

Technical Report: SME Statistics in Cambodia

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On behalf of
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Abbreviations and Acronyms

FRT	Financial Reporting Template
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KHR	Khmer Riel (also known as Cambodian Riels)
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MIME	Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy
MLVT	Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoT	Ministry of Tourism
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MPTC	Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
NAC	National Accounting Council
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
SMEDF	SME Development Framework
Rev.	Revision
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation

I. Introduction

Following significant progress made in two important elements of the Rectangular Strategy, namely peace and security, and regional and international integration, one of the National Strategic Development Plan's (NSDP) major challenges is to foster rapid progress in other key elements, such as partnerships in development with all stakeholders, entrepreneurship development, and a favourable business and environment. These and other challenges must be met in order to broaden the base for economic growth and to sustain such growth. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are vital to Cambodia's employment (including self-employment), and will likely play a greater role in the future of the country's innovation, economic diversification and economic growth.

For policymaking to be effective, there is a need to monitor and evaluate the impact that policies have on their intended recipients. Without such an evaluation process, it is not possible to discern whether policies are indeed having their desired impact, are failing to have an impact, or are resulting in adverse impacts that may not have been anticipated. Furthermore, for any evaluation process to be valid and reliable, there is a need for it to be measurable and verifiable, otherwise there is a possibility of subjectivity and/or inconsistency entering into the evaluation process.

With regard to SME policymaking, there is clearly a need to evaluate whether SME policies are having a positive impact on SMEs. For example: i) are more SMEs being created? ii) are more informal SMEs formalizing their activities? iii) are individual SMEs growing in scale and/or scope of operations? Answering such fundamental questions is not possible without relatively accurate and timely data that can provide a useful profile of the "SME sector" and how it is evolving over time.

For developing countries with limited resources and capacities, it is important to ensure that efforts invested in promoting SMEs are generating a positive (net) return. If not, or if the return is less than the effort being expended, then SME policies and/or their implementation need to be reconsidered. When a country pursues a set of strategies intended to promote SMEs but lacks the means to assess whether the strategies are working or not, the government is not able to make the necessary evidenced-based adjustments to its policies or implementation to ensure maximum outcomes.

This is not to suggest that robust data on SMEs is only of concern to policy-makers. A whole range of other stakeholders may find this kind of information equally useful. For example, development partners need information on SMEs as part of their assistance scoping and project formulation and planning. Government agencies involved in a spectrum of economic decision-making will also find SME data useful in their work, particularly when one considers that SMEs tend to represent more than 95% of all companies in most countries. Enterprises themselves will find SME statistics useful to understand trends in specific industries, to assess and identify competitors/suppliers/customers, and for other reasons. Foreign investors and local enterprises often utilize such information in devising their own business plans and strategies.

II. Background to the TWG, Objectives, & Methodology

A. Background

The Cambodian national statistical system is highly decentralised. In addition to National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning (MoP), all ministries (and in some cases departments within ministries) and other institutions have planning and statistics units in charge of producing statistics.

To date, the true scale and an accurate depiction of SMEs in Cambodia has not been well charted, which poses an additional challenge in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of SME-oriented policy-making. It is in this context that the Technical Working Group (TWG) on SME statistics has attempted to come up with a more accurate and comprehensive profile of SMEs in Cambodia. The TWG has attempted come up with a more informed and robust picture of what the SME sector looks like by using the existing data and methodologies that the line-ministries currently use as a first step in moving towards a more comprehensive and systematic overview of SMEs in Cambodia.

A Prakas was issued by H.E. Suy Sem, the Chairman of the SME Sub-committee and Minister of Industry, Mines and Energy on 22 June 2007 in order to form a Technical Working Group (TWG) on SME statistics (see Appendix 1). The TWG has been mandated to lead the government's effort through the SME Subcommittee on collecting and collating SME statistics.

B. Objectives and Scope

The objective of forming the SME Statistics Technical Working Group is to gather and analyse SME statistics. The intention is for this effort to become an annual exercise. SME statistics will serve as a tool for policymakers. For example, the Government's policy reform on commercial registration has made substantial progress on streamlining the cost and procedures for registering a new business, but statistics are necessary to show how many SMEs have registered after certain reforms are initiated to understand the degree of impact that the reforms have had.

The effort by the TWG aimed at collecting the existing SME-related statistics available at relevant line-ministries, who are represented on the SME Subcommittee, and generate the following information:

1. Number of SMEs in Cambodia, with ownership disaggregated by gender
2. Number of people employed by SMEs, with gender disaggregated data
3. Total assets
4. Annual turnover

With regard to geographic coverage, the data collection effort covered the whole country.

The collection and analysis of data relates to economic activities under ISIC Rev. 2. Table 1 summarizes the main sectors covered by the statistics (see also Appendix 2).

Table 1: Economic Sectors Covered by TWG on Statistics

ISIC	Sector of Economic Activities	Relevant Ministries / Organizations
11 - 13	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	MAFF
31-39	Manufacturing	MIME, except manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture (ISIC 33), which is under MAFF
63	Restaurants and Hotels	Ministry of Tourism
71	Transport and Storage	
72	Communication	Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
93	Social and Related Community Services	Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training

However, the compilation of statistics did not cover some economic sectors, such as Construction (ISIC 5), Electricity, Gas and Water (ISIC 41-42), and Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services (ISIC 81-83). Additionally, the very informal sectors (i.e., those without identifiable postal addresses; mobile locations; self-employed workers; road side vendors; and others) are not covered by the ministries' statistics.¹ The reason for this is that the ministries have difficulties in tracking them.

C. Methodology

To facilitate the process, a prakas on "Establishing SME Statistics TWG" was issued by the Chairman of SME Subcommittee, with technical support from the ADB TA-4786 project team. The Technical Working Group on SME Statistics has held a series of meetings and discussions to promote dialogue and facilitate more systematic SME statistics gathering in each ministry. Each ministry was requested to provide the TWG with its current statistics pertaining to SMEs. Where available, the ministries were to disaggregate gender in the statistics.

