

Law

On

Drug Control

## **Chapter I**

### **General Provisions**

#### **Article 1.- The Purpose of the Law**

This Law aims to prevent, suppress and combat drug offences, control all lawful activities related to drug in the Kingdom of Cambodia and to ensure the implementation of the obligations by the Kingdom of Cambodia as a party to the conventions and the protocols of the United Nations on drugs.

#### **Article 2.- The Objective of the Law**

The objective of the law is:

- To suppress cultivation, manufacture, trade, trafficking, keeping, and distribution of illicit drugs;
- To prevent and abolish the use of illicit drugs;
- To treat, rehabilitate and re-intergrate addicted persons into society;
- To protect and enhance the welfare of the people;
- To ensure public order and social safety and security.

#### **Article 3.- The Scope of the law**

This law is applicable to all activities related to drugs in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

#### **Article 4.- Definitions**

The following definitions of terms shall apply throughout this Law:

**“Drug”** means narcotic plants, narcotic substances, and chemical precursors as defined in the Tables annexed to this Law.

**“Narcotic Plants”** means opium poppy, cocoa bush, cannabis plants, and any plants which contain narcotic substances as defined by the Royal Government.

**“Narcotic substances”** means substances that cause addiction namely narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances which are derived from production, synthetic or semi-synthetic processes as listed in Tables I, II, and III annexed to this Law.

**“Chemical precursor”** means substances used in the process of producing narcotic substances as indicated in Table IV annexed to this Law.

**“Manufacture”** means the refining, separating of narcotic substances from plants, purifying, transforming, combining, or other various forms of activities to obtain drugs.

**“Keeping”** means possession, hiding, storing, and other similar activities of drugs.

**“Transportation”** means various acts of dispatching from one place to another place, from one person to another person or from one country to another country of drugs, etc. through delivering, trafficking, importing or exporting.

**“Trafficking”** means offering for sale, selling, purchasing for selling or exchanging, and trading in of drugs.

**“Lawful activities related to Drugs”** means activities of research, laboratory study, manufacture, transportation, keeping, trafficking, distributing, supplying, using of drugs or cultivating of narcotic plants, and other activities which are authorized or licensed by a competent authority and under the strictly controlled measures as defined under the provisions of this Law.

**“Control of lawful activities related to drugs”** means all activities authorized by this Law in relation to follow up, monitor, research, investigation or inspection of all lawful activities related to drugs in order to take preventive or combative measures against the use of lawful activities for other purposes.

**“Drug dependence/addiction”** means the state of a person who is under the influence of, or subordination to, drugs due to drug consumption.

**“Drug addict”** means a person who consumes drugs and is under the influence of drugs.

**“Pure quantity”** means the amount of drug excluding adulterants and any other substances without narcotic substances.

**“Drugs with narcotic substances”** mean any kinds of medicines which contain narcotic substances as listed in Table II and Table III and shall be determined by Prakas of the Minister of Health.

**“Harm reduction services”** refers to drug-related service programmes, or any activities beneficial for reducing harm to human health, communities, economy and the entire society.

**“Controlled delivery”** means measures which allow unlawful or ostensibly unlawful transportation, passage and dispatchment of goods suspiciously containing illicit drugs, laundered currencies into or through Cambodia to one or more countries, with full knowledge and close supervision of the competent authorities, with the aim to identify sources and identities of other concerned individuals including the ring leaders in the commission of offences as provided for in this Law.

## **Article 5.- Drug Classification**

Drugs shall be classified into the following Tables:

Table I: Plants and substances which cause severe danger and have no medical use.

Table II: Plants and substances which cause severe danger but have medical use.

Table III: Plants and substances which are dangerous but have medical useful.

Table IV: Chemical precursors which are classified in the United Nations Convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances of 1988, or in the application of the Convention against illicit drug traffic.

The Table IV shall be divided into Table IV(i) and Table IV(ii)

The aforementioned 4 Tables are expressly described in Annexes of this law.

### **Article 6.- The Modification of Drug Classification**

All the aforementioned 4 Tables as defined in Article 5 (Drug Classification) may be modified - re-registration, withdrawal, or transfer of drugs from one Table to another - by a Proclamation of the Ministry of Health upon consultation with the National Authority for Combating Drugs.

## **Chapter II**

### **The Institution for Combating Drugs**

#### **Section 1**

### **National Authority for Combating Drugs**

### **Article 7.- National Authority for Combating Drugs**

The National Authority for Combating Drugs is an institute in charge of implimenting the policies of Government on combating drugs.

The National Authority for Combating Drugs is assisted by a Secretariat General.

The Secreterat General of National Authority for Combating Drugs is the focal point in coordinating activities to combat illcicit drugs within the framework of the decisions of the National Authority for Combating Drugs.

The establishment, organization and functioning of this Authority shall be determined by a Royal Decree.

## **Section 2**

### **Anti-Drug Department**

#### **Article 8.- The Role of Anti Drug Department**

The Anti-Drug Department of the General Commissariat of National Police of Ministry of Interior gathers information which may facilitate the searching and suppression of drug offences, and coordinates the operations both domestically and internationally to suppress drug offences.

## **Section 3**

### **Institutions of Control of Lawful Activities related to Drugs**

#### **Article 9.- Establishment of a Committee for the Control of lawful activities related to drugs**

Where necessary, an inter-ministerial committee may be established as an institute for controlling all lawful activities related to drugs under the provisions of this Law.

The establishment, the organization, and the functioning of the committee for the control of lawful activities related to drugs shall be determined by sub-decree upon the request of the Chairman of the National Authority for Combating Drugs.

## **Chapter III**

### **Lawful Activities Related to Drugs**

#### **Section 1**

##### **General Provisions**

#### **Article 10.- Lawful Activities Related to Drugs**

The cultivation of narcotic plants, manufacture, transportation, keeping, trafficking, distributing, supplying, and using of drugs and other activities related to drugs as listed in Tables I, II, and III, shall be strictly prohibited within the territory

of the Kingdom of Cambodia unless permitted or directly licensed by the competent institutions, and shall be under strict controlled measures as indicated the provisions of this law.

### **Article 11.- The Requisite Conditions on the Issuance of Drugs-related Licenses or Permission**

The license or permission to perform any drug-related activities as provided for in Article 10 (Lawful Activities Related to Drugs) may be issued only when those activities are carried out for research, clinical, scientific, or industrial purposes only.

The licence shall be valid for the period of not more than 2 years and may be extended. The license shall clearly indicate the kinds of drug-related activities which are permitted by this Law, and the place of the business activities.

The issuance of a license or permission requires a verification of the personalities and professional requirements of the applicant. The license shall not be issued to any person who is convicted for drug-related offences or money laundering in relation to drug-related activities.

The formalities, procedures and conditions required for issuing, extending, withdrawing, suspending of, and the kind of license or the permission shall be determined by the competent institutions in charge of issuing the license under the provisions of this Law.

### **Article 12.- Authorization on Using Drugs for Research or Study Purposes**

For the medical, scientific or police science research purpose, the Minister of Health may grant authorization to individuals of a state organization to cultivate, manufacture, purchase, use, and store drugs within the required quantity as listed in Tables I, II and III of this Law.

The authorized person shall record in a logbook the quantity of drugs which they cultivat, manufacture, purchase, use and destroy as well as the operation dates

and the names of the suppliers. The concerned person must keep this logbook for at least 10 years.

The authorized person must make an annual report to the Minister of Health on the quantity which is used and destroyed and the remaining quantity in his/her stock.

### **Article 13.- Requisite Conditions on Authorization of Distribution, Supplying, and Selling of Drugs with narcotic substances**

The purchase of drugs with narcotic substances as listed in Tables II and III of this Law for the purpose of professional supply may be made only by a private individual or a state enterprise holding a license issued by the competent ministry.

A natural or legal person who may buy and possess drugs with narcotic substances as listed in Tables II and III for their professional needs without applying for a license or permission includes:

1. A pharmacist holding a license for practicing his/her profession when acting in the usual course of business as an agent or employee of a natural person or legal entity holding a valid license for lawfully distributing drugs with narcotic substances as listed in Tables II and III.
2. A pharmacist holding a license for running a public or private hospital or health care institution holding a to distribute drugs with narcotic substances when acting in the usual course of business as an agent or employee of the hospital or the health care institution.
3. A pharmacist holding a license for practicing their profession relating to the management of private or public warehouse(s) which is licensed to distribute drugs with narcotic substances.
4. Hospital(s) or health care institution(s) without a pharmacist in charge, in the case of an emergency or unexpected event, provided that the place(s) has a qualified physician attached to the establishment who holds a license



to practice their profession and to dispense drugs with narcotic substances, and who has agreed to take responsibility for the stocks.

The physician, dentist, veterinarian, midwife and nurse holding a license to practice their profession may purchase and possess the required quantity of drugs with narcotic substances as described in the Ministry of Health's list.

Dispensing to people and animals of drugs listed in Tables II and III may be possible only when their use remains under the form of medication in accordance with a medical prescription issued by one of the following professionals:

1. A physician holding a license to practice their profession and to dispense drugs with narcotic substances for treatment of a patient under his/her profession.
2. A dentist holding a license to practice their profession and to dispense drugs with narcotic substances for dental treatment.
3. A veterinarian holding a license to practice their profession and to dispense drugs with narcotic substances for treatment of animals.
4. A nurse or midwife holding a license to practice their profession for treatment related to their professional duties and within the limit set forth by the Ministry of Health.

The Minister of Health, under necessary situations and conditions as s/he may deem fit, may authorize licensed pharmacists or any other licensed retail distributors to supply, without prescription, in whole or in part of the national territory the limited quantity of one or more of the drugs with narcotic substances as listed in Table III.

The Minister of Health may determine additional rules related to the application of this Article in particular the rules concerning the detailing of prescriptions on drugs with narcotic substances as listed in Tables II and III.

**Section 2**  
**Competent Institutions in Charge of Issuing a License or Giving Permission**  
**related to drugs**

**Article 14.- License or permission for lawful activities related to drugs in**  
**Tables I, II and III**

The Ministry of Health is entitled to issue licenses or permission and inspect all lawful activities related to drugs as provided for in Tables I, II and III annexed to this Law.

If it is necessary to use drugs as provided for in Tables I, II and III for the purpose of industrial production, the Ministry of Health may also issue a license or permission. In this case, the applicant shall sufficiently and clearly show that the use of the drugs is necessary for an industrial production process and that the drugs which are authorized for using, combining, or producing any industrial products cannot be easily recovered from the industrial products. The applicant shall submit the application form together with the confirmation letter of the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy.

**Article 15.- Licenses or Permission on Lawful Activities Related to Drugs in**  
**Table IV**

The Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy is entitled to issue licenses or permission and inspect all lawful activities related to drugs as provided for in Table IV of this Law for the purpose of industrial production only.

Apart from the purpose of industrial production, the issuance of licenses or permission and inspection of lawful activities related to drugs as provided for in Table IV is under the competence of the Ministry of Health.

### **Section 3**

#### **Control of Lawful Activities Related to Drugs**

#### **Article 16.- Measures on the Controlling of the Combination Products**

For the product which is combined with one or more drugs, be it in the form of liquid or solid, shall be subject to the same measures governing and controlling drug substances in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

#### **Article 17.- Prohibition of Commercial Advertisement**

Shall be prohibited:

- The commercial advertisement of plants, substances, and ingredients or substances as listed in Tables II and III of this Law.
- Provision to private citizens of pharmaceutical samples or formula, narcotic plants, substances or ingredient samples as listed in Tables II and III of this Law.

The Minister of Health shall issue additional instructions related to advertisement of drugs with narcotic substances as listed in Table IV.

#### **Article 18.- Control of Transit or Passage of Drugs**

The transit and passage of drugs which are listed in Tables II and III within the territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia shall be prohibited whether those drugs are unloaded or loaded from any means of transportation, except only when such purchase, transport, and storage is for the purposes of producing pharmaceuticals or final products for the treatment of people or animals, which are permitted, licensed, or controlled by the Ministry of Health.

#### **Article 19.- Provisions of Chemical Precursors Listed in Table IV**

Manufacture, importation, exportation, possession, sale, purchase, or distribution of the chemical precursors listed in Table IV shall comply with the following requirements:

1. Authorization of importation or exportation shall be refused if there is an attempt to deliver the consignment for the unlawful manufacture of drugs.
2. Imports or exports of consignments of substances as listed in Table IV of this Law shall be clearly labeled in accordance with the applicable provisions.
3. Any person who, because of his/her professional requirements, becomes aware of the economic, industrial, commercial, or professional secrets or commercial processes of the chemical precursors as listed in Table IV, shall be prohibited from disclosing [this information] to a third person.
4. Manufacturers, importers, exporters, wholesalers, and retailers of the chemical precursors as listed in Table IV are required to inform police or a competent authority of any orders or transactions which appear suspicious, in particular the information relating to the quantity of the substances being purchased or ordered, the repetition of such orders or purchases, or the means of payment or transport used.
5. If there is specific evidence to warrant the suspicion that any chemical precursor listed in Table IV is used for the purpose of unlawful manufacture of drugs, such substances shall be immediately confiscated pending the outcome of a judicial investigation.

#### **Article 20.- Report of Information**

The Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy shall make a report to the National Authority for Combating Drugs, and copy to the Ministry of Health on the following information:

1. Issuance, extension, withdrawal, and suspension of a license which is under his/her competency.

2. Issuance, extension, withdrawal, and suspension of a permit, especially a permit related to the exportation/importation indicating the chemical precursors as listed in Table IV.
3. Actual quantity for importing/exporting chemical precursors as listed in Table IV.
4. Annual estimation of the quantity intended for importing/exporting chemical precursors as listed in Table IV.
5. Actual quantity intended for exporting/importing chemical precursors as listed in Table IV.
6. The receipt of information relating to chemical precursors as listed in Table IV.

The Minister of Health shall report to the National Authority for Combating Drugs the information on the importation, exportation and storage of chemical precursors as listed in Table IV.

### **Article 21.- Determination of Quantity of Required Drugs**

The Minister of Health shall determine once per year the maximum quantity of drugs which is required by the State and private enterprises for use and manufacture in accordance with the actual needs, and shall report to the National Authority for Combating Drugs once per year the quantity of drugs determined annually and used and also the quantity remaining in stock.

The Minister of Industry, Mines and Energy shall determine once per year the maximum quantity of chemical precursors in accordance with the actual needs and shall report to the National Authority for Combating Drugs, with a copy to the Minister of Health, once per year the quantity of precursors as determined annually and used and also the quantity remaining in stock.

## **Article 22.- Obligations on Registration**

Manufacturers, importers, exporters, wholesalers, and retailers who receive a license or permission for performing lawful activities related to drugs from the Minister of Health or the Minister of Industry, Mines and Energy, shall record in a logbook with page numbers and initials of a competent authority any purchase, sale, use, and transaction of the quantity of substances listed in Tables II, III and IV.

Entries in the logbook shall be made during transactions with no blank spaces, erasures and overwriting.

Entries in the logbook shall indicate the dates of the transactions, names and quantity of products acquired or sold, names, addresses, and occupations of the purchasers or sellers.

The logbook shall be maintained for a period of ten years from the date of the last entry in accordance with the conditions determined by the Committee for the Control of Lawful Activities related to Drugs.

The Minister of Health and the Minister of Industry, Mines and Energy shall provide additional instructions on how to produce and maintain the logbook.

## **Article 23.- Making Inventory and Calculating Balance**

State enterprises, private enterprises, medical and scientific institutions and other persons conducting activities, or holders of operation licenses and authorization under the provisions of this Law must, at the beginning of each year, make an inventory of the drugs listed in Tables I, II and III held by them and compare the total quantity in stock at the time of the previous inventory together with total quantity held at the time of the latest inventory.

