

## **PREAH REACH KRAM**

**NS/RKM/0622/006**

**We**

**Preahkaruna Preahbath Samdech Preah Boromneath Norodom Sihamoni  
Samanphoum Cheatsasna Rakhatkheya Khemrarotheas  
Puthinthreaththoreamohaksat Khemreachnea Samohopheas  
Kampuchekreachroathboranaksanti Sopheakmongkea Seeyvibolea  
Khemarasreypireas Preah Chao Krong Kampuchea Thipdey**

- Having seen the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Having seen the Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0918/925 dated 06 September 2018 on the Appointment of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Having seen the Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0320/421 dated 30 March 2020 on the Appointment and Reshuffle of the Composition of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Having seen the Royal Kram No. NS/RKM/0618/012 dated 28 June 2018 on the promulgation the Law on Organization and Functioning of the Council of Ministers;
- Having seen the Royal Kram No. NS/RKM/0196/16 dated 24 January 1996 on the promulgation the Law on the Establishment of the Ministry of Commerce;
- Having seen the Request of the Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia;

### **HEREBY PROMULGATE**

The Law on Food Safety, which was adopted by the National Assembly on 11 May, 2022 at the Seventh Session of National Assembly of the Sixth Legislature and which was completely reviewed by the Senate on its entire form and legality on 18 May 2022 at the Plenary Session of the Fourth Legislature, and whose meaning is as follows:

## **Chapter 1**

### **General Provisions**

#### **Article 1.**

This law sets out the frameworks and mechanisms for managing and ensuring safety, quality, hygiene and the compliance of food in all stages of the food production chain, to provide protection of health and food safety for consumers and to ensure fair food trade.

#### **Article 2.**

This law has the scope applying to food quality and safety control, which covers all stages of the food production chain and food businesses in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

#### **Article 3.**

The key terms used in this law are defined in the glossary as an appendix to this law.

## **Chapter 2**

### **Competent Institutions**

#### **Article 4.**

The Ministry of Commerce has the authority to lead, coordinate the management of food quality and safety in collaboration with ministries and institutions involved in food quality and safety.

## **Chapter 3**

### **Food Technical Regulation, Food Requirements and Principles of Food Control**

#### **Article 5.**

The preparation of food technical regulations must be based on:

- Cambodian food standards, codes of practice and guidelines approved by the National Standards Council;
- International food standards, codes of practice, and guidelines issued by international or regional food safety organizations in the case that Cambodian food standards, codes of practice, and guidelines are not yet defined;
- Actual needs and responses to meet the status of human health, industry, trade and national economic status.

Food technical regulations shall be adopted by the National Standards Council at the request of relevant ministries and institutions;

In the case that the National Standards Council does not yet have any food technical regulations, the Ministry of Commerce shall collaborate with relevant ministries and institutions to define food technical regulations.

#### **Article 6.**

Setting out the food requirements is the authority of ministries and institutions involved in food quality and safety in accordance with food technical regulations as stated in Article 5 above.

In setting out the food requirements, relevant ministries and institutions shall comply with the following principles:

- (A) Food shall be safe, quality and suitable for human consumption;
- (B) Food shall not be imported, produced, processed or sold in fraudulent or misleading manners;
- (C) Consumers receive sufficient information about food such as origin, ingredients, nutritional value and calorific content, how to use and store;
- (D) Food shall meet hygienic, packaging and labelling requirements;
- (E) Foods that are categorized as high risk must be properly registered;
- (F) Food storage or storage facilities shall meet the conditions for maintaining the safety and quality of the food;

Ministries and institutions involved in food quality and safety must publicly disseminate through all means updated information on food requirements.

