

# FOOD SAFETY SITUATION in CLMV

# outline

- Introduction
- Government agencies involved
- Pertinent laws and regulations
- Other initiatives and projects
- Key challenges and needs



**government agencies**  
**involved**

# Cambodia

INSTITUTION	PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES
<b>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)</b>	Provide policy and legal frameworks, implement strategic plans, promote compliance to food safety requirements, and issue official certificates especially on agri-related products
<b>Ministry of Industry and Handicraft (MIH)</b>	Monitor food safety compliance of large-scale production of processed food products and handicrafts especially those for export
<b>Ministry of Commerce (MOC)</b>	Ensure consumer protection, implement a framework for cross border market surveillance activities, and work on custom-related services, mostly with the General Department of Cambodia Import-Export Inspection and Fraud Repression (CAMCONTROL)
<b>Ministry of Health (MOH)</b>	Implement policies and programs promoting compliance to hygiene and sanitation requirements

# Lao PDR

INSTITUTION	PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES
<b>Ministry of Health (MOH)</b>	Develop national food safety plans and policies and coordinate intersectoral linkages in implementing regulations
<b>Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)</b>	Monitor food safety practices from primary production, processing, and preservation, as well as implementation of codes of practices
<b>Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MOIC)</b>	Inspect factories and other industrial establishments

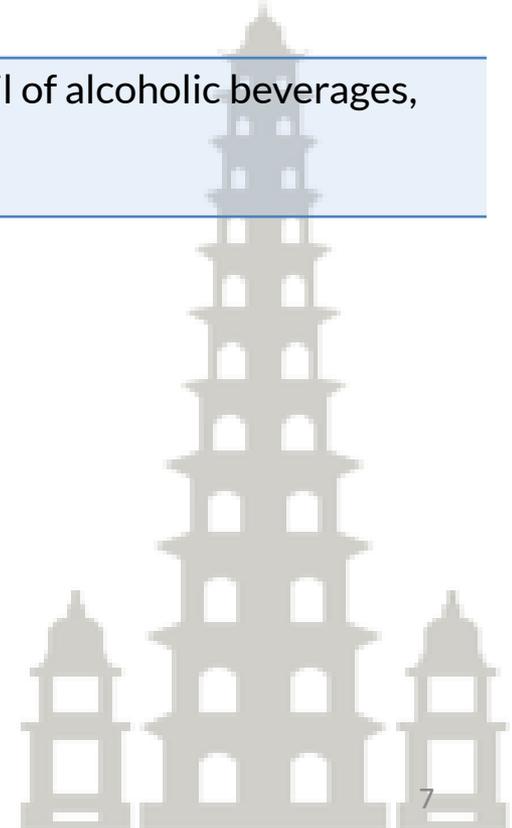


# Myanmar

INSTITUTION	PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES
<b>Department of Food and Drug Administration (DFDA)</b> <i>Ministry of Health and Sports (MOHS)</i>	Take charge of the registration, licensing, and quality control of registered drugs, processed food, and food for import/export
<b>Department of Agriculture (DOA)</b> <i>Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation (MOALI)</i>	Promote GAP and regulate use of chemical inputs in agricultural products
<b>Department of Research and Innovation (DRI)</b> <i>Ministry of Education (MOE)</i>	Ensure compliance to international standards and technical regulations
<b>Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA)</b> <i>Ministry of Commerce (MOC)</i>	Establish consumer dispute settlement groups at regional, state, and township levels

# Viet Nam

INSTITUTION	PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES
<b>Ministry of Health (MOH)</b>	Manage food safety from production, processing, and retail of pre-packed and processed food, food additives, and other substances
<b>Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development (MARD)</b>	Monitor food safety compliance on cereals, egg, meat, seafood, fruits, vegetables and other related by-products and produce
<b>Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT)</b>	Regulate production, processing, and retail of alcoholic beverages, processed milk, vegetable oil, etc.



# agri value chain



# agri value chain

## GOVERNMENT AGENCIES INVOLVED



COUNTRY	PRODUCTION	PROCESSING	DISTRIBUTION	CONSUMPTION
Cambodia	MAFF	MIH	MOC	MOH
Lao PDR	MAF	MOIC		MOH
Myanmar	MOALI		MOC	MOHS
Viet Nam	MARD, MOH, MOIT			



# **pertinent** **laws and regulations**

# Cambodia

## **Law on the Management of Quality and Safety of Products and Services (2000)\***

- This law covers inspection procedures to ensure quality and safety of products, goods, and services as well as guidelines on production and commercialization, consumers' rights and economic operators' obligations, labeling, commercial fraud repression, etc.

## **Law on Standards of Cambodia (2007)**

- This law seeks to improve the quality of products and services to (a) raise production efficiency, (b) ensure fair and simplified trade, (c) rationalize product use, and (d) enhance consumer protection and public welfare.

# Cambodia

## ***Prakas* on Good Agricultural Practices (2010)**

- This *prakas* promotes GAP rules on fruit and vegetable production to promote food safety, minimize environmental impact, protect health, safety, and well-being of producers, and improve the quality of agro-products.

## ***Prakas* on the Implementation and Institutional Arrangements of Food Safety Based on the Farm-to-table Approach (2010)**

- This *prakas* aims to improve the implementation of a food safety system that will protect consumer health, enhance Cambodian food export competitiveness, and set up institutional arrangements.

# Lao PDR

## National Food Safety Policy

- This policy aims to protect and promote better health by ensuring people consume safe, hygienic, and nutritious food as well as promote safe food production and trade.

## Food Law

- This law defines principles, regulations, and measures to manage, monitor, and inspect food [and] food businesses ensuring quality, effectiveness, safety, and nutrition as well as protecting consumers' health and contributing to the country's development.

# Myanmar

## **National Food Law (1997)\***

- This law targets to regulate production, import, export, storage, distribution, and sale of food as well as enable public to consume food of genuine quality and free from danger.

## **Consumer Protection Law (2015)**

- This law seeks to protect rights of consumers by forming Consumer Complaint Committee to receive complaints regarding food quality and safety.

## **Public Health Law (1972)**

- This law aims to control the quality and cleanliness of food and drugs, maintain environmental sanitation, and prevent epidemics.



# Viet Nam

## **Food Safety Law (2010)**

- This law outlines conditions for food safety from food production, testing, labeling, trading, and consumption.

## **Resolution No. 34/2009/NQ-QH12 (2009)**

- This resolution promotes the implementation of policies and legislation on the management of food quality, hygiene, and safety.

## **Decree 15/2018/ND-CP (2018)**

- This decree provides guidance on interagency coordination to implement the Food Safety Law.





**key**  
**challenges and needs**

# challenges

- Out-of-date food safety laws and regulations
- Weak law enforcement and/or interministerial coordination
- Limited technical capacity in the public sector
- Limited food testing facilities
- Low awareness or weak adoption of food safety practices among primary producers, processors, and distributors
- Low consumer awareness

# needs

- Update and improve food safety laws and regulations
- Adopt an integrated food control and safety inspection system
- Strengthen institutional capacity  
*(financial support, infrastructure and equipment, human resources, etc.)*
- Engage private sector
- Raise producer and consumer awareness