

(National Coat of Arms)

ROYAL CODE**នគរ/ក្រស/1119/016**

I,

Preah Karuna Preah Bat Samdech Preah Borom Neath NORODOM SIHAMONI,
 the faithful and devoted servant of the country, religion, nation and the Khmer
 people; the protégé of Buddha and Indra; the unifier of all Khmers; and the defender
 of independence, territorial integrity and peace of Kampuchea; and the happiness,
 liberty and prosperity of the Khmer people, Preah Chao Krong Kampuchea Thipadei

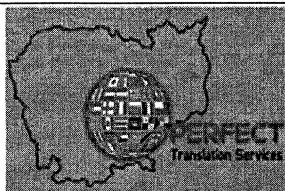
- Having seen the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Having seen Royal Decree number នគរ/ក្រស/0918/925, dated 6 September 2018, on the Appointment of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Having seen Royal Code number នគរ/ក្រម/0618/012, dated 28 June 2018, promulgating the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Council of Ministers;
- Having seen Royal Code number នគរ/ក្រម/0196/16, dated 24 January 1996, promulgating the Law on the Establishment of the Ministry of Commerce;
- Having seen the proposal of Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia;

Promulgate

The Law on Consumer Protection which was passed by the National Assembly on 8 October 2019 during its 3rd session of the 6th legislative term, and whose entire legal form and substance were completely reviewed by the Senate on 18 October 2019 during the extraordinary session of the 4th legislative term, and the whole content of which is as follows:

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(Initials)

**PERFECT TRANSLATION**

Address: House No. 50B Street 360, Group 7, Village 5, Sangkat Boeng Keng Kang 3,
 Khan Chamkar Mon, Phnom Penh Capital, Kingdom of Cambodia
 Registered in the Commercial Register No.16 80 30 at the Phnom Penh Municipal Department of Commerce
 Ministry of Commerce, Kingdom of Cambodia
 Certified true, accurate and complete translation of the attached document to the best of my knowledge and belief
 (for translation purposes only)
 Office Phone: (855) 012 97 44 11 / (855) 086 69 11 22, Cellphone: (855) 017 95 85 85 / (855) 012 42 90 53 / (855) 010 70 70 35
 Email Address: perfect_translation@yahoo.com
 01282KE, Translation by CHHAY Leapminh/Neil Wilford/ENG Sros

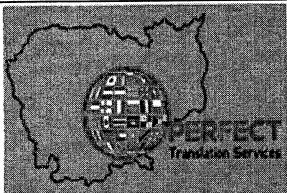
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LAW ON CONSUMER PROTECTION

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01282KE, Translation by CHHAY Leapminh/Neil Wilford/ENG Sros

Date: 03 December 2019



Cv

Translator: ENG Sros

Chapter 1

General Provisions

Article 1.- Purpose

This Law is aimed at ensuring the protection of consumers and contributing to the promotion of fair competition.

Article 2.- Objective

The objective of this Law is to define the rules and mechanisms for contributing to the creation of the trading environment, in which:

- The rights and interests of consumers are protected;
- The trading is fairly competitive, and
- Consumers and business persons conduct activities together with trust.

Article 3.- Scope

This Law shall be applicable to all persons engaged in business whether for profit making purpose or not, including the sale of goods or services or real rights to property to consumers in the Kingdom of Cambodia, unless otherwise stipulated herein by separate provisions.

