

SECTION I:

Outline

Outline of the 2014 Cambodia Inter-censal Economic Survey

1. Objective of the Survey

The survey aims:

- a) to provide basic statistical data on establishments and enterprises for national and local policy planning three years after the 2011 Economic Census;
- b) to collect information on establishments and enterprises;
- c) to keep and improve the knowledge and skill required to conduct economic censuses and surveys;
- d) to keep and improve the knowledge and skill required to update and maintain the directory of establishments and enterprises as the sampling frame of various sample surveys on businesses.

2. Legal basis of the Survey

The survey is taken on the basis of Statistics Law, Article 8 and 9.

3. Date of the Survey

The survey is taken as of 1 March 2014.

The survey period is as follows:

- a) For establishments with 50 persons engaged or more, the enumeration is conducted within one month period from 1 to 31 March 2014;
- b) For establishments with less than 50 persons engaged, the confirmation of Enumeration Area map is conducted from 23 to 24 February 2014, the establishment listing is from 25 to 28 February 2014, and the enumeration is from 1 to 5 March 2014.

4. Area of the Survey

The survey covers all areas throughout the country.

5. Coverage of the Survey

The survey covers all establishments except the following establishments:

- a) Establishments classified into “Section A, Agriculture, forestry and fishing” specified in the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Revision 4 (hereinafter, quoted as the ISIC) ;
- b) Establishments classified into “Section O, Public administration and defense compulsory social security” specified in the ISIC;
- c) Establishments classified into “Section T Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use” specified in the ISIC;

- d) Establishments classified into “Section U, Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies” specified in the ISIC;
- e) Establishments operating the business on the street (Street Business).

6. Sampling Design

Around 10,000 establishments are selected as follows:

- a) 540 enumeration areas/blocks are selected on the basis of the sampling theory from among all enumeration areas in all Provinces;
- b) All large and medium scale establishments with 50 persons engaged and more are surveyed. In this connection, the number of the establishments with 50 persons engaged and more was 1,619 at the 2011 Economic Census.

7. Enumeration unit

The establishment as an enumeration unit for the survey is defined according to UN definitions as follows:

The establishment can be defined as an economic unit that engages, under a single ownership or control - that is, under a single legal entity - in one, or predominantly one, kind of economic activity at a single physical location – for example, a mine, a factory or a shop.

However, street businesses are excluded from the enumeration in this survey.

8. Survey items

- (1) Area information: Name and code of Province, District, Commune, Village, and EA
- (2) Establishment information: Name of establishment, Address of establishment, Name of contact person, Telephone number of establishment, etc.
- (3-1) Sex of representative
- (3-2) Sex and Nationality of owner
- (4-1) Registration at the Ministry of Commerce
- (4-2) Names of Ministries or Agencies regarding official license or approval
- (5) Ownership of establishment (Legal status)
- (6) Business hours
- (7) Year of starting the business
- (8) Tenure, Kind and Area (square meters) of business place
- (9) Number of persons engaged actually in this establishment one week before 1st March 2014
- (10) Kind of main business activities which this establishment only is engaged in
- (11) Single unit, Head or Branch office
- <<Topics (12) to (14) below for Head offices only>>
- (12) Number of branch offices that this establishment supervises
- (13) Number of the entire regular employees at the end of December 2013
- (14) Kind of business activities of the entire entity

<<Topics (15) to (21) are asked to Single units and Head offices only>>

(15) Does this establishment or this entity keep documents of Balance Sheet or Income Statement?

<<Topic (16) refers to all establishments of Single units or Head offices whose response to Topic 15 is “No” only>>

(16-1) Total amount of revenues/sales per month or day in Riel or US dollar

(16-2) Total amount of expenses per month or day in Riel or US dollar

(16-2-1) Total amount of salaries and wages per month or day in Riel or US dollar

(16-2-2) Total amount of electricity cost (purchased only)

(16-3) Number of working days in February 2014

<<Topics (17) to (21) below refer only to establishments of Single units or Head offices whose response to Topic 15 is “Yes”>>

(17) Total amount of assets at the end of December 2013

(18) Equity held at the end of December 2013

(19) Non-current liabilities at the end of December 2013

(20) Current Liabilities at the end of December 2013

(21) Amount of revenues and expenses during one year of Year 2013 under “Accrual basis accounting”, which records revenues and related expenses during the same period.

