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PREPARATORY ASSISTANCE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF  
A FOOD SAFETY SYSTEM

XP/CMB/94/029

CAMBODIA

Technical report: Assessment of existing safety rules and standards  
for food products and presentation of alternate solutions for  
establishment of food safety and quality control system

Prepared for the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia  
by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Based on the work of M. E. Dauthy,  
quality control consultant

Backstopping Officer: A. Ouaouich  
Agro-based Industries Branch

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\* This document has not been edited.

V.95 53868

**I. EXPLANATORY NOTES**

The value of the local currency Cambodian Riel during the period of the mission was 0.0004 US\$.

**Technical abbreviations**

HACCP - Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points  
GMP - Good Manufacturing Practices

**Acronyms and local capital letter abbreviations**

TDMI - Technical Department, Ministry of Industry (MIME)  
MIME - Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy  
MAFF - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  
MC/T - Ministry of Commerce/Trade  
MH - Ministry of Health  
ITC - Institut Technologique du Cambodge (Ministry of Education)  
SSENV - Secretary of State for Environment  
NCRDC - National Committee for the Reconstruction and Development of Cambodia  
LEDA - Local Economic Development Agencies  
SVIZC - Sihanouk Ville Industrial Zone Committee

## II. ABSTRACT

Title of project: Preparatory assistance for the establishment of a food safety system in Cambodia

Number of project: XP/CMB/94/029

The objective of the activity: Prepare a Project Document

The duration of the activity: Two months and 15 days

The main conclusions and recommendations:

1. Safety rules and standards for food products are not in force in Cambodia.
2. The prevailing situation concerning food safety and food quality, mainly in cottage- and small-scale manufacturing units, is critical - with no control of incoming raw materials, processes and finished products.
3. Existing institutions, specifically designed for food quality control are extremely modest in Cambodia and are facing many major difficulties. This situation is largely due to the special country situation in the last 15 years with no external technical assistance in this field.
4. As a result, Cambodia has virtually no way to effectively control local and imported fresh and processed food products.
5. In the actual phase of the country's reconstruction the need for upgrading quality and safety of the food products is becoming critical and this urges the establishment of a food safety and food quality system and network at the national level.
6. At the national level a coordination system between the several ministries involved in food safety is strongly needed.
7. A food analysis capacity has to be established at the national level, adapted and operated according to the country's specific needs.
8. Private sector has to be involved in preventing potential food contamination risks and in operating effectively the food safety system.
9. Participation of women in the food quality activities and in the development of the food subsector is necessary.

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### III. INTRODUCTION

The project activities which gave rise to the report were to formulate a detailed technical cooperation project for the establishment of a food safety and food quality control system in Cambodia.

The specific purposes the report is intended to serve are:

1. Summarize the findings and conclusions related to:
  - (a) safety rules and standards for food products;
  - (b) prevailing situation concerning food safety;
  - (c) existing institutions involved in food quality control.
2. Support the preparation of a comprehensive project document for the establishment of a food safety and food quality control system in Cambodia.
3. Open a new period in the relations between UNIDO and Cambodia after 15 years of country isolation.

The report was written by Mircea E. DAUTHY, UNIDO Consultant, Expert in Quality Control as a result of a mission to Cambodia (XP/CMB/94/029/11-51). Job Description is presented as Annex I.

The activity began on 1st August 1994 and did last for two months and 15 days, including travel and briefing.

The original objectives were:

1. Assess existing safety rules and standards for food products, if any.
2. Contact and discuss with manufacturers and importers the prevailing situation concerning food safety.
3. Compile and analyze data on food trade flows.
4. Assess the resources (human and technical) and the office facilities of existing institutions and determine their ability to effectively control food quality.
5. Analyze the present situation and prepare alternate solutions which should include:
  - a. Preparation and/or adaptation of food safety rules and, if deemed necessary, food standards.
  - b. Technical aspects concerning the effective control of the quality of foods.
  - c. Dissemination of rules and GMP among manufacturers and users.

- d. Enforcement aspects.
- 6. Present and discuss with the authorities the findings and conclusions.
- 7. Prepare a comprehensive project document, according to UNDP/UNIDO methodology, for the establishment of a food safety system in Cambodia.

The original objectives were not revised.  
The objectives were attained.

## IV. REPORT

A. Activities1. Introduction to Government officials and project presentation

During the first part of the mission senior counterpart staff introduced the consultant to Government officials at the following ministries:

- Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy - H.E. the Minister;
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries - H.E. the Under Secretary of State;
- Ministry of Commerce (Trade) - Kamcontrol Director;
- Ministry of Health : Food Hygiene Director.

All these ministries have to be somehow involved in the food safety and food quality control system in Cambodia and are actually aware of the gap between the existing situation and the needs for the future. The consultant informed about the specific objectives of the preparatory mission and obtained necessary information and inputs from the officials he met.

2. Assessment of existing safety rules and standards for food products

Throughout the mission this activity was a permanent one and has been performed through following actions:

- a) Search for existing written documents: law, decree, subdecree, decisions, internal ministry notes, etc...;
- b) Meetings with various ministries' staff involved in establishing and/or applying safety rules and standards;
- c) Discussions with food processing / manufacturing units staff and management;
- d) Visits of food manufacturing units and food services;
- e) Visits of local food markets and places where food is prepared (catering units, slaughterhouses, etc.)

3. Contacts and discussions with food manufacturers and importers on the prevailing situation concerning food safety

A list of the food processing/manufacturing units, food services & markets and other facilities visited during the mission is presented as Annex III.

The consultant and Junior (or Senior) counterpart staff visited twenty three various facilities in Cambodia and evaluated:

- the prevailing situation concerning food safety;



- Good Manufacturing Practices;
- potential health hazards / risks for the consumers;
- critical food products' (meat, fish, etc.) handling and storage;
- safety rules and standards for food products.

#### 4. Data on food trade flows/food production/industry

A tiny nutshell information about food production, food trade flow (exports) and a list of the major food manufacturing units is presented as Annexes IV and V. A list of the local food products manufactured in cottage- and small-scale units is in Annex VI.

A very recent and exhaustive document elaborated under the responsibility of the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy was obtained and is attached to the report. This document with the title "DATA COLLECTION, 1st semester 1994" contains valuable data about industry in Cambodia and on food production/food trade flows (import/export, etc.).

Two of the consultant's senior counterpart staff are members of the editing Committee - Sihanouk Ville Industrial Zone Committee / SVIZC.

#### 5. Assessment of the resources (human and technical) and the office facilities of existing institutions and determination of their capacity/ability to effectively control food quality

In order to assess the existing institutions in the field of food quality control, the consultant visited the following laboratories:

- 5.1 Central Analytical Laboratory, TDMI, Ministry of Industry;
- 5.2 Kamcontrol Laboratory, Ministry of Commerce;
- 5.3 Microbiological Laboratory "Institut Pasteur of Cambodia", Ministry of Health);
- 5.4 Office facilities of the education purpose laboratory, Food Department, ITC, Ministry of Education;
- 5.5 APSARA, private food manufacturing unit, production laboratory;
- 5.6 Cambodia Beverage Company, private food manufacturing unit, production laboratory;
- 5.7 Socapneu laboratory.

During these visits the consultant reviewed in detail the office facilities and technical resources (equipment, methods, etc.) of the existing institutions.

Human resources were also reviewed through discussions with managers, direct contacts with respective laboratory staff and, in

some cases, through detailed evaluation of basic training credentials of the laboratory staff.

In the special situation of TDMI, Ministry of Industry, official project counterpart, a detailed evaluation was performed on: methodology; current analysis programme; existing equipment situation in terms of maintenance, spare parts, etc.; availability of chemicals in Cambodia; actual efforts made by laboratory staff to keep informed about new equipment available outside the country. This information was completed and consolidated with elements from the visits to all other laboratories.

6. Analysis of the present situation and preparation of alternate solutions

This activity was performed in very close cooperation with national counterpart staff.

Analysis of the present situation was followed by preparation of alternate solutions adapted to specific country situation.

These alternate solutions were directed mainly to:

- a. Establishment of a coordination system at national level;
- b. Elaboration of food standards and technical guidelines, including GMP and HACCP, and enforcement aspects;
- c. Providing human and technical resources and office facilities for an analytical capacity for food products at the national level;
- d. Training of national staff;
- e. Dissemination of rules and GMP among manufacturers and users

All these alternate solutions were summarized in the draft Project Document for the establishment of a food safety and food quality control system in Cambodia.