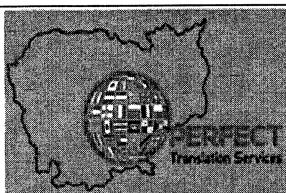
Article 4.- Definitions

1. **Access** refers to the access to goods and real rights to property through gifts, trading, exchange or other agreements and access to services through agreements.
2. **Commercial advertisement** refers to a public promotion or promotion in any form to a group among the public for the purpose of promoting the supply of goods or services or the sale or grant of real rights to property.
3. **Competent regulator** refers to any ministry [or] institution whose function and role is to protect the legitimate rights and interests of consumers under its responsibility.
4. **Business** refers to activities:
 - In which goods or services have been received or supplied, or whose real rights to property have been received or waived or;
 - Which are conducted in an organized and clear manner, or
 - In which the person undertakes the activity with a profit-making purpose, although the activity carried out by the person is a primary or secondary activity or not conducted on a regular basis.
5. **Consumer** refers to a person who receives goods or services:

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- A. Which are used ordinarily for personal, domestic or household purposes and
- B. For the purpose of:
 - Not for further supply in dealing, or
 - Not for use in production chain or production process, or

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- Not for use of the goods for commercial activities, such as for building repairs or for use as fixtures on property.

6. Consumer rights refer to:

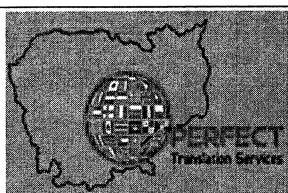
- The right to access information and education in order to distinguish the difference between goods or services and to prevent fraud and fraudulence by commercial advertisement;
 - The right to choose goods or services with competitive prices and quality;
 - The right to be heard on concerns and to examination and settlement by competent regulators and the Royal Government;
 - The right to claim compensation under this Law or other laws.
7. An act refers to an action, denial or ignorance of any act, including the management or leading of business activities.
8. Disclosure of information refers to the act of making sufficient and accurate information public.
9. E-commerce refers to any trading, tenancy or exchange of goods or services, including commercial and civil activities, as well as state activities and transactions carried out electronically.
10. Fair competition refers to any competition on the basis of low cost, good quality and good service based on the principles of long-term economic sustainability and of no abuse of power or superior position on the market.
11. Misleading representation refers to any representation whereby a person who is conducting any business activity convinces the consumer that something is true while it is actually untrue.
12. A person refers to a natural person or legal entity that is duly established or organized under the law in force, whether for profit or not, registered or unregistered.
13. Dissemination of information refers to the act of making something known to the general public, including the dissemination via the homepage of relevant regulators or via other means through which the public is able to find information freely and without interruption.
14. Service refers to any rights, benefits, priorities or facilitation provided or offered under the following types of contracts, except for non-bank financial services:

A. Contracts relating to:

- The work performance irrespective of the supply of goods.
- The provision of convenience or satisfaction with convenience including accommodation, leisure, care for people, animals or other objects, recreation (excluding commercial games), parking or entitlement, benefit or priority to be paid.

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B. Contracts between financial service providers and their clients.

15. Supply refers to:

- The supply of goods by way of gift, sale, exchange, tenancy, or purchase by instalment payment and
- The provision of services.

16. Multiple supply refers to:

- Multiple supply on a permanent basis of goods by gift, sale, exchange, tenancy or purchase by instalment payment; and
- Multiple service provision.

17. Trade description refers to the display or description of goods, including the quantity or size, how it is made or produced, the substance used for production, its production time, suitability, durability, function, nature or accuracy, and the characteristics of appearance attached to the goods. Trade descriptions do not include marks or trade names.

18. Unfair act refers to any act of a person in the business which may be misleading or deceptive, whether intentionally or not, to the consumers.

- Act or representation such as advertising, sales promotion, and other representations;
- Misleading of consumers regarding the cost, price or quality of the goods or services. A person in business cannot rely on hard-to-read small print and labels and misleading claims for self-defence to avoid liability;
- Failure to present to consumers promises, expectations and relevant information;
- Taking advantage of the consumers if the supplier is aware that the consumers are not in a position to protect his or her interests or are incapable of understanding the goods or services, such as the characteristics, type, language, effect of the transaction or any problem related to the transaction, or
- Other acts determined by the Prakas of the Ministry of Commerce.