9. Organization

As a general rule, the survey is conducted through the following channels.

(a) Administrative Line

Director General of the National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning ⇒ Directors of Provincial Departments of Planning (DPDP) ⇒ Chiefs of District Planning Offices → Chiefs of Communes ⇒ Village Chiefs

(b) Survey Line

Director General of the National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning ⇒ Senior Commanding Officers (SCOs) ⇒ Regional Officers (ROs) and Assistant Regional Officers (AROs) ⇒ Supervisors ⇒ Enumerators.

SCOs manage all of the survey. One RO and ARO(s) are assigned to each province and manage all activities of the survey in the province where they are in charge.

(c) Provincial Coordinator

One Provincial Coordinator from provincial departments concerned is assigned to each province for the purpose of persuading refusal establishments as necessary.

Refer to “CIES2014 Organizational Chart of CIES2014”

10. Method of the Survey

There are two types of surveys: "survey of the establishments in the sampled EA by

enumerator" and "survey of the establishments with 50 persons engaged or more by RO/ARO."

a) Survey of the establishments in the sampled EA by enumerator

Enumeration is carried out in such a manner that an enumerator who covers the enumeration area (EA) makes a list of all establishments within the EA, selects 30 establishments if there are more than 30 establishments in the list, and interviews the owner or representative of every of the (selected) establishments, and fills in the survey form.

b) Survey of the establishments with 50 persons engaged or more by RO/ARO

RO/ARO visits each establishment listed in the pre-printed large-size establishment list which was prepared based on the results of the 2011 Economic Census and other information provided by the provincial offices, etc., interviews the owner or representative of the establishment, and fills in the survey form.

11. Mapping

Mapping is done only for sample EAs where there were boundary changes after March 2011, for sample EAs where there were 130 establishments or more in the EC2011, and for newly developed areas such as SEZs.

Sample EA Boundary Maps are drawn on the basis of Village/EA Maps of the 2011 Economic Census by NIS Mapping Officers in order to instruct the enumeration areas to the enumerators.

12. Pretest

- a) The pretest aims to test Form-designing, enumeration methods, instructions in enumerators' manual and so on, and to make an appropriate plan for the CIES2014.
- b) The pretest is carried out in 15 villages in Phnom Penh municipality as of 16 October 2013 for 11 days.