7. Presentation and discussion with the authorities of main findings and conclusions

The main findings and conclusion were presented in detail and discussed with the authorities of the Ministry of Industry (MIME): senior counterpart staff at TDMI; H.E. the Under Secretary of State and H.E. the Minister of Industry.

Within the framework of a field mission to Cambodia of the UNIDO backstopping officer, Dr. A. OUAOUICH, the consultant participated in presentations and discussions of the main findings and conclusions at the following official meetings:

- a) Ministry of Industry staff meeting;
- b) Round table with representatives of three ministries (MIME, MAFF and MH), Phnom Penh Municipality and UNDP Programme Officer;
- c) Presentation to the UNDP Assistant Resident Representative.

8. Participation in meetings with the donor community

During the mission the consultant contacted actively the donor community in Cambodia (embassies, etc.) and established the basis for future official discussions during the mission of the UNIDO backstopping officer.

The consultant participated in all meetings with embassies and other potential donors at the end of the UNIDO preparatory mission.

9. Preparation of a draft Project Document

A comprehensive draft Project Document, according to UNDP/UNIDO methodology, for the establishment of a food safety system in Cambodia, was prepared and submitted to the UNIDO backstopping officer.

**B. Findings and conclusions**

**Findings**

1. Safety rules and technical guidelines for food products, including GMP and HACCP methods, are not in force in Cambodia.
2. Standards for food products have not yet been established in Cambodia.
3. There is no satisfactory legislative background, neither for elaboration of standards and regulations, nor for effective food safety and food quality control activities.
4. The existing institutions are not yet involved in an active way in the formulation and development of food standards and technical guidelines; this situation is due mainly to lack of coordination at the national level and the lack of human and technical resources adapted to the specific needs of the country.
5. In Cambodia there are no industrial support institutions to provide critical services on food safety / food quality control and new food processing technologies.
6. The actual situation in terms of food safety and food quality in production / manufacturing units, mainly in cottage- and small-scale ones, is critical; there are no food quality controls of incoming raw materials, processes and finished products at the manufacturing level.
7. The majority of Phnom Penh's population depends on prepared food, including the one bought on the street (like ice cream, soya milk, etc.) and on the many popular catering places all over the town, especially in markets. These foods lack quality controls of any form and, as far as family produced ice cream is concerned, one can assume that the "cold chain" has been broken.
8. No organized and permanent control of the quality and safety of food products exists at the national level, neither for locally produced food items nor for imported food products.
9. In Cambodia there are some imported food products that challenge the local products in terms of price and quality. For improvement of the quality of the local food products the establishment of a food safety / food quality system will play a major role.  
  
For the competition in terms of price, the national taxation system plays a major role.
10. Existing institutions, specifically designed for food products control, are extremely modest in Cambodia and are facing the following main difficulties:

- a) Lack of recent technical documentation on analytical methods, standards and food regulations;
  - b) Absence of contacts with the international scientific and technical community;
  - c) Lack of chemicals for analysis;
  - d) Few and out-dated laboratory equipment;
  - e) Lack of spare part for laboratory equipment;
  - f) Lack of recent practical experience of national technical staff;
  - g) Absence of any specialized technical assistance from outside.
11. As a result, Cambodia has virtually no way of assessing the quality of local fresh and processed food stuffs nor has it any Good Manufacturing Practices or hygiene rules in force at the manufacturing level.
12. Many manufacturing units face the following negative impacts:
- a) Difficulty of obtaining equipment spare parts;
  - b) Shortage of electricity supply (cut off 5-6 times a day);
  - c) Lack of modern technology and equipment for production;
  - d) Difficulty of supplying raw materials, especially from abroad;
  - e) Inappropriate taxation system for locally manufactured products as compared to imported goods.
13. One main characteristic of food and food supply production is the fact that a very high number of cottage- and small-scale units is contributing to the food subsector production. The most recent figures of the Ministry of Industry indicate that there are about 4,100 cottage- and small-scale manufacturing units for food and food supply.
- These units are actually supplying the market without any quality control at the individual or national level. This situation is generating potential quality issues and safety risks.
14. There are a large number of small-scale rice mills (around 1,500 in 1969). Rice-based noodles are produced at the artisanal level (around 20 units). More than 40 units are producing soya-based condiments (mainly soya sauce).
15. Each province has its own ice making facilities. In Phnom Penh there are a large number of cottage / family ice cream production units.
16. The quantities of "manufactured" drinking water are increasing rapidly and the number of processing units for water treatment (by various methods and starting with water from various sources) is in a steady evolution. Both water sources and treatment methods must be a major preoccupation of the future

food safety and food quality control system.

17. At the national level an important fish processing sector exists (using both freshwater and sea fish). The main processed fish products are dried fish, smoked fish, fish paste (prahok) and fish sauce (tuk Trey).
18. No organized control of the quality and safety of foods exists at the manufacturing or national level. This fact is creating a lot of problems for the consumers, for the local market and export promotion, and for the potential import substitutes. It led to the actual situation in the country, i.e. where a reliable food safety system does not exist.
19. From the point of view of consumer protection and information, important potential risks are actually existing, since there are many local and imported food products on the market without indication of the manufacturer's name, production date or "Best before" date.
20. Many food products are sold even without indicating the name of the product on the packaging. Another risk related to consumer's safety is the fact that many food products are distributed in packaging without any "tamper evidence".
21. Rules related to eventual food products recall/ withdraw in case of major safety risk do not exist; this is mainly due to the fact that lot number identification / code dating does practically not exist.
22. Major food products on the market with large popular consumption - alcoholic beverages, ice bars and cubes, ice cream, "manufactured" drinking water, soya sauce, etc. - are not subject to any safety / quality control at the manufacturing level in the family, cottage- and small/medium-size processing units.
23. No use is made of metal detectors at the manufacturing level even not in medium-scale units; the list of ingredients is also not used, not even for well established products like soya sauce. A "Quality Certification Mark" procedure for local products does not exist.
24. At least four ministries (Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Health) feel involved in food safety. Some official documents are describing partially their respective roles (see Annexes VIII to XII). Due to the lack of human and technical resources and lack of external technical assistance in this field, practical and efficient activities are extremely limited.
25. One problem in food products sub-sector is that organizational structure and premises for coordination and activities in food quality control have not yet been established. The few testing activities are not yet related to an integrated system.

26. The private sector does not have a professional association and is not involved in a food safety system.
27. Women, despite their majority in the country's population and important participation in food production, are neither actively involved in food quality activities nor in the development of the food subsector.

### Conclusions

1. Food safety and food quality control is not in force in Cambodia. Food quality / food safety standards and technical guidelines, including GNP have not yet been developed.
2. There are no technical and human resources to contribute to the improvement of the safety and quality of local food products or to encourage export and import substitution by improving the quality.
3. The general and institutional framework for the establishment of a food safety and food quality system is weak. This situation is largely due to the country's special situation in the last years with no external technical assistance in this field.
4. Food safety and food quality control are priorities in Cambodia. In the actual phases of the country's reconstruction, the need for upgrading quality and safety of food products is becoming critical and this urges the establishment of a food safety and food quality system and network.
5. Such a service - a national food safety system - if run efficiently - can lead to more varied, safer and more nutritious diets; local products could substitute costly imports and any necessary imported goods can be closely monitored on the sound basis of national standards and regulations. Beside obvious economic and public health benefits, the advantages in social terms can also be considerable.
6. A coordination system at the national level between all ministries involved in food safety / food quality activities is strongly needed.
7. Within the framework of a food safety and food quality system, a national capacity in food analysis (laboratories) has to be established and operated according to the specific needs of the food subsector in Cambodia.
8. Except a few major food processing industries (as international companies involved in soft drinks and beer manufacturing) the actual situation in terms of food quality / safety in the production units visited during the mission is in a real need of improvement.

9. The actual situation in the storage of dried foods (dry fish, etc) during the wet season and of other food products, indicate that it is also important to pay heed to problems related to packaging and the use of packaging materials.
10. The production of good quality and safe food products in Cambodia needs stressing; care to prevent contamination must be taken from the beginning of the "production process", starting with the quality of the incoming raw materials, to the finished products.
11. The private and public sectors must cooperate in preventing food contamination and in operating an efficient food safety and food quality system.
12. Women have to be involved in food safety and the food quality system and in the development of the food sub-sector.
13. The food safety and food quality system in Cambodia would be integrated within the country's strategy by contributing in an active and efficient way to:
  - improvement of the quality of the local food products;
  - a positive impact on the health of the consumers;
  - promotion of exports;
  - proposal of import substitutions;
  - improvement of the investment climate.

