

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

NATION RELIGION KING

DRAFT LAW ON
COMPETITION OF CAMBODIA

Version 5.5

7 March 2016

Changes marked reflect changes from Version 54 of 28 August 2015.

Contents [MoC to update]

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1: The Purpose of this Law

The purpose of this Law is to establish provisions and procedures applicable to unlawful practices of restraint of competition and to promote and protect the benefits of a competitive market economy for Cambodia.

Article 2: Goals of Competition Law

This Law is designed to:

- A. Assist consumers to obtain goods and services at lower prices, increased quality, greater variety and greater choice;
- B. Support incentives for fair and economically efficient business relationships;
- C. Promote the establishment of new businesses;
- D. Protect the Cambodian economy from harmful anti-competitive behavior; and
- E. Benefit the public by promoting competitive incentives that will tend to produce a larger, more sustainable and more innovative national economy.

Article 3: Scope of Application

- A. This Law applies to all actions prohibited by this Law that may cause competitive harm to the Cambodian economy whether the source of the harm arises inside or outside of the territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia.
- B. This Law applies to all persons to the extent they conduct business regardless of whether they are individuals, or formed as profit-making organizations, non-profit organizations or charitable organizations, and whether or not they are privately owned or wholly or partly government owned.

Article 4: Definitions

agreement means any form of contract, arrangement or understanding between persons, whether or not legally enforceable, and may be written, oral, or implied.. For the purposes of this Law, an agreement also includes coordination between persons which involves direct or indirect contact or communication the object or effect of which is to (a) to influence the conduct of one or more persons in a market or (b) to disclose the course of conduct which a person has decided to adopt or is contemplating adopting in a market, in circumstances where such disclosure would not have been made under normal conditions of competition.

business combination means the acquisition by one or more persons of the shares of another person, or the assets of another person used by that person to conduct a business.

Chairman means the Chairman of the Commission.

Commission means the Cambodian Competition Commission.

conflict of interest means an interest in form of cash, political interest, interest for family or personal interest, which may influence or appear to influence any person's performance of his or her official duty.

Directorate means the Directorate of the Commission.

Director-General means the Director-General of the Commission appointed in accordance with Article 22.

dominant position means a situation in which a person, either individually or together with other persons, is in a position in a market to act without effective constraint from competitors or potential competitors.

essential facility means infrastructure or a resource, whether owned privately or by government, that cannot reasonably be duplicated, and without access to which competitors cannot reasonably provide goods or services to their customers.

Final Order means an order made by the Commission under Article 33 of this Law.

good means an item of property that is sold or resold by a person.

horizontal agreement means an agreement between persons who operate, or are likely to operate, at the same level in the production or distribution chain.

Interim Order means an order made by the Commission under Article 32 of this Law.

Law means the Law on Competition of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

market means, when used in relation to any goods or services, includes a market for those goods or services and other goods or services that are substitutable for, or otherwise competitive with, the first-mentioned goods or services.

Order means and Interim Order or a Final Order.

person or persons mean natural persons and legal persons, unless otherwise specified.

purchasers are persons that buy goods or services for use or resale.

sellers are persons that make, distribute, or sell goods or services.

service means any rights benefits, privileges, or facilities that are or are to be provided or granted including under:

- a. A contract for, or in relation to: -
 - i. the performance of work (including work of a professional nature), whether with or without the supply of goods; or
 - ii. the provision of, or the use or enjoyment of facilities for, accommodation, amusement, the care of persons or animals or things, entertainment, instruction, parking, or recreation; or
 - iii. the conferring of rights, benefits, or privileges for which remuneration is payable in the form of a royalty, tribute, levy, or similar fee, including the supply of electricity, gas, internet, telecommunications, water; or the removal of waste water;
- b. A contract of insurance;
- c. A contract between a bank and a customer of the bank

but does not include rights or benefits being the supply of goods or the performance of work under a contract of service.

vertical agreement means an agreement between persons who operate, or are likely to operate, at different levels of the production or distribution chain.