License holders, pharmacists and those who hold licenses or authorization to distribute drugs with narcotic substances through wholesale stores, pharmacies, or drugstores must make an inventory and calculate the balance as stipulated in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Any discrepancies noted in the verification of the balance or between the results of the balance and those of the inventory shall be immediately reported by the licensees, pharmacists or persons licensed or authorized to distribute drugs with narcotic substances to the Ministry of Health, which shall acknowledge the receipt of the notification.

#### **Article 24.- Packaging and Labeling**

Distribution of drugs listed in Tables II and III are possible only when those drugs are put in packets or boxes bearing their respectful names. Where the drugs listed in Table II are dispatched, their packets or boxes shall be closely sealed, stamped, and wrapped with safe ties.

The outer wrappings as described in paragraph 1 above shall not bear any information other than the names and addresses of the senders and the recipients. These parcels shall be closely wrapped and sealed with the senders' mark.

The labels under which any drugs with narcotic substances are offered for sale shall indicate the names of the drug precursors together with their percentage and weight.

Labels accompanying packages for retail or distribution as stated in paragraph 1 above shall indicate the dosage use as well as the necessary safety cautions and warnings for users.

If necessary, additional conditions in respect of packaging and labeling shall be determined by a Proclamation of the Minister of Health.

#### **Article 25.- Supervision and Inspection**

All individuals, state enterprises, private enterprises, medical institutions, pharmaceutical institutions, and scientific institutions conducting activities or operations licensed and authorized under the provisions of this Law shall be subject to supervision and monitor by the Minister of Health, who shall assign pharmacological inspectors to conduct ordinary inspections at least once per year,

and extraordinary inspections as required on the institutions, stocks, and logbook registration. Inspectors of the Ministry of Health may seek necessary help from forces during inspections.

Rooms which store boxes of first-aid medicines in the public means of transportation while in the course of international transport shall also be subject to the aforementioned supervision and monitor.

All individuals, companies, factories, enterprises and firms conducting activities or operations licensed or authorized under paragraph 1 of Article 15 of this Law (License or Permission on Lawful Activities Related to Drugs in Table IV) shall be subject to the supervision and monitor of the Minister of Industry, Mines and Energy, who shall assign pharmacological inspectors to conduct ordinary inspections at least once per year, and extraordinary inspections as required on the institutions, stocks, and logbook registration. Inspectors of the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy may seek necessary help from forces during inspections.

The formalities and procedures of supervision and monitor shall be determined by a Proclamation of the concerned Ministry.

#### **Article 26.- Supervision and Monitor of Duty-Free Ports and Zones**

Measures of supervision and monitor as stipulated under this Law shall also apply to duty-free ports and tax-free zones.

### **Chapter Four Criminal Provisions**

#### **Section 1 General Provisions**

#### **Article 27.- Application of the General Provisions of the Criminal Code**

The Provisions of the Book I (General Provisions) of the Criminal Code shall apply unless otherwise provided in this Law.

#### **Article 28.- Pronouncement of Principal Penalties**

The provision of Article 97 (Pronouncement of Principal Penalties) of the criminal code shall not apply to the offences as provided for in this Law. The



principal penalties shall be pronounced in compliance with the provisions of this Law.

The principal penalties of all offences as provided for in this Law shall not be substituted by alternative or additional penalties as provided for in the criminal code.

### **Article 29.- Definition of Attempt**

An attempt to commit a felony or a misdemeanor shall be punishable if the following conditions are met:

- The perpetrator starts to commit the offence, that is, he or she commits acts which lead directly to the commission of the offence;
- The perpetrator does not stop his or her acts voluntarily but is interrupted solely by circumstances beyond his or her own control.

A preparatory act which does not directly lead to the commission of the offence does not constitute a commencement of execution.

An attempt to commit a felony or a misdemeanor shall be equally punishable as the commission of a felony or a misdemeanor.

### **Article 30.- Acceptance of Compulsory Treatment**

The court shall oblige the acceptance of compulsory treatment as provided for in Chapter VI of this Law, any person who is convicted of offences as provided for in this Law if that person is drug dependent.

### **Article 31.- Exoneration from Penalty**

Any person who has joined a criminal enterprise to commit any offence as provided for in this Law shall be exonerated from penalty as provided for in Article 59 (Joint Criminal Crime) of this Law if such a person has reported to a competent authority before the occurring of the offence on the existence of the criminal enterprise, in order to allow the concerned authority sufficient time to take action against the offence in question and to discover identities of other related criminals.

### **Article 32.- Mitigating circumstances**

Apart from the cases as stated in the aforementioned Article, a perpetrator, co-perpetrator, accomplice, or initiator of the offence as provided for in Chapter IV (criminal provisions) of this Law who has reported on the identities of other

involving persons before he/she is prosecuted or who has facilitated the arrests of the involving persons after he/she is prosecuted, shall benefit from the following mitigating circumstances:

1. The maximum sentence shall be reduced by half.
2. If the maximum sentence is life imprisonment, it shall be reduced to 20 years.
3. The minimum sentence shall be reduced by half if it is over one day.
4. The minimum and maximum fine shall be reduced by half.

In case of a felony charge, although the provision of this Law has an effect on reducing the maximum sentence to a term equal to or less than 5 years, the offence being charged still remains a felony.

### **Article 33.- Application of Mitigating Circumstances**

The provisions from Article 93 (Definition of Mitigating Circumstances) to Article 95 (Life Imprisonment and Mitigating Circumstances) of the Criminal Code shall not apply to any felony as stipulated in this Law.

For misdemeanors under this law, the court may grant the accused the benefit of mitigating circumstances under the conditions as indicated in the criminal code. In this case, the minimum sentence relating to the concerned offence shall be reduced by half if it is over 1 (one) day.

### **Article 34.- Additional Penalties for a Physical Person**

Contrary to Article 54 (Circumstances under which additional punishment may be pronounced) of the criminal code concerning the offence as provided for in this Law, the court may pronounce one or more additional penalties as stated under Section 2 (Additional penalties) of Chapter One (Categories of Penalties), Title 3 (Penalties) Book I (General provisions) of the Criminal Code.

### **Article 35.- Criminal Responsibility of Legal Entities**

Legal entities, with the exception of the State, may be held criminally responsible for the offences as provided for in this Law where the offences are committed on their behalf by their organs or representatives.

Criminal responsibility of legal entities shall not preclude that of the physical persons.

## **Article 36.- Principal Penalties Applicable to Legal Entities**

Where the court holds legal entities criminally responsible, the court shall pronounce fines within the framework of principal penalties, the maximum amount of which shall be 5 times as opposed to the maximum fine imposed on physical persons as provided for in this Law.

## **Article 37.- Additional Penalties Applicable to Legal Entities**

Contrary to Article 169 (Where available) of Criminal Code, the court may pronounce one or more additional penalties as stated in Section 2 (Additional Penalties) Chapter VII (Penalties Applicable to Legal entities) Title 3 (Penalties) Book I (General provisions) of the Criminal Code.

### **Section 2 Drug-related Offences in Tables I and II**

## **Article 38.- Unlawful Cultivation of Narcotic Plants**

Any person who intentionally breaches the provisions of this Law and regulations related to the cultivation of narcotic plants in Tables I and II:

1. Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 6 (six) months to 2 (two) years imprisonment. In addition, the offender may be held liable by a fine from 1,000,000 (one million) Riels to 4,000,000 (four million) Riels.
2. Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 2 (two) years to 5 (five) years and may be held liable by a fine from 4,000,000 (four million) Riels to 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels where the offence is carried out for the purposes of distribution, manufacture, and trade.

Where any offences have been committed for personal consumption with limited quantity and within the framework of habitual consumption, the prosecutor may exonerate the offender from charges. If seized with the case, the court may decide to acquit the perpetrator from the charges or to impose reprimand. Shall be considered habitual consumption, the consumption which does not cause addiction and the local consumers who have followed their ancestral practice of the consumption.

## **Article 39.- Unlawful Manufacture of Narcotic Substances**

Extraction or separation of narcotic substances from plants, the purification, the transformation, the combination, or all other forms of unlawful activities aiming at obtaining drugs, is the unlawful manufacture of narcotic substances.

Unlawful manufacture of narcotic drugs as provided for in Table I and Table II shall be punishable by imprisonment from 2 (two) years to 5 (five) years. In addition, the offender may be held liable by a fine from 4,000,000 (four million) Riels to 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years and by a fine from 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels to 20,000,000 (twenty million) Riels, the offence which is carried out in one of the following circumstances:

- 1) Repeat offences;
- 2) The offence committed in the framework of one's function or in the performance of one's function ;
- 3) The production of opium resin, cannabis resin, or coca paste with a pure quantity from 400 (four hundred) grams to less than 800 (eight hundred) grams;
- 4) The production of cannabis oil with a pure quantity from 200 (two hundred) grams to less than 400 (four hundred) grams;
- 5) The production of morphine, heroin, or cocaine with a pure quantity from 4 (four) grams to less than 25 (twenty-five) grams;
- 6) The production of methamphetamine, amphetamine or ecstasy with a pure quantity from 15 (fifteen) grams to less than 80 (eighty) grams;
- 7) The production of other narcotic substances, as provided for in Table I and Table II with a pure quantity from 15 (fifteen) grams to less than 80 (eighty) grams;
- 8) The production of narcotic substances from two types and with a total pure quantity of those substances equal to the pure quantity of narcotic substances as indicated from sub-paragraphs 3 to 7.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 10 (ten) years to 20 (twenty) years and by a fine from 20,000,000 (twenty million) Riels to 40,000,000 (forty million) Riels, the offence which is carried out in one of the following circumstances:

- 1) Business;

- 2) The production of opium resin, cannabis resin or coca paste with a pure quantity from 800 (eight hundred) grams to less than 1,600 (one thousand and six hundred) grams;
- 3) The production of cannabis oil with a pure quantity from 400 (four hundred) grams to less than 800 (eight hundred) grams;
- 4) The production of morphine, heroin, or cocaine with a pure quantity from 25 (twenty-five) grams to less than (eighty) grams;
- 5) The production of amphetamine, methamphetamine, or ecstasy with a pure quantity from 80 (eighty) grams to less than 240 (two hundreds and forty) grams;
- 6) The production of other narcotic substances as provided for in Table I and Table II with a pure quantity from 80 (eighty) grams to less than 240 (two hundred and forty) grams;
- 7) The production of narcotic substances from two types and with a total pure quantity of those substances equal to the pure quantity of narcotic substances as indicated from sub-paragraphs 1 to 6.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 20 (twenty) years to 30 (thirty) years or life imprisonment and by a fine from 40,000,000 (forty million) Riels to 100,000,000 (one hundred million) Riels, the offence which is carried out in one of the following circumstances:

- 1) The production of opium resin, cannabis resin or coca paste with a pure quantity from 1,600 (one thousand and six hundred) grams or more;
- 2) The production of cannabis oil with a pure quantity from 800 (eight hundred) grams;
- 3) The production of morphine, heroin, or cocaine with a pure quantity from 80 (eighty) grams;
- 4) The production of amphetamine, methamphetamine or ecstasy with a pure quantity from 240 (two hundred and forty) grams;
- 5) The production of other narcotic substances as provided for in Table I and Table II with a pure quantity from 240 (two hundred and forty) grams;
- 6) The production of narcotic substances from two types and with a total pure quantity of those substances equal to the pure quantity of narcotic substances as indicated from sub-paragraphs 1 to 5.

#### **Article 40.- Unlawful Keeping, Transporting, or Trafficking of Narcotics Substances**

Possession, concealment, storage, and any other similar unlawful activities relating to narcotic drugs is the unlawful keeping of the narcotic substances.

The unlawful transfer by all means from one place to another, from one person to another, or from one country to another of narcotic drugs be it through sending, trafficking, exporting or importing, is the unlawful transportation of narcotic substances.

Providing for selling, buying, buying for selling or exchanging, unlawful trading in of narcotic substances is the unlawful trafficking of narcotic substances.

Unlawful keeping, transporting, or trafficking of narcotic substances as listed in Table I and Table II shall be punishable by imprisonment from 2 (two) years to 5 (five) years. In addition, the offender may be held liable by a fine from 4,000,000 million (four million) Riels to 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years and with by a fine from 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels to 20,000,000 (twenty million) Riels, the offence which is carried out in one of the following circumstances:

- 1) Repeat offences;
- 2) The offence committed in the framework of one's function or in the performance of one's function;
- 3) Opium resin, cannabis resin, or coca paste with a pure quantity from 400 (four hundred) grams to less than 800 (eight hundred) grams;
- 4) Cannabis oil with a pure quantity from 200 (two hundred) grams to less than 400 (four hundred) grams;
- 5) Morphine, heroin, or cocaine with a pure quantity from 4 (four) grams to less than 25 (twenty five) grams;
- 6) Methamphetamine, amphetamine or ecstasy with a pure quantity from 15 (fifteen) grams to less than 80 (eighty) grams;
- 7) Dry cannabis or coca leaves with a quantity from 8 (eight) kilograms to less than 20 (twenty) kilograms;
- 8) Fresh opium fruit with a quantity from 8 (eight) kilograms to less than 40 (forty) kilograms;
- 9) Dry opium fruit with a quantity from 40 (forty) kilograms to less than 160 (one hundred and sixty) kilograms;
- 10) Other narcotic substances as provided for in Table I and Table II with a pure quantity from 15 (fifteen) grams to less than 80 (eighty) grams;
- 11) Narcotic substances in Table I and Table II from two types and with a total pure quantity of those substances equal to the pure quantity of narcotic substances as indicated from sub-paragraphs 3 to 10.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 10 (ten) years to 20 (twenty) years and by a fine from 20,000,000 (twenty million) Riels to 40,000,000 (forty million) Riels, the offence which is carried out in one of the following circumstances:

- 1) Opium resin, cannabis resin or coca paste with a pure quantity from 800 (eight hundred) grams to less than 1,600 (one thousand and six hundred) grams;
- 2) Cannabis oil with a pure quantity from 400 (four hundred) grams to less than 800 (eight hundred) grams;
- 3) Morphine, heroin, or cocaine with a pure quantity from 25 (twenty-five) grams to less than 80 (eighty) grams;
- 4) Amphetamine, methamphetamine or ecstasy with a pure quantity from 80 (eighty) grams to less than 240 (two hundred and forty) grams;
- 5) Dry cannabis or coca leaves with a quantity from 20 (twenty) kilograms to less than 60 (sixty) kilograms;
- 6) Fresh opium fruit with a quantity from 40 (forty) kilograms to less than 120 (one hundred and twenty) kilograms;
- 7) Dry opium fruit with a quantity from 160 (one hundred and sixty) kilograms to less than 480 (four hundred and eighty) kilograms;
- 8) Other narcotic substances as provided for in Table I and Table II with a pure quantity from 80 (eighty) grams to less than 240 (two hundred and forty) grams;
- 9) Narcotic substances in Table I and Table II from two types and with a total pure quantity of those substances equal to the pure quantity of narcotic substances as indicated from sub-paragraphs 1 to 8.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 20 (twenty) years to 30 (thirty) years or by life imprisonment and by a fine from 40,000,000 (forty million) Riels to 100,000,000 (one hundred million) Riels, the offence which is carried out in one of the following circumstances:

- 1) Opium resin, cannabis resin or coca paste with a pure quantity from 1,600 (one thousand and six hundred) grams;
- 2) Cannabis oil with a pure quantity from 800 (eight hundred) grams;
- 3) Morphine, heroin, or cocaine with a pure quantity from 80 (eighty) grams;
- 4) Amphetamine, methamphetamine or ecstasy with a pure quantity from 240 (two hundred and forty) grams;
- 5) Dry cannabis or coca leaves with a quantity from 20 (twenty) kilograms to less than 60 (sixty) kilograms;
- 6) Fresh opium fruit with a quantity from 120 (one hundred and twenty) kilograms;

- 7) Dry opium fruit with a quantity from 480 (four hundred and eighty) kilograms;
- 8) Other narcotic substances as provided for in Table I and Table II with a pure quantity from 240 (two hundred and forty) grams;
- 9) Narcotic substances in Table I and Table II from two types and with a total pure quantity of those substances equal to the pure quantity of narcotic substances as indicated from sub-paragraphs 1 to 8.

