nor did it produce any development plans. Commune leaders have still not seen any documentation and there has been no development in the area. Commune leaders blamed the company for making people in the area who did not get involved with logging poorer. According to statistics

recorded by the commune chief, there were at least 20 logging depots along the riverside and 200 trucks. Now, however, there are only five depots and 40 trucks, as the forest has been stripped and the loggers have moved to another area of Virachey.

12. An elder in Itub village said efforts to protect the forests were hopeless, as most villagers were involved with logging. He claimed that even some staff working for Conservation International, which in 2008 partnered with the Forest Administration to open a station to protect 55,000 ha of the Veun Sai Siem Pang Conservation Area, were selling luxury timber to Ta Chhun (Song Lip Chhun). This was when it was under the control of the former Conservation International / Forest Administration O' Kasiep station manager. It was found that the new manager, also deployed armed forces to take money from loggers to the Veun Sai Siem Pang Conservation Area. The activist claimed that staff who were paid by Conservation International (FA, *gendarme*) extorted 100,000 riel as compulsory payment. It is claimed that environment officials also deployed armed forces to protect the entrance of Virachey so that people could not enter and see the logging that was going on inside the jungle.

13. A prominent forest defender in Talae village, Santepheap commune, left his job and began logging for powerful logging patron Ms. Yeay Oeurn. This patron has been logging in Talae since 2004 and started by clearing Kranhoung, Beng, Neang Nuon and Thnung, depending on market demand. Now that the luxury timber from the community forest has been stripped, the logger has moved to the mountains and is targeting a new area on the peak of Phnom Chorng, which is a sacred site. He took the timber from the jungle and stocked it at his home, from where Ms. Yeay Oeurn would measure it and pay US\$250 per cubic metre. The villager said that if he did not cut the trees, they would be cut down anyway, so he decided to join the loggers.

He confirmed that the company bought the trees inside VSSPCA and spirit forests directly from the community, while it cut down trees bigger than 50cm inside the national park. The villagers allowed the trees to be cut. In the past, if the community cut down trees they would be captured and fined US\$5,000 dollars by the company. Ms. Yeay Oeurn claimed that she paid tens of thousands of dollars to clear the paths, so this area belonged to her. Mr. Kung Koim, another Kavet villager of Talae, said it was important to reduce the number of buyers in order to save the forests. He said logging provided short-term wealth, whereas people could live off the forests for hundreds of years.

He added that a village leader told villagers they should sell timber to the company as a way to reduce poverty. He said that it was better for the villagers to make money than for the company to bring workers from outside.

14. A commune councillor of Santepheap, Siempang district, Stung Treng Province reported that Ms. Yeay Oeurn was a big and powerful logging patron in Talae. Initially, villagers protested against the logging, however they were no match for

the armed forces of the logging patron, and they eventually joined in the logging. People cut only inside their plantations, or collected small pieces of luxury trees left by the company.

When they did collect timber, villagers were obliged to sell it to Ms. Yeay Oeurn. If they were found to be selling it to anyone else, it would be confiscated by Ms. Yeay Oeurn's company. Ms. Yeay Oeurn paid US\$250 per cubic metre for Thnung with a diameter of 30cm and length of 220cm. Her company made payments to all institutions stationed along the chain, such as the village chief, commune chief and community leader. They were paid 50,000 riel for each truck to cross the road and bridge. The police, *gendarme* and forest officials were paid 100,000 riel. In addition, the company paid US\$300 per month as a contribution to the commune council.

The commune councillor revealed that logging patrons and managers in this area were afraid of NGOs, the media and foreigners who took photos and published them to show the illegal logging going on in the forest. It was forbidden to take photos at the Try Pheap depots.

15. A former soldier from Pangsei, Takeo province, worked for Ta Hoy, a Try Pheap manager. There were four other workers in his team. They logged and transported luxury round and raw timber from O Chorng and O Kray of Virachey. His team came with Ta Hoy from Pursat, where the Try Pheap group was also logging. When they had cleared all the luxury trees there, they moved to work in Rattanakiri. The former soldier said he received a salary for US\$500 per month, as well as other allowances. His team cut and transported raw round timber that was more expensive than Khlum. His team cut down the trees and did not allow outsiders to work, as the company had won a bid from MoE's Environment Department to log inside the national park.

The former soldier said all legal documents stated that Oknha Try Pheap obtained the rights to collect timber from Preah En (The Prime Minister). In effect, the timber also belonged to Preah En. He said if he was stopped while transporting timber he said he worked for Try Pheap and nobody arrested him. He said if someone asked for money from him, such as money for passing through the village or crossing the bridge, he paid. His team transported timber to a station at Kok Lak, and beyond to the depot at Kajaun. Ta Hoy arranged the payments.

16. The Conservation International official stationed at O' Kasiep, Veunsai district, said the deforestation in this area was a result of an economic land concession. While the Conservation International official said he had heard that the Try Pheap group had obtained a licence from the Government, he had never seen it. He said the company was operating illegally, as it was carrying out unlimited logging with no regard for the law or protected zones.

17. One of the leaders of Sromor Village failed in his attempts to prohibit villagers from selling standing timber. He never saw any law enforcement officials or

rangers take action against the loggers. They only came to take money from timber patrons. The villagers were ethnic Lao. There were 56 families involved in logging businesses and more than 20,000 luxury trees were sold to dealers. In 2012, the Try Pheap Company announced plans for development in the village, as well as plans to repair the roads ruined by the trucks. However two years on, there had been no development. Many patrons were involved in logging businesses in this area, including: Ta Porng and his brother from Veunsai, Ta Chhun from Veunsai, Yeay Oeurn from Talae, Tep (a *gendarme* from Rattanakiri) Ta Leang, Ta Hoy from Kok Lak and Ta Sim from Kratie. In the village, police, *gendarme* and soldiers take money regularly from timber trucks. They are paid 20,000 to 50,000 riel. There are two ways to transport timber through this area: the main way is to Siem Pang and the other way is to Pakalan where the depot's patron is stationed.

18. An old Kaveth man, Rovang Tanh, was the village chief in Kapin of Santepheap Commune, Siempang District. He managed more than 103 logging families. He said there was one logging patron and wildlife trader in this area named Chan Ny, a Cham living next to his house. Chan Ny is a partner of Ta Chhun. He encouraged villagers to go into the forest to cut Thnung and sell it to the company for US\$200 per cubic metre. Previously, the village chief had received 100,000 riel per truck as payment for crossing the bridge, but now the trucks drove through another path inside the jungle and only paid the *gendarme*, police and soldiers.

19. The chief of Cham village of Santepheap Commune, Mr. Meas Piseth, was logging in O Katal, O Kumnoib and O Kroch, and selling the timber to a patron in Stung Treng. He cut sheets of Thnung 60cm in diameter, 10cm thick and 220cm long. He fixed the price at US\$100 per sheet, but this was negotiable. There were 65 families under his control. They were logging because they believed it was unfair that the wealthy powerful people were stripping their forests and taking the profits. The chief and his villagers decided to log to try to improve their living standards. The chief said logging was legally possible for rich and powerful people, and impossible for the poor.

20. A Kaveth man named Khun Virak and another named Seng Lina, sold standing trees in the area of Stream Chay, Phnom Ta Ngov. They were from the village of O Khnang, Santepheap Commune, Siem Pang District. They went into the mountains looking for luxury Thnung trees inside the national park. They sprayed a sign to identify themselves as the owner of the trees. Khun Virak found 20 Thnung trees with a diameter of 30cm; five trees of 40cm diameter; and five trees of 50cm and 60cm diameter. Trees of 30cm and 40cm diameter could be sold for US\$150 per tree, while trees of 50cm and 60cm diameter were priced US\$200 per tree. He would sell 20 trees for US\$4,000. Khun Virak sold 80 Thnung trees to Rith, a logging patron, for US\$20,000 in April 2014. One man (name withheld) found 30 Thnung trees and sold them for US\$6,000. Each tree could yield two cubic metres of sawn timber.

An ethnic Lao villager in Sre Nonong village found 20 Thnung trees in the O Chay area. He sold them for US\$6,000. There were five trees with a diameter of 60cm;

one tree of 90cm; one tree of 80cm; three trees of 50cm and 60cm; and 10 trees of 30cm and 40cm.

There were no written documents to accompany the sale of the trees. The seller and buyer had to trust each other. The seller sprayed identification marks on the trees, took buyers to see them and verified the amount. This ensured there was no conflict between the seller and the buyer.

21. A Santepheap Commune official who supports the ruling Cambodian People's Party was upset that the Try Pheap Group was logging in his commune and destroying the forest. This had been happening since early 2013. He had arranged for roads to be constructed through budget proposals to donor organizations, but the logging trucks ruined the roads and the company has not repaired or rebuilt them. The first company to come to the area was run by Oknha Khna. The official said that after this, the Try Pheap Group moved in, took all the assets and destroyed the last of the forest. The commune official said there was no consultation, participation or agreement between the company and the local authorities and villagers. The commune council requested the company pay US\$9,000 per month towards commune development, however the company paid only US\$300 per month. This included 30,000 riel from each timber truck to contribute to road construction.

There are many managers and logging patrons operating in this area, including: Yeay Oeurn, Ta Leang, Ta Hoy, Ta Cheat, Ta Rith, Ta Chruy, Ta Po, Ta pov, Ta La, Ta Yutyua, Ta Yom, Ta Vann and Ta Ra. The police, *gendarme*, soldiers, high ranking district officials and others are also involved. Managers and logging patrons control different areas, such as O Chay, O Lei, O Kampha, O Cheangheang, O Rouoy, Chamnornngbor, Hong, Daklech, Pok Pat, O Ambel, Dak Peuk, Daklak, O Kranhoung, Vealthom, and Veal Andeng of Virachey National Park.

The commune official stated openly that the Try Pheap Group moved into the area solely to make money, and made no contribution towards development. He said the living conditions of local people had deteriorated now that the forest had been stripped, wildlife had disappeared and the roads were ruined.

He said he had heard a rumour that the company had paid high-ranking officers, police, *gendarme*, environment officers, provincial authorities and the CPP, but had never contributed to solving the difficulties of local people.

The company has now moved on to log close to the Lao border, inside Virachey National Park, as the forest in the area has been stripped. The official said he had seen the company cut down Thnung trees inside Virachey, and treat the wood so it would not crack before being transported. He said that before the Government imposed strict measures on logging luxury trees, the company claimed it just collected wood that had already been cut by other loggers. This was its strategy to avoid legal responsibility.

This commune official said he planned to guide journalists, NGOs and foreigners to monitor illegal logging by this company in Virachey during the dry season. He wanted to conduct a fact-finding mission and gather evidence. He said he has witnessed the Try Pheap Group deploying managers and workers everywhere to log. He believes it is unjust that rich and powerful people are able to log with impunity, while poor people are arrested if they are found logging.

22. There is a female logging patron in Cham Village, Santepheap Commune. She has five trucks and more than 20 workers. Two truck drivers are stationed to buy timber, which she sells on to Rith, a manager in Banlung. She organized a garage, parking and logging workers in Cham Village to buy timber from the peak of the mountain. She paid fees and settled all accounts with the company's manager directly in Veunsai. Fees paid to access roads in several places, included paying 30,000 riel at Chantouk, and some US\$100 to authorities at the Bakkae checkpoints. She paid US\$50 at Pakalan and Kalan, and 130,000 riel for the timber ferry.

Her workers said the price of a 30cm diameter piece of Thnung was US\$200 per cubic metre, and US\$250 for a piece 50cm wide. A timber sheet measuring 40cm diameter, 10cm thickness and 120cm length is priced at US\$50. A sheet of 60cm x 220cm costs US\$100.

23. The most powerful and influential patron, who is also considered the 'right hand' manager of Try Pheap, is Yeay Oeurn. She runs a logging business in Talae village, Santepheap Commune, Siem Pang District. She ran her business exclusively for a long time, collecting luxury timber and selling it to Try Pheap's depot directly. After collaborating with Ta Chhun, she is now a prominent patron in Veunsai.

Yeay Oeurn's brother-in-law served as a soldier and is involved with logging. In 2013, she cooperated with a logging patron named Oknha Khna (Lim Bunna). She changed to cooperate with the new Try Pheap Company, as it had exclusive rights to collect timber. Yeay Oeurn was born in Rattanakiri province and came to the area to log in 2004. During this period, rosewood timber was in demand, now Thnung is in demand. At present, she is almost considered a tycoon (Oknha). She has direct connections with, and has received payments from, Try Pheap. She is also influential among other logging patrons, such as Ta Leang, Ta Hoy and Chan Ny. She was the first person to come to the area and clear the road for her trucks to use. She paid to build a paved road. She is known to fine other patrons US\$5,000 per truck if they trespass on her road.

In the evenings, she measures the timber and each morning she makes her payments to the villagers. She has 15 people guarding her house, including police, *gendarme*, soldiers, villagers, community rangers and environment officials. She pays 100,000 riel per month to each guard. Talae villagers and logging workers are afraid of the power and influence of Yeay Oeurn. They know she has close connections with Try Pheap. She buys timber from villagers and takes it to sell at the depot. She also makes money by selling directly to other dealers. She pays villagers US\$250 per

cubic metre of Khlum or Thnung, and sells it on at US\$300 per cubic metre. She confiscated timber from villagers who did not want to sell to her, as she had already paid protection money and claimed she had permission from the company to log here.

24. A young forest defender from Kok Khleang, Takheng Cillage, Prek Meas Commune, Stung Treng Province who led protests against the company pointed out where the company started logging. He said company workers were inside the forest of Western Siem Pang Protected Forest. This is a protected area recently created by the Forest Administration in cooperation with the NGO Birdlife. He said loggers sprayed signal No. 39 on the trees, not far from the Lao border in O Kamphok.