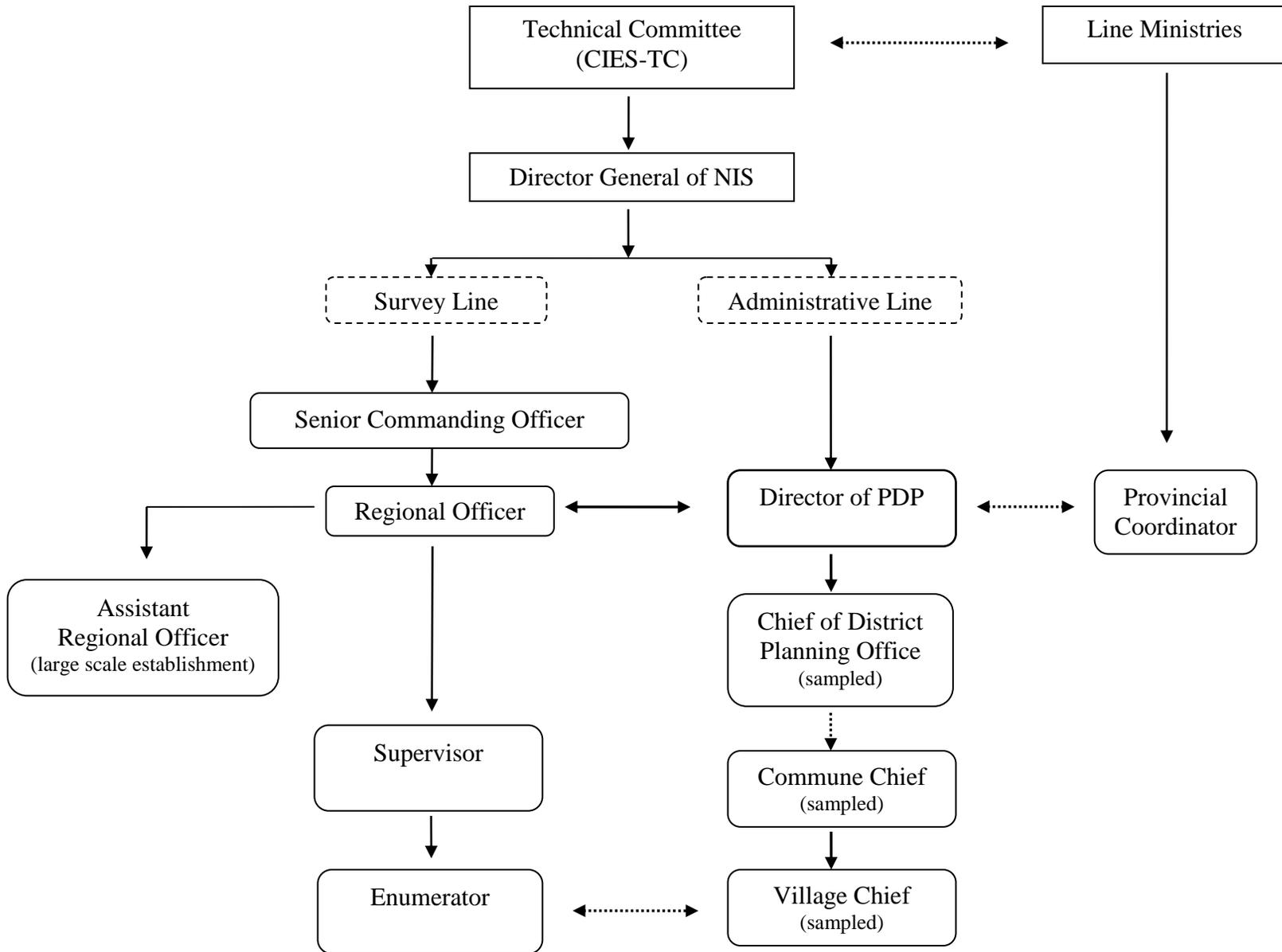
13. Release of the Results

- a) Preliminary results are to be released in September 2014
- b) Final results are to be released in February 2015.

14. Dissemination

The publications are to be published in both English and Khmer, and also to be provided in electronic media.

**Organizational Chart of 2014 Cambodia
Inter-censal Economic Survey (CIES)**



Brief Analysis of Preliminary Results of CIES2014

1. Total number of establishments except street businesses was 514,278 in Cambodia. (Refer to Table 1, Graph 1, and Map 1.)

The preliminary results of the 2014 Cambodia Inter-censal Economic Survey (CIES2014) provide the current situation of establishments in Cambodia in the socio-economic development process after the General Election in July 2013. The figures are for the purpose of early release of the number of establishments. Therefore, the preliminary results might be slightly different from the final results which will be released in February 2015.

There were 514,278 establishments in Cambodia as of 1 March 2014 according to the preliminary results of the CIES2014 implemented by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), Ministry of Planning, Cambodia. The CIES2014 covered 24 provinces in the country, enumerating about 12,000 establishments. However, establishments which belong to the following Sections of International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev.4 were excluded according to international common practices in economic censuses and surveys: “Agriculture, forestry, and fishery” (Section A), “Public administration and defense; compulsory social security” (Section O), “Activities of household as employers” (Section T), and “Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies” (Section U). Mobile establishments were also excluded according to international practices in addition to street businesses. (Refer to Appendix 4 and 5.)