#### **Article 7.**

Food quality and safety control shall be performed by the ministries and institutions concerned with food quality and safety at all stages of the food production chain in their respective roles and duties:

- (A) Based on the food requirements that will be determined in accordance with Article 6 above, and, in case of need, be based on international food standards, codes of practice and guidelines as stated in Article 5 of this law;
- (B) Based on risk assessment studies on the basis of available scientific evidence and conducted in independent, objective, and transparent manner;
- (C) Be proportionate to the risks
- (D) No more stringent criteria are required than the necessity of monitoring;
- (E) Shall not create unnecessary barriers to trade, industrial and economic processes;
- (F) No discrimination between products or domestic or foreign producers, or among other countries when the same or similar conditions exist.

#### **Article 8.**

In the case of an urgent response to food safety, ministries and institutions involved in food quality and safety shall issue additional restrictions on food requirements in order to respond to that urgent situation. The additional restrictions must have a specific deadline and be reviewed during a defined time frame. Once there is no longer an emergency situation, the ministries and institutions involved in food quality and safety shall remove the additional restrictions on food requirements.

#### **Article 9.**

All food businesses must have permits from competent institutions designated by laws and regulations in force. All permits issued shall be in compliance with food requirements.

All individuals who are engaged in the food business shall be subject to the common scheme of the fiscal regime in force and receive incentives and exemptions in accordance with laws and regulations in force.

## **Article 10.**

Ministries and institutions involved in food quality and safety shall determine the groups of food business categories and shall create different requirements based on:

- (A) Types of business locations;
- (B) Types of business operations;
- (C) Types of food.

The application of food requirements above shall be determined by the decisions of the ministries and institutions concerned with food quality and safety.

Ministries institutions involved in food quality and safety must maintain the list and update all food business operators after providing or receiving permits from competent institutions.

## **Article 11.**

Food business operators have the following primary obligations:

- To ensure that food is safe, suitable quality and wholesomeness for human consumption as required by food requirements;
- Shall resolve food safety problems occurring in their businesses;
- Shall immediately inform ministries and institutions concerned with food quality and safety about any problem involving food;
- Shall collaborate with ministries and institutions with regard to food quality and safety in the implementation of measures to avoid or reduce the risks posed by the products of the relevant food business, as well as in the observation, recall and confiscation of food.

## **Article 12.**

Food business operators shall immediately inform ministries institutions concerned with food quality and safety about any problem in food and shall collaborate with ministries or institutions related food quality and safety for implementing measures to avoid or mitigate the risks posed by the products of the relevant food business, as well as for the traceability, food recall and withdrawal of food.

## **Article 13.**

Producers, processors or packagers of a specific food product shall comply with the provisions of this law as well as the food technical regulations as stated in Article 5 of this law and the food requirement as stated in Article 6 of this law and other regulations set by the ministries and institutions concerned with food quality and safety.

Producers, processors or food packagers shall not:

- (A) Produce, process or package food that is not safe;
- (B) Produce, process or package food with fraudulent brands or without the expiration date or labeled not conformed to labeling requirements as defined in national standards on the labelling for packaged food;
- (C) Produce, process or package food without showing the identity of the producer of the food;
- (D) Store, handle or keep food in violation to the provisions of this law and regulations set by the ministries and institutions involved in food quality and safety.

#### **Article 14.**

Wholesalers and distributors shall comply with the provisions of this law, as well as the requirements and regulations set by ministries and institutions involved in food quality and safety.

Food Business Operators at wholesale or distribution sectors, shall not:

- (A) Supply, wholesale or distribute food that passed the expiration date;
- (B) Store, wholesale or distribute food in a manner contrary to the producer's safety instructions;
- (C) Supply, wholesale or distribute food that is not safe or fraudulently branded;
- (D) Supply, wholesale or distribute food that does not confirm the identity of the food producers;
- (E) Supply, wholesale or distribute food knowing that it is not safe;
- (F) Store, handle or keep food that violates the provisions of this law and regulations set by the ministries and institutions involved in food quality and safety.

#### **Article 15.**

Retailers shall comply with the provisions of this law, as well as the requirements and regulations set out by ministries, institutions involved in food quality and safety.