Try Pheap managers began cutting in the forest without agreement from the villagers. When the company first arrived, villagers protested. The manager informed them that he had a licence from the Government, which they asked to see. He told them they would have to ask Hun Sen directly if they wanted to see it. He said anyone obstructing the loggers would be arrested immediately. The forest defender said he felt sad to see so much Thnung timber being cut and transported out of the forest. He said there were at least 10 trucks per day taking timber to the depot; equal to some 500 cubic metres. In a side depot, he saw soldiers and guards with guns. Villagers were not allowed to enter the depot. He said it was clear that this company had come to strip the forest and was not interested in development. He said even the district and provincial authorities dared not address this matter, as this company belonged to Hun Sen. The provincial authorities told villagers to stay away when they were having meetings with the company officials.

25. An elderly villager from Bakkae who runs a logging business said the whole village was involved with logging, claiming that if they did not take part, they would starve. He knew it was illegal, and he questioned why powerful people from Phnom Penh or other provinces were allowed to log. He tried but failed to protect the forest in a sustainable way, but he could not maintain it. He said that if villagers wanted to protect the forest they had to go directly to Hun Sen for suggestions on how to improve their livelihoods without logging. He showed researchers a big pile of timber behind his house. He said there was a patron in the area named Ta Tek, a *gendarme* from the district of Veunsai. Ta Tek has a brother named Chhun who is also a timber trader. The elderly man said he received money from trucks transporting timber. He was paid 30,000 riel per truck, with at least 30 trucks passing through his village each day. However, as the forest has now been stripped, there are fewer trucks.

26. A young, brave forest activist and leader of Phav village, Taveng Krom commune, Taveng district, protested against company manager Ta Kry in 2013. He described the company's logging methods.

A logging patron named Ta Nak started his logging business with Mr. Phun Phav, a Chinese man married to a Broa indigenous woman in Phav village. Phun Phav was

a local logging patron. Ta Nak earned a lot of money and became a tycoon. Ta Nak replaced manager Ta Kry when Ta Kry moved to another logging site. In June 2013, Ta Kry and Ta Phon tried to lobby the villagers by organizing a ceremonial party with them and the police, commune chief and village chief, to gain access to the community's forest.

Ta Kry organized the party, killed and cooked a buffalo, bought ABC beer, organized dancing and singing and provided financial support to the village, commune chief, police and community leader. Two village leaders received a Chhlam motorbike (Honda Wave 2013). Three payments of US\$2,500 were made for 'internal use'. Three payments of US\$1,000 were made to security teams. The police post chief, received US\$100 per month from Ta Kry for the ferry, while a village sub-chief, was paid US\$600.

Ta Kry also worked for Ta Seth, the chief of the Environment office at the district level, guarding the company inside Virachey. He cleared a path into Virachey as far as the Lao and Vietnam borders to make transporting the timber easy. Over six months, the forests which the community uses were completely stripped by Ta Kry, Ta Leang and Ta Nak. They included forests in Phnom Sangkov, Phnom Dekkes, Veal Thom, O Raing, Phnom Trongoal and O Kamphak. Ta Leang and Ta Nak moved on to log in Veal Andeng, Phnom Rolork, of Virachey.

At the O Kranhoung environment checkpoint, officers wait to take money from the passing timber trucks. They guard the company and prevent outsiders from reaching Veal Andeng inside the protected area so they cannot witness the logging.

The young activist confirmed that Ta Nak bought the forest from Ta Seth, an environment official, and allowed company workers to log. One worker logged 100 cubic metres of Thnung at Veal Andeng, which he sold to Ta Nak. Ta Seth also organized his workers to log inside Virachey, with fuel supplied by Ta Nak. Loggers who did not sell their wood to the company would be arrested by Ta Kry's soldiers.

The activist was accused in traditional terms of taking a wild ghost to fight against a domestic ghost. This was the opposition party fighting against the Try Pheap Company, which always supported the CPP office in Taveng.

The activist stated openly that after the company began logging in the area, local people lost income and jobs. He said tourism suffered as there was no longer forest or wildlife to see. One man used to protest against logging, but then joined the company. He sold 20 Thnung trees to Ta Kry for US\$1,500 in Phnom Dekes. Mr. Ta Nuon, Ta Kry's assistant, brought Vietnamese workers to log at Veal Andeng inside Virachey National Park, and transport timber to sell to Ta Kry at the ferry in Phav village. The price was US\$600 per cubic metre for timber of 30cm diameter.

Ta Kry sold timber to Vietnam with a copy of a licence (share business arrangement) from Try Pheap. He charged more than on the local market. Sawn timber for which he

had paid US\$600 was sold on for US\$1,500 to US\$2,000 per cubic metre in Vietnam. The timber was transported by Ta Kry's assistant with payments of around \$3,000 being made to 25 institutions on the road from the village to the Vietnam border.

Local villagers could not log inside Virachey, as Try Pheap managers had already bought all the timber inside Virachey. Villagers cut Thnung from inside and nearby their upland fields and sold it to another logging patron who paid a higher price than the Try Pheap Company. The activist said environment officials would arrest villagers if they cut down trees inside Virachey. He also said there were other logging patrons and partners of Ta Kry in Taveng, including: Ta Sros, Ta Doy, Ta Yin, Ta Sorkhek, Ta Ly, Ta Nuon, Ta Lou, Ta Seth, Ta Yorn, Ta Phon Phorng, Ta Chuy and Ta Ra (Taveng *gendarme*). He said that overall, the company had cheated the villagers by stripping the forest, not providing any jobs, not allowing the villagers to harvest forest products and not developing the area, as promised.

27. A veteran logger from Taveng district who worked for Try Pheap for more than 10 years used to be a leader among logging workers in the Krong Bok Co., Ltd. He was stationed to buy timber at O Talav close to the Lao border. He bought 124 cubic metres of Thnung timber from the jungle for US\$150 per cubic metre. Generally timber must be sold to the company, but he could make more money selling it elsewhere. Sometimes he transported timber to sell in Vietnam and Laos, simply paying the Try Pheap armed forces to turn a blind eye. At the Lao border, Khloum or Thnung of 30cm or 40cm diameter fetched US\$1,000 per cubic metre, far higher than the US\$600 he could get from the depot in Taveng. He said that if he was arrested, he would have to pay a fine to the company, but sometimes he paid the police, *gendarme*, soldiers or environmental rangers US\$200 each, and they let him pass. Besides Thnung timber, demand for Trach and Sokram rose, with these being worth US\$1,000 per cubic metre for round timber. When transported to Laos, the logger paid US\$200 to border soldiers or guards for every cubic metre. If he sold timber to the company, he would have to pay US\$200 per cubic metre for an export licence. He said his team could make five trips per day and a profit of US\$3,500 through O Lav at the Lao border.

The logger said that many patrons transported timber beyond the depot, even though the company had deployed forces and workers in and around the Virachey National Park to the border with Laos. If an entire Thnung tree with a diameter of 30cm or 40cm made it across the Lao border it would be sold for the same price as a tree measuring 100cm in diameter, or US\$2,000. It was difficult to transport these trees across the river, but the logger said many patrons managed to do it.

The logger reported that small companies could share transport with Try Pheap trucks by paying for a copy of a licence from the company. He said timber had never been sold in Vietnam and Laos under the Try Pheap group name, as the prices there were lower than China. He said the Try Pheap group tried to sell timber to the Chinese market 'under orders from the top'. Sub-contractors of the Try Pheap Company exported to other places using copies of Try Pheap licences.

28. A Nhang commune official and leader of an indigenous community used to protest at national and international level about logging in his area. He said logging companies had encouraged local people to become involved and sell the wood to them, and that it was not originally the 'simple' local people who were cutting the trees. He said this led to the total destruction of the forest.

He counted a number of companies in his commune, including: Hoang Anh Gialai, DM Group, Try Pheap, An Mady and Oknha Nang. These companies stripped the forest, cutting the trees out at the roots, before exporting the timber to Laos, Vietnam and China. The forest was replaced with rubber plantations. Originally, the company said its master plan was to implement development, forest and natural resource conservation and green growth policies, but in reality none of these things happened. The logger said neither the Try Pheap group nor the An Mady group repaired the roads ruined by their trucks, and only built the bridge at Andong Meas to transport timber out of Virachey.

29. As with the Nhang commune official, a commune official in Taveng Leu of Taveng district said the Government had granted exclusive logging rights to the Try Pheap group. He said he was unable to prevent the logging and that the forest was now virtually bare. He said that government officials supported the logging and the company had made no attempt towards development at all. He said that even a road the company had built was no use to the villagers as it served only the CPP office. Initially Bros, a manager, came to lobby the local community and paid 100,000 riel per truck for several months. But now the manager has stopped paying completely. The official wants the company to stop logging now, before the forest is completely stripped.

30. A Lumphat forest community representative living in Lumphat village said there were six timber companies operating in the area: Try Pheap, Lim Bunna (Oknha Thai and Piseth), An Mady, Mkod Pich, Hoang Anh Gialai and Daunpenh. He also found machinery to saw the timber, both inside and outside the concession area. He found a sawmill in Sre Chhouk village, Lumphat commune, a sawmill in Sre Ang Krong and one in Kbal Romeas. All the luxury trees have now been logged and the loggers have moved on to Virachey and Mondulkiri.

31. The Forest Administration office in Borkeo, Rattanakiri covers three districts, Borkeo, Andong Meas and O Yadav. The Forest Administration officer explained that to transport timber, loggers needed the permission of the Forest Administration. He said people caught transporting cut trees without permission would be arrested and the timber would be confiscated. Confiscated timber was recorded and taken to the Try Pheap depot, as the Try Pheap group had sole logging rights across Cambodia.

Two types of licences issued by the Forest Administration headquarters at the national level allowed the transport of timber. For local transport, the licences were PC/B. For international transport, they were LP/B. The Try Pheap Group used letter LP/B, approved by a delegate of the Government in charge of the Forest

Administration. Some logging patrons used the Try Pheap logo of 1168, or told forest administration officials that they worked for Try Pheap to frighten them and ensure nobody tried to block the truck.

The official said Try Pheap workers loaded luxury Thnung timber of a minimum 30cm diameter. Anything smaller than this was not useful to them. He said he saw Try Pheap trucks driving towards the Quy Nhong port of Vietnam, via the O Yadav border gate on Road 19. He said he believed that the timber export business was backed by high ranking government officials, with the Try Pheap Group acting on their behalf. Hence this company had the full support of the Government. He said this company would win every bid to conduct logging and could confiscate any timber cut by other companies. According to the findings of this report, almost all forest areas have been stripped, while there is still a small amount of forest in Virachey National Park which is supposed to be protected under Cambodian law.

13. Recommendations

1. Chinese, Vietnamese, Lao and authorities in other countries must immediately take all steps necessary to stop buying and importing all species of wood which are included in the Cambodian Government's list of rare and endangered tree species. This includes stopping buying and importing timber greater than a diameter size of 25 cm, which are illegal for export under Cambodian Law.
2. The Cambodian Government should commission a team of independent investigators to look into the claims made in this report. This would include investigating the issuance of licences, export permits and all aspects of the logging, purchase, transport, processing and export of valuable tree species from the provinces of Ratanakiri and Stung Treng by the Try Pheap Group. This investigation should also include understanding Cambodia's compliance with national and international regulations governing the logging of endangered and rare tree species. If the results of such an investigation indicate illegal activities then all logging, purchase and transport licences and permits issued to the Try Pheap Group and other individuals and companies should be rescinded immediately.
3. Such an investigation should eventually be expanded nationwide and include the regulation of logging activities by the Forest Administration, Ministry of Environment and other relevant authorities.
4. Government officers, private individuals and companies found to be acting illegally (including carrying out illegal logging and wildlife poaching, transporting, processing, stockpiling and exporting) should be prosecuted. This also includes prosecution of government officers working in law enforcement and the judicial system who protect officers and private

individuals and companies found to be operating illegally.

5. A system of independent monitoring needs to be established to monitor the functioning of government authorities tasked with regulating logging in Cambodia. The system should include a way to report infringements (both logging and wildlife poaching) from the local level and clear processes for following up on these reports. Information about infringements and their prevention should be disseminated widely to local communities to assist and empower them in their monitoring and forest protection tasks.
6. The RGC should commission an independent review of the issuing of land and mining concession permits and hydropower construction agreements to understand how these permits and agreements are used to launder illegally cut wood. Any concession company found to be involved in laundering illegally cut wood in this way should have their concession licence immediately revoked and should be prosecuted according to the law. The review should also investigate the true social and environmental impact of concessions and make recommendations for viable alternatives to the concession system.
7. While these investigations are underway a logging moratorium should be initiated until better oversight of logging practices can be instituted. As part of this, the RGC should cancel licences for cutting, collecting, transporting, stocking and exporting all kinds of timber by all private companies.
8. Those responsible for logging in national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, protected forests and other zones delineated for biodiversity conservation should be prosecuted. This includes prosecuting government officers tasked with protecting these areas. Proper zoning of these protected areas should be initiated with input from local communities to delineate areas of use and protection. Regulations should be developed for areas delineated for limited use and should clearly outline local community use rights and responsibilities, including monitoring, reporting, patrolling and collecting evidence.
9. Steps should be taken immediately to protect Virachey National Park, by law enforcement and other means, including instituting joint park ranger and community patrols.
10. The Veun Sai Siem Pang Conservation Area should be officially registered as a Protected Forest with ground protection (rangers, patrols, law enforcement) to protect the forest and the many highly endangered species in this area.
11. To more effectively protect forest areas, the Government should engage with donors to support the legal recognition of areas with which communities have a long association, as community forests and community protected areas. This includes recognizing community rights to protect their sacred areas and other Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCA). Recognition of community rights in forested areas should include strengthened support for indigenous community communal land titling.

