



The 6<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the AIPA Fact-Finding Committee (AIFOCOM)  
to Combat the Drug Menace  
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## COUNTRY REPORT OF CAMBODIA

### I- INTRODUCTION

Drug data in Cambodia remains limited, but provides an indication of the patterns and trends of the problem. Law enforcement data is reliable, although some inconsistencies remain. Data on the number and characteristics of drug users and drug treatment is less reliable. Additional resources need to be allocated to better assess the situation through improved systematic data collection and special surveys.

The drug situation is still dominated by methamphetamine tablets, but over the past few years, the drug situation has become extremely dynamic. New drugs like high-potency crystal methamphetamine and ketamine are emerging on the scene, mirroring trends taking place throughout Southeast Asia.

Special surveys report high drug use prevalence rates among at-risk groups, particularly street children, female sex workers, and the unemployed. Limited data suggests high HIV infection rates among heroin injecting drug users in Phnom Penh, but the injecting population appears to be limited. There are reports of injection of crystal methamphetamine, although it is still rare.

Seizures of methamphetamine now include several forms of the drug, a pattern which began in 2005. Law enforcement officials from the provinces of Phnom Penh, Stung Treng, and Banteay Meanchey made the largest number of arrests and seized the largest variety of drugs, reflecting their positions along key trafficking routes. Increasing trends in seizures of opiates, along with Ecstasy, ketamine and cocaine, indicate the increasing diversity of drugs available in Cambodia. The illicit cultivation of cannabis continues its long-term decline, but there is increasing evidence that Cambodia is becoming a producer of methamphetamine (or 'fake' methamphetamine). The enhanced capacity of law enforcement officials to identify drugs, trafficking methods, production equipment, and precursors, is also contributing to the rising trends in arrests and seizures.

In 2008, continued effort has been made by The Secretariat-General of the National Authority for Combating Drug in collaboration with relevant ministries, national, international, non-governmental organizations to implement Drug Control Policy and Strategy towards prevention and elimination of drug danger. In addition, law enforcement authorities had continued actively to suppress the drug offenses in order to save the security,

safety and social order. As operation of drug offenses, the Kingdom of Cambodia has been covering the drug situation as follow:

## **II- GENERAL SITUATION OF DRUGS**

### **1-Production**

#### **a- Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS)**

In 2008, the transformation in different quality or counterfeiting of production of Methamphetamine pills has been continuing to produce by local perpetrators for meeting the demand. The production has been made by rotary tableting machine which discovered two times in Phnom Penh.

According to the two suppressions, indicated that the Methamphetamine pills which has been retransformed its nature in order to have more numbers of Methamphetamine.

#### **b- Safrole-Rich-Oils**

In 2008, the authorities in Pursat, Battambang have found the stock place of Safrole-Rich-Oils and seizure productions in notified numbers. This is a signal which has been arising continuously illegal Safrole-Rich-Oils production

### **2-Drug Trafficking and Distributions**

The Golden Triangle Area is main sources of Heroin and Crystal Amphetamine for exploitation internationally and Cambodia is victim of exploitation as well as Phnom Penh International Airport where it becomes the main exported gate.

At Stung Treng Province, the criminals imported the above drug across-borders of some provinces along the Mekong River to Phnom Penh for distribution to other provinces and some are brought to northwestern and eastern border areas. At Preah Vihear Province, the criminals brought across along the northwestern provinces especially, Poi Pet area.

### **3- Drugs Abuse**

Noting that drug abusers are larger youth amongst drug abusers in Cambodia especially from 18 to 25 years of age, 59, 6 percent and from 10 to 17 years of age, 16, 9 percent. Work forces approximate 37, 8 percent, street children approximately 16, 8 percent, students approximately 15, 4 percent. Crystal Amphetamine and tablets which has been more increasingly used and followed by Heroin, Glove, Cannabis, Ecstasy in Cambodia.

The most concerned drug abuse is injecting drug use which transmitted HIV and AIDS and many other transmitted viruses. The previous time, the injecting drug abusers had arisen in Phnom Penh, but now it spreads over to some capital municipalities- provinces in Cambodia.

