



**Fifth Meeting of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA)
Fact-Finding Committee (AIFOCOM) to Combat the Drug Menace
Singapore, 22-25 June 2008**

COUNTRY REPORT OF CAMBODIA

I. INTRODUCTION

The International Conference in pursuit of a Drug Free ASEAN 2015 was held in October 2000 in Bangkok, Thailand. ASEAN minister's concern about the growing threat of the drug problem and in particular the rapid growth of production and use of Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS) in Asia had pushed the creation of the AIPA Fact-Finding Committee (AIFOCOM) to combating the drug menace. AIFOCOM was established with the ultimate goals for reduction of the supply of and demand for illicit drugs in the region and to increase public awareness of the problem.

In Cambodia in 2007 drug trafficking offense have been decreased remarkably compared to the year 2006 as a consequences of on-going awareness raising campaigns and further developing treatment of drug addiction. Cambodia, nevertheless, is still a victim of drug trafficking and has recently been manipulated by foreign organized criminal for a large-scale production of synthetic drugs.

II. GENERAL SITUATION OF DRUGS

1. *Synthetic Drugs / Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS)*

Methamphetamine outnumbers all other illicit drugs in Cambodia. Methamphetamine pills were produced in different quality or counterfeited by local perpetrators to meet the demand. In 2007, such perpetrations took place in Phnom Penh, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Kandal Provinces due to the shortage of methamphetamine in the domestic markets, as the result of highly effective implementation of action against trans-border drug trafficking to the country.

Recently foreign criminals covertly constructed laboratories to produce synthetic drug precursor chemicals on a large scale in Treng Traying Commune, Phnom Srouch District, Kampong Speu province, nevertheless, the place had been discovered and broken off on 1 April 2007 by police and 6 tons of precursor chemicals had been confiscated. In another case, methamphetamine pill manufacture situated in Sangkat Trapaing Krasaing, Dongkor District, Phnom Penh city was also discovered and promptly gotten rid off by the gendarmeries forces (Military police) on 1st of August 2007, and one rotary tableting machine was seized.

2. Cannabis Plantation

Cannabis plantation at the present is totally eradicated even in a small form of family's back garden growth, and all offenders have been educated. However, we, at the same time, Cambodia Law enforcement officers have precluded Cannabis cultivation and regularly continued to educated people on Drug Control Law specifying cannabis planting is illegal.

III. DRUG TRAFFICKING AND DISTRIBUTIONS

1. Synthetic Drug / ATS

By shape and quality analysis, it can be concluded that the methamphetamines imported to Cambodia today originate from those in Golden Triangle Area and are brought to Cambodia via the northeastern provinces of the country, especially Steung Treng province. Some are used to serve domestic supply, other are exported across borders to Thailand and Vietnam, and other are exported to international drug markets. It was noticed that last two years (2006-2007) methamphetamines including Crystal Meth "ICE" trafficked more remarkably in Cambodia.

2. Heroin

Even though Cambodia is not a Heroin producing country, Cambodia is used to be a place for trafficking or Heroin to international drug markets. Like ATS, most of Heroin is still being imported from the Golden Triangle Area to Cambodia through Steung Treng province as well as to the international drug markets by air by foreign criminals often bearing Taiwanese and Chinese passports.

3 Drugs abuse

Drug abuse most frequently occurred in Phnom Penh followed by those provinces that border Thailand. Today, drug abuse has become increasingly more hazardous due to the practice of injection method among many abusers. It has been observed that amongst drug abusers, a number of them are taking heroin. The choices of using are in order from Methamphetamines, heroin, cannabis, glove, to other substances.

Those drugs are mostly taken by unemployed groups, sex workers (direct and indirect) and others vulnerable groups.

IV. THE RESULTS OF COOPERATION

1. Law Enforcement

A Criminal elimination results in 2007

- Eliminated 152 cases of drug abuse (314 cases in 2006)

- 279 offender were arrested (612 people in 2006)
- Crucial evident including seizure of;
 - Methamphetamines = 390,987 pills (428,553 pills in 2006)
 - Methamphetamines/ICE = 6,750.58 grams (16,212 grams in 2006)
 - Heroin = 12,430.50 grams (19521 grams in 2006)
 - Precursor chemicals with ATS synthetic drugs = 5,770.25 Kg
 - Safrol oil = 3,260 Liters

With the assistance from UNODC, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) of America, ONCB of Thailand, NNCC of China, and the Ministry of Public Security of Vietnam, the Secretariat General of the National Authority for Combating Drugs (SGNACD) have destroyed 5,770.25 Kg of precursor chemicals in 2 following steps;

- On 16 August 2007 there were 2,925 Kg of Thionyl chloride precursor chemicals diluted, with a strong dangerous chemical.
- On 30 August 2007 there were 6 kinds of precursor chemical, Weak poisonous chemicals, burned down by using safety ovens.

