



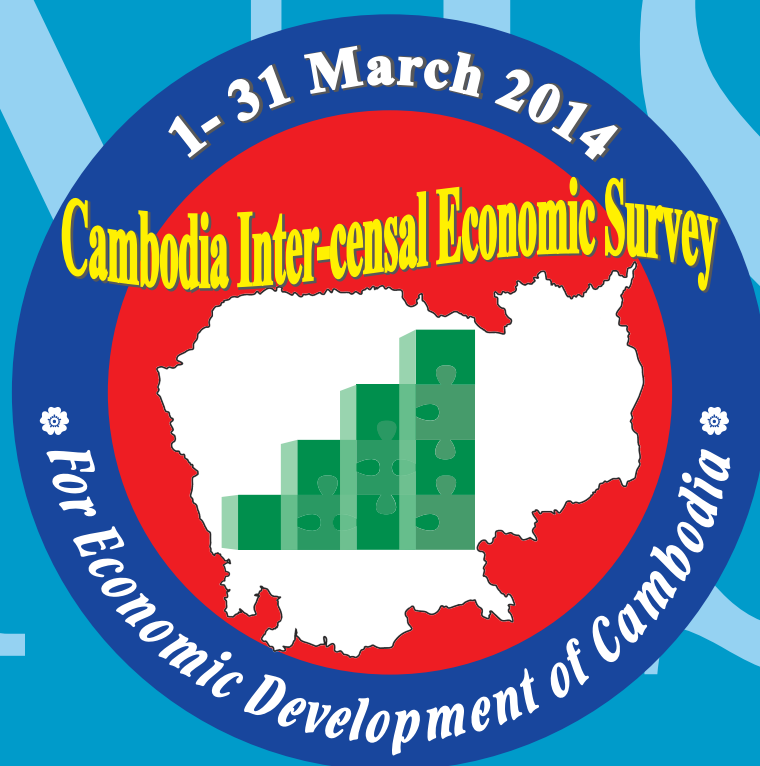
KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Nation- Religion- King

Preliminary Results

of Cambodia Inter-censal Economic Survey

2014



**Implemented by National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning with
Technical and Financial Cooperation from
Government of Japan and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)**

**Phnom Penh, Cambodia
September, 2014**



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FOREWORD

It is our great pleasure to officially release the preliminary results of the 2014 Cambodia Inter-censal Economic Survey (CIES2014) which was conducted from 1 to 31 March 2014 with 1 March 2014 as the reference date, covering the entire territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The CIES2014 is a sample survey and is an inter-censal survey which is to be conducted between two decennial censuses, that is, between the 2011 Economic Census and the 2021 Economic Census.

Under the legal basis of the Statistics Law, the CIES2014 aims at compiling basic statistics on establishments and enterprises in the whole Cambodia's territory. The preliminary results provide information on the current situation of establishments in Cambodia and serve for various users such as policy makers, government officials at both national and local levels, international organizations, NGOs, private sectors, researchers, and development partners.

The preliminary results will contribute to achieving the socio-economic development goals of the Royal Government in supporting evidence-based planning. I am sure that the public will be very much benefitted to use the CIES2014 results to the full extent possible.

We express our deep sense of gratitude to the Royal Government of Cambodia led by Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia. His constant support to the CIES2014 brought successful completion of both enumeration and data processing. Our thanks are due to the Ministry of Planning (MOP), the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) and line ministries such as the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Interior and other relevant government ministries and institutions which facilitated our activities and led to the success of the CIES2014.

I gratefully acknowledge technical and financial assistance provided by the Government of Japan and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Our deep thanks are due to Mr. Fumihiko Nishi, Chief Adviser of the JICA Project on Improving Official Statistics in Cambodia, Mr. Akihiko Ito, Mr. Akihito Yamauchi, Mr. Joji Sawada, and other JICA experts of this project, who made all the best efforts in the complete success of the implementation of the CIES2014.

We thank Governors of Phnom Penh Municipality and Provinces, and Chiefs of Districts as well as Chiefs of Communes and Villages, who provided administrative facilitation for the implementation of the CIES2014.

The CIES2014 was a great statistical exercise, and its successful completion was possible with the total help and cooperation received from one and all. The major share of the credit for the success of the CIES2014 should go to the entrepreneurs of small, medium and large enterprises who paid busy and valuable time of their daily business to provide information to the CIES2014 Forms.

Deep thanks are also given to enumerators, supervisors, and the staff of the NIS and the MOP who were devoted, hard working, and loyal. H.E. Ms. Hang Lina, Director General of the NIS ably led the CIES2014 operations, being assisted by Mr. Khin Sovorlak, Deputy Director General, Mr. Saint Lundy, Director of Information and Communication Technology Department, Mr. Kim Net, Deputy Director of Social Statistics Department, Mr. So Tonnere, Deputy Director of Economic Statistics Department, and other NIS staff.

Finally, thanks are due to everyone that contributed to the great success of the CIES2014.

Ministry of Planning
Phnom Penh
September, 2014

CHHAY THAN
Senior Minister,
Minister of Planning, Cambodia

**Composition of the Technical Committee
for the 2014 Cambodia Inter-censal Economic Survey (CIES-TC)**

1. H.E. Mr. Rin Vireak, Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning	Chairman
2. H.E. Mr. Tuy Chamroeurn, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning	Vice chairman
3. H.E. Mr. Hor Darith, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning	Vice chairman
4. H.E. Mrs. Hang Lina, Director General, National Institute of Statistics	Permanent Member
5. H.E. Mr. Pheourk Sarin, Chief of Cabinet, Ministry of Planning	Member
6. Mr. Chhay Sathya, Deputy Director General, NIS	Member
7. Mr. Mich Kanthul, Director of Economic Statistics Department, NIS	Member
8. Mr. Chan Sovanna, Deputy Director of Administration, Ministry of Interior	Member
9. Mrs. Pol Nearytan, Deputy Director Department, Ministry of Commerce	Member
10. Mr. Ky Bora, Vice-Bureau Chief, Taxation Department	Member
11. Mr. Hok Thy, Bureau Chief, Ministry of Industry	Member
12. Mr. Kong Sopheareak, Director of Department, Ministry of Tourism	Member
13. Mr. So Tonnere, Deputy Director of Economic Statistics Department, NIS	Member
14. Mr. Khin Sovorlak, Deputy Director General, NIS	Secretary
15. Mr. F. Nishi, Chief Adviser of JICA Project for NIS	Member
16. Mr. Akihiko Ito, JICA Expert for NIS	Member
17. Mr. Akihito Yamauchi, JICA Expert for NIS	Member
18. Mr. Joji Sawada, JICA Expert for NIS	Member

Map of Cambodia by Province



Figures at a Glance

Number of Provinces ¹⁾ including 1 Municipality	24
Number of Districts ²⁾ including 12 Khans and 26 Cities	197
Number of Communes ³⁾ including 204 Sangkats	1,631
Number of Villages ^{3), 4)}	14,119
Provisional Number of Establishments (except street businesses)	514,278
Provisional Number of Establishments per km ²	2.8
Area in 2011 (km ²) ⁵⁾	181,035
Provisional Number of Establishments per 1,000 Persons	35.0
Population in 2013 ⁶⁾	14,676,591
Provisional Population per Establishment	28.5
Provisional Number of Establishments per 1,000 Normal Households	162.6
Number of Normal Households in 2013 ⁶⁾	3,163,226
Provisional Number of Normal Households per Establishment	6.2
Increase of Establishments during 2011 - 2014	50,915
Rate of Increase of Establishments during 2011 - 2014	11.0%

- 1) *There were 25 provinces in Cambodia as of 31 December 2013 as Kampong Cham Province was divided into two provinces: Kampong Cham and Tboung Khmum. However the 2014 Cambodia Inter-censal Economic Survey had been designed much earlier than this division due to time constraints, and therefore was conducted according to the former provincial divisions.*
- 2) *The number of Districts herein are based on the new administrative areas promulgated on 25 December 2013: Three Khans were newly established in Phnom Penh as three Khans were divided into two Khans each.*
- 3) *The number of Communes herein are based on the new administrative areas promulgated on 25 December 2013.*
- 4) *The number of villages herein are based on the new administrative areas promulgated on 25 December 2013.*
- 5) *Area includes area of Tonle Sap Lake (3,000km²).*
- 6) *Population and the number of normal households are quoted from the final results of the 2013 Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey.*

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.

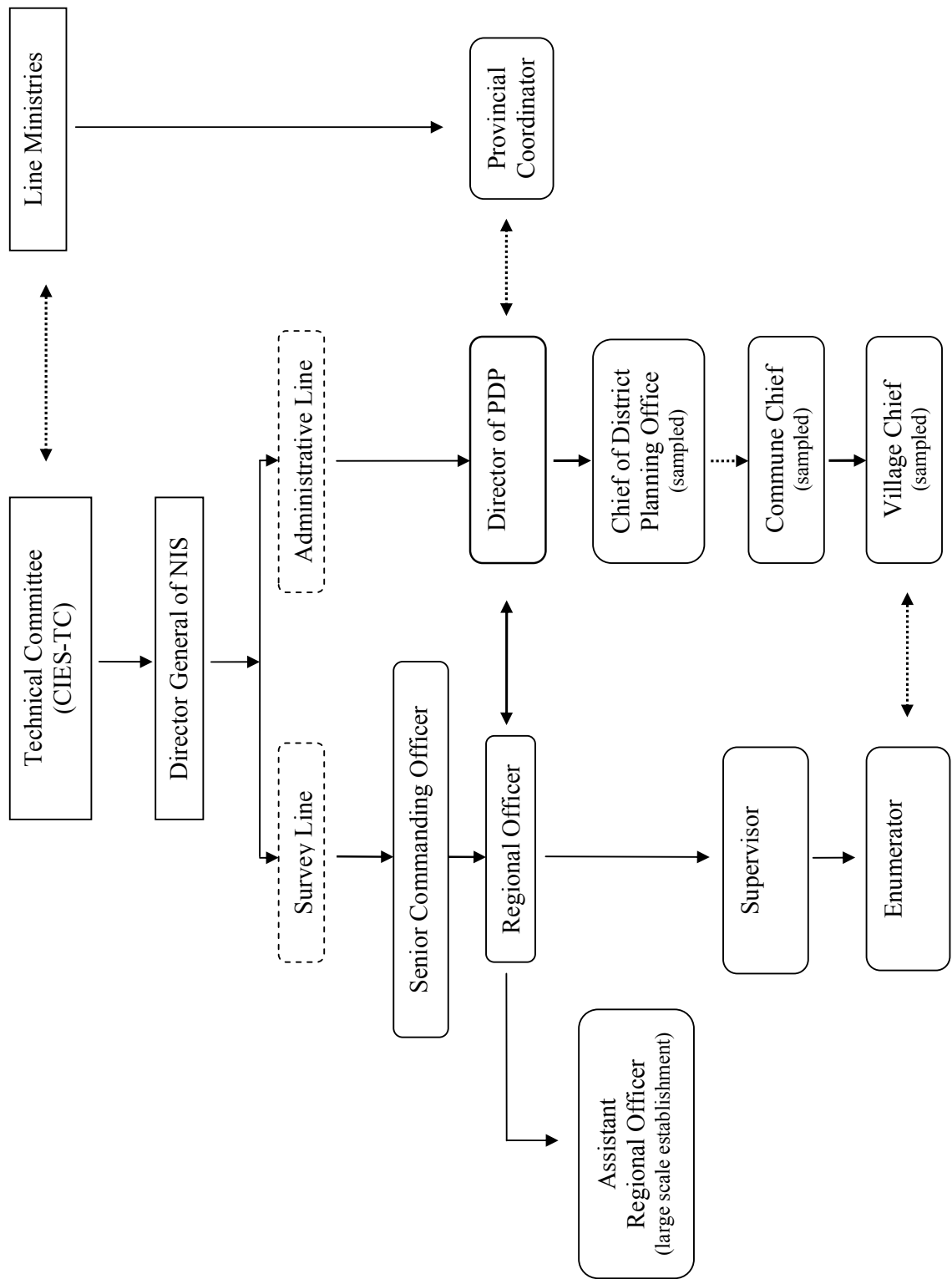
13. Release of the Results

- 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 River 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.

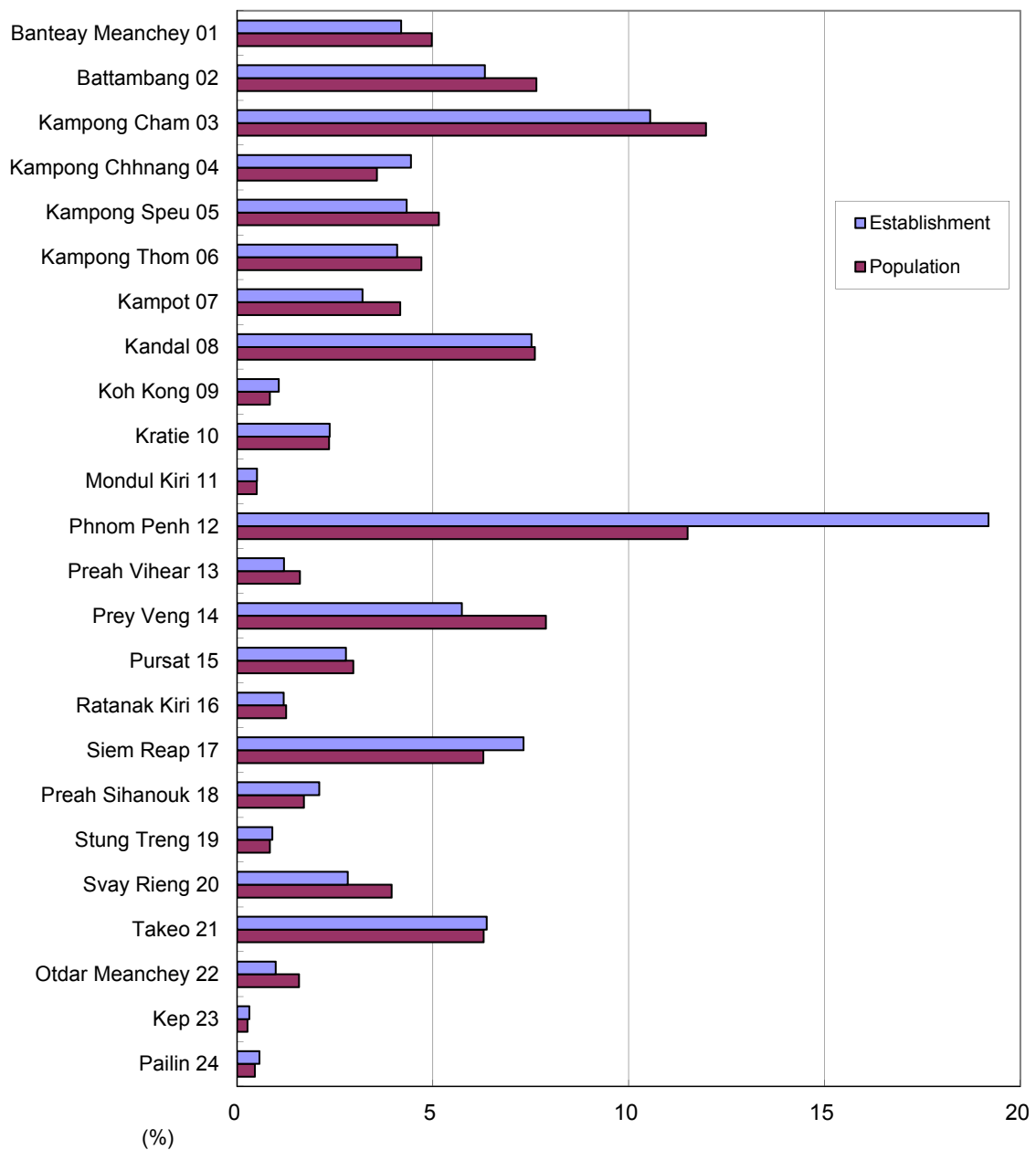
SECTION II:

Graphs and Maps

* The preliminary results are based on the new administrative areas promulgated on 5 November 2010.

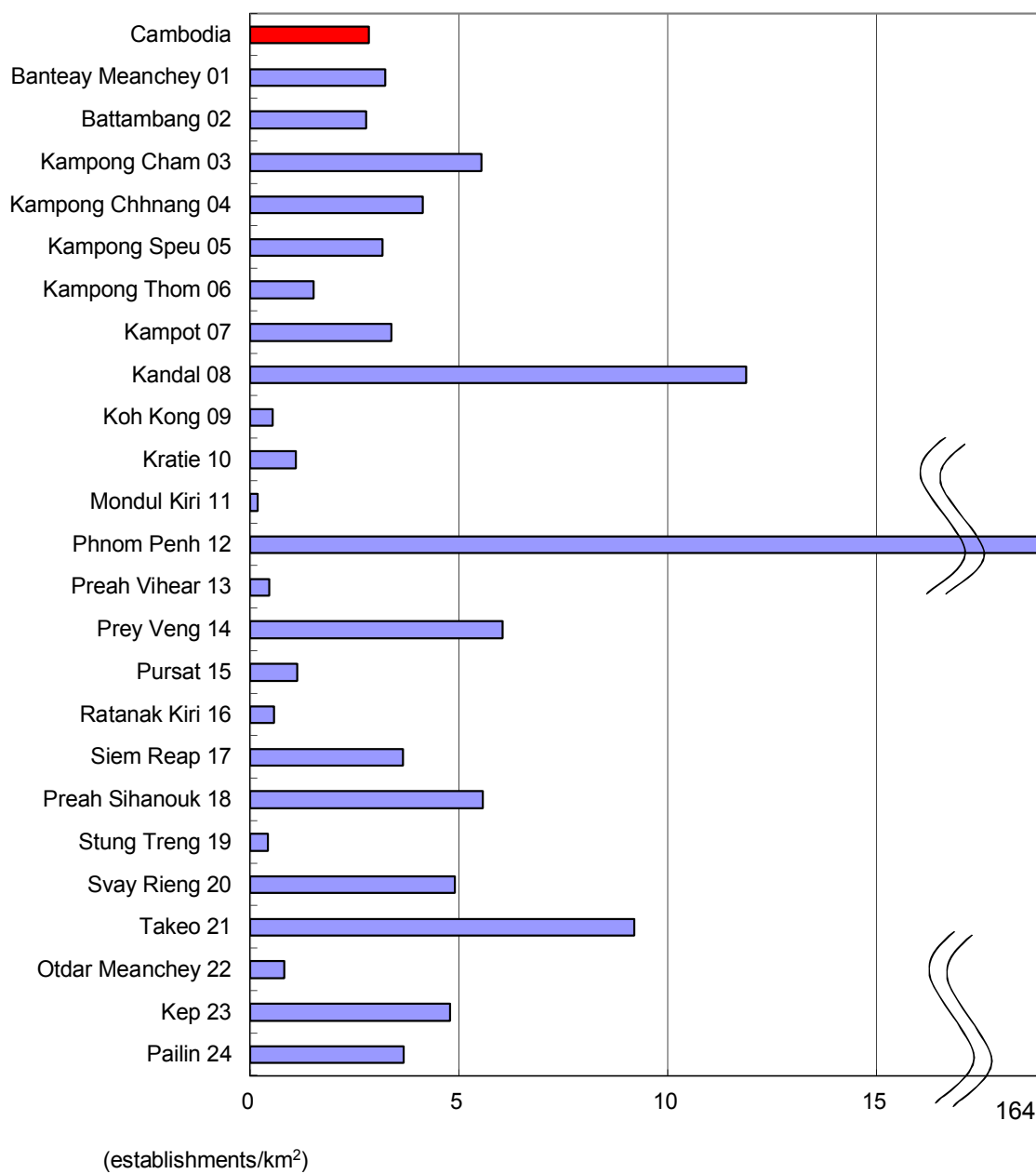
** The preliminary results is for the purpose of early release of the number of establishments, and might be slightly different from the final results which are to be released in February 2015.