12. Lessons learned from the above investigations and reviews should be used to feed into a process of reform of forest policies and strengthening of existing laws to ensure that existing weaknesses and gaps, which have allowed illegal activities to flourish, are closed.
13. As part of a reform of forest policies and laws, local communities should be given a significant role in forest protection and the monitoring of forest infringements.
14. Concerns raised in this report and in subsequent investigations should be submitted as an agenda item for the next International Climate Change Conference in Paris in December 2015.
15. Donors supporting the Cambodian Government and civil society should contribute to the above reviews and investigations, and follow up legal reform and enforcement.

14. Appendices

Appendix 1: Explanation of the value of timber

Price for Thnung in the Forest Market⁴⁰

Type	Diameter	Thickness	Length	Credit	Amount	Price
Khlum	30/40cm	30/40cm	220cm	normal	1m ³	200\$
Khlum	50/60cm	50/60cm	220cm	normal	1m ³	350\$
Sheet	40cm	10/15cm	120cm	normal	sheet	25\$
Sheet	40cm	10/15cm	120cm	lortpat ⁴¹	sheet	50\$
Sheet	50/60cm	10/15cm	120cm	normal	sheet	75\$
Sheet	50/60cm	10/15cm	120cm	lortpat	sheet	100\$
Ngoeur	70/80cm	10/15cm	250cm	normal	sheet	150\$
Ngoeur	70/80cm	10/15cm	250cm	lortpat	sheet	200\$

Price for Thnung in the Village

Type	Diameter	Thickness	Length	Credit	Amount	price
Khlum	30/40cm	30/40cm	220cm	normal	1m ³	300\$
Khlum	50/60cm	50/60cm	220cm	normal	1m ³	400\$
Sheet	40cm	10/15cm	120cm	normal	sheet	50\$
Sheet	40cm	10/15cm	120cm	lortpat	sheet	75\$
Sheet	50/60cm	10/15cm	120cm	normal	sheet	100\$
Sheet	50/60cm	10/15cm	120cm	lortpat	sheet	150\$

⁴⁰ Interviews with logging workers and dealers.

⁴¹ See explanation for Lort pat on page 45.

Ngoeur	70/80cm	10/15cm	250cm	normal	sheet	250\$
Ngoeur	70/80cm	10/15cm	250cm	lortpat	sheet	375\$

Price for Thnung in the District Depot

Type	Diameter	Thickness	Length	Credit	Amount	price
Khlum	30/40cm	30/40cm	220cm	normal	1m ³	450\$
Khlum	50/60cm	50/60cm	220cm	normal	1m ³	600\$
Sheet	40cm	10/15cm	120cm	normal	sheet	70\$
Sheet	40cm	10/15cm	120cm	lortpat	sheet	100\$
Sheet	50/60cm	10/15cm	120cm	normal	sheet	150\$
Sheet	50/60cm	10/15cm	120cm	lortpat	sheet	200\$
Ngoeur	70/80cm	10/15cm	250cm	normal	sheet	300\$
Ngoeur	70/80cm	10/15cm	250cm	lortpat	sheet	350\$

Price for Thnung at the Provincial Level

Type	Diameter	Thickness	Length	Credit	Amount	price
Khlum	30/40cm	30/40cm	220cm	normal	1m ³	600\$
Khlum	50/60cm	50/60cm	220cm	normal	1m ³	800\$
Sheet	40cm	10/15cm	120cm	normal	sheet	100\$
Sheet	40cm	10/15cm	120cm	lortpat	sheet	150\$
Sheet	50/60cm	10/15cm	120cm	normal	sheet	175\$
Sheet	50/60cm	10/15cm	120cm	lortpat	sheet	250\$
Ngoeur	70/80cm	10/15cm	250cm	normal	sheet	500\$
Ngoeur	70/80cm	10/15cm	250cm	lortpat	sheet	750\$
Ngoeur	70/80cm	10/15cm	300 CM	lortpat	sheet	5,000\$ 8,000\$
Ngoeur	70/80cm	10/15cm	400CM	lortpat	sheet	10,000\$

Price for Thnung at the Lao and Vietnamese border checkpoint

Type	Diameter	Thickness	Length	Credit	Amount	price
Khlum	30/40cm	30/40cm	220cm	normal	1m ³	2000\$
Khlum	50/60cm	50/60cm	220cm	normal	1m ³	4000\$
Sheet	40cm	10/15cm	120cm	normal	sheet	200\$
Sheet	40cm	10/15cm	120cm	lortpat	sheet	250\$
Sheet	50/60cm	10/15cm	120cm	normal	sheet	300\$
Sheet	50/60cm	10/15cm	120cm	lortpat	sheet	350\$
Ngoeur	70/80cm	10/15cm	250cm	normal	sheet	1,000\$
Ngoeur	70/80cm	10/15cm	250cm	lortpat	sheet	1,500\$

Price for Thnung in China

Type	Diameter	Thickness	Length	Credit	Amount	price
Khlum	30/40cm	30/40cm	220cm	normal	1m3	2500\$
Khlum	50/60cm	50/60cm	220cm	normal	1m3	4500\$
Sheet	40cm	10/15cm	120cm	normal	sheet	500\$
Sheet	40cm	10/15cm	120cm	lortpat	sheet	750\$
Sheet	50/60cm	10/15cm	120cm	normal	sheet	800\$
Sheet	50/60cm	10/15cm	120cm	lortpat	sheet	1,000\$
Ngoeur	70/80cm	10/15cm	250cm	normal	sheet	2,000\$
Ngoeur	70/80cm	10/15cm	250cm	lortpat	sheet	5,000\$

Appendix 2: Licence plates seen by researchers

Researchers saw: Licence plate 2AB 1168 for Land Cruiser 2014 black; 2X 2168 Land Cruiser 2014 black; 2Y 1168 Land Cruiser 2014 black; 2AA 1168 Land Cruiser 2014 blue; 2AD 2168 Land Cruiser 2014 blue; 2U 1168 Discovery silver; Chevrolet 2Z 8168; Vigo 2AE 6168 blue; Vigo 2AC 7168 green; Vigo 3168 green; Vigo 2A 5168 black; Range Rover 2Q 4168 black; Land Cruiser 2014 2S 8168 black; 2AA 9168 Land Rover gold; and Land Cruiser 2AA 6168 black 2014. Other licence plates included: 2W 7799 Mitshubishi blue; Vigo 2V7365; Vigo 2S 9283; Vigo 2N9326.

Appendix 3: Sub Decree on granting an Economic Land Concession with a size of 9709 hectare to Try Pheap Import Export Co Ltd, in Taveng district, inside Virachey National Park, dated 09.02.2011



**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**

រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា

លេខ: ២៥ . អនក្រ. បក

អនុក្រឹត្យ

ស្តីពី

**ការកំណត់តំបន់គ្រប់គ្រង ក្នុងតំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ
នៅជាន់តំបន់ប្រើប្រាស់ដោយចីរភាព**

សង្កេត

នាថ្ងៃពិធាន

- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០៩០៨/១០៨៨ ចុះថ្ងៃទី ២៨ ខែ កញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ស្តីពីការកំណត់តំបន់ពិធាន នៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០៩០៨/១០៨៨ ចុះថ្ងៃទី ២០ ខែ កញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ដែលប្រកាសឲ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការរៀបចំ និងការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅ នៃគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០១៩៧/២១ ចុះថ្ងៃទី ២៨ ខែ មករា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៧ ដែលប្រកាសឲ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការបង្កើតប្រកាសធម្មជាតិ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០២០៨/០០៧ ចុះថ្ងៃទី ១៩ ខែ កុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ដែលប្រកាសឲ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីតំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យ ចុះថ្ងៃទី ០១ ខែ វិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៧ ស្តីពីការបង្កើត និងការកំណត់តំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ
- យោងតាមកម្រិតការងាររបស់រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល ។

សម្រេច

មាត្រា ១៖

ត្រូវបានកំណត់តំបន់គ្រប់គ្រង ក្នុងតំបន់ឧទ្យានជាតិវិរៈជ័យ លើផ្ទៃដីទំហំ ៩.៧០៩ហិកតា (ប្រាំបួនពាន់ ប្រាំពីររយប្រាំបួនហិកតា) ទៅជាន់តំបន់ប្រើប្រាស់ដោយចីរភាព ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងភូមិសាស្ត្រប្រុកតាវែង ខេត្តរតនៈគីរី សម្រាប់ជួនជុនក្រុមហ៊ុន ទ្រី ភាត អ៊ុយផុត អិចផុត (TRY PHEAP IMPORT EXPORT Co., Ltd.) ដើម្បីធ្វើការវិនិយោគអភិវឌ្ឍន៍លើវិស័យដំណាំកសិ-ឧស្សាហកម្ម និងដំណាំកៅស៊ូ ដែលមានទីតាំង និងនិយាមកា ដូចមានក្នុងផែនទីភ្ជាប់និងលិខិតលេខ ១៣៤ សជណ.កស ចុះថ្ងៃទី ០២ ខែ កុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០១១ជាឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ។

មាត្រា២៖

បទប្បញ្ញត្តិទាំងឡាយណាដែលមានខ្លឹមសារផ្ទុយពីអនុក្រឹត្យនេះ ត្រូវទុកជានិរាករណ៍។

មាត្រា៣៖

រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកទីស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា រដ្ឋមន្ត្រី រដ្ឋលេខាធិការ គ្រប់ក្រសួង ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធ និងអភិបាលនៃគណៈអភិបាលខេត្តរតនៈគិរី ត្រូវទទួលបន្ទុកអនុវត្តអនុក្រឹត្យនេះ ចាប់ពីថ្ងៃចុះហត្ថលេខាតទៅ។

ធ្វើនៅរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ, ថ្ងៃទី ០៩ ខែ កុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០១១



សម្តេចអគ្គមហាសេនាបតីតេជោ ហ៊ុន សែន

ស្របច្បាប់

- ក្រសួងព្រះបរមរាជវាំង
- រដ្ឋលេខាធិការរង្វង់ក្រុងភ្នំពេញ
- រដ្ឋលេខាធិការរង្វង់ទីស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- រដ្ឋលេខាធិការរង្វង់ប្រឹក្សាភិបាល
- រដ្ឋលេខាធិការរង្វង់អភិបាលខេត្ត
- ទទួលបានយោបល់នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- ទទួលបានយោបល់ក្រុម មហាសិទ្ធិមតិយោបល់រដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
"ដំណើរការរដ្ឋប្រឹក្សា"
- ដូចប្រការ ៣ "ដំណើរការរដ្ឋប្រឹក្សា"
- រាជកិច្ច
- ឯកសារ, ការប្រើប្រាស់

Appendix 4: Sub Decree to convert a sustainable use zone of 9146 hectares within the Virachey National Park into State private Land, dated 09.02.2011



**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**

រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា

លេខ: ៧១ អនក្រ.បក

អនុក្រឹត្យ

ស្តីពី

**ការធ្វើអនុបយោគ ផ្ទៃដីទំហំ ៩.១៤៦ ហិកតា ក្នុងតំបន់ប្រើប្រាស់ដោយមីនេរ៉ាល
នៃឧទ្យានជាតិវិរាឌេយ ភូមិសាស្ត្រស្រុកគោរវែង ខេត្តរតនគិរី**

រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល

- បានឃើញរដ្ឋធម្មនុញ្ញនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកម/០៩០៨/១០៥៥ ចុះថ្ងៃទី ២៥ ខែ កញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ស្តីពីការតែងតាំងរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល នៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ ០២/នស/៩៤ ចុះថ្ងៃទី ២០ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៤ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ ស្តីពីការរៀបចំ និង ការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនៃគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០១៩៦/១៨ ចុះថ្ងៃទី ២៤ ខែ មករា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៦ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការបង្កើតក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០១៩៦/២១ ចុះថ្ងៃទី ២៤ ខែ មករា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៦ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការបង្កើតក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០៨០១/១៤ ចុះថ្ងៃទី ៣០ ខែ សីហា ឆ្នាំ២០០១ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ភូមិបាល
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០៩០៨/០១៦ ចុះថ្ងៃទី ១៣ ខែ ឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីប្រព័ន្ធការពារភ្នំ សាធារណៈ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/០៨០៦/៣៣៩ ចុះថ្ងៃទី ០៣ ខែ សីហា ឆ្នាំ២០០៦ ស្តីពីការតែងតាំង និង ប្រព្រឹត្តិអន្តរកាល នៃការធ្វើអនុបយោគទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិសាធារណៈរបស់រដ្ឋ មិនរស់អីតិបុគ្គលធានាណា
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ១២៩ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី ២៧ ខែ វិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០០៦ ស្តីពីការ និងនីតិវិធីនៃការធ្វើអនុបយោគទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិធារណៈរបស់រដ្ឋ និង របស់មិត្តបុគ្គលធានាណា
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ២៦ អនក្រ.ពក ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៩ ខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០១១ ស្តីពីការតែងតាំងតំបន់គ្រប់គ្រងក្នុងតំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ ទៅជាតំបន់ប្រើប្រាស់ដោយមីនេរ៉ាល

