

**2025 Seminar on Safety Governance
of Agricultural-Livestock and Fishery Products for Asian Countries**

2025년 한-아세안 위생협력 ODA 세미나



National Food Safety Management and Control System of Cambodia



**Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
The Kingdom of Cambodia**

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01. INTRODUCTION



Cambodia is located in Southeastern Asia, bordering the Gulf of Thailand, between Thailand, Vietnam, and Laos.

Weather: tropical; rainy, monsoon season (May to November); dry season (December to April); little seasonal temperature variation.

Official Name: Kingdom of Cambodia

Capital: Phnom Penh

Geography: 25 provinces

Land Area: 181,035 sq km

Population: 17,063,669 (2024 est.) female: 8,786,081

Official Language: Khmer or Cambodian

Currency: Riel

GDP: Estimated \$47.33 billions in 2024,
\$45 Billions at current 2025

GDP Per Capita: \$2,713 in 2024
\$2,924 at current 2025



King of Cambodia.
His Majesty Norodom Sihamoni,



Prime Minister
Samdech Moha Thipadei Hun Manet



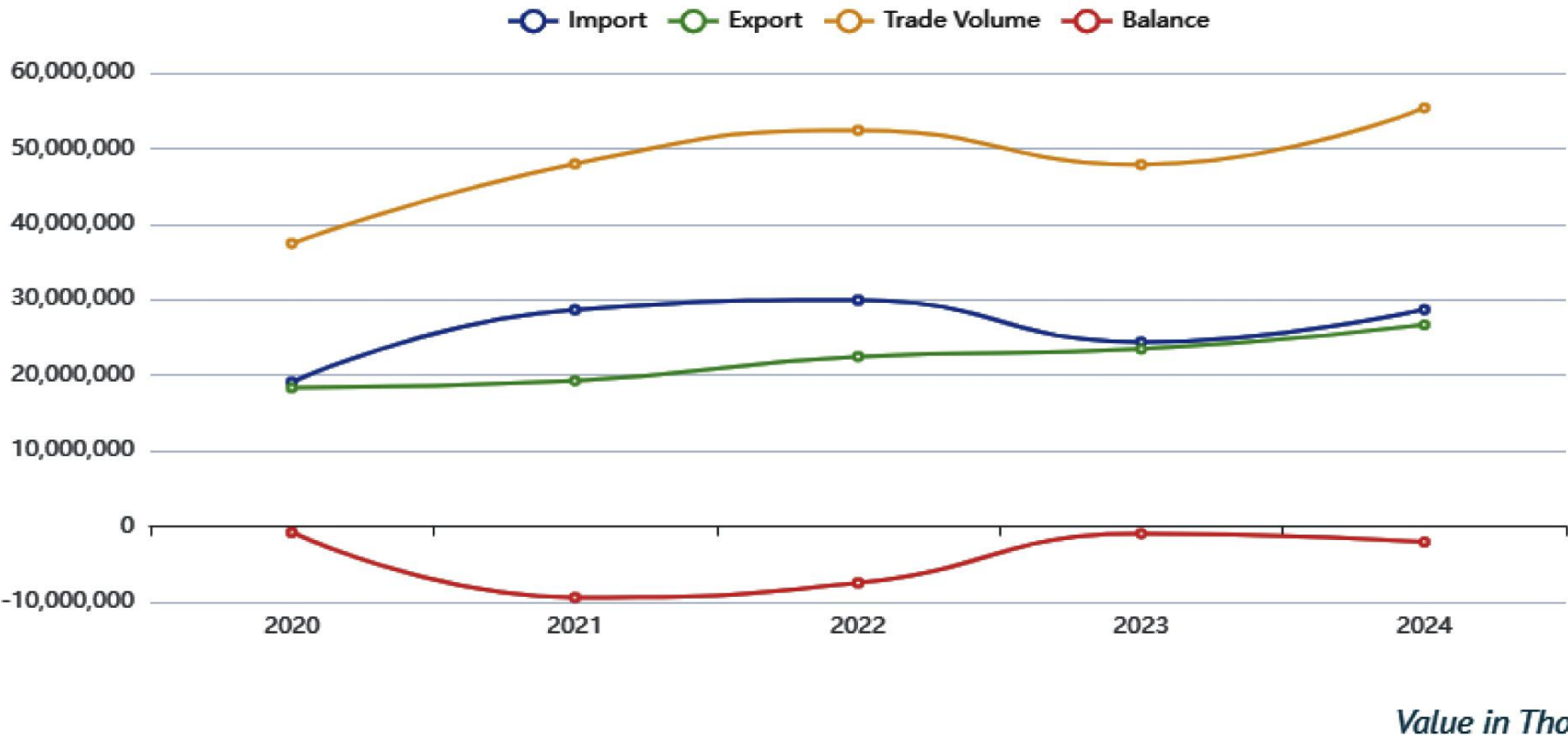
Cambodia Trade Profile

- Trade Volume:** Total trade volume reached \$54.74 billion, a 16.9% increase from 2023.
 - Exports:** Total exports reached \$26.2 billion, a 15.7% increase.
 - Imports:** Total imports reached \$28.54 billion, an 18% increase.
 - RCEP Impact:** Trade with RCEP countries was valued at \$34.52 billion, a 17.7% increase.
 - Top Trading Partners:** China, the US, Vietnam, Thailand, and Japan were Cambodia's top five trading partners.
 - Export Products:** Garments, footwear, and travel goods were significant export items, along with agricultural products like rice, rubber, cassava, bananas, mangoes, and longans.
 - Import Products:** Petroleum, vehicles, machinery, construction materials, and electronics were major import categories.
- In 2024, Cambodia's agricultural exports saw a significant increase, rising to an estimated \$4.8 billion and contributing 22% of its GDP. Specifically, exports increased by 57% in the first half of the year, with over 6.13 million tonnes of agricultural products exported, generating over \$2.8 billion.

In 2024, Cambodia imported a significant amount of agricultural products, with the total value of imports reaching \$13.44 billion. This represents a substantial increase of 24.6% compared to the previous year.



Total Trade Statistics of Last 5 Years



- * Trade Volume = Export + Import
- * Balance = Export - Import
- * Coverage = Export ÷ Import