In retail business operation, retailers shall not:

- (A) Sell food that has passed its expiration date;
- (B) Prepare or store food in unsanitary conditions;
- (C) Label incorrectly;
- (D) Sell food when the identities of producers and/or distributors cannot be confirmed;
- (E) Sell food knowing that it is not safe or has a fraudulent branding;

#### **Article 16.**

Ministries and institutions involved in food quality and safety are entitled to investigate and recall food that affects human health:

- (A) Track back, step by step, from the individuals who supply meat or other materials and ingredients for producing food, or ingredients to be used or expected to be incorporated into food production;
- (B) Track forward, one stage at a time, the buyers who are not the end-users;
- (C) Identify the lots at the receiving site at food production facilities or the amount of food produced from meat, or other raw materials and ingredients that are included in the food or sent to the production sites;

Conditions, procedures and formalities for the inspection and confiscation of food shall be determined by sub-decree.

#### **Article 17.**

Food business operators shall comply with the hygiene requirements set out regarding food and/or in the decisions of ministries and institutions involved in food quality and safety, as well as other regulations relating to food hygiene.

## **Article 18.**

All packaged foods for sale shall be labeled as regulated in the food requirements and or decisions made by the ministries and institutions involved in food quality and safety, as well as other regulations relating to labeling as stated in the Cambodian standards on food labeling.

All labels shall:

- (A) Include traceable information;
- (B) Be written in Khmer at least the points relating to food safety and consumer protection; if the original label is not in Khmer, an additional label in Khmer can be added instead of being replaced with a new one;
- (C) Show detailed information that can be regulated, including information about nutrition;
- (D) Not include information or images that are contrary to the information on the label or the requirements on the label that have been mandated, or mislead or provide false information to the consumers in any form;
- (E) Be legible and not be covered by any external packaging object;

Conditions and procedures for labeling shall be determined by ministries or institutions involved in food quality and safety.

## **Article 19.**

Any forms of advertisement that are deceptive, distort the truth, make false claims, or are fraudulent or misleading about the actual quality and safety of the foods, shall be prohibited, such as:

- (A) Product expectations;
- (B) Identity, type, authenticity, source, characteristics, appearance or nutrition;
- (C) Quality, ingredients, quantity, mode of processing, manufacturing date;
- (D) Expiration date and usage instructions and conditions;
- (E) Sale methods, availability of products and prices;
- (F) Other warranties that exceed the reality.

The Ministry of Commerce shall collaborate with relevant ministries and institutions to set out the requirements for the advertisement of food products.

## **Article 20.**

The Ministry of Commerce shall establish a response system to the public regarding quality, safety of food, labeling or complaints related to food businesses or other food safety issues on the market;

## **Article 21.**

Ministries and institutions involved in food quality and safety shall develop criteria for reference laboratories and the official laboratories for analysis in accordance with the purpose of this law.

The criteria for reference laboratories and official laboratories shall be determined by Sub-Decree.

## **Chapter 4**

### **Food Inspection**

#### **Article 22.**

Food inspections shall be carried out by food inspectors of the Ministry of Commerce and/or inspector of the ministries and institutions involved in food quality and safety in accordance with the stages of production, according to respective competencies, laws and regulations in force.

To improve the food quality and safety, ministries and institutions involved in food quality and safety shall:

- (A) Establish food inspection systems based on risk assessment studies;
- (B) Determine the risk classification system for the food business and set specific business types under the classification system.

The procedures and formalities of food inspections shall be determined by Inter-ministerial Prakas, among ministers of institutions involved in food quality and safety.

#### **Article 23.**

Food inspectors are entitled as judicial police officers to examine the offenses as stipulated in this law in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The procedures and formalities to qualify judicial police officers as food inspectors of the Ministry of Commerce or inspectors from other ministries and institutions involved in food quality and safety shall be determined by an Inter-ministerial Prakas between the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Commerce or ministers of other ministries/institutions.

#### **Article 24.**

Food inspectors, as stated in article 22 of this law, who perform duties in the premises and in food business locations, shall comply with the Code of Criminal Procedure and have the right to request assistance from local authorities at all levels and / or other relevant authorities.