Cambodia has 514,278 establishments and the number of establishments per 1,000 persons is 35.0 establishments. As compared with other countries, Japan has 5.8 million and 45.4 establishments per 1,000 thousand persons; Vietnam 5.2 million and 58.2; and Laos 209 thousands and 37.4 respectively. Among these four countries, Cambodia has relatively fewer establishments for its population size although it is on the rise. ¹⁾

1) *The data sources are 2014 Population Estimation and 2012 Economic Census for Japan, Population Estimation and Economic Census in 2012 for Vietnam, and 2005 Population Census and 2006 Economic Census for Laos. There are some slight differences in the definition of the establishment among four countries.*

The biggest province in terms of the number of establishments was Phnom Penh with 98,646 establishments or 19.2% to the total number of Cambodia, followed by Kampong Cham (54,229 or 10.5%), Kandal (38,664 or 7.5%), Siem Reap (37,617 or 7.3%), and Takeo (32,778 or 6.4%). These five provinces are located in the plain areas or on the lakeside of Tonle Sap Lake, occupying more than 50% of the total number of establishments in Cambodia.

Phnom Penh has a gigantic size of the number of establishments. This can be said due to its amalgamation in 2010 with 20 communes of Kandal province, and needless to say, due to its development as the capital of Cambodia, as observed in a remarkable number of retail shops, restaurants, and guest houses, etc. as well as in the construction of high-rise buildings. Large scale garment factories have retained a lot of demands in the labor market.

In Kampong Cham, a lot of wholesale and retail trade, brick kilns, and rice mills are observed in addition to main industries: wearing apparel manufacturing. Additionally, it seems that micro finance has played an important role in its economic activities. A few years ago, some town streets were newly paved and power supply from Viet Nam was expanded to all over this province. These improvement still have an impact on expanding business areas, prompting farmers to come from rural areas to town, and selling their own agriculture or handcraft products, especially in dry season.

Meanwhile, the smallest province in terms of the number of establishments was Kep with 1,607 establishments or 0.3% to the national total perhaps reflecting the fact that its area is the smallest in all provinces, followed by Mondul Kiri (2,594 or 0.5%), Pailin (2,945 or 0.6%), Stung Treng (4,608 or 0.9%), and Otdar Meanchey (5,042 or 1.0%). These five provinces are located in the northern or eastern part of the country except Kep.

Kep was the smallest, but there are four main industries: hotels, guest houses, restaurants, and salt farms. A few years ago, access and facilities related to many natural resorts were renovated in addition to expanding markets. These still have an impact on increasing local and foreign tourists and have expanded business opportunities for local people, especially in wholesale and retail trade in addition to the above four main industries.

2. Establishment density was 2.8 establishments per km² in Cambodia.
(Refer to Table 2, Graph 2, and Map 2.)

The highest province in terms of the establishment density was Phnom Penh with 163.6 establishments per km², followed by Kandal (11.9), Takeo (9.2), Prey Veng (6.0), and Preah Sihanouk (5.6). These five provinces are located in the southern part of the country and are in the plain areas.

In Prey Veng, there are a large number of rice mills and there are nine large rice mill plants which mainly mill rice for export. A few years ago, the national road No. 8 was completely paved and Preak Tamak Bridge over Mekong Liver has been newly constructed. These improvements on infrastructure still have an impact on increasing the volume of traffic.

In Preah Sihanouk, a special economic zone, an autonomous seaport and resorts are typical industrial areas. There are wearing apparel, footwear, beer manufacturing, and petroleum industry in addition to water supply, and electricity supply.

Meanwhile, the lowest province was Mondul Kiri with 0.2 establishments per km² corresponding to the fact that it has the lowest population density in all provinces. Mondul Kiri was followed by Stung Treng (0.4), Preah Vihear (0.4), Koh Kong (0.5), and Ratanak Kiri (0.6). These five provinces are located on the frontier bordering on other countries.

In Mondul Kiri, main industries are producing and selling wooden furniture, hotels, guest houses, restaurants, selling construction material, car repair shops, and selling car spare parts. Road paving still have an impact on increasing business opportunities to local people. On the other hand, gold mining is temporarily closed.

3-1. Number of establishments per 1,000 persons was 35.0 establishments in Cambodia. (Refer to Table 3-1, Graph 3-1, and Map 3-1.)