The RGC considers the agriculture sector one of the country's leading sectors, one that has contributed to Cambodia's economic development, poverty reduction and growth in gross domestic product and in comes through agricultural exports.

The share of the agriculture sector in GDP has decreased from 33.9 percent to 20.8 percent within the past 10 years. However, the growth in the total value-added of agriculture is a clear statement on the development of sector within the past two decades. Agricultural value-added increased from 15,938 billion riels in 2010 to 22,786 billion riels in 2019, with average growth of 4 percent per annum.

The share (%) of agricultural sub-sectors in agriculture in the past 10 years demonstrates that crop production takes the biggest share, consisting of 58–59 percent of total agricultural production. Fisheries stands in second place, with a share of 22–24 percent; livestock production takes up 11 percent and forestry production between 6.7 percent and 7 percent.

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02. National Policy and Regulatory Framework for Food Safety



Key concepts that shaped the evolution of food control Systems:

- Shift in the primary responsibility
- Food chain approach
- Risk based approach
- Prevention
- And international obligations/ regional agreements

Policy Framework:

National Strategic Framework for food Security and Nutrition (2014-2018) with three main objectives:

- i. increase availability and sustainable access to food at household level,
- ii. Improve child and maternal nutrition,
- iii. reduce vulnerability of the food insecure and protect them against risks





National Food Safety Policy :

- Providing food supply chain players from both private and public sectors with guidelines to operate, maintain and manage the food safety control system,
 - Ensuring a common vision of Food Safety issues in Cambodia, in line with international relevant agreements,
 - Protecting consumer health, enhancing food export competitiveness and draws on key principles for institutional arrangements and its implementation among relevant ministries on food safety matters, based on scientific principles, economic efficiency and effective trade facilitation.
-
- ASEAN Food Safety Policy (Oct 2015, endorsed by SEOM), with three main objectives:
 - i. establishing and implementing food safety measures;
 - ii. fostering the process of harmonisation of food safety measures and control procedures of ASEAN Member States; and
 - iii. supporting the efforts of ASEAN Member States in strengthening national food control systems.



