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Report Highlights:

This report provides information on the food and agricultural import regulations and standards in Cambodia. Cambodia is a growing market for U.S. agricultural exports, with exports valued at over \$72 million in 2020. This report gives an overview of Cambodia's import requirements for food and agricultural products. Cambodia is a growing market for U.S. agricultural exports, with exports valued at over \$72 million in 2020. While this report strives to be as comprehensive as possible, regulations and requirements can frequently change. U.S. exporters are therefore encouraged to work closely with their Cambodian importers to ensure they are aware of and complying with all current Cambodia regulations and requirements.

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DISCLAIMER

This report was prepared by FAS Cambodia for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care has been taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCTS IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

Some links to websites in this document may not function depending on physical location of the accessing device or the network. Specific requirements for various certificates were not available in time of writing; they will be embedded in a separate report when information becomes obtainable. Should U.S. exporters have any questions, please contact AGPhnomPenh@state.gov.

Executive Summary

Cambodia's regulatory system currently follows the CODEX Alimentarius international food standards while the country is preparing its own draft food safety law. The Ministry of Health's (MOH) Department of Drugs and Food (DDF), the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), the Ministry of Economy and Finance's General Department of Customs and Excise (GDCE), as well as the Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology, and Innovation (MISTI) are crucial bodies looking over the imported food process from the borders to the local markets.

Cambodia is a growing market for U.S. agricultural exports, valued at over \$72 million in 2020 - an increase of 474 percent over the past 10 years. Cambodian agricultural exports to the United States also continue to grow reaching nearly \$273 million, which made 2020 a record year. Due to the relatively small size of the market, there are a limited number of importers. These include supermarket operators as well as foodservice distributors. There are growing direct shipments from the United States, but many U.S. food products enter the country via Singapore or other ASEAN markets. Working with a local partner is critical and the most effective way for products to reach Cambodian consumers.

Imported high-value food and beverage products from the United States, including chilled/frozen meat, frozen French fries, wine, milk, cheese, and frozen seafood are subject to most-favored-nation (MFN) tariffs ranging from 7-35 percent, while fresh fruits and vegetables are subject to a 7 percent MFN tariff. Certain imported goods such as alcoholic drinks and cigarettes are also subject to a special tax on top of the customs duty tax. A 3 percent public lighting tax is also imposed on alcohol drinks and cigarettes. Cambodia also applies a 10 percent flat rate VAT to all imported goods.

Section I: Food Laws

It is relatively easy to import products into Cambodia. Most of the food and agriculture standards that Cambodia follows are based on CODEX standards. Cambodia currently does not have the capacity to create many of its own food regulations. However, Cambodia has been working with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) since 2015 and is in the process of finalizing a draft of its first food safety law for 2022. All plant and plant products including fresh fruits and vegetables, frozen fruits and vegetables, and dried fruits and vegetables exported to Cambodia require a phytosanitary certificate. In addition, imported food products must obtain a Health Certificate from the Food Safety Bureau of the Department of Food and Drugs of the Ministry of Health prior to importing.

Roles and responsibilities of each ministry in imported food circulation requirements are as follows:

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF)

Institutional Responsibilities:

- Monitoring and regulating the production of agricultural raw materials (crops, livestock, and fish)
- Issuing Animal Health and Phytosanitary Certificates and import licenses
- Determining hazards at the first stage of production together with pest and disease surveillance

Responsible Departments:

- General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA)
- General Department of Animal Health and Production (GDAHP)
- Fisheries Administration (FiA)

Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology, and Innovation (MISTI)

Institutional Responsibilities:

- Regulating and inspecting manufacturing industries
- Inspecting and monitoring possible hazards
- Taking samples and assessing compliance with standards
- Providing some standards for safety advice

Responsible Departments:

- Institute of Standards of Cambodia (ISC)

Ministry of Health (MOH)

Institutional Responsibilities:

- Licensing and regulating pharmaceuticals and cosmetics together with public health and food safety issues

Responsible Departments:

- Department of Food and Drugs (DDF)
- Food Safety Bureau (FSB)

With the support from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Cambodia is in the process of finalizing a draft of its first food safety law. The draft Food Safety Law started in 2015 with 11 chapters and 53 articles and aims to establish a food safety system that protects personal and consumer health by preventing, controlling, and eliminating food-related pollutants and hazards. Provisions cover processed and unprocessed food as defined in the law and the entire food production chain from farmer to consumer in accordance with general principles of food safety. This long-awaited food safety law is expected to be approved in 2022.