### C. Recommendations

1. Finalize a Project Document for a technical cooperation project in Cambodia: "Establishment of a food safety and food quality system" based on the proposed draft.  
UNIDO
2. Submit the Project Document to some of the potential donors contacted during the preparatory mission.  
UNIDO
3. Participate in the financing of a project for establishment of a food safety and food quality system in Cambodia and assure coordination with current ILO projects.  
UNDP
4. Provide national inputs for the operation of a project for the establishment of a food safety and food quality system (according to the Project Document).  
Government
5. Ensure coordination at national level between the ministries involved in food safety and food quality control activities (see next 2 pages).  
Government



6. Provide an analytical capacity for food products at the national level (laboratories) according to the local needs.  
UNIDO
7. Ensure coordination with other international participants in food safety (European Union, etc).  
Government/UNIDO
8. Encourage the participation of women in food quality control activities and the development of the food subsector.  
Government/UNIDO
9. Ensure involvement of the private sector in running effectively the food safety system at the national level.  
Government/UNIDO

PROPOSAL FOR POSSIBLE ROLES OF THE DIFFERENT  
MINISTRIES IN THE  
FOOD SAFETY AND FOOD QUALITY SYSTEM IN CAMBODIA

1. IMPLEMENTATION OF REGULATIONS ON:

- 1.1 SLAUGHTERHOUSE OPERATIONS - MAFF
- 1.2 GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICES IN PROCESSING UNITS - MIME
- 1.3 HYGIENE RULES AND SANITATION IN CATERING UNITS AND FOOD MARKETS - MC/T and MH
- 1.4 WEIGHT CONTROL - MC/T
- 1.5 UTILISATION OF FOOD ADDITIVES / PROCESSING UNITS - MIME
- 1.6 LABELLING OF PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS - MIME and MC/T
- 1.7 ADULTERATION, MISBRANDING - MC/T

2. ISSUANCE OF LICENSE, UNIT REGISTRATION, CERTIFICATION

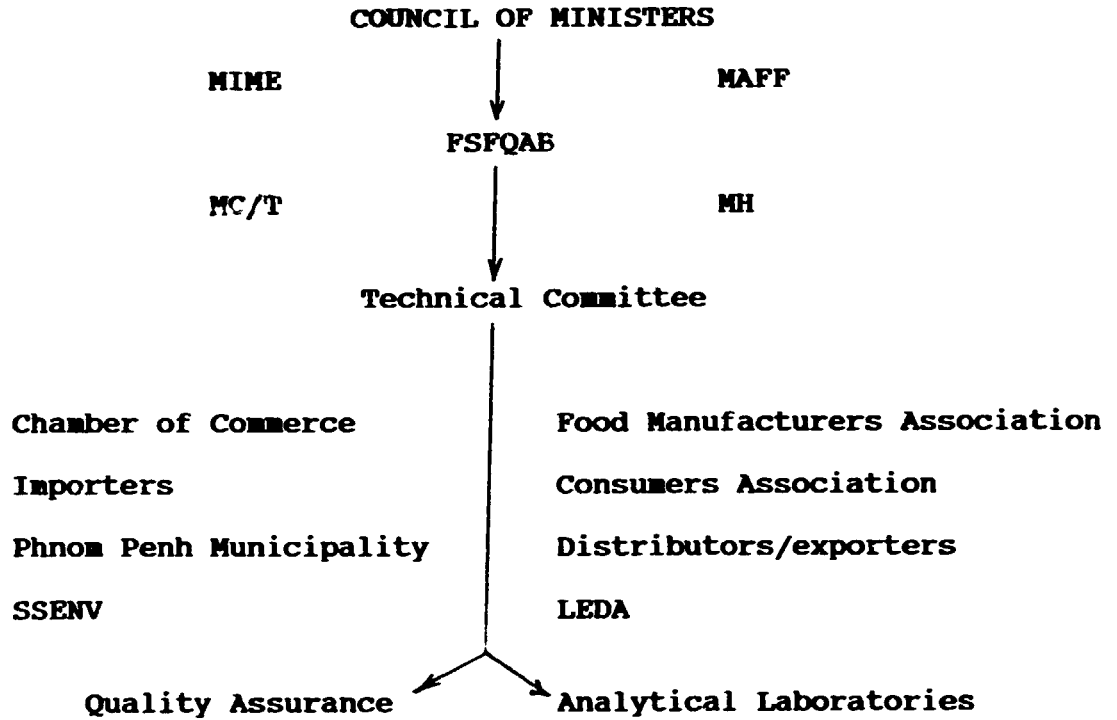
- 2.1 SLAUGHTERHOUSE CERTIFICATION - MAFF
- 2.2 FOOD PROCESSING UNIT REGISTRATION - MIME
- 2.3 FOOD PRODUCTS REGISTRATION - MIME and MC/T
- 2.4 PLANT LICENSE TO OPERATE - MIME
- 2.5 STANDARDIZATION OF PROCESSED FOODS - MIME and MC/T
- 2.6 FOOD ADDITIVE REGISTRATION - MIME and MC/T
- 2.7 PLANT CERTIFICATION - MIME

3. INSPECTION OF FOOD PROCESSING AND FOOD HANDLING AREAS

- 3.1 SLAUGHTERHOUSES - MAFF
- 3.2 FOOD PROCESSING PLANTS AND FOOD PROCESSES - MIME and MH
- 3.3 FOOD MARKETS - MC/T and MH
- 3.4 RESTAURANTS - MC/T and MH
- 3.5 FOOD IN MARKETS - MC/T

MIME - Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy  
MAFF - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  
MC/T - Ministry of Commerce/Trade  
MH - Ministry of Health

**POSSIBLE COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES AND  
MAIN PARTICIPANTS IN A FOOD SAFETY AND FOOD QUALITY SYSTEM  
IN CAMBODIA**



**FSQAB - Food Safety and Food Quality Advisory Board**

June 1994

## UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

## JOB DESCRIPTION

US/CMB/94/029/11-51/07-20A0

- POST TITLE: Consultant in the field of quality control of food
- DURATION: 2.5 months
- DATE REQUIRED: As soon as possible
- DUTY STATION: Phnom Penh, Cambodia, with travel inside the country.
- PURPOSE OF PROJECT: To assess the present situation of food safety in Cambodia and to prepare a technical assistance project proposal on this matter.
- DUTIES: In cooperation with government authorities, the Consultant is expected to:
1. Assess existing safety rules and standards for food products, if any.
  2. Contact and discuss with manufacturers and importers the prevailing situation concerning food safety.
  3. Compile and analyze data on food trade flows.
  4. Assess the resources (human and technical) and the office facilities of existing institutions and determine their ability to effectively control food quality.
  5. Analyze the present situation and prepare alternate solutions which should include:
    - a. Preparation and/or adaptation of food safety rules and, if deemed necessary, food standards.
    - b. Technical aspects concerning the effective control of the quality of foods.
    - c. Dissemination of rules and good manufacturing practices among manufacturers and users.
    - d. Enforcement aspects.
  6. Present and discuss with the authorities his/her findings and conclusions.
  7. Prepare a comprehensive project document, according to UNDP/UNIDO methodology, for the establishment of a food

safety system in Cambodia. The project document must be computer readable in WordPerfect 5.1.

**QUALIFICATIONS:** Food engineer or food technologist with vast experience in food safety and quality control.

**LANGUAGE:** English

**BACKGROUND  
INFORMATION:**

This preparatory assistance project aims at formulating a detailed technical cooperation project for the establishment of a food safety system in Cambodia which will result in the protection of consumers and the promotion of exports. The safety system will involve establishing standards and regulations as well as conducting analytical tests (physico-chemical and microbiological) to ensure the quality of food products.

PROJECT XP/CMB/94/029/ UNIDO /  
ESTABLISHMENT OF A FOOD SAFETY SYSTEM  
JOB 11-51/0720A-0

M. DAUTHY

PROPOSAL FOR FIRST THREE WEEKS WORK PLAN

WEEK 1

- 1.1 Introduction to Government officials: Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy; Ministry of Commerce; Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries; Ministry of Health.
- 1.2 Meeting with national counterpart staff.
- 1.3 Establishment of contacts for visiting existing facilities "Priority ONE":
  - 1.3.1 Central analytical facilities - Technical Department, Ministry of Industry.
  - 1.3.2 KAMCONTROL - Ministry of Commerce.(Office space and facilities provision, incl. national secretary)

WEEK 2

- 2.1 Technical visits (along with national counterpart) to the existing facilities "Priority ONE" - as per 1.3.
- 2.2 Establishment of contacts to discuss with manufacturers and importers (via Chamber of Commerce, etc).
- 2.3 Working meeting with relevant Ministries staff about existing safety rules and standards for food products.
- 2.4 Working meetings with technical staff acting in existing facilities as per 1.3 and 2.1
- 2.5 Working meetings with national staff involved already in food safety rules and procedures, incl. Good Manufacturing Practices and Weights and Measures.

