

Annex I: General Notes

Schedule 1

Tariff Schedule of Cambodia

General Notes

1. The provisions of this Schedule are generally expressed in terms of the Customs Tariff of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the interpretation of the provisions of this Schedule, including the product coverage of subheadings of this Schedule, shall be governed by the General Notes, Section Notes, and Chapter Notes of the Customs Tariff of the Kingdom of Cambodia. To the extent that provisions of this Schedule are identical to the corresponding provisions of the Customs Tariff of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the provisions of this Schedule shall have the same meaning as the corresponding provisions of the Customs Tariff of the Kingdom of Cambodia.
2. The base rates of duty set out in this Schedule reflect Cambodia's Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) rates of duty in effect on January 1, 2025.
3. Cambodia shall apply a rate of customs duty on a good of the United States as provided in this Schedule.
4. The rate of duty in paragraph 3 does not apply to used goods, which, for purposes of this paragraph, are goods that have been used or have been owned by an end user who is not a producer, distributor, retailer, or dealer.¹
5. In this Schedule, the following staging categories apply to the elimination or reduction of customs duties by Cambodia:
 - (a) customs duties on originating goods provided for in the items in staging category A shall remain zero; and
 - (b) customs duties on originating goods provided for in the items in staging category EIF shall be eliminated entirely, and these goods shall be duty-free on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.

¹ For greater certainty, "used goods" do not include remanufactured goods, and therefore, remanufactured goods are subject to the rate of duty as provided in this Schedule.

Schedule 2

Schedule of the United States

General Notes

1. The provisions of this Schedule are generally expressed in terms of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), and the interpretation of the provisions of this Schedule, including the product coverage of subheadings of this Schedule, shall be governed by the General Notes, Section Notes, and Chapter Notes of the HTSUS. To the extent that provisions of this Schedule are identical to the corresponding provisions of the HTSUS, the provisions of this Schedule shall have the same meaning as the corresponding provisions of the HTSUS.
2. With respect to originating goods of Cambodia set out in this Schedule, the United States shall not apply the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty applicable to those goods as provided for in Executive Order 14257 of April 2, 2025 (Regulating Imports with a Reciprocal Tariff to Rectify Trade Practices that Contribute to Large and Persistent Annual United States Goods Trade Deficits), as amended.
3. For all other originating goods of Cambodia, the additional *ad valorem* rate of duty provided for in Executive Order 14257 of April 2, 2025, as amended, shall be no higher than 19 percent.
4. For greater certainty, the United States shall apply the rate of duty in paragraph 3 in addition to the United States' Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) rate of duty in effect.

Annex II: Market Access List

- (a) Cheeses:
 - (i) american;
 - (ii) asiago;
 - (iii) blue;
 - (iv) blue vein;
 - (v) brie;
 - (vi) burrata;
 - (vii) camembert;
 - (viii) cheddar;
 - (ix) chevre;
 - (x) colby;
 - (xi) cottage cheese;
 - (xii) coulommiers;
 - (xiii) cream cheese;
 - (xiv) danbo;
 - (xv) edam;
 - (xvi) emmental;
 - (xvii) feta;
 - (xviii) fontina;
 - (xix) gorgonzola;
 - (xx) gouda;
 - (xxi) grana;
 - (xxii) gruyere;
 - (xxiii) havarti;
 - (xxiv) limburger;
 - (xxv) mascarpone;
 - (xxvi) monterey/monterey jack;

- (xxvii) mozzarella;
- (xxviii) munster/muenster;
- (xxix) neufchatel;
- (xxx) parmesan;
- (xxxi) pecorino;
- (xxxii) pepper jack;
- (xxxiii) provolone;
- (xxxiv) ricotta;
- (xxxv) romano;
- (xxxvi) saint-paulin;
- (xxxvii) samso;
- (xxxviii) swiss;
- (xxxix) tilsiter; and
- (xxxx) tomme.
- (b) Meats:
 - (i) black forest ham;
 - (ii) bologna/bologne;
 - (iii) bratwurst;
 - (iv) capicola/capocollo;
 - (v) chorizo;
 - (vi) kielbasa;
 - (vii) mortadella;
 - (viii) pancetta;
 - (ix) prosciutto; and
 - (x) salame/salami.