របាយការណ៍លើរបស់ក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន

ស ៖ ១ ២ ២

មាត្រា១៖ -

ត្រូវបានចាត់រកជាទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិឯកជនរបស់រដ្ឋនៅថ្ងៃទី១៣ ៩ ១៩៦៤ គ្រប់ប្រភេទឈើស្រស់ប្រាំមួយ ហិកតា ក្នុងតំបន់ប្រើប្រាស់ដោយទឹកកកនៃអនុក្រុងតាត្រីវៈដើម ភូមិសាស្ត្រស្រុកតាវែង ខេត្តរតនគិរី ដើម្បីធ្វើការវិនិយោគសេវាស្រូវ លើវិស័យកសិ-ស្បៀងកម្ម និងវិស័យកៅស៊ូ ដូចមានក្នុងផែនទី និងទិសដៅ ដែលជាឯកសារភ្ជាប់មីលីម៉ែត្រទទឹង ១៣៩ សម្រាប់ ចុះថ្ងៃទី០២ ខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០១១ របស់និស្សិតការណ៍រដ្ឋមន្ត្រី ។

មាត្រា២៖ -

ថ្លៃដីដែលត្រូវបានធ្វើអនុបយោគដូចកំណត់ក្នុងមាត្រា១ នៃអនុក្រឹត្យនេះ ត្រូវស្ថិតក្រោមការទាស់ចែងនីតិវិធីបន្ត ដោយ ក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន ជាអាជ្ញាធរកាន់កាប់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិរបស់រដ្ឋ និង ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ ជាអាជ្ញាធរក្របគ្រងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ របស់រដ្ឋ ព្រមទាំងមានកិច្ចសហការជាមួយក្រសួងស្ថាប័ន ពាក់ព័ន្ធ និងអាជ្ញាធរដែនដី ប្របតាមច្បាប់ និងកោលការណ៍ របស់ រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល ។

មាត្រា៣៖ -

បទប្បញ្ញត្តិទាំងឡាយណា ដែលមានខ្លឹមសារផ្ទុយពីអនុក្រឹត្យនេះ ត្រូវទុកជាទិករណ៍ ។

មាត្រា៤៖ -

រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកនិស្សិតការណ៍រដ្ឋមន្ត្រី រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន គ្រប់ក្រសួង ស្ថាប័ន និងអភិបាលនៃគណៈអភិបាលខេត្តរតនគិរី ត្រូវអនុវត្តអនុក្រឹត្យនេះឱ្យមានប្រសិទ្ធភាពខ្ពស់ ចាប់ពីថ្ងៃចុះហត្ថលេខានេះ ។

ធ្វើនៅរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ, ថ្ងៃទី ២០ ខែ ១២ ឆ្នាំ ២០១១



សម្តេចអគ្គមហាសេនាបតីតេជោ ហ៊ុន សែន

ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា:

- ក្រសួងក្រៅប្រទេស
- អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានការងារក្រៅប្រទេស
- អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានកិច្ចសហការ
- អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានទំនាក់ទំនងជាមួយប្រជាជន
- អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានទំនាក់ទំនងជាមួយសហគ្រាស
- អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានសេវាសាធារណៈ

Appendix 5: Codified list of Try Pheap managers, representatives and timber patrons

No	Name	Position and place	Other
1	Mr. 1	Director MDS Pursat	
2	Mr.2	Representative of Try Pheap in Pursat	
3	Mr. 3	Manager in Rovieng, Preah Vihear	
4	Mr. 4	Timber driver in Pursat	
5	Mr. 5	Director Try Pheap group in Rattanakiri and in charge of export	
6	Mr. 6	Try Pheap representative in Pursat	
7	Mr. 7	Admin head in Phnom Penh	
8	Mr. 8 (soldier)	Manager in Siem Pang	
9	Mr. 9	Manager in Siem Pang	
10	Mr. 10	Depot manager in Siem Pang, Takheng, Prek Meas (Kok Khleang)	
11	Mr. 11 (soldier)	Depot manager in Stung Treng and in Chheb	(Code: M63) and his men named A,B,C, timber buyers
12	Mr. 12	Manager in Siem Pang	
13	Mr. 13 (brother in law)	Served for Try Pheap in Siem Pang	
14	Mr. 14 (security officer)	Timber buyer in Siem Pang	Code: KM
15	Mr. 15	Sub manager in Siem Pang	
16	Mr. 16	Sub manager in Siem Pang	
17	Mr. 17	Manager of CRCK sawmill in Sandan, Kg. Thom	
18	Mr. 18	Manager in Stung Treng	
19	Mr. 19	Pepper plantation technical officer	Rovieng
20	Mr. 20	Pepper plantation technical officer	Rovieng
21	Mr. 21	Try Pheap assistant	VOA
22	Mr. 22	Manager in Sangkum Thmey Preah Vihear, timber and worker supervisor	
23	Mr. 23	Manager in Mondulkiri	
24	Mr. 24	New manager in Chheb	
25	Mr.25	Manager in Veal Veng	
26	Mr. 26	Manager in Lumphat	
27	Mr.27	Manager in Thmrda, deputy police commissioner in Pursat in charge of border	
28	Mr. 28 (soldier)	Manager in O Chum, Veunsai and Preah Vihear	
29	Oknha 29	Manager in lower Sesan hydro power dam 2, now separated from Try Pheap	

30	Mr.30	Representative in Rattanakiri	
31	Mr.31	Casino manager O Yadav	
32	Mr. 32	Manager MDS in Angsnuol	DAP
33	Mr. 33	Try Pheap's son	
34	Mr. 34	Try Pheap's son	
35	Ms. 35	Try Pheap's daughter	
36	Oknha 36	Associate of Lim Bunna	
37	Oknha 37	Associate of Lim Bunna	
38	Mr. 38	Associate of Lim Bunna	
39	Mr. 39	Manager in Rattanakiri	Code SA
40	Mr. 40	Public affairs official	
41	Mrs. 41	Main shareholder with Try Pheap	
42	Mr. 42	Brother of Seng Keang	
43	Mr. 43	Sawmill operator in Sandan, Kg. Thom	
44	Mr. 44	Representative of MDS in Atay	
45	Mr. 45	Timber buyer in Siem Pang for Try Pheap in region 101	
46	Mr. 46 (high ranking military member in Veal Veng)	Try Pheap Manager	
47	Mr. 47, Mr. 48 and Mr. 49	Managers in Veal Veng from CI	
48	Mr. 50	Manager in Veunsai	
49	Mr. 51 Taveng environment head official	Involved with Try Pheap	
50	Mr. 52 (high ranking member of the gendarmerie in Rattanakiri)	Involved with Try Pheap	
51	Mr. 53	Manager in Andongmeas	
52	Mr. 54, soldier	Manager in Pakalan, Veunsai	
53	Mr. 55	Manager in Taveng Krom	Code KE
54	Mr. 56	Timber buyer for Try Pheap in Phav village, Taveng Krom	
55	Mr. 57	Depot manager in Tampoun, Taveng	
56	Mr. 58	Depot manager in Taveng	
57	Mr. 59	Depot manager in Andong Meas	
58	Mr. 60	Depot manager in Veunsai	
59	Mr. 61 soldier	Manager in Taveng, cleared path into Virachey, Veal Andeng, O Kreul, O Chornng	
60	Mr. 62 high ranking military in division E 70	Manager in Kok Lak	
61	Mr. 63 (Lao)	Timber buyer in Kok Lak	

62	Mr. 64 (Lao)	Timber buyer in Kok Lak	
63	Mr. 65	Timber buyer in Taveng	
64	Mr. 66 (memeber of the gendarmerie)	Manager in Veunsai	
65	Mr. 67 (high ranking memeber of military in Veinsai)	Elder brother of Mr. 64, timber buyer in Bakkae	
66	Ms. 68	Manager in Talae	Husband [...], soldier Stung Treng
67	Mr. 69	Logging patron in Sromor	
68	Mr. 70, gendarme	Logging patron in Banlung	
69	Mr. 71	Logging patron in Veunsai	
70	Mr. 72	Brother of logging patron in Pakalan	
71	Mr. 73	Manager Koh Piek	
72	Mr. 74	Logging patron in Kapin	Associate of Mr. 64
73	Mr. 75	Logging patron in Cham village	
74	Mr. 76	Logging patron in Siem Pang	Code: M63
75	H.E. 77	Logging patron in Chentouk, Srekor	
76	Mr. 78	Logging patron in Stung Treng	
77	Mr. 79	Logging patron in Kalan	
78	Mr. 80	Manager in Siem Pang	
79	Mr. 81	Manager in Siem Pang	
80	Mr. 82	Manager in Siem Pang	
81	Mr. 83	Manager in Siem Pang	
82	Mr. 84	Manager in Siem Pang	
83	Mr. 85	Logging patron in Pakalan	
84	Mr. 86	Timber buyer in Talae	
85	Mr. 87	Timber buyer in Talae	
86	Mr. 88	Police post chief Kang Tres, transport timber for Oknha	
87	Mr. 89	Economic police, 4 grade, protected timber for Try Pheap	
88	Mr. 90	Border police 303, manager in Mondulkiri	
89	Mrs. 91 and husband Mr. 92	Rosewood timber patron in Veunsai and Taveng	
90	Mr. 93	Representative of Try Pheap in Lumphat	
91	Mr. 94	Associate of Ta Leang in Taveng	

Appendix 6: Timber codes of logging patrons

Code	Owner of Timber
KE	Court official in Rattanakiri
SA	Try Pheap's manager (Vietnamese)
FN	Vietnamese logging manager
PO	Brothers from Veunsai
UM	Two partners in Chheb, Preah Vihear
63	
CK556	Partners in Stung Treng
M53	Operates in Veunsai
6H	
L5	
39	Try Pheap manager in Takheng, Prek Meas, Siem Pang
73	Two gendarmes from Veunsai
R7	From Veunsai
M63	Try Pheap manager Stung Treng

Appendix 7: Illegal logging area inside Virachey National Park

No	Santepheap	Area	Waypoints	
			X	Y
	Koh Chan	O Thmor Roluoy	656333	1584532
	Sre Nornong	O Kroch	660010	1585283
	Cham	O Khnang	664327	1581634
	Titeam	O Kumnoib	660683	1577500
	Sre Char	Phnom Tangov	674832	1572610
	Sromor	O Katal	664694	1572523
	Kapin	Yak Khieu	655857	1575153
	Talei	O Chen	655524	1575113
	Koklak	O Hong	655615	1574308
		Phnom Sromor	675892	1563887
		O Smorng	673028	1563887
		O Chorng	675616	1566637
		O Chay	678899	1566901
		Phnom Voil AngKinh	682094	1565957
		O Kreal	683220	1569311
	Hem Hoy area	Phom Kray	686430	1567263
		Phnom O Chorng	685174	1564727
		Logging station O Chorng	683390	1564039
		Phnom Lung	683119	1561507
		O Kasin	683770	1558069

	Phnom Sromor	676831	1562730
	Phnom O Chorng logged by Ms. 68	680107	1564424
	Phnom Katam logged by Mr. 62	694578	1577505
	Veal Chak Yort logged by Mr. 62	692940	1581433
	Phnom Ta Ngel	684769	1587042
	O Talai	664099	1607492
	O Kon	658560	1600932
	Khan Mak Hvaen	672630	1588794
	Phum Odoy	689380	1582359
	Phnom Pong Rea logged by Mr. 62	68230	1555336
	O Kasieb, check point of soldier, son of Mr. 62	690691	1562095
	O Kasieb, check point of soldier, son of Mr. 62	694018	1559338
	O Kray logged by Mr. 62	698836	1560451
	O Tung logged by Mr. 61	696550	1570407
	Logging area found by ranger (VSSPCA)	698573	1572787
	Logging area found by ranger (VSPSCA)	700000	1574738
	Logging area found by ranger (VSSPCA)	701640	1576140
	Chumrum O Khsach_Chonoch Pach	706510	1577306
	Phnom Eal Cheng	702004	1571798
	Phnom Han Chry	698886	1571172
	Phnom O Da Neung	698150	1570853
	Phnom Trav Tuk	700363	1570899
	Water fall O Chhay Chry	704377	1569886
	O Tung logged by Mr. 61	702233	1563253
	O Moeung Teus logged by Mr. 61	704854	1563258
	O Pra logged by Mr. 61	706976	1560683
	O Moeung Hai logged by Mr. 61	709200	1564597
	O Chrang logged by Mr. 61	714215	1563528
	Phnom Sangkov logged by Mr. 55	715900	1562184
	Veal Kanh Chanh Heng logged by Mr. 55	718899	1561556
	Phnom Trangoal logged by Mr. 55	718590	1564332
	Phnom Dek Kes logged by Mr. 55	720500	1569452
	Logging camp Veal Thom	717070	1572140
	Phnom Veal Thom logging area	712650	1574904
	Logging area Andong	716066	1566817
	O Kranhoung logged by Mr. 61	721757	1574818
	Veal Andeng logged by Mr. 61	723848	1579255
	Phnom Rolork	719699	1587947
	Kiri Bas Krom	715600	1580032

		Phnom Yakham logged by An Mady Group	747355	1557074
		Plantation of An Mady Group	747063	1557295
		An Mady Group check point	748444	1556690
		Prey Chorng	753480	1556272
		An Mady Group sawmill	748858	1565624
		Veal Rumphin_O tabok logging area	741474	1564136
		O Tamorl	740626	1566256
		O Cha In	741388	1566760
		O Kampha	742960	1571281
		Phnom Haland	738986	1570163
		O Katril	736943	1573592
		O Phuoy	734833	1574705
Veunsai		Beung Nging Kang	695558	1579476
Veunsai		Savanbav_logging area	733870	1573276
Veunsai		Kachhouk_logging area	685989	1588627
Veunsai		Pong Peay_logging area	686428	1573573
Siem Pang		O Kasieb_logging area	657535	1583621
Taveng Leu		Tabak_logging area	711350	1562460
Taveng Leu		Veang Kham_logging area	725071	1574812
Taveng Leu		O Lang_logging area	730250	1571172
Taveng Leu		Kham Dareang_logging area	752501	1598309

