



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

NATION - RELIGION - KING

**PERMANENT MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

No. PMC/UN/144/20

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's Note LA/COD/11/1 dated 6 January 2020, has the honour to forward herewith Cambodia's inputs and information to be reflected in the report of the Secretary-General to the seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly on measures to eliminate international terrorism.

In this connection, the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia would be grateful if the above-mentioned inputs and information could be forwarded to its highest destination.

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 12 June 2020

**Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations
New York**

Secretariat of National Counter-Terrorism Committee (SNCTC)

An Update on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism on Implementation of Declaration in General Assembly UNSCR

Refer to General Assembly UNSCR on Implementation of Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, the Kingdom of Cambodia, a member state of the United Nations, remains committed in our efforts in joining hands regionally and globally to preventing, protecting, and fighting against terrorism from every angle of the globe.

Although Cambodia has been assessed by the international community that it is not a target for terrorist attacks, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC), under the wise leadership of **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen**, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Chairman of the NCTC, remains steadfast in his commitment and participation in the prevention and protection against terrorism, regionally and worldwide.

Hence, the SNCTC would like to inform of our updated annual report activities through the period of 2010 - 2019 with General Assembly UNSCR on Implementation of Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism and also the update report as the following below:

-), Data on the status and implementation of existing multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements relating to international terrorism, including information on incidents caused by international terrorism and criminal prosecutions and sentencing"

As the international community and the counter-terrorism experts have ever assessed, Cambodia is not a target of any local terrorism attack but RGC policy remains steadfast in commitment and participation in the prevention and protection against terrorism, regionally and worldwide. In that sense, since 2007, after establishing SNCTC, we cooperated widely related to prevention and protection against terrorism, also with countries in the region and international partners to arrest and prosecute terrorist leader Hambali in 2001, and also there are other cases that we collaborated with partners in the region and worldwide. Beside Hambali case, Cambodia has no any critical case led to the prosecution, due to situation of geography, Cambodia is not a place for local terrorist attack, in particular, Cambodia special task is to participate in the prevention and protection against terrorism, regionally and worldwide.

-), Information on "the need to prevent and fight the threat to international peace and security as a result of terrorist activities"

In particular, the information sharing in the prevention and the combat against threats on international peace as well as security issues of terrorism, Cambodia self-prepared in two levels:

1, Domestic:

A. Training courses, workshops, study tours, short trainings and exercises

From 2010 to 2019, the SNCTC, an administrative body of the NCTC, has coordinated in opening training courses, workshops and site visits with the total number of 251 times and participated by 2103 personnel. The trainings to be reported support the number they were held year on year along with the lists of attendance from administrations and agencies as seen: In 2010: 28 times, in 2011: 26 times, in 2012: 10 times, in 2013: 22 times, in 2014: 40 times, in 2015: 29 times, 2016: 06 times, 2017: 41 times, 2018: 21 times and 2019: 28 times. The participants were officially invited from various competent authorities and agencies such as the Ministry of Interior, General Commissariat of National Police, Ministry of National Defense, Royal Gendarmerie Headquarter, Brigade70, Special Military Region, General Department of Research and Intelligence of General Headquarter of Royal Cambodian Army, General Department of Camcontrol, General Department of Customs and Excise of Cambodia, National Headquarter of Counter-Terrorism Special Forces, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and the Cambodian Financial Intelligence Unit.

B. Information Sharing and Exercises:

From 2012 to 2019, the SNCTC has conducted the training courses and table top exercises 12 times with a total of 148 participants. In addition, the Phnom Penh International Airport has annually conducted its own and joint cooperation exercises with the SNCTC to strengthen and improve its understanding to prevent, protect and rescue without delay in the case that an accident should occur unexpectedly.

C. Law Enforcement and Prevention

Due to the indispensable need of preventing terrorist crimes which may occur in Cambodia, in the region, and around the world, Cambodia must strengthen the national law reinforcement and participate in all activities within the regional and international framework to combat against acts of terrorism which continues to threaten human lives and the development of infrastructure. In this regard, being a signatory of the United Nations agreements and treaties, the RGC has established the law which has already come into effect including the Constitutional Law (1993), Law on Governance of Weapon, Explosive Material, and Ammunition (2005), Law on Counter-Terrorism (2007), Criminal Code (2007), Law on Chemical, Nuclear, Biological and Radioactive Weapons (2009) and National Planning Book on Counter-Terrorism (2009). At the current stage, the Ministry of Mine and Energy is drafting the law on nuclear energy, which the SNCTC is also joining in the discussion as well especially, to respond to the context and trend in global counter-terrorism 2020, Cambodia is seeking efforts to establish and amend three laws such as AML/CFT, MLA and PF laws passing the National Assembly at the moment. Furthermore, Cambodia is a member of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, and is also on the way to finalizing International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS Code). With that being said, the SNCTC is also a member of the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives (CBRNE) National Working Group, which consists of more than 10 Ministry representatives to create the National Action Plan to strengthen Cambodia's capacity building in the response and prevention of illegal trafficking of CBRNE materials. The SNCTC has also joined the Cambodian Financial Intelligence Unit (CAFIU), which operates under the National Bank of

Cambodia, to do mutual evaluations on Terrorist Financing and Proliferation Financing, as well as participating in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) conferences. Apart from creating laws which have been propagated widely as mentioned above, the SNCTC has conducted awareness training on the National Planning Book on Counter-Terrorism (2009) to relevant agencies in 16 provinces and more and will continue to conduct this training nationwide (25 provinces and cities). The National Planning Book is the principal documentation which is very crucial for all relevant institutions and agencies in Cambodia to prepare, to prevent and to respond to any terrorist incidents in all its forms. In addition, the National Planning Book is used as a guide to take urgent actions in the prevention and combat against terrorism, should it occur unexpectedly, in a ceaselessly fast approach manner that is to be met on time. It designates functions and duties for all relevant institutions and agencies to co-operate effectively without overlapping.