The current available regulations on food safety include:

[Prakas \(or proclamation\) 868 \(October 22, 2010\)](#) provides the legal framework for food safety control and regulates the roles and responsibilities of line ministries: MAFF, MOH, MISTI, the Ministry of Commerce (MOC), the Ministry of Tourism, and the Ministry of Finance.

The Ministry of Industry and Handicraft issued Prakas 169 and 170 (June 15, 2015) on the Contamination of Dirt and Toxicity in Food and Food Additives to ensure food quality and safety.

[MOH issued Prakas 165 \(March 15, 2016\)](#) on the Issuance of Certificates to Permit Selling Food Products and Hygiene of Food Products, which applies to both imported and exported products.

[MOH issued Prakas 649 \(August 4, 2017\)](#) on the Issuance of Free Sale Certificates and Hygiene Certificates of Food Products for products sold in the Cambodian market.

MISTI issued Prakas 166 (September 10, 2018) on the Management and Safety Requirements for Prepared Food Products.

MISTI issued Prakas 220 (December 19, 2018), announcing a revision on Food Additive regulations from CS 093:2011 to CS 093:2012.

[The MOC issued Prakas 263 \(September 12, 2019\)](#) on Inspection Procedures for Imported Food on procedures for inspection of imported food that stipulates how different foodstuffs that fall under different risk categories are inspected for both document and physical checks.

Although it is relatively easy to bring in products to Cambodia, importers advise that all required documents need to be prepared correctly to help avoid complications. U.S. exporters should consult closely with their Cambodian importers prior to shipment to determine the latest developments in import regulations and procedures.

Section II: Labeling Requirements

According to Prakas 1045 on labeling of food products, all packaged food products are required to provide expiration dates and bar codes printed on the packages. If the packages do not specify the expiration dates, it is compulsory for the importers to get pre-shipment clearance from local Custom officials, which can be very complicated and time-consuming. Food products must have at minimum 60 percent of their remaining shelf life at the time of inspection.

Labels are not mandatory for all imported goods; however, products need to have their labels certified and registered with relevant ministries before they are circulated in the Cambodian market. Prepackaged foods that are used for research or exhibitions are exempt from registration but need an approval from the Institute of Standards of Cambodia (ISC) first. Labeling of food products must follow the Cambodian Standard CS 001:2000. Labels for different products are regulated and certified by different ministries. For example, prepackaged food products are under the ISC responsibility and meat/dairy products are the responsibility of MAFF. Food product labels should contain:

- Name of product;
- Name, address of person(s) responsible for the products (producer(s), packagers, - or traders);
- Source;
- Quantity, weight, volume;
- Lot numbers and date of manufacturing;
- Date of expiry;
- Ingredients;
- Usage instructions (when applicable); and
- License from the competent authority before product circulation (if required and for local products).

In addition to the above general requirements for labels, MOH's Sub-decree #133 on Marketing of Products for Infants and Young Child Feeding requires labeling for products used by infants and young children (12 to 24 months of age). More detailed information about the Sub-Decree can be found at: [Marketing of Products for Infant and Young Child Feeding](#)

Packaging and labels of food products are required to be translated into the Khmer (Cambodian language) including imported products; however, although there have been announcements by both the MOC and MOH surrounding the translation, the implementation is still lacking. According to the Cambodian labeling standard CS001 2000, except for single ingredient foods, a list of ingredients shall be declared on the label by descending order of weight (m/m), volume (v/v) or percent (%).

