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KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

*Ministry of Foreign Affairs
and International Cooperation*

N° 2672 MFA.IC.Pro.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Russian Federation and, with reference to the latter's Note N° 133 dated 24 August 2015, has the honour to attach herewith the questionnaires filled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries for the Embassy's perusal and reference.

The Ministry would be grateful if the Embassy could forward the filled questionnaires to its highest destination.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Russian Federation the assurances of its highest consideration.

Phnom Penh, 13 November 2015



Embassy of the Russian Federation

Phnom Penh

Questionnaire
On Legislation Phytosanitary Requirements
In the Field of Plant Quarantine of an Importing State

1. Name of a country: Cambodia
2. Legislation (titles of legislative normative acts and documents in the field of plant quarantine, including their No and data)
 - Sub decree No. 15 អនក្រឹត្យចated on 13 March 2003 on Plant Quarantine Inspection
 - Prakas No. 346 MAFF dated on 10 May 2010 on Plant Quarantine Procedure
 - Prakas No. 100 MAFF dated on 10 March 2010 on Cambodian Quarantine Pest List on General Product
3. General Information:
 - Requirements for preparation of phytosanitary import certificates (notes/entries in additional declarations):
General Entry Conditions
The Consignment of plants/seeds should be:
 - (I) Free from soil and weed seeds,
 - (II) Accompanied With an Official Phytosanitary Certificated issued by the NPPO of country of origin,
 - (III) Free from pests to be found from PRA result and Cambodian Plant quarantine pest.
Special Entry Conditions
When product arrived at the Entry point of Cambodia, the Importer must inform and invite the Plant Quarantine officer of GDA for inspection before opening the container (before customs open the seal) and should take necessary Phytosanitary measures in case of Plant Quarantine Risk have been found.
 - Validity of a phytosanitary certificate for product import
Up to periods of PEQ result
 - Necessity to obtain authorization for product import (procedure of its obtaining)

General Procedures

The importation into Cambodia of any plant, plant product or regulated article requires a Phytosanitary Import Permit that is issued by the Plant Quarantine Office of the Plant , Protection Sanitary and Phytosanitary

The Phytosanitary Import Permits, issued by the PQ Office, establish the phytosanitary requirements that the particular consignment must comply with in order to allow its entry into the country. Any release of the Phytosanitary Import Permit requirement will be decided by the Plant Quarantine Office based on the place of origin, plant commodity class and the phytosanitary risk category of the product.

Phytosanitary Requirements

Phytosanitary requirements contained in the Phytosanitary Import Permits are established through Pest Risk Analyses including those PRA's of reputable resources as USDA, EPPO ,CEBRAetc according to the procedures and guidelines established by the relevant IPPC ISPMs. A "CASE" is identified by a combination of the product code and the Place of Origin code as determined by the following characteristics:

The Product Code

1. Genera and species
2. Plant part: tuber, true seed, mini-tuber, leaf, etc. (Plant part codes)
3. Level of processing: natural, de-barked, dehydrated, etc (Processing codes)
4. Intended uses: consumption, propagation (Intended use code)
5. Transgenic origin: Yes or No

Table 1. Plant Commodity Classes

Intended use	Class	Commodity class description
PROPAGATION/REPRODUCTION	Class 1	Plants for planting, except subterranean parts and seeds
	Class 2	Bulbs, tubers and roots: subterranean parts assigned for propagation
	Class 3	Seeds: true seeds in their botanical definition assigned for propagation
Consumption/transformation	Class 4	Fruits and vegetables: fresh part of plants assigned to consumption or processing and not for planting
	Class 5	Ornamental cut flowers and foliages: cut portions of plants, including the inflorescences, assigned to decoration and not for planting
	Class 6	Woods, bark, cork: processed, semi processed and not processed
	Class 7	Includes packing and support material and similar products of plant origin and any other material used to transport, protect and/or adapt regulated articles
	Class 8	Soils, peat, and other materials of support
	Class 9	Grains: refer to cereals, oleaginous, leguminous seeds and other seeds intended to be consumed and not for planting
OTHER	Class 10	Any other regulated article that it is not included in the previous classes