### **III- THE RESULT OF OPERATION**

#### **1-Law Enforcement**

##### **a. Criminal elimination results in 2008:**

Below are key results of the Country's effort to eliminate those illegal activities:

- Elimination of 198 cases of drug abuse (152 cases in 2007)
- 394 offenders were arrested (279 people in 2007)
- Crucial evident including seizures of: Methamphetamines/Yama: 116,772 tablets (390,987 tablets in 2007); Crystal Methamphetamines: 193,305 grams+15 small boxes (675,058 gram in 2007); Ecstasy: 33 pill; Heroin: 528,739 grams (1,243,050 grams in 2007); Cocaine: 150 grams; Dried Cannabis: 498,398 grams; Codeine (Psychotropic medicine): 10,161 pills and many relevant evidences and Ketamine: 20 boxes equal 495 bottles.

##### **b- Result of evident samples analysis:**

Drug Laboratory of the Secretary-General of National Authority for Combating Drug analyzed 152 evident samples which had been provided by court and law enforcement officials. Amongst these evident samples, there were samples of 4 cannabises, 7 ecstasies, 2 Methamphetamine ices, 181 Methamphetamine tablets, 7 Heroines, (4 Psychotropic medicines/ Ketamine), 1 Ephedrine, (Precursor chemicals with ATS synthetic drug, 1 nymetagepame and 3 cocaine.

##### **c- Result of Drug Evident destroyed:**

- The Military police of Kratie Province destroyed cannabis plants in the length of 1,016 m<sup>2</sup>;
- Pursat Province suppressed safrole-rich-oils stock place and seized 25 tones of safrole-rich-oils in two villages of Vealream and Vealveng districts;
- Kompong Cham Province destroyed 3,110 kilograms of precursor chemicals (Methylene Chloride.MC),
- Phnom Penh Municipality burned drug samples including 249,124 methamphetamine tablets, 1,758,217 methamphetamine ices, 332 ecstasy pills, 16 Ozomalkaloide pills, 280 thin drug pills, 3 debilitated drugs, 1,373,768 Heroin pills, precursor chemicals 245,200 grams, pressed cannabis 3,500 grams, dried cannabis 1,400 grams, 45 cigarettes of cannabis (date of operation 26 July 2008).

##### **d- Strengthening drug control administrative structure and activities of law enforcement**

Secretariat-General of the National Authority for Combating Drug has been continuing to strengthen law enforcement capacity as follow:

### **Strengthening provincial drug control administrative structure:**

On 21<sup>st</sup> April 2008, Secretariat-General of the National Authority for Combating Drug held a meeting for provincial drug control to examine the result of work carried out in 2007. The result of the meeting was as the following:

- Promptly continue to take measure in some areas which sole and distributed, anarchy use
- Continue to control the offense and ensure accurate collection of the drug abusers data, aiming at successful implementation of prior principle for combating against drug offenses of National Authority for Combating Drug.
- Continually enhance the encouragement from private sectors, Medias, and non-governmental organizations, strengthen and disseminate the educational mechanism to be reached to people.
- For the provinces, where the drug abuse preventive working group had not yet established, NACD instructed to promptly establish and implement the work soon after its establishment.
- Municipalities-provinces without center for treatment of drug addicts should consider finding the place for them aiming at enhancement of health care of victims and a part of saving public security, social safely and public order in its municipalities-provinces
- Municipalities-provinces without the secretariat and officers for working in secretariat of drug control committees have to prepare to establish and process the work.
- In addition, the budget of municipalities-provinces for combating drug, the ministry of economy and finance decided to provide in appropriated number which able to cover in 2008. And also, His Excellency Deputy Prime Minister provided awards of appreciation certificates to the leaders of Municipal-Provincial Drug Control Committees and expert section.

### **Law enforcement:**

#### **Strengthening Drug Laboratory of National Authority for Combating Drug**

Presently, laboratory has two drug analyzed machines, one is GC machine (Gas Chromatography), which was donated by JICA and the other is GC-MS machine, donated by France.

Laboratory has complete ability to analyze evident samples. The officials had been trained on analyzed technique of quality and quantities, data collection, and technique of impure samples management. But due to lack of materials of laboratory, the laboratory office could not arrange the impureness of samples.

SGNACD provided test kit for first test to municipalities and provinces after seizure suspect evidences. Presently, under support from JICA and Office of Narcotic Control Board (Thailand), small laboratory was established at the regional level.