Phnom Penh city and Bantea Meanchey province totally have destroyed 143,327 pills of drugs, 70,549 Kg of powder drugs, and 1,951 tiny bottles of liquid drugs (during the International Day Against Drugs, 26 June 2007).

Pursat province has destroyed 7 safrol oil production sites located in Anlongreap Commune, Vealveng District, including 7 steam pots, 5 chipping machines, 5 barrels of cooking oil and burned down 26 workers shelters.

B. Training Courses and Law Enforcement Strengthening

In 2007 the Secretariat General of the National Authority for Combating Drugs (SGNACD) had continued cooperating in bilateral/multilateral activities and implemented the following sub-regional projects of UNODC as following:

- Through bilateral cooperation with ONCB of Thailand, we have provided many training courses to build up the capacity of the law enforcement officials in provinces that border Thailand. ONCB of Thailand, in addition, has donated some office equipment for Border Liaison Office.
- Through bilateral cooperation with JICA of Japan, we have provided many training courses for law enforcement officials in provinces bordering with Thailand and Lao PDR.
- Through the projects implementation of UNODC:
 - Project D91 on drug control cooperation cross Border Cooperation of countries in the Sub-Mekong Region (terminated in March). We have

established 7 Border Liaison Office, situated in check points such as: Cham Yeam (Koh Kong), Poipet (Banteay Meanchey), Dong Krolor and Cheurteal Thom (Steung Treng), Bavit (Svay Reang), Chrei Thom and Kaorm sam Nor (Kandal).

- Project 161 (Continued from the Project D91). We have established 4 more Border Liaison Office in check points at Pailin, Battambang, Banteay Mean Chey provinces, totally 11 places. SGNACD have trained BLO office officials in skills of preventing human trafficking across the borders, inspection of precursor chemicals with DVD based training and drug checking by computer based training (CBT).
- Project F34, we've cooperated with UNODC to organize seminar on: Productions, and Trade of Safrol-Rich-Oil.

V. EDUCATION AND DISSEMINATION

In 2007 ministry members as well as SGNACD had jointly continued to implement education and dissemination programs on activities as follow:

- ***At the academic level***, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports continued to integrate drug education programs into its curricula. The programs commence from Primary schools to Universities.
- ***At the Ministerial level***, the Secretariat General of the National Authority for Combating Drugs had cooperated with concerned Ministries and Institutions to gather civil servants, teachers, military forces and students to attend program on the public awareness on drugs and provide training of trainer to teachers both outside and inside school systems.
- ***At the Communities***, SGNACD continued to cooperate to implement information network programs and drug control activities with IOGT – RIANDAC, Women's media Center (WMC), Khmer Youth Association (KYA), PKKO. There were more than 20 Non-Governmental Organizations cooperating with SGNACD on the works of disseminations.
- As reserved schedules, SGNACD leaders and its officials participated, as honorable speakers, in many events and broadcasting programs on Radios, TVs.

With financial assistance from the UNODC, USAID, JICA, KHANA, and WHO the Secretariat had produced communication materials such as leaflets, posters, t-shirts, caps, and banners for distribution on the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (IDADAIT), 26 June 2007 and during the annual water festivals.

Through WHO, SGNACD had been granted funds from the British Government for publishing 5 sets of books on drugs (11,168 copies for the first edition) which were given to law enforcement officials, court officials, teachers, student's parents and social health and social services providers.

VI DRUG DATA COLLECTION

With technical assistance from the Family Health International (FHI), WHO and UNODC Project-F97 "Enhancement of ATS data Collection and Drug Information System", SGNACD has produced the Report on Illicit Drug Data and Routine Surveillance System in Cambodia 2006. The liaison officials in each drug treatment centers are assigned to coordinate collection of drug addict treatment data. Drug data collection forms had been produced and utilized in all centers, and officials in each centre been trained to collect data in mid-2007.

VII LEGISLATION AND PLAN

1. Legislation

In the 2007 the Senate and the National Assembly had ratified an agreement permitting the Kingdom of Cambodia to become a member of protocol 1972, which amended the single convention on drugs in 1961 of the United Nations. The Secretariat General of the National Authority for Combating Drugs (SGNACD) is filling the documents, and they will be submitted to be archived in the United Nations.