It is important to note that the ministries were not asked to embark at this time on a new approach to collecting data. Each ministry has its own methods for collecting data, and the assignment was not to harmonize these approaches. Instead, the task at hand was to bring together the existing data from across the ministries to get a sense of what statistics exist within each ministry. The ministries were provided with a common framework for which they would present their SME statistics to the TWG. The framework was originally designed by UNIDO in 1997 for MIME, and it uses ISIC Rev.2 (see Appendix 4).

Other sources of SME-related data came from the National Bank of Cambodia, Cambodia Yellow Pages, and the Village/Commune Database² (see Appendix 3) in order to provide some reference points by which the TWG could compare its ministerial SME statistics.

III. Key Issues About SME Statistics in Cambodia

A. Problems and Weaknesses

As the first attempt to compile disparate sets of SME data in Cambodia, this report is not intended to serve as a highly accurate profile of all SMEs in the country. Rather, it is a much improved profile of SMEs in Cambodia by generic sector compared to what has been available previously. The work of the TWG as reflected in this report does not entail new empirical data, and its collation is vulnerable to differences in the way that the various government agencies define SMEs and the types of information on enterprises they decide to record.

It is evident from the line-ministries that the definition of "what is an SME?" varies from ministry to ministry, as there is no legal definition of an SME in Cambodia. In many instances, it is not clear what criteria the ministries are using for collecting data on SMEs. The situation is exacerbated by confusion over the terms such as "enterprise," "business," "SME," "establishment," and others, which are often used interchangeably.

¹ Sida's Fact Finding Study on the Informal Economy.

² Formerly the Seila Programme

Another problem is that Cambodia has many unlicensed (industrial and non-industrial) establishments, which makes it difficult to estimate the real number of SMEs in the country. For example, according to MIME's data in Table 2, food processors totalled 25,455 at the end of 2006, but 12,350 of these (or about half) did not have operating permits. Similarly, of the 23,103 rice milling enterprises, approximately 10,922 (47%) had not obtained operating licenses, and thus were operating informally. There were 1,689 small textile and garment enterprises in 2006, of which almost 90% did not have operating permits. The number of enterprises operating "under the radar" of the government is expected to be even higher, and thus the statistics presented in this report are assumed to underestimate the actual number of SMEs operating in Cambodia.

Table 2: MIME Small Industrial Establishments by ISIC, 2006

ISIC	Sector	Number of Establishments	Licensed	
		Total	Total Licensed	% of Licensed Est.
31	Manufacture of food, beverage and tobacco	25,455	12,350	49%
311601	Rice milling	23,103	10,922	47%
32	Textile and wearing apparel and leather industries	1,689	167	10%
33	Woods & wood product	-	-	-
34	Paper product, printing & publishing	33	25	76%
35	Chemicals	159	155	97%
36	Non-metallic mineral products except product of petroleum & coal	797	652	82%
37	Basic metal industries	-	-	-
38	Fabricated metal product, machinery and equipment	2,380	1,613	68%
39	Other manufacturing industries	636	435	68%
	Total	31,149	15,397	49%

Source: Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy.

Third, one of the key obstacles to coming up with a comprehensive profile of SMEs is the lack of basic data for important variables. Often only the number of enterprises is available from a particular ministry. A fourth weakness comes from the difficulties in maintaining data on micro enterprises and mobile businesses. These enterprises are probably the most numerous in the country. Fifth, the TWG on Statistics was faced with a lack of comparable and reliable SME data. For instance, different classifications (ISC Rev. 2, ISIC Rev. 3 and ISIC Rev. 4) are used in gathering SME data by different government agencies. MIME has been using ISIC Rev. 2, while NIS adopted ISIC Rev. 4 for its current establishment survey/census (see Appendix 5 for ISIC Rev. 4).

Another problem is that the methods used and statistical skill level vary by ministry, depending on financial and human resources and the level of priority attributed by senior ministerial officials to oversee the collection of statistics. The departments or individuals within the ministries often lack a sufficient mandate to collect SME data in a systematic way. Furthermore, institutional problems are encountered when persons in charge of collecting SME statistics leave their positions, often creating a vacancy that goes unfilled for months. In addition to the collection processes, problems exist across the ministries in the collation of SME data. The timeliness of data, inconsistent classification, and differences in disaggregation of data limited the comparability and compilation of SME data among the ministries.

Finally, data on SMEs generally has not been used for dissemination or policymaking purposes. Instead, SME data is typically recorded as a regulatory function, such as issuing licenses or permits. This explains why databases in all of the ministries of the SME Subcommittee are so incomplete and lacking much of the basic data that one would expect to find about an enterprise.

B. Current Practice of MIME Data as Proxy for Cambodia SMEs

The existing data on business establishments (including SMEs) in Cambodia has not been particularly robust to date. One reason for this is that MIME and MoC compile enterprise data independently of each other, and do not jointly register or license small enterprises. Further, the SME data they produce, largely as a function of their operating license issuance or business incorporation activities, does not include those SMEs being licensed by up to a dozen other ministries that also issue operating licenses of one kind or another.

The dominant practice has been to use MIME's data on manufacturing enterprises as a proxy for the SME "universe" in Cambodia in the absence of a national system for data collection. Clearly, this is not ideal, as it excludes all of those (licensed) enterprises that are active in sectors other than manufacturing and recipients of operating licenses from ministries other than MIME.

IV. SME Statistics by Ministry

In an effort to present a more comprehensive picture of SMEs in Cambodia, the TWG on Statistics has brought together the SME statistics from each ministry in the SME Subcommittee and from other existing sources as well. Due to differences in definitions, methods, and other factors, it is not possible to come up with a valid single estimate of SMEs in Cambodia by combining all of the numbers from the various ministries' databases. One of the major obstacles preventing a composite figure is the inability to cross-reference SMEs from one ministry's database in another. The databases are incomplete and require substantial "cleansing" and harmonizing before such cross-referencing would be possible.

Nonetheless, the TWG has made a significant contribution by compiling the existing SME data sets and summarizing the data according to each ministry or government agency (in terms of the number of enterprises that each particular ministry or agency tracks for whatever purposes it has). Table 3 is the result of this effort to bring together the known SME statistics from across the government and present them in a combined table. Not all of the ministries were able to report statistics for every category in Table 3. For example, few ministries record total assets or turnover.