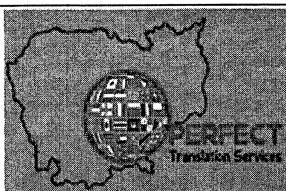
Chapter 2

Competent Institutions

Article 5.- National Consumer Protection Committee

A National Consumer Protection Committee shall be set up and chaired by the Minister of Commerce and with the participation of relevant ministries/institutions, with (Stamp) the Ministry of Commerce's General Department in charge of Consumer Protection as its arm to perform the duties related to consumer protection in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

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The organization and functioning of the National Consumer Protection Committee shall be determined by a subdecree.

Chapter 3 Consumer Association

Article 6.- Formation of a Consumer Association

Consumers in each sector have the right to form their own associations by registering with the Ministry of Interior in accordance with the Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations.

Article 7.- Consumer Association

A consumer association in any sector shall obtain the prior authorization from the ministries or institutions having their roles and duties over its sector.

After forming and registering the association at the Ministry of Interior and obtaining the authorization from the relevant competent regulators, the association shall file the above registration document and letter of authorization at the National Consumer Protection Committee.

Article 8.- Roles and Duties of the Consumer Association

The consumer association shall have the following roles and duties:

- To consult independently with consumers and coordinate consumer related issues;
- To act as a representative before the National Consumer Protection Committee or before the court on behalf of any consumer or consumer group whose rights and interests are infringed;
- To represent the views and interests of consumers in public forums or the press;
- To receive consultation from any competent regulator on any regulation concerning information standard issued by the competent regulator to be provided to consumers;
- To create a consumer protection working group in each sector;
- To undertake to perform other duties as assigned by the National Consumer Protection Committee.

Chapter 4 Unfair Acts in Business

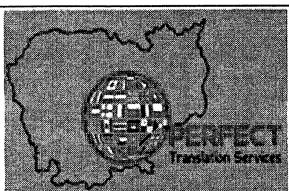
Article 9.- Unfair Act

No person who conducts business shall be involved with an unfair act.

An unfair act refers to any act of a person in business, that may be misleading or deceptive to a consumer, whether that act is intentional or unintentional.

- An act or representation such as advertising, sales promotion, and other representations;

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- Misleading of consumers regarding the cost, price or quality of the goods or services; A person in business cannot rely on hard-to-read small print and labels and misleading claims for self-defence to avoid liability;
- Failure to present to consumers promises, expectations and relevant information;
- Taking advantage of the consumers if the supplier is aware that the consumers are not in a position to protect his or her interests or are incapable of understanding the goods or services, such as the characteristics, type, language, effect of the transaction or any problems related to the transaction, or
- Other acts determined by the *Prakas* of the Ministry of Commerce.

Article 10.- Unfair Act Regarding Goods

No person who conducts business shall engage in any unfair act which is misleading or deceptive to the public concerning the type, production process, characteristics, suitability, quantity, measurement, dimension, standard, or quality of the goods.

Article 11.- Unfair Act Regarding Services

No person who conducts business shall engage in any unfair act which is misleading or deceptive to the public concerning the type, standard, characteristics, suitability, size, or quality of the services.

Article 12.- Misleading Representations

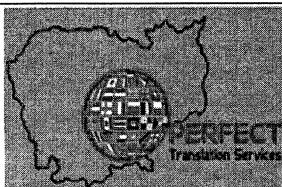
No person who conducts business shall supply or promote the supply or use of goods or services through any of the following misleading representations:

- The goods are specifically unique to a type, standard, quality, classification, quantity, composition, style, model, or the goods with special background or with special use.
- That service is specifically unique to a type, standard, quality, size, or the service is provided by a particular person or by person with a particular skill or special qualification of conducting businesses.
- Any reputable person has already agreed to receive the goods or services.
- They are either new goods or refurbished goods, or the goods are produced, made, invented at a specific occasion.
- That goods or services are sponsored, recognized, certified, effective for use, contains associated objects or a wide range of use or benefits.
- Any person has provided support, recognition, certification, or affiliation with.
- That goods or services are recognized for their price.
- That goods or services are in high demand.