All added vitamins or minerals shall be declared in the list of ingredients. All products, which contain the following substances need to be declared in the list of ingredients:

- Sodium chloride/salt
- Sodium Nitrate
- Sodium/Potassium Nitrate
- Monosodium Glutamate/MSG
- Specific names for non-nutritive sweeteners

The Industrial Standards Bureau of MISTI has compiled general standards for the labeling of prepackaged foods for consumers in Cambodia to use according to the purpose and requirements of goods. More information on labeling and marking requirements can be found on the ISC website at: [Institute of Standards of Cambodia](#)

Please also refer to [Cambodia Food Standards](#) for detailed information about Cambodian Food Standards and Regulations on Labeling.

Section III: Packaging and Container Regulations

Local media has reported that Cambodians generate more than 10,000 tons of waste every day, more than 3.6 million tons a year. Consumption is only increasing, with the volume of waste rising by 10 percent annually. The Ministry of Environment in 2019, unveiled plans to introduce a sub-decree banning single-use plastics. The Ministry is drafting regulations that cover imports and production of single-use plastics such as straws, spoons, and cups, with an added focus on coffee shops, food vendors and supermarkets, as well as individuals. However, it is expected that it will take at least a few years for the regulations to be finalized.

The 2015 Sub-Decree on Management of Garbage and Solid Waste Management covers separating, storing, cleaning, collecting, transporting, recycling, and management of landfills of garbage and solid waste in urban areas of Cambodia.

Cambodia currently does not have any specific requirements on packaging for imported goods.

Section IV: Food Additives Regulations

Cambodia follows the CODEX General Standards for Food Additives (GFS) CXS 192-1995. Please find more information about GFS here: [CODEX General Standards for Food Additives](#)

Section V: Pesticides and Other Contaminants

The Law on Management of Pesticides and Fertilizers covers the standard requirements for the usage and trade of pesticides and fertilizers for food safety, public health, and environmental purposes. This law is under the jurisdiction of MAFF. MAFF inspects pesticide and fertilizer traders and users;

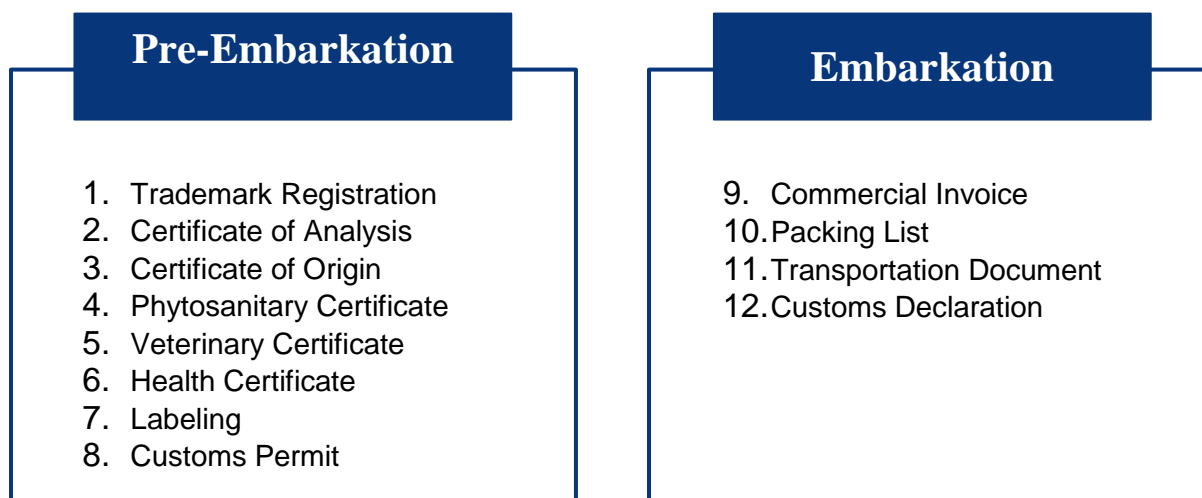
however, they are not in control of pesticide residues in foodstuffs. MISTI and the MOH are the responsible ministries for contaminant regulations for local market circulation and safety assurance.