#### **Article 41.- Confiscation of Narcotic Substances**

The intentional transfer of narcotic substances, in contradiction to the law, which are under the possession of other persons, to become his/her own possession is the confiscation of narcotic substances.

The confiscation of narcotic substances under Table I and Table II shall be punishable by imprisonment from 2 (two) years to 5 (five) years. In addition, the offender may be held liable by a fine from 4,000,000 (four million) Riels to 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years and by a fine from 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels to 20,000,000 (twenty million) Riels, the offence which is committed in the framework of one's function or in the performance of one's function.

Where a confiscation which can be re-characterized as another offence, and this offence punishable by imprisonment of which the maximum sentence is more severe than that as indicated in the above paragraph, the confiscation shall be punishable by the imprisonment as provided for in the re-characterized offence.

#### **Article 42.- Arranging Unlawful Consumption of Narcotic Substances**

Helping someone to consume narcotic substances by all means, leading, providing, ordering, or distributing for administering of narcotic substances into someone's body, is the act of arranging unlawful consumption of narcotic substances.

The arranging unlawful consumption of narcotic substances as listed in Table I and Table II shall be punishable by imprisonment from 2 (two) years to 5 (five) years. In addition, the offender may be held liable by a fine from 4,000,000 (four million) Riels to 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels.



Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years and by a fine from 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels to 20,000,000 (twenty million) Riels, the offence which is carried out in one of the following circumstances:

- 1) Repeat offences;
- 2) Plurality of persons;
- 3) A Minor under 15 years of age;
- 4) A woman of whom the offender is aware of her pregnancy;
- 5) Causing other person to contact dangerous illness;
- 6) Causing severe harm to other person's health;
- 7) Person who is under treatment measures.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 10 (ten) years to 20 (twenty) years and by a fine from 20,000,000 (twenty million) Riels to 40,000,000 (forty million) Riels, the offence which is carried out in one of the following circumstances:

- 1) Causing severe harm to persons' health;
- 2) Causing other persons to contact risky illness.
- 3) A Minor under 15 years of age;
- 4) Causing fatality.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 20 (twenty) years to 30 (thirty) years or by life imprisonment and by a fine from 40, 000,000 (forth million) Riels to 100,000,000 (one hundred million) Riels, the commission of the offence which causes many fatalities.

#### **Article 43.- Forcing or Luring Other Persons to Unlawfully Use Narcotic Substances**

Violence, threat of force, or any other activities which puts others in great panic to make them accept the unlawful use of narcotic substances is an act of forcing other persons to unlawfully use narcotic substances.

Convincing, comforting, inciting, or using other tricks to make others accept the lawful use of narcotic substances is an act of luring other persons to unlawfully use narcotic substances.

Forcing or luring others to unlawfully use narcotic substances as listed in Tables I and II shall be punishable by imprisonment from 2 (two) to 5 (five) years. In addition, the offender may be held liable by a fine from 4,000,000 (four million) Riels to 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 5 (five) to 10 (ten) years and by a fine from 10,000,000 (ten million) to 20,000,000 (twenty million) Riels, the offence which is committed in one of the following circumstances:

1. Repeat offences;
2. Vindictiveness or malice;
3. Plurality of persons;
4. A minor under 15 years of age;
5. A woman of whom the offender is aware of her pregnancy;
6. Causing other person to contact risky illness;
7. Causing severe harm to other person's the health;
8. Person who is under treatment measures.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 10 to 20 years and by a fine from 20 to 40 million Riels, the offence which is committed in one of the following circumstances:

1. Causing severe harm to persons' health;
2. Causing other persons to contact risky illness;
3. A Minor under 15 years of age;
4. Causing fatality.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 20 (twenty) years to 30 (thirty) years or life imprisonment and by a fine from 40,000,000 (forty million) to 100,000,000 (hundred million) Riels, the commission of the offence which causes many fatalities.

#### **Article 44.- Facilitation of Unlawful Consumption of Narcotic Substances**

Renting a place, providing a place, or any other act which facilitates the unlawful consumption of narcotic drugs as defined in Table I and Table II is the facilitation of unlawful consumption of narcotic substances which shall be punishable by imprisonment from 1 (one) year to 5 (five) years. In addition, the offender may be held liable by a fine from 2,000,000 (two million) Riels to 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years and a fine from 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels to 20,000,000 (twenty million) Riels, the offence which is committed in one of the following circumstances:

- 1) The offence is committed in the framework of one's function or in the performance of one's function;
- 2) Repeat offences;
- 3) Minor(s);
- 4) Pularity of persons;
- 5) A woman of whom the offender is aware of her pregnancy.

#### **Article 45.- Unlawful Consumption of Narcotic Substances**

Any person who unlawfully consumes narcotic substances as provided for in Table I and Table II by all means and who has already accepted compulsory treatment, shall be punishable by imprisonment from 1 (one) month to 6 (six) months and may be held liable by a fine from 100,000 (one hundred thousand) Riels to 1,000,000 (one million) Riels.

Recidivism shall be punishable by imprisonment from 6 (six) months to 1 (one) year and may be held liable by a fine from 100,000 (one hundred thousand) Riels to 2,000,000 (two million) Riels.

The attempt to commit a misdemeanor as provided for in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 above shall be punishable by imprisonment in the same manner as if the above misdemeanor is committed.

Where the offence is committed in relation to narcotic drugs as provided for in Table I and Table II with limited quantity and for habitual consumption, the prosecutor may exonerate an offender from charges. If seized with the case, the court may decide to acquit the perpetrator from charges or impose reprimand. Shall be considered habitual consumption, the consumption which does not cause addiction and the local consumers who have followed their ancestral practice of the consumption.

### **Section 3**

#### **Offences Related to Narcotic Substances in Table III**

#### **Article 46.- Unlawful Cultivation of Narcotic Plants**

Any person, who intentionally breaches the provisions of this Law and regulations related to the cultivation of narcotic plants in Table III:

1. Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 3 (three) months to 18 (eighteen) months. In addition, the offender may be held liable by a fine from 600,000 (six hundred thousand) Riels to 3,000,000 (three million) Riels.

2. Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 18 (eighteen) months to 4 (four) years and may be held liable by a fine of from 3,000,000 (three) million Riels to 8,000,000 (eight million) Riels where the offence is carried out for the purposes of distribution, manufacture, and trade.

Where any offence is committed for personal consumption with limited quantity and for habitual consumption, the prosecutor may exonerate the offender from charges. If seized with the case, the court may decide to acquit the perpetrator from charges or to impose reprimand. Shall be considered habitual consumption, the consumption which does not cause addiction and the local consumers who have followed their ancestral practice of the consumption.

#### **Article 47.- Unlawful Manufacture of Narcotic Substances**

Extraction or separation of Narcotic substances from plants, purification, adulteration, combination, or all forms of any other unlawful activities in order to obtain narcotic drugs is the unlawful manufacture of narcotic drugs.

Unlawful manufacture of narcotic drugs which defined in Table III shall be punishable by imprisonment from 2 (two) years to 5 (five) years. In addition, the offender may be held liable by a fine from 4,000,000 (four million) Riels to 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years and a fine from 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels to 20,000,000 (twenty million) Riels, the offence which is carried out in one of the following circumstances:

1. Repeat offences
2. The offence committed in the framework of one's function or in the performance of one's function;
3. The production of other narcotic substances as provided for in Table III with the pure quantity from 100 (one hundred) grams to less than 300 (three hundreds) grams;

4. The production of narcotic substances as provided for in Table III from two types and with the total pure quantity of those substances equal to the pure quantity of narcotic substances as indicated in sub-paragraph 3 above.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 10 (ten) years to 20 (twenty) years and a fine from 20,000,000 (twenty million) Riels to 40,000,000 (forty million) Riels, the offence which is carried out in one of the following circumstances:

1. The production of other narcotic substances as provided for in Table III with the pure quantity from 300 (three hundreds) grams;
2. The production of narcotic substances as provided for in Table III from two types and with the total pure quantity of those substances equal to the pure quantity of narcotic substances as indicated in sub-paragraph 1.

#### **Article 48.- Unlawful Keeping, Transporting, or Trafficking of Narcotic Substances**

Possession, Concealment, storage, and any other similar unlawful activities related to narcotic substances is the unlawful keeping of narcotic substances.

The unlawful transfer by all means from one place to another, from one person to another or from one country to another, of narcotic drugs be it through sending, trafficking, exporting or importing is the unlawful transportation of narcotic substances.

Providing for selling, selling, buying for selling, exchanging, or unlawful trading in of narcotic substances is the unlawful trafficking of narcotic substances.

Unlawful keeping, transporting, or trafficking of narcotic substances in Table III shall be punishable by imprisonment from 2 (two) years to 5 (five) years. In addition, the offender may be held liable by a fine from 4,000,000 million (four million) Riels to 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years and a fine from 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels to 20,000,000 (twenty million) Riels, the offence which is carried out in one of the following circumstances:

- 1) Repeat offences;
- 2) The offence committed in the framework of one's function or in the performance of one's function;
- 3) Narcotic substances in Table III with pure quantity from 100 (one hundred) grams to less than 300 (three hundreds) grams;
- 4) Narcotic substances as provided for in Table III from two types and with the total pure quantity of those substances equal to the pure quantity of narcotic substances as indicated in sub-paragraph 3 above.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 10 (ten) years to 20 (twenty) years and a fine from 20,000,000 (twenty million) Riels to 40,000,000 (forty million) Riels, the offence which is carried out in one of the following circumstances:

- 1) Narcotic substances in Table 3 with the pure quantity from 300 (three hundred) grams;
- 2) Narcotic substances in Table 3 from two types and with a total pure quantity of those substances equals to the pure quantity of narcotic substances as indicated in sub-paragraph 1.

#### **Article 49.- Seizure of Narcotic Substances**

The intentional transfer of narcotic substances which are under possession of other persons, in contradiction to the law, to become his/her own possession is the confiscation of narcotic substances.

The confiscation of narcotic drugs in Table III shall be punishable by imprisonment from 2 (two) years to 5 (five) years. In addition, the offender may be held liable by a fine from 4,000,000 (four million) Riels to 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years and a fine from 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels to 20,000,000 (twenty million) Riels, the offence which is committed in the framework of one's functions or in the performance of one's function.

Where a confiscation which can be re-characterized as another offence, and this offence punishable by imprisonment of which the maximum penalty is more

severe than that as indicated in the above paragraph, the confiscation shall be punishable by the imprisonment as provided for in the re-characterized offence.

### **Article 50.- Arranging Unlawful Consumption of Narcotic Substances**

Helping someone by all means to consume narcotic substances, leading, providing, ordering, or distributing for administering of narcotic substances into someone's body is the act of arranging unlawful consumption of narcotic substances.

Arranging unlawful consumption of narcotic substances as listed in Table III shall be punishable by imprisonment from 2 (two) years to 5 (five) years. In addition, the offender may be held liable by a fine from 4,000,000 (four million) Riels to 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years and a fine from 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels to 20,000,000 (twenty million) Riels, the offence which is carried out in one of the following circumstances:

1. Repeat offences;
2. Plurality of persons
3. A minor under 15 years of age;
4. A woman of whom the offender is aware of her pregnancy;
5. Causing other person to contact risky illness;
6. Causing severe harm to other person's health;
7. Person who is under treatment measures.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 10 (ten) years to 20 (twenty) years and a fine from 20,000,000 (twenty million) Riels to 40,000,000 (forty million) Riels, the offence which is carried out in one of the following circumstances:

1. Causing severe harm to other persons' health;
2. Causing other persons to contact risky illness;
3. A minor under 15 years of age.
4. Causing fatality.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 20 (twenty) years to 30 (thirty) years or life imprisonment and a fine from 40,000,000 (forty million) Riels to 100,000,000 (hundred million) Riels, the commission of the offence which causes many fatalities.

## **Article 51.- Forcing or Luring Other Persons to Unlawfully Consume Narcotic Substances**

Violence, threat of force, or other activities which puts others in great panic to make them accept the unlawful use of narcotic substances is an act of forcing other persons to unlawfully use narcotic substances.

Convincing, comforting, inciting, or using other tricks to make others accept the unlawful use of narcotic substances is an act of luring other persons to unlawfully use narcotic substances.

Forcing or luring others to unlawfully use narcotic substances as defined in Table III shall be punishable by imprisonment from 2 (two) years to 5 (five) years. In addition, the offender may be held liable by a fine from 4,000,000 (four million) Riels to 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years and a fine from 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels to 20,000,000 (twenty million) Riels, the offence which is carried out in one of the following circumstances:

1. Repeat offences;
2. Vindictiveness or malice;
3. Plurality of persons;
4. A minor under 15 years of age;
5. A woman of whom the offender is aware of her pregnancy;
6. Causing other person to contract risky illness;
7. Causing severe harm to other person's health;
8. Person who is under treatment measures

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 10 (ten) years to 20 (twenty) years and a fine from 20,000,000 (twenty million) Riels to 40,000,000 (forty million) Riels, the offence which is carried out in one of the following circumstances:

1. Causing severe harm to persons' health;
2. Causing other persons to contract risky illness;
3. A Minor under 15 years of age;
4. Causing fatality.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 20 (twenty) years to 30 (thirty) years or life imprisonment and a fine from 40,000,000 (forty million) Riels to



100,000,000 (hundred million) Riels, the commission of the offence which causes many fatalities.

### **Article 52.- Facilitation of Unlawful Consumption of Narcotic Substances**

Renting a place, providing a place, or any other act which facilitates the unlawful consumption of narcotic drugs as defined in Table III is the facilitation of unlawful consumption of narcotic substances which shall be punishable by imprisonment from 1 (one) year to 5 (five) years. In addition, the offender may be held liable by a fine from 2,000,000 (two million) Riels to 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years and a fine from 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels to 20,000,000 (twenty million) Riels, the offence which is committed in one of the following circumstances:

- 1) The offence is committed in the framework of one's function or in the performance of one's function;
- 2) Repeat offences;
- 3) Minor(s);
- 4) Pularity of persons;
- 5) A woman of whom the offender is aware of her pregnancy.

### **Article 53.- Unlawful Consumption of Narcotic Substances**

Any person who unlawfully consumes narcotic substances as provided for in Table III by all means and has already accepted compulsory treatment, shall be punishable by imprisonment from 1 (one) month to 6 (six) months and may be held liable by a fine from 100,000 (one hundred thousand) Riels to 1,000,000 (one million) Riels.

Recidivism shall be punishable by imprisonment from 6 (six) months to 1 (one) year and may be held liable by a fine from 100,000 (one hundred thousand) Riels to 2,000,000 (two million) Riels.

The attempt to commit a misdemeanor as provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 above shall be punishable by imprisonment in the same manner as if the above misdemeanor is committed.

If the offence is committed in relation to narcotic drugs as provided for in Table III with limited quantity and for habitual consumption, the prosecutor may exonerate an offender from charges. If seized with the case, the court may decide to

acquit the perpetrator from charges or impose reprimand. Shall be considered habitual consumption, the consumption which does not cause addiction and the local consumers who have followed their ancestral practice of the consumption.

#### **Section 4**

#### **Offences Related to Chemical Precursors in Table IV**

#### **Article 54.- Unlawful Manufacture, Keeping, Transportation, or Trafficking of Chemical Precursors**

Any person who produces, keeps, transports, or trafficking in chemical precursors as defined in Table IV for the purpose of unlawful produce of narcotic substances or who has known clearly that such chemical precursors shall be used for unlawfully producing narcotic substances, shall be punishable by imprisonment from 2 (two) years to 5 (five) years and may be held liable by a fine from 4,000,000 (four million) Riels to 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels.