Graph 1. Percent to Provisional Total Number of Establishments of Cambodia by Province in 2014 and Percent to Total Population of Cambodia by Province

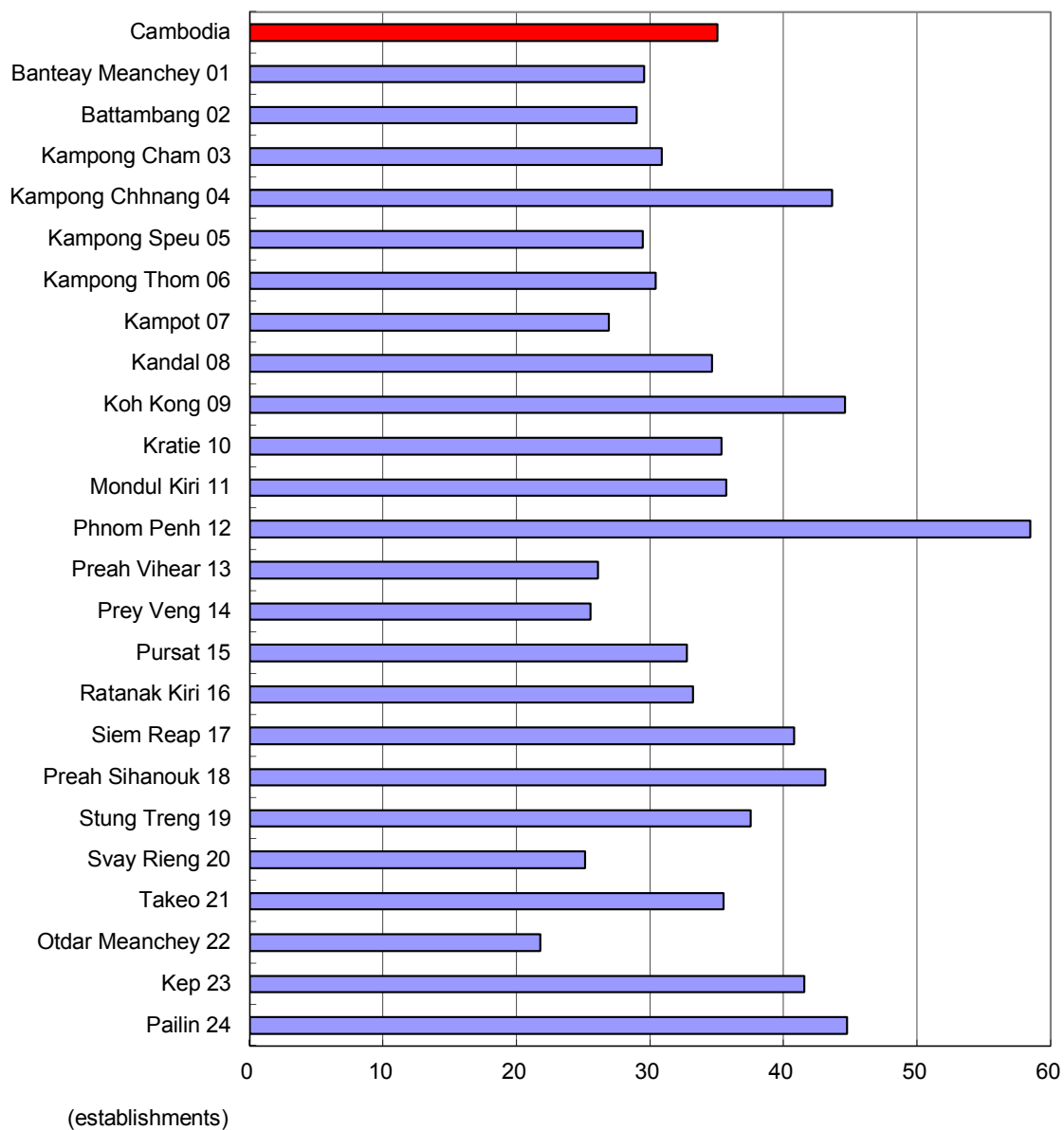


Note: The final results of the 2013 Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey are used as base data on population in the above graph.

Graph 2. Provisional Establishment Density by Province in 2014

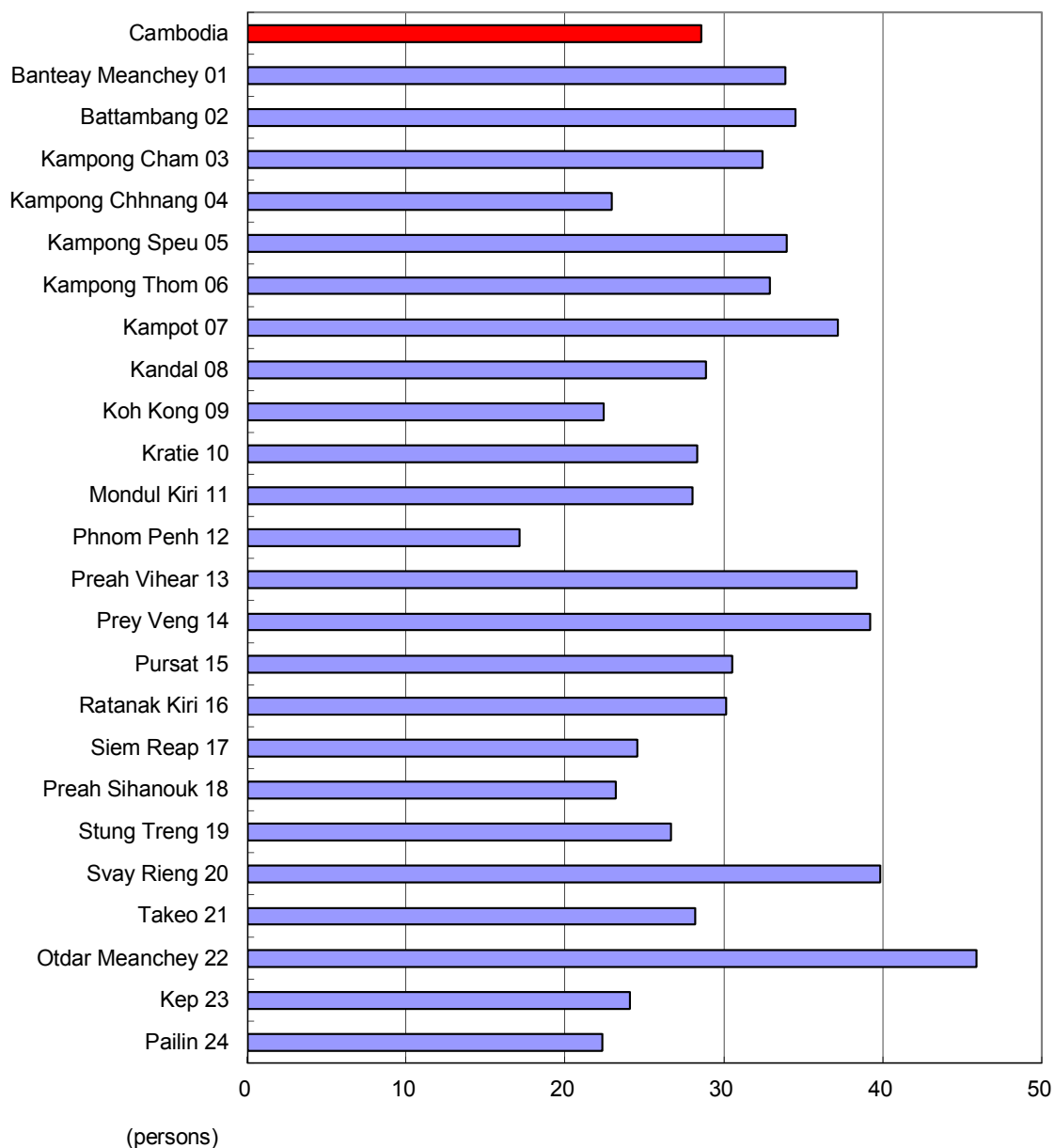


Graph 3-1. Provisional Number of Establishments per 1,000 Persons by Province in 2014



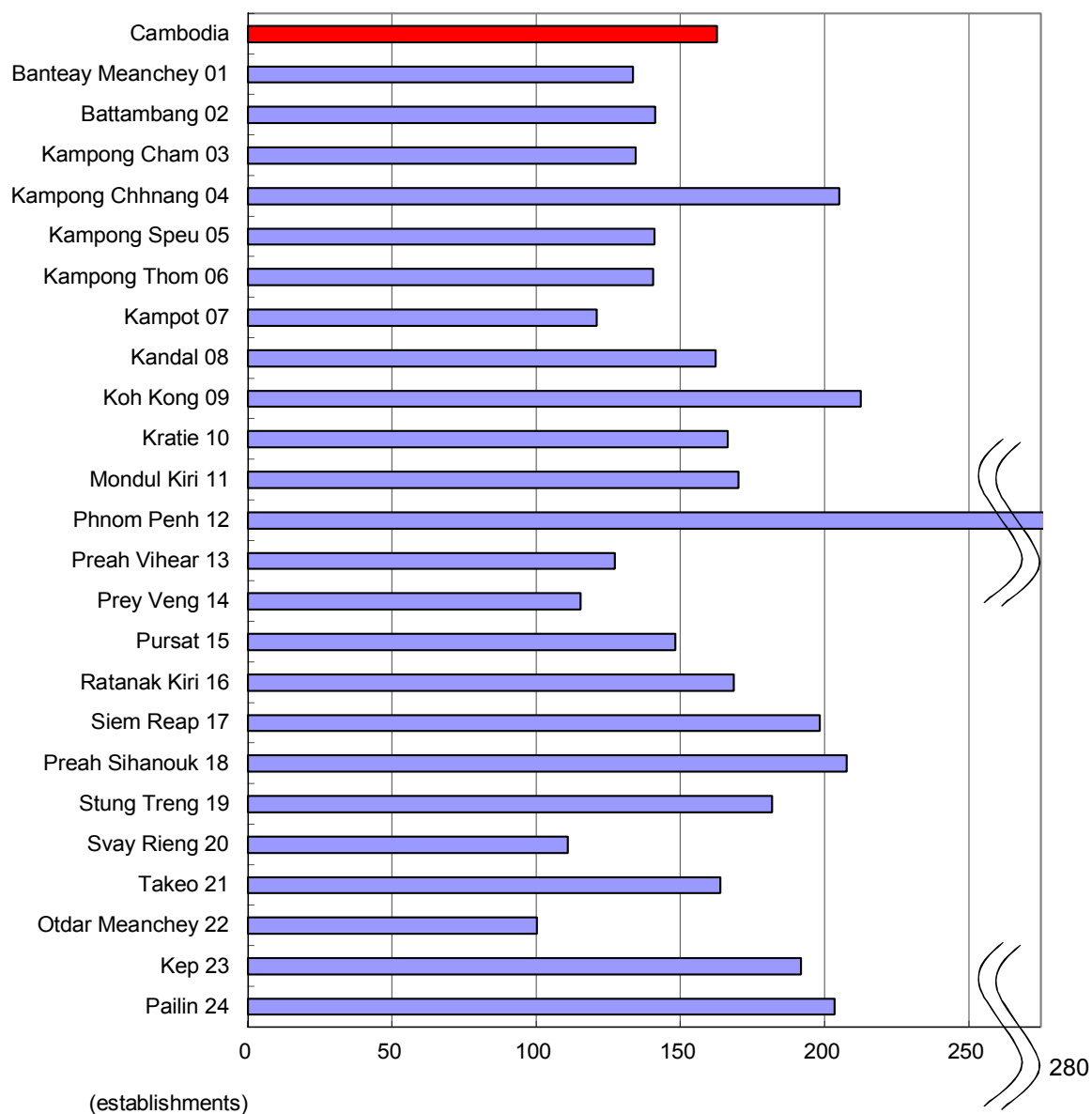
Note: The final results of the 2013 Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey are used as base data on population in the above graph.

Graph 3-2. Provisional Population per Establishment by Province in 2014



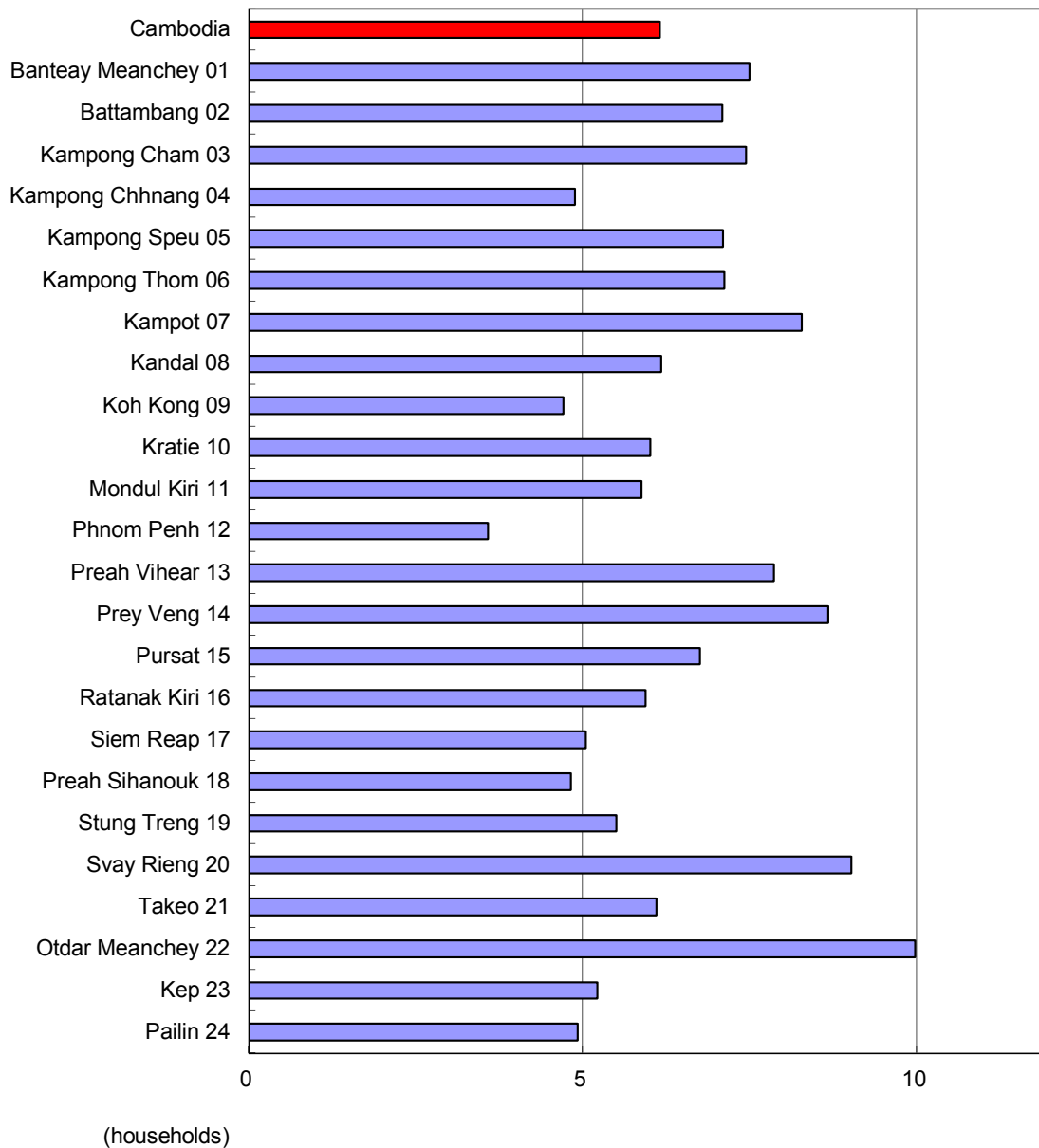
Note: The final results of the 2013 Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey are used as base data on population in the above graph.