Table 3: Cambodia SME Data Summary, 2006

Source	Enterprises					Employees			Total Assets (US\$)	Turnover (US\$)
	Total	Female owned		Licensed/ Registered		Total	Female			
		# Fem	% of Total	# Enter. have Licenses	% of Total		# Fem.	% of Total		
MAFF	26,664									
MIME	31,149	2,002	6%	15,397	49%	87,072	33,521	38%	159.8 mill	649.8 mill
MoT	3,047	652	21%	1,818	60%	17,443	10,746	62%	708.2 mill	NA
MoC	*14,558									
MoC	**10,862									
MLVT	125	14	11%			2,267	635	28%		
MEF	48									
MPTC	150									
NBC	4,290									
Tax Dept.	55,466									
Labor Dept.	1,264					421,521	370,970	88%		
Other Sources of Small Enterprise Data										
Cambo dia Yellow Pages	20,063									
Chamb ers of Comm erce 8/11	14,520									
Acleda Bank (Clients)	170,922									

*MOC full registration

**MOC small enterprises

The following sections describe each ministry and agency's SME statistics collection processes. However, first it should be noted that the Ministry of Commerce issues both operating licenses for companies under its authority (e.g., trading companies), as well as handling business registrations for all those seeking to incorporate their businesses. Other ministries that issue business operating licenses and permits of various kinds include: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Ministry of Tourism (MOT), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MPTC), the Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training (MLVT), National Bank of Cambodia (NBC), and others.

A. Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)

The Tax Department within MEF classifies firms according to annual sales turnover along with the sector of economic activity. Article 4 of the Law on Taxation and Sections 12.2 and 12.3 of the Prakas on Tax on Profit classify taxpayers into two different categories – real regime taxpayers (under Self Assessment System) and estimated regime taxpayers (under Estimate Regime System) – based on the legal forms of the business, level of annual sales turnover, or the types of business activities. Real regime taxpayers are those enterprises that fulfill the following conditions:

- Legal form: all enterprises that are not sole proprietorships such as government institution, joint venture, private company, and non-profit organization that are carrying on business activities or earning from personal property, regardless the types of business activity and level of turnover.
- Level of turnover and type of business activity: enterprises with annual turnover:
 - from KHR 500 million for the supply of goods or a mixed,
 - from KHR 250 million for the supply of service, and
 - from KHR 125 million for the contract with government.

Estimated regime taxpayers are sole proprietorships that do not fulfill the above conditions.

The Tax Department has statistics on small enterprises (estimated regime) and medium enterprises (real regime) registered at the Tax Department. In 2006 there were a total of 55,466 enterprises broken down as follows: (see Appendix 6 for more details):

- Small enterprises: 47,313 enterprises
- Medium enterprises: 8,153 enterprises (excluding large enterprises with turnover greater than KHR 1,000 million).

B. Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (MIME)

The Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (MIME) determined that, as of end-2006, there were 31,149 small *industrial* establishments, which was an increase of almost 29% from 1999 (see Table 4). The food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing sub-sector is by far the largest number of small industrial establishments.

Table 4: MIME Statistics on Small Industrial Establishments, 1999-2006, ISIC Rev. 2

	1999		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total Manufacturing	24,227	100	26,920	100	25,985	100	28,131	100	29,297	100	31,149	100
Manufacture of food, beverage and tobacco	19,147	79.03	21,568	80.11	20,869	80.31	22,712	80.74	23,727	80.99	25,455	81.72
Textile and wearing apparel	396	1.63	1,417	5.26	1,406	5.41	1,672	5.94	1,665	5.68	1,689	5.42
Wood and wood products	814	3.35	13	0.05	13	0.05	16	0.06	2	0.01	-	-
Paper and paper products	23	0.1	15	0.06	21	0.08	25	0.09	31	0.11	33	0.11
Chemical, rubber and plastic products	67	0.28	275	1.02	96	0.37	120	0.43	153	0.52	159	0.51
Non metallic mineral products	777	3.21	757	2.82	681	2.62	680	2.42	719	2.45	797	2.56
Manufacture of basic metals	24	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products	1,623	6.7	1,899	7.05	1,850	7.12	2,239	7.96	2,334	7.97	2,380	7.64
Other manufacturing industries	1,356	5.6	976	3.63	1,049	4.04	667	2.37	666	2.27	636	2.04

Source: Cambodia Statistical Yearbook 2001 and Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy, 2002-2006.

Table 5 shows further details of MIME's tracked SMEs in 2006. MIME is one of the few ministries that records statistics on women entrepreneurs and employees per establishment.

Table 5: MIME Small Industrial Establishments by ISIC, 2006

ISIC	Sector	Number of Establishments		Labor		Licensed Establishments	
		Total	Women entrepr.	Total	Average Labor Per Est.	Total Licensed	% of Licensed Est.
31	Manufacture of food, beverage and tobacco	25,455	1,042	58,512	2.3	12,350	49%
311601	Rice milling	23,103	700	47,887	2.07	10,922	47%
32	Textile and wearing apparel and leather industries	1,689	573	6,347	3.8	167	10%
33	Woods & wood product	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Paper product, printing & publishing	33	10	351	10.6	25	76%
35	Chemicals	159	31	1,448	9.1	155	97%
36	Non-metallic mineral products except product of petroleum & coal	797	120	8,932	11.2	652	82%
37	Basic metal industries	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Fabricated metal product, machinery and equipment	2,380	127	8,243	3.5	1,613	68%
39	Other manufacturing industries	636	99	3,239	5.1	435	68%
	Total	31,149	2,002	87,072	2.8	15,397	49%

C. Ministry of Tourism (MOT)

The Ministry of Tourism has issued licenses to 3,047 hotels, guesthouses, restaurants, clubs, travel agents and related tourism enterprises. MOT issues at least nine different kinds of licenses for businesses under its regulatory authority. The number of enterprises licensed by MOT increased 28.5% between 2005 and 2006, from 2,372 enterprises in 2005 to the most recent figure of 3,047. (See Appendix 8 for more details.) MOT also records statistics on women entrepreneurs and employees per establishment.

