



PRESS RELEASE

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Ceremony of Releasing of the Preliminary Results of Pilot Survey of 2011 Economic Census of Cambodia

Organized by National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and the Project on Improving Official Statistics in Cambodia, JICA 27 October 2010

at Cambodia – Japan Cooperation Center (CJCC) located in the Institute of Foreign Language, Royal University of Phnom Penh, Russian Federation BLVD, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

H.E. Mr. Chhay Than, Senior Minister and Minister of the Ministry of Planning, Cambodia released the preliminary results of pilot survey of 2011 Economic Census of Cambodia at 0830 hrs on 27 October 2010 at the Cambodia – Japan Cooperation Center (CJCC).

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

The 2011 Economic Census will be implemented from 1 to 31 March 2011 by the National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning together with the Project on Improving Official Statistics in Cambodia by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) which supported both the 2008 Population Census and the 2009 Nation-wide Establishment Listing.

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