Graph 4-1. Provisional Number of Establishments per 1,000 Normal Households by Province in 2014



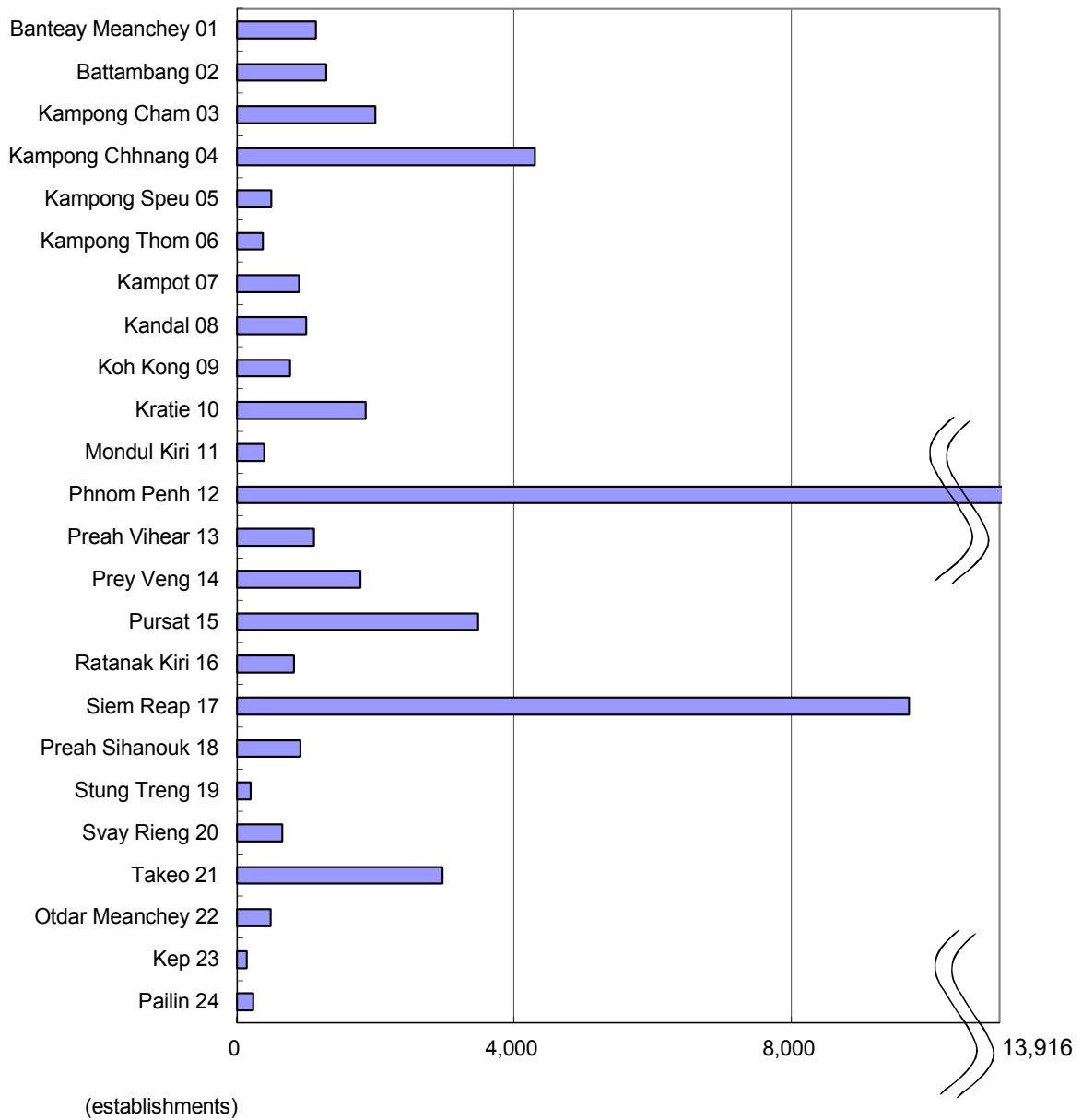
Note: The final results of the 2013 Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey are used as base data on normal households in the above graph.

Graph 4-2. Provisional Number of Normal Households per Establishment by Province in 2014

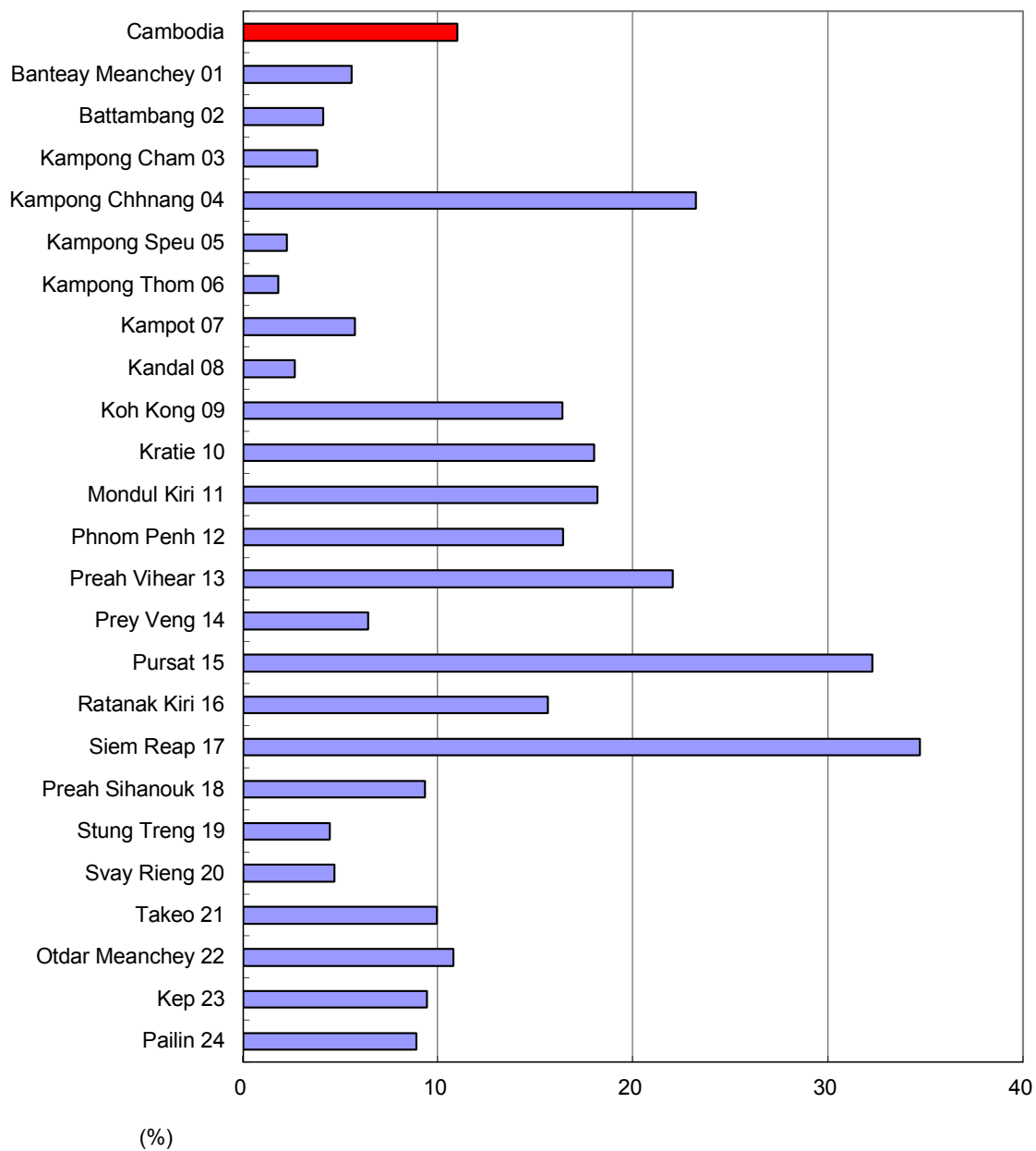


Note: The final results of the 2013 Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey are used as base data on normal households in the above graph.

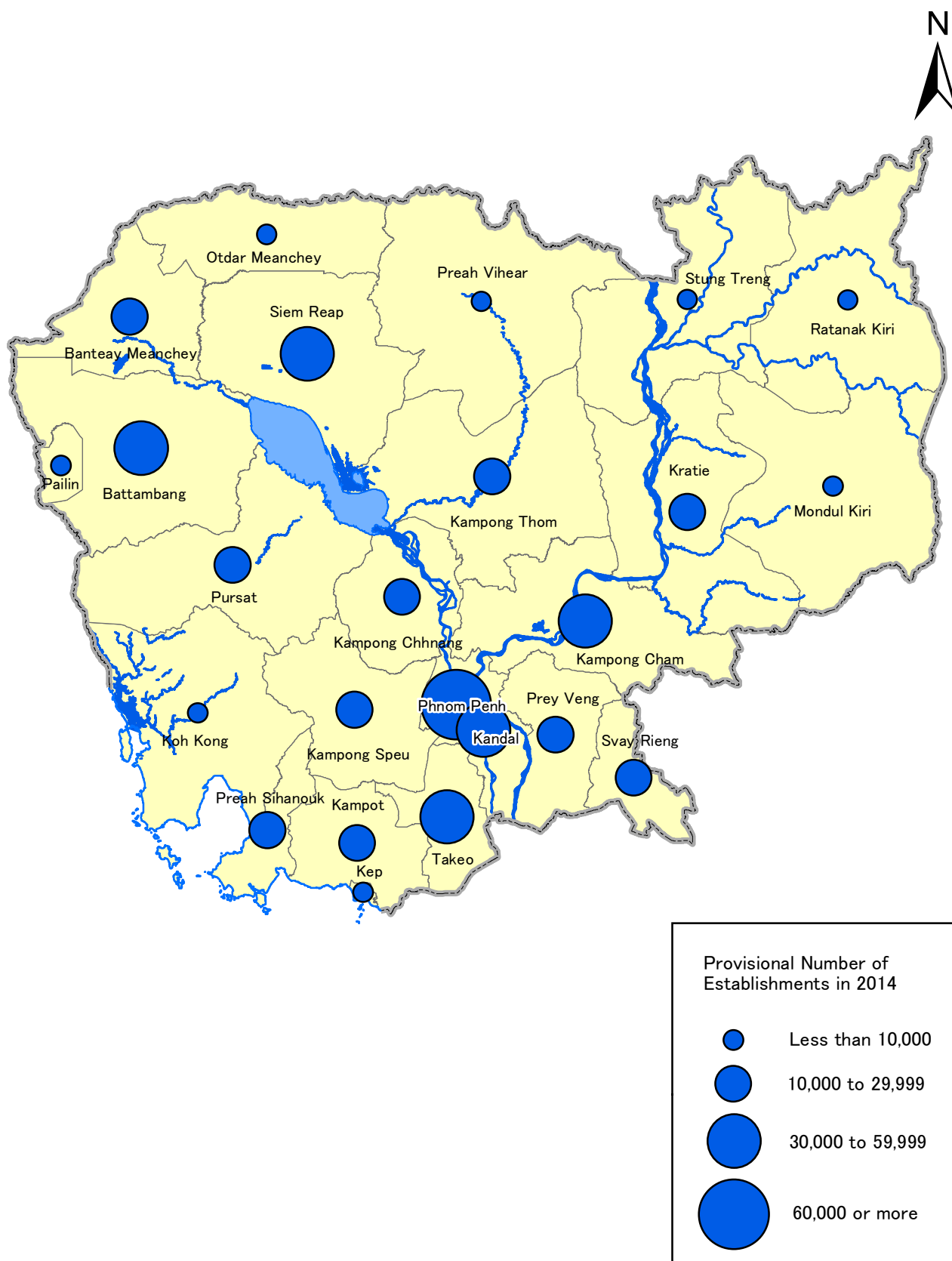
Graph 5-1. Provisional Increase of Establishments by Province during 2011 - 2014



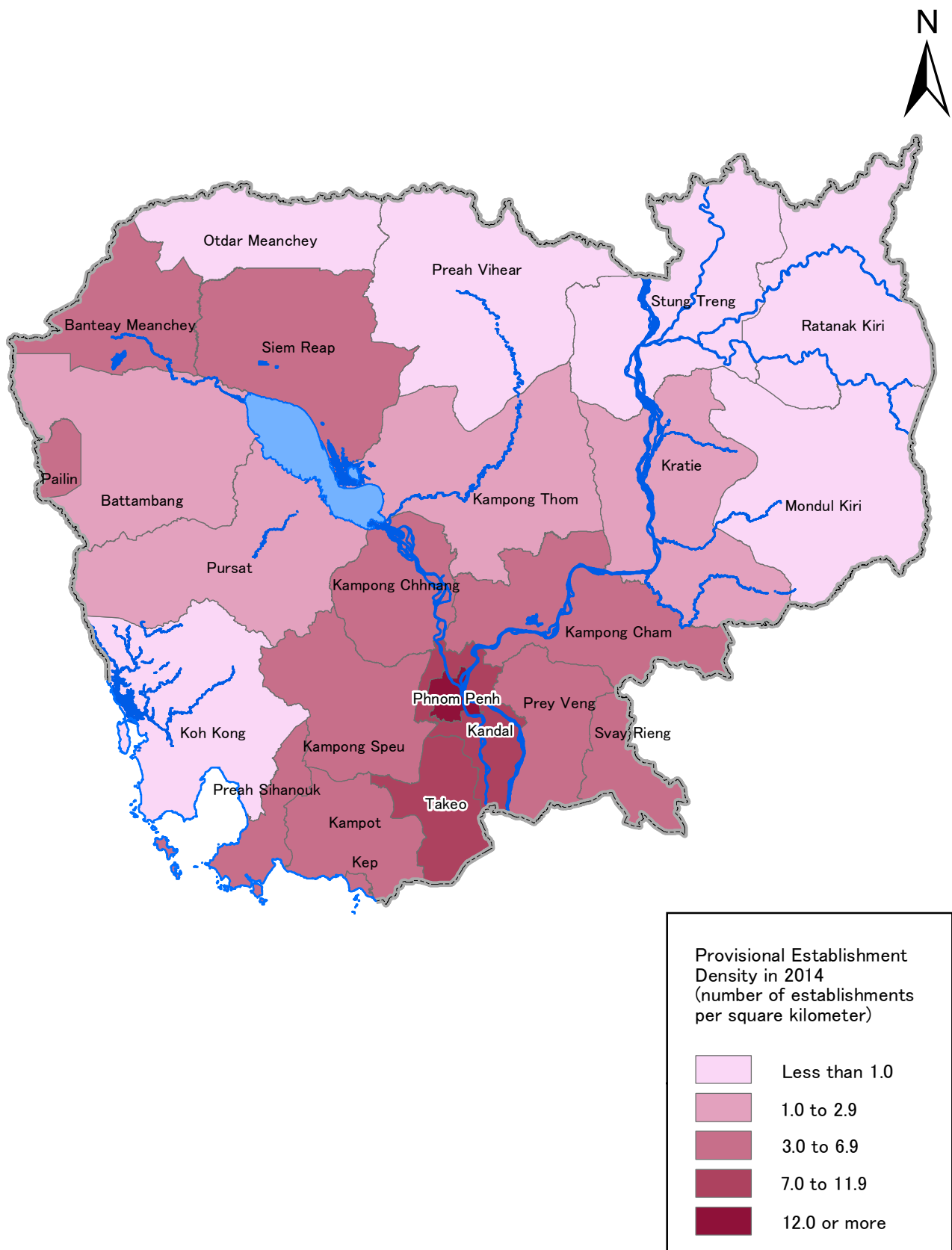
Graph 5-2. Provisional Rate of Increase of Establishments by Province during 2011 - 2014



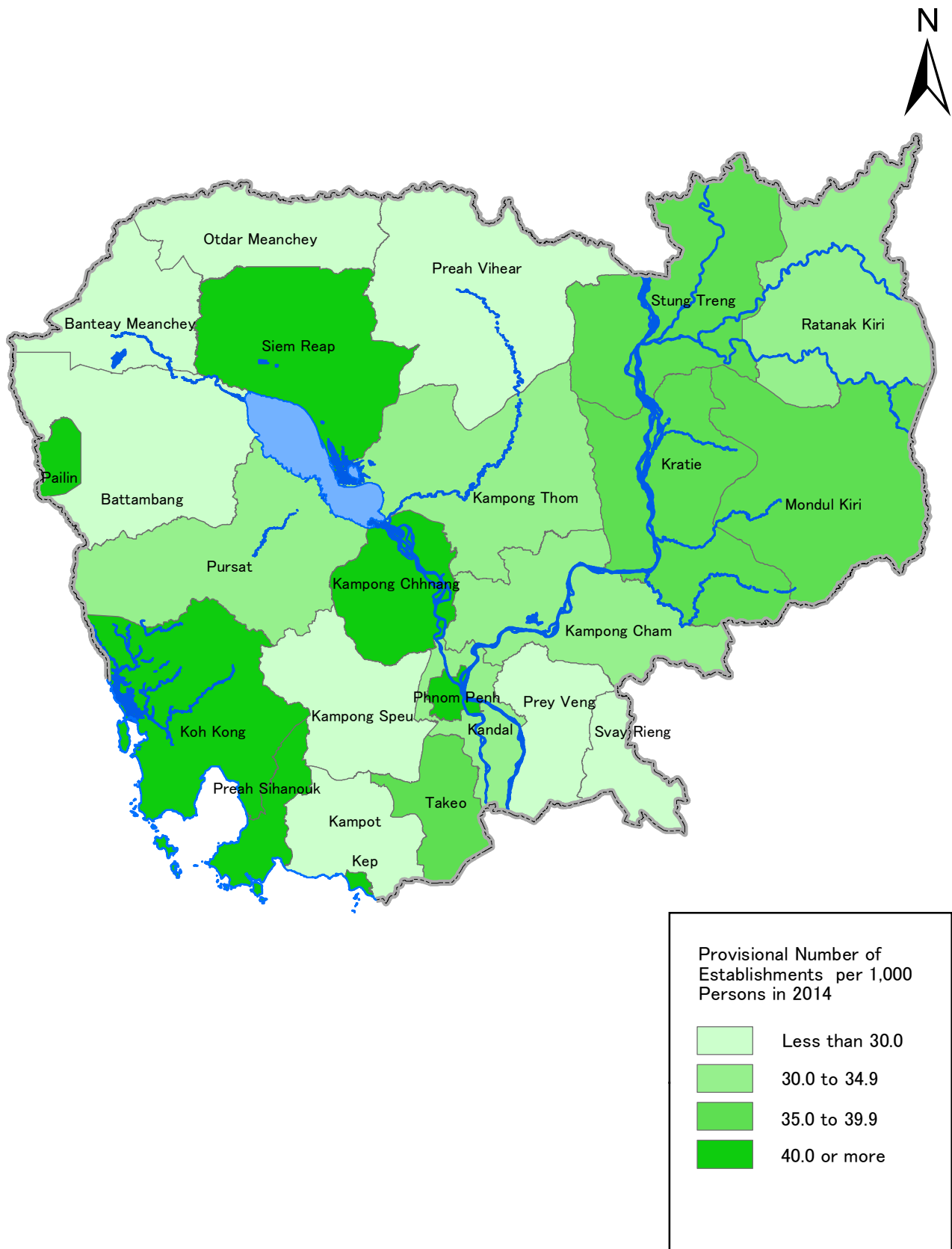
Map 1. Provisional Number of Establishments by Province in 2014