Table 6: Tourism Establishments, 2006, by ISIC Rev. 2

ISIC	Sector	Number of Establishments		Labor		Licensed Establishments	
		Total	Women entrepr.	Total	Average Labor Per Est.	Licensed Est.	% of Licensed Establishments
63	Restaurants and hotels	2,242	487	12,149	5	1,400	62%
71	Transport, storage, and transport services	805	165	5,294	7	418	52%
	Total	3,047	652	17,443	6	1,818	60%

Source: Ministry of Tourism

D. Ministry of Commerce (MOC)

As of end 2006, MoC had 14,558 businesses (combining private companies and sole proprietorships) on its central registry and another 10,862 small enterprises in provincial departments of commerce. However, not all of the 14,558 registered companies are considered SMEs. It is not possible to determine from the Company Registration Office's compiled statistics how many of the registered companies are SMEs. For a breakdown of registrations by classification and year, see Appendix 9.

Table 7: Enterprises registered at MoC

Category of enterprise	Number of enterprises	
	2005	2006
Private companies including investment companies	9,999	11,654
Sole proprietorships	2,525	2,904
Micro and small enterprises registered at Domestic Trade Department	9,600	10,862
Total	22,124	25,420

Source: Ministry of Commerce

E. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

The Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2004 estimated that there were over 2.6 million households in crop production alone. SME data pertaining to the agriculture sector does not include those subsistence-based households. MAFF determines SMEs based on physical production value/size in terms of hectares, tons, and other factors. On this basis, MAFF records 26,664 enterprises as SMEs. (See Appendix 10 for more details.)

Table 8: SMEs under MAFF, 2006

ISIC	Sector	Number of Establishments
11	Agriculture and hunting	26,101
12	Forestry and Logging	212
13	Fishing	312
33	Manufacturing of wood and wood products	19
	Total	26,644

Source: MAFF

F. Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training (MLVT)

The Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training licenses vocational training. In 2006, 125 private vocational training and non-governmental organizations were licensed and employed 2,267 people. Among these, female employees accounted for only 28 percent. (See Appendix 11 for more details.)

G. Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (MPTC)

The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications is responsible for licensing Internet shops. In 2006 it had issued 150 licenses in 14 provinces and cities.³ (See Appendix 12 for more details.)

H. Additional Statistics

ISIC code ISIC 00 covers activities not adequately defined, and some of these could be considered SMEs, depending on the definitions used. The National Bank of Cambodia (NBC) has issued operating licenses to 4,290 foreign exchange dealers and precious metals (gold and jewellery) dealers across the country as of 2006.

Table 9: Foreign Exchange Dealers and Precious Metal Traders, 2006

ISIC	Sector	Number of Establishments
00	Money changers	647
00	Precious metal traders	3,643
	Total	4,290

Source: NBC

V. Recommended Option for Future SME Data Collection

The current arrangements for data on SMEs from the various line ministries involved in the SME Subcommittee is clearly far from ideal due to the differences in how data are collected, a lack of consistent definitions across ministries, the lack of a common framework with standardized indicators, and difficulties in cross-referencing SMEs in the various databases. The SME Subcommittee therefore has essentially three choices in going forward with SME statistics collection: Option 1: continuing with the current approach to data collection from the ministries;

³ Department of Telecommunication Policy Regulation and International Relationship, MPTC

Option 2: implementing a new, standardized data collection template and methods for all the ministries in the SME Subcommittee; or Option 3: embarking on a national set of SME statistics by collaborating with the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) on their forthcoming enterprise census and surveys.

These three options were put before the TWG on Statistics during a meeting in September 2007. The pros and cons of each option were presented, and the members of the TWG were asked to deliberate and recommend to the SME Subcommittee which option they think would best represent the way forward for future SME statistics collection. In brief, the options are summarized as follows:

On Option 1, the current methods of data collection will not result in an accurate, valid set of national statistics about SMEs in Cambodia. Continuing with the present form of data collection by the ministries will only provide data useful for the ministries themselves (mainly for licensing purposes), but it offers little insight into the whole picture of SMEs in this country. For Option 2, deploying a common template for SME data collection in all of the line ministries involved in the SME Subcommittee would require extensive reforms and resources to the departments responsible for collecting data. Not only would their databases need to be upgraded and converted from the old systems, but extensive retraining and likely deployment of officers would be necessary to use the new forms and questionnaires for the new template. The costs involved in this restructuring would be high and the feasibility of its success across all ministries would be low. Option 3, collaborating with NIS and JICA on the upcoming establishment census and surveys, appears to be the most effective and efficient way to compile a valid set of national SME statistics.

Under the National Statistics Law, NIS is to undertake an establishment census every 10 years. The business establishment census is scheduled for 2011, but surveys are being phased in starting in September 2007 in Phnom Penh and other provinces in 2008. An opportunity exists for the SME Subcommittee to contribute to these surveys and possibly the census. As the NIS/JICA establishment surveys will only obtain some rather general data about addresses, type of business, and employment, there is scope for integrating questions that serve the purposes of the SME Subcommittee (i.e., the specific kinds of questions/indicators desired by the Subcommittee). The questionnaire could be designed in cooperation with JICA and NIS under the upcoming ADB assistance starting in 2008 and then the survey administered under the NIS/JICA teams that are doing the establishment census and surveys. A survey could be conducted annually as a way of tracking SME development and the business environment. This might form a component under the next SME development assistance from ADB for building a national statistical database on SMEs in Cambodia, and one that is truly aggregated because it comes from a nationally administered survey.

Only a national approach to data collection on SMEs such as the method implied by NIS/JICA's establishment census and surveys will provide valid statistical data on SMEs in Cambodia. NIS/JICA will have stratified sampling by province, so not only will they get nationally valid data, but they will also get data by province so that differences by provinces can be discerned.

Summary of advantages among options for future SME statistics collection:

Option 1. Continue current methods of ministries

Advantages:

- Maintains current structures and processes.
- Continuity of data for the benefit of the individual ministries.
- No costs involved.

Disadvantages:

- Cannot produce valid national statistics on SMEs.
- Lacking many important indicators.
- Incomparable data across ministries.
- No consistent definition of terms or methods for data collection.

Option 2. Implement new SME data template in ministries**Advantages:**

- Can apply consistent definitions and methods of data collection.
- Enables comparison and aggregation of data among ministries.
- Opportunity to collect new indicators required by SME Subcommittee.

