

**Brief Analysis of Preliminary Results
of the Pilot Survey of 2011 Economic Census of Cambodia**

The pilot survey of 2011 Economic Census of Cambodia (PS2010) was conducted with 1 March 2010 as the reference date. The PS2010 covered all of fixed and movable establishments in the whole territory of Cambodia. The preliminary results of the PS2010 were released on 27 October 2010 after data processing for seven months, and are outlined as follows:

1. Total number of establishments is 533,515 in Cambodia.

There were 533,515 establishments in Cambodia as of 1 March 2010 as the preliminary results of the PS2010. The number of persons engaged in these establishments was 1,820,342 composed of 761,109 males accounting for 41.8% and 1,059,234 females (58.2%). Females are fairly more than males. (Refer to Table 1-1 and 4-1.)

On the other hand, the number of establishments except street business, which was the definition of the 2009 Nation-wide Establishment Listing (EL2009), was 450,625. The number of persons engaged in these establishments was 1,700,263. (Refer to Table 1-2 and 4-2.)

Compared with the final results of EL2009, the number of persons engaged increased 15.7% and the estimated annual increase rate is 14.5%. Since the annual population increase rate is 1.54%, the increase rate of persons engaged is extremely high. It shows that the persons engaged in the primary sector begin to move to the secondary or tertiary sector. The primary sector means Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery sector, while the secondary and tertiary sectors mean other than the primary sector. The movement of persons engaged from the primary sector to the secondary or tertiary sector is one of the features commonly seen in the process of development.

Definition of establishment

An establishment is an enterprise or part of enterprise which is situated in a single location and in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added. This conforms to the International Standard Industrial Classifications (ISIC) Rev.4 of the United Nations.

Generally speaking, there are three kinds of establishments: fixed, movable, and mobile. “Fixed” means an establishment running some economic activity always in the fixed place and building. “Movable” means an establishment running some economic activity always in the fixed place, but it is possible to move the place easily. And “mobile” means an establishment running some economic activity on the run. Since the PS2010 covered “fixed” and “movable” only, unfixed “mobile” was not included in these final results.

Coverage

The PS2010 covered all establishments excluding “Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery” (Section A) and “Household Activities” (Section T) of ISIC. It also excluded national/local government offices including military quarters and diplomatic offices.

However, establishments which process agriculture, forestry, and fishery products are included in these final results as “Manufacturing” (Section C of ISIC).

2. New establishments are 89,580 and account for very high ratio: 16.8%.

There were 89,580 new establishments which started business between 1 January 2009 and 1 March 2010. New establishments account for very high ratio: 16.8% of the total. That is, a large number of new establishments appeared in January 2009 or later. It means that Cambodian economy is rapidly growing up, and that the recent economic policies implemented by the Royal Government of Cambodia (the RCG) such as promoting economic growth are successful. (Refer to Table 1-3.)

New establishments with one or two persons engaged account for very high ratio: 86.1%, more than three fourth, of the total number of new establishments. It means that the economic policy by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) promoting and supporting micro establishments is successful. Especially, new establishments with one person engaged and female representative account for very high ratio: 37.6%, nearly 40%, of the total number of new establishments. It means that also the economic policy by the RGC promoting and assisting women’s business is successful. (Refer to Table 1-3.)

3. Street businesses are 82,891.

There were 82,891 street businesses which were not counted in EL2009. Street businesses account for 15.5% of the total number of establishments. Female representatives account for 76.9%, more than three fourth, of the total number of street businesses. Street businesses with one or two persons engaged account for 93.3% of the total number of street businesses. That is, most of street businesses are with one or two persons engaged only. (Refer to Table 1-5.)

4. “Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” accounts for more than 50%.

Looking at the number of establishments by Section of ISIC, “Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” (Section G) was the largest Section with 299 thousands accounting for 56.0%. Subsequently, “Manufacturing” (Section C) was 100 thousands (18.7%); “Accommodation and food service activities” (Section I) was 49 thousands (9.2%); “Other service activities” (Section S) was 37 thousands (6.9%); and so on. (Refer to Table 2-1-1 and 2-1-2.)