CHAPTER II UNLAWFUL ANTICOMPETITIVE ACTIVITIES

Section 1: Anti-competitive Agreements

Article 5: Unlawful Horizontal Agreements

Persons are prohibited from making horizontal agreements which have the object or effect of:

- A. directly or indirectly fixing, controlling or maintaining the prices of goods or services;
- B. preventing, restricting or limiting:
 - 1. the quantity of goods or services that are made available for sale;
 - 2. the type of goods or services that are made available for sale; or
 - 3. the development of new goods or services;
- C. allocating geographic territories between the competing persons;
- D. allocating customers between the competing persons;
- E. favouring one bidder in bids on a contract;
- F. boycotting persons who are suppliers or distributors; or
- G. otherwise significantly preventing, restricting or distorting competition in a market.

Article 6: Unlawful Vertical Agreements

- A. Persons are prohibited from making vertical agreements requiring a purchaser to resell the purchased goods or services at a minimum price established by the seller.
- B. Persons are prohibited from making vertical agreements, including but not limited to those listed below, if the agreement has the object or effect of significantly preventing, restricting or distorting competition in a market:
 - 1. Requiring a purchaser to resell the purchased goods or services only within a defined geographic area;
 - 2. Requiring a purchaser to resell the purchased goods or services only to specified customers or specified categories of customers;
 - 3. Requiring a purchaser to purchase all or nearly all of its requirements for a particular good or service exclusively from the seller;
 - 4. Preventing a seller from selling a good or service to another purchaser;
 - 5. Preventing a purchaser of a good or service to improve or sell improvements to the goods or services purchased;
 - 6. Requiring a purchaser to buy unrelated goods or services as part of each purchase contract.

A.

Section 2: Abuse of a Dominant Position

Article 7: Unlawful Activities by Persons in a Dominant Position It is unlawful for any person or group of persons with a dominant position to abuse their dominant position, including by:

- A. Requiring or inducing a supplier or customer to not deal with a competitor or potential competitor of the person in a Dominant Position;
- B. Refusing to supply goods or services to a competitor or potential competitor ;
- C. Selling goods or services on condition that the purchaser purchases separate goods or services unrelated to the object of a contract, or forcing a purchaser to accept a condition unrelated to the object of a contract;
- D. Selling goods or services below the cost of production;
- E. Refusing to give a competitor or potential competitor access to an essential facility

This Article 9 does not prohibit a person or persons with a dominant position from taking any step which has a reasonable commercial justification or represents a reasonable commercial response to the market entry or market conduct of a competitor.

Section 3: Business Combinations

Article 8: Unlawful Business Combinations

Any Business Combination which has the effect of significantly preventing, restricting or distorting competition in a market, or is likely to have the effect of significantly preventing, restricting or distorting competition in a market, is unlawful.

Article 9: Notification of Business Combinations

The Commission has the power to issue a regulation, requiring that:

- A. Certain Business Combinations be notified to the Commission and approved by the Commission before the Business Combination is completed;
- B. The parties to the Business Combination pay a fee for lodgement of that notification;
- C. Persons who fail to notify a Business Combination in accordance with the regulation be subject to a penalty to be provided for in the regulation.

Section 4: Individual Liability

Article 10: Assisting Unlawful Activities

It is unlawful for any owner, director, officer, employee, or paid agent of a person to knowingly assist in activities of a person that are made unlawful by Articles 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Section 5: Exemptions

Article 11: Agreements with Pro-competitive Effects

Articles 5 and 6 will not apply if a person who is party to the agreement can prove that:

- A. there are significant identifiable technological, efficiency or social benefits directly arising from the agreement;

- B. the benefits would not arise without the agreement having the effect of preventing, restricting or distorting competition;
- C. the benefits of the agreement outweigh its anticompetitive effect; and
- D. the agreement does not allow the enterprise concerned to eliminate competition completely in respect of a substantial part of the goods or services

Article 12: Competition Commission may issue Individual Exemptions

Before making an agreement, or before completing a Business Combination, a person may apply to the Commission for an individual exemption from the application of Articles 5, 6 and 8 if the person considers that the agreement or business combination meets all of the criteria set out in paragraphs A-D of Article 11. In granting an individual exemption, the Commission may impose conditions (including time limits).

Article 13: Competition Commission may issue Block Exemptions

If, in the view of the Commission, certain categories of vertical agreements or horizontal agreements are likely to be agreements to which Article 11 applies, the Commission has the power to grant an exemption to that particular category of agreements by way of regulation.