Disadvantages:

- High cost in terms re-training staff and devising new methods of data collection.
- May require extensive resources at local level for data collection.
- Break in “continuity” of existing data in ministries, such as MoC and MIME.

Option 3. Collaboration with NIS/JICA on establishment census and surveys**Advantages:**

- Generates valid national and provincial SME statistics in accordance with Statistics Law.
- Provides necessary SME indicators for SME Subcommittee and policy makers.
- Makes use of existing expertise and human resources in NIS and JICA.
- Demonstrates good donor coordination and cooperation.
- Allows ministries to continue collecting other statistics for internal purposes.

Disadvantages:

- Relatively higher costs compared to Option 1.

The TWG and the co-chairs from NIS and MIME recommend to the SME Subcommittee Option 3, collaborating with NIS and JICA on the establishment census and surveys, as the best way forward to collect the necessary SME statistics for decision-making and other vital purposes. Option 3 is the most valid, comprehensive, and efficient method for generating the statistics required for the SME Subcommittee and others requiring aggregate information on SMEs in Cambodia.

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Appendix 1: Prakas on Establishing Technical Working Group on SME Statistics

**Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation-Religion-King**

Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy

Phnom Penh, June 22, 2007

**Prakas on
Establishing Technical Working Group on SME Statistics under ADB-SME
Development Program 2129 –CAM (SF)**

- Having seen Constitution of Cambodia
- Having seen Royal Degree No NS/RKT/ 124, dated July 15, 2004, on the appointment of Royal Government of Cambodia.
- Having seen the Decision of Royal Government of Cambodia, on the establishing steering Committee on Private Sector Development.
- Having seen Decision of Royal Government of Cambodia No 46 SSR, dated July 11, 2004, on establishing Sub- Steering Committee on Private Sector Development.
- In conformity with the requirement of ADB Loan Project No 2129.

Decides:

Article 1: Ladies and Gentlemen who are public servants/officers have their names bellow shall be formed as technical working group for SME statistic.

- 1- Mr. Nou Thara, Director of Small-Medium Industry Department, MIME, Co-Chair
- 2- Mr. Mich Kanthul, Director of Economic Statistics Department, NIS, Co-Chair
- 3- Ms. Nong Kanika, Department Deputy Director, Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training, Member.
- 4- Ms. Te Vouch Lim, Deputy Director of Planning and Statistics Department, Ministry of Woman Affair, Member.
- 5- Ms. Tea Maravy, Deputy Director of Statistics and Information Department, Ministry of Commerce, Member.
- 6- Ms. Chuon Moniroth, Office Chief, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Member.
- 7- Ms. Mel Sokchan, Office Vice Chief, Ministry of Commerce, Member.
- 8- Mr. Ou Choupkosal, Office Vice Chief, Ministry of MEF, Member.
- 9- Mr. Poeng Phok, Office Vice Chief, Ministry of Post and Telecommunication, Member.

Article 2: The Technical Working Group has duty to collect SME data and statistics in cooperation with ADB Technical Assistance and SME Secretariat to formulate the national SME statistics.

Article 3: This Prakas shall be effective since a day of signature.

**Minister
signed
Suy Sem**

CC:

- Relevant Ministries
- Titular for implementation
- Document-Achieve

Appendix 2: International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev.2)

**International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
(ISIC-Rev.2)[1](#)**

Major Division 1. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing

- 11
 - Agriculture and Hunting
 - 111
 - Agricultural and livestock production
 - 112
 - Agricultural services
 - 113
 - Hunting, trapping and game propagation
- 12
 - Forestry and Logging
 - 121
 - Forestry
 - 122
 - Logging
- 13
 - 130
 - Fishing

Major Division 2. Mining and Quarrying

- 21
 - 210
 - Coal Mining
- 22
 - 220
 - Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production
- 23
 - 230
 - Metal Ore Mining
- 29
 - 290
 - Other Mining

Major Division 3. Manufacturing

- 31
 - Manufacture of Food, Beverages and Tobacco
 - 311-312
 - Food manufacturing
 - 313
 - Beverage industries
 - 314
 - Tobacco manufactures
- 32
 - Textile, Wearing Apparel and Leather Industries
 - 321
 - Manufacture of textiles

- 322
Manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear
- 323
Manufacture of leather and products of leather, leather substitutes and fur, except footwear and wearing apparel
- 324
Manufacture of footwear, except vulcanized or molded rubber or plastic footwear
- 33
Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Including Furniture
- 331
Manufacture of wood and wood and cork products, except furniture
- 332
Manufacture of furniture and fixtures, except primarily of metal
- 34
Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products, Printing and Publishing
- 341
Manufacture of paper and paper products
- 342
Printing, publishing and allied industries
- 35
Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical, Petroleum, Coal, Rubber and Plastic Products
- 351
Manufacture of industrial chemicals
- 352
Manufacture of other chemical products
- 353
Petroleum refineries
- 354
Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal
- 355
Manufacture of rubber products
- 356
Manufacture of plastic products not elsewhere classified
- 36
Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products, except Products of Petroleum and Coal
- 361
Manufacture of pottery, china and earthenware
- 362
Manufacture of glass and glass products
- 369
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
- 37
Basic Metal Industries
- 371
Iron and steel basic industries
- 372
Non-ferrous metal basic industries
- 38
Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery and Equipment
- 381
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
- 382
Manufacture of machinery except electrical

- 383
Manufacture of electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies
- 384
Manufacture of transport equipment
- 385
Manufacture of professional and scientific and measuring and controlling
equipment not elsewhere classified, and of photographic and optical goods
- 39
390
Other Manufacturing Industries

Major Division 4. Electricity, Gas and Water

- 41
410
Electricity, Gas and Steam
- 42
420
Water Works and Supply

Major Division 5. Construction

- 50
500
Construction

Major Division 6. Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels

- 61
610
Wholesale Trade
- 62
620
Retail Trade
- 63
Restaurants and Hotels
- 631
Restaurants, cafés and other eating and drinking places
- 632
Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places

Major Division 7. Transport, Storage and Communication

- 71
Transport and Storage
- 711
Land transport
- 712
Water transport
- 713
Air transport
- 719
Services allied to transport
- 72