#### **Article 25.**

Food inspectors shall keep the information found during the time of inspections confidential, unless otherwise authorized by the heads of the institution concerned with food quality and safety or if the court requires the information be disclosed.

## **Chapter 5**

### **Imported Food**

#### **Article 26.**

Food imports shall comply with the food requirements as stated in this law, as well as relevant laws and regulations in force.

Food imports may require certificates issued by competent authorities of exporting countries in accordance with risk management principles, pursuant to applicable laws and relevant regulations.

Food items that are subject to the requirements of documents and conditions for imports shall be determined by Sub-Decree.

**Article 27.**

In the event that imported food requires analysis to verify the compliance with the food requirements, samples shall be analyzed by the specialized laboratory as stated in Article 21 of this law.

**Article 28.**

Imported food that does not comply with this law and relevant regulations in force shall be decided as follows:

(A) Required to export back;

(B) Required to be reprocessed, including re-labeling and re-submitting for official inspection;

(C) Destroyed.

All associated costs shall be borne by the importer.

## **Chapter 6**

### **Food Circulating in the Market**

**Article 29.**

Food inspectors shall conduct monitoring and surveillance in markets for high-risk products and other products, being informed about the risks based on the information that confirms the risks, and must be in proportion to the level of the risk in that food.

If necessary, food inspectors must take samples from the market to analyze in the laboratory, record the results, and take further actions in accordance with procedure.

**Article 30.**

Food inspectors shall decide which foods in the market do not comply with the requirements stipulated in the law and other regulations relating to food, to determine:

(A) Makes corrections;

(B) Is required to be reprocessed;

(C) Be confiscated and destroyed, if it is not possible to be corrected or reprocessed.

All associated costs are to be borne by the food owners;

## **Chapter 7**

### **Food Exports**

**Article 31.**

Food exports must meet with the importing countries' requirements in accordance with multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements with the Kingdom of Cambodia, which is a party state.

## **Chapter 8**



## **Fees**

### **Article 32.**

Fees under the framework for the implementation of this law shall be determined by Inter-ministerial Prakas between Ministers involved with food quality and safety and the Minister of Economy and Finance.

## **Chapter 9 Punishment**

### **Article 33.**

Punishments in this law include administrative and criminal punishments.

Administrative punishments include:

- Written warnings;
- Suspension or revocation of permits, certificates or licenses;
- Business closure.

Criminal punishments include:

- Transitional penalty;
- Fines in money;
- Imprisonment.

Written warnings, suspension or revocation of permits, certificates or licenses and business closures for food business operators are under the authority of the ministries and institutions concerned with food quality and safety that issued those permits and/or competent institutions determined by applicable laws and regulations.

Provisional fines are the competence of food inspectors. Paying the provisional fines will extinguish the criminal action.

In case the offenders fail to pay the provisional fines, the competent food inspectors have the responsibility to file the case in court.

The procedures for provisional fines shall be determined by Inter-ministerial Prakas between the the Ministers of Ministries and the institutions involved in food quality and safety and the Minister of Justice.

Payments of provisional fines, management of the payment receipts and the management of income collected from provisional fines shall be determined by Inter-ministerial Prakas between the Ministers of Ministries and the institutions involved in food quality and safety and the Minister of Economy and Finance.

### **Article 34.**

The provisional fine of 500,000 (Five hundred thousand) Riels to 8,000,000 (Eight million) Riels is imposed on food business operators who do any of the following activities;

- (A) Run a food business without a permit;
- (B) Organize, store, manufacture, or sell food that lacks hygiene;
- (C) Fail to immediately inform ministries and institutions concerned with food quality and safety about problems that arise with food;
- (D) Do not establish and implement a traceability system as defined in this law;
- (E) Produce, process or package food without including the identity of the producers and/or food distributors;
- (F) Produce, process or package food that does not include the expiration date;
- (G) Supply, wholesale, distribute or sell food after the expiry date has passed;
- (H) Fail to comply with the hygiene measures set out by ministries and institutions concerned with food quality and safety;
- (I) Fail to provide information on the contents that confirm the quality and safety of the food for advertisement;
- (J) Fail to comply with the instructions and corrections given by food inspectors.