Policy Framework and Strategic Plan for Agricultural Development

- The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has recently launched the Pentagon Strategy Phase I (2024–2028: PS Phase I). It outlines five strategies, which focus on resilient, sustainable and inclusive economic development. Agriculture is one of the Prime Minister's priority development program areas.
- National Policy for Agricultural Development 2022-2030 aims to promote the growth of competitive and environmentally friendly agriculture that provides high-quality, safe, and nutritious products to meet domestic and export needs. This policy determines many important activities including:
 - Improve the quality and safety of agricultural products and trade in agriculture.
 - Strengthen and develop a system for managing and inspecting the quality and safety of agricultural products in accordance with national and international standards.
 - Establish and facilitate the use of digital platforms for trade in agriculture.
 - Provide services using digital technology, especially to support the system of issuance of certificates, licenses, exchange of information, and dissemination of information.



- The Strategic Framework Planning (SFP) for **Fisheries** 2015-2024 highlight the importance of Increasing the value of fish production through value chain development in aquaculture and post-harvest fisheries. Strategies for strengthening SPS include Strengthening Fisheries Competent Authority to control and inspect Fish and Fishery Production ensuring the quality and safety of fish and fishery production from farm to market.
- The Strategic Planning Framework for **Livestock** Development for 2016-2025 aims at strengthening animal health and production, veterinary public health and improving institutional and human resource development.
- The Five-Year Strategic Development Plan for **Plant Quarantine** for 2024-2028 is being formulated to set out long-term priorities, national policies, strategies, and development programs for the plant protection and quarantine sector.



National Regulatory Framework for Food Safety:

LAWS

- Law on Management of Quality and Safety of Products and Services (2000)
- Law on Food Safety (2022)
- Law on Fisheries (2025)
- Law on Animal Health and Production (2017)
- Law on Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Measures (2022)

Sub-decrees:

- Food Hygiene (SD 47/2003)
- Management of Iodized Salt (SD69/2003)
- Marketing of products for Infant and Young Child Feeding (SD133/2005)
- Slaughterhouse and Meat Hygiene Control (SD108/2007)
- Facilitation of Trade Through Risk Management (SD21/2006)

Ministerial Prakas :

- Regulations affecting food products in general (chemicals prohibited in food, food labeling requirements, food additives, food contaminants)
- Joint-ministerial Prakas No. 868 **to improve the implementation of food safety system** for the protection of consumer health and to enhance Cambodian food ...





National Standards for Food Safety:

- Relationship with Codex Standards:
 - Use as Benchmarks for food safety requirements : (harmonization of international food trade)
 - need to adopt into national regulation, need to adapt to specific circumstances
- Codex Texts are a reference (as legal tools) in WTO trade disputes:
 - Codex Standards (212)
 - Code of Practices (51)
 - Guidelines and Recommendations (73)
- Codex cover to all areas related to food safety and quality: food hygiene; maximum limits for food additives; residues of pesticides and veterinary drugs; and maximum limits and codes for the prevention of chemical and microbiological contamination.



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03. National Food Safety Control System



Cambodia's Import and Export Control System relies heavily on the Automated System for Customs Data (**ASYCUDA**) to manage most foreign trade procedures. This system handles manifests and customs declarations, accounting procedures, and generates trade data. Importers and exporters must register with the Dept. of Business Registration and obtain a Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) to use ASYCUDA. Additionally, a "**National Single Window**" platform has been launched to streamline border agency procedures.

EXPORT CONTROL SYSTEM regulates the movement of goods out of the country, aiming to ensure compliance with national laws and international trade agreements. It includes procedures for reporting exports, declarations, necessary documentation, and restrictions on certain goods. The system is managed by the General Department of Customs and Excise (GDCE) and involves various stages, including registration, permits, and compliance with specific regulations.

Organizations Involved:

- General Department of Customs and Excise: Manages the overall export control system and customs procedures.
- Department of Business Registration: Responsible for registering businesses, including exporters.
- General Department of Taxation: Issues Taxpayer Identification Numbers (TIN).
- Ministry of Commerce: Oversees trade regulations and promotes trade development.
- Other Government Agencies: May be involved in issuing permits or licenses for specific goods or industries.



IMPORT CONTROL SYSTEM is managed by GDCE and utilizes the ASYCUDA World automated customs management system. This system, operational at most international customs clearance locations, facilitates import procedures, including the use of the National Single Window for electronic filing and processing.

Regulatory Authorities

- The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) oversees food imports.
- The General Department of Customs and Excise (GDCE) manages customs clearance.

Import Requirements

- Importers must register with the Ministry of Commerce.
- A sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) certificate is required for food products.
- Import permits may be necessary for specific food items.