720
Communication

Major Division 8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services

81
810
Financial Institutions
82
820
Insurance
83
Real Estate and Business Services
831
Real estate
832
Business services except machinery and equipment rental and leasing
833
Machinery and equipment rental and leasing

Major Division 9. Community, Social and Personal Services

91
910
Public Administration and Defense
92
920
Sanitary and Similar Services
93
Social and Related Community Services
931
Education services
932
Research and scientific institutes
933
Medical, dental, other health and veterinary services
934
Welfare institutions
935
Business, professional and labor associations
939
Other social and related community services
94
Recreational and Cultural Services
941
Motion picture and other entertainment services
942
Libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, and other cultural services
not elsewhere classified
949
Amusement and recreational services not elsewhere classified
95
Personal and Household Services
951

- Repair services not elsewhere classified
- 952
- Laundries, laundry services, and cleaning and dyeing plants
- 953
- Domestic services
- 959
- Miscellaneous personal services
- 96
- 960
- International and Other Extra-Territorial Bodies

Major Division 0. Activities not Adequately Defined

- 00
- 000
- Activities not adequately defined

Note

¹ This Classification consists of Major Divisions (one-digit codes), Divisions (two-digit codes), Major Groups (three-digit codes) and Groups (four-digit codes); the last are not shown separately in this Annex.
For full details see United Nations: *Statistical Papers*, Series M, No. 4, rev. 2 (New York, 1968).

Appendix 3: Village/Commune Database 2006

Village/Commune Database 2006

(Formerly Seila Programme)

	Question	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335
No	Province	Small rice millers	M/L rice millers	Power gen.	Repair-Motor/bike	Repair-agri equipm	Repair-electro	Local wine prod.	Furniture prod.	Other handicr	Other servi	Food service	Large market	Small market	Pharmar	Clinics	Hotels	Guest-houses	Restaur	Gas station
1	Banteay Meanchey	496	359	49	547	135	138	228	91	119	381	966	11	37	91	30	10	35	42	32
2	Battambang	425	264	85	598	128	105	427	124	105	626	955	13	90	112	34	19	30	40	57
3	Kg. Cham	6597	88	95	1295	192	225	1178	154	239	1148	1653	15	95	187	46	8	62	39	74
4	Kg. Chhnang	2176	17	22	264	36	62	492	64	173	306	450	4	26	27	41	3	14	9	24
5	Kg. Speu	3843	61	62	470	74	121	566	157	57	387	1156	4	31	103	37	0	9	16	27
6	Kg. Thom	4286	113	58	393	55	89	535	181	78	450	288	7	26	71	32	3	20	32	50
7	Kampot	2514	37	33	339	40	59	456	148	57	327	367	5	33	43	37	4	24	10	11
8	Kandal	1442	149	155	1093	79	212	1106	129	214	1022	1713	13	93	151	31	0	222	32	58
9	Koh Kong	395	0	22	103	32	53	114	22	34	264	627	4	11	22	19	9	25	21	10
10	Kratie	1410	1	8	365	48	44	425	130	63	390	572	2	18	35	10	7	25	20	12
11	Mondul Kiri	157	0	4	209	6	11	9	25	7	31	74	2	1	4	2	2	25	9	2
12	Phnom Penh	63	11	52	904	148	303	64	207	671	1259	3442	29	47	614	239	100	229	316	108
13	Preah Vihear	1428	20	46	114	17	12	60	94	39	139	142	1	7	4	6	0	19	4	8
14	Prey Veng	7365	87	122	603	77	166	14	48	50	550	999	9	41	97	35	7	4	13	25
15	Pursat	1839	58	13	288	26	65	349	97	50	181	225	6	30	51	25	4	14	11	21
16	Ratanak Kiri	524	1	9	103	25	13	54	20	7	132	227	0	10	5	18	5	13	22	5
17	Siem Reap	3481	187	38	1850	135	146	861	169	332	1643	2970	7	42	222	35	126	827	230	42
18	Sihanoukville	234	6	22	102	28	28	137	23	111	369	664	6	14	50	13	30	54	27	10
19	Stung Treng	988	3	30	50	5	14	62	28	17	99	44	1	3	17	3	3	8	8	5
20	Svay Rieng	1726	38	65	394	25	62	54	8	11	307	381	4	21	57	18	6	28	5	13
21	Takeo	3732	64	105	1301	54	92	1091	50	41	420	775	18	53	100	42	0	14	8	25
22	Udor Meanchey	429	95	5	114	32	14	22	56	15	97	80	2	14	27	10	5	23	9	14
23	Kep	107	0	1	34	0	1	34	0	3	25	43	0	6	5	1	0	9	10	0
24	Pailin	18	1	2	671	19	7	48	26	5	87	52	2	2	23	5	1	4	6	9
Total		45,675	1,660	1,103	12,204	1,416	2,042	8,386	2,051	2,498	10,640	18,865	165	751	2,118	769	352	1,737	939	642

Source: Data extracted from Commune/village Database (formerly Seila Program) of the Ministry of Planning from questions 305 to 335, out of 341 questions in commune database questionnaire, refer to the numbers of families participating in the communities.

Appendix 4: Sample Framework of SME Statistics

Sample Framework of SME Statistics of MIME

ISI C*	Sector and Sub- sector	Number of Establ.	Women Entre.	Output		Capital Investment		Labor		Licensed			Output (million Riels)		
				Unit	Quantity	Fix. assets	Total**	Fem.	Total	Min.	Prov.	Total	Domestic Market	Export	Total
1	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Agriculture and Hunting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Forestry and Logging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Manufacture of Food, Beverage and Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Textiles, Wearing Apparel and Leather Industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Manufacture of Wood, Wood Products including Furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products including Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Electricity, Gas and Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Transport, Storage and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Community, Social and Personal Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0	Activities not Adequately Defined	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: drawn from ISIC Rev.2 and MIME statistics format.

Note:

* This Classification consists of Major Divisions (one-digit codes), Divisions (two-digit codes), Major Groups (three-digit codes) and Groups (four-digit codes).