Any person who produces, keeps, transports, or trafficking in chemical precursors which provided in Table IV for the purpose of unlawful produce of narcotic substances or who has known clearly that such chemical precursors shall be used for unlawfully producing narcotic substances shall be:

Punishable by imprisonment from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years and a fine from 10.000.000 (ten million) Riels to 20.000.000 (twenty million) Riels, if the offence is carried out in one of the following circumstances:

- a) Repeat offences;
- c) Business
- d) In the framework of one's function or in the performance of one's function;
- d) The chemical substances with the pure quantity from 1 (one) kilogram to less than 5 kilograms.

Punishable by imprisonment from 10 (ten) years to 20 (twenty) years and a fine from 20.000.000 (twenty million) Riels to 40.000.000 (fourty million) Riels, the chemical precursors with the pure quantity from 5 (five) kilograms to less than 10 (ten) kilograms.

Punishable by imprisonment from 20 (twenty) years to 30 (thirddty) years or for life and a fine from 40.000.000 (fourty million) Riels to 100.000.000 (hundred million) Riels, the chemical precursors with the pure quantity from 10 (ten) kilograms.

**Article 55.- Offerring the Minor Chemical Precursors to Sniff**

Any person who provides minors with chemicla precursors or any psychotropic substances by knowing clearly that the minors will take those substances to sniff, shall be punishable by imprisonment from 1 (one) year to 5 (five) years and may be held liable by a fine from 2.000.000 (two million) Riels to 10.000.000 (ten million) Riels.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years and a fine from 10.000.000 (ten million) Riels to 20.000.000 (twenty million) Riels, the offence which is carried out in one of the following circumstances:

- Repeat offences;
- plurality of victims;
- causing serious and risky illness.

**Section 5**

**Offences Related to Materials and Equipment**

**Article 56.- Manufacturing, Keeping, or Trafficking in Materials or Equipment for Unlawful Produce or Use of Narcotic Substnaces**

Any person who produces, keeps, transports, or traffics in materials or equipment for unlawful produce or use of narcotic substances or who knows clearly that those materials or equipment would be used for unlawful produce or use of narcotic substances, shall be punishable by imprisonment from 1 (one) year to 5 (five) years and may be held liable by a fine from 2.000.000 (two million) Riels to 10.000.000 (ten million) Riels.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years and a fine from 10.000.000 (ten million) Riels to 20.000.000 (twenty million) Riels, any person committing the offence in one of the following circumstances:

1. repeat offences;

2. business;
3. In the framework of one's function or in the performance of one's function;

It is not an offence where the manufacturing, keeping, transporting, or trafficking in materials or equipment for unlawful use of narcotic substances for the purposes of public health care and risk reduction services for drug users, is permitted by the competent authority.

## **Section 6**

### **Offences Related to the Incitement**

#### **Article 57.- Incitement to Commit Offences**

The act of incitement, either directly or indirectly, by any means to make any person commit an offence as defined from Section 2 to Section 5 of this Chapter shall be punishable by imprisonment from 6 (six) month to 2 (two) years and may be held liable by a fine from 100.000 (ten thousand) Riels to 4.000.000 (four million) Riels even though such incitement is not successful.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 2 (two) years to 5 (five) years and may be held liable by a fine from 4.000.000 (four million) Riels to 10.000.000 (ten million) Riels, the incitement which is committed against a minor.

## **Section 7**

### **Other Offences**

#### **Article 58.- Obtaining Proceeds of Offences**

Obtaining proceeds of an offence is an act of receiving, concealing, storing, or transferring of an object with the reason to believe that this object is obtained from a felony or misdemeanor as provided for in this Law.

Shall be considered an act of obtaining proceeds of offences:

1. An act of an intermediary to transfer an object by knowing that that object is obtained from a felony or misdemeanor as provided for in this Law.

2. An act of obtaining benefits from the proceeds of a felony or misdemeanor as provided for in Law where the offender is well informed of the event.

The act of obtaining proceeds of an offence shall be punishable by imprisonment from 2 (two) years to 5 (five) years and may be held liable by a fine from 4.000.000 (four million) Riels to 10.000.000 (ten million) Riels.

The act of obtaining benefits from the proceeds of an offence shall be punishable by imprisonment from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years and by a fine from 10.000.000 (ten million) Riels to 20.000.000 (twenty million) Riels where the offence is carried out in one of the following circumstances:

1. Repeat offences;
2. Taking advantages of the professional practice.

#### **Article 59.- Joint Criminal Crime**

A criminal enterprise is a group of 3 (three) people or more which is established with an organized structure, be it formal or informal, in order to commit an offence as provided for in the Law.

An act of joint criminal crime shall be punishable by imprisonment from 2 (two) years to 5 (five) years and may be held liable by a fine from 4.000.000 (four million) Riels to 10.000.000 (ten million) Riels.

#### **Article 60.- Penalties for Joint Criminal Crime's Leaders**

Where a criminal enterprise has committed an offence as defined from Article 38 (Unlawful Cultivation of Narcotic Plants) to Article 42 (Arranging Unlawful Consumption of Narcotic Substances) and from Article 47 (Unlawful Manufacture of Narcotic Substances) to Articles 50 (Arranging Unlawful Consumption of Narcotic Substances), 56 (Manufacturing, Keeping, or Trafficking in Materials or Equipment for Unlawful Produce or Use of Narcotic Substances) and 71 (Money Laundering) of this law, the joint criminal crime's leader shall be punishable as follows:

1. If the maximum penalty for this offence is less than or equal to 10 (ten) years, the maximum penalty and fine shall be double.

2. If the maximum penalty for this offence is over 10 (ten) years, the maximum penalty is **life imprisonment**. In addition, the offender shall be punishable by a fine from 100.000.000 (hundred million) Riels to 500.000.000 (Five hundred million) Riels.

#### **Article 61.- Resisting Measures to Search Body**

Resisting measures to search body as provided for in Article 76 (Searching Body by Using Medical Techniques) shall be punishable by imprisonment from 1 (one) month to 1 (one) year or by a fine from 100.000 (hundred thousand) Riels to 2.000.000 (two million) Riels.

#### **Article 62.- Abusing Provisions or Regulations of Management on Use of Drugs with Narcotic Substances, Narcotic Substances or Chemical Precursors.**

Any person who is tasked with management, control, inspection, exportation, importation, transportation, sale, purchase, keeping, division, distribution, use, etc. of drugs with narcotic substances, narcotic substances, chemical precursors, and who abuses provisions or regulations of management on use of these drugs and substances in the framework of any lawful activities for medical, pharmaceutical or police science interests, shall be punishable by imprisonment from 1 (one) month to 1 (one) year and may be held liable by a fine from 100.000 (hundred thousand) Riels to 2.000.000 (two million) Riels.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 1 (one) year to 5 (five) years and may be held liable by a fine from 2.000.000 (two million) Riels to 10.000.000 (ten million) Riels, an offence which is committed in one of the following circumstances:

1. Repeat offences,
2. Causing severe harm.

#### **Article 63.- Driving Under the Influence of Narcotic Substances**

Any person, who is driving a vehicle by road, water, or air while being under influence of drugs used by him/her, even if there is no *prima facie* indication that he/she has used them, shall be punishable by imprisonment from 1 (one) month to 1 (one) year. The offender may also be held liable by a fine from 100,000 (one

hundred thousand) Riels to 2,000,000 (two million) Riels where the influence of these drugs has impact on the traffic safety.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 1 (one) year to 2 (two) years and may be held liable by a fine from 2.000,000 (two million) Riels to 4,000,000 (four million) Riels, the above driving which causes injury to other persons and disables others from doing work equal to or over 8 (eight) days.

Shall be punishable by imprisonment from 2 (two) years to 5 (five) years and may be held liable by a fine from 4.000.000 (four million) Riels to 10.000.0000 (ten million) Riels, the above driving which causes injury and permanent disability to other persons or death.

#### **Article 64.- Breaching Confidentiality of Tracking Measures**

Any person who has known through their business operations about any measures as provided for in paragraph 1 of Article 85 (Tracking) of this Law and has intentionally told the person who is placed under these measures, shall be punishable by imprisonment from 1 (one) year to 5 (five) years and may be held liable by a fine from 2.000.000 (two million) Riels to 10.000.000 (ten million) Riels.

Any person who provides documents or letters as stated in sub-paragraph 4, paragraph 1 of Article 85 (Tracking) of this Law to competent authorities and has discovered them as fake documents or documents in which partial information has been removed, or misleading documents but fails to inform competent authorities of such nature, shall be punishable by imprisonment as stated in paragraph 1 above.

#### **Article 65.- Obstruction of Inspection**

Any person who causes obstruction to the performance of function of medical inspector by whatever means, shall be punishable by imprisonment from 1 (one) month to 6 (six) months and may be held liable by a fine from 100.000 (hundred thousand) Riels to 1.000.000 (one million) Riels.

#### **Article 66.- Breaching Temporary Measures on Confiscation**

An act of distrusting, hiding, or embezzling an item or property which has been frozen or confiscated, shall be punishable by imprisonment from 1 (one) year to 5

(five) years and may be held liable by a fine from 2.000.000 (two million) Riels to 10.000.000 (ten million) Riels.

#### **Article 67.- Disobeying Seizure**

An act of destructing, hiding, or embezzling a confiscated item or property shall be punishable by imprisonment from 1 (one) year to 5 (five) years and may be held liable by a fine from 2.000.000 (two million) Riels to 10.000.000 (ten million) Riels.

#### **Article 68.- Evading the Obligation of Compulsary Treatment**

Any person who evades compulsory treatment as provided for in Section 4 (Compulsory Treatment and Rehabilitation) of Chapter VI (Treatment and Rehabilitation Measures) of this Law shall be punishable by imprisonment from 1 (one) month to 1 (one) year and may be held liable by a fine from 1000.000 (one million) Riels to 2.000.000 (two million) Riels.

### **Section 8**

#### **Provisions of Money Laundering on Drug-related Offences**

#### **Article 69.- General Provisions**

Provisions of Law on Anti-Money Laundering and the Combating Financing Terrorism shall apply *vis-a-vis* to anti-money laundering measures related to offences as provided for in this Law.

#### **Article 70.- Definition of Money Laundering**

The conversion, transfer, acquisition, possession, or use of property, concealment or disguise of the true nature, source, location, disposition, movement, or ownership of or rights with respect to property, knowing that such property is the proceeds of offences as defined from Article 39 (Unlawful manufacture of narcotic substances) to Article 42 (Arranging unlawful consumption of narcotic substances), from Article 47 (Unlawful manufacture of narcotic substances) to Article 50 (Arranging unlawful consumption of narcotic substances), Article 54 (Unlawful manufacture, keeping, transportation, or trafficking of chemical precursors), and Article 56 (Manufacturing, keeping, or trafficking in materials or equipment for



unlawful produce or use of narcotic substances) of this Law for the purposes of concealing or disguising the unlawful origin of the property or of helping any person who is involved in the commission of the offence to evade the legal consequences of his or her action, is an act of money laundering.

Money laundering shall also include providing assistance in investing, concealing or converting the direct or indirect proceeds of the offences as mentioned in paragraph 1.

#### **Article 71.- Money Laundering**

Money laundering shall be punishable by imprisonment from 2 (two) years to 5 (five) years and may be held liable by a fine from 4.000.000 (four million) Riels to the equal value of fund or property which is the object of money laundering.

Where the offence related to the source of property or fund which is the object of money laundering is punishable by imprisonment more severe than that as provided for in paragraph 1, money laundering shall be punishable by imprisonment of the offence which the perpetrator has known. Where the offence comes with many aggravating factors, the perpetrator shall be sentenced with the aggravating factors which have come to the perpetrator's knowledge.

#### **Article 72.- Aggravating Circumstances**

Money laundering shall be punishable by imprisonment from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years and a fine from 10.000.000 (ten million) Riels to the equal value of fund or property which is the object of money laundering where the offence is committed in one of the following circumstances:

1. Repeat offences,
2. Taking advantages of professional practice.

## **Chapter Five Provisions of Criminal Procedures**

### **Section 1 General Provisions**

#### **Article 73.- Application of Provisions of Criminal Procedural Code**

The provisions of Criminal Procedural Code are applicable unless otherwise provided in this Chapter.

#### **Article 74.- Participation in the Procedural Process**

In judicial investigation and trial proceedings, the Court shall summon and hear, as a witness, judicial police or judicial police agent who has conducted an investigation or inquiry.

The National Authority for Combating Drugs or legal representative may request the prosecutor to appeal against orders or decisions of the investigating judge or Court.

The National Authority for Combating Drugs or legal representative may also request to the general prosecutor of the Appeals Court or Minister of Justice to use their inherent power as provided for in the criminal procedural code to order or appeal the orders or decisions of the investigating judge or Court.

### **Section 2 Inquiry and Judicial investigation**

#### **Article 75.- Physical Searches at the Border**

Judicial Police who are accredited to record an offence as provided for in this Law is allowed, at the border, to carry out physical searches of individuals, vehicles, equipment, etc. when there is a suspicious sign indicating that there are narcotic substances on the individuals, vehicles, and materials.

The physical searches shall be conducted by persons of the same gender under the applicable regulations.

## **Article 76.- Physical Searches by Using Medical Techniques**

When there is presumptive indication that any person who crosses the border has brought drugs with him/her by concealing them inside his/her body, judicial police who are accredited may place that person under the examination by a physician or a medical expert, by using medical techniques to conduct searches after receiving written consent from the concerned person.

Where the concerned person does not agree, the judicial police shall seek leave from a prosecutor by all means. In this case, the judicial police shall first have the leave, be it verbally. Prosecutor may appoint a physician or medical expert to conduct the examination immediately. The result of medical examination by the physician on the concerned person and the process of the medical examination shall be recorded in writing and sent to the prosecutor.

## **Article 77.- Inspection of Postal Service**

Judicial Police who are accredited to record an offence as provided for in this Law, is allowed to follow up with the postal services at any time in the day and at night in order to search for unlawful dispatchment of drugs.

When there is sufficient evidence to assume that there is such dispatchment, the prosecutor or investigating judge, after seized with such a case, may order, be it verbally, the post office to open the dispatched package, .

## **Article 78.- Monitor of Passage**

The passage across the territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia of drugs, currencies, instruments which have impacts on currencies as provided for in this Law, which are dispatched unlawfully or under the suspicion that they are dispatched unlawfully, and which a competent authority has known and followed up to record offences as stated from Section 2 (Offences Related to Drugs in Tables I and II) to Section 5 (Offences Related to Equipment and Materials) of Chapter IV of this Law, may be authorized to find out the identities of those persons who are involved in such offences for prosecution.

The aforementioned procedures shall also apply to the incitement related to the unlawful sale of drugs by a public servant, either personally or through any person who acts under his/her instructions, who is competent to record offences.

The incitement related to unlawful purchase of drugs which is committed by a public servant with the competence to record offences as provided for in this Law, shall be prohibited. Otherwise, the incitement as provided for in Article 57 (Incitement to commit crimes) of this Law shall be prosecuted and the investigation shall be null and void even if the public servant has committed it by himself/herself or through any person.

Formalities, procedures, and detailed requirements of monitor of passage and the incitement related to unlawful sell of drugs as mentioned in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 above, shall be determined by the Proclamation of Minister of Justice.

#### **Article 79.- Controlled Delivery and Incitement to sell drugs**

Where required to conduct investigation on drug-related offences, the competent authorities who are assigned by Minister of Justice or his/her delegates of Minister of Justice may decide to authorize the use of the controlled delivery or the incitement to unlawfully sell drugs. The Controlled delivery and the incitement to unlawfully sell these drugs may be conducted by the competent officer either directly or through any person who acts under the orders of the competence officer.