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- The goods or services include or do not include any insurance, compensation or settlement, rights or other conditions.
- The goods are originated from somewhere.

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Other misleading representations shall be defined by the *Prakas* of the Minister of Commerce, who is the Chairman of the National Consumer Protection Committee, at the request of the competent regulators.

Chapter 5

Unfair Practice

Article 13.- Prohibition of Unfair Sale

Any sale which will cause consumer confusion in the purchase of goods or services shall be prohibited.

Article 14.- Promise of Gifts and Prizes

No person shall offer a promise of gift, prize or other free objects with the intention to deceive or lie to the consumer with respect to:

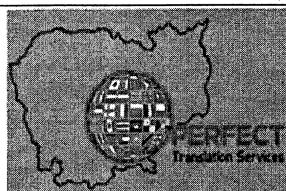
- The supply of goods or services or
- The sale or granting of real rights to property.

Article 15.- Bait Advertising

1. No person shall advertise in order to supply goods or services at a certain price for which the person has no intention of supplying or there is no reasonable ground to believe that the person can provide supply at the advertised price.
2. Any person advertising the goods or services for a certain price shall supply the goods or services at the advertised price within a specified time and at a reasonable quantity.
3. In the event of a complaint or protest against any person with respect to the non-provision of goods or services to the consumers in accordance with the provisions stated in this article, the person can defend himself/herself provided s/he has evidence that:
 - A. [S/he] has supplied or asked any other authorized person to supply the advertised goods or services to the consumer on his/her behalf for a defined period of time at any defined quantity and at such price as advertised and for which such supply is also approved by the consumer.
 - B. [S/he] has promptly supplied or asked any other authorized person to supply on his/her behalf for a defined period of time to the consumer the goods or services at a corresponding quantity and price as advertised and for which the supply is also approved by the consumers.

Article 16.- Unfair Solicitation Sales

An unfair solicitation sale refers to any sale that entices or induces a purchaser to purchase goods or services on the condition that the purchaser will receive a bonus, (Stamp) commission, or other benefits in exchange for provision of the name of a potential customer or otherwise assists that person in persuading or soliciting other purchasers or consumers for a commission or discount of the goods or create other events to attract (Initials)



other purchasers to purchase at the first consumer's persuasion, and that potential customer has actually purchased the goods or services at the first purchaser's or consumer's persuasion, while those conditions are not met by the seller.

Article 17.- Demanding or Accepting Payments Without Intention to Supply Goods or Services as per the Purchase Order

Prior to supplying goods or services, the supplier shall not demand or accept any payment or other consideration in the event that the supplier:

- Does not intend to supply the goods or services as per the purchase order; or
- Has intention to supply the goods or services that are different from the goods or services as per the purchase order, or
- There is no reasonable ground to prove that the supplier is able to supply the goods or services within a defined period of time or within a reasonable time as per the purchase order.

Article 18.- False or Misleading Representations in Respect of Some Business Activities

1. No person shall make false or misleading representations concerning the potential gains, risks or other significance in any business activity whereby s/he has claimed that the other person may carry out that business activity from his or her residence.
2. No person shall make false or misleading representations of key points concerning the potential gains, risks or other significance of any business activity in which the person invites other persons by advertising or by any other means to participate, and that is the requirement of the business activity:
 - A. Engagement in the work performance by other persons or
 - B. Financial investment and engagement in the work performance by persons involved in the investment.

Article 19.- Coercion by Force and Mental Threat

No person shall exert coercion by force, disturbance or mental threat with respect to the supply of goods or services or payments for the goods or services.

Article 20.- Pyramid Scheme

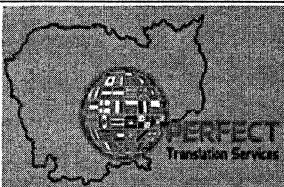
No person shall promote or carry out a pyramid scheme.