**CHAPTER III
CAMBODIAN COMPETITION COMMISSION**

Article 14: Competition Institutions

The competition institutions are the Commission and the Directorate. The Commission will have:

- A. its own logo and stamp for official use; and
 - B. its own bank account
- the use of which shall be determined by Sub-decree.

Article 15: Establishment of the Commission

The Commission is created to promote a competitive market economy for Cambodia and to enforce the provisions of this Law. The Commission shall be composed of at least 10 (ten) Commissioners:

- A. The Minister of Commerce or his or her designate;
- B. A representative of the Ministry of Economy and Finance;
- C. A representative of the Office of the Council of Ministers;
- D. A representative of the Ministry of Justice;
- E. A representative of the Ministry of Industry and Mines;
- F. A representative of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications;
- G. At least two persons to be nominated by the Minister of Commerce to the Prime Minister following a competitive selection process open to persons who have previously held the position of a judge of a court of Cambodia (or other person with equivalent legal experience who will be neutral in the position of Commissioner);
- H. At least one person to be nominated by the Minister of Commerce to the Prime Minister following a competitive selection process open to persons with significant

experience in the field of economics (and who will be neutral in the position of Commissioner); and

- I. The Director-General of the Cambodian Competition Commission.

Article 16: Chairman of the Commission

The Chairman of the Commission shall be the Minister of Commerce who may delegate his or her authority as Chairman to any other Commissioner for periods of time determined by the Minister.

Article 17: Term of Office, Removal and Replacement

- A. Each governmental organization named in Article 15 paragraphs A-F shall appoint a senior official of its organization as its representative.
- B. Commissioners named in paragraphs G and H of Article 15 shall be appointed to a term of not less than 3 (three) years and not more than 5 (five) years as the Prime Minister on the recommendation of the Minister of Commerce may determine, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. Those Commissioners shall be eligible to serve for a maximum of 2 (two) consecutive terms.
- C. Commissioners appointed by government Ministries under paragraphs A – F of Article 15 may be replaced at any time by the Ministry that appointed them.
- D. A Commissioner shall be removed if the Commission by majority vote determines a Commissioner is physically or mentally unable to serve as a Commissioner or for behavior that the Commission determines is incompatible with membership on the Commission.
- E. Any Commissioner may resign his or her position as a Commissioner.
- F. Commissioners shall be paid remuneration and allowances as the Prime Minister may determine, on the recommendation of the Minister of Commerce after consultation with the Minister of Economy and Finance.
- G. Further rules governing appointments or removal of Commissioners shall be specified by Sub-decree.

Article 18: Duties of the Commission

The Commission shall perform the following duties:

- A. Issue Orders when the Commission finds that this Law has been violated to impose fines and other sanctions in order to restore competition, remedy competitive harms to persons and deter future violations of this Law;
- B. Issue regulations that implement the Law;
- C. Monitor and supervise the operation of the Directorate;
- D. Report annually to the Prime Minister on the operations of the Commission and the Directorate;
- E. Establish rules concerning conflict of interest of Commissioners;
- F. Provide advice at the request of the Royal Government and Parliament on issues concerning competition matters;
- G. Advise on its own initiative, the Parliament, the Prime Minister or any public or institution or authority on all matters concerning competition, including current or proposed legislation relating, but not limited to public procurement, licensing, taxes and levies imposed on persons; and

- H. Advise the Prime Minister on cooperation arrangements relating to competition matters arising under this Law within or outside Cambodia.

Article 19: Procedures of the Commission

- A. Meetings of the Commission shall not be public;
- B. The Commission shall take actions by majority vote with a minimum of 6 (six) Commissioners present and voting;
- C. The Chairman of the Commission shall have a casting vote in the case of deadlock;
- D. A Commissioner may not vote on a matter if he or she has a conflict of interest relating to that matter;
- E. All final actions of the Commission shall be made public; and
- F. Other procedures and functions of the Commission shall be defined by Sub-decree.

Article 20: Budget of the Commission and the Directorate

The Commission including its Directorate shall have a distinct budget and staff at the recommendation of the Minister. The expenses for the functioning of the Directorate shall be allocated in the budget of the Ministry of Commerce, acting on the recommendation of the Commission.