The Institute of Standard of Cambodia (ISC) under MISTI regulates and inspects the manufacturing industry for possible hazards in foodstuffs by taking samples from the market to ensure compliance. The Department of Drug and Food (DDF) under MOH has a food safety bureau who provides licenses to pharmaceutical and food supplement companies.

Cambodia follows CODEX/ASEAN Standards for MRL requirements. For information on Cambodian Standards, please refer to the Institute of Standards of Cambodia's website at [Institute of Standards of Cambodia](#)

Section VI: Other Requirements, Regulations and Registration Measures

Depending on the product, Cambodia requires different certificates including, Certificate of Analysis, Certificate of Origin, Phytosanitary Certificate, Veterinary Certificate, Health Certificate, and other documents such as a Customs Permit or Commercial Invoice. The following list illustrates the required documents and certificates required to export products to Cambodia:



Certificate of Analysis, or an official analytical certificate, issued by the exporting country is required for inspections of imported food in Cambodia. The importer is required to make a declaration to the MOC for all imported food products identified as being at risk (Prakas No. 263 on Procedures for Inspection of Imported Food, 2019). Products in the medium and high-risk categories that are found to be non-compliant after inspection need to be recalibrated to be compliant or must be re-exported or destroyed. For low-risk products, products can circulate without having to wait for the test results but are subject to re-inspection if found to be non-compliant.

Physical inspection, sampling, and analysis of imported food is based on the risk approach as assessed by human health risk level, the risk factor of the product, source of production, product's

record of compliance with requirements, and other information. All imported food products are divided into three types of risk level:

- High-risk food products
- Medium-risk food products
- Low-risk food products

High-Risk Food	Medium-Risk Food
Meat and poultry products	Processed meat and poultry products (dried, salted, smoked)
Fish and fisheries products	Processed fish products (dried, salted, smoked)
Milk and dairy products	Processed dairy products
Raw leafy vegetables	Fresh vegetables including potatoes, onions
Fresh cut fruits and vegetables	Fresh juice
Nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, shelled or peeled	Peanut butter
Processed eggs, liquid, frozen or dried	Mayonnaise
Bakery products, ready to eat and containing eggs	Bakery products (frozen dough, bread, and rolls)
Food for special dietary purpose	Sesame
Ice	Mineral water
Food additives	Soy sauce
Honey	Dried food ingredients

All food products not mentioned in the chart above are considered low risk.

Based on the categorization of risk level above; the physical inspection rate of the imported food products is determined by the following inspection regime:

High-Risk Food Products:

- 100 percent of shipments are subject to a sampling and analysis inspection.
- When specific products in five successive shipments comply, then the next inspection rate will be reduced to 25 percent.
- After specific products in 20 consecutive shipments comply, the subsequent inspection rates will be reduced to only 5 percent.
- Products in shipments that are not subject to the inspection regime are allowed to be automatically released for marketing after completing customs procedures.
- Products in shipments to be inspected, sampled, and analyzed are held until the test results of the shipment are completed.
- Products in shipments that are found to be non-compliant after inspection need to be re-calibrated in order to become compliant.
- If the shipment cannot reach compliance, it must be re-exported or destroyed. All related costs will be incurred by the importer.
- The product will then be subject to 100 percent review.
- In the case of perishable goods, goods are permitted to be released temporarily but must be checked by the food safety specialized officials at the storage location before the goods are allowed to circulate in the market.

Medium-Risk Food Products:

- 25 percent of shipments are subject to a sampling and analysis inspection.
- When five successive shipments comply, then the next inspection rate will be reduced to 5 percent.
- Products in shipments not subject to inspection are allowed to be released automatically for circulation in the market after customs procedures are completed.
- Products in inspected shipments are held waiting for the test results.
- Products in shipments that are found non-compliant after inspection need to be re-calibrated to be compliant. If it is not possible, the products must be re-exported or destroyed. All related costs will be incurred by the importer.
- The product will then be considered as high risk.

Low-Risk Food Products:

- 5 percent of shipments are subject to sampling and analysis inspection.
- This type of food will be allowed to circulate without having to wait for the test results.