A pyramid scheme is any scheme that:

1. Provides supply of goods and/or services for a prize or consideration, and
2. Creates a purchase-sale and investment opportunity for numerous participants, individually or through agents who are not creating real-world sales opportunities, and
3. This scheme is unfair to a wide range of participants because:

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- The participants' bonus or considerations are based on the recruitment of more participants.
- New participants cannot find more participants.

Article 21.- Selling Goods Bearing False Trade Description

No person shall sell goods bearing a false trade description.

A false trade description is a description that involves the supply of goods or the promotion of the supply of goods by all means or use of goods that are considered to be false.

This article applies to goods bearing a false trade description by:

- Sewing, pressing, inserting, attaching or sealing on the goods or
- Display on the cover, label, tube, package, or on the goods.

Article 22.- Other Unfair Practices

Other unfair practices shall be defined by the *Prakas* of a competent regulator according to the scope of the roles and duties of that regulator, with the approval of the National Consumer Protection Committee to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the consumers.

Chapter 6

Information for Consumers

Article 23.- Standards of Information for Consumers

Any person who conducts business in the Kingdom of Cambodia shall disclose a minimum of information to consumers in accordance with the information standard to be determined by a *Prakas* of the competent regulator and may consult with the National Consumer Protection Committee as necessary.

Article 24.- Obligation to Comply with Standards of Information for Consumers

Any person who conducts business, supplies, promises to supply or advertises that s/he will supply the goods or services shall comply with the standards of information for consumers.

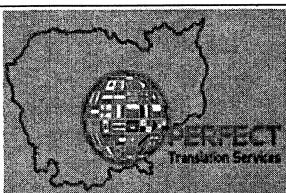
Article 25.- Notification of Standards of Information for Consumers

Standards of information for consumers shall be disseminated by the relevant regulators and/or the National Consumer Protection Committee and, when disseminated, those standards will become part of the information standards covered under this Law and will be implemented by the National Consumer Protection Committee.

Article 26.- Preparation and Implementation of Standards of Information for Consumers

(Stamp) The competent regulators shall prepare standards of information for consumers in relation to goods or services for business activities that fall under the scope of the roles and duties of those regulators to protect the legitimate rights and interests of consumers.

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In the event that the regulation prepared by any competent regulator conflicts with the regulation prepared by other regulators, the National Consumer Protection Committee shall examine [the matter] and seek a resolution. In the event that this cannot be resolved, the National Consumer Protection Committee shall submit a request to the Head of the Royal Government for examination and decision.

Article 27.- Model of Content of Standards of Information for Consumers

1. Standards of information to be provided to consumers may:
 - A. Disclose information related to the type, classification, safety, quantity, origin, usage function, maintenance, composition, design, installation, usage instruction, cost, packaging, promotion or supply, dates of manufacture and expiration, production information or information related to the supply of goods or services and/or
 - B. Specify how this information is received and/or
 - C. Specify the form and how the information is disseminated in relation to:
 - The supply of goods or services or
 - The re-supply or possibility of re-supply of the goods or services or
 - The promotion by any method whatsoever concerning one or more of the points related to the supply, re-supply or possibility of re-supply of goods or services; or
 - D. Set the minimum standard of information for conducting e-commerce in the Kingdom of Cambodia.
2. All written information shall be in Khmer according the *Prakas* of the competent regulator.
3. Models for preparing other standards of information for consumers may be determined by the National Consumer Protection Committee.

Chapter 7

Complaint and Investigation Procedures

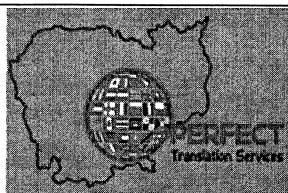
Article 28.- Institution of Ombudsman

The National Consumer Protection Committee has the competence to receive complaints and conduct investigation through:

1. The initiative of the National Consumer Protection Committee itself, or
2. The complaint from any person or any consumer association;
3. The complaint from any competent regulator.