Appendix 8: Try Pheap Group and An Mady Depot and Sawmill Sites

		Try Pheap Group Pheap Group in Phnom Toch, Udong	464724	1279540
		MDS import export Co., Ltd in Angsnuol, Kandal	467584	1272040
		MDS import export in Kravanh, Pursat	341830	1360822
		S.E.Z depot in Thmorda, Pursat	251609	1347453
		Try Pheap Group Pheap in Veal Veng	287686	1355872
		Try Pheap Group Pheap in Anses, PVH	496492	1590750
		Try Pheap Group Pheap in Phum Po, Tbeng Meanchey, Preah Vihear	501908	1535511
		Try Pheap Group Pheap in Mombei, PVH	521206	1584868
		Try Pheap Group Pheap Import Export Co., Ltd (ELC area in VNP)	756855	1599462
		MDS import export Co., Ltd (ELC area in VNP)	755954	1587598
		An Mady Group sawmill	748900	1565605
		An Mady Group sawmill	744755	1547544
		Try Pheap Group Pheap sawmill in Andong Meas	756135	1534728
		Try Pheap Group Pheap Depot in Andong Meas	749399	1534025

	S.E.Z MDS Thmorda in O Yadav	769431	1523245
	Try Pheap Group Pheap Depot in Taveng	727588	1553341
	Try Pheap Group Pheap Depot in Kachon, Veunsai	704191	1538402
	Try Pheap Group Pheap depot in Pong commune	694678	1541742
	Try Pheap Group Pheap depot in O Chum	715754	1527255
	Try Pheap Group Pheap Depot in Banlung, RTK	715326	1519896
	Try Pheap Group Pheap warehouse in Banlung, RTK	715283	1520395
	Try Pheap Group Pheap Depot in Taiwan warehouse, Banlung, RTK	716156	1519432
	Try Pheap Group Pheap warehouse for dry timber	716198	1519317
	Depot logging patron along Sesan river	694035	1541801
	Try Pheap Group Pheap Depot in Veal Vong, Siem Pang	647285	1561953
	Try Pheap Group Pheap depot in Kok Khleang, Siem Pang	631774	1549968
	Depot of Meka in Koh Chan	654075	1564320
	Depot Try Pheap Group Pheap in Stung Treng	607397	1495942
	Depot Try Pheap Group Pheap in Chheb, Preah Vihear	546357	1524345
	Depot Try Pheap Group Pheap in Peuk, Cheysen, Prey Lang	531325	1492363
	Depot Try Pheap Group Pheap in Chey Sen	521458	1493917
	Try Pheap Group Pheap town in Beung Tonle Marich, Rovieng, Preah Vihear	504809	1459095
	Try Pheap Group Pheap depot in CRCK, Sandan, Kg. Thom	534249	1471185
	Try Pheap Group Pheap Depot in Koh Nhek, MDK	718156	1446901
	Try Pheap Group Pheap main office in PP	491606	1279294
	Try Pheap Group Pheap house near Olympic market		
	Try Pheap Group Pheap house in Kandal province		
	Try Pheap Group Pheap depot in Lumphat	Informed by network	
	Try Pheap Group Pheap depot in Sen Monorom, MDK	Informed by network	
	Try Pheap Group Pheap depot in O Raing	Informed by network	
	Try Pheap Group Pheap depot in Keo Seima, MDK	Informed by network	

Appendix 9: Invoice(s) from Try Pheap Import Export Co. Ltd to a buyer in Hong kong, the Hong Kong Kin Chung Transportation Co.



ក្រុមហ៊ុន ទ្រី ភាព អ៊ីមផត អិចផត
TRY PHEAP IMPORT EXPORT CO., LTD.

លេខ : ២៣៧ / ១៣៧.៣៧
ថ្ងៃទី 24 ខែ មីនា ឆ្នាំ 2014

INVOICE

TO : HONG KONG KIN CHUNG TRANSPORTATION CO.,
 ADDRESS : FLAT 380, KA FAI HOUSE, KA SHING COURT, FANLING, NT.
 HONG KONG, CHINA

FROM : CAMBODIA TO : CHINA

TERM : FOB SIHANOUK PORT

NO.	DESCRIPTION	VOLUME (M ³)	UNIT PRICE (USD/M ³)	AMOUNT (USD)
1	SQUARED AND RECTANGULAR WOOD WITH A MAXIMUM WIDTH / THICKNESS OF 25CM WOOD 1ST GRADE	104.977	1,200.00	125,972.40
TOTAL :				125,972.40

SAY : USD ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED SEVENTY TWO AND CENTS ~~FOR~~ ONLY.

កម្រិតប្រាក់បញ្ញើស្រុក PNH ៩៣
 ដេប៉ូស៊ីតប្រាក់បញ្ញើស្រុក ខិតិមីតិសប្បវត្តន៍
 លេខគណនីប្រាក់បញ្ញើ :
 INVOICE N°... ៩៣៧/២៣៧.៣៧
 B/L N°.....
 លេខអនុញ្ញាតសម្រេច... ០០០៣៤៧៧៧
 ថ្ងៃចេញថ្ងៃទី ២៤ ខែ ០៣ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៤
 កម្រិតប្រាក់បញ្ញើស្រុក UNION



DIRECTOR



ទូតក្រុមហ៊ុន ទ្រី ភាព

អាសយដ្ឋាន : ផ្លូវលេខ ១៣៧ ផ្នែក ២៧១ សង្កាត់ត្នោតក្រវាត់ III ខណ្ឌទួលគោក រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា
 Address : #1A, St. 271, Sangkat Toek Laok III, Khan Toul Kork, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
 Tel: (855) 23 726 168 Fax: (855) 23 722 169

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

សិខិតអនុញ្ញាតនាំចេញស្រូវស្រោច

លោក **ត្រី ភាព** រោងចក្រស កម្មាធិការ ឈ្មោះប្រធានក្រុមហ៊ុន **TRY PHEAP IMPORT EXPORT CO., LTD**
អាសយដ្ឋានបច្ចុប្បន្ន ផ្ទះលេខ ១៣ ផ្លូវលេខ ២៧១ សង្កាត់ទឹកល្អក់ ៣ ខណ្ឌទួលគោក រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា មានអត្តសញ្ញាណ
ប័ណ្ណសញ្ជាតិខ្មែរលេខ ០១០៧៨៣៣៣៣ ចុះថ្ងៃទី ២៣ ខែ មករា ឆ្នាំ ២០១២ និងមានទូរស័ព្ទលេខ ០៨១ ៨១៥ ៥៥៥។

សូមធានាអះអាងចំពោះការនាំចេញទំនិញដូចមានចែងក្នុងឯកសារខាងក្រោម៖

- ប្រតិបត្តិការ (Declaration) លេខ: E 242 ចុះថ្ងៃទី ២៨ ខែ មីនា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៤
 - វិក័យប័ត្រ (Invoice) លេខ: ២៣៧/ទកអ.ភព ចុះថ្ងៃទី ២៨ ខែ មីនា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៤
 - បញ្ជីរាយធុនទំនិញ (Packing List) លេខ: ២៣៧/ទកអ.ភព ចុះថ្ងៃទី ២៨ ខែ មីនា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៤
- 1 - កុងតឺន័រលេខ: FCIU3505568 សៀលតយលេខ: 301841 សៀលកាំកុងត្រូលលេខ: CCD 880831
 - 2 - កុងតឺន័រលេខ: GLDU5767439 សៀលតយលេខ: 301842 សៀលកាំកុងត្រូលលេខ: CCD 880832
 - 3 - កុងតឺន័រលេខ: FSCU7761253 សៀលតយលេខ: 301843 សៀលកាំកុងត្រូលលេខ: CCD 880833
 - 4 - កុងតឺន័រលេខ: REGU3142820 សៀលតយលេខ: 301844 សៀលកាំកុងត្រូលលេខ: CCD 880834
 - 5 - កុងតឺន័រលេខ: TCKU2936330 សៀលតយលេខ: 301845 សៀលកាំកុងត្រូលលេខ: CCD 880835
 - 6 - កុងតឺន័រលេខ: REGU3179475 សៀលតយលេខ: 301846 សៀលកាំកុងត្រូលលេខ: CCD 880836
 - 7 - កុងតឺន័រលេខ: CAIU3153617 សៀលតយលេខ: 301847 សៀលកាំកុងត្រូលលេខ: CCD 880837
 - 8 - កុងតឺន័រលេខ: REGU3197972 សៀលតយលេខ: 301848 សៀលកាំកុងត្រូលលេខ: CCD 880838
 - 9 - កុងតឺន័រលេខ: TEMU2317371 សៀលតយលេខ: 301849 សៀលកាំកុងត្រូលលេខ: CCD 880839
 - 10 - កុងតឺន័រលេខ: GESU1435147 សៀលតយលេខ: 301850 សៀលកាំកុងត្រូលលេខ: CCD 880840

- សរុបទាំងអស់ចំនួន: 10 x 20' កុងតឺន័រ

ខ្ញុំសូមធានាអះអាងចំពោះស្ថាប័នគយ និងស្ថាប័នមានសមត្ថកិច្ចថា ទំនិញរបស់ក្រុមហ៊ុនខ្ញុំពិតជាត្រឹមត្រូវតាមការប្រកាស
ដូចមានឯកសារខាងលើ។

ករណីមានលក់បង្កប់ទំនិញខុសច្បាប់ដែលរដ្ឋបាលយាត់ ឬទំនិញដែលខុសពីឯកសារដែលបានប្រកាសខាងលើខ្ញុំ
យល់ព្រមទទួលការពិន័យ និងផ្ដន្ទាទោសទៅតាមច្បាប់ជាធរមាន។

ភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ២៨ ខែ មីនា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៤
ហត្ថលេខា និងត្រា
ប្រធានក្រុមហ៊ុន

ឧកញ៉ា **ត្រី ភាព**

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA SINGLE ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENT					CUSTOMS DECLARATION			OFFICE OF LODGEMENT				
COPY 1	2 Exporter / Consignor Code No: 100187145 Try Phap Import Export Co., Ltd. #1A, Street 271 Sangkat Teuk Laek 3 Khan Teuk Kork Phnom Penh, Cambodia				TYPE OF DECLARATION EX 1			Office Code: PNH23 Dry Port Union			RED	
	3 Form 01 01				4 Invoice # xxxxx			Max. Net: Customs Registration Number: E 242 Date: 26/03/2014				
	5 Items 01				6 Tot. pack. 856		7 Declarant Reference number: 2014 TP101					
	8 Importer / Consignee Code No: HONG KONG KIN CHUNG TRANSPORTATION CO., LTD FLAT 380, KA FAI HOUSE, KA SHING COURT, FANLING, NT. HONG KONG, CHINA				9 Occasional Consignee/Exporter: ព្រះករុណា Name: ផ្លូវលេខ ១១១ ភ្នំពេញ ១៤០១៤ Address: ផ្លូវលេខ ១១១ ភ្នំពេញ ១៤០១៤							
	14 Declarant/Representative Code No: 100187145 Try Phap Import Export Co., Ltd. #1A, Street 271 Sangkat Teuk Laek 3				15 Country of Export Cambodia			16 Country of Origin Cambodia		17 C.D. Code a) KH b) CN		17 C.D. Code a) CN b) KH
	18 Ident. & Nat. of MOT at Arrival / Departure				19 Ctr. SG yes		20 Delivery Terms FOB SIHANOUK VILLE			21 Nature of Transaction 1 0		
	21 Ident. & Nat. of MOT Crossing the Border				22 Cur. & Tot. Invoice Amount USD 125,972.40		23 Exch. Rate 4,015.00		24 Nature of Transaction 1 0			
	25 Mode of Trip. 1 at Border		26 Inland Mode 3 of Trip.		27 Place of Loading / Discharge KHPNH PHNOM PENH			28 Bank Code: Terms of payment: Branch: File No:				
	28 Office of Entry / Exit SHV11 Sihanouk Ville Port CES				29 Location of Goods CCA			30 Item No. 1				
	31 DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	Marks on Packages: a) Without marks b) Number & Type: 856 NE Containers identifier: 10X20 SEE VAL. NOTE Goods Description as Per Tariff: - Coniferous Commercial Description: WOOD 1ST GRADE (104 977 CBM)				32 Commodity Code 44071000 00			34 C.O. Code a) KH b) NE		35 Gross Mass (kg) 152,200.00	
				37 Procedure 1000 600 152,200.00			38 Net Mass (kg)		39 xxx			
				40 Transport Doc / Previous Declaration			41 Suppl. units MTQ 104.00		42 Item Price 125,972.40		43 Valuation 9 Method	
							44 Adjustment 1.00		45 Customs Value 505,779,186.00			
44 AD INFO	License No: 0-0 DV: 00				Value Details: 0-0			Attached Doc: CATH PER: 00034 DATE: 14/03/2014 INV+PL: 237 : DATE: 24/03/2014				
					48 Deferred Payments			49 Identification of Warehouse				
47 CALCUL OF TAXES	Type: ETW		Tax Base: 505,779,186.00		Rate: 15.00		Amount: 75,866,900.00		NP: 1		5 ACCOUNTING DETAILS	
	Total:		75,866,900.00		1		Total Declaration: 75,881,900.00		in Riels		Mode of Payment: CASH Assessment No.: / Date: Receipt No.: / Date: Guarantee: 0.00 Date: Total fees: 15,000.00 in Riels Total Declaration: 75,881,900.00 in Riels	
50	50 Principal				Signature			C OFFICE OF DEPARTURE				
52 Guarantee Not Valid				20397			53 Office of Destination (and Country)					
D CONTROL BY OFFICE OF DESTINATION				Stamp:			54 Place and Date Signature and Seal of Declarant/Representative Ghan Panna					



ក្រុមហ៊ុន ត្រី ភាព អ៊ីម៉ាត អិម៉ាត
TRY PHEAP IMPORT EXPORT CO., LTD.