Table 2. Plant Risk Categories

Risk category	Description
CATEGORY 0	Products of plant origin that, because of the nature of their processing, packing and transport, cannot constitute a pest pathway and do not need phytosanitary control, nor any intervention by the NPPOs
CATEGORY 1	Processed products of plant origin intended for consumption, or transformation that are subject to any technological denaturing process, which transforms them into products unable to be affected directly by crop pests, but may be a pathway for storage pests through their packing materials and means of transport
CATEGORY 2	Semi-processed plant products (subject to drying, cleanliness, Separation, etc.) which can shelter pests and whose intended use is consumption or transformation
CATEGORY 3	Plant products "in nature" intended to be used for consumption, or transformation

CATEGORY 4	Plants for planting, including all seeds, plants or other materials of vegetal origin, assigned for propagation, reproduction or to remain planted
CATEGORY 5	Any other plant, plant part or regulated article, not included in previous categories, that involves phytosanitary risk based on PRA

Table 3. Commodities in Risk Category 1

TYPE	EXAMPLES OF COMMODITIES IN RISK CATEGORY 1
Extracts	Vanilla extracts; Fruit Pectin; Guar bean derivative; Hop extract; Hydrolysed vegetable protein; Margarine; Mineral plant extracts; Soybean lecithin; Starch -(potato, wheat, maize, cassava)
Fibres	Cardboard; Cellulose cotton piece goods; Cotton cloth; Cotton lint; Paper; Plant fibre cloth and threads; Plant fibre for industrial production; Plant fibre for industrial production; Semi-processed plant fibres and related materials (eg sisal, flax, jute, sugarcane, bamboo, juncus, vimen, raffia)
Foodstuffs ready for consumption	Cacao powder; Cakes and biscuits; Ketchup; Chocolate; Condiments; Dessert powder; Dips; Food colouring, Food flavouring, Food seasoning; Food supplements; Frozen French Fries; Frozen food; Fruit sauces; Jelly, Jam, marmalades; Mashed potato (dried); Nut Butter; Pastes (cocoa, quince, peanut butter); Pie filling; relish; Salad dressing; Sandwich spread; Sauce, sauce mix; Seasoning, seasoning mix; Soup (dried); Vegetable flavouring
Fruits and Vegetables	Candied; Canned; Concentrates; Freeze-dried; Fruit pie filling; Glazed; Hydrolyzed; In syrup; Pickled; Pomace; Precooked or cooked; Pulped
Grain and Oilseed products	Baby cereal; Bakery mixes; Bread products; Breakfast cereals; Bulgur wheat (parboiled, dried and ground); Cassava products (tapioca, fermented and/or fried derivatives for food; Cooked cereals; Corn chip pellets; Flour and industrial products made of cereal or oilseeds and leguminous derivatives for food and feed; Hominy, corn grits; Rice (parboiled); Corn soy blend; Soy Flour whey; Soy meal; Soy pellets; Soy proteins
Liquids	Alcohols; Coconut water (packed); Corn soy milk; Fruit drink juices (fruit and vegetable including concentrates, frozen nectar); Oils; Soft Drinks; Soup; Vinegar; Wood turpentine
Sugars	Beet sugar; Corn starch glucose; Corn syrup; Dextrine; Dextrose; Dextrose hydrate; Fructose; Granulated sugar; Glucose; Maltose; Maple sugar; Maple syrup; Molasses; Sucrose; Sugar; Sweetener; Syrup; Treacle
Wood products	Charcoal; Ice lolly sticks; Laminated beams; Match sticks; Plasterboard; Plywood boxes; Toothpicks; Wood pulp; Wood resin
Other	Brewer's yeast; Brewer's malt; Coffee (roasted); Dietary formula; Enzymes; Gum turpentine; Humate; Rubber (Crepe gums); Scents; Shellac; Tea; Vitamins

The Place of Origin Code

Place of production: country (and/or in special cases the specific areas of production such as Pest Free Areas).