Annex III: Specific Commitments

Section A. Non-Tariff Barriers and Related Matters

Industrial Goods

Article 1.1: Motor Vehicles and Parts

1. Cambodia shall accept vehicles and vehicle parts that are manufactured and sold in the United States and comply with U.S. Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS) and U.S. emissions standards and accept U.S. compliance procedures for automotive products without requirements for U.S. vehicles to undergo additional processes to enter Cambodia's market.
2. Cambodia shall address any other standards or requirements that discriminate against U.S. vehicles and vehicle parts.

Article 1.2: Medical Devices and Pharmaceuticals

1. Cambodia shall accept a prior approval or clearance that is issued by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as sufficient evidence that a medical device manufactured in the United States meets Cambodia's requirements for marketing authorization,¹ and shall not require marketing authorization for low-risk medical devices as defined by the Global Harmonization Task Force (GHTF) and the International Medical Device Regulators Forum (IMDRF), where marketing authorization is not required by the U.S. FDA.
2. Cambodia shall recognize audits of device manufacturers' quality management systems that are in accordance with the requirements established by the Medical Device Single Audit Program (MDSAP), based on a valid certificate, and conducted by auditing organizations authorized by the regulatory authorities participating in MDSAP to audit under the MDSAP requirements; and shall not impose additional regulatory requirements beyond those required for MDSAP.²
3. Cambodia shall accept the U.S. FDA's electronic certificates of pharmaceutical product (eCPPs) and electronic certificates to foreign governments (eCFGs) for its approval requirements for pharmaceuticals and medical devices, and shall not require hard copies, original copies, authenticated copies, wet signatures, or apostilles of the U.S. FDA certificates.
4. Cambodia shall accept a prior market authorization by the U.S. FDA as sufficient evidence that a pharmaceutical product manufactured in the United States meets Cambodia's requirements for marketing authorization in its country.³

¹ This paragraph does not prevent the application of administrative notification requirements. Cambodia shall ensure that any notification requirements applied to medical devices do not prevent the entry of goods in its market.

² For greater clarity, this paragraph only applies to routine inspections.

³ For greater certainty, this paragraph does not preclude Cambodia from maintaining registration requirements. Cambodia shall ensure any registration requirement does not impose any additional evaluation of marketing authorization or additional conformity assessment procedures, and is undertaken for documentation verification purposes only.

5. For periodic marketing reauthorization, Cambodia shall accept the U.S. FDA’s eCPP as sufficient evidence that a pharmaceutical product meets its requirements, unless Cambodia identifies a significant safety, effectiveness, or quality concern.⁴

6. Cambodia shall accept the results of a good manufacturing practice surveillance inspection conducted by the U.S. FDA of a manufacturing facility for pharmaceutical products without further need for an inspection or reinspection performed by Cambodia’s relevant regulatory authorities when the following conditions apply:

- (a) the manufacturing facility is within the territory of the United States; and
- (b) the most recent U.S. FDA inspection report as provided by the facility is classified as no action indicated, demonstrating no objectionable conditions or practices.

Article 1.3: Telecommunications

Cambodia shall remove type approval requirements for low-risk telecommunications equipment, including Small Form factor Pluggable (SFP) modules, line-cards, and other components. Where Cambodia maintains type approval requirements for telecommunications, Cambodia shall accept a supplier’s declaration of conformity and testing reporting from internationally accredited conformity assessment bodies and not require applications or conformity assessment documentation specific to Cambodia, including testing reports for each production location in the United States.

Article 1.4: Remanufactured Goods

Cambodia shall remove import restrictions and licensing requirements on U.S. remanufactured goods with a factory warranty similar to that applicable to a good when new.

Agriculture

Article 1.5: Recognition of the U.S. Food and Agricultural Control System and Acceptance of Certificates Issued by U.S. Regulatory Authorities

1. Cambodia shall recognize that the U.S. sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures and other measures for food and agricultural products, including technical regulations and standards, adopted or maintained by the U.S. government,⁵ satisfy the requirements of Cambodia’s measures applied to food and agricultural products imported into Cambodia. This recognition shall not prevent Cambodia from applying necessary emergency measures where urgent problems of health protection arise to protect human, animal, or plant life or health in accordance with its relevant domestic laws and regulations.

⁴ Cambodia requires marketing reauthorization once every five years.

⁵ For greater certainty, these U.S. measures include: measures related to food safety; the regulatory oversight of processed food production; labeling of perishable and processed foods; measures to protect agricultural production in the United States from the introduction of plant and animal pests and diseases; and regionalization protocols for animal disease and plant pest outbreaks.