Customs Clearance Process

- Submit all required documents to GDCE
- Pay applicable customs duties and taxes
- Undergo inspection by MAFF if required

Food Safety Standards

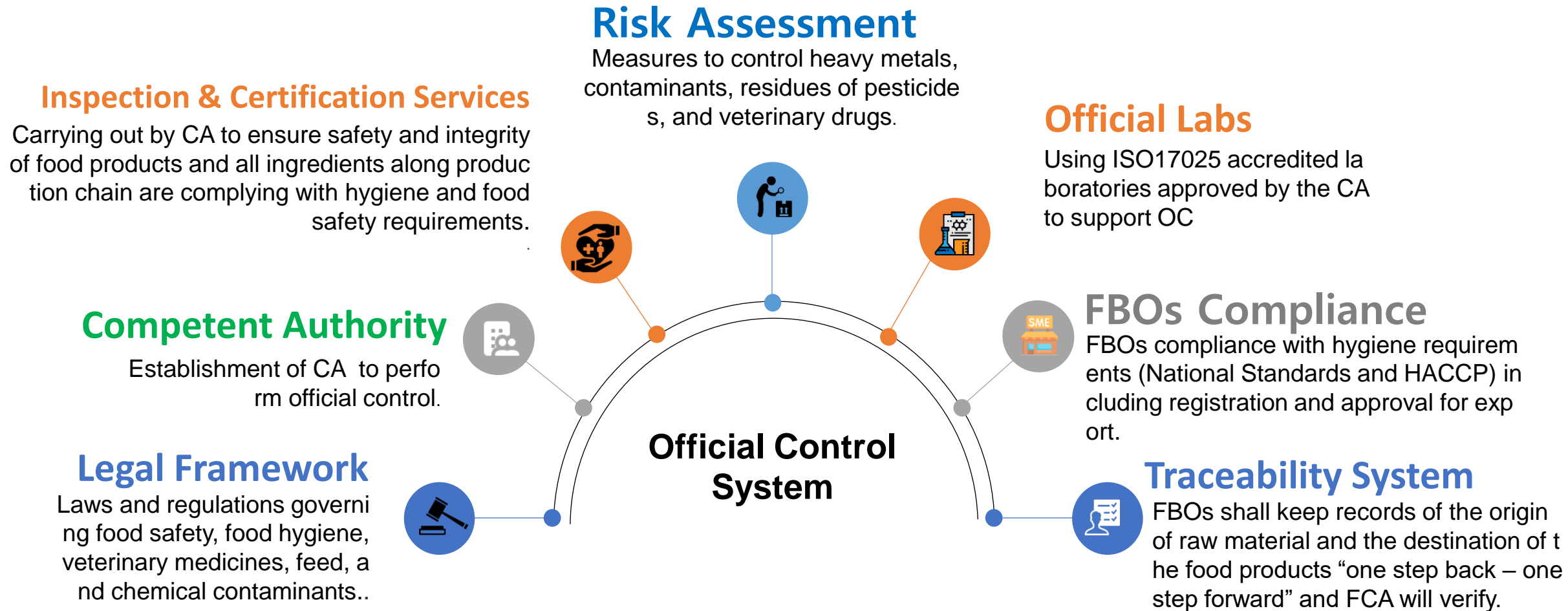
- Imported food must comply with Cambodian food safety standards
- Regular inspections and testing may occur to ensure compliance

Additional Considerations

- Importers should stay updated on changes in regulations
- Engaging with local customs brokers can facilitate the process

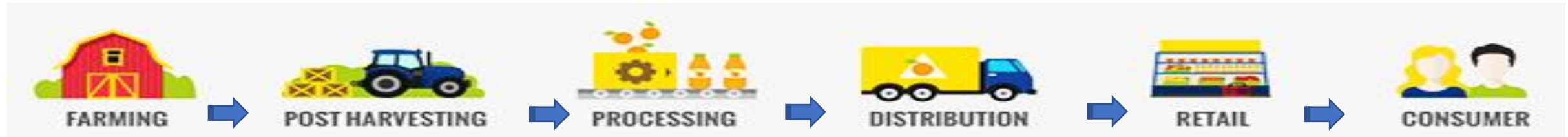


The Framework of Official Control System



Food Safety Regulatory Framework – Cambodia

(Existing Laws and Regulations)