General Phytosanitary requirements will be established for the Commodities classes and Risk Categories.

Specific phytosanitary requirements will be established for the cases, through PRA, taking into consideration the pest risk at the country of origin.

ISPM 32 gives guidance on the categorization of commodities according to their pest risk.

Application for a Phytosanitary Import Permit

The Importer applies to the Plant Quarantine Office for a Phytosanitary Import Permit by completing an application form for the import of plants/plant products/ regulated articles (see Appendix I).

The Importer provides a range of information through the application including the following:

- The Common and scientific names, plant part, intended use, transgenic origin (if applicable) and country of origin
- Quantity to be imported, point of entry, approximate date of arrival
- Name and address of Importer
- Plant Quarantine Registration numbers where applicable Application for a Phytosanitary

Import Permit must be made well in advance of the shipment since a Phytosanitary Certificate dated before the date when the Import Permit was issued is invalid and, therefore, will not be accepted.

Registration of the Application

Upon receipt, the application will be registered with a number and date into the Phytosanitary Import Permit Application Register.

Fee for a Phytosanitary Import Permit

Many countries require that the Importer pays a prescribed fee for a Phytosanitary Import Permit to the PQ Office, as provided under relevant regulations at the time the application is submitted. An official receipt for the payment indicating the amount and the date, as well as the official number assigned to the Application, is normally issued.

Phytosanitary Import Permit Issuance

On satisfactory receipt of all required information, the Phytosanitary Import Permit is issued by the Plant Quarantine Office. Each Import Permit must have a unique number.

In instances where the particular "Case" has already been considered (that is a PRA already exists), the Phytosanitary Import Permit will be issued as soon as practicable. However for "new cases", or when the phytosanitary conditions at the country of origin have changed, requiring the conduct of a new PRA, the time of issuance will depend on the quality of the information provided to the PQO by the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of the exporting country, inter alia.

Importer's Responsibilities

It is the responsibility of the Importer to do the following:

- Provide the correct information required in the Application for Import Permit form
- Assist the PQO to source the necessary information to complete the PRA.
- Make available the issued Phytosanitary Import Permit to the Exporter or NPPO of the exporting country before the Phytosanitary Certificate for the particular consignment has been issued.
- Request that the Import Permit number be recorded in the Phytosanitary Certificate.

Records

Copies of the Application for Phytosanitary Import Permit, along with the Phytosanitary Import Permit issued must be maintained at the issuing office.

All relevant entries shall be entered into the Phytosanitary Import Permit Register in the prescribed format.

Special considerations in reference to the importation of some items of Agricultural Interest

Insects and Disease Organisms

Regulated insect pests are only allowable into the country through a process in which an approved scientific establishment is granted a permit to do so for special and well documented scientific purposes. The permit details the conditions under which the regulated pest can be brought into the country, the safeguard mechanisms that have to be put in place to ensure that the pest is contained in absolutely secure facilities, the design of the facility in which the pest will be kept, the regularity and scope of inspections by qualified Plant Protection and/ or other PQ personnel, the means of disposal of the pest when the research is completed, etc.

All Plant Quarantine Officers should be apprised of the documented exceptions and conditions that have been made in such cases.

Organisms/Species protected under CITES

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of **Wild** Fauna and Flora (CITES) is a multilateral treaty whose aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of named identified wild endangered animals and plants does not threaten the survival of such endangered species in the wild. Cambodia is a signatory. CITES works by subjecting international trade in specimens of listed species to certain controls. These require that all import, export, re-export and introduction of species covered by the Convention have to be authorized through a permitting system, and non-compliance is subject to confiscation, inter alia.

The PQO should be kept up to date on the current listing of Species protected under CITES to ensure that Cambodia lives up to its commitments under CITES.