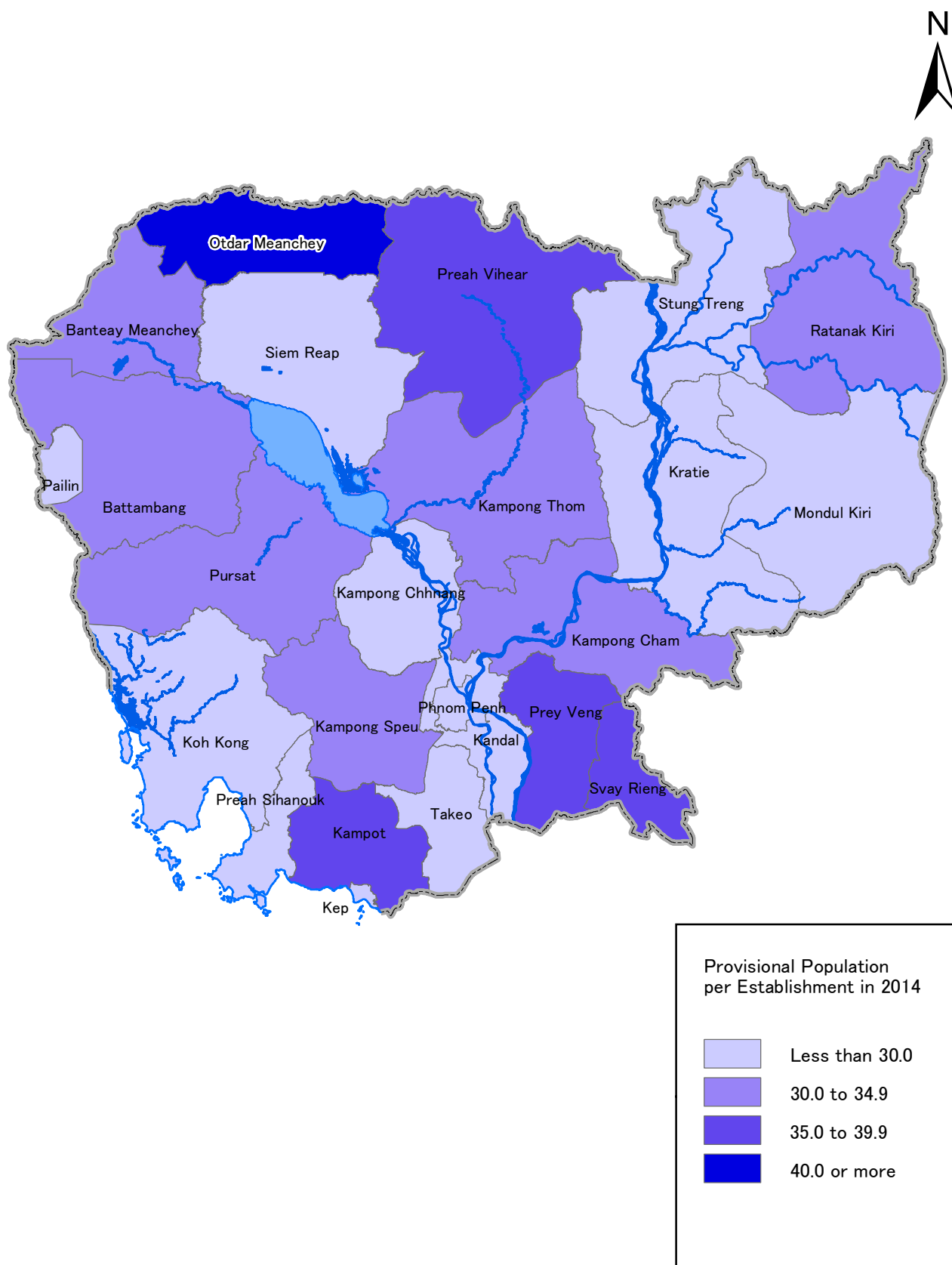
Map 2. Provisional Establishment Density by Province in 2014



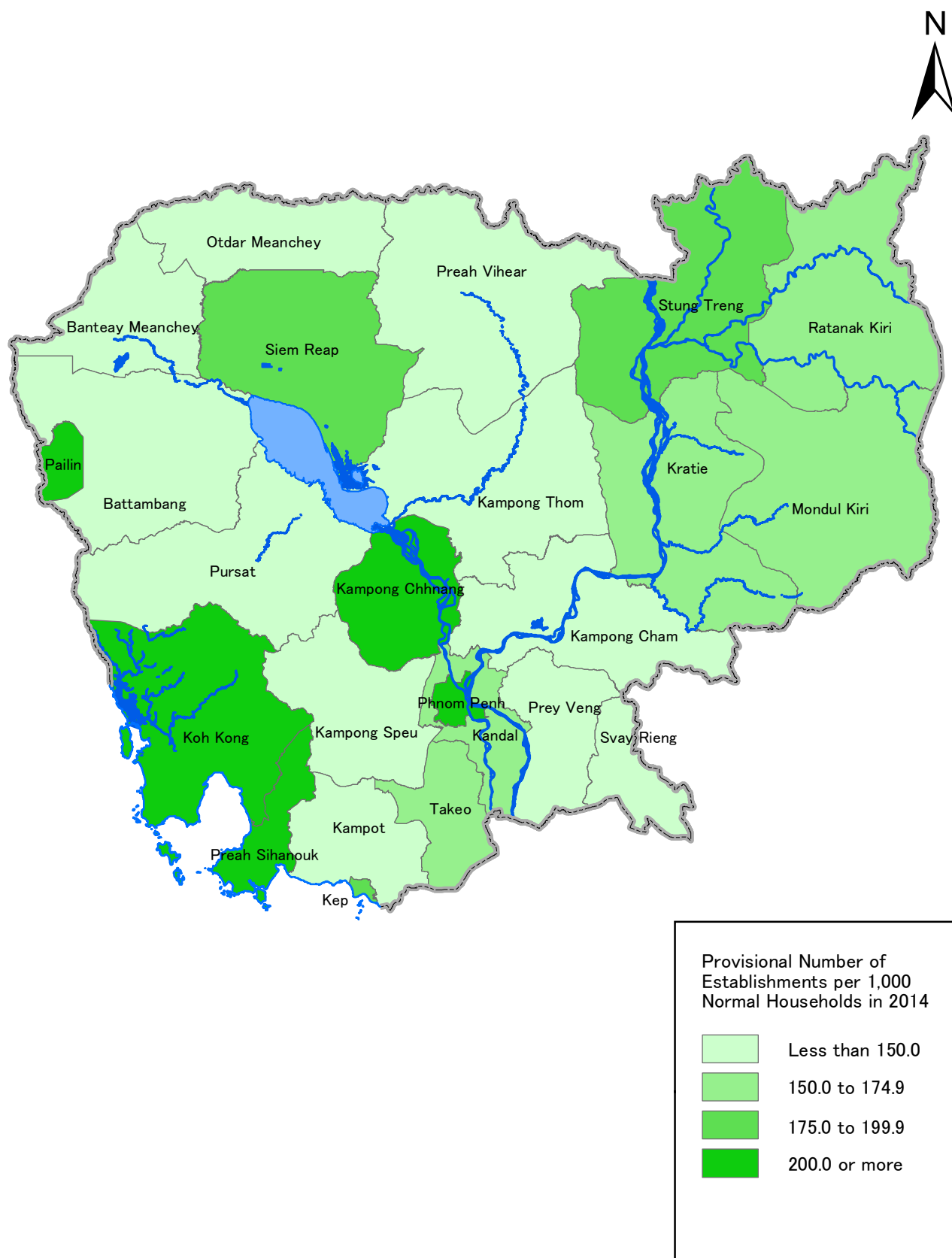
Map 3-1. Provisional Number of Establishments per 1,000 Persons by Province in 2014



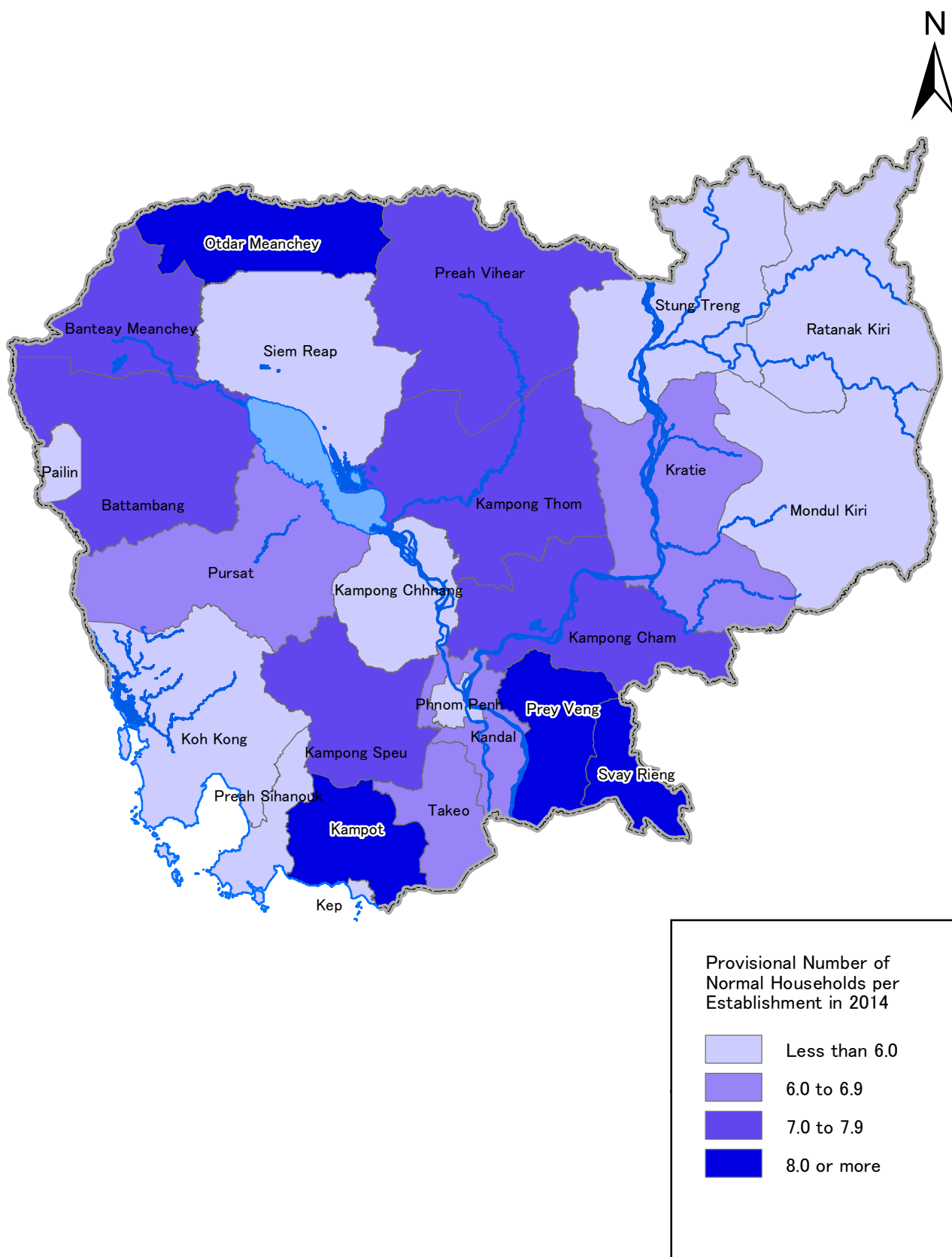
Map 3-2. Provisional Population per Establishment by Province in 2014



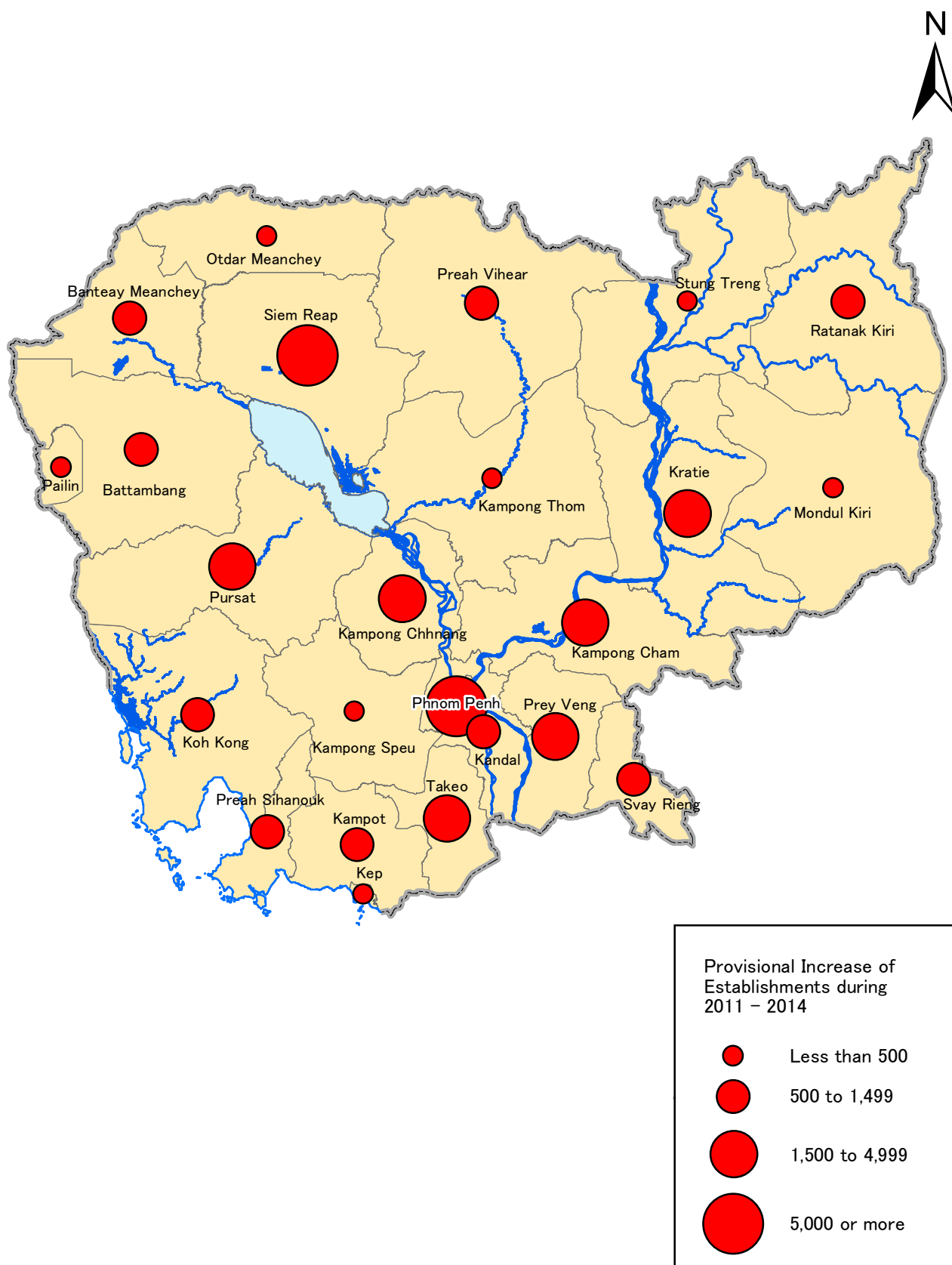
Map 4-1. Provisional Number of Establishments per 1,000 Normal Households by Province in 2014



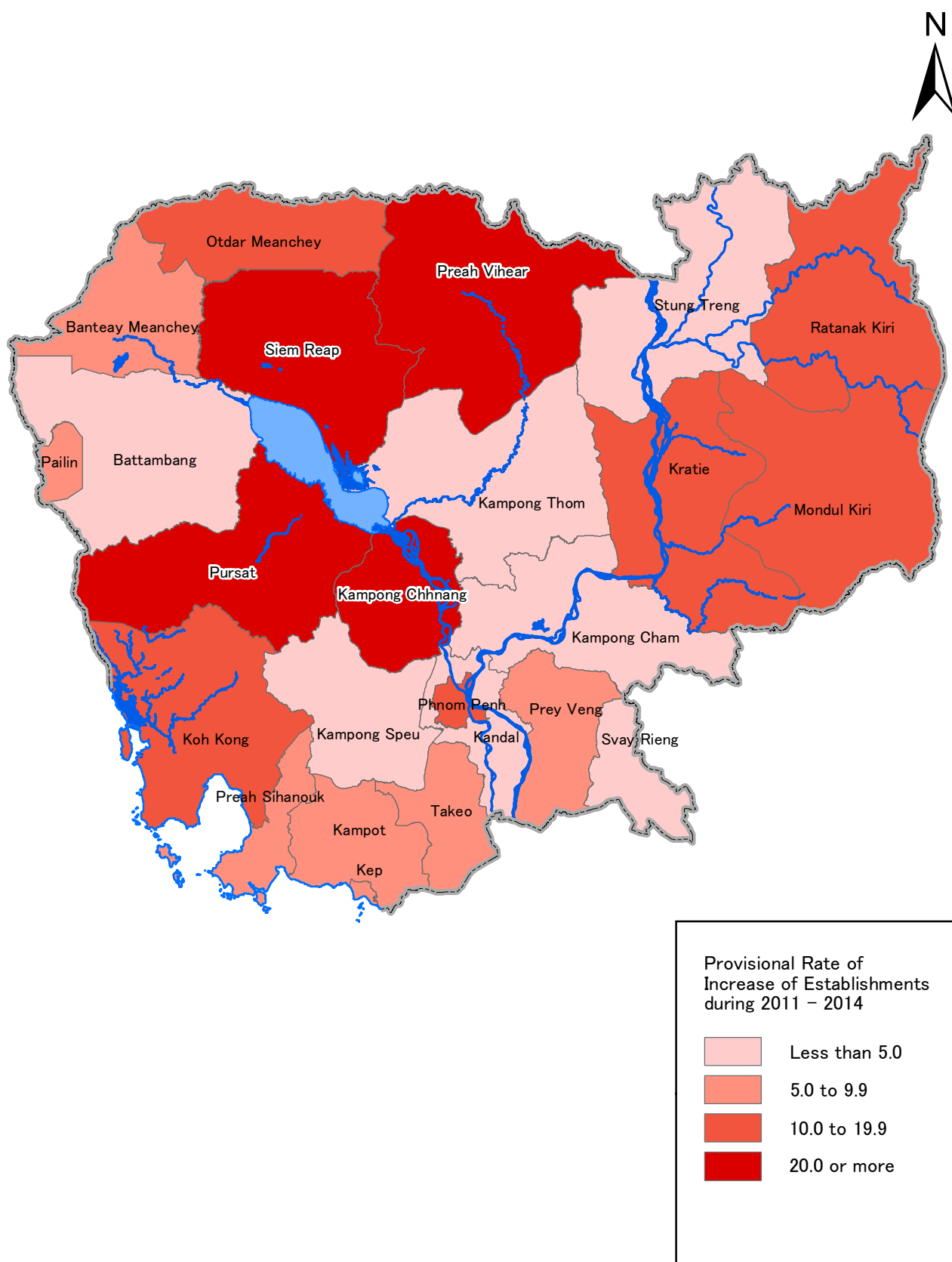
Map 4-2. Provisional Number of Normal Households per Establishment by Province in 2014



Map 5-1. Provisional Increase of Establishments by Province during 2011 – 2014



Map 5-2. Provisional Rate of Increase of Establishments by Province during 2011 – 2014



SECTION III:

Tables

* The preliminary results are based on the new administrative areas promulgated on 5 November 2010.