### **Capacity building for Law enforcement officials:**

SGNACD in collaboration with UNODC held a number of seminars as follow:

- Seminar on dissemination of implementation of ministry of health's statement on integration of safrole-rich-oils into ANNEX of law on Control of Drug (27/12/2007).
- Seminar on examination of Draft instructing Principle for control of safrole-rich-oils and took actual measure to prevent production, trafficking, smuggling, distribution, stock and national and International trade (5-6 March 2008).
- Sub-regional Seminar for border liaison officers from six countries such as Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Myanmar, China (Siem Reap 28-30/-4/08)
- Organized the Drug Control Strategy for 2008-2011 and discussed on possibility of across border criminal prevention such as drug trafficking, human trafficking and environmental prevention through existing mechanism of BLO under project I 16 of UNODC.

In addition, SGNACD cooperated with UNODC on:

- Arrangement of procedural form consistent with effective technical system for suppressing clandestine drug laboratories.
- Studying law on control of drug especially, the relevant articles of penalty and regulations relative to organizing and controlling the precursor chemicals, psychotropic and legal substances and studying on implementation toward evaluation and creates the recommendation.

SGNACD cooperated with JICA to hold seminars and training courses as follow:

- Seminar on situation of drug in Cambodia, understanding of law on control of drug and basic awareness of drug.
- Seminar and training course for law enforcement officials, first drug test process, exchanging experiences on implementation of law on drug control, using of information for drug analysis, analysis and collection of drug information, investigation, car checked strategy, precursor chemicals control and drug secret informed agent.

In addition, SGNACD received materials as follow:

- Equipments for strengthening drug laboratory and law enforcement officials through using the result of drug physical analysis and purity of drug.
- Provided Electronic balances to 18 municipalities-provinces and office for combating drugs, military polices for balancing drugs and Phnom Penh International Airport, Siem Ream, and Sihanoukville customs.
- 10 ICOMS and 20 cameras for Koh Kong and Sihanoukvill which each of them had got 5 ICOMS and one camera, drug analyzed equipments, other books on drug.

The project supported by JICA will continue from April 2008 to 2009 on control of drug in Cambodia and through the discussion between senior politic officials and JICA program in Tokyo, it will help SGNACD through sending Cambodian law enforcement officials to training in Japan and bring experts from Japan to support law enforcement officials in Cambodia in the field of drug analysis and drug control via international gates.

Through bilateral cooperation with ASEAN-Korea, Secretariat-General of the National Authority for Combating Drug permitted the General Attorney of the Republic of Korea to establish the liaison Office. In starting the project on drug control capacity building for law enforcement officials in some ASEAN countries for 09 months, Korean side provided some materials to Cambodia (25/2/08). Continually the above project, Cambodian side coordinated with Korean side to change from ASEAN-Korea framework to Cambodian-Korean bilateral project for long term.

Through Cambodia-France bilateral cooperation, France supported on enforcement of drug laboratory, law enforcement officials trainings and understanding of drug.

In order to study and exchange the experience on Structure, position and function of the National Mission institution of precursor chemicals control of the Republic of France, His Excellency Mr. Teng Savong, led a delegation to have an official visit to the Republic of France.

Through good cooperation with Office Narcotic Control Board (Thailand), SGNACD had been supported on:

- Establishment of Border Liaison Office between Preah Vihea and Aubun Province.
- Training of law enforcement officials (a total of 30 of whom 10 persons from Preah Vihea and 20 persons from Odor Meanchey. The training was held in Norkoreach Sima, Thailand (26-30/5/08).
- Provision of 2 patrol boats for Stung Treng Province in operating along Mekong River and 2 patrol boats for border liaison office.
- Provision of extra equipment for Stung Treng, Odor Meanchey and Preah Vihea.
- Building expert capacity for new created border liaison offices in Odor Meanchey, and Preah Vihea provinces and Cham Pasak, Laos.
- Provision of drug test to law enforcement officials for Stung Treng, Odor Meanchey and Preah Vihea provinces.
- Provision of 4 banners with the disseminative meaning of law on control of drug, post on the Border Cambodia-Thailand such as Cham Yeam (Koh Kong), Prum (Pailin), Doung (Battambang), Poi Pet (Banteay Meanchey).
- Training on treatment and rehabilitation for 2 officers of SGNACD, law enforcement officials of Battambang, Siem Reap Banteay Meanchey provinces, in Pataya, Thailand (19-22/8/08).