In terms of the number of persons engaged by Section of ISIC, “Manufacturing” (Section C) was the largest Section with 611 thousands accounting for 33.5%. Subsequently, “Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” (Section G) was 600 thousands (32.9%); “Accommodation and food service activities” (Section I) was 165 thousands (9.0%); “Other service activities” (Section S) was 142 thousands (7.8%); “Education” (Section P) was 127 thousands (7.0%); and so on. (Refer to Table 4-1-1 and 4-1-2.)

5. In new establishments, “Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” accounts for more than 60%.

Looking at the number of new establishments by Section of ISIC, “Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” (Section G) was the largest Section with 54 thousands accounting for 61.2%. Subsequently, “Manufacturing” (Section C) was 10 thousands (11.7%); “Accommodation and food service activities” (Section I) was 10 thousands (11.4%); “Other service activities” (Section S) was 8 thousands (8.6%); and so on. (Refer to Table 2-3-1 and 2-3-2.)

In terms of the number of persons engaged in new establishments by Section of ISIC, “Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” (Section G) was the largest Section with 94 thousands accounting for 49.1%. Subsequently, “Manufacturing” (Section C) was 38 thousands (19.9%); “Accommodation and food service activities” (Section I) was 28 thousands (14.8%); “Other service activities” (Section S) was 15 thousands (7.8%); and so on. (Refer to Table 4-3-1 and 4-3-2.)

6. “Information and communication” shows very high increase rate.

Looking at the ratio of new establishments by Section of ISIC, “Information and communication” (Section J) was the highest Section accounting for 29.3%. This is along with the popularization of mobile and Internet. Subsequently, “Other service activities” (Section S) was 21.0%; “Accommodation and food service activities” (Section I) was 20.7%; “Transportation and storage” (Section H) was 20.1%; and so on. (Calculated from Table 2-1-1 and 2-3-1)

7. In street businesses, “Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” accounts for nearly two third.

Looking at the number of new establishments by Section of ISIC, “Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” (Section G) was the largest Section of 55 thousands accounting for 66.6%. Subsequently, “Accommodation and food service activities” (Section I) was 13 thousands (15.9%); “Manufacturing” (Section C) was 5 thousands (6.4%); “Other service activities” (Section S) was 5 thousands (5.5%); and so on. (Refer to Table 2-5-1 and 2-5-2.)

8. Phnom Penh accounts for nearly 20% in Cambodia in number and 30% in persons engaged.

Looking at the number of establishments by province, Phnom Penh was the largest with 98 thousands accounting for 18.3%. Subsequently, Kampong Cham was 61 thousands (11.4%); Kandal was 59 thousands (11.1%); Battambang was 41 thousands (7.8%); Takeo was 34 thousands (6.5%); and so on. (Refer to Table 3-1.)

In terms of the number of persons engaged by province, Phnom Penh was the largest and was 504 thousands accounting for 27.7%. Subsequently, Kandal was 192 thousands (10.6%); Kampong Cham was 173 thousands (9.5%); Battambang was 110 thousands (6.0%); Siem Reap was 92 thousands (5.0%); and so on. (Refer to Table 5-1.)

9. Both Phnom Penh and Kampong Cham account for more than 13% of new establishments.

Looking at the number of new establishments by province, Phnom Penh was the largest with 12 thousands accounting for 13.8%. Subsequently, Kampong Cham was 12 thousands (13.4%); Kandal was 11 thousands (12.4%); Battambang was 8 thousands (9.2%); Siem Reap was 6 thousands (6.2%); Takeo was 6 thousands (6.2%); and so on. (Refer to Table 3-3.)

In terms of the number of persons engaged by province, Phnom Penh was the largest with 36 thousands accounting for 19.1%. Subsequently, Kampong Cham was 21 thousands (11.2%); Kandal was 19 thousands (9.9%); Battambang was 13 thousands (7.0%); Prey Veng was 13 thousands (6.8%); and so on. (Refer to Table 5-3.)