** The preliminary results is for the purpose of early release of the number of establishments, and might be slightly different from the final results which are to be released in February 2015.

*** The establishments of street business are not included because street businesses are not surveyed.

Table 1. Provisional Number of Establishments, Percent to Total, and Rank by Province in 2014

No.	Province	Provisional Number of Establishments in 2014 1)	Percent to Total Number of Cambodia	Rank	Population in 2013 2)	Percent to Total Population of Cambodia	Rank
		(establishments)	(%)		(persons)	(%)	
Cambodia		514,278	100.0		14,676,591	100.0	
01	Banteay Meanchey	21,546	4.2	10	729,569	5.0	9
02	Battambang	32,515	6.3	6	1,121,019	7.6	4
03	Kampong Cham	54,229	10.5	2	1,757,223	12.0	1
04	Kampong Chhnang	22,827	4.4	8	523,202	3.6	13
05	Kampong Speu	22,258	4.3	9	755,465	5.1	8
06	Kampong Thom	21,006	4.1	11	690,414	4.7	10
07	Kampot	16,456	3.2	12	611,557	4.2	11
08	Kandal	38,664	7.5	3	1,115,965	7.6	5
09	Koh Kong	5,452	1.1	19	122,263	0.8	21
10	Kratie	12,157	2.4	15	344,195	2.3	15
11	Mondul Kiri	2,594	0.5	23	72,680	0.5	22
12	Phnom Penh	98,646	19.2	1	1,688,044	11.5	2
13	Preah Vihear	6,136	1.2	17	235,370	1.6	17
14	Prey Veng	29,521	5.7	7	1,156,739	7.9	3
15	Pursat	14,270	2.8	14	435,596	3.0	14
16	Ratanak Kiri	6,095	1.2	18	183,699	1.3	19
17	Siem Reap	37,617	7.3	4	922,982	6.3	7
18	Preah Sihanouk	10,789	2.1	16	250,180	1.7	16
19	Stung Treng	4,608	0.9	21	122,791	0.8	20
20	Svay Rieng	14,521	2.8	13	578,380	3.9	12
21	Takeo	32,778	6.4	5	923,373	6.3	6
22	Otdar Meanchey	5,042	1.0	20	231,390	1.6	18
23	Kep	1,607	0.3	24	38,701	0.3	24
24	Pailin	2,945	0.6	22	65,795	0.4	23

1) The establishments of street business are not included because street businesses are not surveyed.

2) Based on Table 3.2, Final Report, the 2013 Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey.

Table 2. Provisional Establishment Density and Rank by Province in 2014

No.	Province	Provisional Number of Establishments in 2014 1)	Area in 2010 2)	Provisional Establishment Density in 2014	Rank	Population Density in 2013 3)	Rank
		(establishments)	(Km ²)	(estab./Km ²)		(persons/Km ²)	
Cambodia		514,278	181,035	2.8		81	
01	Banteay Meanchey	21,546	6,679	3.2	13	109	10
02	Battambang	32,515	11,702	2.8	15	96	12
03	Kampong Cham	54,229	9,799	5.5	6	179	6
04	Kampong Chhnang	22,827	5,521	4.1	9	95	13
05	Kampong Speu	22,258	7,017	3.2	14	108	11
06	Kampong Thom	21,006	13,814	1.5	16	50	16
07	Kampong	16,456	4,873	3.4	12	125	8
08	Kandal	38,664	3,255	11.9	2	343	2
09	Koh Kong	5,452	10,090	0.5	21	12	22
10	Kratie	12,157	11,094	1.1	18	31	19
11	Mondul Kiri	2,594	14,288	0.2	24	5	24
12	Phnom Penh	98,646	603	163.6	1	2,799	1
13	Preah Vihear	6,136	13,788	0.4	22	17	20
14	Prey Veng	29,521	4,883	6.0	4	237	4
15	Pursat	14,270	12,692	1.1	17	34	18
16	Ratanak Kiri	6,095	10,782	0.6	20	17	21
17	Siem Reap	37,617	10,299	3.7	11	90	14
18	Preah Sihanouk	10,789	1,938	5.6	5	129	7
19	Stung Treng	4,608	11,092	0.4	23	11	23
20	Svay Rieng	14,521	2,966	4.9	7	195	5
21	Takeo	32,778	3,563	9.2	3	259	3
22	Otdar Meanchey	5,042	6,158	0.8	19	38	17
23	Kep	1,607	336	4.8	8	115	9
24	Pailin	2,945	803	3.7	10	82	15

1) For the number of establishments, refer to 1) on Table 1.

2) Area is based on the figures released by the Ministry of Interior in 2008 except for the followings:
Areas of Phnom Penh and Kandal are tentatively estimated by the Ministry of Planning because of the administrative boundary changes on 5 November 2010.
Area of Cambodia includes area of Tonle Sap Lake (3,000km²).

3) For population, refer to 2) on Table 1.

Table 3-1. Provisional Number of Establishments per 1,000 Persons by Province in 2014

No.	Province	Provisional Number of Establishments in 2014 1)	Population in 2013 2)	Provisional Number of Establishments per 1,000 Persons in 2014	Rank	Provisional Establishment Density in 2014 3)	Rank
		(establishments)	(persons)	(establishments)		(estab./Km ²)	
	Cambodia	514,278	14,676,591	35.0		2.8	
01	Banteay Meanchey	21,546	729,569	29.5	17	3.2	13
02	Battambang	32,515	1,121,019	29.0	19	2.8	15
03	Kampong Cham	54,229	1,757,223	30.9	15	5.5	6
04	Kampong Chhnang	22,827	523,202	43.6	4	4.1	9
05	Kampong Speu	22,258	755,465	29.5	18	3.2	14
06	Kampong Thom	21,006	690,414	30.4	16	1.5	16
07	Kampot	16,456	611,557	26.9	20	3.4	12
08	Kandal	38,664	1,115,965	34.6	12	11.9	2
09	Koh Kong	5,452	122,263	44.6	3	0.5	21
10	Kratie	12,157	344,195	35.3	11	1.1	18
11	Mondul Kiri	2,594	72,680	35.7	9	0.2	24
12	Phnom Penh	98,646	1,688,044	58.4	1	163.6	1
13	Preah Vihear	6,136	235,370	26.1	21	0.4	22
14	Prey Veng	29,521	1,156,739	25.5	22	6.0	4
15	Pursat	14,270	435,596	32.8	14	1.1	17
16	Ratanak Kiri	6,095	183,699	33.2	13	0.6	20
17	Siem Reap	37,617	922,982	40.8	7	3.7	11
18	Preah Sihanouk	10,789	250,180	43.1	5	5.6	5
19	Stung Treng	4,608	122,791	37.5	8	0.4	23
20	Svay Rieng	14,521	578,380	25.1	23	4.9	7
21	Takeo	32,778	923,373	35.5	10	9.2	3
22	Otdar Meanchey	5,042	231,390	21.8	24	0.8	19
23	Kep	1,607	38,701	41.5	6	4.8	8
24	Pailin	2,945	65,795	44.8	2	3.7	10

1) For the number of establishments, refer to 1) on Table 1.

2) For population, refer to 2) on Table 1.

3) For area, refer to 2) on Table 2.

Table 3-2. Provisional Population per Establishment by Province in 2014

No.	Province	Provisional Number of Establishments in 2014 1)	Population in 2013 2)	Provisional Population per Establishment in 2014	Rank	Population Density in 2013 3)	Rank
		(establishments)	(persons)	(persons)		(persons/Km ²)	
	Cambodia	514,278	14,676,591	28.5		81	
01	Banteay Meanchey	21,546	729,569	33.9	8	109	10
02	Battambang	32,515	1,121,019	34.5	6	96	12
03	Kampong Cham	54,229	1,757,223	32.4	10	179	6
04	Kampong Chhnang	22,827	523,202	22.9	21	95	13
05	Kampong Speu	22,258	755,465	33.9	7	108	11
06	Kampong Thom	21,006	690,414	32.9	9	50	16
07	Kampot	16,456	611,557	37.2	5	125	8
08	Kandal	38,664	1,115,965	28.9	13	343	2
09	Koh Kong	5,452	122,263	22.4	22	12	22
10	Kratie	12,157	344,195	28.3	14	31	19
11	Mondul Kiri	2,594	72,680	28.0	16	5	24
12	Phnom Penh	98,646	1,688,044	17.1	24	2,799	1
13	Preah Vihear	6,136	235,370	38.4	4	17	20
14	Prey Veng	29,521	1,156,739	39.2	3	237	4
15	Pursat	14,270	435,596	30.5	11	34	18
16	Ratanak Kiri	6,095	183,699	30.1	12	17	21
17	Siem Reap	37,617	922,982	24.5	18	90	14
18	Preah Sihanouk	10,789	250,180	23.2	20	129	7
19	Stung Treng	4,608	122,791	26.6	17	11	23
20	Svay Rieng	14,521	578,380	39.8	2	195	5
21	Takeo	32,778	923,373	28.2	15	259	3
22	Otdar Meanchey	5,042	231,390	45.9	1	38	17
23	Kep	1,607	38,701	24.1	19	115	9
24	Pailin	2,945	65,795	22.3	23	82	15

1) For the number of establishments, refer to 1) on Table 1.

2) For population, refer to 2) on Table 1.

3) For area, refer to 2) on Table 2.

Table 4-1. Provisional Number of Establishments per 1,000 Normal Households by Province in 2014

No.	Province	Provisional Number of Establishments in 2014 1)	Number of Normal Households in 2013 2)	Provisional Number of Establishments per 1,000 Normal Households in 2014	Rank	Provisional Number of Establishments per 1,000 Persons in 2014 3)	Rank
		(establishments)	(households)	(establishments)		(establishments)	
Cambodia		514,278	3,163,226	162.6		35.0	
01	Banteay Meanchey	21,546	161,423	133.5	19	29.5	17
02	Battambang	32,515	230,304	141.2	15	29.0	19
03	Kampong Cham	54,229	403,628	134.4	18	30.9	15
04	Kampong Chhnang	22,827	111,355	205.0	4	43.6	4
05	Kampong Speu	22,258	157,982	140.9	16	29.5	18
06	Kampong Thom	21,006	149,404	140.6	17	30.4	16
07	Kampot	16,456	136,148	120.9	21	26.9	20
08	Kandal	38,664	238,435	162.2	13	34.6	12
09	Koh Kong	5,452	25,658	212.5	2	44.6	3
10	Kratie	12,157	73,050	166.4	11	35.3	11
11	Mondul Kiri	2,594	15,251	170.1	9	35.7	9
12	Phnom Penh	98,646	352,702	279.7	1	58.4	1
13	Preah Vihear	6,136	48,242	127.2	20	26.1	21
14	Prey Veng	29,521	255,960	115.3	22	25.5	22
15	Pursat	14,270	96,284	148.2	14	32.8	14
16	Ratanak Kiri	6,095	36,178	168.5	10	33.2	13
17	Siem Reap	37,617	189,708	198.3	6	40.8	7
18	Preah Sihanouk	10,789	51,955	207.7	3	43.1	5
19	Stung Treng	4,608	25,359	181.7	8	37.5	8
20	Svay Rieng	14,521	130,972	110.9	23	25.1	23
21	Takeo	32,778	200,099	163.8	12	35.5	10
22	Otdar Meanchey	5,042	50,266	100.3	24	21.8	24
23	Kep	1,607	8,378	191.8	7	41.5	6
24	Pailin	2,945	14,483	203.3	5	44.8	2

1) For the number of establishments, refer to 1) on Table 1.

2) Based on Table 2.2, Analytical Report No. 10, the 2013 Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey.

3) For population, refer to 2) on Table 1.

Table 4-2. Provisional Number of Normal Households per Establishment by Province in 2014

No.	Province	Provisional Number of Establishments in 2014 1)	Number of Normal Households in 2013 2)	Provisional Number of Normal Households per Establishment in 2014	Rank	Provisional Population per Establishment in 2014 3)	Rank
		(establishments)	(households)	(households)		(persons)	
	Cambodia	514,278	3,163,226	6.2		28.5	
01	Banteay Meanchey	21,546	161,423	7.5	6	33.9	8
02	Battambang	32,515	230,304	7.1	10	34.5	6
03	Kampong Cham	54,229	403,628	7.4	7	32.4	10
04	Kampong Chhnang	22,827	111,355	4.9	21	22.9	21
05	Kampong Speu	22,258	157,982	7.1	9	33.9	7
06	Kampong Thom	21,006	149,404	7.1	8	32.9	9
07	Kampot	16,456	136,148	8.3	4	37.2	5
08	Kandal	38,664	238,435	6.2	12	28.9	13
09	Koh Kong	5,452	25,658	4.7	23	22.4	22
10	Kratie	12,157	73,050	6.0	14	28.3	14
11	Mondul Kiri	2,594	15,251	5.9	16	28.0	16
12	Phnom Penh	98,646	352,702	3.6	24	17.1	24
13	Preah Vihear	6,136	48,242	7.9	5	38.4	4
14	Prey Veng	29,521	255,960	8.7	3	39.2	3
15	Pursat	14,270	96,284	6.7	11	30.5	11
16	Ratanak Kiri	6,095	36,178	5.9	15	30.1	12
17	Siem Reap	37,617	189,708	5.0	19	24.5	18
18	Preah Sihanouk	10,789	51,955	4.8	22	23.2	20
19	Stung Treng	4,608	25,359	5.5	17	26.6	17
20	Svay Rieng	14,521	130,972	9.0	2	39.8	2
21	Takeo	32,778	200,099	6.1	13	28.2	15
22	Otdar Meanchey	5,042	50,266	10.0	1	45.9	1
23	Kep	1,607	8,378	5.2	18	24.1	19
24	Pailin	2,945	14,483	4.9	20	22.3	23

1) For the number of establishments, refer to 1) on Table 1.

2) For the number of normal households, refer to 2) on Table 4-1.

3) For population, refer to 2) on Table 1.

**Table 5. Provisional Number, Increase, and Rate of Increase of Establishments
by Province in 2011 and 2014**

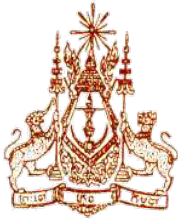
No.	Province	Provisional Number of Establishments in 2014 1)	Number of Establishments in 2011 2)	Increase during 2011 -2014	Rank	Rate of Increase during 2011 - 2014	Rank
		(establishments)	(establishments)	(establishments)		(%)	
	Cambodia	514,278	463,363	50,915		11.0	
01	Banteay Meanchey	21,546	20,407	1,139	10	5.6	17
02	Battambang	32,515	31,227	1,288	9	4.1	20
03	Kampong Cham	54,229	52,234	1,995	6	3.8	21
04	Kampong Chhnang	22,827	18,525	4,302	3	23.2	3
05	Kampong Speu	22,258	21,765	493	18	2.3	23
06	Kampong Thom	21,006	20,633	373	21	1.8	24
07	Kampot	16,456	15,561	895	14	5.8	16
08	Kandal	38,664	37,661	1,003	12	2.7	22
09	Koh Kong	5,452	4,685	767	16	16.4	8
10	Kratie	12,157	10,302	1,855	7	18.0	6
11	Mondul Kiri	2,594	2,195	399	20	18.2	5
12	Phnom Penh	98,646	84,730	13,916	1	16.4	7
13	Preah Vihear	6,136	5,028	1,108	11	22.0	4
14	Prey Veng	29,521	27,738	1,783	8	6.4	15
15	Pursat	14,270	10,790	3,480	4	32.3	2
16	Ratanak Kiri	6,095	5,271	824	15	15.6	9
17	Siem Reap	37,617	27,923	9,694	2	34.7	1
18	Preah Sihanouk	10,789	9,870	919	13	9.3	13
19	Stung Treng	4,608	4,412	196	23	4.4	19
20	Svay Rieng	14,521	13,870	651	17	4.7	18
21	Takeo	32,778	29,813	2,965	5	9.9	11
22	Otdar Meanchey	5,042	4,551	491	19	10.8	10
23	Kep	1,607	1,468	139	24	9.4	12
24	Pailin	2,945	2,704	241	22	8.9	14

1) For the number of establishments, refer to 1) on Table 1.