The Royal Government issued a new Decree No. 13 GnRk/bk dated 22 February 2007, as a replacement of the last Decree No.71 GnRk/bk dated 28 October 1997 on functions of SGNACD which was null and void, on the Functions of the Secretariat General of the National Authority for Combating Drugs.

To strengthen drug control, to be in accordance with the National Action Plan in 2008, as well as to upgrade the effectiveness, the National Authority has issued further norms as follow:

- Guideline on the Strengthening of Drugs Control Cooperation amongst Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos
- Circulation on controlling, Confiscations, Packing, Evidence, Keeping and Confiscation of the sample for Examination in Drug Criminal Cases
- Declaration on the Integration of Safrol-Rich-Oil, Mreah Prov Phnom in local name, in the Annex of the Law on Drugs Control
- Guideline on Needle and Syringe Programs in Cambodia
- Decision on the Establishment of Working Groups to Prevent Drug Abuse in Schools
- Decision on the Establishment of Inter-ministerial Working Groups on Precursor Control (Amended new composition)

- Decision on the establishment of Working Groups to Implement H 83 Project on Development of Counseling and Treatment Services and Community-Based Drug Addiction Rehabilitation
- Decision on the Establishment of Drugs/HIV-AIDS Working Groups (DHA)
- Decision on the Establishment of Working Groups to harm reduction
- Policy and Guideline on Needle and Syringe Programs in Cambodia
- Cooperation with Ministry of Health in Strategy for Substitution Treatment

2. Plan

On 16 October 2007, the National Authority for combating drugs hold its 9th meeting presided over by His Excellency Sar keheng, Deputy Prime Minister, to follow up the outcomes of member ministries and approved the national Action Plan for Drug Control 2008. After the plan was approved, the meeting regarded important matters to be proposed to the Royal Government to integrate the Civil Aviation Secretariat of State as a member of the National Authority and requested more studies for penalties stipulated in the law on drug control amended in 2005. The proposals were officially agreed by Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Dechor Hun Sen, the Prime Minister.

VIII INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

1. Domestic Activities

SGNACD held its bilateral/multilateral meetings with countries, institute representatives as well as its development partners as below:

- Mr. **Akira FUJINO**, UNODC Regional Representative, Mr. Jeffrey AVINA, Executive Director of UNODC in Vienna and Program Coordinator Groups, to discuss on waiting for drug precursor chemicals destruction, seized in Kompong Speu province and continuing practice of the project on drug precursor chemicals control (project F34) and project on strengthening capacity buildings for the SGNACD (KHM/J11).
- Japanese delegation from JICA to East Asia and Asia-Pacific to discuss the involving projects on strengthening capacity buildings for law enforcement officials and drug testing centers.
- Drug Enforcement Agency of America (DEA), involving reparation of drug testing machine, which USA donated in 1999.
- Senior officials of the Office the Narcotic Control Board of Thailand (ONCB), which trained Cambodian law enforcement border officials and granted office supplies (BLO).

- Police attaché to the Embassy of France to discuss donating of GC-MS drug testing machine and training Cambodian law enforcement officials.
- Military attaché to the Embassy of People's Republic of China, concerning bilateral signatory preparation on Memorandum of Understanding.
- Serious crimes liaison officials of the British Embassy to Bangkok, Thailand.
- Director of Department of Korean prosecutor in charge of drugs, etc.
- Australian Burnet Institute to discuss project practice cooperation, concerning to drug data collections in Cambodia.
- Drugs/Aids Regional program officials of UNODC to Bangkok, Thailand.
- Project management of UNODC to discuss practice of H83 project on Counseling/Treatment services and drug rehabilitation.
- UNODC Project coordinators on the enhancement of youth treatment services with ATS addiction among youth (I13)
- Pakistanis, Afghanis and Iranian delegations paid study visits to the Cambodia border liaison offices.

Furthermore on 4-7 December 2007 SGNACD hosted a 7th Bilateral/Tripartite meeting, Cambodia-Laos-Vietnam, on the Drug Cooperation Managements in Siam Reap province. In a ministerial tripartite meeting of Cambodia-Lao PDR-Vietnam a joint declaration and press release were issued. In a ministerial bilateral meeting of Cambodia-Vietnam and minister meeting of Cambodia Laos signed a minute on drugs managing cooperation, substances affecting the nerve systems and precursor chemicals.