2. Further to paragraph 1, Cambodia shall accept any bilateral export certification documents or electronic data elements or other official U.S. government certification of compliance with U.S. requirements agreed upon between the United States and Cambodia, for imports of food and agricultural products into Cambodia. Cambodia shall ensure that any future changes made to any bilateral export certification documents or such electronic data elements are made with the concurrence of the United States.

3. Cambodia shall limit attestations and information required in certificates required for imports of U.S. food and agricultural products to what is necessary to comply with applicable requirements of the United States.

4. Cambodia affirms its commitments under Annex B of the World Trade Organization (WTO) *Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures* and Article 2 and Article 5 of the *Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade* (TBT) to notify proposed measures to the WTO SPS or TBT Committee, as appropriate, and to take into account comments received from WTO Members before the measure is final.

Article 1.6: Facility Registration / Establishment Listing

Dairy Products

1. Cambodia shall:

- (a) recognize the U.S. dairy-safety system as providing at least the same level of protection as Cambodia's dairy-safety system;
- (b) allow imports of U.S. dairy products of bovine, ovine, and caprine origins when accompanied by a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) dairy sanitary certificate; and
- (c) not adopt or maintain a facility registration requirement for imports of U.S. dairy products into Cambodia.

Meat and Poultry (Including Offal), Meat and Poultry Products, Processed Meat and Poultry, Siluriformes, and Egg Products

2. Cambodia shall recognize USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) oversight of U.S. meat and poultry (including offal), meat and poultry products, processed meat and poultry, Siluriformes, and egg product facilities, including cold storage warehouse facilities, for purposes of allowing imports of U.S. meat and poultry (including offal), meat and poultry products, processed meat and poultry, Siluriformes, and egg products.

3. Cambodia shall accept the *FSIS Meat, Poultry and Egg Product Inspection (MPI) Directory*, which lists all Federally inspected establishments producing meat, poultry, Siluriformes, and egg products regulated by FSIS, as the official list of U.S. establishments eligible to export meat and poultry (including offal), meat and poultry products, processed meat and poultry, Siluriformes, and egg products to Cambodia.

4. Cambodia shall accept U.S. meat and poultry (including offal), meat and poultry products, processed meat and poultry, Siluriformes, and egg products inspected by FSIS and certified using a FSIS Export Certificate of Wholesomeness (FSIS 9060-5 series certificate) or electronic data elements, or any successor thereto.

5. Cambodia shall impose no additional product registration or facility registration requirements on U.S. meat and poultry (including offal), meat and poultry products, processed meat and poultry, Siluriformes, and egg products.

Article 1.7: Maximum Residue Levels⁶

1. Recognizing the importance of establishing science- and risk-based maximum residue levels (MRLs), in cases where Cambodia has not established an MRL, Cambodia shall recognize and accept the corresponding Codex Alimentarius (Codex) tolerances, or U.S. MRLs where there is not an established Codex tolerance.

2. In the event of an MRL non-compliance, Cambodia shall apply enhanced, risk-based surveillance, if warranted, only to the entity responsible for the non-compliance. Cambodia shall also provide the entity responsible for the non-compliance an opportunity to dispute or resolve the violation.

3. Cambodia shall not suspend any U.S. entity based on MRL non-compliance by such entity, except after multiple instances of non-compliance by that entity. Cambodia reaffirms its rights under the *WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures*.

4. Cambodia shall ensure transparent procedures by communicating testing methodologies and marker residues used to determine compliance with MRLs.

Article 1.8: Horticultural Products Market Access

For U.S. market access requests submitted to Cambodia after entry into force of this Agreement, Cambodia shall complete the market access process and reach agreement on a protocol to allow imports within 18 months of submission.

Article 1.9: Agricultural Biotechnology

1. Noting the ability of agricultural biotechnology to improve lives by helping to feed growing populations and by promoting improved agricultural productivity while optimizing inputs, Cambodia shall maintain, for products of agricultural biotechnology, science- and risk-based regulatory frameworks and efficient authorization processes, in order to facilitate increased trade in such products.

2. Recognizing the efficacy of the U.S. regulatory system to assess the safety of products of agricultural biotechnology, upon receiving completed application dossiers, Cambodia shall facilitate the assessment procedures in line with Cambodia’s regulations to enable products of agricultural biotechnology to access Cambodia’s market.