WEEK 3

- 3.1 Start collecting data in relevant Government services about internal and external trade and food flows - imports and export, formal and informal food trade, etc.
- 3.2 Establishment of contacts for visiting technical facilities "Priority TWO": Soft drinks factory; APSARA milk factory; Flour factory; Paddy oil factory; LUBICA-biscuits and crackers factory; fruit and vegetable processing centers (paste, jams, etc.).
- 3.3 Partial report on facts finding in connection with Government counterpart staff and UNDP Programme Officers.

## ANNEX III

LIST OF FOOD MANUFACTURING UNITS, FOOD SERVICES & MARKETS  
AND OTHER FACILITIES VISITED DURING THE MISSION

1. KAMCONTROL LABORATORY - MINISTRY OF COMMERCE/TRADE
2. CENTRAL ANALYTICAL LABORATORY - MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, TDMI
3. MICROBIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, "INSTITUT PASTEUR OF CAMBODIA"
4. ITC - future food analytical laboratory - MIN. OF EDUCATION
5. SOCAPNEU - laboratory facilities (not in use)
6. SOYASAUCE FACTORY
7. APSARA MILK FACTORY - sweetened concentrated milk from imported powder - incl. analytical & microbiological factory laboratories
8. CAMBODIA BEVERAGE COMPANY, Ltd. - soft drinks: Coca Cola, etc. - incl. analytical factory laboratory
9. S.K.D. - alcoholic beverages, incl. factory analytical laboratory
10. ANKO Brothers Co. Ltd. - ice cream; drinking water
11. EUROTECH - drinking water
12. ASIA FLOUR MILL Co. Ltd. - wheat flour/milling facilities (and a small bakery) - incl. factory "tiny" lab (not in use)
13. PHNOM PENH PIG SLAUGHTERHOUSE
14. PHNOM PENH "CENTRAL" FOOD MARKET
15. PHNOM PENH "O-RUSSEY" FOOD MARKET
16. LOCAL "OPEN AIR" CATERING UNITS
17. "LUCKY" FOOD SUPERMARKET
18. FRENCH BAKERY
19. M.P.P. MODERN PACKAGING & PLASTICS - ice cubes; plastic bottles for drinking water - incl. future portable water analysis analytical equipment
20. CAMBODIA FOOD SERVICE - food service facilities; food importer
21. S.K.H. - vegetable oil extraction & refining plant (not in use)
22. CAMBODIA TOBACCO COMPANY - cigarettes
23. CAMBREW - (storage facility) - soft drinks: Pepsi Cola

## ANNEX IV

## DATA ON FOOD PRODUCTION AND FOOD TRADE FLOW

## CAMBODIA'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (1989) - metric tons (MT)

CORN	115,000 MT
EGGS	12,000 MT
MEAT	41,000 MT
MILK	17,000 MT
RICE	2,100,000 MT
TOBACCO	12,000 MT

## CAMBODIA EXPORTS - FOOD PRODUCTS (1991 and 1992)

Value in: US\$

	1991	1992
FISHERY PRODUCTS	1,571,010	1,445,430
SOYABEANS	9,889,750	2,010,640
SESAME	1,213,880	240,790
MAIZE	2,345,100	596,200
LOTUS GRAIN	247,650	150,000
CASHEWNUT	156,950	236,700
DRY PEPPER	33,000	24,300

SOURCE: "DATA COLLECTION", 1st semester 1994, MIME; Prepared  
by Sihanouk Ville Industrial Zone Committee (SVIZC)



## DATA ON FOOD PRODUCTION AND FOOD TRADE FLOW

A) FISHERY PROCESSING (1st semester 1992)  
Unit = tons; fish sauce = 000 litres

DRY FISH	2,399
SMOKED FISH	780
FISH PASTE	957
PASTE OF FERM. FISH	3,220
DRIED LEECH	20
FISH SAUCE	1,366

Source: "DATA COLLECTION", MIME, SVIZC (1994)

## B) LIST OF SOME MAJOR FOOD MANUFACTURING UNITS

APSARA - Concentrated sweetened milk (from imported milk powder)  
 CAMBODIA BEVERAGE COMPANY - Soft drinks (Coca Cola, etc)  
 CAMBREW - Soft drinks (Pepsi Cola, etc); Beer ("Angkor")  
 S.K.D. - Alcoholic beverages  
 ASIA FLOUR MILL Co. - Wheat flour; (and a small bakery)  
 M.P.P. - Ice cubes; Plastic bottles for drinking water  
 ANKO BROTHERS - Ice cream; Drinking water  
 CAMBODIA TOBACCO COMPANY - Cigarettes  
 Cigarette factories - two new units

**LIST OF IMPORTANT FOOD PRODUCTS FROM COTTAGE- AND  
SMALL-SCALE PROCESSING UNITS**

**RICE  
SOYASAUCE  
FISH SAUCE  
CHILI SAUCE  
VINEGAR  
BREAD  
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES  
DRINKING WATER  
ICE  
ICE CREAM  
CAKES AND BISCUITS  
RICE NOODLES  
MEAT "BALLS"**

## LIST OF PEOPLE MET

1. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS  
Mr. JEAN MOREL, Advisor for Economic and Financial Affairs
2. MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, MINES and ENERGY  
H.E. Mr. POU SOTHIRAK, Minister  
H.E. Mr. HUL LIM, Under Secretary of State  
Mr. YIM SAMNANG DAVID, Inspector General
3. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY and FISHERIES  
H.E. Mr. MAY SAM OUEN, Under Secretary of State
4. SENIOR and JUNIOR COUNTERPART STAFF, MIME  
Mr. HO VICHIT, Director, Technical Department (TDMI)  
  
Mr. CHHAY NETH, Deputy Director, TDMI  
Mr. HO KADEB, Deputy Director, TDMI  
Mr. PING SIV LAY, Chief, Technology Office, TDMI  
Mr. KEN VATH, Deputy Director, Planning Department  
Ms. LAY NAVIN, Engineer, Laboratory Office, TDMI  
Ms. CHAP RANY, Engineer, Technology Office, TDMI
5. MINISTRY OF COMMERCE  
Mr. CHHENG SAROUEN, Director, KAMCONTROL  
Mr. HANG MOEU, Deputy Director, KAMCONTROL  
Mr. THACH SUON, Liaison Officer, KAMCONTROL
6. MINISTRY OF HEALTH  
Mr. CHLA CHHAY, Director, Food Hygiene Department
7. UN ORGANIZATIONS  
Ms. JUDITH KARL, UNDP, Assistant to Resident Representative  
Mr. LEE VEE KUN, UNDP, Programme Officer  
Mr. KOUN THOR SON, FAO, Liaison Officer
8. PARTICIPANTS ON DEBRIEFING MEETING AND/OR PRESENTATION TO THE ROUND TABLE" (other than people already mentioned)  
Mr. BUN LEANG, Director, Accounting Department, MIME  
Mr. TACH XOVALSAY, Deputy Director, Mines & Geology Dept. MIME  
Mr. CHEA DARA, Planning Dept., MIME  
Mr. CHIEP PANHAWATH, Planning Dept., MIME  
  
Mr. SO SAM SRAP, Director, Industry Service, Phnom Penh Municipality (PPM)  
Mr. SUN SONG HUOT, Deputy Director, Industry Service, PPM  
Mr. HORT PENG HOR, Chief, Technical Office, Ind. Service, PPM
9. PEOPLE MET DURING VISITS OF MANUFACTURING UNITS & OTHER FACILITIES (Laboratories, food services, etc)  
Mr. LAY MENG SUN, Managing Director, PHOENIX (APSARA, SKD)  
Mr. HENRI IGOR, President, ASIA FLOUR MILL Co., Ltd.