(Stamp) Where necessary, the National Consumer Protection Committee may request the cooperation of the competent institution or regulator to perform the above tasks, and that competent institution or regulator shall offer cooperation at the request of the National Consumer Protection Committee.

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Article 29.- Appointment of Ombudsperson

The ombudsperson shall have the qualification as a judicial police officer to examine the offences stated in this Law in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedures.

The formalities and procedures for giving qualification to the ombudsperson shall be determined by an inter-ministerial *Prakas* between the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Commerce.

Article 30.- Supervisory Authority

The ombudsperson shall have the following rights to:

1. Investigate, search and collect evidence related to violations of this Law.
2. Inspect the products, goods and services, sales promotion, sale of any product or storage for distribution required to be in compliance with the provisions of this Law.
3. Take samples of other relevant products or tools in case of suspected violations of this Law.
4. Ask the relevant person for answers or for the submission of documents or other items for consideration.
5. Take action to temporarily ban the supply, distribution or market circulation of any products, goods or services when evidence of non-compliance with the provisions of this Law is found and shall report to the National Consumer Protection Committee for coordination with the relevant competent institutions, cooperate to take further action in accordance with the provisions of the laws in force.

The formalities and procedures for inspection shall be determined by the *Prakas* of the Minister of Commerce.

Article 31.- Searching Authority

The ombudsperson shall be authorized to conduct a field visit to and search at any place in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedures.

The ombudsperson who has to perform obligations in the premises or location is entitled to request assistance from local authorities at all levels or other relevant competent authorities in order to participate in cracking down on the offences provided for in this Law and shall comply with the Code of Criminal Procedures.

Chapter 8

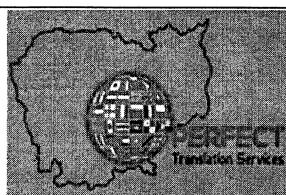
Procedures for Issuance of Decision

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Article 32.- Procedures for Issuance of Decision

Following an investigation, the National Consumer Protection Committee shall under this Law have the power to:

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1. Issue decisions and/or
2. Issue administrative sanctions.

In issuing decisions and/or imposition of administrative sanctions, the National Consumer Protection Committee may consider the actions or requests made by the relevant competent regulator in connection with the approval, correction or denial of any action to the requests made.

Article 33.- Settlement Procedures

The National Consumer Protection Committee may make the settlement by negotiating with any person who violates any provision of this Law.

All resolutions shall not apply to:

1. Criminal cases
2. Repeated violation of the provisions of this Law by that person.

The procedures for settlement shall be determined by the *Prakas* of the Minister of Commerce.

Article 34.- Decision Ordering the Information Disclosure or Re-dissemination

When the National Consumer Protection Committee finds that any relevant person has violated any provisions of this Law, the National Consumer Protection Committee may issue the following order that:

1. Requires a person who has failed to disseminate information or insufficiently disseminate information to sufficiently disseminate the information or any part thereof in the manner as specified in the order to the public or to any relevant person at his/her own expense.
2. Requires a person who has disseminated wrong or misleading information to make a correction in the manner as specified in the order at his/her own expense.

Article 35.- Decision Prohibiting Managerial Position

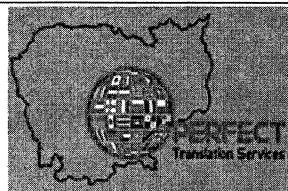
The National Consumer Protection Committee may issue a decision prohibiting any person from holding a managerial position if:

1. The person has committed the following violations for 2 (two) or more times:

- Unfair act involving goods and/or services
- Misleading representations
- Promise of gifts and prizes
- Bait advertising
- Unfair solicitation sales
- Demanding or accepting payments without the intention of supplying goods or services as per the purchase order
- False or misleading representations of some business activities

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- Coercion by force and mental threat
 - Pyramid scheme and,
 - Selling goods bearing false trade description
2. The person has committed the following violations at least 2 (two) times in a period of 5 (five) years when the person is in the position of director or manager of a legal entity.
- Failure to disclose standards of information for consumers.
 - Failure to perform obligations to comply with standards of information for consumers.
 - Failure to give notification of standards of information for consumers
3. A person prohibited by a foreign state in respect of consumer protection as set forth in points 1 and 2.