In addition, in 2008, H.E. Mr. Sor Keng, Deputy Prime Minister of Interior had audienced with H.E.Mr. Sampong Amorvivat, Minister of Justice and Chairman of the Office Narcotic Control Board of Thailand in Cambodia (18/6/08). In the occasion, H. E. Mr. Sampong Amorvivat stressed Thai position to tie friendship, cooperation and readily prepared to accept training Cambodian law enforcement officials, provide equipments for operation of suppression of offenses and assistance in law section.

Through bilateral cooperation with Australian polices, AFP and UNODC, SGNACD got technical and financial support to implement the following:

- Burned 35 tones of Safrols-Rich-Oils in Tuol Krus Village, Chamreunphal Commune, Sampovmeas district, Pursat province(16-20/7/08) under presidency of H. E. Dr. Chan Sarun and many other senior officials
- Opened the training course for law enforcement officials on drug control 20-28/9/08
- Finalization of the draft of Safe Technical Form for practice of suppression of clandestine drug laboratory immediately.
- Memorandum of Understanding between NACD and AFP on drug control was prepared.

Through bilateral cooperation with China, H.E. Mr. Sor Keng, led a delegation to officially visit China (3-8/11/08) and signed the Memorandum of Understanding between Cambodia and China on drug control. During the visit, Cambodia and China discussed on security issues including anti-terrorism, transnational crime, human trafficking and money laundry. China drug control committee also provided an opportunity for law enforcement officials to study on drug control in Hunan province, China.

## **2. Elimination of drug demand**

### **a. Activities Dissemination Education**

SGNACD cooperated with relevant ministries, municipal-provincial drug control committees, national and international organizations, non-governmental organizations to implement dissemination and education as follow:

- Educational targets: SGNACD gave documents for dissemination such as law on control of drug and other disseminative documents to promote awareness on drug abuse danger to teachers, students, military polices, polices(districts, provinces, municipalities), officials of the municipal-provincial offices, garment workers totally estimated 6.250 persons at high, secondary schools in Phnom Penh city, Sihanouk, Siem Reap, Stung Treng, Battambang, Kratie, Kompong Cham, Rattanakiri, Mondolkiri, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng.
- And also, through bilateral cooperation project of ASEAN-Korea Framework on Capacity building of drug control to ASEAN law enforcement officials (for Cambodia), Korea provided TVs, VCD-DVD to the educational, youth and sport office in 6 provinces such as Stung Treng, Kratie, Kompong Cham, Battambang, Mondolkiri, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng which each of them got 3 TVs, 3 VCD-DVD and other got disseminative documents.
- SGNACD participated in consultative meeting with various ministries, International organizations and investment factories on preventive program of transmission of HIV/AIDS.
- With the assistance from UNOCD, WHO, FHI, JICA, LOICOG, KHANA, the SGNACD had produced disseminative materials such as leaflets, poster, caps, sweaters, and banners for distribution on international day against drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking (IDADAIT), 26 June 2008 and during annual water festival.

- Cooperated and promoted municipal-provincial drug control committees jointly to organize international day on Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking (IDADAIT) with approximately 3,000 participants on 26 June 2008.
- Cooperated with bilateral NACD-JICA project, opened training course on promoting public awareness of drug danger for Royal Governmental officials, officials in municipal-provincial offices (25-28/12/2007).
- Participated in annual meeting for information network program arrangement and activities of drug abuse control in region (IOGT-RIANDAC) in Cambodia for first year, second stage (2007-2009). Responding to the request of IOGT-RIANDAC, SGNACD granted 8 of appreciated certificates to Kandal Stung district, Koh Trop commune, Hun Sen Kampong Kantuot, Hun Sen Champovan, Santhormuk, and Beungtrabek Preahyukhunthor Savaky Chea Sim high school.
- Khmer Youth Association (KYA) is one partner of IOGT-RIANDA, continually arranged youth club for processing of training on drug prevention in high, secondary, primary schools at Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Battambang Banteay Meanchey, Pailin and Kandal provinces.
- Cooperated with Australia project for monitoring and evaluating on draft project of Asia Region on drug abuse HIV/AIDS (HAARP project) largely implement along Sub-regional Mekong River, pushing of effective work concerned the resolution of drug problem or HIV/AIDS in Cambodia.

In addition, with support from royal government, ministries, national and private radios-televisions, SGNACD cooperated with non-governmental organizations, national and international organizations in granting the interviews for monthly answer and questions programs in enhancing drug control.

