

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY REPORT

In 2013, under leadership of Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Decho Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and with close cooperation with and active support from executive and legislative institutions, Cambodian Red Cross, the National Bank of Cambodia, national and sub-national authorities, private sectors at home and abroad, donors and media, the National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD) had managed to resolve the problems of combating drug abuse, which was a significant contribution to implement the “Village-Commune Safety Policy” offighting against crimes, achieving stronger stability, intensifying security, effectively responding to the political program and the Rectangular Strategy Phase II of the Royal Government of Cambodia, and accomplishing the Phase III Rectangular Strategy of the Royal Government of Cambodia of the Fifth Legislature of the National Assembly.

Cambodia has been facing illegal drugs imported from Golden Triangle, Golden Crescent and Latin America. ATS and Heroin are smuggled into Cambodia from Golden Triangle Area via the northeastern border. Cocaine and Methamphetamine Ice are trafficked by international drug criminals from Latin America and Golden Crescent. Criminal syndicates are bidding to use Cambodia as illegal drug production and procession sites, as reflected by the police’s suppression in Phnom Penh on illegal drug production that led to the seizure of mold (logo 999) and chemical substances. In 2013, Marijuana plantation was almost wiped out. Extraction of Safrole-Rich Oil was less than in 2012.

Nevertheless, drug abuse is still is of great concern. In 2013, the number of drug users was estimated roughly 13,000. Methamphetamine pills are being widely taken in Cambodia. The use of Crystalline Methamphetamine is on the rise. Most of Methamphetamine Ice consumers are people aged between 18 to 35. The number of drug abusers who has no certain employment has been on the top.

In reducing drug supply, in 2013 Cambodia has suppressed 889 cases, 41 of which were large scales. 90 criminal syndicates were suppressed and 1,788 people were arrested.

In this connection, Cambodia has lessened drug demand by means of heightening public awareness, increasing engagement from media, integrating the calamity stories of drug abuse into education circular, widening community outreach activities, and conducting national and international events to notify the calamity of drug abuse to the public. We are taking our serious attention on and are working closely with the focal points, people easily susceptible to this vulnerability, the creation of group trainings, education curriculum mainstreaming. The programs and training launched by NACD were participated by roughly 6,454,446 people, 104.89% higher than 3,150,110 in 2012.

Treatment of drug addicts in community are treating new 359 ATS addicts, 489 old victims addicts, 46 new drug addicts, and 131 previous addicts. Cambodia has 7 state center and 3 private centers, the total victims of drug addicts to the center were 2,713 people.

Many instruments against crime have been adopted by the parliament of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Recently, it has amended the Law on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism. Besides making laws, Cambodia had put effort to enhance bilateral, trilateral, multilateral cooperation with the other countries in sub-region, in region and in the world. Cambodia are building and strengthening the capacity of its law enforcement officers such as police investigators, prosecutors and judges, criminal intelligence analysts, specialized drug and organized crime investigators and customs officials with a total number of 3,411 persons