- If the food is found to be non-compliant it will be subject to 100 percent inspection until the test results confirm its compliance in a consistent manner. After the food has been found compliant in five successive shipments, the rate of subsequent inspection will be returned to 5 percent.

For more information on this regulation, please visit: [Prakas on Procedures for Import Inspection](#)

In January 2018, MAFF promulgated Prakas No. 051 on Procedures and Standard Requirements for Registration of Animal Feeds, Feed Ingredients, and Additives that are traded and used for feed manufacturing in Cambodia. The General Department of Animal Health and Production (GDAHP) is responsible for examining, evaluating, and approving registrations. Importations of all animal feeds, feed ingredients and additives shall not contain prohibited, hazardous, and animal growth boosting ingredients or use genetically processed live animal products that are prohibited and harmful to humans, animals, and animal production. The examination and evaluation process shall take 30 days after the GDAHP receives a complete set of documents. Registration certificate is valid for 5 years. Registration certificate shall be requested for a renewable 3 months before the expiry date. Specific standards of feeds for pigs, chickens, ducks, and cattle can be found in chapter 3 of the regulation here: [Cambodia Registration of Animal Feed Ingredients](#)

Section VII: Other Specific Standards

Meat and Poultry Certificates

MAFF conducts sanitary and phytosanitary inspection services (SPS) for imported products. On October 11, 2013, the Ministry officially recognized imports of U.S. meat and poultry products. Under this protocol, imports of U.S. meat and poultry products are required to enter with the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) form 9060-5. This official recognition by the Cambodian government provides transparency for traders.

COVID-19 Testing

In mid-2021, the Cambodian Government (Ministry of Health) started to require COVID-19 negative certificates issued by the exporting country on frozen meat and required another COVID-19 test upon arrival from high-risk countries, which at the time did not include the United States. Specifically, Post is aware of the GDCE testing frozen meat imported from India for COVID-19 in June 2021. Post recommends U.S. exporters check for updated announcements prior to exporting on the GDCE's website at: [General Department of Customs and Excise](#)

Section VIII: Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights

Several general principles are important for effective management of intellectual property (IP) rights in Cambodia as IP may be protected differently in Cambodia than in the United States. It is important to

have an overall strategy to protect IP as rights must be registered and enforced in Cambodia under local laws as U.S. trademark and patent registrations will not offer protections in Cambodia.

The Department of Intellectual Property under MOC is the responsible agency to register IP. Granting patent registrations is generally based on a first-to-file basis. Similarly, registering trademarks is based on a first-to-file, so companies should consider how to obtain patent and trademark protection before introducing products or services to the Cambodian market. The following information is needed to register:

- a. Name of applicant
 - Full name; individual or partners
 - Full address; either in Cambodia or outside
 - Nationality or citizenship
- b. Local address for service
- c. Sample of mark
 - No more than 8cm by 8cm in size
 - Must clearly show all features of the mark
- d. Specification of goods or services
- e. Filing fees (around \$350)

More information about registration can be found at: [Cambodia Intellectual Property](#)

It is vital that companies understand that intellectual property is primarily a private right and that the U.S. Government cannot enforce rights for private individuals in Cambodia.

Brand owners should register their trademark with MOC. They should also submit an affidavit of use in Cambodia five years after the initial registration and renew the registration after ten years to maintain their protection over their trademark.

In licensing trademark rights to a local distributor, brand owners are strongly advised to register their licensing agreement with the Department of Intellectual Property.

The requirements for completing a trademark registration with the Department of Intellectual Property are as follows:

- Name of applicant
- Full name; individual or partners
- Full address; either in Cambodia or outside

- Nationality or citizenship
- Local address for service
- Sample of mark
 - No more than 8cm by 8cm in size
 - Must clearly show all features of the mark
- Specification of goods or services
- Filing fees (around \$350)

The process of filing for a trademark registration includes the following:

- Flow of mark registration process includes:
 - Application filing; use Form TM 001
 - Acknowledgement of meeting the requirements
- Formality check: if there is an amendment or correction needed, will be notified within 45 days
- Substantive examination
- Registration
- Publication