**CHAPTER IV
DIRECTORATE OF THE COMMISSION**

Article 21: Establishment of the Directorate

The Directorate of the Commission is established to implement this Law at the direction of the Commission. The Directorate will be part of the Ministry of Commerce but will report only to the Commission. The departments and offices of the Directorate will be determined by the Commission in consultation with the Director-General.

Article 22: Director-General

The Director-General shall be selected and proposed by the Minister of Commerce to the Prime Minister and appointed by Royal Decree. The role of Director-General is a full-time role and the Director-General shall be governed by Common Statute of the Civil Servants. The Director-General's key responsibility is the investigation of potential violations of this Law and for making recommendations to the Commission about appropriate penalties and sanctions for those contraventions. The Director-General will be a Commissioner.

Article 23: Authority of the Director-General

The Director-General has the authority to direct the investigation of potential violations this Law. The Director-General shall keep the Commission informed about the operations of the Directorate. All officials of the Directorate are subject to the supervision and direction of the Director-General. The Director-General may represent the Commission in court by himself or herself or with the assistance of staff of the Directorate. The Commission may grant the Director-General such authority as it considers necessary to implement this Law.

**CHAPTER V
AUTHORITY AND PROCEDURES OF THE DIRECTORATE**

Article 24: Notice of Investigation and the Protection of Documents

The Director-General may send a written notice (letter, email, fax or the equivalent) informing persons that they are under investigation for possible violations of this Law or are possible witnesses to any such violation. The written communication shall state that the persons who have received the communication are required by this Law to preserve all physical evidence and all written or electronic documents relating to the investigation. The written communication shall also state that failure to comply is subject to sanctions, fines or imprisonment.

Article 25: Document Destruction Violation

Destruction of documents the subject of a notice sent in accordance with Article 24 shall constitute a violation of this Law.

Article 26: Compulsory Information Gathering Powers

- A. If it appears to the Commission Chair based on information provided by the Director-General that there is reasonable cause to believe that a person has information or documents which may be relevant to the Commission establishing a violation of this Law, the Commission Chair may issue a notice requiring that person to:
 - 1. produce documents within the time and in the manner specified in the notice;
 - 2. provide information within the time and in the manner specified in the notice; or
 - 3. appear before the Directorate to give evidence on oath at the time and place specified in the notice.
- B. Failure to comply with a notice issued by the Commission Chair under paragraph A shall constitute a violation of this Law.

Article 27: Search Warrants

- A. If it appears to a judge of a competent court upon written information on oath from the Director-General and after such inquiry as the judge considers necessary, that there is reasonable cause to believe that:
 - there is, or will be, evidence at particular premises relevant to the Commission establishing a violation of this Law, the judge may issue a search warrant authorizing the Director-General and Directorate officials named in the warrant to conduct a search of the premises and seize evidence on terms set forth in the warrant.
- B. Failure to comply with a search warrant issued by a Judge under paragraph A shall constitute a violation of this Law.

Article 28: Misleading Information and False Evidence

It is a violation of this Law:

- A. To knowingly lie to or mislead members of the Directorate about matters pertaining to an investigation; or

- B. To falsify documents or other evidence that is submitted or otherwise obtained pursuant to this Law.

Article 29: Confidentiality Obligations

- A. Commissioners and Directorate staff must not disclose information of a confidential nature obtained during an investigation unless:
 - 1. it is necessary to carry out the duties of the Commission or the Directorate pursuant to this Law;
 - 2. it is permitted or required by another law of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
 - 3. it will enable another government agency, domestic or foreign, to carry out its duties or functions.
- B. Any disclosure of confidential information in accordance paragraph A.3 must be authorised by the Director-General or the Chairman of the Commission and can be made subject to conditions.
- C. Failure to respect confidentiality obligations will result in disciplinary sanctions.

Article 30: Rights of Alleged Violators

- A. Before seeking a Final Order of the Commission in any matter, the Director-General or his designate must give notice to the person or persons alleged to have violated the Law of the allegations against them.
- B. The notice to be given under paragraph A shall name the accused persons and must identify the Articles of this Law that have allegedly been violated, the activities that constitute a violation and the evidence of the violation.
- C. The notice under paragraph A must also set out the proposed remedies and sanctions for the violations.
- D. Any person or persons to whom notice has been given under paragraph A will have the right to make representations and be heard before any Final Order of the Commission is made. The details of the process for accused persons to make representations and be heard will be set out in a Sub-Decree.