D. Strengthening and Building Counter-Terrorism Forces

The SNCTC has established and maintained permanently its National Counter-Terrorism Special Forces Teams by equipping a full range of weaponry units. Having provided regular trainings including skills and strategies to forces since 2010, the SNCTC has also established and equipped a group of river troops, two fast boats, and two air inflated boats; costing one million U.S dollars annually which includes training expenses. In addition, one new administrative three-story building was built with a meeting hall which can hold 500 people, as well as other sub-buildings, and fortress location and buildings for forces to stay and train have also been built in the location of the National Headquarter of the Counter-Terrorism Special Forces compound. For the capacity building, a chemical, biological, radioactive and explosive (CBRNE), unit was established with various equipment to be equipped under the National Counter-Terrorism Special Forces' umbrella within the Special Department. Furthermore, the SNCTC has played the key role to coordinate Mega pmi Initiative Project to install Radioactive Portal Monitor (RPM) at Sihanouk Ville Autonomous Port since 2009, and additional RPM installation 2018, as well as installing yet another RPM at the Phnom Penh River Port in 2016 and equipped handheld Radioactive Detection Equipment to customs officers at IO international land border checking points and dry ports, Phnom Penh International Airport and Siem Reap International Airport. The SNCTC has also equipped handheld radioactive detection devices to our CBRNE first responder team under the National Counter-Terrorism Special Forces Headquarter for conferences and national events as a means of security and safety assurances to public and VIP guests. This radioactive detection equipment was sponsored by the US DoE, EU JRC, and IAEA. In addition to this, the SNCTC has also coordinated the strategic trade control and export control program with the US DoS and EU P2P Project. Finally, the SNCTC has been raising awareness to law enforcement officers from various ministries on the impact of WMD via trainings and workshops, sponsored by IAEA, US DoE, the European Union CBRN Centers of Excellence and more.

E. Fighting against Extremism from Overseas Ideology spread in the Khmer-Islam Community and ISIS

It is without question that awareness should unequivocally be raised in issues concerning extremist ideologies from overseas. The SNCTC is apprehensive in preventing the spread of violent extremist ideology that could inescapably lead to ISIS and foreign terrorist....,/

fighters to the Khmer-Islam community and in the region. In doing so, awareness has been raised to the relevant agencies in Cambodia. Based on the activities as mentioned above, it makes the majority of Islamic people in the society help strengthen and increase the ability of the Muslim community to be fully aware of all parts fundamentally and to accept the pluralism which in contrast extremism is not pluralism. Information collection and intelligence sharing within national and regional partners play a vital role in assisting one another to combat against terrorism and helps to prevent the spreading of extremist ideology all together.

2. Overseas

From 2010 to 2019, the SNCTC has coordinated for leaders and officials from relevant Ministries and Agencies to attend overseas training courses, workshops, CQB technique trainings for National Headquarter of Counter-Terrorism Special Forces with the total number 196 times and 480 participants. According to the administrative record, the number of oversea training courses has been conducted: in 2010: 28 times, in 2011: 20 times, in 2012: 18 times, in 2013: 14 times, in 2014 16 times, in 2015: 16 times, in 2016: 20 times, in 2017: 21 times, in 2018: 19 times and in 2019: 24 times. The oversea training courses are in such countries as the United States of America, China, Australia, Japan, Thailand, Germany, Austria, Italy, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, the Philippines, Finland, India, United Arab Emirate, Russia, Malta, Hungary, Canada, Sri Lanka, Argentina, Kenya, Belarus, Uzbekistan and Morocco.

};- Information on the effort " to systematically address gender perspectives through gender-sensitive analysis":

The RGC, under the wise leadership of Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the kingdom of Cambodia always promoted Gender, as we said, "There is Peace, There is Encouragement of Gender Equality in Cambodia" to call for all ministry-institutions and agencies to implement the seven points as the following:

- * Firstly, it must be shared by prioritizing increasing the number of women in leadership positions in various sectors and levels.
- * Second, strengthen to coordinate enforcement and speed up the prosecution of convicted women. Effectively manage the use of the Internet throughout the country to prevent many issues related to violence, exploitation of women and girls on the Internet, and various social media outlets that perpetuate social order.
- * Third, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport should guide all ministries and institutions agencies to implement discipline, provide opportunities for girls at all levels, especially parents to educate their children in good social behavior.
- * Fourth, continuing to analyze girls' education at all levels, especially in science and technology in order to keep up to date with the advancing technology of the society.
- * Fifth, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Information, and all media must continue to strengthen and promote the morality of Cambodian women and their families through the establishment of educational programs that highlight the identity of Khmer women, especially through the modesty with characteristics of a Cambodian woman.

* Sixth, together prevent new HIV transmission and discrimination against women-beer promoters, and homosexuals.

* Seventh, the RGC continues to call on Citizens Concerning COVID-19, although, so far Cambodia has no anyone died of COVID-19 in the country, the citizens must contribute to better health by sanitation according to Ministry of Health's guidelines. Fear option is not to make healthy, but health care is a good way to prevent the disease.

The RGC has harmonization between nations, religions and gender that Ministry of Women Affairs implemented regularly and encouraged women in education and to implement in the three institutional levels (Legislative Power, Executive Power and Judicial Power). The RGC has gender discrimination among minority community due to this policy, Cambodian women has not joined any terrorism activities in Cambodia or any country in the world, then, Cambodia continues to prevent Gender.