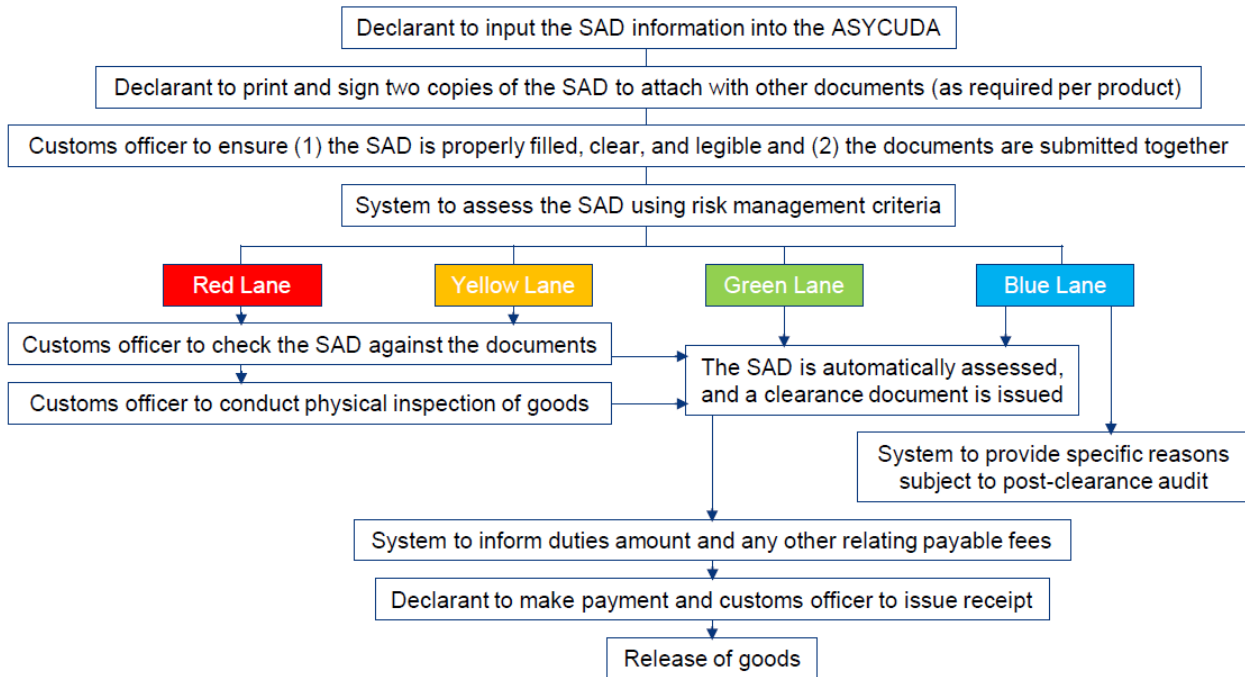
Timeline: 4 – 6 months

More information can be found at the Department of Intellectual Property at: [Department of Intellectual Property](#)

Section IX: Import Procedures

Cambodia adopted a new Customs Law in June 2007 to bring it into conformity with the terms of GATT/WTO Codes on Customs Valuation. Cambodia became the 155th member of the World Customs Organization (WCO) in June 2011. GDCE is the agency responsible for import and export inspections. The GDCE requires importers and exporters to lodge declarations accompanied by such documents as a bill of lading/airway bill, packing list, invoice, proof of insurance, inspector report of finding, if applicable, and other documents as required. In recent years, Cambodia has made substantial progress in reforming and modernizing its import, export, and transit operations, including streamlining and harmonizing customs procedures with international standards. The government has encouraged the use of a single administrative document (SAD) system and one-stop service mechanism to facilitate trade and risk management. Under the one-stop-service mechanism, there is only one inspection by the inter-ministerial joint body, which streamlines customs procedures and reduces bureaucracy and paperwork requirements. The Automatic System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) is now in operation at all international checkpoints to facilitate customs procedures as part of the country's one-stop service implementation.