10. New establishments show high ratio in the north and east provinces.

Looking at the ratio of new establishments by province, Ratanak Kiri was the highest (31.1%). Subsequently, Otdar Meanchey was 30.3%; Stung Treng was 27.3%; Mondul Kiri was 25.7%; Kratie was 20.1%; and so on. Thus, new establishments showed high ratio in the north and east provinces. On the other hand, Kep was the lowest with 8.9%. Subsequently, Banteay Meanchey was 11.0%; Koh Kong was 11.0%; Phnom Penh was 12.7%; Kampong Thom was 12.8%; and so on. (Calculated from Table 3-1 and 3-3)

11. Annual sales in Cambodia are 14 billion US dollars.

The total amount of annual sales of establishments in Cambodia was USD 14.3 billion. That of establishments with 100 and over persons engaged was the highest with USD 4.2 billions accounting for 29.0%. Subsequently, 50 to 99 persons engaged was USD 2.5 billions (17.5%); two persons engaged was USD 2.3 billions (16.0%); one person engaged was USD 2.1 billions (14.8%); and so on. These can be said to be micro and large-scale establishments, whereas medium-scale establishments with 10 to 49

persons engaged account for a smaller portion: 10.2% only. This is one of features in developing countries. Therefore, the RGC needs to implement policies promoting the increase and growth of medium-scale establishments for further socio-economic development. (Refer to Table 21-1.)

12. Annual sales per establishment in Cambodia were USD 27 thousands.

Annual sales per establishment in Cambodia were USD 27,292. Looking at this by sex of representative, male was USD 46,410 and female was USD 12,518. Male representative gain nearly four times as much as female. (Refer to Table 21-2.)

13. Larger-scale establishments gain higher annual sales.

Looking at the annual sales per establishment by size of persons engaged, establishments with 1,000 and over persons engaged were the highest amount: USD 13.7 millions. Subsequently, establishments with 100 to 499 persons engaged were USD 7.7 millions; establishments with 500 to 999 persons engaged were USD 5.9 millions; establishments with 50 to 99 persons engaged were USD 4.7 millions; and so on. Basically, the larger-scale establishments tended to gain a higher amount than smaller ones. (Refer to Table 21-2.)

14. Annual sales of “Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” account for nearly 30%.

Looking at the annual sales by Section of ISIC, “Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” (Section G) had the highest amount of USD 4.2 billions accounting for 29.0%. Subsequently, “Manufacturing” (Section C) was USD 3.5 billions (24.1%); “Information and communication” (Section J) was USD 2.4 billions (16.7%); “Accommodation and food service activities” (Section I) was USD 1.4 billions (9.5%); “Transportation and storages” (Section H) was 1.0 billions (6.9%); and so on. (Refer to Table 22-1 and 22-2.)

15. Annual sales of Phnom Penh account for more than 50% in Cambodia.

Looking at the annual sales by province, Phnom Penh was the highest with USD 7.5 billions accounting for 52.6%. Subsequently, Kampong Cham was USD 2.3 billions (15.9%); Siem Reap was USD 984 millions (6.9%); Kandal was USD 870 millions (6.1%); and so on. (Refer to Table 23-1.)

16. Both Phnom Penh and Pailin attain more than USD 60 thousands of annual sales per establishment.

Looking at the annual sales per establishment by province, Phnom Penh was the highest with USD 79 thousands. Subsequently, Pailin was USD 62 thousands; Kampong Cham was USD 38 thousands; Siem Reap was USD 35 thousands; Ratanak Kiri was USD 30 thousands; Preah Sihanouk was 24 thousands; Svay Rieng was USD 21 thousands; and so on. (Refer to Table 23-2.)

17. Pailin attains USD 17 thousands of annual sales per person engaged.

Looking at the annual sales per person engaged by province, Pailin was the highest with USD 17 thousands. Subsequently, Phnom Penh was USD16 thousands; Kampong Cham was USD 14 thousands; Siem Reap was USD 11 thousands; Ratanak Kiri was USD 10 thousands; and so on. (Refer to Table 23-3.)