Mr. PWEE KONG TECK, Manager, CAMBREW  
 Mr. PRAKASH WAKANKAR, General Manager, CAMBODIA BEVERAGE  
 Mr. SAMATH HIM SPRUNG, Executive Assistant, CAMBODIA BEVERAGE  
 Ms. KRUY SUN LAY, Laboratory Manager, Institut Pasteur  
 Mr. TITH VAN THON, Manager, ANCO Brothers Co. Ltd.  
 Mr. HENG EANG LENG, Head, Food Department, ITC  
 Mr. BOB TAYLOR, Operations Manager, Enterprise Oil  
 Mr. T.C. PHOTHAPAEREE, Modern Plastic & Packaging Co.  
 Mr. SOMSAK RINRUANGSIN, Modern Plastic & Packaging Co.  
 Mr. PETER WEE, Purchasing Manager, Cambodia Food Service  
 Mr. PHILIP PIEL, Executive Chief, Cambodia Food Service  
 Mr. JEFFREY TAN, Managing Director, Australian Premier Foods

10. EUROPEAN UNION

Mr. PATRICK TROLLET, Coordinator, Office for Technical  
 Cooperation (OTC)  
 Ms. VIOLAINE REMACLE, Deputy Coordinator, OTC

11. CAISSE FRANCAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT

Mr. HUBERT DOGNIN, Director, Cambodian branch office

12. REPRESENTATIVES OF COUNTRIES (EMBASSIES)

Ms. BIRGITT ORY, First Secretary, German Embassy  
 Mr. GRAHAM J. MACHENZIE, Head, AID Section, British Embassy  
 Mr. PETER D. CHARLTON, First Secretary (Development &  
 Cooperation), AIDAB, Australian Embassy  
 Mr. TORU IMAMURA, First Secretary, Cooperation, Japan Embassy  
 Mr. DOMINIQUE CAUSSE, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy  
 Mr. DAVID LEONG, USAID, American Embassy  
 Mr. JEAN MOREL for French Embassy (Mr. PORCEL, Section Chief,  
 Cultural & Technical Assistance)  
 Mr. ALASTAIR GAISFORD, Media Officer, Australian Embassy

## ANNEX VIII

Phnom Penh, January 26, 1990

Sub-decree N°.02..~~ក~~ស

On

Food Sanitation

The Council of Ministers

- Seen the Constitution of the State of Cambodia .
- Seen the law concerning the organization and functioning of the Council of Ministers made applicable by decree N°.03.~~ក~~..... dated 10 February, 1982 .
- Seen the decision N°. 87-80 .~~ក~~... dated 09 May, 1980 of the People Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea on role and duty and organization of Ministry of Health .
- Seen decree N°. 07.~~ក~~... dated 13 July 1982 on ability and forming the law and regulation .
- Refer to the proposal of the Ministry of Health.

DecidesChapter 1General Provision

Article 1 : Food sanitation is the method searching all principle for making to be a good one keeping quality, sanitation in order to guarantee sanitation for consumption .

Article 2 : Being for assuring healthiness of consumers, it must be controlled. Foods is object for control :

- 1- Cooked foods or unnecessary cooked foods but we could have it like cake, vegetable, jam, sauce, soybean, drinking water softdrink, wine, soda water .
- 2- Some foods that have been used for mixing or cooking, pork, beef, chicken, duck, fish and other animal meats.
- 3- Canned , bottled, glassed, plastic bag, clay jar, boxed foods .

Chapter 2Duty and Rights of Food owner

Article 3 : Production place, warehouse, food distribution place, restaurant shall be located in according with condition of sanitation .

Article 4 : Processing place, warehouse, food distribution place, restaurant shall provide favourable conditions to Sanitary Agent Unit for inspection work .

Article 5 : Producer, distributor, packing man, restaurant servant shall pass health checking at least once per 6 month .

Article 6 : The owner of food processing have the rights to complain on Sanitary Agent Unit if they fail to abide the role or on disagreement of the result of examination .

Chapter 3  
Rights and duty for Food Control

- Article 7 : At Central Authority, Food control is duty of the inspector unit for food sanitary of Ministry of Health .  
At Province-Towns, Food control is duty of the inspector unit for food sanitary who were appointed by the People's Committee of Province-Towns following the proposal of the province-Towns's health service .
- Article 8 : The inspection unit for food sanitary reserves following rights :
- 1- Control, investigate the execution of the law, sub-decree, circulation, decision, other regulations concerning with food sanitation .
  - 2- Put an end production, selling distribution of disquality, and improper sanitary foods .
  - 3- Enter processing place, food distribution place, restaurant in order to check sanitary atmosphere .
  - 4- Take sample of food for purpose of examination, in the event that it was wondered about the lack of quality of sanitation .
  - 5- Issue the certificate for food sanitary control to the owner or representative .
  - 6- Warn or penalize
  - 7- Report on the inspection if happened violation .
  - 8- Suspend or remove direction of disquality food .
- In the case of complain on suspend or removing direction or penalty, Ministry of Health or Province-Town's Health Service shall check and decide .  
If they don't pay penalty fees must pass documents with evidences to the Court to make decision .
- Article 9 : Ministry of Health shall have duties to protect healthiness of People to prevent infection disease and hazard from food and also cooperate with concerning Ministries to recommand, determine, technical condition of food control in order to guarantee food quality of sanitation .
- Article 10 : During inspection process Sanitary Food Agent shall put on uniform, signed card together with identity card and ordered letter of inspection .
- Article 11 : Local authority shall cooperate with Sanitary Food Agent if it was requested .

Chapter 4  
Punishment

- Article 12 : If this sub-decree have been breached must be warned or be subject to penalty and penalized fee shall be registered in the State Account .
- Article 13 : Whoever violated the article 3-4-5 and point " 2 " of article 8 of this sub-decree must be warned or be subject to penalty in payment of 20 riels up to 200 riels .

If they do not cease action, must be subject to penalize in double payment .

- Article 14 : Sanitary Food Agent, analyst who is lack of responsible spirit in duty caused damage properties of food owner must be punished by the administrative law such as warning, verbally blame, reduced of power or forced to resign from the job or drawn out excluded returning of damaged asset by his action.  
 - Whoever abuse their position powers caused damage State property, mixed State and individual collectivity or under table activity in the inspection to be subject to punishment law .

Chapter 5  
Final Provisions

- Article 15 : All previous ordinances which are inconsistent with this sub-decree are hereby repealed .
- Article 16 : The cabinet of Council of Ministers, Ministry of Health concerning institution-Ministries and the People Committee Province-Town shall be responsible for implementation of this sub-decree according to their competence .
- Article 17 : This sub-decree shall be full effect from the date of public announcement .

For Council of Minister  
 Vice-Chairman  
 Signed and Sealed

Chea Soth

## ANNEX IX

STATE OF CAMBODIA  
Independence Peace Liberty Happiness  
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The Council of Ministers  
No. 04 . NS/A.

Phnom Penh, February 26, 1992  
Sub-decree  
on

The Administration and Control of Quality of  
Industrial and Handicraft Product  
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The Council of Ministers

- Seen the Constitution of the State of Cambodia
- Seen the law on organization and activity of the Council of Ministers stipulated by decree N2. 03 (NS) dated February 10, 1982 .
- Seen the law on amendment of the organization, role and task of Ministry of Industry, stipulated by decree n2. 49 KR. dated July 26, 1989.
- Seen decree N2. 07 (NS) dated July 13, 1982 on an ability and the procedure for forming the law and regulation .
- Refer to request of the Ministry of Industry .

Decides

Chapter 1

General Provisions

- Article 1 : The administration and control of quality of the industrial and handicraft products are aiming and requesting :
- To ensure the proper implement in accordance with standard and state determination on quality of product .
  - To evaluate level for quality of industrial and handicraft products before being circulated .
  - To make necessary measures to accelerate effectiveness of the production in the society and to postpone the counterfeit goods, products, bad quality goods which caused to hazard on health .
  - To participate in the acceleration of sciences, techniques development, and as well as the progress of the economical field .
  - To up-grade the standard of living, healthiness and well-being of the people .

Article 2 : The control of quality of the industrial and handicraft products must be carried out the state production-exploitation, mixed state, collectivity, private and family .

Chapter 2

Rights and Capable Administration and Control

- Article 3 : The Ministry of Industry shall have duty to manage and control quality of all the industrial and handicraft products, except, specialized products, which its provision contrary to these .
- The Ministry of industry have to organize the administrative networks and to control quality of industrial and handicraft products through out Province-Towns .

- Article 4 : The Ministry of Industry shall have task and power :
- Agree or disagree on application for acknowledgement of documents for technology of production, documents for standard of products, documents for quality products and as well as to keep trademark registration for manufacture production-exploitation .
  - To get sample of products for checking and keeping .
  - To give production-exploitation certificate for quality control of products .
  - To go to the production place, ware-house in order to inspect the quality of product and also give advise for



proper implementation .