3. In the event of a Low Level Presence (LLP) occurrence, Cambodia shall, subject to its laws, regulations, and policies:

- (a) inform the importer or the importer’s agent of the LLP occurrence and of any additional information that the importer will be required to submit to allow Cambodia to make a decision on the disposition of the shipment in which the LLP occurrence has been;

⁶ For greater certainty, “maximum residue level” has the same meaning as “maximum residue limit”, including the term as used by Codex.

- (b) if available, provide the United States a summary of any risk or safety assessment that Cambodia has conducted in connection with the LLP occurrence; and
- (c) ensure that the measures applied to address the LLP occurrence are appropriate to achieve compliance with its laws, regulations, and policies.

Intellectual Property

Article 1.10: Geographical Indications

With respect to the protection or recognition of a geographical indication, including pursuant to an international agreement, Cambodia shall:

- (a) ensure transparent and fair procedures for examination, opposition, and cancellation, including with respect to a translation or transliteration;
- (b) provide that the grounds for refusal, opposition, and cancellation include the likelihood of confusion with a prior trademark and whether the term is the term customary in common language as the common name for the relevant good in its territory;
- (c) publicly identify which component or components it is protecting and which it is not protecting;
- (d) not protect an individual component of a multi-component term that is protected or is recognized as a geographical indication if that individual component is the term customary in common language as the common name for the relevant good in its territory; and
- (e) in determining whether a term is the term customary in common language as the common name for the relevant good in its territory, have the authority to take into account how consumers understand the term in its territory and recognize that factors relevant to that consumer understanding may include:
 - (i) whether the term is used to refer to the type of good in question, as indicated by competent sources such as dictionaries, newspapers, and relevant websites;
 - (ii) how the good referenced by the term is marketed and used in trade in its territory;
 - (iii) whether the term is used in relevant international standards to refer to a type or class of good in its territory, such as pursuant to a standard promulgated by the Codex;
 - (iv) whether persons other than the person who claims rights in the term use the term as the name for the type of product in question;
 - (v) whether the good in question is imported into its territory, in significant quantities, from a place other than the territory identified in the application or petition, and whether those imported goods are named by the term; and

- (vi) whether the product associated with the term is manufactured or traded in significant quantities from a place other than the territory identified in the application or petition.

Article 1.11: International Agreements

Cambodia shall ratify or accede to each of the following agreements, if it is not already a party to that agreement, and shall fully implement each agreement:

- (a) *Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works*, done at Berne on September 9, 1886, as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971;
- (b) *Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite*, done at Brussels on May 21, 1974;
- (c) *Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure*, done at Budapest on April 28, 1977, as amended on September 26, 1980;
- (d) *Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs*, done at Geneva on July 2, 1999;
- (e) *Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks*, done at Madrid on June 27, 1989;
- (f) *Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled*, done at Marrakesh on June 27, 2013;
- (g) *Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property*, done at Paris on March 20, 1883, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967;
- (h) *Patent Cooperation Treaty*, done at Washington on June 19, 1970, as amended on September 28, 1979, and modified on February 3, 1984;
- (i) *Patent Law Treaty*, done at Geneva on June 1, 2000;
- (j) *Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks*, done at Singapore on March 27, 2006;
- (k) *International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants*, done at Paris on December 2, 1961, as revised at Geneva on March 19, 1991;
- (l) *World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Copyright Treaty*, done at Geneva on December 20, 1996; and
- (m) *WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty*, done at Geneva on December 20, 1996.

Article 1.12: Notorious Markets for Counterfeiting and Piracy

Cambodia shall take steps to increase enforcement against notorious markets for counterfeiting and piracy within its territory.

Transparency and Good Regulatory Practices

Article 1.13: Transparency Regarding Fees

Cambodia shall publish and regularly update official fees for public services covering all ministries and relevant agencies.

Article 1.14: Adoption and Implementation of Good Regulatory Practices

With respect to the adoption and implementation of good regulatory practices at the central level of government, Cambodia shall:

- (a) ensure that laws, regulations, procedures, and administrative rulings are promptly published and made easily accessible online;
- (b) publish and make easily accessible online the text of proposed regulatory actions, as well as any regulatory impact analysis, an explanation of the regulation, and its objective;
- (c) conduct public consultations for proposed regulatory actions in a transparent manner; allow adequate time for interested persons, domestic and foreign, to submit comments, taking into account the complexity or possible impact of the proposed regulation; and give consideration to comments received;
- (d) give reasonable notice of planned regulatory actions and publish regulatory policy priorities that will be developed, modified, or eliminated in the near term;
- (e) use publicly accessible high-quality data, evidence, technical information, and risk assessments, where appropriate, during the planning and development of regulation;
- (f) support international regulatory cooperation through the use of, as appropriate, relevant international standards, guides, and recommendations to avoid unnecessary obstacles to trade;
- (g) conduct reviews of regulation in effect to determine whether new information or other changes justify modification or repeal of regulation; and
- (h) use tools, such as regulatory impact analysis, to assess the need for and possible impacts of regulations, which could also include alternative approaches to regulation, where appropriate.