- Law on Fisheries (2025)
- Law on the Management of Pesticides and Fertilizers (2013)
- Law on Animal Health and Production (2015)
- Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine (03 May 2022)
- Prakas No. 565 BrK KSK/2016 on Cambodia Quality Seal for fish and fishery products
- Prakas No. 208 PRK.MAFF/2018 on Procedures and Standard Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Drugs
- Technical guideline on GAqP, GhP, GHP, GMP and HACCP & traceability system for fishery products



- Law on administration of factory and handicraft (2006)
- Law of Cambodia Standards (2007)
- Standard (CS001-2000) on the labeling of all pre-packaged foods



- Law on the management of quality and safety of products (2000)
- Consumer Protection Law (2019)
- Law on Competition (2020)
- Law on Food Safety (2022)



National Food Safety Policy



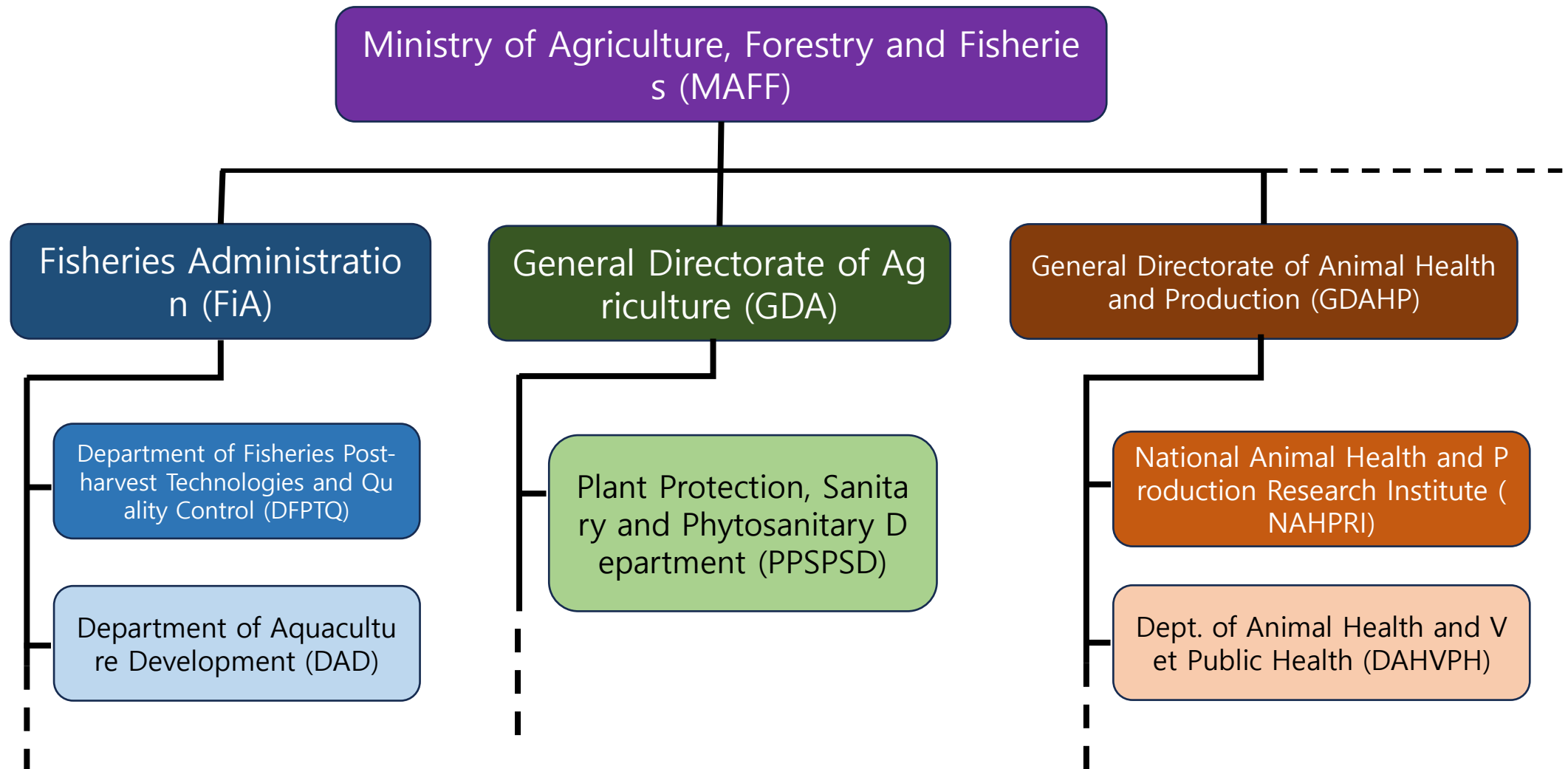
GDCE

December 28th 2023-Sub-decree No. 370 : THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LIST OF PROHIBITED AND RESTRICTED GOODS