Article 36.- Dissemination of Decision of Prohibition from Managerial Position

The National Consumer Protection Committee shall provide a copy of each of the prohibitive decisions set forth in Article 35 of this Law to:

- A. Any relevant person or consumer association
- B. Competent regulators, and
- C. Business registration unit of the Ministry of Commerce

The National Consumer Protection Committee shall publish the prohibitive decisions set forth in Article 35 of this Law on its website or bulletin or by any other means.

Article 37.- Period of Prohibition from Managerial Position

The prohibition from holding the position of director or manager of a legal entity in the Kingdom of Cambodia shall not be less than 2 (two) years and shall not exceed 5 (five) years.

Chapter 9

Complaint

Article 38.- Correction of Decision of National Consumer Protection Committee

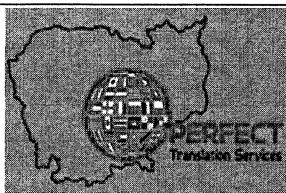
Any relevant person with the decision of the National Consumer Protection Committee may file a complaint with the National Consumer Protection Committee, requesting that the decision be reviewed, corrected or revoked within 15 (fifteen) days at the latest from the date of receipt of notification of the decision.

The complaint for review shall state the following:

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- Make it clear that any or more of the findings of the National Consumer Protection Committee can be protested.
- Indicate that the decision or administrative sanctions imposed by the National Consumer Protection Committee are not based on concrete evidence as stated in the minutes of the National Consumer Protection Committee.

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In this case, the National Consumer Protection Committee shall make a review and decision within 30 (thirty) days at the latest.

Article 39.- Right to File a Complaint to Competent Court

Any person who is not satisfied with the decision of the National Consumer Protection Committee may file a complaint to the competent court of the Kingdom of Cambodia within 30 (thirty) days at the latest from the date of receipt of notification of the final decision.

The formalities and procedures for National Consumer Protection Committee's notification shall be determined by a *Prakas* of the Minister of Commerce.

Chapter 10

Penalty Provisions

Article 40.- Sanctions and Obstruction Penalties

The sanctions in this Law include written warning, suspension, revocation or cancellation of a certificate of commercial registration or license, obstruction penalty, fine and imprisonment.

Written warnings, suspensions, revocation or cancellations of certification of commercial registration or licenses is the competence of the National Consumer Protection Committee.

Obstruction penalty is the competence of the ombudsperson.

Payment of the obstruction penalty results in extinguishing a charge in criminal action.

In case the violator refuses to pay the obstruction penalty, the ombudsperson may bring the case of the offense to the competent court.

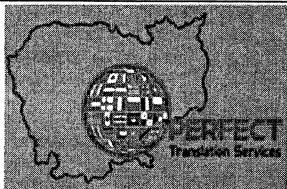
The procedures for imposition of obstruction penalties, fines payment, the management of the receipt of fines and the management of revenue from the penalties for the violations as stated in the provisions of this Law shall be determined by an inter-ministerial *Prakas* between the Minister of Commerce, Minister of Justice and Minister of Economy and Finance.

Article 41.- Unfair Act Regarding Goods, Services or Misleading Representations

Any person who commits an unfair act in connection with goods, services or misleading representations as stated in Articles 9, 10, 11 and 12 shall be subject to a written warning.

In case of a written warning [and] repeated violation as per paragraph 1 above, the certificate of commercial registration or license shall be suspended, revoked or cancelled.

(Initials)



Any violation of paragraph 1 above, with respect to the quality and origin of the goods, shall be subject to an obstruction penalty of not more than 20,000,000 (twenty million) Riels.