In the event of repeating the same offense after the first provisional fines, the second fine shall be doubled from the first provisional fine.

In case the violations as stated in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of Article 34 of this law still continue, food inspectors shall report the matter to the ministries and institutions involved in food quality and safety for issuing a warning letter or suspension or revocation of the permit or certificate or license.

**Article 35.**

Food business operators of factories and small and medium enterprises who supply, wholesale, distribute or sell food after the expiration date shall be imprisoned from 6 (six) months to 2 (two) years and shall be fined from 1,000,000 (one million) Riels to 4,000,000 (four million) Riels.

**Article 36.**

Food business operators who do not comply with the requirements stipulated in Article 6 of this law shall be imposed a provisional fine from 2,000,000 (two million) Riels to 20,000,000 (twenty million) Riels. .

In case the violations still continue after one provisional fine, as stated in paragraph 1 above, the next fine shall be doubled from the first provisional fine.

In case the violations as stated in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of Article 36 of this law still continue, food inspectors shall report to ministries and institutions involved in food quality and safety for issuing warning letter or suspension or revocation of the permit or certificate or license.

**Article 37.**

Without considering other criminal penalties, the food business operator that advertises or makes false, fraudulent, or misleading advertisements about the nature of food shall be imposed with a provisional fine from 5,000,000 (five million) Riels to 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels.

In case the violations still continue after one provisional fine as stated in article 37 of this law, the next fine shall be doubled from the first provisional fine.

In case the violations as stated in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of Article 37 of this law still continue, food inspectors shall report to ministries and institutions involved in food quality and safety for issuing a warning letter or suspension or revocation of the permit or certificate or license.

#### **Article 38.**

Without considering other criminal penalties, the food business operator that uses false, fraudulent, or misleading labels about the nature of food shall be imposed a provisional fine from 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels to 20,000,000 (twenty million) Riels.

In case the violations still continue after one provisional fine as stated in article 38 of this law, the next fine shall be doubled from the first provisional fine.

In case the violations as stated in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of Article 38 of this law still continue, food inspectors shall report to ministries and institutions involved in food quality and safety for issuing a warning letter or suspension or revocation of the permit or certificate or license.

#### **Article 39.**

Without considering other criminal penalties, imprisonment from 2 (two) to 5 (five) years and a fine of 200,000,000 (two hundred million) Riels to 400,000,000 (four hundred million) Riels shall be imposed for the production, processing, packaging, distribution or sale of food knowing that the food contains toxins or harmful substances that exceed the maximum allowable limits (MLs) above which will lead to damage to human health.

Without considering other criminal penalties, if the act causes serious harm to the health and safety of consumers, those responsible shall be sentenced to prison for a period of from 5 (five) to 10 (ten) years.

Without considering other criminal penalties, if the act causes permanent disability or the loss of life of the user, those responsible shall be punished by imprisonment from 7 (seven) to 15 (fifteen) years.

#### **Article 40.**

Legal entities may be declared to have criminal liability under the conditions stated in Article 42 (Criminal liability of the legal entity) of the Penal Code for offenses under Article 34, Article 35, Article 36, Article 37, Article 38 and Article 39 of this law.

A legal entity shall be subject to one or more additional punishments as follows:

1. Dissolution, as determined by Article 170 (Dissolution and liquidation of legal entities) of the Criminal Code.
2. Placement under judicial supervision in accordance with Article 171 (Placement under judicial supervision) of the Criminal Code.
3. Prohibition from exercising one or more activities in accordance with Article 172 (Prohibition from exercising activities) of the Criminal Code.
4. Disqualification from public tender in accordance with Article 173 (Disqualification from public tender) of the Criminal Code.
5. Prohibition from making a public offering as prescribed by Article 174 (Prohibition from making a public offering) of the Criminal Code.
6. Confiscation of items and funds which are the proceeds of the crime, as defined by Article 178 (Ownership confiscation, sale, and destruction of confiscated items) and Article 179 (Confiscation and rights of the third party) of the Criminal Code.
7. Confiscation of asset and proceeds of crimes as defined by Article 178 (Ownership confiscation, sale, and destruction of confiscated items) and Article 179 (Confiscation and rights of the third party) of the Criminal Code.
8. The publication of the sentencing decision in accordance with Article 180 (Publication of decisions) of the Criminal Code.
9. Broadcasting of the decision in written media or by other means, as determined by Article 181 (Broadcasting of decision by audio-visual communication) of the Criminal Code.

**Article 41.**

Food inspectors who exercise authority in violation of the purpose of this law, affecting the rights, physical integrity or damage to the property of other individuals, are held accountable for their actions in accordance with laws of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Food inspectors shall receive administrative punishments, without considering other criminal penalties, in the event of any of the following acts:

- (A) Confiscation of food for any reason other than as defined in the provisions of this law;
- (B) Disclosure of any information received during their duties under this law, unless otherwise authorized by the leaders from ministries and institutions involved in food quality and safety, or required by a court to disclose any relevant information or by separately applicable laws or regulations.

**Chapter 10**

**Transitional Provisions**

**Article 42.**

Other laws and other legal instruments relating to food quality and safety and wholesomeness of food that do not contradict this law shall continue to be applicable until the new laws and regulations supersede them according to the provision of this law.

## **Chapter 11**

### **Final Provisions**

#### **Article 43.**

Any provisions that are contrary to this law shall be abrogated.

Done at the Royal Palace, 08 June 2022

NORODOM SIHAMONI

PRL.2206.622

Having made the request to His Majesty the King

For Signature

Prime Minister

Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN

Having informed

Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Prime Minister

Minister of Commerce

PAN SORASAK

Having copied from the original

Permanent Deputy Prime Minister,

Minister in charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers

## Annex of the Law on Food Safety

### Glossary

- 1. Processing** refers to any activity that converts or changes the original form of a product.
- 2. Advertising** refers to the written presentation of images by means of audio or other means, made to promote, directly or indirectly, the sales, provision of food services or any substance considered as food.
- 3. Risk assessment** refers to the scientific based process for evaluation of health effects caused by biological, chemical and physical hazards, comprising of the following four steps:
  1. Hazard identification
  2. Hazard characterization
  3. Exposure assessment
  - 4- Risk characterization
- 4. Packaging** refers to food packaging activities in accordance with the requirements to ensure the quality and safety of the final food product for consumers.
- 5. Food chain** refers to the stages of production of food from harvesting, to food handling and food sale also referred to as farm-to-table or farm-to-fork.
- 6. Wholesomeness of food** refers to natural, hygienic, safe food, and not mixed with impurities.
- 7. Food business premises** refers to buildings, tents or other structures, either permanent or temporary, built on the ground and the adjacent venues used for production, packaging, transportation, management, service, storage or sale of any type of food.
- 8. Food business operator** refers to food business owners or individuals delegated with rights to execute food business or individuals responsible for food business, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Kingdom of Cambodia, such as producers, processors, packaging traders, wholesale traders, distributors and retailers.
- 9. Treatment** refers to coloring, dyeing, powdering, coating, mixing, storing, flavor preserving, dilution, condensation, heating, or disinfection.
- 10. Traceability** refers to the tracing and following of the food movement in a specific phase of production, processing and distribution.
- 11. Harmful substance** refers to chemicals present in amounts over the permitted level of national or international standard requirements, which has potential negative impact on health.
- 12. Food Inspector** refers to officials who are qualified as judicial police officers appointed in accordance with Article 23 of this law.
- 13. Food** refers to any product or substance, whether processed or semi-processed or unprocessed, for human consumption, and includes drinks, chewing gum, and any substance which has been used in the manufacture, preparation or treatment of food, but does not include cosmetics, tobacco or substances used only as drugs.