** Total assets excluding land.

Sample of Statistics by Sector and Year

		Year 2005					Year 2006					Growth Rate (2006/2005)				
ISIC	Sector	No.	Women Entre.	Total capital Investment	Labor	Output M.Riels	No.	Women Entre.	Total capital Investment	Labor	Output M.Riels	No.	Women Entre.	Total Invest.	Labor	Output
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: drawn from MIME statistics format.

Comparison Statistics by Provinces Year 2005 and 2006

Provinces/Cities	Year 2005					Year 2006					Growth Rate (2005/2006)				
	No. of Estab.	Women Entre.	Total cap. Investment	Labor	Output M.Riels	No. of Estab.	Women Entre.	Total cap. Investment	Labor	Output M.Riels	No.	Women Entre.	Total Invest.	Labor	Output
01 Banteay Meanchey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02 Battambang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
03 Kampong Cham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
04 Kampong Chhnang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05 Kampong Speu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06 Kampong Thom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07 Kampot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08 Kandal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09 Koh Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Kratie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Mondol Kiri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Phnom Penh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Preah Vihear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Prey Veng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Pursat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Rattanakiri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 Siem Reap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Sihanouk Ville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Stung Treng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 Svay Rieng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 Takeo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Odormeanchey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Kep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Pailin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: drawn from MIME statistics format.

Appendix 5: ISIC Rev. 4

International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev.4)

- **A** - Agriculture, forestry and fishing
 - **01** - Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities
 - **02** - Forestry and logging
 - **03** - Fishing and aquaculture
- **B** - Mining and quarrying
 - **05** - Mining of coal and lignite
 - **06** - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas
 - **07** - Mining of metal ores
 - **08** - Other mining and quarrying
 - **09** - Mining support service activities
- **C** - Manufacturing
 - **10** - Manufacture of food products
 - **11** - Manufacture of beverages
 - **12** - Manufacture of tobacco products
 - **13** - Manufacture of textiles
 - **14** - Manufacture of wearing apparel
 - **15** - Manufacture of leather and related products
 - **16** - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
 - **17** - Manufacture of paper and paper products
 - **18** - Printing and reproduction of recorded media
 - **19** - Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products
 - **20** - Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
 - **21** - Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
 - **22** - Manufacture of rubber and plastics products
 - **23** - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
 - **24** - Manufacture of basic metals
 - **25** - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
 - **26** - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products
 - **27** - Manufacture of electrical equipment
 - **28** - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
 - **29** - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
 - **30** - Manufacture of other transport equipment
 - **31** - Manufacture of furniture
 - **32** - Other manufacturing
 - **33** - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment
- **D** - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
 - **35** - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- **E** - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
 - **36** - Water collection, treatment and supply
 - **37** - Sewerage
 - **38** - Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery
 - **39** - Remediation activities and other waste management services
- **F** - Construction
 - **41** - Construction of buildings
 - **42** - Civil engineering

- [43](#) - Specialized construction activities
- [G](#) - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
 - [45](#) - Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
 - [46](#) - Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
 - [47](#) - Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- [H](#) - Transportation and storage
 - [49](#) - Land transport and transport via pipelines
 - [50](#) - Water transport
 - [51](#) - Air transport
 - [52](#) - Warehousing and support activities for transportation
 - [53](#) - Postal and courier activities
- [I](#) - Accommodation and Food service activities
 - [55](#) - Accommodation
 - [56](#) - Food and beverage service activities
- [J](#) - Information and communication
 - [58](#) - Publishing activities
 - [59](#) - Motion picture, video and television program production, sound recording and music publishing activities
 - [60](#) - Programming and broadcasting activities
 - [61](#) - Telecommunications
 - [62](#) - Computer programming, consultancy and related activities
 - [63](#) - Information service activities
- [K](#) - Financial and insurance activities
 - [64](#) - Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding
 - [65](#) - Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
 - [66](#) - Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities
- [L](#) - Real estate activities
 - [68](#) - Real estate activities
- [M](#) - Professional, scientific and technical activities
 - [69](#) - Legal and accounting activities
 - [70](#) - Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities
 - [71](#) - Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis
 - [72](#) - Scientific research and development
 - [73](#) - Advertising and market research
 - [74](#) - Other professional, scientific and technical activities
 - [75](#) - Veterinary activities
- [N](#) - Administrative and support service activities
 - [77](#) - Rental and leasing activities
 - [78](#) - Employment activities
 - [79](#) - Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities
 - [80](#) - Security and investigation activities
 - [81](#) - Services to buildings and landscape activities
 - [82](#) - Office administrative, office support and other business support activities
- [O](#) - Public administration and defense; compulsory social security
 - [84](#) - Public administration and defense; compulsory social security
- [P](#) - Education
 - [85](#) - Education
- [Q](#) - Human health and social work activities

- [86](#) - Human health activities
- [87](#) - Residential care activities
- [88](#) - Social work activities without accommodation
- [R](#) - Arts, entertainment and recreation
 - [90](#) - Creative, arts and entertainment activities
 - [91](#) - Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities
 - [92](#) - Gambling and betting activities
 - [93](#) - Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities
- [S](#) - Other service activities
 - [94](#) - Activities of membership organizations
 - [95](#) - Repair of computers and personal and household goods
 - [96](#) - Other personal service activities
- [I](#) - Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use
 - [97](#) - Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel
 - [98](#) - Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households for own use
- [U](#) - Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
 - [99](#) - Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

