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Report Highlights:

This report provides an overview of the food and agricultural import regulations and standards in Cambodia. Cambodia is a growing market for U.S. agricultural products, with exports valued at over \$114.57 million in 2021 - a 759 percent increase over the past 10 years. This report includes updates on Section I - Food Laws, Section II - Labeling Requirements, and Section III - Packaging and Container Regulations. 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	2
Section I: Food Laws	3
Section II: Labeling Requirements.....	5
Section III: Packaging and Container Regulations	8
Section IV: Food Additives Regulations	8
Section V: Pesticides and Other Contaminants	8
Section VI: Other Requirements, Regulations and Registration Measures	9
Section VII: Other Specific Standards.....	12
Section IX: Import Procedures.....	13
Section X: Trade Facilitation.....	14
Appendix I: Government Regulatory Agency Contacts.....	18
Appendix II: Other Import Specialists Contacts	20

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 and samples were not widely 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

In June 2022, Cambodia approved its Law on Food Safety which covers the framework and mechanisms of all stages of the food production chain to provide protection of health and food safety

for consumers and to ensure fair food trade. The Ministry of Commerce (MOC) is the lead ministry in coordinating the implementation of the law with five other ministries. The law needs a sub decree to be issued to dictate details on its implementation as well as to further define the technical responsibilities of different stakeholders.

Cambodia is a growing market for U.S. agricultural exports, valued at over \$114.57 million in 2021 - an increase of 759 percent over the past 10 years. Cambodia remains an untapped market and a great destination for U.S. agricultural exports due to its expanding middle class and growing economy and the country’s young population demands high quality products and enjoys dining out. In addition, Cambodia has fewer trade agreements compared to its neighboring countries, allowing for a more level playing field in terms of tariff competition. Imported high-value food and beverage products from the United States are subject to tariffs ranging from 7-35 percent, including chilled/frozen meat (15-20 percent), dairy (7 percent), wine (35 percent), milk and cheese (15 percent) and seafood (7-15 percent), while fresh fruits and vegetables are subject to a 7 percent tariff. Certain imported goods such as alcoholic drinks and cigarettes are also subject to a special tax on top of customs duty. 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.

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 another Association of Southeast Asian (ASEAN) member country. Therefore, working with a local partner is critical and the most effective way for products to reach Cambodian consumers.

Section I: Food Laws

Cambodia approved its first Law on Food Safety in June 2022 which sets out the framework for managing food safety and quality in all stages of production to provide for consumer protection and to ensure fair food trade.

MOC is the lead ministry for the implementation of the food law along with several other ministries.

The Table below provides a summary of Ministry responsibilities under the Food Safety Law:

Ministry	Area of Responsibility
Ministry of Commerce (MOC)	Lead Ministry
MOC’s Consumer Protection and Fraud Repression Directorate-General (CCF)	Ensure food circulating in the market meets standards and has authority to punish noncompliance
Ministry of Health (MOH)	Licensing and regulating food safety issues at restaurants
Ministry of Tourism (MOT)	Food Safety Standards at Hotels
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and	Monitoring and Regulating the Production of

Fisheries (MAFF)	Agricultural Raw Materials
Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation (MISTI)	Packaged Food Registration and Labeling
Ministry of Economy and Finance's (MEF) General Department of Customs and Excise (GDCE)	Ensures Importing Companies have import permits and pay taxes

Food producers, processors, and packers must comply with all food technical regulations including safety, labelling, packaging, advertising, and hygiene. Wholesalers, distributors, and retailers must meet similar requirements, emphasizing storage and transport. The law authorizes CCF to inspect any food businesses to ensure compliance. Violators face stiff fines and imprisonment of up to 15 years. However, the law still requires a sub-decree that defines details on its implementation and sets out technical responsibilities by different stakeholders. At the time of this report, there are no specific timeframes for further instructions of this law.

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 issued by the exporting country and an import certificate for plant quarantine material issued by MAFF prior to importing.