2. Overseas activities

SGNACD attended regional, sub-regional and international meetings/conferences as below:

- 2nd meeting of Asia Cooperation for controlling domestic precursor chemicals.
- 3rd International Conference on precursor chemicals for production of ATS.
- 12th International Conference on Asia-Pacific drug law enforcement (ADCE12)

- 17th ADLOMIO meeting on international drugs law enforcement cooperation.
- Annually meeting of liaison officials on project H15.
- Senior officials and Ministerial meeting of signatory countries on Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 1993 on drug control cooperation.
- 28th meeting of ASEAN Senior Officials on Drugs (ASOD).
- ASEAN-China group senior officials meeting against dangerous drugs (ACCORD).
- ASEAN Senior Officials meeting on drug criminal Trans-border (SOMTC+3).
- Working Group Meeting on MoU mechanism.
- Seminar evaluation of reports on achievements of ASEAN free drugs in 2015.
- 31st meeting of Asia-Pacific's leaders of law enforcement institutes on drugs.
- Meeting on cross-border circulation of mountain saffron oil on 5-6 September 2007 in Vietnam.
- 3rd ASEAN Inter-city Conference on the management of drugs abuse on 5-6 September 2007 in Jakarta, Indonesia.
- Seminar on Capacity Strengthening of Cambodia – Lao PDR – Vietnam drug law enforcement officials on 16-19 September 2007 in Ubon, Thailand.
- 3rd Asia Coordinating meeting on inspection of domestic chemical substances on 17-21 September 2007 in Hobart, Australia.
- Study visit on treatments and drug addict rehabilitation on 12-22 September 2007 in Southern of Vietnam.
- Regional Seminar on the establishment of linking strategies to support the program on drug abuse on 18-20 September 2007 in Jakarta, Indonesia.
- Seminar on criminal drugs offense control on 17 September – 5 October 2007 in Japan.
- Drug law enforcement expertise training courses for Cambodian – Lao PDR – Burmese and Vietnamese law enforcement officials on 24 September – 10 October 2007 in Japan.

- Regional Seminar on correspondent measure of criminal justices against human trafficking on 2 – 4 October 2007 in Bangkok.
- Evaluation Seminar of report on the achievements of drug-free ASEAN by 2015 on 29 – 30 October 2007 in Jakarta, Indonesia.

IX GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Many activities described in the National Action Plan on drug control in 2007 were successfully conducted, acknowledged by international and national sides, especially donor countries. Support and confidence gained is due to clear principles and measures taken by the National Assembly in practicing important strategies such as promotion of public awareness on drugs, law enforcement affairs, and drug addictions treatment/rehabilitation. An additional success of the National Authority is a membership of Protocol of 1972, which amends the Single Convention on narcotic drugs in 1961.

1. *Dissemination*

SGNACD clearly marked its goals needed for actions to be taken including educational establishments, Institutions, Ministries, Factories, Enterprises, and Communities, etc. The tasks are actively contributed from the Ministries, the Royal Government institutions, international and, national organizations, and the concerning domestic civil societies. SGNACD cooperated with the above-mentioned development partners in practicing the disseminative programs by dividing into a small and simple mechanism and deeply work in communities in order to promote and spread awareness on drugs to the publics.

2. *Law Enforcements*

A successful reason is that our law enforcement entities jointly took actions and built a good cooperation with neighboring countries as well as some countries in the region and the world. To abide by the high recommendations of His Excellency Deputy Prime Minister, Chairperson of the SGNACD, our law enforcement officials firmly tried to prevent drugs influx from borders and regularly suppress drug trafficking, drug distributions, drug using, and drug processing counterfeit production in the country. In addition, in a case of using Cambodia as a place to generate a huge amount of synthetic drug precursor chemicals by foreign criminals had also been immediately revealed.

3. *The Drug Addict Treatment/Rehabilitation*

Treatment and rehabilitation of persons addicted to drugs have seen a remarkable progress. A national drug treatment center has been created by the Ministry of Health in the compound of the Khmer-Soviet Friendship Hospital for treating people addicted to drugs. It is also a place for training technical sciences as required. Provinces/municipalities that already got centers are seeking more development partners in their endeavor to treat persons addicted to drugs. Provinces/municipalities having no centers are attempting to set up places for treating person addicted to drugs in its local hospitals. This is the reason why the

number of treatment/rehabilitation centers rises this year. The center effectively offered treatment services to people suffering from drug problems. Furthermore, many of parents of the people addicted to drugs understood the benefits of offering treatment services and hastily sent their children to the centers.