លេខ : ១៦៩ / ១កអ.កក

ថ្ងៃទី ០៧ ខែ មីនា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៤

PACKING LIST

TO: **HONG KONG KIN CHUNG TRANSPORTATION CO.,**
 ADDRESS: **FLAT 380, KA PAI HOUSE, KA SHING COURT, FANLING, NT.**
HONG KONG, CHINA



FROM: **CAMBODIA**

TO: **CHINA**

NO.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	NUMBER OF PIECE	TOTAL (M3)
	SQUARED AND RECTANGULAR WOOD WITH A MAXIMUM WIDTH / THICKNESS OF 25CM WOOD 1ST GRADE		
1	0.15 M x 0.20 M x 2.30 M	282	19.4580
2	0.15 M x 0.21 M x 2.30 M	198	14.3451
3	0.15 M x 0.22 M x 2.30 M	112	8.5008
4	0.15 M x 0.23 M x 2.30 M	136	10.7916
5	0.15 M x 0.24 M x 2.40 M	127	10.9728
6	0.15 M x 0.20 M x 2.40 M	190	13.6800
7	0.15 M x 0.21 M x 2.40 M	153	11.5668
8	0.15 M x 0.22 M x 2.40 M	278	22.0176
9	0.15 M x 0.23 M x 2.40 M	153	12.6684
10	0.15 M x 0.24 M x 2.40 M	118	10.1952
11	0.16 M x 0.20 M x 2.50 M	264	21.1200
12	0.16 M x 0.21 M x 2.50 M	387	32.5080
13	0.16 M x 0.22 M x 2.50 M	209	18.3920
14	0.16 M x 0.23 M x 2.50 M	245	22.5400
15	0.16 M x 0.24 M x 2.50 M	321	30.8160
16	0.17 M x 0.20 M x 2.60 M	389	34.3876
17	0.17 M x 0.21 M x 2.60 M	324	30.0737
18	0.17 M x 0.22 M x 2.60 M	476	46.2862
19	0.17 M x 0.23 M x 2.60 M	583	59.2678
20	0.17 M x 0.24 M x 2.60 M	439	46.5691
21	0.18 M x 0.20 M x 2.50 M	456	41.0400
22	0.18 M x 0.21 M x 2.50 M	643	60.7635
23	0.18 M x 0.22 M x 2.50 M	538	53.2620
24	0.18 M x 0.23 M x 2.50 M	589	60.9615

អាសយដ្ឋាន : ផ្លូវលេខ ២១៧ ភូមិស្រះ ឃុំស្រះ ខណ្ឌទឹកល្អក់ ៣ ខណ្ឌព្រះនរោត្តម រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា
 Address: #1A, St. 271, Sangkat Toek Lach III, Khan Teul Kork, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
 Tel: (855) 23 779 169 Fax: (855) 23 225 169

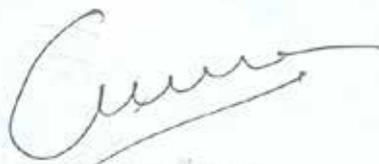
25	0.18 M	x	0.24 M	x	2.50 M	10	1.0800
26	0.19 M	x	0.20 M	x	2.50 M	11	1.0450
27	0.19 M	x	0.21 M	x	2.50 M	6	0.5985
28	0.19 M	x	0.22 M	x	2.50 M	8	0.8360
29	0.19 M	x	0.23 M	x	2.60 M	12	1.3634
30	0.19 M	x	0.24 M	x	2.60 M	10	1.1856
31	0.20 M	x	0.20 M	x	2.60 M	9	0.9360
32	0.20 M	x	0.21 M	x	2.60 M	14	1.5288
33	0.20 M	x	0.22 M	x	2.60 M	15	1.7160
34	0.20 M	x	0.23 M	x	2.60 M	7	0.8372
35	0.20 M	x	0.24 M	x	2.60 M	15	1.8720
36	0.21 M	x	0.20 M	x	2.60 M	8	0.8736
37	0.21 M	x	0.21 M	x	2.60 M	10	1.1466
38	0.21 M	x	0.22 M	x	2.60 M	13	1.5616
39	0.21 M	x	0.23 M	x	2.70 M	22	2.8690
40	0.21 M	x	0.24 M	x	2.70 M	15	2.0412
41	0.22 M	x	0.20 M	x	2.70 M	12	1.4256
42	0.22 M	x	0.21 M	x	2.70 M	10	1.2474
43	0.22 M	x	0.22 M	x	2.70 M	21	2.7443
44	0.22 M	x	0.23 M	x	2.70 M	9	1.2296
45	0.22 M	x	0.24 M	x	2.70 M	13	1.8533
46	0.23 M	x	0.20 M	x	2.70 M	15	1.8630
47	0.23 M	x	0.21 M	x	2.70 M	10	1.3041
48	0.23 M	x	0.22 M	x	2.70 M	12	1.6394
49	0.23 M	x	0.23 M	x	2.80 M	7	1.0368
50	0.23 M	x	0.24 M	x	2.80 M	19	2.9366
51	0.24 M	x	0.21 M	x	2.80 M	20	2.8224
52	0.24 M	x	0.22 M	x	2.80 M	73	10.7923
53	0.24 M	x	0.23 M	x	2.80 M	197	30.4483
TOTAL :						856 PCS	104.977 M3

VOLUME = 104.977 M3

NET WEIGHT = 152,200.00 KG

GROSS WEIGHT= 152,200.00 KG

DIRECTOR



ឧបនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី



ក្រុមហ៊ុន ត្រី ភាព អ៊ុំបឺន អិចផត
TRY PHEAP IMPORT EXPORT CO., LTD.

លេខ : ២៣៧ / ឧកអ.ភត

ថ្ងៃទី 24 ខែ មីនា ឆ្នាំ 2014

PACKING LIST

TO: HONG KONG KIN CHUNG TRANSPORTATION CO.,
 ADDRESS: FLAT 380, KA FAI HOUSE, KA SHING COURT, FANLING, NT.
 HONG KONG, CHINA

FROM: CAMBODIA

TO: CHINA

NO.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	NUMBER OF PIECE	TOTAL (M3)
	SQUARED AND RECTANGULAR WOOD WITH A MAXIMUM WIDTH / THICKNESS OF 25CM WOOD 1ST GRADE		
1	0.15 M x 0.20 M x 2.30 M	14	0.9650
2	0.15 M x 0.21 M x 2.30 M	10	0.7245
3	0.15 M x 0.22 M x 2.30 M	9	0.6831
4	0.15 M x 0.23 M x 2.30 M	5	0.3968
5	0.15 M x 0.24 M x 2.40 M	7	0.6048
6	0.15 M x 0.20 M x 2.40 M	9	0.6480
7	0.15 M x 0.21 M x 2.40 M	13	0.9828
8	0.15 M x 0.22 M x 2.40 M	8	0.6336
9	0.15 M x 0.23 M x 2.40 M	5	0.4140
10	0.15 M x 0.24 M x 2.40 M	10	0.8640
11	0.16 M x 0.20 M x 2.50 M	13	1.0400
12	0.16 M x 0.21 M x 2.50 M	15	1.2600
13	0.16 M x 0.22 M x 2.50 M	10	0.8800
14	0.16 M x 0.23 M x 2.50 M	12	1.1040
15	0.16 M x 0.24 M x 2.50 M	8	0.7680
16	0.17 M x 0.20 M x 2.60 M	9	0.7956
17	0.17 M x 0.21 M x 2.60 M	10	0.9282
18	0.17 M x 0.22 M x 2.60 M	10	0.9724
19	0.17 M x 0.23 M x 2.60 M	9	0.9149
20	0.17 M x 0.24 M x 2.60 M	11	1.1669
21	0.18 M x 0.20 M x 2.50 M	13	1.1700
22	0.18 M x 0.21 M x 2.50 M	15	1.4175
23	0.18 M x 0.22 M x 2.50 M	20	1.9800
24	0.18 M x 0.23 M x 2.50 M	8	0.8280

25	0.18 M x 0.24 M x 2.50 M	653	70.5240
26	0.19 M x 0.20 M x 2.50 M	737	70.0150
27	0.19 M x 0.21 M x 2.50 M	485	48.3788
28	0.19 M x 0.22 M x 2.50 M	376	39.2920
29	0.19 M x 0.23 M x 2.60 M	659	74.8756
30	0.19 M x 0.24 M x 2.60 M	787	93.3067
31	0.20 M x 0.20 M x 2.60 M	658	68.4320
32	0.20 M x 0.21 M x 2.60 M	836	91.2912
33	0.20 M x 0.22 M x 2.60 M	894	102.2736
34	0.20 M x 0.23 M x 2.60 M	876	104.7696
35	0.20 M x 0.24 M x 2.60 M	762	95.0976
36	0.21 M x 0.20 M x 2.60 M	809	88.3428
37	0.21 M x 0.21 M x 2.60 M	763	87.4856
38	0.21 M x 0.22 M x 2.60 M	845	101.5014
39	0.21 M x 0.23 M x 2.70 M	760	99.1116
40	0.21 M x 0.24 M x 2.70 M	874	118.9339
41	0.22 M x 0.20 M x 2.70 M	993	117.9684
42	0.22 M x 0.21 M x 2.70 M	1035	129.1059
43	0.22 M x 0.22 M x 2.70 M	1124	146.8843
44	0.22 M x 0.23 M x 2.70 M	984	134.4341
45	0.22 M x 0.24 M x 2.70 M	1257	179.1979
46	0.23 M x 0.20 M x 2.70 M	1535	190.6470
47	0.23 M x 0.21 M x 2.70 M	1148	149.7107
48	0.23 M x 0.22 M x 2.70 M	1263	172.5511
49	0.23 M x 0.23 M x 2.80 M	1098	162.6358
50	0.23 M x 0.24 M x 2.80 M	1742	269.2435
51	0.24 M x 0.21 M x 2.80 M	1684	237.6461
52	0.24 M x 0.22 M x 2.80 M	2002	295.9757
53	0.24 M x 0.23 M x 2.80 M	2430	375.5808
TOTAL :		37679 PCS	4607.396 M3

VOLUME = 4,607.396 M3
 NET WEIGHT = 6,680,700.00 KG
 GROSS WEIGHT= 6,680,700.00 KG *lv*

DIRECTOR



ឧកញ៉ា. វ៉ុនី-ឆាន

អាស័យដ្ឋាន : ផ្លូវលេខ ១០អាយ ផ្លូវលេខ ២៧១ សង្កាត់ទឹកល្អក់ III ខណ្ឌទួលគោក រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា
 Address: #10AB, St. 271, Sangkat Tok Leok III, Khan Toul Kork, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
 Tel: (855) 81 81 5555 / 085 81 5555 / 088 781 5555 / 052 63 35 188



ក្រុមហ៊ុន ទ្រី ភាព អ៊ីមផត អិមផត
TRY PHEAP IMPORT EXPORT CO., LTD.

លេខ : ១៦៥ / ១៣.៣៣
 - Fob ៥ 5528 875, 20 US\$
 - ពាក្យ ៥ 829 331, 28 US\$

ថ្ងៃទី ០៧ ខែ មីនា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៤

INVOICE

TO: HONG KONG KIN CHUNG TRANSPORTATION CO.,
 ADDRESS: FLAT 380, KA FAI HOUSE, KA SHING COURT, FANLING, NT.
 HONG KONG, CHINA

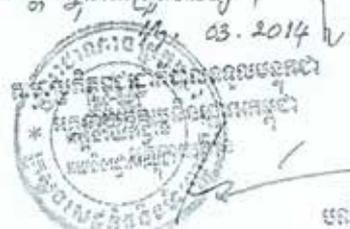
លេខ		០៥១
ថ្ងៃទី	ខែ	ឆ្នាំ
13	12	2014
អង្គការ		25 ០៤ ២០១៤

- គោលដៅ អាជ្ញាប័ណ្ណស្រទាប់ ទឹកដី ទ្រី ភាព អ៊ីមផត អិមផត : ០១៣ ពាក្យ ពាក្យ របស់ ក្រុមហ៊ុន ទ្រី ភាព អ៊ីមផត អិមផត ចុះ ថ្ងៃទី ១៥ ខែ ០៣ ២០១៤.
 FROM: CAMBODIA TO: CHINA
 TERM: FOB SIHANOUK-VILLE PORT

NO.	DESCRIPTION	VOLUME (M ³)	UNIT PRICE (USD/M ³)	AMOUNT (USD)
1	SQUARED AND RECTANGULAR WOOD WITH A MAXIMUM WIDTH / THICKNESS OF 25CM WOOD 1ST GRADE	4607.396	510.00	2,349,771.96
TOTAL :				2,349,771.96

SAY : USD TWO MILLION THREE HUNDRED FORTY NINE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED SEVENTY ONE AND CENTS NINETY SIX ONLY.