Import Export and Transit Control

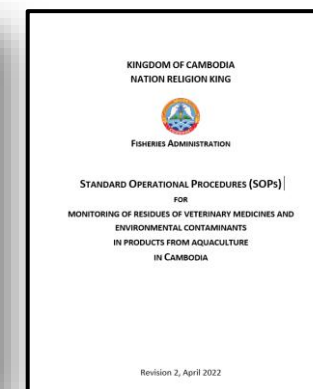
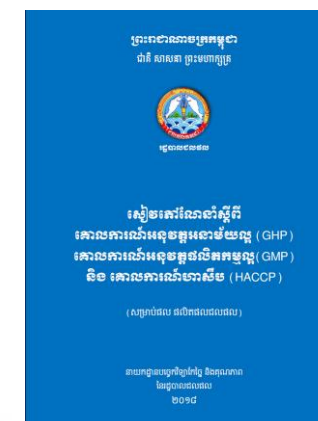
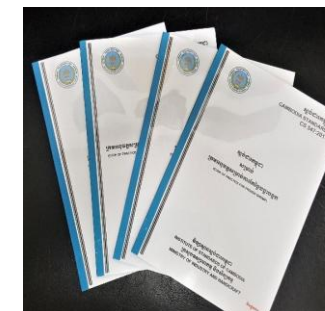


NATIONAL COMPETENT AUTHORITIES FOR AGRICULTURE



Legal Tools Compliance for Fisheries :

1. Proclamation no. 565 on Quality Seal for fish and fishery products (2016)
2. Technical Guidelines for GHP, GMP, HACCP (2018)
3. A guidebook on formal export procedure (2018)
4. National Action Plan for Inspection and Control of Quality and Safety for Fish and Fishery Products (2020-2024) – (December 11, 2024)
5. Technical Guidelines for Inspection and Control of Fish and Fishery Products in Cambodia a developed (2021) has been revised to harmonize with the EU food safety requirements – approved March 22, 2024
6. Technical Order on the use of aquatic medicinal products in Cambodia – approved (DG-Decision #955), March 22, 2024
7. Technical guideline on the national programme for monitoring and controlling antibiotic and harmful chemical residues in aquaculture in Cambodia – approved (DG-Decision #954), March 22, 2024. 976 samples were collected from aquaculture farms during 2020-2024, and 4 Annual NRMP reports and plans submitted to DG-SANTE





Legal Tools Compliance for Livestock:

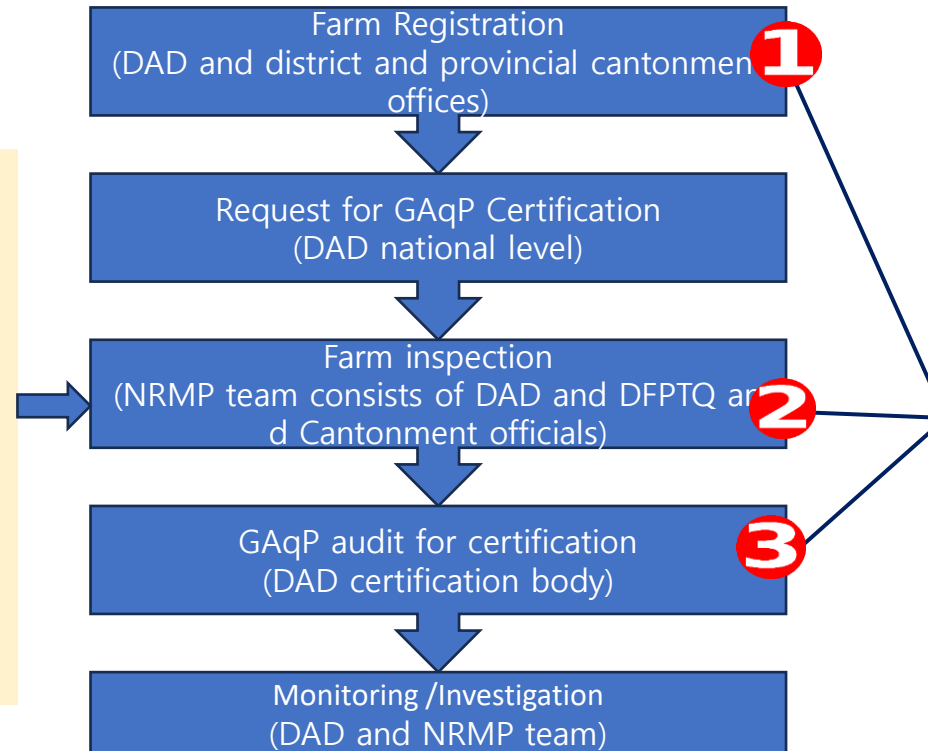
- GDAHP is an administrative technical institution under MAFF and is mandated to manage the veterinary services and animal health and production , animal disease control , zoonosis, sanitary measures and acts as law and regulation enforcement.
- The Practices of International trade of animals and animal products are followed by the law of animal health and production, proclamation, and relevant regulation.
- The international trade follow by international standard (Codex or WOAHA...etc.)
- Inspection of animal and animal products need to follow the guideline and the procedure as state in the regulation (Pro#227, 178 , Law and others)



Example: Aquaculture Farm Control System

Monitoring:

- Aquatic animal health
- Feeds
- Aquatic medicines, chemical substances and environment contaminants - **NRMP**
- Water quality



Aqua-farm listing

To supply raw material to FBOs that intended to export fish and fishery products to global/EU markets:

- Farm registered
- Aqua farm part of monitoring program – NRMP
- GAqP certified
- Record verification – operation and traceability records

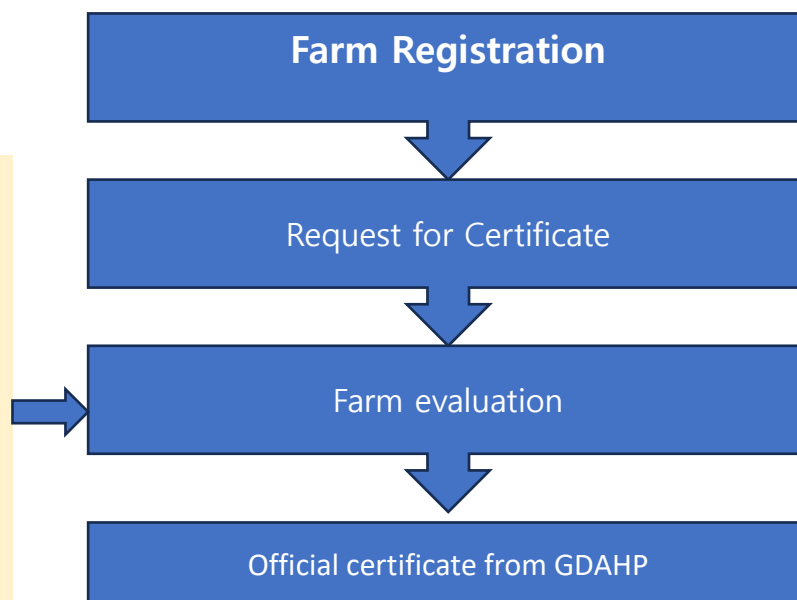




Example: Animal Farm Control System

Monitoring:

- Animal health
- **Feeds**
- Antibiotic residues, chemical substances and environmental contaminants, etc.
- Water quality



Prakas 549
Animal Farm
Management



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**04 Updates and Revisions to the
National Food Safety Regulatory System
(Last 3 years)**

1. Inspection of domestic food (the last three years)

	Category	Inspection sample cases by Government	(The total number of non-compliant food(adulterated) samples under inspection)
2024	Food	1,663 samples	102 Samples
	Agricultural & fisheries products	325 samples from fish farms	29 Samples
	Livestock products		
2023	Food	1,660 Samples	152 Samples
	Agricultural and fisheries products	312 samples from fish farms	28 Samples
	Livestock products		
2022	Food	1,410 Samples	114 Samples
	Agricultural and fisheries products	278 samples from fish farms	17 Samples
	Livestock products		