- To warn or to fine, suspend or postpone manufacturing process of production-exploitation mentioned in article 2 and block unstandarded, incorreccted products which had been noted by State or unofficially accepted .
- To complain to the court for punishing by the law, if production-exploitation base, juridical person or physical person had made contrary to the State law .

Article 5 : On the inspection process. Inspector should be appointed by the Ministry of Industry or Povince-Towns .

#### Chapter 3

#### Rights and Duty of Industrial and Handicraft Products'Owner

Article 6 : The production-exploitation base must ensure and be responsible to their quality of product to the State and consumers.

Article 7 : All the productions-exploitations base shall provide favorable condition to authorized agent who are obligated to go to inspection .

Article 8 : In the case of the control of quality products were incorrectly checked as following of the State principle the owner of the production-exploitation base may complain to authorized institution in order to reorganize for recontrol.

#### Chapter 4

#### Fault

Article 9 : Whoever violated article 7 of this sub-decree is being warned or penalized from 500 riels up to 1.500 riels . In the case of the violation were not ceased must be penalized in triple .

Article 10 : Whoever violated article 6 of this sub-decree is being warned or penalized from 30.000 riels up to 300.000 riels.

- For product that its quality did not respect to the state standard must be shifted direction of consumption .
- If violation were not ceased, activity of production-exploitation are being postponed from period of 3 months to 6 months .
- If violation had caused trouble on health of the people must be accused in according to the law .

Article 11 : During fulfill duty, inspection agent, who are lacks the spirit of responsibility in the work caused to damage the benefite of production-exploitation base are being punished according to an administration law, it's excluded returning of damaged properties .

- In the case of those actions had made seriously damages state properties, mixed state or people are being concerned by the law .

Article 12 : All previous ordinances which are inconsistent with this sub-decree are hereby repealed .

#### Chapter 5

#### Final Provisions

Article 13 : The Cabinet of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Industry, concerning Institutions and the People Committee of Provinces and Towns are responsible for execution of this sub-decree according to their competence .

Article 14 : This sub-decree takes effect from the date that it is declared .

2/5

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Cabinet of the Central Committee Party</li> <li>- The Cabinet of the National Assembly</li> <li>- The cabinet of the council of Ministers</li> <li>  " For reference "</li> <li>- As mentioned in article 14</li> <li>  " For execution "</li> <li>- Broken.</li> </ul> | <p>For the Council of Ministers<br/>vice-chairman<br/>Signed and Sealed</p> <p>Say chhum</p> |
|--|--|

## ANNEX X

## STATE OF CAMBODIA

Council of Ministers Independence Peace Liberty Happiness  
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Nº 12 ~~SS~~(S)

Phnom Penh, June 01, 1994

Sub-decree

on

The Administration of Small Scale Industry and Handicraft  
\*\*\*\*\*

The Council of Ministers

- Seen the constitution of the State of Cambodia
- Seen the law concerning the organization and function of Council of Ministers made applicable by decree Nº. 03 (S) dated February 10, 1982
- Seen the decision Nº. 105-80 S.C. dated May 23, 1980 of the People Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea on role, duty and organization of Ministry of Industry.
- Seen the law concerning amendment of organization, role and duty of Ministry of Industry which get into force under decree Nº. 49 (S) dated July 26, 1989.
- Seen decree Nº. 07 (S) dated July 13, 1982 on ability and preparation of law and regulation.
- Refer to proposal of Minister of Industry.

Decides

Chapter I

General Provisions

- Article 1: Must strongly enlarge small scale Industry and Handicraft in family economic, individual economic, collectivity economic, mixed economic and state economic.
- The handicraft is professional production-exploitation that handicrafter uses their profession or handling skill or uses machinery equipment for assistance.
  - Small scale industry is professional production exploited machinery, equipment, power with operation capital at least US\$ 200.000 counted in Riel.
- Article 2: Family handicraft is production used by hand and used labor force of family members of handcrafters or profession of leader, staff, worker who are processing in over time for increasing income and improve living standard of the people.
- Small scale industry, individual and private handicraft are type of production which is processing activity operated by one person or more who shared capital for organization management production by themselves or hire labour.
  - Small scale industry, collectivity and handicraft, are production shared capital, material, technic, production mean for processing organization by using labour force of own members. All production means are belonging collectivity.
  - Small scale industry, mixed state and mixed state handicraft are mixed production type between state and private who is living in corarity or oversea by cooperated capital, materials, technic, processing mean in order to organize, manage production, handicraft.
  - Small scale industry or handicraft are production-exploitation which its activities operated by state capital and materials.
- Article 3: State acknowledged the rights of people in production-exploitation activities in

accordance with the state law that doesn't undertake nationalization or liquidation processing basic exploitation and pay attention to support and create favourable condition to them as well as when apply for permission and during operation process .

Article 4 : State widely open :

- Production serves for stay, eat, dress, travel, education, cultural, finearts materials tools using for handicraft, tradition, jewellery measurement and jeweller.
- All kinds of tool product serving for handicraft sector, agriculture, transport, construction, repairing service, reproductions, modification .
- Manufactured goods for importation, goods to use for instead of imported goods

Article 5 : State postponed product or repairing military tools, forbidden chemical substances, counterfeit goods, goods hazariled people health .

- Authorized institution must issue regulation and actual recommendation for profession using blast substance, power, national resources, materials, important raw materials .

#### Chapter 2

##### Management Control and Permission

Article 6 : Establishment of small scale industry, various kinds of handicraft, which its total capital, counted in riel are more than 50.000 \$US as well as gas product, fuel, black metal, colour metal, electrical tools, electronic, chemical substances, rubber, food product and canned or bottled food shall apply for permission from the Ministry of Industry through specialized institution or authorities except production-exploitation, concerned fishery, field, forestry and animals following by the decree N°. 33 CE dated March 9, 1987 of the State Council on the Administration of fishery field, decree N°. 35 CE dated June 25, 1988 of the State Council on the Administration for forestry field and sub-decree N°. 29 MECE dated November 22, 1990 of the Council of Ministers on abattoir .

Article 7 : Establishment of small scale industry and various handicraft which its operation of total capital in Riel are not less than US\$ 50.000 but not include the goods clarified in the above article 6 must obtain permission from the Service of Industry-handicraft of Province-Towns with agreement of the People Committee of Province-Towns, except production-exploitation concerning fishery field, forestry and animals was gotten in force by decree N°. 33 CE dated March 9, 1987 of the State Council on management of forestry and sub-decree N°. 29 MECE dated November 22, 1990 of the Council of Ministers on abattoir .

Article 8 : For family handicraft no need apply for permission .

Article 9 : Application form for establishment of small scale industry and handicraft indicated in article 6 and article 7 must refer by declaration of Ministry of Industry

- Small scale industrial and handicraft development zone shall be appointed by the People Committee of Province-Towns which agreeing from Ministry of Industry .

Article 10 : All types of small scale industrial and handicraft products shall keep their

samples and trademarks at Ministry of Industry or the Industrial Service of Province-Towns.

Article 11: Small scale industry and handicraft must not pollute an environment or bother happiness, quietness in the life of people such as to create noise, smell, poisonous waste water, smoke of poison substances must not be allowed to establish in the city or town .

Article 12: Ministry of Industry shall have obligation to control technical implementation, materials, raw materials and quality product of small scale industry and handicraft .

### Chapter 3

#### Materials, Apparatus, Raw Materials, Capital, Labour

##### Circulation, Product and Taxation

Article 13: Ministry of Agriculture must appoint industrial planting zone in various locations in order to have possibility to provide raw materials to following requirement of industry and handicraft .

- State shall push and make available incentive to encourage small scale industry and handicraft invested on raw materials' production .

Article 14: The owner of production-exploitation is able to joint exploitation or to cooperate with other productions .

Article 15: The producer was allowed to bring apparatus, raw material, spare parts from foreign country source :

- By using currency or export their products
- By receiving from relative or friend, who is living abroad
- By purchasing from legal import-export company

Article 16: Absolutely forbid :

- Purchasing, illegal, selling state owned materials, raw material .
- Reduce or change type of materials, raw materials sold or lease by State, produce out of norm which was noted by State .
- Raw materials purchasing from State or people had not been used for production but for sale or release in purpose of receiving profit .
- Importation of materials, raw materials from foreign countries had not been used for production but for sale or release in purpose of receiving profit .