In order to strengthen the effectiveness and capabilities, SGNACD arranged the inter-ministerial working group for providing the interviews to TVs and radios and promoting public awareness of drug on:

- General Situation of drug in Cambodia
- Law on the amendment of law on control of drug
- National Policy and Strategy of Royal Government and NACD
- Understanding of impact and health danger of illicit drug use.
- Prevention of the spread of drug abuse transmitted diseases of HIV/AIDS and
- Treatment, rehabilitation and drug addict integration.

#### **b. Drug implementation data**

Through bilateral project(J11.UNODC) on institutional reform and strengthening capabilities and integrate the prevention of drug abuse in Cambodia, launched dissemination report of 2007 on illicit drug data and permanent investigative system with participants from national, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and municipal-provincial drug control committees, and Embassy Representatives totally 120 persons in Cambodia, Cambodiana Hotel, (12/8/08).

Through cooperation with National Center for HIV/AIDS, Dermatology and Sexually Transmitted Diseases of Ministry of Health (NCHADS) has been continuing to analyze report on surveillance of AIDS rate amongst drug addicts in rehabilitation center for drug addicts.

Through the expert working group of drug on HIV/AIDS, created a 3-year Strategic Plan 2008-2010, in order to respond to drug addicts and transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Through the Working Group of Drug Information Center of the United Nations Educational Scientific Culture Organization (UNESCO), considered to promote the understanding on services for drug abuse victims of 54 non-governmental organizations which has been implementing in 14 municipalities-provinces such as Phnom Penh, Sihanouk, Pailin, Kampong Speu, Prey Veng, Kampong Cham, Kratie, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang and Koh Kong from May to June 2008.

### **3-Treatment and Rehabilitation**

Presently, Cambodia has 10 rehabilitation centers under the management of the Government. Those include:

- Ministry of Social affairs, Youth Veterans and rehabilitation, 5 centers: Chom Chao rehabilitation center (Phnom Penh), Phnom Bak new life center (Koh Kong), Konpong Kantuot rehabilitation new life center (Kandal Province).
- Ministry of Health has national centers for treatment on psychopathic and drug addicts in Cambodia-Soviet Friendship hospital and place for treatment Heroin abuser by using replaced substances (Methadone Program) that has been processing to use.
- Phnom Penh municipality has one center; it is called “My Opportunity, which is situated on Sen Sok Village, Sangkat Kmuonh, Rusey Keo district.
- 1 center in Battambang Military Police Office
- 1 center in Siem Reap military police
- One center in Battambang military police

In addition, there are some centers organized by private and non-governmental organizations.

Through bilateral AD/CMB/04/H83/UNODC project between NACD and United Nations Office for Drug and Crime on consulting service development; treatment and rehabilitation for community of illicit drug use in Cambodia, trained 15 national focal point teachers; 24 municipal-provincial focal point teachers and 252 practical officials (person who enters data) for surveillance situation of drug abusers and sexual partners in 60 communes and 12 municipalities-provinces which had mostly impacted by the drug such as Phnom Penh, Preah Sihanouk, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Kompong Chhnang, Kampong Cham Kandal, Siem Reap, Stung Treng, Svay Rieng and Koh Kong.

Technical Working Group in charge of treatment, rehabilitation of drug addicts continued to survey effective treatment strategy of Heroin and ATS addicts.

Inter-Ministerial Working Group (especially Ministry of Health) prepared draft medical statement by using Methadone medicine which has been submitting to Ministry of Justice for examination and Ministry of Social affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation to reexamine in veteran and rehabilitation. This Methadone Program has been supported by WHO, UNATDS, jointly practiced in Asia region for project on drug abuse HIV/AIDS (HAARP project) and treatment of drug addicts by using replaced medicine (Methadone Program). In addition, AusAid to Bangkok assisted on:

- Finalizing National Policy on treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts.
- Preparing Draft Methadone Program.
- Immediately cooperating process of bilateral project on Asia HIV/AIDS Program.

#### **4- Legislation and Planning**

##### **a. Legislation**

SGNACD continued to coordinate Cambodia joint protocol party in 1972 which had amended the single Convention on illicit drug. Referring to the inter-ministerial working group, SGNACD reexamined and corrected law on drug control.

