

**Presentation of the Cambodian Delegation  
At the 9th ASEAN Regional Forum Inter-Sessional  
Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and  
Transitional Crimes  
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# Introduction

- Terrorism and Transnational Crime still remain a big challenge for the region and individual country, regardless of their size or level of development.
- Fighting terrorism and transnational crimes requires joint concerted efforts of all countries given its trans-boundary nature and the adverse impact it has on the very structure of our society.
- The Kingdom of Cambodia as a member of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) has highly committed to preparing legal framework and proper operating mechanism to prevent, investigate and suppress terrorism and transnational crimes even though the country still faces many challenges.

# Legal Framework

- Law on Counter–Terrorism.
- Law on Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing.
- Law on Drug Control.
- Law on Control of Arms, Explosives and Ammunition.
- Criminal Procedural Code.
- Ratified ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism.
- Ratified 12 UN conventions and protocols against terrorism and transnational crime to fill in any possible loopholes within the legal context of Cambodia.

# Operating Mechanism

- National Counter-Terrorism Committee (NCTC)
- National Authority for Preventing Chemical, Nuclear, Biological and Radioactive Explosives
- National Committee for Reform on Arms Control
- National Committee for Maritime Security
- National Committee for Combating Trafficking, Smuggling, and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Women

# Government's Policy

- Enhance law enforcement agencies.
- Develop Counter Terrorism and transnational crime capabilities by providing more resources for training and operation.
- Strengthen our sea and land border security to tackle cross-border crimes.

# Government's Policy (Con't)

- Creating awareness by pursuing Safe Village, Safe Commune Policy.
- Promoting inter-agency cooperation in sharing information and experience in regional and international forums.
- Continuing to work closely with all partners in looking at and eliminating the root causes of international terrorism and transitional crime.

# Challenges

- Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crimes' Operational Capability is still limited due to a number of factors including:
  - National Counter-Terrorism Committee and National Committee for Maritime Security are at their early state of development.

# Challenges (Con't)

- Training level of Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crimes' Operators are very basic and further continuous trainings are required.
- Lack of protective and operational equipments is a big issue.



# Challenges (Con't)

Hence:

- Explosive response can still be done with high level of risk due to the limitation of supplies, equipments and knowledge;
- Capability to deal with chemical, biological and radiological types of attacks is virtually non-existence at present.
- Intelligent gathering capability to support tactical operation is very limited.
- Communication during operation is currently not effective and confident. Mobility is also a challenge.

# Conclusion

- Cambodia's political leadership demonstrates a strong commitment to aggressive legal action against terrorists and to increase its counter-terrorism and transnational crimes investigative capability, but its ability to investigate potential terrorist activities is still limited by the lack of training and resources.
- Effective counter-terrorism and transnational crimes requires a concerted effort in which law enforcement has an essential role to play.
- Successful Combating terrorism and transnational crimes cannot be achieved without close cooperation among countries around the globe.

Thank You