Services and Investment

Article 1.15: Services Domestic Regulation

Cambodia shall take effective actions to implement the Joint Initiative on Services Domestic Regulation, including submitting its revised Specific Commitments for certification by the WTO.

Labor

Article 1.16: Labor Laws and Other Measures

1. Cambodia shall engage in tripartite consultations and amend its Trade Union Law to fully protect workers' rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining, including with respect to union registration and recognition, as well as the right to strike.
2. Cambodia shall review its law, and the enforcement of its law, to ensure that workers on fixed duration contracts can fully exercise their rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining.
3. Cambodia shall publish guidelines to prohibit any interference in legitimate and legal trade union activities. Cambodia shall also publish guidelines to prohibit the use of violence and harassment against trade union organizers.
4. Cambodia shall ensure that its labor laws cover substantially all workers, regardless of their employment status, and enterprise registration status, size, or sector.

Article 1.17: Enforcement of Labor Laws

To facilitate the effective enforcement of its labor laws, Cambodia shall:

- (a) establish independent labor courts to hear labor disputes and maintain the Arbitration Council. In doing so, it shall ensure their neutrality and effectiveness, while fully funding the Arbitration Council. Cambodia shall develop, through an open and transparent process, and publish guidelines for classifying disputes as collective versus individual. Cambodia shall ensure individual cases are referred from the Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training to the Arbitration Council, including by developing and implementing procedures for referral; and
- (b) ensure that its labor inspectorate is sufficiently resourced, including with respect to funding, personnel, training, transportation, and equipment.

Environment

Article 1.18: Environmental Laws

1. Cambodia shall ensure that its environmental laws and policies provide for, and encourage, high levels of environmental protection.
2. Cambodia shall effectively enforce its environmental laws.

Article 1.19: Illegal Logging and Associated Trade

1. Cambodia shall take measures to combat, and cooperate with the United States to prevent, trade in illegally harvested forest products.
2. Cambodia shall take measures to strengthen forest sector governance. To that end, Cambodia shall fully implement existing laws and regulations for forest sector governance, including anti-corruption measures, and strengthen institutions responsible for enforcing these laws.

Article 1.20: More Resource Efficient Economies

Cambodia shall take measures to promote more resource efficient economies. Such measures may include addressing trade barriers that inhibit more resource efficient economies; encouraging innovation that promotes circularity, for example through improving resource efficiency in product design; and promoting trade facilitative approaches to enable reverse supply chains.

Article 1.21: Fisheries Subsidies

1. Cambodia shall fully implement the obligations of the WTO *Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies* (AFS), notwithstanding Article 12 of the AFS.
2. In addition, Cambodia shall ensure its fisheries subsidies do not contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, including through the use of robust fisheries management regimes and reform of such subsidies.

Article 1.22: Sustainable Fisheries Management and Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing

1. Cambodia shall operate a sustainable fisheries management system that regulates marine wild capture fishing and promotes the long-term conservation of marine species including sharks, sea turtles, seabirds, and marine mammals.
2. Cambodia shall strengthen enforcement of fisheries related laws, regulations, and other measures to effectively combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing and deter trade in products from IUU fishing, including through:
 - (a) implementing port state measures, including through actions consistent with the *Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing*;
 - (b) adopting or strengthening measures to deter vessels flying its flag and its nationals from engaging in IUU fishing; and
 - (c) preventing the transshipment at sea of fish caught through IUU fishing or fish products derived from IUU fishing.

Article 1.23: Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade and Associated Crimes

Cambodia shall take measures to combat, and cooperate to prevent, the trade of wild fauna and flora that, based on credible evidence, were taken or traded in violation of its law or another applicable law,⁷ including through the following actions:

- (a) take measures to enhance the effectiveness of inspections of shipments containing wild fauna and flora, including parts and products thereof, at ports of entry;

⁷ For greater certainty, “another applicable law” means a law of the jurisdiction where the take or trade occurred and is only relevant to the question of whether the wild fauna and flora has been taken or traded in violation of that law.