The highest province in terms of the number of establishments per 1,000 persons was Phnom Penh with 58.4 establishments, followed by Pailin (44.8), Koh Kong (44.6), Kampong Chhnang (43.6), and Preah Sihanouk (43.1). These five provinces are located in the western or central part of the country and are in the plain or seaside areas, which are more competitive areas for business.

In Koh Kong, there are nine large scale establishments. Eight establishments

out of nine are located in the special economic zone. They include a car assembly plant, a factory for car accessories and spare parts, a factory for sport materials, a sugar factory, and garment factories. In addition, casinos, resorts, hotels, and restaurants are also main establishments.

In Kampong Chhnang, the main industry is garment manufacture. Garment factories have provided a reasonable salary for persons engaged and have made their living standard better. It has moved persons engaged from primary industry to secondary or tertiary industry little by little. At the same time, not only large scale establishments but also small scale ones have played an important role in its economic development.

Meanwhile, the lowest province was Otdar Meanchey with 21.8 establishments per 1,000 persons, followed by Svay Rieng (25.1), Prey Veng (25.5), Preah Vihear (26.1), and Kampot (26.9). It means that there is room to have more establishments in these five provinces as compared with their population.

In Otdar Meanchey, casinos and hotels are main establishments. “Retail trade” and “Food and beverage service activities” account for the majority.

3-2. Population per establishment was 28.5 persons in Cambodia. (Refer to Table 3-2, Graph 3-2, and Map 3-2.)

The highest province was Otdar Meanchey with 45.9 persons per establishment, followed by Svay Rieng (39.8), Prey Veng (39.2), Preah Vihear (38.4), and Kampot (37.2). These five provinces have relatively more population per establishment and room to have more establishments.

In Battambang, “Wholesale and retail trade” and “Accommodation and food service activities” are main industries. A few years ago, power supply was expanded up to rural areas, roads were newly paved to remote areas, and modern markets were developed. These improvements on infrastructure still have an impact on the expansion of business areas and easy access between rural and urban areas, and have prompted farmers to come from rural area to town and to sell their own agriculture, fishery, or handcraft products, especially in dry season.

In, Kampong Speu, garment factories, mining, and rice mills are main establishments. “Quarrying of stone, sand and clay”, “Manufacture of food

products”, “Manufacture of grain mill products”, “Manufacture of sugar”, “Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories”, “Retail sale”, and “Food and beverage service activities” are main industries.

Meanwhile, the lowest province in terms of the population per establishment was Phnom Penh with 17.1 persons, followed by Pailin (22.3), Koh Kong (22.4), Kampong Chhnang (22.9), and Preah Sihanouk (23.2).

In Pailin, casinos are main establishments. “Retail trade” and “Food and beverage service activities” account for the majority.

4-1. Number of establishments per 1,000 households was 162.6 establishments in Cambodia. (Refer to Table 4-1, Graph 4-1, and Map 4-1.)

The highest province in terms of the number of establishments per 1,000 households was Phnom Penh with 279.7 establishments, followed by Koh Kong (212.5), Preah Sihanouk (207.7), Kampong Chhnang (205.0), and Pailin (203.3). They are relatively competitive areas for business.

Meanwhile, the lowest province was Otdar Meanchey with 100.3 establishments per 1,000 households, followed by Svay Rieng (110.9), Prey Veng (115.3), Kampot (120.9), and Preah Vihear (127.2). These five provinces have fairly lower positions as compared with their positions in the establishment density except Preah Vihear. It means that there is room to have more establishments in these five provinces as compared with their number of households.

4-2. Number of households per establishment was 6.2 households in Cambodia. (Refer to Table 4-2, Graph 4-2, and Map 4-2.)

The highest province was Otdar Meanchey with 10.0 households per establishment, followed by Svay Rieng (9.0), Prey Veng (8.7), Kampot (8.3), Preah Vihear (7.9). These five provinces have relatively more households per establishment and room to have more establishments.

In Kampot, there is a large scale cement factory which has employed a lot of persons engaged. “Manufacture of grain mill products”, “Manufacture of wearing apparel”, and “Electric power generation, transmission and distribution” in addition to “Retail trade” and “Food and beverage service activities” account

for the majority.