Article 17: Small scale industry and family handicraft, collectivity, mixed state was encouraged by State to operate activity by, owned capital and may get addition capital by source :

- Get loan from Bank
- Loan currency from relative, friend who is living abroad by clear their debt in currency or product, allowed to export
- Loan currency from Bank in order to import machinery, material, apparatus, raw materials, spare parts and pay salary to foreign technician must get agreement from Ministry of Industry .

Article 18: The owner of small scale industry and handicraft may hire an addition foreign technician following permission of State .

Article 19: The owner of small scale industry and handicraft must have obligation to pay tax by the law .

Chapter IVFault

Article 20 : Whoever opened their small scale industry or handicraft without permission shall be warned.

In the case of violation was not ceased must be subject to penalty in payment of 30.000 riels up to 300.000 riels or must suspend processing exploitation activity until obtaining permission .

Article 21 : Whoever violated article 16 must be warned . Duty fee must not paid yet and money from selling material, raw material must register in state account . If violation was not ceased must ordered to suspend processing-exploitation activity from 3 months up to 6 months by uncounted the cleaning of duty fee debt and money receiving from selling materials raw material must register in State account . Serious case must be subject to accuse in prison by the law .

Article 22 : Whoever violated first statement of article 5 of this sub-decree must be subject to punish by the law. Evident materials shall be temporary kept or destroyed .

Article 23 : Staff or leader, who does not pay attention to their work and create a difficulty in applying for authorized permission or management for small scale industry and handicraft must be subject to receive administrative discipline .

Article 24 : Staff or leader who forced them to give money or receive illegal money or out of State limited shall be subject to accuse in prison by law .

Chapter VFinal Provision

Article 25 : All previous ordinances which are inconsistent with this sub-decree are hereby repealed .

Article 26 : Minister incharges the Cabinet of Council of Ministers, Minister of Industry, Ministers of concerning Ministries and the People Committee of Province-Towas must be responsible for implement this sub-decree accordingly their competents .

Article 27 : This sub-decree shall be full effect from the date of public announcement .

C.C

- The Cabinet of the Central Party
- The Cabinet of the National Assembly
- The Cabinet of the Council of State

" For reference "

- as article 26

" For execution "

- Documents

For the Council of Ministers

Vice-chairman

Signed & Sealed : Chea Soth

## ANNEX XI

The Ministry of Industry STATE OF CAMBODIA  
Independence Peace Liberty Happiness  
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 No. 117. នស/រក.

Phnom Penh, May 07, 1993

Notice

On

The Administration and Control of Quality of  
 Industrial, Handicraft Products

-----  
 The Minister of Industry

- Seen the Constitution of the State of Cambodia.
- Seen decree No. 07. នស/រក... dated July 13, 1992 on ability and forming the law and regulation .
- Seen the law on amendment of organization, role, duty of Ministry of Industry declared by decree No. 49 នស/រក... dated July 26, 1989 .
- Seen decree No. 77. នស/រក... dated September 12, 1991 of the Council of Ministers on nomination of Mr. Chan Phin to be a minister for Ministry of Industry .
- Seen sub-decree No. 04. នស/រក dated February 26, 1992 on an administration and the quality control of industrial-handicraft products .
- Seen the necessity of the Ministry .

Decides

Chapter 1

General Provisions

- Article 1 : The administration and the quality control of industrial, handicraft products are aiming and requesting :
- Assure the correct implement according to the standard and the state determination on quality product .
  - Evaluate the quality level of industrial and handicraft products before circulation in market .
  - Make necessary measurement to accelerate the effectiveness of production in society and to postpone the manufacture of counterfeit goods, bad quality goods, which caused hazard to health .
  - Participate in the acceleration of science, technic development and as well as the progress of economical field .
  - Up-grade standard of living, health and well-being of the people .
- Article 2 : The quality control of industrial and handicraft products must be carried out :
- State production-exploitation, mixed State, collectivity, private and family .
- Article 3 : The Ministry of Industry shall have duty to administer and control quality of all industrial and handicraft products as well as to organize the administration network and quality control of industrial and handicraft products through out province-towns, except the specialized products contrary to this regulation .

Chapter 2

Rights, Capable Administration and Control

- Article 4 : The Ministry of Industry shall have task to control quality product, to determine the standard for product, to register the trademark for product that circulated in market of Cambodia as well as to put an end to the circulation of products that have not been registered at Ministry of Industry .
- Article 5 : The control of quality, standard, trademark of industrial, handicraft products must imply as follows
- Preliminary control
  - Scheduled control
  - Sudden control
- Article 6 : The Ministry of Industry shall have powerful rights and task a

- Accept or reject on technological implementation of manufacture, standard documents, documents of quality product and on application for trademark registration .
- Take sample of product for analysis and evidence .
- Issue certificate of qualification to the owner of production base, or handicraft .
- Enter the place of production, houseware in order to inspect product quality and give advice for proper implementation .

### Chapter 3

#### Administration and Quality Control

Article 7 : The owner of production-exploitation, mixed state, collectivity, individual and family must apply for quality control of product to the Technical Department of Ministry of Industry, attached with the sample of product to be circulated for analysis and evidence when it was needed in necessary case .

After checking, Ministry of Industry issues certificate of qualification of each applied product. The usage validity of certificate of qualification according to the type of goods .

Article 8 : To apply for quality control for various products, the owner of production base has to fulfill following procedure :

- 1- Application form
- 2- Contraction of technology for each type of goods.
- 3- Show standard of each product as follows :
  - Show measurement, dimension, shape, type, group of product, raw materials and equipments .
  - Express technical proposal, consumption proposal .
  - Express condition : packaging, sign, trademark, transportation, storage .
  - Express method of analysis and control, physical measurement .
  - In the necessary case, could give additional express on others points .

4- Sample of product

Article 9 : The owner of production-exploitation must improve and develop technology, standard of product, after a certificate of qualification were issued .

Article 10 : If the result of analysis from laboratory contrasted the purpose and requirement described in article 1, Ministry of Industry will not accept on application for certificate of qualification .

The production owner has the rights to complain to Ministry of Industry in order to arrange the recontrol and reanalyze. If the analysis is still given the same result, the owner of production must pay re-analysis fee. As for the fee for every examination and analysis must be determined by the authorized institution.

Article 11 : In the case of the result of examination of those goods had contrasted the article 1 and article 2 of this notice, the Ministry of Industry reserved all rights to withdraw certificate of qualification and to suspend the circulation of various goods in markets .

### Chapter 4

#### Registration, Documents of Trademark

Article 12 : All manufactured products are circulating in markets shall be its own trademark, which has been registered, in the Ministry of Industry .

The establishment and registration of trademark are aiming :

- 1- Assure product, officially acknowledged product, assure the rights on trademark .
- 2- Assure the rights to complain and to put an end the counterfeit product .
- 3- Assure the customer easily to distinguish product and its production .

Article 13 : For trademark of product, that had been kept in any institution before stipulation of sub-decree N<sup>o</sup>. 04.HS/S. dated February 26, 1992 of the council of Ministers, the owner of production must submit early documents to Ministry of Industry in order to recheck and redecide .

- For production-exploitation have not applied for trademark registration yet, must apply for trademark registration for own product, after announcement of this notice .

Article 14 : The procedure for trademark registration will be noted as follows :

- 1- Application form for trademark registration
- 2- Sample of trademark or its photocopy
- 3- Shall describe following points :
  - Made in Cambodia
  - Number and date of permission to operate production-handicraft base .
  - Batch number and date of production
  - Validity
  - Weight or volume
  - Storage and usage
  - Special characteristics of product .

Article 15 : During period of one month after the date of announcement, Ministry of Industry will issue certificate of trademark registration while the complain was not done by other source .

Article 16 : In the case of counterfeit or usage of own trademark contrasted principles, recommendation of Ministry of Industry on trademark registration, the owner has the rights to complain to authorized institution, after his trademark was registered . As for, reserved rights for trademark could be granted for a period of 3 years . But this reserved rights is able to extend or revise in according with the physical new application form .

Article 17 : Notice or various decisions contrary to this notice must be considered as null .

Article 18 : This notice takes effect from the date that it is signed.