- 14. Street food** refers to ready-made food or food immediately prepared for sale on the street, at a market and in other public places.
- 15. Vehicle** refers to all means used to transport food from one place to another.
- 16. Sale** refers to activities such as requesting, selling, advertising, storing, displaying, sending, transferring or handing over for sale, to any person for a return of value or otherwise.
- 17. Food Requirements** refer to criteria set by ministries and institutions concerned with food quality and safety which must be met.
- 18. Certification** refers to the procedure under which the official certification bodies and the officially recognized entities provide written guarantees or equivalent assurance that any food products or food inspection systems comply with the requirements.
- 19. Certificates** refer to documents attached to food issued by competent institutions such as food safety certificates, livestock certificates, hygiene and phyto-sanitation certificates, diagnostic certificates or other documents in accordance with the food requirement.
- 20. Substance** refers to solid, liquid or gaseous materials.
- 21. Additives** refer to substances that are generally not edible and not commonly used as typical ingredients of the food, whether or not it has nutritive value, the intentional addition of which to food, for technological (including organoleptic) purposes in the production, manufacture, preparation, treatment, packing, packaging, transport or storage of such food results, or may be reasonably expected to result, (directly or indirectly) in it or its by-products becoming a component of or otherwise affecting the characteristics of such food, but does not include contaminants, or substances added to food for the purpose of maintaining or improving nutritional qualities.
- 22. Food safety** refers to the implementation of assurance processes so that food will not cause harm to consumers when taken, prepared or eaten according to its intended uses.
- 23. Packaging** refers to materials used for putting or packing food in part or whole, such as baskets, containers, boxes, trays, or other items with or without covers.
- 24. Food standard** refer to specific food product standards and general standards, including codes of practice and guidelines. This food standard applies to all food, whether processed, semi-processed, fresh or raw for food distribution to consumers.
- 25. Unsanitary condition** refers to conditions or circumstances that may cause an infection or lead to harm to the health of users.
- 26. Label** refers to a tag, brand, mark, pictorial or other descriptive manner written, printed, stenciled, marked, embossed, or impressed on, or attached to, a container of food or its packaging.

- 27. Exporter** refers to the person who is the owner, the sender of the goods, the recipient of the goods, the agent or broker who has ownership or is entitled in any way to store or oversee the food that is moving out of the Kingdom of Cambodia.
- 28. Importer** refer to any person, including those who are owners, senders, recipients, agents or authorized brokers or authorized dealers in any way to store or take over food that will be imported into the Kingdom of Cambodia.
- 29. Food business** refers to any business activity that is not referred to as street food business, whether small or big, to operate at production premises, manufacturing, processing, packaging, transportation, promotion, service, storage or sales related to food, whether for the purpose of seeking profit or not profit.
- 30. Food Handling** refers to any activity that is directly involved with preparing, storing, and servicing food in food premises.
- 31. Technical regulations** refer to documents that regulate product characteristics or related processes and production methods, including applicable administrative provisions, to which compliance is regulatory. Technical regulations may include or use only for the requirements of vocabulary, symbols, packaging, marking or labeling, applied on products, processes or production methods.
- 32. Food hygiene** refers to all conditions and measures necessary to ensure the safety and suitability of food in all stages of the food chain.
- 33. Official laboratory** refers to a laboratory for testing food products, ingredients, samples, specimens, processing and environmental samples involved for physical, chemical and microbiological analysis on parameters, and refers to a government laboratory run by the ministries or government bodies entrusted to perform specific functions and with specific scope.
- 34. Reference laboratory** refer to laboratory for testing food products, ingredients, samples, processed samples and related environmental samples for analysis on physical, chemical and microbiological parameters, and refers to government or private laboratories specializing in analysis to the extent that is specifically identified and assessed by recognized accreditation bodies.
- 35. Ministries and institutions related to the quality of food safety** refer to the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Ministry of Industry, Technology and Innovation, the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Economy and Finance, as well as other relevant ministries and institutions determined by law and regulations in force.