សកលភាព បណ្តោះអាសន្ន FOB. SHU Port.
 កំណត់ : ① = 1200, ចំណាយ / ម³ ។
 - ត្រូវបាន លើក ទុក ឱ្យ គ្រប់ គ្រាន់ អង្គការ ទ្រី ភាព អ៊ីមផត អិមផត ។ DIRECTOR
 - ត្រូវបាន អប្បបរមា ទុក ស្រាប់ ពី ការ ត្រួតពិនិត្យ ។



មន្ត្រី គុណ ទ្រី ភាព

ចុះត្រួតពិនិត្យ វាយតម្លៃ និងផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ផល-អនុផលព្រៃឈើ ដែលប្រមូលបានពីក្នុងទីតាំងគម្រោង វិនិយោគអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដំណាក់កាល-ឧស្សាហកម្ម និងកៅស៊ូ ទាំងពីរកន្លែងរបស់ក្រុមហ៊ុន ដើម្បីបង់ចំណូលចូល ជាការដូ ស្របតាមនីតិវិធីនៃច្បាប់។

ទន្ទឹមនឹងនេះ ក្រុមហ៊ុន ជ្រី ភាព អ៊ុយផត អ៊ុចផត ស្នើសុំអនុញ្ញាតជាគោលការណ៍នាំចេញឈើ កែច្នៃគ្រប់ប្រភេទចំនួន ១០០.០០០ម^៣ (ដប់ម៉ឺនម៉ែត្រគូប) ដែលជាផលិតផលឈើប្រមូលបានពីក្នុង ទីតាំងគម្រោងវិនិយោគអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដំណាក់កាល-ឧស្សាហកម្ម និងកៅស៊ូ ទាំងពីរកន្លែងរបស់ក្រុមហ៊ុនទៅ បរទេសតាមច្រកព្រំដែនអន្តរជាតិ និងច្រកកំពង់ផែអន្តរជាតិ។

ក្នុងន័យនេះ ក្រសួងបរិស្ថានសូមគោរពអនុញ្ញាតជាគោលការណ៍ដ៏ខ្ពង់ខ្ពស់ពី **សម្តេចនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី** ឲ្យក្រុមហ៊ុន ជ្រី ភាព អ៊ុយផត អ៊ុចផត ធ្វើការនាំចេញផលិតផលឈើកែច្នៃគ្រប់ប្រភេទចំនួន ១០០.០០០ម^៣(ដប់ម៉ឺនម៉ែត្រគូប) ទៅបរទេសតាមច្រកអូយ៉ាដាវ ខេត្តកោះគីរី ច្រកវាលី ខេត្តក្រចេះ និងច្រកកំពង់ផែអន្តរជាតិ។ ប៉ុន្តែមុនពេលនាំចេញ ក្រុមហ៊ុនត្រូវបង់ថ្លៃសួយសារឈើឈរ ថ្លៃធានាដាំ ឈើឡើងវិញ ថ្លៃសេវានាំចេញ ១% នៃតម្លៃ FOB និងពន្ធផ្សេងៗទៀតតាមការកំណត់របស់រដ្ឋ។

សេចក្តីដូចបានគោរពជម្រាបជូនខាងលើ សូម **សម្តេចអគ្គមហាសេនាបតីតេជោ ហ៊ុន សែន នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី** នៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ជាទីគោរពដ៏ខ្ពង់ខ្ពស់ មេត្តាពិនិត្យ និងសម្រេចដោយ ក្តីអនុគ្រោះ។

សូម **សម្តេចនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី** មេត្តាទទួលនូវការគោរពដ៏ខ្ពង់ខ្ពស់បំផុតអំពីខ្ញុំបាទ។

2014/04/23 22

លោកជំទាវ **ស៊ុន ដានី** រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន

ម៉ុក ហ៊ុន វិចិត្រ
បណ្ឌិត ជំរឿន

Appendix 11: Approval by the Council of Ministers to the request of the Ministry of Environment to the Cambodian Prime Minister, requesting permission for the Try Pheap Import Export Co Ltd. and MDS Thmodar S.E.Z. Co. Ltd to export 100.000 cm³ of processed wood


ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ទ្រង់ស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
លេខ: ១៥១ អ.ជ.ក

រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ, ថ្ងៃទី ០៦ ខែ កុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ ២០១២

ចូលបាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកទីស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
គោរពជូន
ឯកឧត្តម ទេសរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន

កម្មវត្ថុ : ករណីសំណើសុំអនុញ្ញាតជាគោលការណ៍នាំចេញឈើកែច្នៃគ្រប់ប្រភេទ ចំនួន ១០០.០០០ម^៣ (ដប់ម៉ឺនម៉ែត្រគូប) ទៅបរទេស របស់ក្រុមហ៊ុន ទ្រី ភាត អ៊ឹមផត អ៊ិចផត ដែលបានមកពីការឈូសឆាយដីសម្បទានរបស់ក្រុមហ៊ុន ទ្រី ភាត អ៊ឹមផត អ៊ិចផត និងក្រុមហ៊ុន MDS THMODAR S.E.Z Co., Ltd ។

យោង : -លិខិតលេខ ១១៦ សណ.ប.ស្ត ចុះថ្ងៃទី ០៣ ខែ កុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ ២០១២ របស់ក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន
 -ចំណុះរបស់សម្តេចអគ្គមហាសេនាបតីតេជោ បាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី ចុះថ្ងៃទី ០៤ ខែ កុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ ២០១២ ។

សេចក្តីដូចមានចែងក្នុងកម្មវត្ថុ និង យោងខាងលើ ទីស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី សូមជម្រាបជូនឯកឧត្តម មេត្តាជ្រាបថា ចំពោះករណីនេះ រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលបានយល់ព្រមជាគោលការណ៍តាមសំណើរបស់ក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន ដោយអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យក្រុមហ៊ុន ទ្រី ភាត អ៊ឹមផត អ៊ិចផត ធ្វើការនាំចេញផលិតផលឈើកែច្នៃគ្រប់ប្រភេទ ចំនួន ១០០.០០០ម^៣ (ដប់ម៉ឺនម៉ែត្រគូប) ទៅបរទេស តាមប្រភេទឃ្នាក់ដាវ ខេត្តតេនតឺរី ប្រាក់ស៊ី ខេត្តព្រះវិហារ និងប្រាក់កំលាំងអន្តរជាតិ ។ ប៉ុន្តែមុនពេលនាំចេញ ក្រុមហ៊ុនត្រូវបង់ពន្ធសូយសារឈើឈរ ថ្លៃធានាជាលើសឡើងវិញ ថ្លៃសេវានាំចេញ ១% នៃតម្លៃ FOB និងទទួលបានវិញ្ញាបនបត្រតាមការកំណត់របស់រដ្ឋ ។

សេចក្តីដូចបានជម្រាបជូនខាងលើ សូមឯកឧត្តមមេត្តាជ្រាប និង ចាត់ចែងអនុវត្តតាមការត្រូវ ។

២. រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកទីស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី



ហ៊ុយស័រ ឈាន់

ចម្លងជូន

- ក្រសួងព្រៃឈើ និង ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ
- ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និង តាមាស
- ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និង តាមាស
- អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានបរិស្ថាន
- សភាពារាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល
- រដ្ឋបាលក្រុងភ្នំពេញ
- ក្រុមហ៊ុន ទ្រី ភាត អ៊ឹមផត អ៊ិចផត
- ក្រុមហ៊ុន MDS THMODAR S.E.Z Co., Ltd
- ឯកសារ - កាលប្បវត្តិ

2014/04/23 00:48

Appendix 12: Unofficial translation of the letter from Ministry of Environment to the Cambodian Prime Minister, requesting permission for the Try Pheap Import Export Co Ltd. and MDS Thmodar S.E.Z. Co. Ltd to export 100.000 cm³ processed wood (See Appendix 10)

Ministry of Environment
No. 116 Sor Nor Bor Sthor

Capital of Phnom Penh dated on February 3 2012

Regards to
Samdach Mihasenapade Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of Royal Government of Cambodia
Distinguished regards!

Subject: Case of request for permission in principle of export for all type of processed wood with amount of 100,000 cubic meters (One Hundred thousand cubic meter) to abroad belong to Try Pheap Import Export Co., Ltd acquired from clearing of economic land concession of Try Pheap Import Export Co., Ltd and MDS Thmords S.E.Z Co., Ltd

Reference: -Letter No. 135 Sor Chor Nor dated on January 27, 2010 of Council Minister's Cabinet
-Letter No. 1086 Sor Chor Nor dated on September 21, 2010 of Council Minister's Cabinet
-Letter No.: 1241 Sor Chor Nor dated on October 27th 2010 of Council Minister's Cabinet
-Letter No.: 134 Sor Chor Nor dated on February 02nd 2011 of Council Minister's Cabinet
-Decision No.: 173 Sor Sor Ror Bor Sthor dated on June 9 2010 of Ministry of Environment
-Letter No.:017 dated on February 2, 2012 of Try Pheap Import Export Co., Ltd.

As above mentioned on subject and reference, I would like to inform with highest respect to Samdach Prime Minister that the Royal Government has approved Try Pheap Import Export Co., Ltd and MDS Thmorda S.E.Z Co., Ltd that invests in agro-industrial and rubber plantations within permanent use areas of Virachey National Park located in Taveng district of Rattanakiri Province.

The company is bulldozing land for plantations and collecting forest products or sub products that are piled and technically ready for an Inter-Ministry Committee to examine, measure and verify in order to make payment of tax to the state, some for local consumption and some for all types of processed wood exports abroad. For the collection of forest products and sub products the Inter-Ministry Committee will include the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Fishery. This committee will have to assess, evaluate and verify products, sub products that have been collected within the two project investment areas developing agro-industrial plantations and rubber in order to pay tax to the state following the legal procedure.

Along with this, Try Pheap Import Export Co., Ltd. submits a proposal for the export of all types of processed wood collected within two project investment areas up to 100,000m³ (One hundred thousand cubic metres) through the international border gate and the international port.

For this meaning, the Ministry of Environment, with highest respect asks permission in principle from Sandach Prime Minister to Try Pheap Import Export Co., Ltd to export all types of processed forest products up to 100,000 m³ (One hundred thousand cubic meters) to foreign countries through the O Yadav border gate of Rattanakiri, through Valeu border gate of Kratie province and through International Port. Nevertheless, before exporting, the company has to pay for royalty of standing trees, for assurance of reforestation, for export service 1% of FOB and other taxes fixed by the state.

As above stated, please Samdach Akakmohasena Pade Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of Kingdom of Cambodia with highly regards, please examine and make a decision in your favor.

Please Samdach Prime Minister receive my distinguished respect from me.

**Senior Minister,
Minister of Environment
Signature and Stamp
Mok Mareth
PhD Biology**

Appendix 13: Unofficial translation of the approval by the Council of Ministers to the request of the Ministry of Environment to the Cambodian Prime Minister, requesting permission for the Try Pheap Import Export Co Ltd. and MDS Thmodar S.E.Z. Co. Ltd to export 100.000 cm³ processed wood (See Appendix 11).

(Unofficial translate)

**Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King**

Cabinet of Council Minister

No.: 151 Sor Chor Nor

February 6th 2012

Capital of Phnom Penh dated on

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Cabinet of Council Minister

Regards to

Your Excellency, Senior Minister, Minister to Ministry of Environment

Subject: Case of request for permission in principle of export for all type of processed wood with the amount of 100,000 cubic meters (One Hundred thousand cubic meters) to abroad belong to Try Pheap Import Export Co., Ltd acquired from clearing of economic land concession of Try Pheap Import Export Co., Ltd and MDS Thmords S.E.Z Co., Ltd

Reference: -Letter No.:116 Sor Nor Bor Sthor dated on February 3 2012 of Ministry of Environment

-Endorsement of Samdach Akakmohasenapade Techo, Prime Minister dated February 4 2012

As above mentioned in subject and reference, Cabinet of Council Minister is pleased to inform Your Excellency that regarding to this case, Royal Government of Cambodia approved in principle following to request of Ministry of Environment permitting Try Pheap Import Export Co., Ltd to export all type of processed wood products with amount of 100,000 m³ (One hundred thousand cubic meter) to abroad through border gate of Oyadav, Rattanakiri, border gate of Valeu, Kratie province and through international port. Nevertheless, before exporting, the company has to pay for royalty of standing tree, for assurance of reforestation, for export service 1% of FOB and other tax fixed by state.

As above mentioned, please Your Excellency be informed and do as your favor.