The standard import clearance flowchart is as the following:



The Time Release Study (TRS) conducted in 2019 is a special tool developed by the World Customs Organization to measure the relevant aspects of the effectiveness of operational procedures carried out by Customs, other regulatory agencies, and private sector stakeholders in the standard processing of imports and cross border movements. The objective is to find out the average time taken from the clearance of consignments from the arrival until the physical release of cargo. The 2019 TRS shows that the whole clearance process from the arrival of cargo until its physical release from the ports/checkpoints takes on average 3.5 days. The time release study below shows specifically how much time on average it takes at each area.

Average Time	Cargo Arrival – Physical Release	SAD Lodgment – Physical Release	SAD Lodgment – Cargo Release Note (Customs Clearance)	Cargo Release Note – Physical Release (Post-Customs Clearance)
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2019	Days	Hours/Minutes	Days	Hours/Minutes	Days	Hours/Minutes	Days	Hours/Minutes
Air	3d	23h 34m	0d	0h 40m	0d	0h 28m	0d	12m
Sea/River	4d	12h 42m	0d	13h 39m	0d	1h 40m	0d	11h 59m
Road	1d	14h 17m	0d	1h 3m	0d	0h 41m	0d	22m
All Sites	3d	13h 12m	0d	6h 44m	0d	1h 5m	0d	5h 39m

More details on the release study can be found at: [Time Release Study](#)

Section X: Trade Facilitation

Advance Rulings

According to Prakas 002 by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, advance rulings have been issued since 2013. An advance ruling is a written statement issued by the GDCE to a person upon his/her written request on (1) the tariff classification, (2) the interpretation and application of the law and regulations relating to the customs valuation, or (3) the origin of the goods to be imported. The advance rulings are binding for Customs from the effective date of the ruling. The Department of Planning, Technique, and International Affairs of the GDCE oversees the advance ruling procedures.

To request an advance ruling, the applicant must submit a signed advance ruling application form in Khmer or English.

Requested forms for Advance Ruling are listed below:

- AR-TC Form 1 for Tariff Classification
- AR-CV Form 1 for Customs Valuation
- AR-OG Form 1 for determination of Origin of Goods

An advance ruling request is restricted to individual goods (one HS code), or an individual import transaction. Applicants must deliver the request with the necessary documents, in person, to the office in charge. An authorized individual can also deliver the documents but is required to include an authorization letter in the file.

Additional information and documents required:

- A certified copy of the document on the identification of the requesting company and the applicant such as VAT Registration Certificate, Annual Patent, ID card, or passport.
- A sample of goods with other supporting documents indicating specifications in the product catalogue, production formula, usage, composition, and production process.

- Buy-and-Sell documents and reference of import transaction such as purchase order, sale contract, a pro forma invoice, or a letter of credit (LC).

Advance rulings are effective for three years from the date of issuance. However, they become invalid when the information provided is different from that of the actual imported good. Importers need to attach a copy of advance ruling document with the SAD.

Pre-Arrival Processing

Pre-arrival processing, a step that allows the release of products prior to the issuance of GDCE’s completed release document, is only available for companies under the Best Trader Group (BTG), Qualified Investment Project (QIP), Express Consignments, and Perishable Goods mechanisms. BTG is a trade incentive mechanism with the privilege to transport goods without transportation documentation and customs seals, among other incentives. As of April 2021, 43 companies have been recognized by the GDCE as members of the BTG. More information on how to apply for BTG can be found here: [Best Trader Group Requirements](#). QIP is an incentive scheme provided by the Council for Development of Cambodia (CDC) that covers different tax incentives and import expedition. More information on how to apply for QIP can be found here: [QIP Application Process](#).

Fees

2018 Prakas 1608 on public service fees of the General Department of Customs and Excise describes fees associated importations of various products.

Type	Service fee	Duration (Business days)	Validity Period
Fees for TH-Scan			
- Below 40-feet	\$20	1-2 days	
- Above 40-feet	\$32	1-2 days	
Customs Processing Fee			
- Below 20-feet	\$10	1-2 days	
- Above 20-feet	\$15	1-2 days	
Customs Commission	\$500	90 days	2 years
Advance Ruling	\$50	30 days	3 years

Formalities for sea freight, airfreight, and overland freight are required to first report the shipment to the Customs Administration before the arrival of goods into Cambodian customs territory. For sea freight, the Customs officer in charge and other relevant officers, such as the office of autonomous port and immigration, may enter the ship and conduct the formalities. Some documents to be submitted by the crew master include but are not limited to crew and passenger lists, ship registration certificates, and other documents for customs clearance.