2) The establishments of street business are excluded.

SECTION IV:

Appendices



រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា
Royal Government of Cambodia
ក្រសួងផែនការ
Ministry of Planning



អង្កេតចម្លោះជំរឿនសហគ្រាសនៅព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជាឆ្នាំ ២០១៤

Cambodia Inter-censal Economic Survey 2014

តារាងសំណួរ
Form

សំងាត់បំផុត STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

ព័ត៌មាននេះប្រើប្រាស់សំរាប់តែគោលបំណងស្ថិតិប៉ុណ្ណោះ និងមិនប្រើប្រាស់សំរាប់ពន្ធដារទេ

This is used only for the statistical purposes and not used for taxation.

ត្រីមាសទី ១ ខែ មីនា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៤
As of 1st March 2014

1- ព័ត៌មានតំបន់ជំរឿន Area Information

តំបន់ Area	ឈ្មោះ Name	កូដ Code
1-1 រាជធានី / ខេត្ត Municipality/ Province		
1-2 ស្រុក/ខណ្ឌ /ក្រុង District/ Khan/ Krong		
1-3 ឃុំ /សង្កាត់ Commune/ Sangkat		
1-4 ភូមិ /មណ្ឌល Village/ Mondul		
1-5 មណ្ឌលជំរឿន Enumeration Area (EA)		

2-A ព័ត៌មានសហគ្រាស Establishment Information

2-1 លេខសហគ្រាសនៃសហគ្រាសដែលជ្រើសរើស Establishment number of the selected establishment		2-2A ឈ្មោះសហគ្រាស ឬ អ្នកតំណាង Name of establishment or representative		2-2B ប្រភេទអាជីវកម្ម Business type
ស្រង់ពី "បញ្ជីសហគ្រាស" from "Establishment List"	2-1A ស្រង់ពី កូឡាមទី៦ from column 6			
	ស្រង់ពី កូឡាមទី៧ from column 7			
2-3 អាសយដ្ឋានសហគ្រាស Address of establishment		2-3A ផ្លូវឈ្មោះ/លេខ Street Name/No.		2-3B អគារលេខ ជាន់ទី បន្ទប់លេខ ។ល។ Building No., Floor No., Room No., etc.
		2-3C ឈ្មោះផ្សារ ឬគ្រួសារនៅជិតជាងគេបំផុត Name of market, Name of nearest household etc.		
2-4 ព័ត៌មានទំនាក់ទំនង Information for contact		2-4A ទូរស័ព្ទការិយាល័យ Office Tel. No.	2-4B ឈ្មោះអ្នកទំនាក់ទំនង Name of contact person	2-4C ទូរស័ព្ទអ្នកទំនាក់ទំនង Tel. No. of contact person

2-B ស្ថានភាពការសម្ភាសន៍ Interviewing Situation

បំពេញដោយមន្ត្រីសម្ភាសន៍ ឬ មន្ត្រីត្រួតពិនិត្យ Filled-in by Enumerator/Supervisor					បំពេញដោយជំនួយការមន្ត្រីប្រចាំតំបន់ Filled-in by RO/ARO	
កាលបរិច្ឆេទចុងក្រោយនៃការបំពេញតារាងសំណួរ Final date of Form Survey					កាលបរិច្ឆេទបញ្ចប់នៃការបំពេញ តារាងសំណួរ Date of finishing Survey	
2-5 ប្រភេទលទ្ធផលជំរឿន Type of survey result	1- បំពេញរួច Finished	2- បដិសេធ ទាំងស្រុង Complete refusal	3- បដិសេធ ចំណុចសំខាន់ៗ Serious refusal	4- បដិសេធ ចំណុចមិនសំខាន់ Minor refusal	ឈ្មោះជំនួយការមន្ត្រីតំបន់: Name of RO/ARO:.....	
គូសរង្វង់លេខកូដ Circle the code					ហត្ថលេខា Signature.....	
កាលបរិច្ឆេទប្រគល់ "បញ្ជីសហគ្រាសពិសេស" ទៅដោយជំនួយការ/មន្ត្រីប្រចាំតំបន់ Date of handing "Special Survey List" to RO/ARO						

ឈ្មោះមន្ត្រីសម្ភាសន៍ Enumerator:

ពិនិត្យដោយមន្ត្រីត្រួតពិនិត្យឈ្មោះ: Checked by Supervisor:

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ Date: ហត្ថលេខា Signature.....

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ Date: ហត្ថលេខា Signature.....

3- លក្ខណៈសំគាល់នៃអ្នកតំណាង ឬម្ចាស់សហគ្រាស Characteristics of Representative and Owner of Establishment	3-1 ភេទអ្នកតំណាងសហគ្រាស Sex of Representative		1- ប្រុស Male	2- ស្រី Female	<input type="text"/>
	3-2 ភេទម្ចាស់សហគ្រាស Sex of Owner		1- ប្រុស Male	2- ស្រី Female	<input type="text"/>
	3-3 សញ្ជាតិម្ចាស់ សហគ្រាស Nationality of Owner	1- ខ្មែរ Cambodian 2- ចិន Chinese 3- វៀតណាម Vietnamese 4- កូរ៉េ Korean 5- ជប៉ុន Japanese 6- ថៃ Thai 7- ម៉ាឡេស៊ី Malaysian 8- តៃវ៉ាន់ Taiwanese	9- ប្រទេសអាស៊ានផ្សេងៗ Other ASEAN Countries 10- ប្រទេសអឺរ៉ុប EU Countries 11- ប្រទេសអាស៊ីផ្សេងៗ Other Asian Countries 12- ប្រទេសអាស៊ីមជ្ឈិមបូព៌ា Middle East Countries 13- ប្រទេសអាមេរិក United State of America 14- ផ្សេងៗសូមបញ្ជាក់ Others Specify nationality	<input type="text"/>	

4- ការចុះបញ្ជីនៅភ្នាក់ងារអង្គបាល និង ឈ្មោះក្រសួង ឬស្ថាប័នដែលផ្តល់អាជ្ញាប័ណ្ណឬការអនុញ្ញាតសម្រាប់ដំណើរការអាជីវកម្ម Registration at Administrative Agencies and Names of Ministries or Agencies regarding License or Approval for the Business Operation				
4-1 ការចុះបញ្ជីនៅក្រសួងពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ឬមន្ទីរពាណិជ្ជកម្ម Registration at the Ministry of Commerce or Provincial Department of Commerce	1- បានចុះបញ្ជី Registered	2- មិនបានចុះបញ្ជី Not registered	<input type="text"/>	
4-2 ឈ្មោះក្រសួង ឬ ស្ថាប័នផ្សេងៗដែលផ្តល់អាជ្ញាប័ណ្ណ ឬ ការអនុញ្ញាតផ្លូវការសំរាប់ ដំណើរការ អាជីវកម្មនៃសហគ្រាសនេះ Names of Ministries or Agencies regarding official license or approval for the business operation of this establishment. ករណីសហគ្រាសមិនទទួលបានអាជ្ញាប័ណ្ណ ឬ ការអនុញ្ញាតផ្លូវការសំរាប់ដំណើរការ អាជីវកម្មទេសសរសេរពាក្យថា “ គ្មាន ” នៅបន្ទាត់ខាងស្តាំទី ១។ In case of no official license or no approval, write “None” in the right frame No.1	4-2A	<input type="text"/>		សំរាប់ 1.5.5 NIS use only <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	4-2B	<input type="text"/>		
	4-2C	<input type="text"/>		
	4-2D	<input type="text"/>		

5 - ភាពជាអ្នកស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត សហគ្រាស (មូលដ្ឋានច្បាប់) Ownership of Establishment (Legal Status)			<input type="text"/>
1- ក្រុមហ៊ុនឯកកម្មសិទ្ធិ (មិនបានចុះបញ្ជី) Individual proprietor (with no registration)	6- ក្រុមហ៊ុនមហាជនទទួលខុសត្រូវមានកំរិត Public limited company	11- សាខាក្រុមហ៊ុនបរទេស Branch of a foreign company	
2- ក្រុមហ៊ុនឯកកម្មសិទ្ធិ (បានចុះបញ្ជី) Sole proprietor (with registration)	7- បុត្រសម្ព័ន្ធក្រុមហ៊ុនពាណិជ្ជកម្មបរទេស Subsidiary of a foreign company	12- សហគ្រាសចម្រុះរដ្ឋ State joint venture	
3- ក្រុមហ៊ុនសហកម្មសិទ្ធិទូទៅ General partnership	8- សហគ្រាសរដ្ឋ State-owned organization (រួមទាំងស្វ័យ័ត including autonomy-owned organization)	13- អង្គការក្រៅរដ្ឋាភិបាល NGO (Non-Governmental Organization)	
4- ក្រុមហ៊ុនសហកម្មសិទ្ធិមានកំរិត Limited partnership	9- សហគ្រាសឯកបុគ្គលទទួលខុសត្រូវ មានកំរិត Single member private limited company	14- សហគមន៍ Cooperative	
5- ក្រុមហ៊ុនឯកជនទទួលខុសត្រូវមានកំរិត Private limited company	10- ការិយាល័យតំណាងពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រុមហ៊ុនបរទេស Commercial representative office of a foreign company	15- សហគ្រាសផ្សេងៗ Others	

6- ម៉ោងធ្វើអាជីវកម្ម Business Hours	6-1 ម៉ោងបើកអាជីវកម្ម Opening time	<input type="text"/> ម៉ោង o'clock	<input type="text"/> នាទី minutes	គូសរង្វង់ Circle either of 1- ព្រឹក AM 2- ល្ងាច PM
	6-2 ម៉ោងបិទអាជីវកម្ម Closing time	<input type="text"/> ម៉ោង o'clock	<input type="text"/> នាទី minutes	គូសរង្វង់ Circle either of 1- ព្រឹក AM 2- ល្ងាច PM

7- ឆ្នាំចាប់ផ្តើមអាជីវកម្ម Year of Starting the Business	ឆ្នាំ YEAR	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
7-1 កត់ត្រាខែដែលចាប់ផ្តើមដំណើរការអាជីវកម្ម (ខែ ១ ២ ៣ ៤ ៥ ៦ ៧ ៨ ៩ ១០ ១១ ១២) Month of Starting the Business (Month: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,10,11,12)		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ខែ MONTH

8- ការកាន់កាប់ទីកន្លែង ប្រភេទ និងផ្ទៃក្រឡាទីកន្លែងអាជីវកម្ម (ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ: ម ^២) Tenure, Kind and Area (square meters: m ²) of Business Place									
8-1 ការកាន់កាប់ទីកន្លែងអាជីវកម្ម Tenure of Business Place		1- កម្មសិទ្ធិផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន Owned		2- ជួល Rented		3- ផ្សេងៗ Others (Specify) (បញ្ជាក់)			
8-2 ប្រភេទទីកន្លែងអាជីវកម្ម Kind of Business Place	1-អាជីវកម្មតាមផ្ទះ (កន្លែងធ្វើ អាជីវកម្មនិងកន្លែងស្នាក់នៅគឺ នៅ កន្លែងតែមួយ) Home business (Business place and owner's residence are united into one)			2- អាជីវកម្មតាមអគារពាណិជ្ជកម្ម (កន្លែងធ្វើអាជីវកម្មនិងកន្លែងស្នាក់នៅគឺផ្សេងគ្នា) Business in apartment building (Business place and owner's residence are separate.)			3-អាជីវកម្មតាមផ្សារប្រពៃណី (រួមបញ្ចូលផ្សារនៅក្នុងអគារទាប) Business in traditional market (including market in low-rise building)		
	4-អាជីវកម្មតាមផ្សារទំនើប (អគារខ្ពស់ៗដែលមាន សហគ្រាសប្រតិបត្តិការអាជីវកម្មច្រើនប្រភេទ) Business in modern shopping mall (high-rise building where a number of establishments are operating)			5-អាជីវកម្មដែលមានទីតាំងដាច់ដោយឡែកតែឯង ឬអគារមួយតែឯង។ ឧ. ដូចជា រោងចក្រ ធនាគារ មន្ទីរពេទ្យ សាលារៀន វត្ត។ល។ Business occupying exclusively one block or one building (Ex: Factory, Bank, Hospital, School, Pagoda etc.)			6- ផ្សេងៗ Others		
8-3 ផ្ទៃក្រឡាទីកន្លែងអាជីវកម្ម (ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ: ម ^២) Area of Business Place (square meters: m ²)	1- ក្រោម 5 ម ^២ Under 5m ²	2- 5ម ^២ ដល់ 10ម ^២ 5m ² - under 10m ²	3- 10ម ^២ ដល់ 30ម ^២ 10m ² - under 30m ²	4- 30ម ^២ ដល់ 50ម ^២ 30m ² - under 50m ²	5- 50ម ^២ ដល់ 100ម ^២ 50m ² - under 100m ²	6- 100ម ^២ ដល់ 200ម ^២ 100m ² - under 200m ²	7- 200ម ^២ ដល់ 500ម ^២ 200m ² - under 500m ²	8- 500ម ^២ ដល់ 1000ម ^២ 500m ² - under 1000m ²	9- 1000ម ^២ ឡើងទៅ 1000m ² and over

9- ចំនួនអ្នកចូលរួមការងារជាក់ស្តែងក្នុងសហគ្រាស ១សប្តាហ៍មុន ថ្ងៃទី ១ ខែ មីនា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៤ Number of Persons Engaged Actually in this Establishment one week before 1st March 2014.		អ្នកចូលរួមការងារ Persons engaged				
<p>▶ ករណីចម្លើយក្នុងសំណួរទី ៦ ឆ្លើយថាជា “ទីស្នាក់ការកណ្តាល” (សំណួរទី១១) ចំនួនអ្នកចូលរួមការងារនៅក្នុងសហគ្រាសជាសាខាមិនត្រូវរាប់បញ្ចូលទេ</p> <p>▶ In the case of “Head office” (Q11), all persons engaged in its branch office(s) are excluded.</p>		1- សរុប Total (1=2+3 ឬ 1= 4+5)	សញ្ជាតិ Nationality		ភេទ Sex	
			2- ខ្មែរ Cambodian	3- ជនបរទេស Foreigner	4- ប្រុស Male	5- ស្រី Female
9-A សរុបចំនួនអ្នកចូលរួមការងារ (សរុប ៩- A១ ដល់ ៩- A៥) Total number of persons engaged (Total of “9-A1 to 9-A5”)						
9-A1 អ្នកចូលរួមការងារជាម្ចាស់សហគ្រាស Individual proprietors / Sole proprietors (Self-employed proprietors)						
9-A2 អ្នកធ្វើការងារជាសមាជិកគ្រួសារដោយគ្មានប្រាក់ឈ្នួល Unpaid family workers						
9-A3 នាយកដែលធ្វើការទទួលប្រាក់ខែ(មិនរាប់បញ្ចូលនាយកដែលធ្វើការមិនយកប្រាក់ខែ) Paid directors (excluding unpaid directors)						
9-A4 បុគ្គលិកធ្វើការជាប្រចាំ(អ្នកដែលបន្តធ្វើការច្រើនជាងមួយខែ) Regular employees (those who are employed on a continuous basis with more than one month period)						
9-A5 កម្មករ/បុគ្គលិកធ្វើការផ្សេងៗ “បុគ្គលិកធ្វើការជាប្រចាំ” Other employees than “regular employees”						
9-B អ្នកចូលរួមការងារដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត (ព្រះសង្ឃ អាចារ្យ ដូនជី ។ល។) មិនរាប់បញ្ចូល ចៅអធិការវត្តដែលគ្រប់គ្រងទេ Voluntarily-engaged persons (monks, clergyman etc.) excluding chief or director who controls the organization.						

10- ប្រភេទសកម្មភាពអាជីវកម្មចំណែកដែលសហគ្រាសប្រតិបត្តិការ Kind of Main Business Activities which this Establishment Only is Engaged in. <p>▶ សូមពណ៌នា តើសហគ្រាសនេះធ្វើអ្វី ខ- ការលក់ទំនិញ (លក់ដុំ ឬ លក់រាយ) ការផលិតទំនិញ ឬការផ្តល់សេវាកម្ម។</p> <p>▶ សូមពណ៌នាប្រភេទទំនិញ ឬសេវាកម្មទាំងនេះ</p> <p>▶ ករណីចម្លើយក្នុងសំណួរទី១១ ឆ្លើយថាជា “ទីស្នាក់ការកណ្តាល” មិនត្រូវរាប់បញ្ចូលសកម្មភាពទាំងឡាយរបស់សាខាទេ.</p> <p>▶ Describe all that is done in this establishment. For example, selling (to wholesalers or consumers), manufacturing or repairing goods, or providing services.</p> <p>▶ Describe about these goods or services also.</p> <p>▶ In the case of “Head office” (Q11), all activities of its branch office(s) are excluded.</p>	សំរាប់ 1.១.៧ NIS use only <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100px; width: 100%;"></div>
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11- អង្គភាពទោល ទីស្នាក់ការកណ្តាល ឬ សាខា Single Unit, Head Office or Branch Office	1- អង្គភាពទោល Single unit	2- ទីស្នាក់ការកណ្តាល Head office	3- សាខា Branch office	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>
11-1 (ករណីចម្លើយជាសាខា) (In the case of “Branch office”) តើទីស្នាក់ការកណ្តាលស្ថិតនៅទីណា? Where is the Head office located?		1- នៅខេត្តតែមួយ In Same Province 2- នៅខេត្តផ្សេងគ្នា In Other Province (បញ្ជាក់) 3- នៅបរទេស In Foreign country (បញ្ជាក់) <div style="text-align: right;">} →</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>		

ចំពោះសហគ្រាសជា “សាខា” ស្របច្បាប់ការសម្ភាសន៍ត្រឹមនេះ End of Interview for “Branch Office”

សំណួរខាងក្រោមពីទី១២-១៤ ទាក់ទងតែនឹងសហគ្រាស “ទីស្នាក់ការកណ្តាល”
Questions 12 to 14 below refer only to establishments of “Head office”.