Decisions on the use of controlled delivery or incitement to unlawfully sell drugs shall be made on a case by case basis and, if decided internationally, on the basis of agreements with other countries which have interests in the matter.

Decisions on the use of controlled delivery shall be notified immediately to the competent institute of the place which is presumed as a place of sending in and out of the territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Moreover, they shall also be notified immediately to the competent institute of the place which is presumed as a place of delivery or place of sending out.

Decisions on the use of incitement to unlawfully sale shall be notified immediately to the competent court of the place which is presumed as a selling place.

Formalities, procedures and conditions on the use of the controlled delivery or incitement to unlawfully sale drugs as mentioned above shall be determined by the Proclamation of Minister of Justice.

### **Article 80.- Supervision of Operation on Control**

The authority who is assigned by the Proclamation of Minister of Justice or his/her delegate shall direct and supervise the operation in the territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia and order the intervention where appropriate.

Where there is an agreement from other countries which have related interests or eventually in accordance with financial agreement, the authority or official may decide to lay ambush to intercept for confiscation of unlawfully dispatched objects, which is allowed to be dispatched as intended or to be re-dispatched after confiscation of the currencies, instruments which have impacts on currencies, drugs, and to place other products as substitutes.

### **Article 81.- Affixation of Stamp and Maintenance of Exhibits**

In addition to the provisions of Article 92 (Affixation of Stamp on Exhibits), Article 113 (Search) and Article 160 (Affixation of Stamp on Exhibits), Article 181 (Search and Confiscation Conducted by a Judicial Police Officer) of the Criminal Procedural Code, any drug suspected objects shall be kept in packets, boxes, or cases and affixed with stamp.

Packets, boxes, or cases with affixed stamp shall protected from any attempt to steal the exhibits from inside.

Each packet, box, or case with affixed stamped shall be given serial number and written note on types and weight of the drug suspected objects as well as the number of packages, shall be attached to the packet, box, or case, or on affixed stamp.

Apart from the citation which is required to record in a minute as stipulated in the Criminal Procedural Code, this minute shall also include:

1. Date and place of finding;
2. Type, weight of the drug suspected object;
3. Applicable weighing mode
4. Test confirmation and test results, if applicable;

The minute and the written note on each of the packet, box, or case shall bear the identities and signatures of the involved persons in the preparation of all the concerned packets, boxes, or cases.

Location where the packets, boxes, or cases are being kept as well as the change of location or any changes of their original nature shall be recorded.

### **Article 82.- Confiscation of Drug Suspected Objects for Examination**

The competent judge shall immediately take at least 3 (three) packets as samples or as many packets as required before the location owner or those who have involved in the offence, or before 2 (two) witnesses in the absence of the concerned persons or those who have involved in the offence in order to use them as evidence and to identify the characteristics of the drug suspected objects which have been confiscated.

Each sample shall be put in a box affixed with stamp. Note on types and weight of the objects which locate inside the box shall be attached to the packet and affixed stamp.

Following the withdrawal of samples, new stamp shall be placed on the original packets and a minute shall be made specifying the number of the samples withdrawn, the type, and the weight of the drug suspected objects in each packet, as well as the changes of the original stamp and seal.

All the minutes and the written notes on each sample and the re-affixation of stamps shall record the identities and the signatures of the persons involved in the sample withdrawal process.

### **Article 83.- Scientific Examination**

Scientific examination by experts who are recognized by the Ministry of Justice to find out the compositions and active levels of the confiscated drugs shall be immediately undertaken right after the confiscation to avoid any possible damage and degradation of the physical elements and chemical substances of the objects. The experts shall note in their reports the number of samples received, the types, and the weight of the drugs in each sample, the number of the samples used for forensic

examination, and, if applicable, confirm the remaining samples after the forensic examination and any changes over those samples.

#### **Article 84.- Delivery, Destruction of the Confiscated Drugs**

After confiscation and having withdrawn sufficient quantity of the samples in order to keep them for concerned proceedings, those drugs shall be immediately confiscated and arranged as follows:

1. Delivering the drugs with narcotic substances which can be used to the Ministry of Health;
2. Delivering the drugs which can be used in pharmaceutical industry or other sectors to the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy on the basis of its functional use of the drugs;
3. Destroying the drugs which have no consumption benefits. The complete destruction of the drugs shall be done immediately by most appropriate means in the presence of a commission which shall be established under the Proclamation of the Minister of Justice.

The confiscation for delivery or destruction is under the competence of:

1. The prosecution in the preliminary investigation stage;
2. Investigation jurisdiction in the investigation stage;
3. Trial jurisdiction in the trial stage.

When an investigation ends with a dismissal order or the trial jurisdiction issues a final decision without the indication on whether the confiscated objects are to deliver or to destroy, the competent prosecutor or general prosecutor shall decide on a case-by-case basis.

#### **Article 85.- Supervision**

The prosecutor or investigating judge who is seized with an offence under the provisions of this Law, may permit the competent authorities to:

- Put under supervision the bank accounts or other accounts which are considered bank accounts, or
- Require the inspection and order the provision of copies of authentic letters, or private letters, or all related banking, financial, and commercial documents, or

- Order the interception of tape-recording of all correspondences via telecommunication means such as faxes, e-mails, etc., or
- Access to computer system.

Where there are reasonable signs showing that the accounts, telecommunication means, and computer system are being used by those who are suspected to have committed or planned to commit any offences, or where those letters or documents are relevant, or may be related to any offences as specified under this Law.

The above measures cannot be considered a breach of professional secrecy.

The instruction to intercept and tape record all the correspondences via telecommunication means can only be permitted for a period of 2 (two) months. The renewal of the measures and the extension of the duration can only be authorized by the investigating judge who is seized with the case.

#### **Article 86.- Bank Secrecy**

Professional secrecy of a bank shall not be a reason to negate the provision of evidence pertaining to any offences as specified under this Law.

#### **Article 87.- Closure of Establishment, Temporary Prohibition of Business Operations at the Location of the Establishment**

Where there is prosecution over any offences as stipulated under Article 39 (Unlawful manufacture of narcotic substances), Article 40 (Keeping, Transporting, or Illegal Trafficking of Narcotics Substances), from Article 42 (Arranging Unlawful Consumption of Narcotic Substances) to Article 44 (Facilitation of Unlawful Consumption of Narcotic Substances), Article 47 (Unlawful Manufacture of Narcotic Substances), Article 48 (Unlawful Keeping, Transporting, or Trafficking of Narcotic Substances), Article 50 (Arranging Unlawful Consumption of Narcotic Substances), Article 52 (Facilitation of Unlawful Consumption of Narcotic Substances), Article 54 (Unlawful Manufacture, Keeping, Transportation, or Trafficking of Chemical Precursors) and Article 56 (Manufacturing, Keeping, or Trafficking in Materials or Equipment for Unlawful Produce or Use of Narcotic Substances) of this Law, the investigating judge may prohibit any activities



performed within the establishment during which an offence occurred, or the business operations of the establishment which is open to the public or being used by the public if the owner of the establishment or the establishment's business operators is involved in any of the above offences.

The temporary closure of an establishment, the prohibition of an establishment's business operations may be imposed for a period of not more than 6 (six) months.

This decision shall come into force immediately even if an appeal has been lodged.

### **Section 3**

#### **Temporary Measures of Confiscation**

#### **Article 88.- Urgent Measures of Confiscation**

In case there is inquiry, prosecution, investigation over any offences which are stipulated under this Law, the measures to confiscate [or] freeze an asset owned by the suspect or the charged person, which is the proceeds of an offence or which is suspected to have used or planned to used to commit an offence, shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of this Section.

#### **Article 89.- Confiscated Assets**

A prosecutor shall confiscate any assets which are the proceeds of an offence or which are suspected to have used or planned to be used to commit an offence, and shall file an urgent request with the investigating judge or the Court on the basis of charges in order to freeze those assets.

#### **Article 90.- Frozen Assets**

The investigating judge or the Court may, *impromptu* or upon the request of the prosecutor, order to freeze any assets where there are reasonable grounds and there is suspicion that those assets are the proceeds of an offence or are used or planned to be used to commit an offence.

### **Article 91.- Combined Assets**

When the assets which are the proceeds of or are suspicious with reasonable grounds that they are the proceeds of an offence or which are to be used or planned to be used to commit an offence, are combined with other assets, the asset value to be confiscated in compliance with the above Article 89 (Confiscated Assets) or frozen in compliance with Article 90 (Frozen Assets) shall not exceed the value of the assets which are the proceeds of an offence or which are suspicious to have been used or planned to be used to commit an offence.

### **Article 92.- Burden of Proof of Those Who Rejects Judicial Orders/Decisions**

Any person who requests to obtain the asset which has been confiscated under Article 89 (Confiscated Assets) or frozen under Article 90 (Frozen Assets) of this Law shall bear the burden of proof in relation to the proper nature of the confiscated or frozen asset before the judge who is seized with the case.

Any person who rejects the decision/order on frozen assets by the investigating judge under Article 90 (Frozen Assets) of this Law may file his/her appeal against the order/decision with the Investigation Chamber.

## **Section 4 Confiscation Measures**

### **Article 93.- Absolute Confiscation**

The confiscated drugs which have not been destroyed or delivered to competent institutions shall be absolutely confiscated even though the offender is not charged, is exonerated of charges, or acquitted or convicted.

The provisions on delivery of confiscated objects as stipulated under the Criminal Procedural Code shall apply vis-à-vis according to each stage of the proceedings.

## **Article 94.- Confiscating Objects**

Where there is conviction of an offence as stipulated under this Law, the Court shall decide to:

1. Confiscate any tools, materials, or any other objects which are used in the course of an offence or are kept for the commission of an offence;
2. Confiscate objects or funds which are subject to an offence;
3. Confiscate revenue or assets which are the proceeds of an offence.

Apart from the cases as specified in the paragraph 1, if there is evidence which confirms any guilt of the accused who is deceased in the course of trial that he/she has committed any offence as stipulated from Article 39 (Unlawful Manufacture of Narcotic Substances) to Article 42 (Arranging Unlawful Consumption of Narcotic Substances), from Article 47 (Unlawful Manufacture of Narcotic Substances) to Article 50 (Arranging Unlawful Consumption of Narcotic Substances), Article 54 (Unlawful Manufacture, Keeping, Transportation, or Trafficking of Chemical Precursors), Article 71 (Money Laundering), and Article 72(Aggravating circumstances) of this Law, the Court shall confiscate the leftover from the accused even though it has been allocated or not within a period of 5 (five) years following the decease of the accused, where it is certain or if there is suspicion with reasonable grounds that those leftover pertains to the offence.

However, the confiscation may not be declared where it has impacts on any third person.

## **Article 95.- Burden of Proof of Those Who Rejects the Orders/ Decisions on Confiscation**

Any third person, who has related benefits from the orders/decisions as stipulated in Article 94, is entitled to file his/her recourse under the provisions of the Criminal Procedural Code against the confiscation, and shall bear the burden of proof in relation to the proper nature of the confiscated assets.

## **Article 96.- Confiscation of Assets**

Where the prosecution is not possible due to the decease of the offender, the prosecutor may file a request with the criminal court to confiscate the equipment, materials, funds, revenue, or assets if there are reasonable grounds of suspicion that those equipment, materials, funds, revenue, or assets are involved in the offence.

If the case is exonerated due to the decease of the charged person, and the identity of the person is unknown, the investigating judge may file his/her request with the criminal court to confiscate the equipment, materials, funds, revenue, or assets if there are sufficient grounds of suspicion that those equipment, materials, funds, revenue, or assets are involved in the offence.

However, the confiscation may not be made if it has impacts on any third person. The third person who has related benefit or who claims that he/she is the owner of the objects under confiscation, is entitled to participate in all the stages of the court proceedings, and to file their recourse against such a decision in compliance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedural Code.

## **Article 97.- State's Sale of the Confiscated Objects or Assets**

The Ministry of Economy and Finance shall manage the confiscated objects or assets. Where the confiscated objects or assets are sold, the procedures for selling state's assets shall apply.

The money generated from the selling as specified under paragraph one together with other confiscated assets in the form of cash, shall be deposited in the National Fund which shall:

- Pay any legitimate debts or spending incurred by the exercise of asset confiscation including the expense on confiscation, transportation, storage, and taking care of, and
- Compensate the victims if any, or
- Deposit into the account of the National Authority for Combating Drugs.

This National Authority manages the funds in its account and offers them to state organization or private associations whose expertise is to combat against the drug consumption or fight against drug-related offences.

The conditions on the organization and the functioning of the funds shall be determined by Sub-decree.

#### **Article 98.- Litigation against the Final Decision Concerning the Confiscation of Assets**

Any third person, who has benefits or who claims to be the owner of the confiscated objects, is entitled to file the litigation with the civil court against the assets which are confiscated under the final decision of the criminal court in compliance with the provisions of the Civil Procedural Code.

The right to claim as stipulated in paragraph one shall end when a period of 3 (three) years has expired after the third person or the representative as determined by law becomes aware of it.

Albeit the provision of paragraph two, this right shall completely end when a period of 10 (ten) years has expired following the final decision of the court.

#### **Article 99.- Nullification of any Acts which Attempt to Create Obstacles to Freezing and Confiscation**

The Court shall nullify or disregard all activities be they the fee or non-fee payment made for the purpose of transfer of all assets under freezing or confiscation.

The person who receives an asset due to an effect of non-payment activity shall lose his/her right due to nullification or negation of those activities. However, those who obtain an asset with integrity shall be obligated to repay only the level of the remaining benefits that she/he has received.

A nullification or negation in paragraph one is not possible if the person who obtains the asset due to an effect of honest activity, has paid the fee.

## **Chapter VI**

### **Treatment and Rehabilitation measures**

#### **Section 1**

#### **General Provisions**

#### **Article 100.- State's Obligations on Treatment and Rehabilitation Services**

The State shall use all mechanisms to support appropriate service delivery on medical treatment and rehabilitation to all drug addicts without any discrimination.

The State shall also ensure the availability of services which reduce harm due to drug abuse, health services, and national policies which help the reduce of risks on health, society, and economy for individual, community and society due to drugs.

All costs of treatment and rehabilitation for drug addicts in Public Centers for Treatment and Rehabilitation are borne by the State. The Public Centers for Treatment and Rehabilitation can receive contributions from various contributors to support their operations.

The State supports and encourages private centers and communities to provide medical treatment and rehabilitation services to drug addicts. The private and community centers shall have appropriate expertise recognized by the National Authority for Combating Drugs in treating addicts and by the Ministry of Social affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation in rehabilitating addicts. This recognition shall be made known to the National Authority for Combating Drugs. In all cases, the admission of drug addicts into the private or community centers for treatment and rehabilitation shall comply with the conditions as provided for in the Law.

#### **Article 101.- Principles of Treatment and Rehabilitation**

In principle, treatment and rehabilitation can be undertaken only after receiving consent from drug addicts. However, in special circumstances and for the interests of drug addicts and the public, treatment and rehabilitation can be conducted compulsorily in accordance with the conditions and procedures as stipulated in this Law.

Where the drug addict is a minor or a person with limited capacity, agreement shall be obtained from his/her representative as determined by laws. Other provisions concerning a minor and person with limited capability shall apply to the treatment and rehabilitation measures.

Experts who are in charge of drug treatment and rehabilitation shall not be subject to any prosecution in performing their treatment and rehabilitation duties which are commensurate to medical expertise requirements and in compliance with applicable laws.