For goods arriving by air, the unloading of goods must be at a designated location and must be approved and inspected by a Customs officer in cooperation with the crew or the aircraft representative.

When the goods need to enter customs temporary storage or customs bonded warehouse storage, the operators are liable for import duties and taxes and other fees. Customs temporary storage refers to the storage of goods under customs control in approved premises pending the completion of customs formalities. Customs bonded warehouses are facilities where goods may be placed for a specified period under customs control.

For full container load cargo, a Customs officer issues the transportation permit after completing the customs declaration. The authorized maximum duration for storage is 45 days from arrival and storage fees will be applied following the approved period. Goods that are not removed from storage within three months shall be considered unclaimed.

Container scanning is done separately from the processing of the SAD, in order to compare the goods declared with those found in the scanning. Scanning applies to ship and land cargos.

Scanning fee:

\$32 for container with size from 40 feet up

\$20 for container with size below 40 feet

For imported goods in containers, which are normally exempt from scanning, the scanning fee could be revised if GDCE requires the shipment to be scanned. After the ASYCUDA assesses the SAD, the system will calculate the amount for duties, taxes, and any other relevant fees to be paid via a notice of assessment. The document is used as a reference document for payment.

Appendix I: Government Regulatory Agency Contacts

General Department of Customs and Excise (GDCE)

Address: No. 6-8, Preah Norodom Blvd., Sangkat Phsar Thmei III, Khan DaunPenh, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: (855) 23 722 767 / 722 768

Email: info-pru@customs.gov.kh

Website: www.customs.gov.kh/en

Cambodia National Single Window (NSW)

Address: Building 6-8 Preah Norodom Blvd (41), Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: (855) 12 823 777 / (855) 12 285 750

Email: support@nsw.gov.kh

Website: www.nsw.gov.kh

Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC)

Address: Government Palace, Sisowath Quay, Wat Phnom, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: (855) 23 427 597 / (855) 23 428 954

Email: info@cambodiainvestment.gov.kh

Website: www.cambodiainvestment.gov.kh

Consumer Protection, Competition and Fraud Repression Directorate General (CCF)

Address: St.18, Kdey Takoy Village, Sangkat Veal Sbov, Khan Chbar Ampov, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: (855) 23 231 856 / (855) 92 830 85692 830 8

Email: contact.info@ccfdg.gov.kh

Website: www.ccfddg.gov.kh/en

Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

Address: No. 200, Preah Norodom Blvd. (41), Sangkat Tonle Bassac, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: (855) 23 726 128 / 23 726 129 / 97 76 66 989

Email: info@maff.gov.kh

Website: www.maff.gov.kh

Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology, and Innovation (MISTI)

Address: Preah Norodom Boulevard, Sangkat Phsar Thmey III, Khan DaunPenh, Phnom Penh, 120203

Tel: (855) 23 211 141

Email: info@misti.gov.kh

Website: www.misti.gov.kh

Ministry of Health (MOH)

Address: No. 80, Samdach Penn Nouth Blvd (289), Sankat Beoungkak2, Tuol Kork District, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: (855) 23 885 970 / 884 909

Email: webmaster@moh.gov.kh

Website: www.moh.gov.kh

Appendix II: Other Import Specialists Contacts

ASI Logistics (Cambodia) Limited

Address: #420, Street 271, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: (855) 23 964438

Email: cambodia@group-asi.com

Website: <https://group-asi.com/contact-us/>

Pandora Logistics

Address: #431, Street 230, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: (855) 16 616154

Email: mng@pandora-logistics.com

Website: <https://www.pandora-logistics.com/>

Cambodia Logistics Association

Address: #374A, Street 596, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: (855) 23 884 990

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Attachments:

No Attachments