12- ចំនួនសាខាដែលស្ថិតនៅក្រោមការគ្រប់គ្រងរបស់ទីស្នាក់ការកណ្តាលនេះ
Number of Branch offices that establishment supervises

13- ចំនួនអ្នកចូលរួមការងារសរុបជាប្រចាំរបស់សហគ្រាសនៅដំណាច់ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៣ Number of the entire regular employees at the end of December 2013
> “ចំនួនបុគ្គលិកទាំងស្រុង” ទាំងសរុបនេះ គឺរាប់បញ្ចូលទាំងបុគ្គលិកនៅទីស្នាក់ការកណ្តាល និងសាខា (ទីស្នាក់ការកណ្តាល + សាខា) >The “entire regular employees” include employees of both head office and branch office(s) (namely, “Head office +Branch office(s)”)

14- ប្រភេទសកម្មភាពអាជីវកម្មចម្បងរបស់សហគ្រាសទាំងមូល ដោយរាប់បញ្ចូលទាំងនៅទីស្នាក់ការកណ្តាល និងសាខា (ទីស្នាក់ការកណ្តាល + សាខា) Kind of business activities of the entire entity that include not only those of this head office but also those of branch office(s) (namely, “Head office + Branch office(s)”)

14-1 ប្រភេទសកម្មភាពអាជីវកម្មចម្បងរបស់សហគ្រាស Kind of main business activity
> ច្រើនបំផុតរបស់សកម្មភាពអាជីវកម្មចម្បងរបស់សហគ្រាសនេះតាមលំដាប់តម្លៃបន្ថែមធំបំផុតឬចំនួនបុគ្គលិកធំបំផុត
ជាងគេបំផុត។ State the main business activity in terms of largest value added or largest manpower input

សំរាប់ 1.៣.៧ NIS use only

14-2 ប្រភេទសកម្មភាពអាជីវកម្មចម្បងទី២ក្នុងករណីដែលសហគ្រាសនេះមានសកម្មភាព២ ឬច្រើន Kind of the second biggest business activity if this entity has two or more kinds of activities.

សំណួរខាងក្រោមពីទី ១៥ -២១ សំរាប់ស្ថាប័នព្រោះសហគ្រាសជា “១-អង្គភាពតែម្នាក់” និង “២-ទីស្នាក់ការកណ្តាល” តែចំណុះដែលមាននៅក្នុងសំណួរទី ១១
Questions 15 to 21 are asked only to establishments of “Single unit” and “Head office”(Q11).

15- តើសហគ្រាសនេះមានរក្សាទុកកម្រៃ តារាងតុល្យការ និងរបាយការណ៍ ចំណូល ចំណាយដែរឬទេ? Does this establishment or this entity keep Balance Sheet or Income Statement?

1- បាទ Yes
រំលងទៅសំណួរទី ១៧
Go to Q17

2- ទេ No
សូមសំណួរទី១៦ តែចំណុះ
Go to Q16

សំណួរទី ១៦ សំរាប់ទៅលើគ្រប់សហគ្រាសជា “១-អង្គភាពតែម្នាក់” និង “២-ទីស្នាក់ការកណ្តាល” ទាំងអស់ដែលមានចម្លើយថា “ទេ” នៅក្នុងសំណួរទី ១៥ តែចំណុះ
Question 16 refers to establishments of “Single unit” and “Head office” whose response to Question 15 is “No”.

16- ចំណូលលក់ ចំណាយប្រតិបត្តិការ និងចំនួនថ្ងៃការងារក្នុងខែ កុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០១៤ ។ ប្រសិនបើចំណូលលក់ និងចំណាយប្រតិបត្តិការក្នុងខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០១៤ មិនច្បាស់លាស់ទេ ត្រូវបំពេញ ចំណូលលក់ និងចំណាយប្រតិបត្តិការក្នុងខែកន្លងមក។ ករណីសហគ្រាសជា “ទីស្នាក់ការកណ្តាល” ត្រូវកត់ត្រាចំណូលលក់និងចំណាយប្រតិបត្តិការទាំងមូល រួមទាំងសាខាផងដែរ ។
Amounts of revenues/sales and of operating expenses, and number of working days in February 2014. If the amount for February 2014 is unclear, figures of past one month should be filled in. In the case of “Head office”, total amount of revenues/sales and operating expenses including its branch office(s) should be filled in.

ច្រើនបំផុតសូម រើសយក Select one
ជាប្រាក់រៀល:១ [in Riel] :1
ជាប្រាក់ដុល្លារ:២ [in USD]:2

16-1 ចំណូលលក់សរុបក្នុងខែ កុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០១៤ ឬខែកន្លងមក។ ប្រសិនបើចំណូលលក់មិនច្បាស់លាស់ ត្រូវកត់ត្រាចំណូលក្នុងខែ ថ្ងៃ
Total amount of revenues/sales of one month in February 2014 or past one month. If the amount of one month is unclear, that of per day should be filled in.
> រួមបញ្ចូលចំណូលទាំងអស់ពីសកម្មភាពប្រតិបត្តិការអាជីវកម្មរួមទាំង លក់ទំនិញ ផ្តល់សេវាកម្ម ។ល។
>Include all income gained from operating activities such as selling of goods, providing services, etc.

1- (១ខែ
Per month)

2- (១ថ្ងៃ
Per day)

16-2 ចំណាយសរុបក្នុងខែ កុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០១៤ ឬខែកន្លងមក។ ប្រសិនបើចំណាយមិនច្បាស់លាស់ត្រូវកត់ត្រាចំណាយក្នុងខែ ថ្ងៃ
Total amount of expenses of one month in February 2014 or past one month. If the amount of one month is unclear, that of per day should be filled in.
> រួមបញ្ចូលចំណាយទាំងអស់សម្រាប់សកម្មភាពប្រតិបត្តិការអាជីវកម្មរួមទាំង ទិញផលិតផលសំរាប់លក់ សំភារៈប្រើប្រាស់សំរាប់ ផ្តល់សេវាកម្ម ថ្លៃជួលបារ ប្រាក់ខែ និងប្រាក់ឈ្នួលសម្រាប់អ្នកគ្រប់គ្រងនិងបុគ្គលិក ពន្ធដារ។ល។
> Include all expenses for operating activities such as purchase of products for sales and costs for providing services, rent for shops and salaries and wages for managers and workers, tax, etc.

1- (១ខែ
Per month)

2- (១ថ្ងៃ
Per day)

16-2-1 ក្នុងចំណោមចំណាយសរុបក្នុងខែ កុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០១៤ ឬខែកន្លងមក ត្រូវកត់ត្រាចំណាយប្រាក់ខែ និងប្រាក់ឈ្នួលសម្រាប់អ្នកគ្រប់គ្រងនិងបុគ្គលិក សរុបក្នុងខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៤ ឬខែកន្លងមក ។ ប្រសិនបើចំណាយប្រាក់ខែក្នុងខែមិនច្បាស់លាស់ ត្រូវកត់ត្រាចំណាយប្រាក់ ខែ និងប្រាក់ឈ្នួលក្នុងខែ ថ្ងៃ ។ Out of the total amount of expenses of one month, total amount of salaries and wages for managers and workers of one month in February 2014 or past one month. If the amounts of one month is unclear, that per day should be filled in.

1- (១ខែ
Per month)

2- (១ថ្ងៃ
Per day)

16-2-2 ក្នុងចំណោមចំណាយសរុបក្នុងខែ កុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០១៤ ឬខែកន្លងមក ត្រូវកត់ត្រាចំណាយអគ្គិសនី (ជាតែចំណុះ) ក្នុងខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៤ ឬខែ កន្លងមក Out of the total amount of expenses of one month, electricity cost (purchased only) of one month in February 2014 or past one month.

១ខែ Per month

16-3 ចំនួនថ្ងៃធ្វើការក្នុងខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៤
Number of working days in February 2014

ថ្ងៃ days

ចំពោះសហគ្រាសដែលមិនមាន “តារាងតុល្យការ” ឬ “របាយការណ៍ចំណូលចំណាយ” ត្រូវបញ្ចប់ការសម្ភាសន៍ត្រឹមនេះ
>Questions to establishments with no “Balance Sheet” and “Income Statement” are over here.

<p>សំណួរខាងក្រោមនេះ ១៧-២១ សំដៅទៅលើសហគ្រាសជា “១-ឧត្តភាពទោល” និង “២-ទីស្នាក់ការកណ្តាល” ដែលមានចម្លើយថា “មាន”នៅក្នុងសំណួរទី ១៥ តែប៉ុណ្ណោះ។ Questions 17 to 21 below refer only to establishments of “Single unit” and “Head office” whose response to Question 15 is “Yes”.</p> <p>ផ្នែកនីមួយៗនៃសំណួរទាំងនេះត្រូវបាន ដកស្រង់ចេញពី “តារាង គុណភាព” និង “របាយការណ៍ចំណូលចំណាយ” ហើយការបំពេញសំណួរនេះ គឺគ្រាន់តែចម្លងចំណងកសាងពី “ចំនួនទឹកប្រាក់បច្ចុប្បន្ន” ដែលសហគ្រាសបានរក្សាទុកតែប៉ុណ្ណោះ។ ប្រសិនបើអាច សូមភ្ជាប់ជាមួយនូវច្បាប់ថតចម្លងផងដែរ។</p> <p>Each category of these questions can be extracted from “Balance Sheet” and “Income Statement”, and filled in by just copying from “Current Amount” of these documents which the establishment keeps. Submit the photocopy if possible.</p>		<p>ជ្រើសរើសមួយ Select one</p> <p>ជាប្រាក់រៀល:១ [in Riel] :1</p> <p>ជាប្រាក់ដុល្លារ:២ [in USD]:2</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p>17- ចំនួនទ្រព្យសកម្មសរុបនៅដំណាច់ ថ្ងៃ ៣១ ខែ ១២ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៣ (សរុប ១៧.១ និង ១៧.២)</p> <p>Total Amount of Assets at the end of December 2013 (Sum of 17-1 and 17-2)</p>		A0	
<p>17-1 ទ្រព្យសកម្មរយៈពេលវែង Non-current Assets / Fixed Assets</p>		A1	
<p>17-2 ទ្រព្យសកម្មរយៈពេលខ្លី (មិនមែនសរុបពី១៧-២-១ដល់១៧-២-៤ទេ) Current Assets (This is not the sum of 17-2-1 to 17-2-4)</p>		A13	
<p>សន្និធិ (of which) Inventories</p>	<p>17-2-1 សន្និធិ/ ស្តុកវត្ថុធាតុដើម និងសំភារៈផ្គត់ផ្គង់ Stocks of raw materials and supplies</p>	A14	
	<p>17-2-2 សន្និធិ/ ស្តុកទំនិញ Stocks of goods</p>	A15	
	<p>17-2-3 សន្និធិ/ ស្តុកផលិតផលសំរេច Stocks of finished products</p>	A16	
	<p>17-2-4 សន្និធិ/ ស្តុកផលិតផលពាក់កណ្តាលសំរេច Products in progress</p>	A17	

<p>18- មូលនិធិនៅដំណាច់ ថ្ងៃ ៣១ ខែ ១២ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៣ Equity held at the end of December 2013</p>		A28	
<p>18-1 មូលធន/ មូលធនភាគហ៊ុន (of which) Capital / Share capital</p>		A29	

<p>19- ចំណុលរយៈពេលវែងនៅដំណាច់ ថ្ងៃ ៣១ ខែ ១២ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៣ Non-current Liabilities at the end of December 2013</p>		A36	
<p>19-1 ចំណុលភាគីជាប់ទាក់ទិន (of which) Loan from related parties</p>		A37	
<p>19-2 ចំណុលធនាគារ និងចំណុលភាគីមិនជាប់ទាក់ទិនផ្សេងៗ (of which) Loan from banks and other external parties</p>		A38	

<p>20- ចំណុលរយៈពេលខ្លីនៅដំណាច់ ថ្ងៃ ៣១ ខែ ១២ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៣ (មិនមែនសរុបពី ២០-១ ដល់ ២០-៤ ទេ)</p> <p>Current Liabilities at the end of December 2013 (This is not the sum of 20-1 to 20-4)</p>		A41	
<p>20-1 សាច់ប្រាក់ដកពីធនាគារលើសប្រាក់បញ្ញើ(គណនាទាន់បញ្ចប់) (of which) Bank overdraft</p>		A42	
<p>20-2 ចំណែកចន្លោះនៃចំណុលមានការប្រាក់ (of which) Short-term borrowing-current portion of interest bearing borrowing</p>		A43	
<p>20-3 គណនីត្រូវសងបុគ្គលជាប់ទាក់ទិន (ភាគីសម្ព័ន្ធភ្នាក់) (of which) Accounts payable to related parties</p>		A44	
<p>20-4 គណនីត្រូវសងផ្សេងៗ (of which) Other accounts payable</p>		A45	

<p>21- របាយការណ៍ចំណូល និងចំណាយក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១៣ តាម “ទម្រង់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យ” ដែលកត់ត្រាពីចំណូល និងចំណាយពាក់ព័ន្ធក្នុងរយៈពេលដូចគ្នា ។</p> <p>Amount of Revenues and Expenses in one year of Year 2013 under “Accrual basis accounting”, which records revenues and related expenses in the same period.</p>		<p>ជ្រើសរើសមួយ Select one</p> <p>ជាប្រាក់រៀល:១ [in Riel] :1</p> <p>ជាប្រាក់ដុល្លារ:២ [in USD]:2</p>	<input type="text"/>
<p>21-1 ចំណូលប្រតិបត្តិការ (សរុបពី ២១.១.១ ដល់ ២១.១.៣) Operating Revenues (Sum of 21-1-1 to 21-1-3)</p>		B0	
<p>21-1-1 ការលក់ផលិតផល Sales of products</p>		B1	
<p>21-1-2 ការលក់ទំនិញ Sales of goods</p>		B2	
<p>21-1-3 ការផ្គត់ផ្គង់សេវា Supplies of services</p>		B3	
<p>21-2 សរុបថ្លៃដើមប្រតិបត្តិការ (សរុបពី ២១.២.១ ដល់ ២១.២.៣) Total of Operating Costs (Sum of 21-2-1 to 21-2-3)</p>		-	
<p>21-2-1 ថ្លៃដើមផលិតផលបានលក់របស់សហគ្រាសផលិតកម្ម Cost of products sold of production enterprises</p>		B4	
<p>21-2-2 ថ្លៃដើមទំនិញបានលក់របស់សហគ្រាសក្រៅពីផលិតកម្ម Cost of goods sold of non-production enterprises</p>		B 5	
<p>21-2-3 ថ្លៃដើមសេវាបានផ្គត់ផ្គង់ Cost of services supplied</p>		B5.1	

21- របាយការណ៍ចំណូល និងចំណាយក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១៣ តាម “មូលដ្ឋានប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យ” (ត) Amount of Revenues and Expenses in a Year 2013 under "Accrual basis accounting". (Continued)												
21-3 ចំណូលផ្សេងៗ (សរុបពី ២១.១ ដល់ ២១.៣ .១១) Other Revenues (Sum of 21-3-1 to 21-3-11)		B7										
21-3-1 ឧបត្ថម្ភធន Grants / subsidies	B8											
21-3-2 ចំណូលពីភាគលាភទទួល ឬ ត្រូវទទួល Dividends received or receivable	B9											
21-3-3 ចំណូលពីការប្រាក់ទទួល ឬ ត្រូវទទួល Interests received or receivable	B10											
21-3-4 ចំណូលពីសួយសារទទួល ឬ ត្រូវទទួល Royalties received or receivable	B11											
21-3-5 ចំណូលពីការជួលទទួល ឬ ត្រូវទទួល Rental fees received or receivable	B12											
21-3-6 ផលចំណេញពីការលក់ទ្រព្យសកម្ម រយៈពេលវែង Gain/surplus on disposal of fixed assets (capital gain)	B13											
21-3-7 ផលចំណេញពីការលក់មូលបត្រ ឬ សញ្ញាប័ណ្ណ Gain on disposal of securities	B14											
21-3-8 ភាគចំណេញពីប្រតិបត្តិការរួមគ្នា Share of profit from joint venture	B15											
21-3-9 ផលចំណេញពីការប្តូរប្រាក់សំរេចបាន Gain on realized currency translation	B16											
21-3-10 ផលចំណេញពីការប្តូរប្រាក់មិនទាន់សំរេចបាន Gain on unrealized currency translation	B17											
21-3-11 ចំណូលដទៃទៀតក្រៅពីខាងលើ Other revenues	B18											
21-4 ចំណាយប្រតិបត្តិការ (សរុបពី ២១.៤.១ ដល់ ២១.៤.១៩) Operating Expenses (Sum of 21-4-1 to 21-4-19)		B19										
21-4-1 ចំណាយបៀវត្ស និងប្រាក់ឈ្នួល Salaries expenses	B20											
21-4-2 ចំណាយប្រេង អគ្គិសនី ខ្សែស្នៀម និងទឹក Fuel, gas, electricity and water expenses	B21											
21-4-2-1 ចំណាយអគ្គិសនី (ជាវត្ថុប៉ុណ្ណោះ) Electricity expense (purchased only)	-											
21-4-3 ចំណាយធ្វើដំណើរ និងចំណាយស្នាក់នៅ Travelling and accommodation expenses	B22											
21-4-4 ចំណាយដឹកជញ្ជូន Transportation expenses	B23											
21-4-5 ចំណាយលើការជួល Rental expenses	B24											
21-4-6 ចំណាយលើការថែទាំ និងជួសជុល Repair and maintenance expenses	B25											
21-4-7 ចំណាយលើការកំសាន្តសប្បាយ Entertainment expenses	B26											
21-4-8 ចំណាយលើកំរើងសារ ផ្សាយពាណិជ្ជកម្ម និងចំណាយការលក់ Commission, advertising, and selling expenses	B27											
21-4-9 ចំណាយបង់ពន្ធ និងអាករផ្សេងៗ Other taxes expense	B28											
21-4-10 ចំណាយលើអំណោយ Donation expense	B29											
21-4-11 ចំណាយលើសេវាគ្រប់គ្រង ពិគ្រោះយោបល់ បច្ចេកទេស និងសេវាប្រហាក់ប្រហែល Management, consulting, technical, and other similar services expense.	B30											
21-4-12 ចំណាយលើសួយសារ Royalty expense	B31											
21-4-13 ចំណាយលើបំណុលទារមិនបាន Written-off bad debts expense	B32											
21-4-14 ចំណាយវិលសំ Amortization, depletion, and/or depreciation expense	B33											
21-4-15 ការកើនឡើង ឬថយចុះសំវិធានធន Increase/decrease in provisions	B34											
21-4-16 ខាតពីការលក់ទ្រព្យសកម្មរយៈពេលវែង Loss on disposal of fixed assets	B35											
21-4-17 ខាតពីការប្តូរប្រាក់សំរេចបាន Loss on realised currency translation	B36											
21-4-18 ខាតពីការប្តូរប្រាក់មិនទាន់សំរេចបាន Loss on unrealised currency translation	B37											
21-4-19 ចំណាយផ្សេងៗ Other expenses	B38											
21-5 ចំណាយការប្រាក់បង់អោយអ្នករស់នៅ Interest expense paid to residents	B40											
21-6 ចំណាយការប្រាក់បង់អោយអ្នកមិនរស់នៅ Interest expense paid to non-residents	B41											
21-7 ពន្ធលើប្រាក់ចំណេញ Profit tax	B43											