### **Article 102.- Measures of Management on Treatment and Rehabilitation**

The treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependence shall accompany appropriate scientific medical services, namely:

1. Treatment and Rehabilitation shall be managed by healthcare experts;
2. Methods of Treatment and Rehabilitation shall clearly respond to the need of each individual's symptom and shall be decided by a health care expert in consultation with and with the consent from the person in question;
3. The treatment and Rehabilitation shall comply with national and international norms and rules of best practices applicable to the treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependence in an effective and humanitarian manner;
4. Treatment and Rehabilitation shall be managed for the sole interests of drug addicts, so that they will regain full and legitimate capacity;
5. Measures on treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependence at public centers that belong to the State cover a period from 6 (six) months to 2 (two) years;

Detailed procedures of treatment methods and the management on Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Dependence shall be determined by Sub-decree.

In all cases, no one under treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependence shall be subject to medical or scientific experiment.

### **Article 103.- Confidentiality of Treatment and Rehabilitation**

The confidentiality of all related information on treatment and rehabilitation of drug addict is secured and protected. Records of identities, diagnosis, evolution of sickness, or treatment outcomes of drug addicts shall remain confidential, and they may not be disclosed to the public or shared with any other persons or agents unless there is the need of public interests or only upon obtaining the consent from concerned person.

## **Section 2**

### **Voluntary Treatment and Rehabilitation**

#### **Article 104.- Voluntary Treatment and Rehabilitation**

Anyone who is under the state of drug addiction can seek medical treatment and rehabilitation at facilities which are established for such purposes. Before making any decision to accept any treatment and rehabilitation, drug addicts are entitled to important information on treatment and rehabilitation, such as:

- Type and duration of treatment and rehabilitation;
- Methods of treatment and rehabilitation and difficulties relating to treatment and rehabilitation;
- Expected benefits of the treatment and rehabilitation;
- Eventual impact of the treatment and rehabilitation;
- Alternatives to the treatment and rehabilitation, if available;
- Consequences of not undergoing treatment and rehabilitation;

Before admitting a drug addict for treatment and rehabilitation, the facility shall make sure that the person does provide her/his consent on a voluntary basis for treatment and rehabilitation upon receiving key information on treatment and rehabilitation. The consent to accept treatment and rehabilitation made by a drug addict shall be made in writing.

Drug addicts are entitled to participate in making any decision to accept the methods of treatment and rehabilitation, including the duration of treatment and rehabilitation and the cease of treatment and rehabilitation. Drug addicts can, at any time, voluntarily cease treatment and rehabilitation.

## **Section 3**



## **Conditions on Prosecution and Enforcement of Penalties for Drug Addicts**

### **Article 105.- Conditions on Prosecution of Drug Addicts**

Before deciding to prosecute a person who commits an offence as defined in Article 45 (Illegal Consumption of Narcotic Substances) and Article 53 (Unlawful consumption of narcotic substances) of this Law, the prosecutor can advise the person to receive treatment and rehabilitation at any public or private facilities if the person is under the state of drug dependence as properly certified by a medical expert.

If the person disagrees to accept the treatment and rehabilitation, the prosecutor uses her/his inherent power to decide on prosecution under the criminal procedural code.

However, if the person gives consent to treatment and rehabilitation, the prosecutor shall record in writing the consent and shall immediately notify the treatment facility of his/her decision. Under this circumstance, prosecution shall be postponed and shall be resumed only when the person avoids complete treatment and rehabilitation as required by the facility.

If the person accepts complete treatment and rehabilitation measures, the prosecutor may hold the case without processing.

### **Article 106.- The Conditions on Enforcement of Penalties for Drug addicts**

If the convicted person is a drug dependent person and voluntarily seeks to obtain treatment and rehabilitation measures in compliance with Chapter 6 (Treatment and Rehabilitation Measures) of this Law after the court pronounced the final judgment of the offences as provided for in Article 45 (Illegal Consumption of Narcotic Substances) and Article 53 (Unlawful consumption of narcotic substances) of this Law, the enforcement of penalty shall be postponed.

If the convicted person accepts treatment and rehabilitation measures until the completion, the convicted person shall be considered by the Court to have served

her/his sentence. On the contrary, if the person fails to complete treatment measures, the sentence which is pronounced by the Court shall be enforced immediately.

#### **Section 4**

### **Compulsory Treatment and Rehabilitation**

#### **Article 107.- General Conditions on Compulsory Treatment and Rehabilitation**

No one can be forced into treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependence, except when the concerned person is under the state of severe drug dependence with apparent threat of immediate and severe risk exposures to her/him or to others. Under such circumstance, compulsory treatment and rehabilitation can be undertaken if the treatment and rehabilitation are necessary measures to protect the common interests and for the benefits of drug addicts themselves.

Compulsory treatment and rehabilitation can also be undertaken if the drug addict is under the state of inability to express her/his willingness to accept voluntary treatment and rehabilitation.

#### **Article 108.- Compulsory Treatment and Rehabilitation Imposed by the Prosecutor**

The prosecutor may receive a request directly from a parent, guardian, or relative of a drug addict or through other competent authorities. In this case, the drug addict could be immediately transferred by her/his family members or competent authorities to the prosecutor for further action in accordance with the required procedures.

Before making any decision, the prosecutor shall seek medical examination from specialized doctor and may interrogate the person in front of her/his lawyer, if any. The medical doctor who has been assigned to conduct medical examination shall provide the result as soon as possible.

The prosecutor may instruct to keep the person in the custody of the Judicial Police Unit while awaiting the result of the medical examination.

If the result of the medical examination confirms that the person is under the state of drug dependence, but not fully meeting all the conditions as indicated in Article 107 (General Conditions on Compulsory Treatment and Rehabilitation), the prosecutor shall take action as stated in Article 105 (Conditions on Prosecution of Drug Addicts) of this Law where the person has committed any offences as stipulated in Article 45 (Illegal Consumption of Narcotic Substances) and Article 53 (Unlawful Consumption of Narcotic Substances) of this Law.

If the result of the medical examination confirms that the person is under severe state of drug dependence, or if there is any evidence confirming apparent threat of immediate and severe risk exposures to her/him or to others, the prosecutor may decide to put her/him under compulsory treatment and rehabilitation.

The person who is forced to undergo compulsory treatment and rehabilitation is entitled to appeal against the order of the prosecutor to the General Prosecutor of the Appeals Court. The appeal shall be made within ordinary mechanism at the relevant prosecution office. Then, the case will be immediately sent to the General Prosecutor of the Appeals Court by the prosecution office attached to the Court of First Instance. The General Prosecutor of the Appeals Court shall decide no later than 72 (seventy-two) hours upon the receipt of the case.

#### **Article 109.- Compulsory Treatment and Rehabilitation during the Judicial investigation and Trial Stages**

The compulsory treatment and rehabilitation may be undertaken during the judicial investigation stage by investigative judge and the trial stage by the trial judge where all conditions as defined in Article 107 (General Conditions on Compulsory Treatment and Rehabilitation) and in paragraphs 2 and 5, of Article 108 (Compulsory Treatment and Rehabilitation Imposed by the Prosecutor) of this Law are met.

The decision of the investigative judge or trial judge is open to appeal in compliance with the Provisions of the Criminal Procedural Code.

### **Article 110.- Separate Grounds on Imposing Penalties**

In addition to the Provisions of the Criminal Code, the person who has completed the compulsory treatment and rehabilitation shall be the factor for the Court's consideration in imposing penalties.

## **Chapter VII Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance**

### **Section 1 Extradition**

#### **Article 111.- Extradition of Foreigners in the Territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia**

The Kingdom of Cambodia may agree to return to a foreign country a foreigner who stays in the territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia and who:

- Is subject to prosecution by the court in the foreign country for the offences as provided for in this Law;
- Shall be punishable by imprisonment in the foreign court for the offences as provided for in this law.

#### **Article 112.- Provisions Governing Extraditing of the Drug-related Offences**

The extradition of a foreigner in the territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia shall be governed by the provisions of international treaties and conventions on extradition which is ratified by the Kingdom of Cambodia. In the absence of international treaties or conventions ratified by the Kingdom of Cambodia, the conditions and procedures of extradition which are requested by a foreign country or by the Kingdom of Cambodia from a foreign country, shall apply in accordance with the Provisions of Criminal Procedural Code.

## **Article 113.- Crossing**

The crossing across the territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia by any person who is within the extradition framework may be authorized where this extradition is not politically concerned with offences. The application form on crossing shall be made through diplomatic channel and shall be sent in accompany with a letter of proof.

### **Section 2 Mutual Legal Assistance**

#### **Article 114.- Requests by a Foreign Country to Kingdom of Cambodia for Assistance in Investigation or Court Proceedings in the Foreign Country**

This article shall apply where the Royal Government of Cambodia has received any request from a foreign country for assistance related to:

1. An investigation into an offence under a law of a foreign country which corresponds an offence under the provisions of this Law;
2. Court proceedings for such an offence;
3. An investigation into property which is used or served for committing an offence, and which is the subject or the proceeds of the offence;
4. Procedures of freezing or confiscation of property which is used or served for committing an offence, and which is the subject or the proceeds of the offence in requesting State;
5. Freezing or confiscation of property which is used or served for committing an offence, and which is the subject or the proceeds of the offence in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The Royal Government of Cambodia, through courts or other competent authorities, may provide assistance in any of the following ways:

1. Recording evidence in written or verbal form from persons;
2. Assisting in making persons including a person held in detention, with their consent, give evidence or help in investigation;
3. Providing courts' documents;
4. Conducting searches;

5. Assisting in tracing property which is used or served for committing an offence, and which is the subject or the proceeds of the offence.
6. Investigating financial transactions;
7. Obtaining information or evidence which may assist in the recovery of property which is used or served for committing an offence, and which is the subject or the proceeds of the offence for confiscation;
8. Freezing property which is used or served for committing an offence, and which is the subject or the proceeds of the offence for prevention any dealing in, or transfer or disposal of, the property pending a decision on confiscation;
9. Confiscating property which is used or served for committing an offence, and which is the subject or the proceeds of the offence, including documents;
10. Enforcing a final decision of the foreign country to confiscate property which is used or served for committing an offence, and which is the subject or the proceeds of the offence;
11. Examining evidence and crime scene on science and technical basis;
12. Providing information and exhibits to the foreign country;
13. Providing the original documents, or certified copies of relevant documents or records including bank, financial, corporate or business records to the foreign country.

Information and exhibits which may be provided to the foreign country in accordance with sub-paragraph 12 of paragraph 2 include all lawfully obtained information as well as information obtained from interception and tape-recording through telecommunication or by the use of listening devices.

For the purposes of implementing a request for assistance from a foreign country, the procedures and processes in the Kingdom of Cambodia on investigation or prosecution or investigation of an offence in compliance with the laws of the Kingdom of Cambodia, are applicable to the provision of assistance to the foreign country.

#### **Article 115.- Assistance on Conditions**

The Royal Government of Cambodia may provide assistance, under this section, to a foreign country on the condition that the requesting state agrees to

provide the written confirmation that he/she shall provide the same assistance to the Kingdom of Cambodia while in its similar status.

#### **Article 116.- Mandatory Grounds on Refusal of a Request for Assistance**

The Royal Government of Cambodia shall not agree upon the request for assistance regarding the offences under the provisions of this section, if it finds that:

1. The request has been made for the purpose of punishing any person because of his or her race, religion, nationality, origin, ethnicity or political opinions;
2. The person's position may be under prejudice because of his or her race, religion, nationality, origin, ethnicity or political opinions;
3. The request relates the punishment of a person for an offence, and:
  - The person has been finally acquitted or pardoned by a competent court or authority in the foreign country; or
  - The person has served the sentence as provided for by the law of that State for the offence or for other offences with similar sentence.

#### **Article 117.- Rules on Bank Secrecy**

A request for assistance under this section shall not be refused for reasons of bank secrecy.

#### **Article 118.- Requests for Evidence in the Court of a Foreign country**

This article shall apply if:

1. The hearings are related to:
  - An offence under the law of a foreign country which corresponds an offence under this law; or
  - Freezing or confiscation of property which is used or served for committing an offence, and which is the subject or the proceeds of the offence occurring in a foreign country; and
2. The foreign country requests the presence in the hearings of any person who is in Cambodia; and
3. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the person is capable of giving evidence relevant to the hearings; and

4. The person has provided consent to give an evidence in the foreign country.

The foreign country shall give the following guarantees:

1. The person shall not:
  - Be detained or convicted against any offence in contradiction to the law of the foreign country, which is alleged to occur or have occurred before the person's departure from the Kingdom of Cambodia; or
  - Be subject to a civil suit in respect of an act or omission of the person, which is alleged to occur, or have occurred before the person's departure from the Kingdom of Cambodia where the person cannot be subject to the civil suit when that person is not in the foreign country; or
  - Be required to give evidence in any hearings in the foreign country other than hearings regarding the request, except when that person has left the foreign country or that person has had the opportunity of leaving the foreign country, but remains in that State for the purpose other than giving evidence in the hearings related to that request;
2. The provision of any evidence by that person in the hearings related to the request which may not be admissible or moot for sentencing the offender who breaches the law of the foreign country, is not the offence of perjury;
3. That person shall be returned to the prosecutor of the Kingdom of Cambodia in accordance with the agreement which has been entered into by the Royal Government of Cambodia;
4. If that person is being held in temporary detention in the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Royal Government of Cambodia requests the foreign country to make arrangements for keeping that person in temporary detention while the person is in the foreign country:
  - The foreign country shall make appropriate arrangements for that purpose; and
  - The person shall not be released from detention in the foreign country unless the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia notifies an appropriate authority of the foreign country that, the person is entitled to release from detention under the law of Kingdom of Cambodia; and
  - If the person is released in the foreign country as mentioned in paragraph 2 and sub-paragraph 4, the foreign country shall cover the



costs of accommodation and other expenses for the person until the proceedings stated in the request come to an end.

**Article 119.- Request by the Prosecutor in the Kingdom of Cambodia to a Foreign country for Assistance in Investigation or Court Proceedings**

The Royal Government of Cambodia may request a foreign country to provide assistance in relation to:

1. An investigation into an offence under this Law;
2. Court proceedings for such an offence;
3. An investigation into property which is used or served for committing an offence, and which is the subject or the proceeds of the offence;
4. Procedures of freezing or confiscation of property which is used or served for committing an offence, and which is the subject or the proceeds of the offence in the Kingdom of Cambodia;
5. Freezing or confiscation of Property which is used or served for committing an offence, and which is the subject or the proceeds of the offence in the requesting state.

The request for assistance may be made on any matter as listed in paragraph 2 of article 114 (Requests by a Foreign Country to Kingdom of Cambodia for Assistance in Investigation or Court Proceedings in the Foreign Country) of this Law.

Evidence lawfully obtained in the foreign country may be used as evidence in proceedings in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

If a person, who is in detention in the foreign country, is allowed to give evidence in the Kingdom of Cambodia and the foreign country requests the Royal Government of Cambodia to make arrangements for keeping the person in detention while that person is in the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Royal Government of Cambodia:

1. Shall make appropriate arrangements for that purpose; and
2. Shall not release that person from custody in the Kingdom of Cambodia unless the foreign country notifies an appropriate authority of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia that the person is entitled to release under the law of the foreign country; and

3. If that person is released in the Kingdom of Cambodia as mentioned in sub-paragraph 2, the foreign country shall cover the costs of accommodation and other expenses for the person until the proceedings related to the request come to an end.

Any person, who is allowed to give evidence in the Kingdom of Cambodia by a foreign country, shall be sent back to that foreign country without the need for extradition proceedings and in accordance with arrangements agreed with that foreign country.

## **Article 120.- International Cooperation**

The provisions of this Section do not limit or prevent, by whatever means, the provision or receipt of information or international cooperation in relation to any offences as provided for in this Law or corresponding offences under the law of a foreign country.