In Banteay Meanchey, casinos and hotels in Paoy Paet international border area are main establishments. Currently, some more new casinos are under construction.

In Kampong Thom, rice mills and brick factories are main establishments. “Quarrying of stone, sand and clay”, “Manufacture of food products”, “Manufacture of grain mill products”, “Manufacture of furniture”, “Retail trade”, and “Food and beverage service activities” are main industries.

In Pursat, infrastructure has been developed and people have begun to migrate from rural area to urban area. There is a hydro power plant which has high potential to provide power not only for the inside of Pursat but also for other provinces such as Phnom Penh, Kampong Chhnang, and Battambang.

Meanwhile, the lowest province in terms of the number of households per establishment was Phnom Penh with 3.6 households, followed by Koh Kong (4.7), Preah Sihanouk (4.8), Kampong Chhnang (4.9), and Pailin (4.9). These five provinces are located in the western or central part of the country and are in the plain or seaside areas. They are relatively competitive areas for business.

5. Number of establishments increased 50,915 during 2011 - 2014 in Cambodia. (Refer to Table 5, Graph 5-1, 5-2, Map 5-1, and 5-2.)

The province which gained most in number of establishments was Phnom Penh with 13,916 establishments during 2011 - 2014, followed by Siem Reap (9,694), Kampong Chhnang (4,302), Pursat (3,480), and Takeo (2,965). Business activities and socio-economic development in these five provinces are relatively more active.

In Phnom Penh, commercial buildings, supermarkets, houses, and flats have increased remarkably, and in parallel the construction sector has been rapidly expanding. Many companies have extended their economic activities and have established their branch offices. In addition, both local and foreign tourists have increased.

In Siem Reap, hotels, quest houses, restaurants, night clubs, massage parlors, karaoke shops, drinking water shops, and shops in the night market have

increased. In addition, both local and foreign tourists have increased. On the other hand, street businesses have decreased in urban area, and retail shops, small rice mills have decreased in rural area.

In Kampong Chhnang, both garment and shoes factories have newly been established and have provided a plenty of job opportunities in the labor market.

In Pursat, two large scale establishments have been established in Krokor District: one is a garment factory and the other is a rice mill company which is able to export rice to foreign markets. Generally, small establishments have increased according to its city development.

In Kampong Cham, banks and transport establishments have increased in addition to hotels, restaurants, car repair shops, and window frame shops.

In Kratie, wholesale and retail trade, hotels, and restaurants have increased because of the increase of tourists in addition to new immigrants to urban area.

In Battambang, retail shops, hotels, and guest houses have increased in the urban area. In addition, markets, big houses, and flats have newly been constructed. Some branch offices with their head offices located in Phnom Penh also have begun to operate. The increase of tourists is one of the factors why establishments have increased. On the other hand, micro establishments have decreased because of migration to other provinces or Thailand for seeking another job. In addition, people's shopping behavior has changed, that is, they buy goods and products at markets or large shops. Therefore micro establishments have decreased.

In Kandal, the new Phnom Penh port have been newly constructed and have brought about a slight increase in establishments in spite of a loss of its 20 communes by the amalgamation in 2010. Wholesale and retail trade shops are mainly increasing. In addition, Preak Tamak Bridge over Mekong River and Preak Kdam Bridge over Tonle Sap River seem to still have an impact on increasing the number of establishments. On the other hand, mining establishments have decreased here.

In Preah Sihanouk, textile factories, hotels, guest houses, and restaurants have increased.

In Kampot, guest houses and restaurants have increased remarkably.

In Kampong Speu, garment factories have increased but small shops in rural area have decreased slightly.

In Otdar Meanchey, recently a new casino has been built and an additional international immigration office has been opened. Small establishments also have increased.

In Pailin, micro establishments have increased.

Meanwhile, the province which gained least in number of establishments was Kep with 139 establishments, followed by Stung Treng (196), Pailin (241), Kampong Thom (373), and Mondul Kiri (399). It seems that there is room to invest in these provinces except Kep.

In Koh Kong, small establishments in rural area have decreased. It seems that those owners have given up their own business and have begun to work for factories or other larger establishments.