- (b) take measures to combat the trade of wild fauna and flora transshipped through its territory that, based on credible evidence, were illegally taken or traded;
- (c) treat intentional transnational trafficking of wild fauna and flora as a serious crime as defined in the *United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime*; and
- (d) take measures to dismantle organized trafficking networks involved in nature crimes.

Customs & Trade Facilitation

Article 1.24: Release

For express shipments from the United States, Cambodia shall implement the World Customs Organization *Guidelines for the Immediate Release of Consignments by Customs* such that low-risk packages are released immediately upon arrival without transfer to a customs warehouse. Packages that are not collected immediately may be transferred to a customs warehouse.

Article 1.25: Advance Rulings

Cambodia shall allow importers, producers, and authorized traders to submit advance ruling applications and supporting documentation through an electronic system to the General Department of Customs and Excise.

Article 1.26: Protection of Proprietary Data

Cambodia shall protect proprietary data submitted to the customs authority by U.S. traders from unauthorized disclosure.

Section B. Digital Trade and Technology

Article 2.1: Digital Competition Regime

Cambodia shall not introduce a digital competition regime in Cambodia that unreasonably or unjustifiably restricts U.S. commerce.

Section C. Economic and National Security

Article 3.1: Strategic Trade

1. Cambodia shall restrict the unauthorized export, reexport, and in-country transfer of U.S.-origin or U.S.-controlled items subject to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) unless the exporter presents U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) reexport authorization or demonstrates no BIS authorization is required.

2. Cambodia shall screen its customs and transaction data related to U.S.-origin or U.S.-controlled items and shall share transactions identified as being of concern with U.S. authorities, including BIS or its surrogate, and shall adopt and implement measures to prevent and address violations of U.S. export controls.

3. Cambodia shall develop domestic export control systems and enforcement mechanisms, including by establishing and implementing civil and criminal penalties, and strengthening its auditing and investigative capabilities, and shall partner with the United States on such enforcement actions where appropriate, including by sharing information when violations may have occurred and cooperating on end-use checks and investigations.

Article 3.2: Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Cooperation

Cambodia shall expand cooperation and exchange information with the United States, as appropriate, related to the Parties' respective antidumping and countervailing duty proceedings (to include circumvention inquiries).

Article 3.3: Other Measures

1. Cambodia shall ensure that its ports, port terminals, and logistics tracking networks, and its commercial fleet, use digital logistics platforms that provide appropriate cybersecurity protection, protection against the unauthorized disclosure of data, protection against national security risks, and protection against data access by foreign governments.

2. Cambodia shall continue to demonstrate its compliance with a repeatable process for removal cases of Cambodian nationals under section 243(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and accept the repatriation of all Cambodian nationals under removal orders by January 31, 2028.

3. Cambodia reaffirms its commitment and shall take decisive action to urgently end online scam operations (OSOs) targeting of U.S. citizen and other victims. Specifically, Cambodia shall:

- (a) within 90 days of entry into force of this Agreement, hold a meeting of its Ad-hoc Committee to Counter Scams with senior U.S. officials to cement bilateral collaboration that prevents targeting of U.S. citizens and accomplishes other goals below and establish an action plan and a timeline for further actions;
- (b) establish a regular information sharing mechanism with Embassy Phnom Penh's U.S. law enforcement working group on scam compounds;
- (c) in partnership with U.S. law enforcement and other government agencies, take meaningful action (investigations, raids and permanent site closures, and prosecutions, including for forced labor and trafficking in persons) against OSOs that target U.S. citizens, and that use forced labor or trafficked persons;
- (d) send individuals freed from scam centers to the place of origin of their official identity documents in accordance with Cambodian national law and regulations; and

- (e) in partnership with U.S. Department of the Treasury and other U.S. government agencies, and through the relevant Cambodian ministries and authorities, implement concrete measures related to countering illicit finance, such as money laundering, and scam operations and, as appropriate, revoke licenses and close offending institutions.

Section D. Commercial Considerations and Opportunities

Article 4.1: Purchases

Cambodia confirms that Air Cambodia has agreed to finalize the purchase of ten, with the purchase right for an additional ten, Boeing 737 MAX 8 aircraft no later than October 31, 2025.