## **Chapter VIII**

### **Transitional Provisions**

#### **Article 121.- Transitional Provisions on National Authority for Combating Drugs**

National Authority for Combating Drugs which is established by Royal Decree NS/RKT/0509/608 dated 30 May 2009 shall remain a institute in charge of implementing the policies of Royal Government to combat against drugs until there are new provisions coming into force.

#### **Article 122.- Transitional Provisions on Licenses and Permission**

Licenses and permission which are given under the previous provisions for the performance of unlawful activities related to drugs shall remain valid until the expiration dates of those licenses or permission.

Issuance, extension, or withdrawal of licenses or permission after this Law comes into force shall be done under the provisions of this Law.

#### **Article 123.- Transitional Provisions on Procedures**

The provisions on procedures as promulgated in this Law shall immediately apply to all acts after this Law comes into force.

Application of the provisions of this Law shall have no effect on the validity of the acts which have been fulfilled in accordance with the provisions of the previous Law.

## **Article 124.- Transitional Provisions on the Offences.**

The criminal offences which are committed in the course of the amendment of the Law on Drug Control as promulgated by the Royal Kram No. NS/RKT/0505/014 dated 09 May 2005 shall remain in force under the previous law and in accordance with the provisions of Book I (General Provisions) of Criminal Code as promulgated by the Royal Kram No. NS/RKM/1109/022 dated on 30 November 2009.

## **Chapter IX Final Provisions**

### **Article 125.- Abrogation of the Provisions and Exception**

The Law on Drug Control as promulgated by the Royal Code No. NS/RKM/0197/01 dated 24 January 1997 and the Law on the Amendment of the Law on Drug Control as promulgated by the Royal Kram dated 09 May 2005 shall cease to have effect after this Law comes into force, except for only Article 124 (Transitional Provisions on Offences) of this Law.

Rules and regulations under the Law on Drug Control shall remain in force until there are new provisions coming into force except for any provisions in contradiction to the spirit of this Law.

Done in Royal Palace on 02 January 2012

PRL.12.01.001

Norodom Sihamuni

**តារាងឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ**  
**ថ្នាំញៀន និងសារធាតុមានឥទ្ធិពលលើប្រព័ន្ធសរសៃប្រសាទ**  
**និងសារធាតុសម្រាប់ផលិតគ្រឿងញៀន**

List of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances, and Substances used  
 for drug manufacturing

**ក្នុងបញ្ជីនេះមាន៖**

- សារធាតុខាងក្រោមនេះមានឈ្មោះរួមអន្តរជាតិ ឬឈ្មោះដែលប្រើក្នុងអនុសញ្ញាអន្តរជាតិជាធរមាន
- អ៊ីហ្សូមែរ (isomère) ក្នុងគ្រប់ករណីដែលអាចស្របនឹងរូបមន្តគីមីជាសារវន្តនៃសារធាតុទាំងនោះ លើកលែងតែមានអញ្ញត្រកម្មច្បាស់លាស់
- អេស្ត័រ (esters) និងអេទែរ (éthers) នៃសារធាតុទាំងនោះក្នុងគ្រប់ករណីទាំងអស់ដែលអាចមាន
- អំបិលនៃសារធាតុទាំងនេះ រួមទាំងអំបិលរបស់អេស្ត័រ (esters) អំបិលអេទែរ (éthers) និងអំបិលអ៊ីហ្សូមែរ (isomère) ក្នុងគ្រប់ករណីទាំងអស់ដែលអាចមាន
- ការរៀបចំផ្សំធ្វើសារធាតុទាំងនោះ លើកលែងតែមានអញ្ញត្រកម្មដូចមានចែងក្នុងច្បាប់នេះ
- ការរកឃើញសារធាតុថ្មីដោយក្រុមអ្នកបច្ចេកទេសវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រ ពាក់ព័ន្ធគ្រឿងញៀននៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ។

**តារាងទី ១ Table I**

<b>ភាសាខ្មែរ</b> Khmer Language	<b>ភាសាបារាំង</b> France Language	<b>ភាសាអង់គ្លេសបែប អេមេរិកាំង</b> English Language
អាសេទ័រហ្វីន	( Acétorphine )	( Acetorphine )

កញ្ឆា ជីវកញ្ឆា និងប្រេងកញ្ឆា	( Cannabis, résine de cannabis et huile de cannabis )	( Cannabis, cannabis resin and cannabis oil )
សេតូបេមីដូន	( Cétobémidone )	( Ketobemidone )
ដេហ្សូម៉ូហ្វីន	( Désomorphine )	( Desomorphine )
អេទ័រហ្វីន	( Etorphine )	( Etorphin )
ហេរ៉ូអ៊ីន	( Héroïne )	( Heroin )
អាសេទីល-អាល់ហ្វា-មេទីល ហ្វង់តានីល	( Acétyl-alpha-méthylfentanyl )	( Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl )
អាល់ហ្វាសេទីលមេតាដុល	( Alphacétylméthadol )	( Alphacetylmethadol )
អាល់ហ្វា-មេទីលហ្វង់តានីល	( Alpha-méthylfentanyl )	( Alpha-methylfentanyl )
បែតា-អ៊ីដ្រូកស៊ីហ្វង់តានីល	( Bêta-hydroxyfentanyl )	( Beta-hydroxyfentanyl )
បែតា-អ៊ីដ្រូកស៊ីមេទីល-៣- ហ្វង់តានីល	( Bêta-hydroxyméthyl-3-fentanyl )	( Beta-hydroxymethyl-3-fentanyl )
មេទីល-៣-ហ្វង់តានីល	( Méthyl-3-fentanyl )	( Methyl-3-fentanyl )
មេទីល-៣-ត្យូហ្វង់តានីល	( Méthyl-3-thiofentanyl )	( Methyl-3-thiofentanyl )
អ៊ីម ប៉េ ប៉េ ប៉េ	( MPPP )	( MPPP )
ប៉ារ៉ា-ហ្វ្លូរូអ៊ីហ្វង់តានីល	( Para-fluorofentanyl )	( Para-fluorofentanyl )
ប៉េ អ៊ី ប៉េ អា ប៉េ	( PEPAP )	( PEPAP )
ត្យូហ្វង់តានីល	( Thiofentanyl )	( Thiofentanyl )
ប្រូឡាមីតាមីន	( Brolamfétamine )	( Brolamfetamine )
កាទីណូន	( Cathinone )	( Cathinone )
ដេ អ៊ី តេ	( DET )	( DET )

ដេ អ៊ីម អា	( DMA )	( DMA )
ដេ អ៊ីម ហាស់ ប៉េ	( DMHP )	( DMHP )
ដេ អ៊ីម តេ	( DMT )	( DMT )
ដេ អូ អ៊ី តេ	( DOET )	( DOET )
អេទីស៊ីក្លីឌីន	( Eticyclidine )	( Eticyclidine )
លីហ្សឺរហ្សឺដ	( Lysergide )	( Lysergide )
អ៊ីម ដេ អ៊ីម អា	( MDMA )	( MDMA )
មេស្កាលីន	( Mescaline )	( Mescaline )
មេទីល-៤-អាមីណូរិច	( Méthyl-4-aminorex )	( 4-Methylaminorex )
អ៊ីម អ៊ីម ដេ អា	( MMDA )	( MMDA )
អ៊ិន-អេទីល អ៊ីម ដេ អា	( N-éthyl MDA )	( N-Ethyl-MDA )
អ៊ិន-អ៊ីដ្រូកស៊ី អ៊ីម ដេ អា	( N-hydroxy MDA )	( N-Hydroxy-MDA )
ប៉ារ៉ាអ៊ិចហ្សឺល	( Parahexyl )	( Parahexyl )
ប៉េ អ៊ីម អា	( PMA )	( PMA )
ផ្សីឡូស៊ីន, ផ្សីឡូស៊ីន	( Psilocine, Psilotsine )	( Psilocine, Psilotsin )
ផ្សីឡូស៊ីប៊ីន	( Psilocybine )	( Psilocybine )
រ៉ូលីស៊ីក្លីឌីន	( Rolicyclidine )	( Rolicyclidine )
អេស តេ ប៉េ	( STP )	( STP )
ដេ អូ អ៊ីម	( DOM )	( DOM )
តេណាំហ្វេតាមីន	( Ténamfétamine )	( Tenamfetamine )
តេណូស៊ីក្លីឌីន	( Ténocyclidine )	( Tenocyclidine )
តេត្រាអ៊ីដ្រូកានណាប៊ីណុល	( Tétrahydrocannabinol )	( Tetrahydrocannabinol )
តេ អ៊ីម អា	( TMA )	( TMA )
៤-អ៊ីម តេ អា	( 4-MTA )	( 4-MTA )

**តារាងទី ២ Table II**

<b>ភាសាខ្មែរ</b> Khmer Language	<b>ភាសាបារាំង</b> France Language	<b>ភាសាអង់គ្លេសបែប អមេរិកកំរង</b> English Language
អាសេទីលឌីអ៊ីដ្រូកូដេអ៊ីន	( Acétyldihydrocodéine )	( Acetyldihydrocodeine )
អាសេទីលមេតាដុល	( Acétylméthadol )	( Acetylmethadol )
អាល់ហ្វង់តានីល	( Alfentanil )	( Alfentanil )
អាល់លីប្រូឌីន	( Allylprodine )	( Allylprodine )
អាល់ហ្វាមេប្រូឌីន	( Alphaméprodine )	( Alphameprodine )
អាល់ហ្វាមេតាដុល	( Alphaméthadol )	( Alphamethadol )
អាល់ហ្វា-មេទីលត្យូហ្វង់ តានីល	( Alpha- méthylthiofentanyl )	( Alpha- methylthiofentanyl )
អាល់ហ្វាប្រូឌីន	( Alphaprodine )	( Alphaprodine )
អានីឡេរីឌីន	( Aniléridine )	( Anileridine )
បង់ហ្វេទីឌីន	( Benzéthidine )	( Benzethidine )
បង់ហ្សីលម៉ូហ្វីន	( Benzylmorphine )	( Benzylmorphine )
បេតាសេទីលមេតាដុល	( Bétacétylméthadol )	( Betacetylmethadol )
បេតាមេប្រូឌីន	( Bétaméprodine )	( Betameprodine )
បេតាមេតាដុន	( Bétaméthadone )	( Betamethadone )
បេតាប្រូឌីន	( Bétaprodine )	( Betaprodine )
បេហ្សីត្រាមីដ	( Bézitramide )	( Bezitramide )
ប៊ុយទីរ៉ាត ដឺ ឌីអុកសាហ្វេទីល	( Butyrate de dioxaphétyl )	( Dioxaphetyl butyrate )
ក្លូនីតាហ្វែន	( Clonitazène )	( Clonitazene )
ស្លឹកកូកា	( [ feuille de Coca ] )	( Coca leaf )

កូកាអ៊ីន	( Cocaine )	( Cocaine )
កូដេអ៊ីន	( Codéine )	( Codeine )
កូដុកស៊ីម	( Codoxime )	( Codoxime )
ទឹកកំហាប់ដើមអាភៀន ( រុក្ខជាតិអាភៀនក្រៀម )	( Concentré de paille de pavot )	( Concentrate of poppy straw )
ដិចស្ត្រូម៉ូរ៉ាមីដ	( Dextromoramide )	( Dextromoramide )
ដិចស្ត្រូប្រូប៉ុកស៊ីហ្វែន	( Dextropropoxyphène )	( Dextropropoxyphene )
ឌីអំប្រូមីដ	( Diampromide )	( Diampromide )
ឌីអេទីលទីត្យាំប៊ុយទែន	( Diéthylthiambutène )	( Diethylthiambutene )
ឌីហ្វេណុកស៊ីន	( Difénoxine )	( Difenoxin )
ឌីអ៊ីដ្រូកូដេអ៊ីន	( Dihydrocodéine )	( Dihydrocodeine )
ឌីអ៊ីដ្រូម៉ូរហ្វីន	( Dihydromorphine )	( Dihydromorphine )
ឌីមេណុកសាដុល	( Diménoxadol )	( Dimenoxadol )
ឌីមេហ្វេប្រានណុល	( Dimépheptanol )	( Dimepheptanol )
ឌីមេទីលទីត្យាំប៊ុយតែន	( Diméthylthiambutène )	( Dimethylthiambutene )
ឌីហ្វេណុកស៊ីឡាត	( Diphénoxylate )	( Diphenoxylate )
ឌីពីប៉ាណូន	( Dipipanone )	( Dipipanone )
ដ្រូតេបាណុល	( Drotébanol )	( Drotebanol )
អិកហ្គូនីន, ធាតុក្លាយពីអេស្ត្រ របស់វា	( Ecgonine, ses esthers dérivés )	( Ecgonine, and it derivative of esters )
អេទីលមេទីលទីត្យាំប៊ុយតែន	( Ethylméthylthiambutène )	( Ethylmethylthiambutene )
អេទីលម៉ូរហ្វីន	( Ethylmorphine )	( Ethylmorphine )
អេតូនីតាហ្វែន	( Etonitazène )	( Etonitazene )
អេតូហ្សេរីដីន	( Etozéridine )	( Etozeridine )



ហ្វង់តានីល	( Fentanyl )	( Fentanyl )
ហុយវេទីឌីន	( Furéthidine )	( Furethidine )
អ៊ីដ្រូកូដូន	( Hydrocodone )	( Hydrocodone )
អ៊ីដ្រូម៉ូហ្វីណុល	( Hydromorphenol )	( Hydromorphenol )
អ៊ីដ្រូម៉ូហ្វូន	( Hydromorphone )	( Hydromorphone )
អ៊ីដ្រូកស៊ីប៉េទីឌីន	( Hydroxypéthidine )	( Hydroxypethidine )
អ៊ីសូមេតាដូន	( Isométhadone )	( Isomethadone )
ឡេវ៉ូមេទ័រហ្វាន	( Lévométhorphane )	( Levomethorphane )
ឡេវ៉ូម៉ូរ៉ាមីដ	( Lévomoramide )	( Levomoramide )
ឡេវ៉ូហ្វេណាស៊ីលម៉ូរ៉ាមីដ	( Lévo-phénacylmorphane )	( Levophenacylmorphane )
ឡេវ៉ូហ្វេណុល	( Lévorphanol )	( Levorphanol )
មេតាហ្សូស៊ីន	( Métazocine )	( Metazocine )
មេតាដូន	( Méthadone )	( Methadone )
<p>( មេតាដូន, អាំងទែរមេដ្យែ ដឺឡា [ស៊ីយ៉ាណូ-៤ ឌីមេទីឡាមីណូ-២ ឌីហ្វេនីល-៤,៤ប៊ុយតាន] )  (Méthadone, intermédiaire de la [ cyano-4 diméthylamino-2 diphény1-4,4 butane ] )  (Methadone, intermediate [4-cyano-2-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenylbutane ] )</p>		
មេទីលដេហ្ស័រហ្វីន	( Méthyldésorphine )	( Methyldesorphine )
មេទីលឌីអ៊ីដ្រូម៉ូហ្វីន	( Méthyldihydromorphine )	( Methyldihydromorphine )
មេតូប៉ុង	( Métopon )	( Metopon )
ម៉ូរ៉ាមីដ	( Moramide )	( Moramide )
ម៉ូរហ្វេរីឌីន	( Morphéridine )	( Morpheridine )
ម៉ូរហ្វីន	( Morphine )	( Morphine )
<p>ម៉ូរហ្វីនមេតូប្រេមីដ និងធាតុក្លាយពីម៉ូរហ្វីនឯទៀតដែលមាន អាហ្សូត ប៉ង់តាវ៉ាឡង់</p>		