X. DRUG CONTROL PLAN GOAL FOR 2008

In 2008 SGNACD is committed to implement the Royal Government's policies programs as well as the principle guidelines laid down by His Excellency Sar Kheng, Deputy Prime Minister and chairman of the National Authority for Combating Drugs. We are going to continually practice remaining matters that have been integrated into the national executive plan of actions in 2008 as follows:

A. *Strengthening capacity building of SGNACD*

- Continually cooperate with UNODC in practicing project KHM/J11 on the strengthening of capacity building of SGNACD.
- Continually cooperate with regional UNODC in order to establish offices of UNODC to Cambodia.
- Continually prepare the norms of integrating a Civil Aviation secretariat of state to be a member of SGNACD.

B. *The dissemination and prevention of drug abuse*

- Continual efforts in strengthening capacity of drugs/Aids working groups.
- Efforts to strengthen drug data collection working groups to additional provinces/municipalities.
- Continually cooperate with concerning Ministries, institutions, International, and Non-Governmental organizations, to promote awareness of drugs/AIDS.
- Continually follow up the practice of needle/syringe programs in Cambodia.
- Continually cooperate to practice the programs on promoting public awareness of drug to educational establishments, ministries, institutions, factories/enterprises and communities.
- Be ready for dissemination during the celebration of IDADAIT 2008 and in the national Water Festival in 2008.

C. *Law enforcement*

- Continually strengthen strategies to eliminate cannabis cultivations.

- Promote understanding of the law on drug control.
- Circulate the implementation of declaration on integrating of mountain saffron oil into annex of law on drug control.
- Continually strengthen training course mechanism to the law enforcement officials by computer based trainings (CBT).
- Continually cooperate with JICA in implementing bilateral projects on control of drugs in Cambodia.
- Cooperation with UNODC in implementation of:
 - Project I 61 on integrating mechanism to improve drugs liaison offices at Borders in South East Asia.
 - F 34 project on managing of chemical precursors in Asia-Pacific.
- Continually implement principles of fighting against drug abuse.

D. Treatments

- Encourage to practice project H83 of UNODC on the development of counseling treatment/rehabilitation, relying on community-based approaches.
- Through German expertise SGNACD will continually seeks for supporting strengthening of treatment and rehabilitation of persons addicted to drugs.

E. Legislation

- Arrange the national policies on treatment and rehabilitation of persons addicted to drugs.
- Prepare sub-decrees on seizing of properties gained from the illegal drug business to funds of National Authority for Combating Drugs.
- Building campaign plans to prevent drug abuse, confiscate illicit drugs.
- Continually cooperate with working groups on law studies and norms on drugs control.
- Set up seminar on :
 - Law dissemination on the agreement of the Kingdom of Cambodia becoming a member of protocol of 1972, amending single convention on drugs in 1961.

- 3 conventions on Drug of the United Nations (1961 – 1971 – 1988).

F. International Cooperation

- Be ready for bilateral cooperation between Cambodia - Thailand / Cambodia-Vietnam / Cambodia – Lao PDR.
- Be ready for bilateral-tripartite cooperation between Cambodia-Vietnam-Lao PDR
- Be ready for cooperation with Greater Mekong sub-region countries, cooperation with countries in the region and in the world.
- Be ready for bilateral cooperation between Cambodia – China.
- Be ready for opening training courses on basic knowledge of international treaties to member countries of MoU and non-member countries of MoU.

XI. CONCLUSION

Cambodia confronts the drug problems along with its development process. We strengthen our hard efforts to eliminate drug abuse, but the drug criminals is often sophisticated with global resources to draw upon and a large and growing markets demanding services. The nation has become a base for production and trafficking of drugs, and the island of refuge for the international drug traffickers to operate with highly developed methods.

There have been successes. Working closely with ASEAN, individual member states, China, Japan, etc, we begun to build our own capacity, strengthened communication and cooperation, by sharing expertise, expand anti-drug operations in the region and the world.

Our combat against drug criminals is a priority goal since consumption in the region has reached peak levels of drug using. We depend on continuing cooperation and communication, sharing information, planning, and carrying out joint operations with all countries of the region and the world in this international fight.

We need peaceful and effective cooperation with other countries. As a Least Developing Country, we need fund to support our outreach and education efforts to make people aware of the danger of drug abuse and trafficking and severe penalties for production. In return, the drug treatment and rehabilitation centers are need funding as well as others assistances. Where education and treatment are available, they are provided by NGOs or by local providers who are heavily reliant on donor countries. Our aims are to get rid off all kinds of drugs in our home country as well as the world. Even if our measures are undermined by poor funds, we have made some gains in the fight against drug use in our country, but much remains to be done.

Together we can bring the necessary resources to bear against the enemy to mount an effective campaign to reduce and, one day, eliminate the scourge of drugs from our country and our continent.