Article 42.- Aggravating Circumstance of the Unfair Act with Respect to Goods, Services or Misleading Representations Due to Health and Safety Impact

Any violation of paragraph 1 of Article 41 shall be punishable by imprisonment from 6 (six) months to 2 (two) years and a fine of 1,000,000 (one million) Riels to 4,000,000 (four million) Riels in case of any severe impact to the consumer's health and safety.

Article 43.- Aggravating Circumstance of the Unfair Act with Respect to the Goods or Services or Misleading Representation Due to Disability or Death

Any violation of paragraph 1 of Article 41, which causes permanent disability or death, shall be punishable by imprisonment from 2 (two) to 5 (five) years and a fine of 4,000,000 (four million) Riels to 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels.

Article 44.- Act Involving Unfair Practices

Any person who commits the act of bait advertising, demanding or accepting payment without the intention of supplying goods or services, false or misleading representations with respect to some business activities, coercion by force and mental threats shall be subject to a fine of not more than 50,000,000 (fifty million) Riels.

Article 45.- Act of Pyramid Scheme or the Sale of Goods Bearing False Trade Description

Any act of pyramid scheme or the sale of goods bearing a false trade description shall be punishable by an obstruction fine of not more than 80,000,000 (eighty million) Riels.

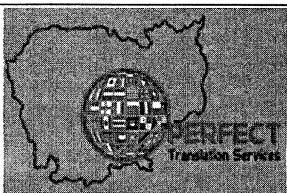
Article 46.- Aggravating Circumstance of the Act of Pyramid Scheme or the Sale of Goods Bearing False Trade Descriptions Due to Health and Safety Impact

Any act of pyramid scheme or sale of goods bearing a false trade description and which causes severe impact to consumer's health and safety shall be punishable by imprisonment from 6 (six) months to 2 (two) years and a fine of 1,000,000 (one million) Riels to 4,000,000 (four million) Riels.

Article 47.- Aggravating Circumstance of the Act of Pyramid Scheme or the Sale of Goods Bearing False Trade Description Due to Disability or Death.

Any act of pyramid scheme or sale of goods bearing a false trade description which results in permanent disability or death shall be punishable by imprisonment from 2 (two) to 5 (five) years and a fine of 4,000,000 (four million) Riels to 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels.

(Initials)



Article 48.- Act of Non-compliance with Consumer Information Standards

Any person who commits an act of non-compliance with the standards of information for consumers shall be subject to an obstruction fine of not more than 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels.

Article 49.- Violation of Decision Prohibiting Management

Any person who violates a decision which prohibits management shall be subject to a fine of not more than 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels.

Chapter 11

Final Provisions

Article 50.- Abrogation

Any provision contrary to this Law shall be abrogated.

Article 51.- Immediate Promulgation

This Law shall be promulgated immediately.

Saturday, the 6th day of the waxing moon of the twelfth lunar month in
year of the Pig, EKASAKA, B.E. 2563
Done at the Royal Palace, 02 November 2019

R.L.1911.1653

(Signature)

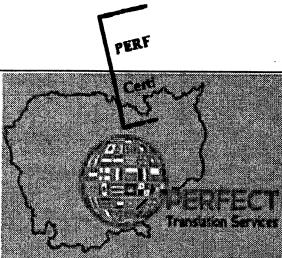
NORODOM SIHAMONI

Having respectfully submitted to the King
for royal signature
Prime Minister
(Signature)

Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN

Having respectfully submitted to
Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Prime Minister
Minister of Commerce
(Signature)

PAN SORASAK



PERFECT TRANSLATION

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Khan Chamkar Mon, Phnom Penh Capital, Kingdom of Cambodia

Registered in the Commercial Register No.16 80 30 at the Phnom Penh Municipal Department of Commerce

Ministry of Commerce, Kingdom of Cambodia

Certified true, accurate and complete translation of the attached document to the best of my knowledge and belief

(for translation purposes only)

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01282KE, Translation by CHHAY Leapminh/Neil Wilford/ENG Sros

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Date: 03 December 2019

Translator: ENG Sros