##### **b. Planning**

- SGNACD cooperated with relevant ministries in preparing public survey program (2009-2011) for annual consulting meeting (C-G).
- SGNACD jointly cooperated with member ministries of NACD, relevant ministries, national and international; non-governmental Organizations to implement the National Action Plan on annual drug control 2008 focus on Human resources development through international language, computer, law enforcement training and educational disseminated affairs of drug, totally 85% of annual plan 2008 achieved.
- Submit Strategic Plan on drug control of NACD (2008-2013) into the Ministry of Interior's Strategic Plan.
- Prepared National Action Plan on Drug Control for continuous implementation in 2009.

#### **5. International Cooperation**

In 2008, SGNACD cooperated with bilateral, multilateral relations, developed country partnership in Sub-regional, Regional, and International region including:

- The Seventh Tri-parties Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos on Drug Control Cooperation (Siem Reap 04/12/08).
- Training Course on secret drug laboratory investigation (International Law enforcement Academy, Bangkok, Thailand 21-31/1/08).
- The thirteenth conference on drug (ADEC-13) Tokyo, Japan 29 January 2008.
- Project Meeting on community in developing replaced cultivation for reducing cultivation of cannabis plants in Southeast Asia "H84 Project" Bangkok, Thailand 27-28/03/08.

- The liaison officials meeting of H15 project Vientiane, 23-24/5/08 and senior officials meeting of signing member countries on Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 1993.
- Through the project on improvement of MOU member countries partnership (H15 Project) and J11 Project on institutions reform and capacity building for monitoring and integrating drug abuse in Cambodia of United Nations office for Drug and Crime, SGNACD hosted the forum on basic practice of United Nations Convention on drug for Sub-regional Mekong River Countries and ASEAN Countries at Sanway hotel, Phnom Penh, 7-10/04/08.
- The 29 ASEAN Senior Officials for drug (ASOD), 24-27/08/08 in Brunei.

In addition, SGNACD participated in ASEAN-CHINA Cooperation Mechanism without drug for 2015 (ACCORD) and international cooperation mechanism as follow:

- The First Working Group meeting on Promoting Public awareness and Second working group meeting on reduction of danger of ACCORD project, Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam, 8-12/7/08
- The Third Working Group meeting on law enforcement and the Fourth Working Group on development reform of AACCORD, in Philippines, 16-19/7/08.
- ASEAN-KOREA Conference on drug in the Republic of Korea, 20-22/10/08
- The First Asia Dialogue on illicit drug abuse and HIV/AIDS, 26-31/1/08 in India.
- The Fourth meeting of Asia Cooperation Group for controlling the precursors chemicals changing (ACoG) and the Fourth Conference on Precursors Chemicals for processing ATS “ AIFCP” in Tokyo, Japan, 12-15/2/08.
- The Meeting on Methodological Test for ATS abuse training in Krabey, Thailand, 25-28/03/08
- The Regional Forum on participation of Chemical Industry in preparing drug abuse changing.
- The Youth Trading Forum on Social development and drug abuse prevention in Chiang Rai, Thailand, 23-31/3/08.
- The Forum and study visit on treatment and addict rehabilitation in Methodological center in Ho Chi Minh, 21-25/04/08.
- Scientist project forum for strengthening drug control of ATS and precursor chemical creating network and improvement of exchanging information between Asia-Europe laboratory and Ocean laboratory focusing on entering data, data quality and substances network, 12-14/12/07.
- Focal point teacher training on improving of Drug Abuser Treatment (ATS) in Ha Noi, Vietnam, 16-20/6/08.
- Study visit on good methodologies of Amphetamine abuser treatment in Australia, 21-25/7/08.
- Study visit on drug laboratory at Technical Institute in Vietnam, 04-08/8/08.
- Training Course on Precursor Chemical control in Thailand, 25-31/8/08.
- Training course on Illicit Drug Abuse Prevention in Tokyo, Japan, 26-28/08.
- Seminar on implementation of law on drug control in Hunan, China, 17 September-1 October 2008.
- The First World Forum on Combating against drug 08-10 September 08.

- The 18<sup>th</sup> meeting on International Liaison Officials against drug (ADLOMIDCO) in the Republic of Korea, 24-26 September 2008.

#### **IV-Conclusion**

Through the above result indicated that the most activities implemented followed the Action Plan of 2008. Every stage, we have been supported and highly evaluated by donated countries, United Nations and International Organizations. We continued active affords to opposite drug trafficking from border areas why seizure of drug quantity decreased, compared in 2007.