The Minister of Industry  
Signed and Sealed : Chan Phin

C.C

- Cabinet of the National Assembly
- Cabinet of the Council of State
- Cabinet of the Council of Ministers
- All Ministries, Institutions
- All people's Committee of Province-Towns
- " For reference "
- Technical Department of Ministry of Industry
- Planning Department of Ministry of Industry
- All industrial, handicraft Service in Province-Towns
- " For execution "
- Documents-Archives



**KRET N° 43/68-CE****N O U S****SAMDECH PREAH NORODOM SIHANOUK UPAYUVAREACH  
CHEF DE L'ETAT.**

Vu la Constitution du Royaume ;

Vu le Kret n° 225-CE du 1er Mai 1967, modifié par les textes subséquents, portant nomination du Cabinet Ministériel ;

Vu le Kret n° 231-CE du 2 Mai 1967 donnant délégation au Premier Ministre pour contresigner tous les Krâm et Kret au nom du Chef du Gouvernement ;

Vu le Krâm n° 422-NS du 14 Février 1948, modifié et complété par les textes subséquents, fixant les indemnités de fonction à allouer aux fonctionnaires de l'Administration du Royaume ;

Vu le Krâm n° 690-NS du 4 Octobre 1951 maintenant en vigueur l'ancienne législation régissant les mines au 20 Avril 1951 ;

Vu le Krâm n° 814-NS du 10 Septembre 1953 portant fixation des indemnités de fonction et des indemnités forfaitaires de tournée ;

Vu le Kret n° 695-NS du 12 Novembre 1955 portant réorganisation du Service des Mines, de l'Industrie et de l'Artisanat ;

Vu le Krâm n° 215-CE du 3 Décembre 1964 portant réglementation des poids et mesures ;

Vu le Kret 536-CE du 31 Août 1965 portant organisation du Ministère de l'Industrie ;

Sur la proposition du Secrétaire d'Etat à l'Economie Nationale, Chargé de l'Industrie ;

Le Conseil des Ministres entendu ;

**ORDONNONS :****Article premier.** - Les Krets n°695-NS du 12 Novembre 1955 et n°536-CE du 31 Août 1965, fixant l'organisation du Ministère de l'Industrie et des Services y rattachés sont abrogés et remplacés par les dispositions suivantes :**Article 2.** - Le Ministère de l'Industrie assure :

- l'organisation, la promotion, l'orientation et le contrôle des activités extractives, industrielles et artisanales dans l'ensemble du Royaume ;

- la tutelle des Sociétés d'Etat et d'Economie Mixte, lorsqu'elle lui est confiée par les lois et règlements en vigueur.

**Article 3.** - Le Ministère de l'Industrie comprend :

- le Cabinet,

- la Direction Générale,
- l'Inspection Générale.

**Article 4.** - Le Cabinet du Ministre, placé sous l'autorité d'un Chef de Cabinet comprend :

- le Secrétaire particulier,
- le bureau de presse, d'information et de documentation,
- le bureau d'ordre,
- le bureau du budget, du matériel et de la comptabilité,
- le bureau du personnel.

**Article 5.** - La Direction Générale placée sous la direction d'un Directeur Général comprend :

- la Direction des Mines,
- la Direction de l'Industrie et de l'Artisanat,
- la Direction des Contrôles Techniques,
- la Direction des entreprises publiques et semi-publiques placées sous la tutelle du Ministère de l'Industrie

**Article 6.** - La Direction des Mines placées sous l'autorité d'un Directeur comprend :

- le bureau des études géologiques,
- le bureau des Mines,
- le bureau des carrières et des matériaux de constructions,
- le bureau des statistiques et programmes miniers,
- le laboratoire de géochimie.

**Article 7.** - La Direction de l'Industrie et de l'Artisanat placée sous l'autorité d'un Directeur comprend :

- le bureau du plan et de la coordination statistique,
- le bureau des Industries alimentaires, textiles et diverses,
- le bureau des industries chimiques, métallurgiques et mécaniques,
- le bureau de l'Artisanat.

**Article 8.** - La Direction des contrôles techniques placée sous l'autorité d'un Directeur assure la police technique de l'Industrie; elle veille

à ce que l'activité industrielle ne nuise pas à la population ni ne perturbe le milieu ambiant ; elle contrôle la loyauté des transactions ainsi que la qualité des produits industriels commercialisés.

Elle comprend :

- le bureau des «établissements dangereux, insalubres et incommodes» et de la pollution des eaux,

→ le bureau des normes et des contrôles techniques,

→ le laboratoire central de l'Industrie.

→ Le Service National des poids et mesures relève de la Direction des contrôles techniques.

*Article 9* - La Direction des entreprises publiques et semi-publiques placés sous la tutelle du Ministère de l'Industrie est placée sous l'autorité d'un Directeur qui coordonne l'activité de ces entreprises, tant au point de vue technique, économique que financier; elle coordonne les activités des Commissaires du Gouvernement aux fins d'harmoniser la politique générale du Gouvernement avec les pratiques commerciales et industrielles des entreprises.

*Article 10* - L'Inspection Générale du Ministère, placée sous l'autorité d'un Inspecteur Général assure les missions qui lui sont confiées par le Ministre.

L'Inspecteur Général est assisté d'un ou de plusieurs Inspecteurs suivant les nécessités de service.

*Article 11* - Les fonctions énumérées ci-dessous :

- Directeur Général,
- Inspecteur Général,
- Directeur des Mines,
- Directeur de l'Industrie et de l'Artisanat,
- Directeur des contrôles techniques,
- Directeur des entreprises publiques,
- Inspecteur,
- Chef du service national des poids et mesures,
- Chef de bureau à la Direction des Mines,
- Chef du laboratoire de géochimie,

- Chef du bureau des industries alimentaires, textiles et diverses,  
 - Chef du bureau des industries chimiques, métallurgiques et méca-  
 niques,  
 - Chef de bureau à la Direction des contrôles techniques,  
 - Chef du laboratoire central de l'Industrie,  
 sont exercées en principe par des fonctionnaires appartenant au cadres des Ingénieurs.

Toutefois, à défaut du personnel de ces cadres, les fonctions visées dans le présent article pourront être assurées par les fonctionnaires des autres cadres détachés auprès du Ministère de l'Industrie.

**Article 12.** - Le Chef de Cabinet,

- Le Directeur Général,

- L'Inspecteur Général,

- Les Directeurs,

- Les Inspecteurs,

et le Chef de Service National des Poids et Mesures, sont nommés par Kret pris sur proposition du Ministre de l'Industrie.

Le Chef du Secrétariat particulier, le Chef du Laboratoire Central de l'Industrie, le Chef du Laboratoire de géochimie et les chefs des bureaux sont nommés par Prakas.

**Article 13.** - Le Directeur Général et l'Inspecteur Général bénéficient des indemnités des fonctions prévues pour les Inspecteurs des Services Financiers.

Les Directeurs, les Inspecteurs, le Chef de Service National des Poids et Mesures bénéficient des indemnités prévues pour le Directeur des Contributions directes et indirectes et de Régies Nationales du Ministère des Finances.

Le Chef de Cabinet, les Chef des Bureaux, le Secrétaire particulier bénéficient des indemnités de fonctions et de logement prévues par les textes en vigueur pour le Chef de Cabinet, les Chefs de Bureau et le Secrétaire particulier des autres Ministères.

Les Chefs des deux laboratoires bénéficient des indemnités de fonctions et de logement prévues pour les chefs de bureau.

*Article 14.*- Les modalités d'application du présent Kret sont fixées par Prakas du Ministère de l'Industrie.

*Article 15.*- Toutes les dépenses du Ministère de l'Industrie sont imputées au budget national.

*Article 16.*- Toutes les dispositions contraires au présent Kret sont et demeurent abrogées.

*Article 17* - Le Secrétaire d'Etat à l'Economie Nationale, Chargé de l'Industrie est chargé de l'exécution du présent Kret.

Visé au Contrôle des Dépenses Engagées  
le 6-12-67 sous le n° 107.

Le Contrôleur des Dépenses Engagées,  
*Signé: Lam Thanh Su*

Présenté à la Signature du Chef de l'Etat  
par le Secrétaire d'Etat à l'Economie Nationale,  
Chargé de l'Industrie,  
*Signé: Keat Chhon*

Fait à Phnom-Penh, le 30 Janvier 1968  
*Samdech a Signé: Norodom Sihanouk*

Par le Chef de l'Etat :  
Le Premier Ministre,  
*Signé: Son Sann*

**COMMENTS OF THE BACKSTOPPING OFFICER**

Mr. M.E. Dauthy undertook his mission from 1 August to 15 October 1994. His technical report describes the current situation of food safety and quality control in Cambodia and was taken as a reference basis for the identification of Cambodia's technical assistance needs in the above fields.

The conclusions and recommendations of the report have been a useful tool for the adoption of an integrated approach to address the issues of food safety and quality control in Cambodia. This is in line with the methodology required by UNIDO for sustainable technical assistance activities.