2. Policy and Legislation on Food safety(the last three years)

	Updated legal document	Improved policies and systems
2024	In 2024, Cambodia updated its legal framework for food safety, focusing on enhancing consumer protection and ensuring fair trade. Established Prakas No. 95 on Unfair Practices, and guidelines for meat importers.	In 2024, Cambodia has been actively working on enhancing food safety with a focus on preparedness for unexpected challenges and strengthening collaboration among stakeholders. The government has committed to ensuring food safety through measures, along with the Consumer Protection Competition and Fraud Repression (CCF) agency, plays a crucial role in ensuring food safety and consumer protection by regulating the circulation of goods, including food, and addressing issues like banned chemicals or excessive use of controlled chemicals. Furthermore, Cambodia has reaffirmed its commitment to food safety and engaging with international standards like Codex Alimentarius.
2023	<p>Sub-Decree No. 370 on the List of Prohibited and Restricted Goods was updated from the Sub-Decree No. 17 dated 26 February 2020. This Sub-Decree aims to update the list of prohibited and restricted goods to facilitate trade and international cooperation under WTO.</p> <p>The Royal Cambodian Government adopted Sub-Decree No. 13 on Conditions, Formalities, and Procedures of the Investigation and Withdrawal of Foods dated 6 January 2023</p>	<p>In early 2023, Cambodia updated its food safety policy and system by implementing regulations to clarify existing laws and enforce mechanisms, including rules for food product recall and seizure, along with other implementing regulations, focuses on ensuring food safety by requiring food business operators to withdraw unsafe or non-compliant foods and to establish procedures for tracing food products</p> <p>In 2023, Cambodia made significant strides in strengthening its food safety regulations and enforcement. Key updates include the adoption of a new food safety law, capacity-building programs for food inspectors, and increased awareness of food safety risks and practices.</p>
2022	<p>The Cambodian Law on Food Safety was officially promulgated on June 8, 2022</p> <p>In the area of sanitary and phytosanitary measures, Cambodia promulgated two new laws: the Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine and the Law on Food Safety.</p>	<p>Cambodia made significant improvements to its food safety policy and system by enacting the Law on Food Safety. This law established a framework and mechanisms for managing and ensuring food safety, quality, hygiene, and legitimacy throughout the entire food production chain, aiming to protect consumer health and ensure fair food trade.</p> <p>Cambodia became a full member of the Asia Pacific Accreditation Cooperation in 2022 and the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation in 2023.</p>

3. Examples of Korea's food safety management system

Examples of the introduction or planned implementation of Korea's food safety management system

04

COOPERATION:

Bilateral Agreement: to leverage bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation mechanisms, including the Cambodia-Korea Free Trade Agreement (CKFTA).

Regional Agreement: Under RCEP, Cambodia and South Korea, as members, are expected to enhance food safety policies through cooperation and harmonization standards and facilitate trade. This aim is to reduce trade barriers, including those related to food safety standards, facilitating trade between the two countries. This includes the potential for South Korea to remove tariffs on a higher percentage of imports from Cambodia, and Cambodia to reduce tariffs on imports from South Korea.



Korea's integrated food safety management system in Cambodia focuses on enhancing food safety standards and practices through various initiatives and collaborations.

Key Initiatives:

- **Capacity Building Programs:** Korea provides capacity building training for Cambodian food safety officials and industry stakeholders to improve their knowledge and skills in food safety management and control, ensuring sustainable best practices and trade facilitation.
- **Technical Assistance:** Korean technical assistance supported in developing food safety regulations and standards that align with international practices.
- **Food Safety Control System:** Joint control and inspections are conducted to ensure compliance with food safety regulations, helping to identify and mitigate risks in the food supply chain.

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05. ISSUES AND CHALLENGES



ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

- Increasing consumer concerns about food safety especially concerning with imported foods.
- Limited technical capacities and resources both in public and private sectors
- Limited infrastructure
- Food industry development still relies on SEMs which difficult to control food safety.
- Limited Services:
 - Limited access to appropriate analytical resources
 - Official recognition for labs , accreditation 17025,
 - National Lab networking , national reference labs,
 - Emergency responses

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THANK YOU
KAMSAHAMNIDA (감사합니다)
ORKUN (អរគុណ)