GMOs, LMOs and GMCs

Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs), Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) and Genetically Modified Crops (GMCs) are not specifically dealt with in the IPPC ISPMs. Hence, there are no guidance documents for them as ISPMs. However, there is some cover for these new organisms, including crops, within the conduct of PRAs for quarantine pests in which countries determine the risks associated with these organisms and develop their requirements for either the importation or export of such organisms. Guidance on how these organisms should be treated in PRAs is contained in Annex 2 and 3 of ISPM 11.

The PQO is the best-placed governmental agency in Cambodia to deal with the regulation of these organisms.

The PQO should be responsible for identifying if the regulated article is indeed a GMO/LMO.

Indeed a risk assessment **MUST** be carried out prior to the import of any such planting material and an import permit granted if the risk assessment is favorable. If this document (along with whatever other documentation is required) is not presented or has not been granted, then the plant **SHALL** not be allowed entry.

Miscellaneous Agricultural Inputs (Fertilizers, Pesticides, Other materials)

Agricultural inputs like fertilizers, hormones, pesticides, adjuvants, etc. are not strictly known or considered as pathways for transmittal of regulated pests and so would not normally be considered as responsibilities under the purview of a PQ office. However, the Cambodia PQO is considered to be the most appropriate agency in Cambodia to handle the inspections for such inputs. The parameters for such regulation are as follows:

For **pesticides** – An Import Permit is required along with the label being in English.

The Pesticide Secretariat should then be contacted to find out if the documentation is accurate (this could be done by email). If the documentation does not support the import, then the shipment is detained and the information handed over to the pesticide secretariat for further action.

Soil, Turf planting material, Sand primarily for road construction

The above materials that are usually shipped in bulk should be subject to Import Permit considerations to limit the risk of regulated pests entering the country on these pathways. In general, the process requires that the prospective Importer request an Import Permit detailing the rationale for the importation and all the attendant parameters, including safeguards. The Quarantine Office considers the application, and a PRA is developed. An important aspect of the PRA would be the collection of information from the source area on possible regulated pest incidence, usually verified by a visit to the source area by a high-ranking PQ official qualified in the relevant subject areas. That Officer would also verify the feasibility of any proposed treatments at source for ensuring the phytosanitary safety of the importation. The process should be so structured as to minimize a priori inputs from a non-technical policy standpoint.

White potatoes

The importation of white potatoes may be considered a special case, not only because of a risk of the product being the pathway for introduction of specific regulated pests, but also because they are often contaminated with significant amounts of soil, and such soil might transport nematodes and other pests. It is considered that it might be worthwhile to develop a PRA for white potatoes and use that PRA for the development of phytosanitary measures for the white potato pathway, if such is deemed necessary. Standardization of the amount of soil on potatoes that would trigger phytosanitary action is important, and the PQO should design an experiment to develop a quick test for determining this amount.

Used Vehicle Imports

Used motor vehicles and implements especially farm vehicles should be thoroughly cleaned, both internally and externally before arrival in Cambodia. A used vehicle must be free of soil and road grime, plant matter and seeds. It is the Importer's responsibility to ensure each vehicle is clean and free of all quarantine risk material, including live insects, seeds, soil, mud, clay, animal faeces, animal material, plant material such as straw, twigs, leaves, roots, bark, food refuse and other debris prior to arrival in Cambodia. Used vehicles must be inspected by the PQO to ensure freedom from the quarantine risk materials above.

A PQ Officer will inspect all areas of the vehicle. If the vehicle is found to be contaminated, it must be cleaned at the owner agent's expense to the satisfaction of the PQO. If the vehicle is found to be contaminated with a quarantine pest and the PQO determines that it cannot guarantee freedom from such pest, the vehicle may be re-exported at the Importer's expense.

Important points to check include the following:

- Wheels, wheel guards, mud guards
- Spare tire and boot
- Engine bay—check windshield reservoir and ensure the radiator is clean and free of debris in the cooling fins

- The underside of the vehicle must be clean above and around fuel tank, inside chassis rails and under seats
- The vehicle must be vacuumed to be clean of soil, food, sand and gravel.