On drug educational and disseminated fields, we motivated the population from capital to rural area to joint actively. In addition, Rehabilitation treatment tried to strengthen and extending with active participation from relevant ministries, national and international Organizations, local civil society and regional Organization, remarkably eliminated the illicit drug abuse and transmission of HIV/AIDs, international Cooperation, There were more advance than previous year through strengthening and extending partnership and bilateral and multilateral relations system with regional and international countries.

#### **IV-Drug Control Goals**

According to the Action Plan, 2009 on Drug Control, SGNACD will implement 5 strategies on drug control:

1. Eliminate and toward reduce drug requirement completely;
2. Eliminate and toward reduce drug supply completely;
3. Law enforcement on Law of Drug control;
4. Elimination of Drug Abuse danger and
5. Strengthening and extending international cooperation.

Actually, SGNACD will continue to coordinate with relevant ministries, national international Organizations and non-governmental organization in order to implement remaining matters which integrated into the Action Plan, 2008 including principle statement of H. E. Mr. Sor Keng, Deputy Prime Minister as follow:

##### **1. Capacity Building of SGNACD**

- a. Continually cooperate with supported national, international and non-governmental organization for strengthening:
  - Capacity of drug laboratory;
  - Capacity of drug information center;
  - Capacity of law enforcement and dissemination and
  - Capacity of treatment, rehabilitation and drug addicts integration.
- b. Continually compile the safe technical procedure form for suppressing clandestine drug Laboratory.

## **2-Dissemination, education and prevention of illicit drug abuses**

- Continue to strengthen AIDS Drug Working Group Capacity(D/HA)
- Put further effort to strengthen provincial drug addicts data collecting working group (PDCC)
- Continue to cooperate with relevant ministries international, non-governmental organizations to promote drug and HIV/AIDS acknowledgement.
- Continue to enhance and monitor the Needle-Syringe Program in Cambodia.
- Continue to strengthen and enhance implementation of program on promotion of public drug awareness in educational institute, ministries, factories, and communities.

## **3-Law enforcement**

- Continue to strengthen the campaign of cultivating reduction of Cannabis plants.
- Promote understanding on the law related to Drug Control
- Continue to strengthen and extend the computer law enforcement officials training Mechanism.
- Continue to cooperate with JICA to implement the project on drug control in Cambodia
- Continually to cooperate with UNODC in implementing the I61 project on Mechanism of integration, increasingly improvement for border liaison offices in Southeast Asia Region and XAP/I 63 project on precursor chemical.
- Participate in precursors chemical exchanging information system, organized by Drug Control, Department of Japan Ministry of Health
- Continue to enhance the implementation of prior principle in Cambodia Drug offense
- Enhance the implementation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> bilateral agreement with Thai Narcotic control Board (ONCD) on cooperation of practice of law on drug control.
- Continued cooperation with Korea partner to carry out the project on “providing the specialist capacity of drug control to law enforcement official in ASEAN member countries in Cambodia.

## **4-Drug information Data**

- Continue to collect drug information data in all municipal-provincial and relevant ministries.
- Continued cooperation with National Center for HIV/AIDS Dermatology and Sexually Transmitted diseases of the Ministry of Health, report on achievement of survey of HIV/AIDS rate amongst drug addicts.
- Continued cooperation with NCHADS, WHO, Korsang, Mith Samlanh organizations, and Burnet Institute of Australia in Surveying on processing of ATS use.

## **5- Treatment**

- Continue to practice H83 project on progress of consulting treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts based on community that emerging work is the choice of two communes of each provinces amongst 12 provinces where heavily impacted

- Provide capacity building in Health and social System
- Arrange for treatment planning, based on community of illicit drug abuse and rehabilitation including prevention of HIV/AIDS, treatment services and maintenance of drug abuse and their sexually partners.

### **6-Legislation**

- Finalizing the preparation of National Policy on treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts
- Continually enhance the preparation of regulations relating to the drug control and
- Continually examine and correct composition of inter-ministries working group.

### **7- International Cooperation**

- Continually implement the Memorandum of Understanding between Cambodia-China on Drug control Cooperation, Psychotropic Substances and precursors chemicals and
- Continually implement the result of bilateral meeting.



*One ASEAN Vision*