21- របាយការណ៍ចំណូល និងចំណាយក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១៣ តាម “មូលដ្ឋានប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យ” (ត) Amount of Revenues and Expenses in a Year 2013 under "Accrual basis accounting". (Continued)												
21-8 ថ្លៃដើមផលិតផលបានលក់ (សហគ្រាសផលិតកម្ម) Costs of Products Sold (Production Enterprise)												
21-8-1	ចំណាយថ្លៃដើមវត្ថុធាតុដើម និងសម្ភារៈផ្គត់ផ្គង់ដែលបានប្រើប្រាស់	Expenses on raw materials and supplies used	C6									
21-8-2	ចំណាយផ្សេងៗក្នុងផលិតកម្ម	Other Production Costs	C7									
21-8-3	ប្រាក់បៀវត្សរ៍អ្នកគ្រប់គ្រង និងកម្មករសម្រាប់ការផលិត	Salaries for managers and workers in the production	C8									
21-8-4	រំលស់ទ្រព្យសកម្មអរូបីរយៈពេលវែងដូចជាមូលនិធិពាណិជ្ជកម្ម license...	Amortization of intangible assets such as goodwill, license...	C9									
21-8-5	ចំណាយប្រុងឥន្ធនៈ និងថាមពល	Fuel, water and power	C10									
21-8-5-1	ចំណាយអគ្គីសនី (ជាតែប៉ុណ្ណោះ)	Electricity expense (purchased only)	-									
21-8-6	ការដេញដូរ	Packaging	C11									
21-8-7	រំលស់រោងចក្រ គ្រឿងម៉ាស៊ីន និងបរិក្ខារផ្សេងៗទៀតក្នុងផលិតកម្ម	Depreciation of plants and equipment	C12									
21-8-8	សេវាម៉ៅការបន្ត និងសេវាផលិតដោយសហគ្រាសដទៃ	Sub-contract and production services costs by other enterprises	C13									
21-8-9	ចំណាយផ្សេងៗក្នុងផលិតកម្ម	Other manufacturing costs	C14									
21-8-10	ការងារកំពុងដំណើរការ ឬស្តុកកំពុងផលិតនៅដើមគ្រា	Work in progress or stock in progress at the beginning of the period	C15									
21-8-11	ដកៈ ការងារកំពុងដំណើរការ ឬស្តុកកំពុងផលិតនៅចុងគ្រា	Less: Work in progress or stock in progress at the end of the period	C16									
21-8-12	សរុបចំណាយថ្លៃដើមផលិតកម្ម	Total Production Costs	C17									
21-8-13	ស្តុកផលិតផលសម្រេចនៅដើមគ្រា	Stock of finished products at the beginning of the period	C18									
21-8-14	ដកៈ ស្តុកផលិតផលសម្រេចនៅចុងគ្រា	Less: Stock of finished products at the end of the period	C19									

ពិនិត្យដោយមន្ត្រីសម្ភាសន៍ Checked by enumerator	ត្រឹមត្រូវ Correct ប្រសិនបើត្រឹមត្រូវសូមគូសរង្វង់លើពាក្យ (ត្រឹមត្រូវ) If it is "correct", circle this
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បានឃើញ និងបញ្ជាក់ថាព័ត៌មានដែលបានបំពេញពិតជាត្រឹមត្រូវ
I certify that the information filled in the Form is accurate

ធ្វើនៅ.....ថ្ងៃទី.....ខែ.....ឆ្នាំ ២០១៤
Issued atDate.....
ហត្ថលេខា/ត្រាម្ចាស់សហគ្រាស ឬអ្នកតំណាងសហគ្រាស
Signature/stamp of Establishment Owner/Manager

.....

កំណត់ហេតុ MEMORANDUM

កាលបរិច្ឆេទសម្ភាស Date of Visit	លទ្ធផល/កំណត់សំគាល់ Results/Remarks

កំណត់សំគាល់ Remarks:

Strictly Confidential

Establishment List
in a Village or an Enumeration Area
(As of March 1, 2014)

Page Number.....

Total Number of Pages.....

[illegible][illegible]**Enumerator**

Date of Listing: From To

Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Checked by Supervisor

Last two digits of currency note

Name.....Signature.....Date.....

Unofficial translation

**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING****STATISTICS LAW****Chapter I****GENERAL PROVISION**

Article 1 This Law governs all matters relating to collection, processing, compilation, analysis, publication and dissemination of statistical data and pertains to the whole Kingdom of Cambodia.

Article 2 The technical terms used in this Law shall have the following meaning:

- “Statistics” are data obtained by collecting, processing, compiling, analyzing, publishing and disseminating results, gathered from respondents through statistical collections or from administrative data sources.
- “National Statistics System” is integrated statistics data at national and local level and infrastructure, including all official statistical data and national statistical programs; statistical organizations and statistical units within ministries and institutions of the Royal Government; as well as their statistical staff and other infrastructure.
- “Basic statistics” are official economic, environment and socio-demographic statistics that are cross sectoral in nature, national and sub-national, that are required by the Royal Government for policy and program formulation and evaluation, as well as for use by the wider Cambodian and international communities.
- “Sectoral statistics” are statistics collected by ministries or institutions of the Royal Government for their internal needs and reporting purposes.

- A “census” is a statistical collection of data on individuals, households, establishments or other organizational units where all units in the population are enumerated.
- A “survey” is a scientific statistical collection of data on individuals, households, establishments or other organizational units where only a sample of units in the population are enumerated.
- A “statistical officer” is an employee of the Royal Government who has the authority to engage in official statistical activities.
- A “respondent” is an individual, household, company, establishment, government or non- government institution, or other organization, that has been selected in a census or a survey.
- Data are information in the form of numbers.
- “Designated official statistics” are statistics produced by Government organizations that are determined by the Royal Government to meet the statistical information requirements of policy-makers in formulating and evaluating economic and social policies and programs in addressing the socio-economic development and welfare of the nation, as well as the requirements of decision-makers and researchers in the wider Cambodian and international communities.

Chapter II

PRINCIPLES AND DIRECTIONS

Article 3 Statistical development is based on the principles of accuracy independence, objectivity, reliability, relevance and timeliness.

Article 4 Statistical activities shall be guided by the following objectives:

- Supporting the statistical data requirements of Royal Government policy-makers in formulating and evaluating economic and social policies and programs, in addressing the socio-economic development and welfare of the nation, as well as the requirements of decision-makers and researchers in the wider Cambodian and international communities.
- Facilitating the development of an effective and efficient National Statistical System

- Enhancing public awareness of the importance of the role and function of statistics in national development programs.
- Encouraging the development of methodology and technology in statistical activities.

Chapter III

STATISTICAL DATA COLLECTION

Article 5 Statistical data are collected by:

- a. Conducting censuses.
- b. Conducting surveys.
- c. Accessing government and non-government administrative data sources.

Article 6 Censuses as referred to in Article 5 (a) shall be conducted at least once every ten years. There are three categories of census.

- a. Population census.
- b. Agricultural census.
- c. Establishment census.

These censuses shall be conducted by the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning in cooperation with relevant institutions.

Article 7 The Royal Government shall issue a Sub-Decree specifying the dates for conducting each of the three censuses within the ten-year period and may change the dates where it deems it necessary to do so.

Article 8 Inter-censal surveys shall be conducted between censuses to facilitate annual updates of the benchmark census data in order to compile accurate and reliable economic and social statistics that meet the needs of government policy makers and other users.

Article 9 Sample Surveys, as referred to in Article 5(b), may be conducted periodically in order to produce accurate and reliable basic national statistics, as well as on an ad hoc basis in order to address any urgent statistical data needs of the Royal Government. For the purposes of conducting economic surveys, the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning will establish a register

of businesses or population frame, to be updated and maintained on an annual basis.

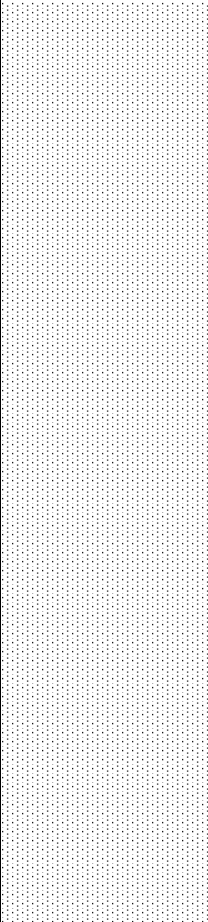
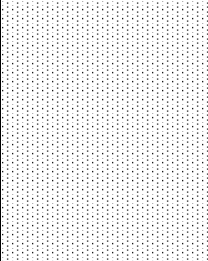
Article 10 Statistics produced from administrative data sources, as referred to in Article 5 (c), shall be compiled using data recorded on administrative documents, forms and other records sourced from both Royal Government and non-government organizations. For the purposes of compiling statistics from administrative data sources, the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning will establish a directory of administrative and statistical data sources, to be updated and maintained on an annual basis.


Article 11 In the context of this Law, the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning is responsible for:

1. Collecting, processing, compiling, analyzing, publishing and disseminating basic data by conducting censuses and surveys, and utilizing administrative data sources.
2. Compiling national accounts and price indexes, as well as economic, environment and socio-demographic indicators.

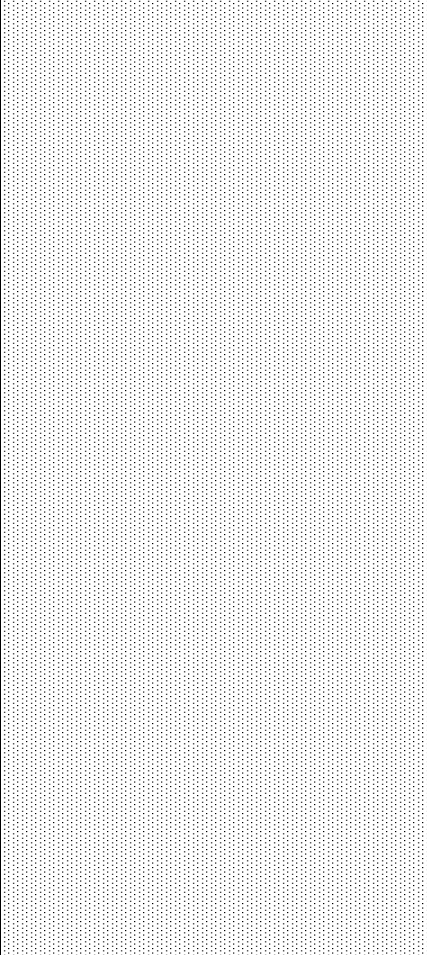
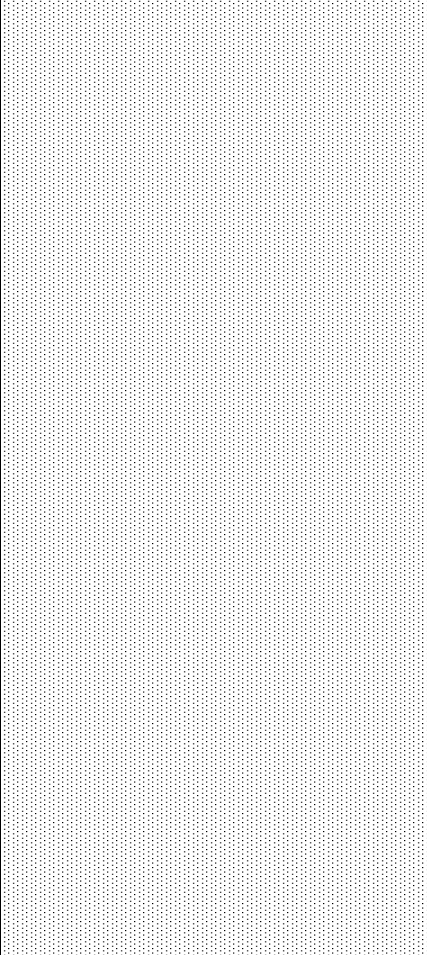
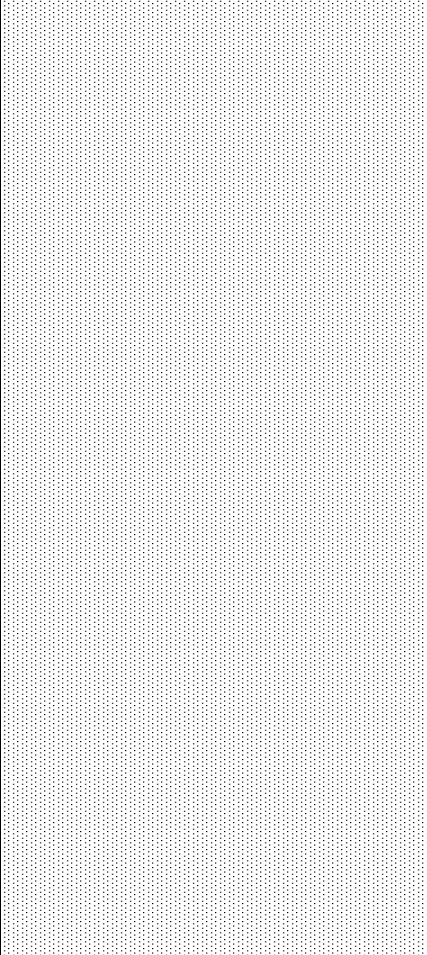
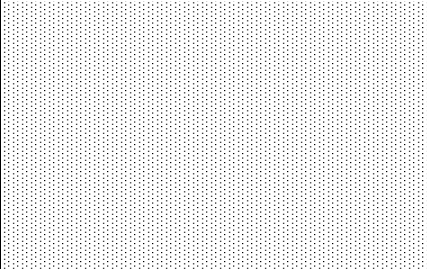
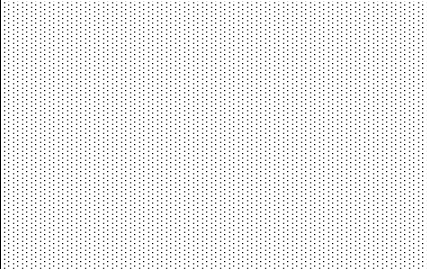
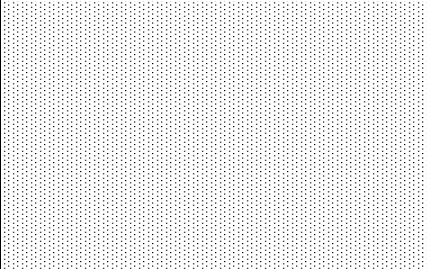
Article 12 Ministries and institutions of the Royal Government shall collect sectoral data either independently or in cooperation with the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning by:


- Conducting surveys.
- Collection of statistical data on administrative records.

Section of ISIC Rev.4 1)		Kind of Establishment		
		Fixed location	Movable but the same place	Mobile
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing			
B	Mining and quarrying			
C	Manufacturing			
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply			
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities			
F	Construction			
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles			
H	Transportation and storage			
I	Accommodation and food service activities			
J	Information and communication			
K	Financial and insurance activities			
L	Real estate activities			
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities			
N	Administrative and support service activities			
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security			
P	Education			
Q	Human health and social work activities			
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation			
S	Other service activities			
T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use			
U	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies			

 shows the coverage of the 2014 Cambodia Inter-censal Economic Survey and the 2009 Nation-wide Establishment Listing.

1) ISIC stands for International Standard Industrial Classification.

Section of ISIC Rev.4 1)		Kind of Establishment		
		Fixed location	Movable but the same place	Mobile
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing			
B	Mining and quarrying			
C	Manufacturing			
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply			
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities			
F	Construction			
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles			
H	Transportation and storage			
I	Accommodation and food service activities			
J	Information and communication			
K	Financial and insurance activities			
L	Real estate activities			
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities			
N	Administrative and support service activities			
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security			
P	Education			
Q	Human health and social work activities			
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation			
S	Other service activities			
T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use			
U	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies			

 shows the coverage of the 2011 Economic Census.

1) ISIC stands for International Standard Industrial Classification.

NIS