Special attention must be given to vehicles being imported from tropical rural areas. When inspecting vehicles, the PQ Inspector should make sure they are parked on level ground. Inspectors are required to use a metal or wood probe to check under fenders and not their bare hands. Further, they are to examine for soil and contamination with plant debris and recover any seeds or other pests in the debris. If the vehicle is farm equipment, Inspectors are to carefully examine it for animal contamination, especially for manure.

Trading protocols with other countries

The PQ office's specific phytosanitary requirements for allowing certain produce into Cambodia should usually developed following visits to the places of production in the exporting country.

These are essentially based on the principles of certification of the production of crops in pest free production sites and shipped in a phytosanitary-approved pathway from specified places of production to Cambodia.

These actions are put in writing (protocol) and this SHALL be made available to the PQ officers. Inter alia, the protocol will outline the following:

- Products to be imported
- Area or origin
- Packaging requirements
- Treatment requirements (washed, chemical, dipped, heat treated)
- Physiology (green only, no leaves)
- Stamps to be used
- Consignee

If conditions in the protocol are not met, the consignment is either destroyed or returned to Exporter.

Aquatic plants

Along with the standard requirements for importing live plants the following apply:

- Plants must be imported from a recognized aquatic plant nursery, not wild harvested
- Plants must be free of snails and other aquatic organisms
- Plants must be for aquarium use and must not be introduced into local streams, rivers or other watercourses

Seed

- The seed must be treated with methyl bromide or a designated approved system
- The seed must only be used for the production of animal feed
- The consignment must be accompanied by the required Phytosanitary Certificate
- Provision must be made to prevent spillage during transport across Cambodia
- All unused seed must be destroyed
- The Cambodia Plant Quarantine Services must be advised of the dates of shipment in advance to arrange for inspection of the material on arrival.

Non-compliance with the above measures will trigger one of the following actions: re-export of the consignment or supervised destruction at the consignee's expense.

Grain

- The grain must be treated by fumigant or a designated approved system
- The consignment must be accompanied by the required Phytosanitary Certificate
- The Cambodia Plant Quarantine Services must be advised of the dates of shipment in advance to arrange for inspection of the material on arrival.

- Necessity to conduct fumigation of an imported product under quarantine (names of a product, time of its fumigation, fumigation material, does to be specified)

Commodities treated:

- Tobacco and plant products; also spot treatment. Injures growing plants, fresh fruit and vegetables.
- Grain
- Grains and plant products. Injurious to living plants, fruit and vegetables.
- Insects in open space of structures. Does not penetrate commodities.
- General fumigant. Particularly useful for certain fruit; may injure growing plants.
- Seeds and grains. Usually mixed with carbon tetrachloride.
- Grains, cereals and certain plant products. Toxic at practical concentrations to many bacteria, fungi and viruses. Strongly phytotoxic and affects seed germination.
- Application to individual packages of dried fruit.
- General fumigant. May be used with caution for nursery stock, growing plants, some fruit and seeds of low moisture content.
- Control borers in peach trees and soil insects.
- Grain and processed food fumigant; gas generated from aluminum phosphide.
- Control of dry-wood termites in structures.

All above mentioned to be conducted by phosphine: 3-3.8g/ Cu.M at 72-120 hours/30°C depend on importing country requirement.

- Wood Packaging materials, used Heat treatment follow the ISPMs No.15

4. List of quarantine objects/pests

Please see annex on Cambodian Quarantine Pest List on General Product

5. Products under quarantine banned for import (to be specified)

Cambodia did not impose prohibitions or ban on imported agricultural products, except for narcotic drugs.

6. Restrictions for products import (to be specified)

Cambodia imposed no licensing requirement or quantitative restrictions of prohibitions on imported agricultural products.

Phytosanitary Certificate were required for the importation of agricultural products (Plant Quarantine Materials)

The importation of some (potential pest distribution PQ materials) PQ materials such as soil, plant propagation material and biological agent for using in agricultural production...were required for Importation Permit of PQ material.