On Behalf of Minister of Cabinet of Council Minister

**State Secretary
Sealed and signed by
Msas Loh**

Copy for:

- Ministry of Economy and Finance
- Ministry of Commerce
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Fishery
- Cabinet of Prime Minister
- Provincial Hall of Rattanakiri
- Forest Administration
- Try Pheap Import Export Co., Ltd
- MDS Thmorda S.E.Z Co., Ltd
- Archives and chronology

Appendix 14: List of timber species classified according to their timber quality

Timber Classification Table

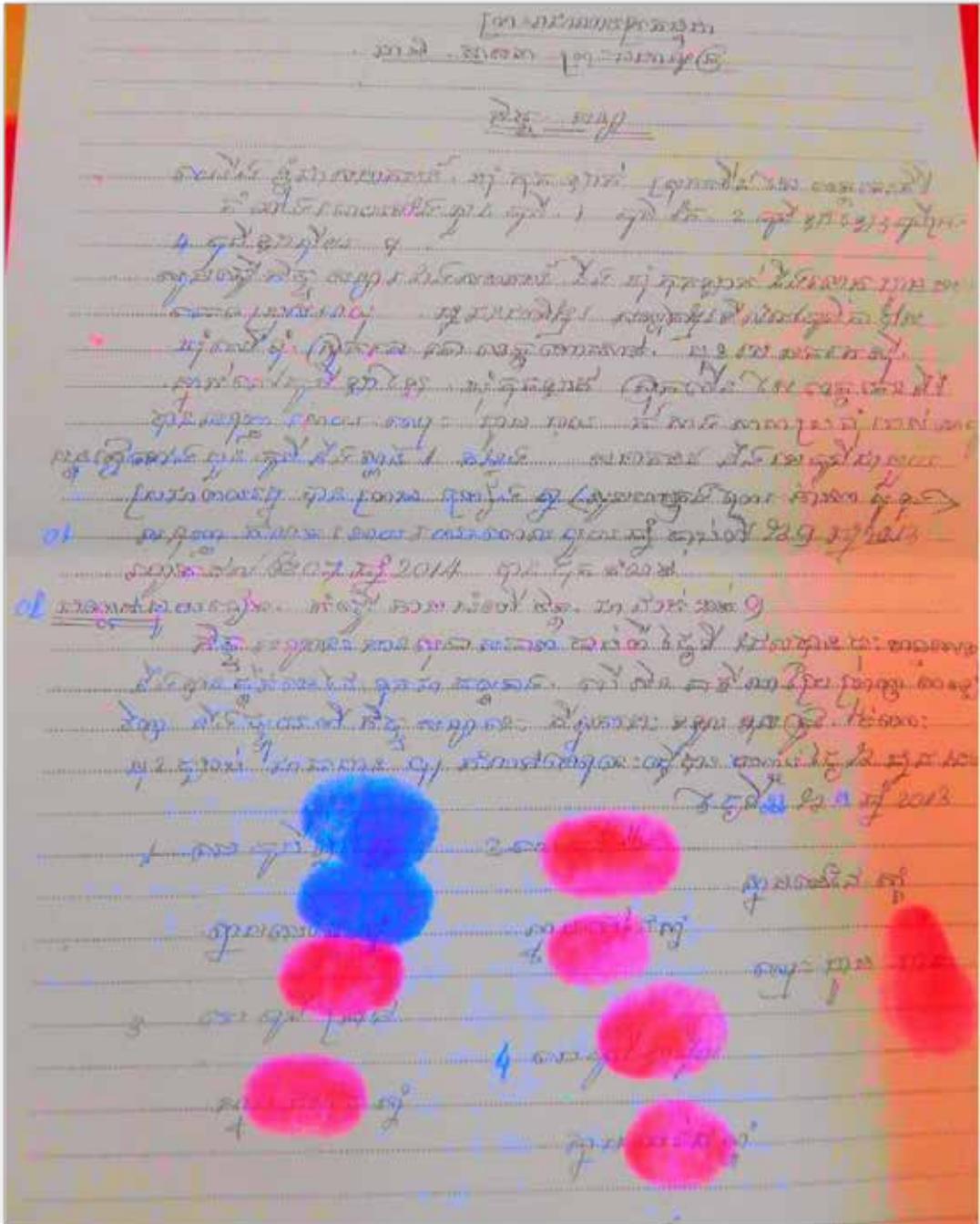
(Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries - MAFF)

No	Family	Species	Khmer Name	Class
1	Caesalpiniaceae	Cassia siamea	អង្កាញ់	Luxury timber
2	Ebenaceae	Diospyros beaudi	អង្កត់ខ្មៅ	Luxury timber
3	Caesalpiniaceae	Azelia cochinchinensis	បេង	Luxury timber
4	Ebenaceae	Diospyros sp.	ឈើខ្មៅ	Luxury timber
5	Anonaceae	Dasymachalon lamentaceum	ជើងចាប	Luxury timber
6	Mimosaceae	Albizzia lebbek	ច្រូស	Luxury timber
7	Caesalpiniaceae	Cassia garretiana	ហៃសាន / ចាន់សរ	Luxury timber
8	Meliaceae	Disoxylon Loureiri	ហួនដាង / ម្រះព្រៅភ្នំ	Luxury timber
9	Papilionaceae	Dalbergia cochinchinensis	ក្រញូង	Luxury timber
10	Anacardiaceae	Melanorrhoea laccifera	គ្រើល	Luxury timber
11	Papilionaceae	Dalbergia bariensis	នាងនួន	Luxury timber
12	Loganiaceae	Fagraea fragrans	តាត្រាវ	Luxury timber
13	Papilionaceae	Pterocarpus edatus	ឆ្នុង	Luxury timber
14	Ebenaceae	Diospyros helferi	ត្រួយឹង	Luxury timber
15	Lauraceae	Litsea vang	បេលើយ	Grade No.1
16	Guttifereae	Mesua ferrea	បុស្សនាគ	Grade No.1
17	Sterculiaceae	Tarrietia javanica	ជូនចែម / បីសន្លឹក	Grade No.1
18	Sapotaceae	Manikara alexandra	កែស	Grade No.1
19	Dipterocarpaceae	Hopea helfera	គគីរ ដៃក	Grade No.1
20	Dipterocarpaceae	Hopea odorata	គគីរ ម្សៅ	Grade No.1
21	Dipterocarpaceae	Hopea ferrea	គគីរ ថ្ម	Grade No.1
22	Caesalpiniaceae	Sindora cochinchinensis	កកោះ	Grade No.1
23	Caesalpiniaceae	Dialium cochinchinensis	ក្រឡាញ់	Grade No.1
24	Verbenaceae	Tectona grandis	ម៉ែសាក់	Grade No.1
25	Dipterocarpaceae	Shorea obtuse	ផ្លឹក	Grade No.1
26	Caesalpiniaceae	Azelia bijuga	ផ្កាយព្រឹក	Grade No.1
27	Dipterocarpaceae	Hopea recopei	ពពេល	Grade No.1

28	Verbenaceae	Vitex sp.	ពពួល / ភ្នែល	Grade No.1
29	Dipterocarpaceae	Pentacme Siamensis	រាំងភ្នំ	Grade No.1
30	Moraceae	Artocarpus sempervirens	សំព័រ	Grade No.1
31	Bignonacees	Sterospermum chaloneaides	សង្កតត្នាត	Grade No.1
32	Caesalpinaceae	Crudia crisantha	ស្ពឺ	Grade No.1
33	Mimosaceae	Xylia dolabriformis	ស្បក្រម	Grade No.1
34	Lythraceae	Lagerstroemia sp.	ស្រឡៅ / ឥន្ទនេល	Grade No.1
35	Rhizophoraceae	Ceriops roxburghhiana	ស្បែរ	Grade No.1
36	Caesalpinaceae	Peltophorum ferrugineum	ត្រសែក / ត្រាំកង់	Grade No.1
37	Caesalpinaceae	Peltophorum dasyrachis	ទ្រាស	Grade No.1
38	Meliaceae	Chukrasia tabularis	វីលីយោង	Grade No.1
39	Combretaceae	Terminalia tomentosa	ឈើក	Grade No.1
40	Lauraceae	Dehaasia cuneata	អាទិត្យ / នាងផ្អែក	Grade No.2
41	Meliaceae	Toona febrifuga	ឆាំឆាំ	Grade No.2
42	Dipterocarpaceae	Dipterocarpus costatus	ឈើទាលបង្កួយ / ឈើទាលនាងដែង	Grade No.2
43	Dipterocarpaceae	Dipterocarpus dyeri	ឈើទាលឆូរ	Grade No.2
44	Dipterocarpaceae	Dipterocarpus alatus	ឈើទាលទឹក	Grade No.2
45	Dipterocarpaceae	Dipterocarpus jourdainii	ឈើទាលប្រេង	Grade No.2
46	Dipterocarpaceae	Shorea guiso	ជ័រចុង	Grade No.2
47	Dipterocarpaceae	Vatica astrotricha	ប្រម៉ាស់	Grade No.2
48	Dipterocarpaceae	Dipterocarpus tuberculatus	ខ្លុង	Grade No.2
49	Dipterocarpaceae	Shorea thorelli	ខ្នុរ / កំលែង / ផ្លឹកឌីដ	Grade No.2
50	Dipterocarpaceae	Hopea pierrei	គគីរ ខ្សាច់	Grade No.2
51	Dipterocarpaceae	Shorea hypochra	គគីរព្នង / កំញាណ	Grade No.2
52	Dipterocarpaceae	Shorea farinose	លំបោរ	Grade No.2
53	Dipterocarpaceae	Anisoptera glabra	ផ្លៀក	Grade No.2
54	Sapotaceae	Payena elliptica	ស្រគុំ	Grade No.2
55	Pinaceae	Pinus merkusii	ស្រស់ ស្លឹក២	Grade No.2
56	Podocarpaceae	Podocarpus cupressina	ស្រូលស	Grade No.2
57	Podocarpaceae	Decrydium elatum	ស្រូលក្រហម	Grade No.2
58	Dipterocarpaceae	Dipterocarpus obtusifolous	ត្បែង	Grade No.2
59	?	?	ទទឹមព្រៃ	Grade No.2

60	Dipterocarpaceae	Dipterocarpus intricatus	ត្រាច	Grade No.2
61	Dipterocarpaceae	Vatica philastreana	ត្រីឡាត់	Grade No.2
62	Rubiaceae	Adina cordifolia	ខ្វាវ	Grade No.2
63	Samidaceae	Homalium annamensis	អាទាំង / រទាំង	Grade No.3
64	Thymeliacees	Aquilaria crassna	ចំនួគីស្មា	Grade No.3
65	Sterculiaceae	Sterculia alata	ចាន់ទំពាំង	Grade No.3
66	Meliaceae	Aglaia gigantia	បង្កៅ	Grade No.3
67	Lauraceae	Cinnamomum litsaefolium	ចេកទុំ	Grade No.3
68	Verbenacees	Vitex pinnata	ចង្កូរត្នាត	Grade No.3
69	Myrtaceae	Careya sphaerica	កណ្តាល	Grade No.3
70	Rubiaceae	Sarcoee halus cordatus	ក្តុល	Grade No.3
71	Moraceae	Artocarpus chaphasha	ខ្នុរព្រៃ	Grade No.3
72	Guttifereae	Calophyllum saigonensis	ខ្លឹង	Grade No.3
73	Meliaceae	Sandoricum indicum	កំពឹងរាជ	Grade No.3
74	Rhizophoraceae	Rhizophora sp.	កោងកាង	Grade No.3
75	Flacourtiaceae	Hydnocarpus anthelmitica	ក្របៅ	Grade No.3
76	Mimosaseae	Albizzia thorelli	ក្រាយ ស	Grade No.3
77	Guttifereae	Kayea en eniafolia	ក្រាយ	Grade No.3
78	Hypericacees	Cratoxylon prunifolium	លៀង	Grade No.3
79	Combretacees	Terminalia mucronata	ប្រាំតម្លឹង	Grade No.3
80	Guttifereae	Callophyllum sp.	ផ្ទុំង	Grade No.3
81	Myrtaceae	Eugenia sp.	ព្រីង	Grade No.3
82	Guttifereae	Garcinia ferrea	ព្រួស	Grade No.3
83	Datisceae	Tetrameles nudiflora	ស្កង់	Grade No.3
84	Myristicaceae	Knema corticosa	ស្មាក្របី	Grade No.3
85	Myrtaceae	Melaleuca leucadendron	ស្មាច់	Grade No.3
86	Anacardiaceae	Mangifera duperreana	ស្វាយព្រៃ	Grade No.3
87	Combretacees	Terminalia cambodiana	ត្នូរ	Grade No.3
88	Rosaceae	Parinarium annainensis	ឆ្លក	Grade No.3
89	Guttifereae	Garcinia oliveri	ត្រីមូង	Grade No.3
90	Rhizophoraceae	Carallia lucida	ត្រីមែង	Grade No.3
91	Lythracees	Crypteronia paniculata	ត្រប់ទុំ	Grade No.3
92	?	?	បាយពូរាំង	Grade No.3
93	Anacardiaceae	Swintonia pierri	ស្វាយចំរៀង	Grade No.3

Appendix 15: Agreement in Khmer and English between a logging patron and and Kok Lak Commune village leaders, in which the logging patron agrees to construct buildings in return for allowing logging in Kok Lak Commune.



**Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King**

Contract

We, Koklak community members of Veunsai district, Rattanakiri province, the representative of four villages: 1-Rock, 2-Lalay, 3-Trak, 4-Lamoeuy.

To make contract between community and Koklak commune and Mr. Hom Hoy, sex male, age..... year, Race Khmer, Nationality Khmer address in Kapas village, Chheutomm commune, Krakor district, Pursat province, with occupation and residing in Lalay village, Koklak commune, Veunsai district, Rattanakiri province.

To permit name of Hom Hoy to build four meeting halls of four villages and one bridge; community, village chief and people agree each other (but protected area of O Toung is prohibited)

To permit with limit duration for ONE YEAR starting from September 2013 until July 2014

Note: DO NOT DO (logging) indefinitely

This contract is valid from the date of signature and so on and put the thumb print to be proved if any party would not respect or abuse this contract, it would be responsible following to the law into force.

The note is finished and made in the same date of 22nd September 2013

1-Village chief Lalay (Right thumb print) 2-Village chief Rock (Right thumb print)

3-Village chief Trak (Right thumb print) 4-Village chief Lamoeuy (Right thumb print)

Hom Hoy (Right thumb print)

The NGO Forum on Cambodia

Address: #9-11 Street 476 Sangkat Toul Tompoung 1,
Khan Chamkar Morn, Phnom Penh City, Cambodia.

P.O Box: 2295 Phnom Penh-3

Tel: (855-23) 214 429

Fax: (855-23) 994 063

E-mail: ngoforum@ngoforum.org.kh

Website: www.ngoforum.org.kh