Article 31: Voluntary Resolution of Violations

- A. The Director-General or a person accused of a violation may at any time propose a voluntary resolution.
- B. The Director-General may at any time propose that the Commission accept a voluntary resolution with an accused person.
- C. The Commission shall have the authority to approve the proposed voluntary resolution.
- D. All voluntary resolutions accepted by the Commission under paragraph B shall be made public.

**CHAPTER VI
ORDERS OF THE COMMISSION**

Article 32: Interim Orders

In circumstances where the Director-General has commenced, but not completed an investigation, the Commission may give an interim Order subject to the following:

- A. When the Commission, on application by the Director-General, has reasonable grounds to believe that any of Articles 5-8 has been violated or is likely to be violated and the Commission considers that it is necessary for it to act under this Article as a matter of urgency for the purpose of:
 1. Preventing serious and irreparable damage, economic or otherwise, to a particular person or category of persons; or
 2. Protecting the public interest in a declared emergency,
- it may give such Interim Order as it considers to be appropriate and proportionate for that purpose.
- B. An Interim Order given under Paragraph A may include requiring or causing any person:
 1. To suspend the effect of, and desist from acting in accordance with, any agreement which is suspected of violating Articles 5-8;
 2. To desist from any conduct which is suspected of violating Articles 5-8; or
 3. To do, or refrain from doing, any act, but which shall not require the payment of money.
 - C. The Commission shall, before giving an Interim Order under Paragraph A:
 1. Serve a written notice to the person to whom it proposes to give the Order; and
 2. Give that person an opportunity to make written representations within a period of at least 7 (seven) days from the date of the written notice.
 - D. A notice under Paragraph C shall indicate the nature of the Interim Order which the Commission proposes to make and its reasons for making the Interim Order.
 - E. The Commission may at any time withdraw an Interim Order given under Paragraph A.
 - F. Without prejudice to Paragraph E, any Interim Order given under Paragraph A shall cease to have effect:
 1. on the date the Interim Order is withdrawn under paragraph E;
 2. on the date the Commission gives a Final Order with respect to the same matters; or
 3. 1 (one) year from the date the Interim Order was given,

whichever comes earlier.

Article 33: Final Orders

After the recommendation of the Director-General at the completion of an investigation that a Final Order be given, the Commission may issue a Final Order subject to the following:

- A. A Final Order cannot be made until the person or persons the subject of the Final Order have been given an opportunity to be heard in accordance with Article 30;
- B. The Final Order is to include:
 1. A statement as to which Articles of this Law the Commission considers have been violated;
 2. The names of the persons who have violated the Law;
 3. Details as to any penalties to be imposed under Articles 38, 40 or 41 of this Law;

4. Details as to any other sanctions to be imposed under Article 39 of this Law;
 5. Reasons for the decision of the Commission to issue the Final Order; and
 6. A summary of the opportunity provided to the alleged violators to be heard during the investigation process.
- C. The Final Order is to be served on the person or persons the subject of the Final Order and must be made publicly available.

Article 34: Appeals to Competent Court

An Order issued by the Commission may be appealed to the Competent Court of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Any appeal must be filed within 30 (thirty) calendar days from the date of service of the Order.

Article 35: Effective Date of Commission Orders

- A. An Interim Order shall become effective as soon as it is served on the person or persons the subject of the Interim Order.
- B. A Final Order shall become effective:
 1. 30 days after the Final Order is served on the person or persons the subject of the Final Order; or
 2. If an appeal is filed, after a the last Competent Court has rejected an appeal and any further period for appeal has expired.

Article 36: Enforcement of Commission Orders

The Commission may seek the assistance of the Competent Court to enforce compliance with its Orders.

Article 37: Modifications to Commission Orders

- A. Any person subject to an Order of the Commission may petition the Commission to reopen, modify or revoke all or part of an Order. The petition shall be filed with the Director-General. The Director-General shall make a recommendation to the Commission and the Commission will decide whether it will refuse to consider the petition, deny the petition, or modify to the Commission's Order.
- B. The Commission may on its own motion correct obvious unintentional errors in the wording of an Order.