All live animals and meat products (other than fishery products) require an import permit from MAFF, certificate of origin, business registration certificate, export permit by exporting country, animal identification document, sanitary certificate issued by MAFF, and import contract between importer and MAFF prior to importing. In addition, inspections will take place when the products are at the border to ensure compliance.

MAFF officially recognized imports of U.S. meat and poultry products in October 2013. Under this protocol, U.S. meat and poultry product shipments are required to enter with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) form 9060-5. For more information, please refer to [the FSIS Export Library entry for Cambodia](#).

Importers need to acquire a registration mark from MISTI to be placed on packaged foods before circulation in the market. Packaged foods for trade shows are exempt from registration but still require a permit from MISTI. For product registration, MISTI requires documentation such as: business registration certificate, tax certificate, certificate of conformity, laboratory test report, a picture of product exterior, and a food label sample. Cambodia follows [ASEAN guidelines for the design, operation, assessment and accreditation of food import and export inspection and certification systems](#).

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 the following line ministries: MAFF, MOH, MISTI, MOC, MOT, and MEF.

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 Cambodia importers prior to shipment to determine the latest developments in import regulations and procedures.

Section II: Labeling Requirements

2.1 General Labeling Requirements

According to Prakas 1045 on the labeling of food products, Cambodia requires all packaged food products to display labels translated into the Khmer language prior to marketing. If packages do not have proper labeling, it is compulsory for importers to get pre-shipment clearance from local custom officials, which can be very complicated and time-consuming. Food products must have a minimum of 60 percent of their remaining shelf life at the time of inspection.

The Institute of Standards of Cambodia (ISC) under MISTI certifies and registers food product labels before allowing them to circulate in the Cambodian market. Prepackaged foods that are used for research or exhibitions are exempt from registration but need an approval from ISC first. Labeling of food products must follow the Cambodian Standard CS 001:2000. Food product labels should contain:

- Product name
- Registration mark
- Trademark
- List of ingredients
- Net contents and drained weight

- Company name and address of manufacturer/importer
- Country of origin
- Lot number
- Date marking and storage instructions
- Instructions for use
- Shelf life (i.e., production date, packaging date, expiry date, best before date)

Products with a surface of 20 square centimeters (3.1 square inches) or less should have a product description with the above-mentioned items attached to the product. This can be done via a product tag or attached leaflet, for example. Different formats of labeling are applicable depending on available space. Please find a sample below:



សូមមើលនៅបាតកំប៉ុង



លេខឡូត៍:
ថ្ងៃផលិត:
ថ្ងៃផុតកំណត់:

Please look at the bottom:
↓
Lot number:
Manufactured date:
Expiration date:

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, also 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 use by Cambodia consumers 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 Cambodia Food Standards and Regulations on Labeling.

2.2 Labeling Requirements for Products for Infants and Young Children

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). Labels of products for infants and young children shall present the following:

- Label shall bear a clearly visible message
- A statement on the superiority of the exclusive breast feeding for the first six months and sustained breast-feeding until the child reaches two years old or above;
- Instructions for the appropriate methods, use and preparation of designated products;
- A warning with the word "Important Notice" of the health hazards of inappropriate use of the designated products;
- A warning of health hazards of introducing products before an infant reaches a recommended age, and such a product shall be used only based on the advice of a health worker;
- A statement explaining that cup feeding is more hygienic than bottle feeding;
- No message stating that the product can be used as a substitute for breast milk or similar wording;
- No photo, picture, or graphic representation other than presenting the method of preparing the designated products; and
- A statement indicating the total cost of feeding an infant for the first six months.

More detailed information about the Sub-Decree can be found at: [Marketing of Products for Infant and Young Child Feeding](#).

Section III: Packaging and Container Regulations

Local media reports 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 (MOE) unveiled plans in 2019 to introduce a sub-decree banning single-use plastics. The Ministry is currently 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 these regulations will require several years to be finalized.