( Morphine méthobromide et autres dérivés morphiniques à azote pentavalent )		
( Morphine methobromide and others derivative of morphine azotes pentavalent )		
មីរូហ្វីន	( Myrophine )	( Myrophine )
នីកូកូឌីន	( Nicocodine )	( Nicocodine )
នីកូឌីកូឌីន	( Nicodicodine )	( Nicodicodine )
នីកូម៉ូហ្វីន	( Nicomorphine )	( Nicomorphine )
ណូរ៉ាស៊ីមេតាដុល	( Noracyméthadol )	( Noracymethadol )
នំរកូដេអ៊ីន	( Norcodéine )	( Norcodeine )
នំរឡេវ៉ូហ្វាណុល	( Norlévorphanol )	( Norlevorphanol )
នំរមេតាដូន	( Norméthadone )	( Normethadone )
នំរម៉ូហ្វីន	( Normorphine )	( Normorphine )
នំរពីប៉ាណូន	( Norpipanone )	( Norpipanone )
អិស-អុកស៊ីម៉ូហ្វីន	( N-oxymorphine )	( N-Oxymorphine )
អាភៀន	( Opium )	( Opium )
អុកស៊ីកូដូន	( Oxycodone )	( Oxycodone )
អុកស៊ីម៉ូហ្វូន	( Oxymorphone )	( Oxymorphone )
ប៉េទីឌីន	( Péthidine )	( Pethidine )
( ប៉េទីឌីន, អាំងទែរមេដៀ អា ដឺឡា [ស៊ីយ៉ាណូ-៤ មេទីល-១ ហ្វេនីល-៤ ពីប៉េរីឌីន ] )		
( Péthidine, intermédiaire A de la [ cyano-4 méthyl-1 phényl-4 pipéridine ] )		
( Pethidine, intermediaite A [4-Cyano-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine ] )		
( ប៉េទីឌីន, អាំងទែរមេដៀ បេ ដឺឡា [ អេស្ត្រអេទីលិក ដឺឡាស៊ីតហ្វេនីល-៤ ពីប៉េរីឌីនកាបុកស៊ីលិក-៤ ] )		
( Péthidine, intermédiaire B de la [ ester éthylique de l'acide phényl-4 pipéridine carboxylique-4 ] )		

( Pethidine, intermediate B [4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester ] )		
( ប៉េទីឌីន, អាំងទែរមេដៀង សេ ដឺឡា [អាស៊ីដមេទីល-១ ហ្វេនីល-៤ ពីប៉េទីឌីន កាបូកស៊ីលិក-៤] )		
( Péthidine, intermédiaire C de la [ acide méthyl-1 phényl-4 pipéridine carboxylique-4] )		
( Pethidine, intermediate C [1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid] )		
ហ្វេណាំប្រូមីដ	( Phénampromide )	( Phenampromide )
ហ្វេណាដុកសុន	( Phénadoxone )	( Phenadoxone )
ហ្វេណាហ្សូស៊ីន	( Phénazocine )	( Phenazocine )
ហ្វេណូប៉េរីឌីន	( Phénopéridine )	( Phenoperidine )
ហុលកូឌីន	( Pholcodine )	( Pholcodine )
ពីមីណូឌីន	( Piminodine )	( Piminodine )
ពីរីត្រាមីដ	( Piritramide )	( Piritramide )
ប្រូអ៊ីបតាហ្ស៊ីន	( Proheptazine )	( Proheptazine )
ប្រូប៉េរីឌីន	( Propéridine )	( Properidine )
ប្រូពីរ៉ាម	( Propiram )	( Propiram )
រ៉ាសេមេទ័រហ្វាន	( Racéméthorphane )	( Racemethorphane )
រ៉ាសេម៉ូរ៉ាមីដ	( Racémoramide )	( Racemoramide )
រ៉ាសេម៉ូរហ្វាន	( Racémorphane )	( Racemorphane )
ស៊ុយហ្វង់តានីល	( Sufentanil )	( Sufentanil )
តេបាកូន	( Thébacone )	( Thebacone )
តេបាអ៊ីន	( Thébaine )	( Thebaine )
ទីលីឌីន	( Tilidine )	( Tilidine )
ទ្រីមេប៉េរីឌីន	( Trimépidine )	( Trimeperidine )

អំហ្វេតាមីន	( Amfétamine )	( Amfetamine )
ដិចហ្សំហ្វេតាមីន	( Dexamfétamine )	( Dexamfetamine )
ហ្វេណេទីលលីន	( Fénétylline )	( Fenetylline )
ឡេវីហ្វេតាមីន	( Lévamfétamine )	( Levamfetamine )
មេក្លូកីឡូន	( Mécloquelone )	( Mecloquelone )
មេតំហ្វេតាមីន	( Métamfétamine )	( Metamfetamine )
មេតាតាឡូន	( Méthaqualone )	( Methaqualone )
មេទីលហ្វេនីដាត	( Méthylphénidate )	( Methylphenidate )
ហ្វង់ស៊ីក្លីឌីន	( Phencyclidine )	( Phencyclidine )
ហ្វង់មេត្រាហ្វ្រីន	( Phenmétrazine )	( Phenmetrazine )
រ៉ាសេម៉ាត ដ៏ មេតំហ្វេតាមីន	( Racémate de Métamfétamine )	( Metamfetamine Racemate )
សេកូបារប៊ីតាល់	( Sécobarbital )	( Secobarbital )
២ សេ-បេ	( 2-CB )	( 2 C-B )

**តារាងទី ៣ Table III**

<b>ភាសាខ្មែរ</b> Khmer Language	<b>ភាសាបារាំង</b> France Language	<b>ភាសាអង់គ្លេសបែប អមេរិកកំរុង</b> English Language
អាម៉ូបារប៊ីតាល់	( Amobarbital )	( Amobarbital )
ប៊ុយប្រេនីហ្វីន	( Buprénorphine )	( Buprenorphine )
ប៊ុយតាល់ប៊ីតាល់	( Butalbital )	( Butalbital )
កាទីន	( Cathine )	( Cathine )
ស៊ីក្លូបារប៊ីតាល់	( Cyclobarbital )	( Cyclobarbital )
គ្លុយតេទីមីដ	( Glutéthimide )	( Glutethimide )

ប៉ង់តាហ្សូស៊ីន	( Pentazocine )	( Pentazocine )
ប៉ង់តូបារប៊ីតាល់	( Pentobarbital )	( Pentobarbital )
អាល់ឡូបារប៊ីតាល់	( Allobarbital )	( Allobarbital )
អាល់ប្រ៉ាហ្សូឡាំ	( Alprazolam )	( Alprazolam )
អំហ្វេប្រាម៉ូន	( Amfépramone )	( Amfepramone )
បារប៊ីតាល់	( Barbital )	( Barbital )
បង់ហ្សូហ្វេតាមីន	( Banzfétamine )	( Banzphetamine )
ប្រេម៉ាហ្វីប្រាម	( Bromazépam )	( Bromazepam )
ប៊ុយតូបារប៊ីតាល់	( Butobarbital )	( Butobarbital )
កាម៉ាហ្វីប្រាម	( Camazépam )	( Camazepam )
ក្លរីឌីយ៉ាហ្វីប្រាម	( Chlordiazépoxyde )	( Chlordiazepoxide )
ក្លូបាហ្សាំ	( Clobazam )	( Clobazam )
ក្លូណាហ្វីប្រាម	( Clonazépam )	( Clonazepam )
ក្លូរ៉ាហ្វីប្រាម	( Clorazépate )	( Clorazepate )
ក្លូត្យាហ្វីប្រាម	( Clotiazépam )	( Clotiazepam )
ក្លុកសាហ្សូឡាំ	( Cloxazolam )	( Cloxazolam )
ដេឡូរ៉ាហ្វីប្រាម	( Délorazépam )	( Delorazepam )
ឌីយ៉ាហ្វីប្រាម	( Diazépam )	( Diazepam )
អេស្តាហ្សូឡាំ	( Estazolam )	( Estazolam )
អេតក្លរីវីណុល	( Ethchlorvynol )	( Ethchlorvynol )
អេទីណាម៉ាត	( Ethinamate )	( Ethinamate )
អ៊ីន-អេទីលអំហ្វេតាមីន	( N-éthylamfétamine )	( N-ethylamphetamine )
ហ្វង់កាំហ្វាមីន	( Fencamfarmine )	( Fencamfamine )
ហ្វង់ប្រ៉ូប៊ុរិច	( Fenproporex )	( Fenproporex )

ហ្គុយឌីយ៉ាហ្វីយ៉ាម	( Fludiazépam )	( Fludiazepam )
ហ្គុយនីត្រាហ្វីយ៉ាម	( Flunitrazépam )	( Flunitrazepam )
ហ្គុយរ៉ាហ្វីយ៉ាម	( Flurazépam )	( Flurazepam )
អាឡាហ្វីយ៉ាម	( Halazépam )	( Halazepam )
អាឡុកសាហ្សូឡាំ	( Haloxazolam )	( Haloxazolam )
កេតាហ្សូឡាំ	( Kétazolam )	( Ketazolam )
ឡេហ្វេតាមីន	( Léfétamine )	( Lefetamine )
ឡូហ្វាហ្វីយ៉ាមដេទីល	( Loflazépate d'Ethyle )	( Ethyl Loflazepate )
ឡូប្រាហ្សូឡាំ	( Loprazolam )	( Loprazolam )
ឡូរ៉ាហ្វីយ៉ាម	( Lorazépam )	( Lorazepam )
ឡូមេតាហ្វីយ៉ាម	( Lométazépam )	( Lometazepam )
ម៉ាហ្សីនដុល	( Mazindol )	( Mazindol )
មេដាហ្វីយ៉ាម	( Médazépam )	( Medazepam )
មេហ្វេណូរិច	( Méfénorex )	( Mefenorex )
មេប្រូបាម៉ាត	( Méprobamate )	( Meprobamate )
មេទីលហ្វេណូបារប៊ីតាល់	( Méthylphénobarbital )	( Methylphenobarbital )
មេទីប្រីឡូន	( Méthyprylone )	( Methyprylone )
មេដាហ្សូឡាំ	( Médazolam )	( Medazolam )
នីមេតាហ្វីយ៉ាម	( Nimétazépam )	( Nimetazepam )
នីត្រាហ្វីយ៉ាម	( Nitrazépam )	( Nitrazepam )
ន៉រដាហ្វីយ៉ាម	( Nordazépam )	( Nordazepam )
អុកសាហ្វីយ៉ាម	( Oxazépam )	( Oxazepam )
អុកសាហ្សូឡាំ	( Oxazolam )	( Oxazolam )
ប៉េម៉ូលីន	( Pémoline )	( Pemoline )

ហ្វង់ឌីមេត្រាហ្វីន	( Phendimétrazine )	( Phendimetrazine )
ហ្វេណូបារប៊ីតាល់	( Phénobarbital )	( Phenobarbital )
ហ្វង់ទែរមីន	( Phentermine )	( Phentermine )
ពីណាហ្វីប្រាម	( Pinazépam )	( Pinazepam )
ពីប្រ៉ាដ្រូល	( Pipradrol )	( Pipradrol )
ប្រ៉ាហ្វីប្រាម	( Prazépam )	( Prazepam )
ពីរ៉ូវ៉ាឡេរ៉ូន	( Pyrovalérone )	( Pyrovalerone )
សិចប៊ុយតាបារប៊ីតាល់	( Secbutabarbital )	( Secbutabarbital )
តេម៉ាហ្វីប្រាម	( Témazépam )	( Temazepam )
តេត្រាហ្វីប្រាម	( Tétrazépam )	( Tetrazepam )
ទ្រីហ្សូឡាំ	( Trizolam )	( Triazolam )
វីនីលប៊ីតាល់	( Vinylbital )	( Vinylbital )
ស្ទីវ អាស បេ	( GHB )	( GHB )
ហ្សូលពីដែម	( Zolpidem )	( Zolpidem )
កេតាមីន	( Kétamine )	( Ketamine )

**តារាងទី ៤ Table IV**

<b>ភាសាខ្មែរ</b> Khmer Language	<b>ភាសាបារាំង</b> France Language	<b>ភាសាអង់គ្លេសបែប អមេរិកកាំង</b> English Language
<b>១. តារាងទី ៤ (I) Table IV (I)</b>		
អាស៊ីដ លីហ្វ៊ែរហ្ស៊ីក	( Acide lysergique )	( Lysergic acid )
អេហ្វេឌ្រីន	( Ephédrine )	( Ephedrine )

អែរហ្វូមេទ្រីន	( Ergométrine )	( Ergometrine )
អែរហ្វូតាមីន	( Ergotamine )	( Ergotamine )
ហ្វេនីល-១ ប្រូប៉ាណុន-២	( Phényl-1 propanone-2 )	( 1-Phenyl-2 propanone )
ផ្សីដូអែហ្វេទ្រីន	( Pseudoéphédrine )	( Pseudoephedrine )
អាស៊ីដ អិស-អាសេទីល អង់ត្រា នីលិក	( Acide N-acétyl anthranilique )	( N-Acetylanthranilic acid )
អ៊ីសូសាហ្វ្រូល	( Isosafrole )	( Isosafrole )
មេទីលទ្រែនឌីអុកស៊ីហ្វេនីល - ៣,៤ ប្រូប៉ាណុន-២	( Méthylènedioxyphényl- 3,4propanone-2 )	( 3,4- Methylenedioxyphenyl- 2-propanone )
ពីប៉េរ៉ូណាល់	( Pipéronal )	( Piperonal )
សាហ្វ្រូល	( Safrole )	( Safrole )
ប្រេងម្រះព្រៅភ្នំ	( Preng Mrah Prao Phnom )	( Preng Mrah Prao Phnom) <sup>i</sup>
អាស៊ីត្រីដិអាសេទិក	( Anhydride acétique )	( Acetic anhydride )
តែម៉ង់ហ្គាណាត ដីប៉ូតាស្យូម	( Permanganate de potassium )	( Potassium permanganate )
<sup>i</sup> Preng Mrah Prao Phnom is a kind of oils which refined from Mrah Prao trees in Cambodia and high contained Safrole Rich Oil.		

<b>២. តារាងទី ៤ (II) Table IV (II)<sup>i</sup></b>		
អាសេតូន	( Acétone )	( Acetone )
អាស៊ីដ អង់ត្រានីលិក	( Acide anthranilique )	( Anthranilic acid )



អាស៊ីដ ហ្វេនីល អាសេទិក	( Acide phénylacétique )	( Phenylacetic acid )
អេទែរអេទីលិក	( Ether éthylique )	( Ethyl ether )
ពីបេរីឌីន	( Pipéridine )	( Piperidine )
អាស៊ីដ ក្លរីអ៊ីត	( Acide chlorhydrique )	( Hydrochloric acid )
មេទីលអេទីលសេតូន	( Méthyléthylcétone )	( Methyl ethyl ketone )
អាស៊ីដ ស៊ុលហ្វួរិក	( Acide sulfurique )	( Sulfuric acid )
តូលុយអែន	( Toluène )	( Toluene )
ផូស្វ័រុស ទ្រីក្លរីដ	( Phosphorus trichloride )	( Phosphorus trichloride )
ផូស្វ័រុស ប៉ង់តាត្រីក្លរីដ	( Phosphorus pentachloride )	( Phosphorus pentachloride )
ប៉ាល់ឡាដ្យូម	( Palladium )	( Palladium )
អាសេទីល ក្លរីដ	( Acétyl chloride )	( Acetyl chloride )
អេទីលីនែន ឌីអាសេតាត	( Ethylidène diacétate )	( Ethylidene diacetate )
អាស៊ីដ ហ្វរមិក	( Acide formique )	( Formic acid )
អាស៊ីដ អាសេទិក ក្លាស់ស្យាល់	( Acide acétique glacial )	( Acetic acid glacial )
ក្លរូហ្វូម	( Chloroforme )	( Chloroform )
ត្យូនីល ក្លរីដ	( Thionyl chloride )	( Thionyl chloride )

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<sup>1</sup> This last six items of Precursors were included into the table 4 (II) of the annex of the draft of Drug Control Law by Minister of Health and 24 December 2009.