CHAPTER VII PENALTIES and OTHER SANCTIONS

Section 1: Penalties and Sanctions under Chapter II

Article 38: Penalties for Chapter II Conduct

In a Final Order under Article 33 of this Law, the Commission may imposing an administrative fine for each violation of Articles 5, 6, 7,8 or 10 of this Law:

- A. For natural persons, an amount of up to 10 (ten) percent of their total earnings during the years that the violation took place; and
- B. For legal persons, an amount of up to 10 (ten) percent of the total revenues (obtained by that legal person and its related entities) from doing business in Cambodia during the years that the violation took place.

The Order must specify the date by which the fine is to be paid.

Article 39: Other Sanctions for Chapter II Conduct

- A. In a Final Order under Article 33 of this Law, the Commission has the authority to require actions to remedy violations of this Law and to impose sanctions for violations of Articles 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 of this Law and to deter future violations of this Law.
- B. Remedial actions are designed to restore, maintain, and protect competitive markets and may include, in appropriate circumstances, Final Orders that:
 - 1. Prohibit violators from continuing their unlawful actions;
 - 2. Require violators to sell specified assets or parts of their business;
 - 3. Require violators to license or transfer intellectual property;
 - 4. Require violators that have harmed other persons to compensate those persons for the monetary harms they have suffered;
 - 5. Require violators or other persons to take other specific actions necessary to restore competition;
 - 6. Require violators to return unlawfully obtained profits to identifiable victims of the unlawful business actions;
 - 7. Require unlawfully obtained profits that do not have identifiable victims or that cannot economically be distributed to individual victims to be distributed to private organizations that represent the interests of those harmed by the violation and distribute any remaining unlawful profits to the Cambodian treasury;
 - 8. Require violators to file reports demonstrating compliance with the Final Orders;
 - 9. Require violators to pay for experts appointed to advise the Directorate on the design of effective remedies and to report to the Directorate on compliance with Final Orders; and
 - 10. Require any other action that the Commission considers necessary or appropriate to remedy unlawful anticompetitive practices.
- C. The Final Order must state, where appropriate:
 - 1. the time by which the requirements of the Final Order must be fulfilled;
 - 2. the time when the Final Order expires.

Section 2: Penalties for Procedural Matters

Article 40: Other Penalties on Natural Persons

The sanctions may include, in appropriate circumstances, Orders that:

- A. Any natural person who wilfully and intentionally violates the provisions of Article 25 of this law shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of 1 (one) year to 3 (three) years and/or to a fine of 2,000,000 Riel (two million Riel) to 6,000,000 Riel (six million Riel).
- B. Any natural person who violates the provisions of Article 26 of this law shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of 1 (one) month to 1 (one) year and/or to a fine of 100,000 Riel (one hundred thousand Riel) to 2,000,000 Riel (two million Riel).
- C. Any natural person who violates the provisions of Article 27 and /or 28 of this law shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of 2 (two) years to 5 (five) years and/or to a fine of 4,000,000 Riel (four million Riel) to 10,000,000 Riel (ten million Riel).

Where it is proposed that criminal sanctions be imposed, the Director-General will refer the matter to the public prosecutor.

Article 41: Other Penalties on Legal Persons

Legal persons who violate and of Articles 25, 26, 27 or 28 shall be liable to a fine of up to 6,000,000,000 Riel (six billion Riel) for a first offence, and up to 12,000,000,000 Riel (twelve billion Riel) for a second or subsequent offence.

Section 3: Variation of Fines and Leniency

Article 42: Variation of Fines

The amounts of the fines stated in this Chapter may be amended by Sub-decree.

Article 43: Leniency

The Commission has the power to issue leniency regulations to encourage those violating Article 5 of this Law to provide information about other persons who are also violating Article 5 of this Law. Persons receiving leniency may be granted exemption from the penalties and under this Law if they provide significant evidence about activities that violate Article 5 of this Law.

**CHAPTER VIII
FINAL PROVISIONS**

Article 44: Entry into Force

This Law shall enter into force 1 (one) year from the date of Royal Decree.

Article 45: Invalidity of Prior Inconsistent Laws

Any provisions of other laws of the Kingdom of Cambodia that are contrary to this Law are abrogated by this Law.