[Sub-Decree No. 168 on the management of plastic bags](#) stipulates bans on plastic bags thinner than 0.03 millimeters (0.0012 inch) and with a bottom width smaller than 25 centimeters (10 inches) from imports unless they are either not for commercial purposes or higher than 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds). The regulation also specifies that there is no special tax imposed on biodegradable or bioplastic bags or packages. Importers need to submit this tax exemption to MEF after getting an approval from MOE.

Supermarkets and commercial centers need to charge their customers for plastic bags. MEF and MOE are responsible for setting prices for these plastic bags and will expand this practice to all businesses at a specified (future) date.

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

Section IV: Food Additives Regulations

Cambodia follows CODEX General Standards for Food Additives (GFS) CXS 192-1995. Cambodia does not have a negative list for Food Additives. 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 established maximum residue limits (MRLs) of pesticides in fruit and vegetables as per [Prakas 002](#) (annex 1B) that concurs with ASEAN MRLs for various products, pesticide common names, and level of toxicity. MAFF requires an imported pesticide registration with a label that explains active ingredients, usage and storage instructions, expiration date, explicit name of product and company, and registration number before circulation in the market. Pesticide samples will need MAFF inspection before a registration number is obtained. Pesticide sellers also need to be certified by MAFF through the Ministry's pesticide trainings before they can sell to farmers. MAFF inspects pesticides and fertilizers at farm and input traders' levels; however, they are not in control of pesticide residues in foodstuffs at the market level. MISTI and MOH are the responsible ministries for contaminant regulations for local market circulation and safety assurance.

Cambodia follows CODEX/ASEAN Standards for MRL requirements. For information on Cambodia 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

Cambodia requires different certificates depending on the product. These can include a 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 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 MOC for all imported food products regardless of the risk level (Prakas No. 263 on Procedures for Inspection of Imported Food, 2019). Products in 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. Low-risk 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 an 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 consecutive inspection rate will be reduced to 25 percent.
- After specific products in 20 consecutive shipments comply, the subsequent inspection rates will be reduced to 5 percent.
- Products in shipments that are not subject to an 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 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 in question will then be subject to 100 percent review.

- Perishable goods are permitted to be temporarily released without full approval of paperwork 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 in wait for 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 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 return 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 the examination, evaluation, and approval of registrations. Imports 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. The registration certificate is valid for 5 years. A renewal of a registration certificate needs to be requested 3 months before the expiration 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

COVID-19 Testing

In 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 of this report, does not include the United States. Specifically, Post is aware of the General Department of Customs and Excise (GDCE) testing frozen meat imported from India for COVID-19 in June 2021. Post recommends U.S. exporters check GDCE's website for any updated announcements prior to exporting at: [General Department of Customs and Excise](#).

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

It is important to have an overall strategy to protect intellectual property (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, the registration of trademarks is based on a first-to-file, therefore 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 on registrations can be found at: [Cambodia Intellectual Property](#).

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

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 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.

Requirements for completing a trademark registration with the Department of Intellectual Property are:

- 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

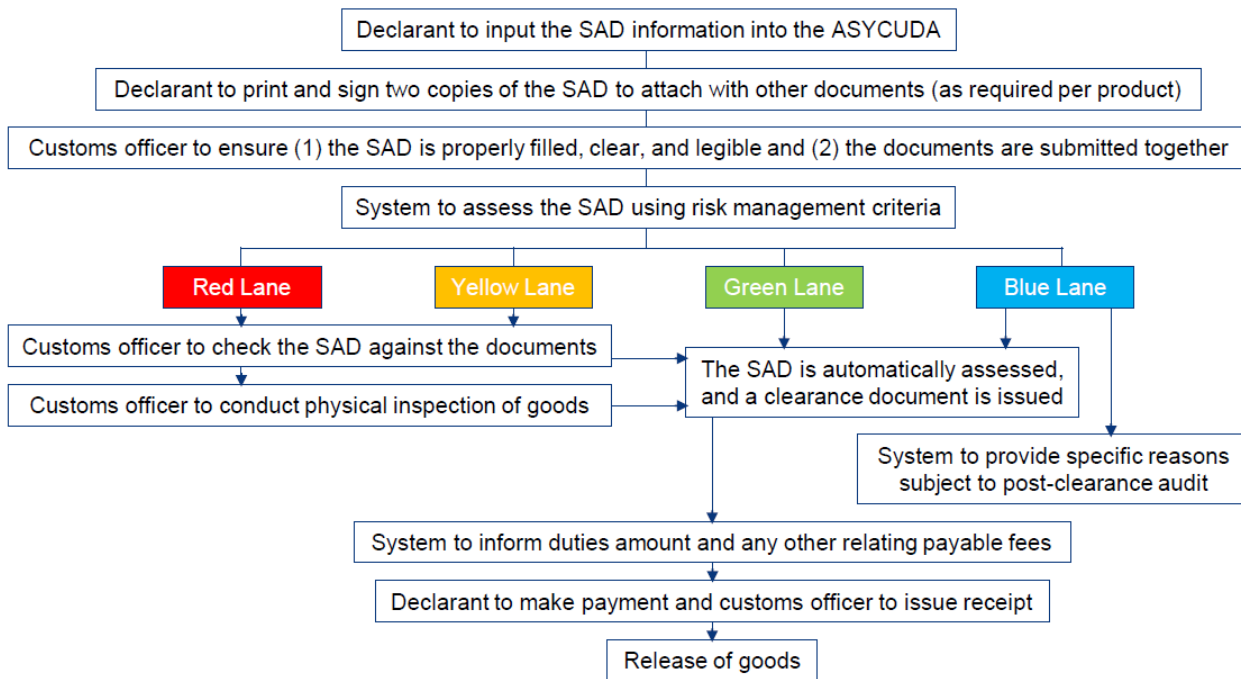
More information can be found at the Department of Intellectual Property at: [Department of Intellectual Property](#).

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 responsible agency for import and export inspections. 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. Cambodia has made substantial progress in recent years to reform and modernize 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 WCO to measure the effectiveness of relevant aspects 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 TRS aims to determine the average time required from the clearance of consignments at arrival until the physical release of cargo. The 2019 TRS shows that the entire Cambodia clearance process from the arrival of cargo until its physical release from the ports/checkpoints requires an average of 3.5 days. More details on the release study can be found at: [Time Release Study](#).

Section X: Trade Facilitation

Advance Rulings

Advance rulings have been issued since 2013 per Prakas 002 by the Ministry of Economy and Finance. 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 laws and regulations relating to the customs valuation, or (3) the origin of the goods to be imported. Advance rulings are binding for customs from the effective date of the ruling. GDCE's Department of Planning, Technique, and International Affairs oversees 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 submit 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 are:

- 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 must 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 allowing for the movement of goods without transportation documentation and customs seals, among other incentives. As of April 2021, 43 companies have been recognized as members of BTG by GDCE. 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 GDCE 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

Processes 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 respective office of autonomous port and immigration, may enter the ship and conduct the review. 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 products 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 goods need to enter a Customs temporary storage or Customs bonded warehouse, 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 formalities. Customs bonded warehouses are facilities where goods may be placed for a specified period under Customs control.

For full container load cargos, a Customs officer issues a transportation permit after completing the required 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

Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)

Address: Street 92, Wat Phnom, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: (855) 23 890 666

Email: admin@mef.gov.kh

Website: mef.gov.kh

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 Commerce (MOC)

Address: No. 19-61, Confederation de la Russie Blvd (110) Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: (855) 23 866 188

Email: cabinet.info@moc.gov.kh

Website: moc.gov.kh

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, Cambodia

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

Ministry of Tourism (MOT)

Address: Czech Republic Blvd (169), Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: (855) 23 213 741

Email: info@tourismcambodia.org

Website: www.tourismcambodia.org

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

Email: secretary@cla.org.kh

Website: <http://www.cla.org.kh/>

Attachments:

No Attachments