Appendix 6: SME Statistics from Tax Department, MEF

Ministry of Economy and Finance
Tax Department
No. 860

*Unofficial
Translation*

		SME STATISTICS		
		Number of Enterprises		
Code	Sector of activities	Self	Estimated	Total
		Assessment System	Regime	
A	B	1	2	
	Total	8,153	47,313	55,466
0	Agriculture	165	40	205
1	Mining and quarrying	121	217	338
2	Manufacture of food products	80	1,187	1,267
3	Manufacture of beverages	49	216	265
4	Manufacture of tobacco products	9	7	16
5	Manufacture of textiles	207	69	276
6	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood	22	129	151
7	Manufacture of paper and paper products	31	69	100
8	Manufacture of other household goods	271	1,861	2,132
9	Manufacture of machinery	8	51	59
10	Manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment	42	39	81
11	Manufacture of motor vehicles	9	11	20
12	Architecture and construction	413	128	541
13	Sale of motor vehicles	87	2,327	2,414
14	Sale of beverage and tobacco	37	336	373
15	Sale of medical products	24	224	248
16	Sale of other household goods	42	4,870	4,912
17	Sale of petroleum products	67	370	437
18	Sale of construction materials	69	1,247	1,316
19	Sale of office supplies	150	1,485	1,635
20	Retail trade	89	22,989	23,078
21	Import, export	3,353		3,353
22	Hotels, guesthouses, and restaurants	608	2,998	3,606
23	Transport and tourism	495	757	1,252
24	Airport and ports	4	1	5
25	Postal and courier activities	12		12
26	Telecommunications	40	14	54
27	Financial services	49	85	134
28	Real estate	238	71	309
29	Renting	38	45	83
30	Other services	498	1,935	2,433
31	Education	28	47	75
32	Health care	46	296	342
33	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	242		242
34	Publishing and media activities	90	285	375
35	Other activities	301	2,907	3,208
36	Public and local organizations	119		119

Phnom Penh, 23 August 2007

Sim Ieng

Director of Tax Department

Appendix 7: SME Statistics from MIME

Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy

ISIC	Sector and Sub-sector	Numb.	Women	Output		Capital Invest.		Labor		License			Output (million Riels)		
		Of Est.	Entre.	Unit	Quantity	Fixed assets	Total	Fem.	Total	Min.	Prov.	Total	Domestic M	Export	Total
31	Manufacture of food, Beverage and Tobacco	25,455	1,042	-	2,145,723	70,700,656	123,286,759	23,983	58,512	1,435	10,915	12,350	2,461,378	152	2,461,530
3111	Slaughtering, preparing and preserving meat	2	-	-	-	2,500	3,500	5	18	2	-	2	25	-	25
3112	Manufacture of dairy products	2	1	-	-	6,200	7,500	1	5	-	2	2	20	-	20
3113	Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetable	113	13	-	6,040	598,366	1,002,042	189	468	37	54	91	5,467	-	5,467
311301	Sauces	48	10	-	6,000	346,079	660,231	121	283	25	20	45	3,029	-	3,029
311302	Soyabean sauces	11	-	-	1	46,669	53,251	14	41	2	8	10	134	-	134
311303	Chili sauces	5	-	-	-	6,791	7,985	7	17	2	2	4	56	-	56
311304	Potato sauces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
311309	Others	49	3	-	39	198,827	280,575	47	127	8	24	32	2,248	-	2,248
3114	Canning, preserving & processing of fish & crustaceans	54	6	-	-	650,859	813,028	186	350	25	27	52	3,943	95	4,038
3115	Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils and fats	3	1	-	660	19,950	24,200	16	31	2	1	3	660	-	660
3116	Grain mill products	23,324	724	-	5,971	58,670,699	105,378,692	20,484	48,776	857	10,209	11,066	2,296,649	-	2,296,649
311601	Rice milling	23,103	700	-	4,101	57,828,648	104,363,564	20,042	47,887	841	10,081	10,922	2,286,708	-	2,286,708
311602	Milling bean	17	1	-	1,840	154,713	190,682	24	71	1	13	14	623	-	623
311603	Milling rice powder	70	7	-	20	62,300	76,390	85	179	2	27	29	899	-	899
311604	Milling potato powder	26	5	-	8	413,081	481,691	63	200	6	21	27	5,648	-	5,648
311609	Others	108	11	-	2	211,957	266,365	270	439	7	67	74	2,771	-	2,771
3117	Manufacture of bakery products	285	59	-	750,692	469,846	1,985,276	427	1,491	52	173	225	10,996	-	10,996
3118	Sugar factories and refineries	1	-	-	-	15,000	30,000	5	20	1	-	1	250	-	250
3119	Manuf. of cocoa, chocolate & sugar confectionery	8	-	-	-	5,650	8,600	20	40	1	4	5	715	-	715
3121	The manuf. of food prod. not elsewhere classified	541	104	-	1,162,204	5,839,890	8,457,573	1,111	3,519	266	200	466	113,517	57	113,574
312101	Ices	333	68	-	1,162,120	3,060,222	5,201,870	413	1,837	224	98	322	82,102	-	82,102
312102	Salt and salt products	55	3	-	51	941,846	1,024,741	397	877	5	20	25	27,300	-	27,300
312103	Teas	19	1	-	33	78,035	90,335	27	64	8	7	15	1,147	57	1,204
312109	Others	134	32	-	-	1,759,787	2,140,627	274	741	29	75	104	2,968	-	2,968
3122	Manufacture of prepared animal feeds	2	2	-	-	243,783	265,885	11	37	1	1	2	138	-	138

3131	Distilling, rectifying and blending spirits	819	64	-	46,000	275,405	344,971	797	1,698	9	160	169	3,457	-	3,457
3132	Wine industries	54	8	-	118,950	704,916	863,172	111	417	41	13	54	2,388	-	2,388
3133	Malt liquors and malt	1	-	-	-	20,000	28,000	6	12	1	-	1	-	-	-
3134	Soft drinks and carbonated waters industries	168	47	-	27,206	3,017,861	3,665,004	437	1,090	134	15	149	20,412	-	20,412
313401	Siro	8	1	-	3,350	165,440	193,529	18	55	7	1	8	234	-	234
313402	Pure drop waters	119	39	-	7,156	2,563,362	2,961,914	350	880	111	4	115	19,420	-	19,420
313403	Soda water and soft drinks	9	3	-	2,400	83,230	127,135	14	33	6	1	7	519	-	519
313409	Others	32	4	-	14,300	205,829	382,426	55	122	10	9	19	239	-	239
3140	Tobacco manufactures	78	13	-	28,000	159,731	409,316	177	540	6	56	62	2,741	-	2,741
32	Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	1,689	573	-	204,536	2,333,459	6,450,220	4,440	6,347	43	134	167	12,573	360	12,933
3211	Spinning, weaving and finishing textile	215	202	-	51,860	110,165	170,920	430	516	10	4	4	2,355	-	2,355
3212	Manuf. of made-up textile goods except wearing apparel	876	192	-	2,436	12,111	85,300	239	268	-	2	2	391	-	391
3213	Knitting mills	340	60	-	-	10,000	30,000	60	67	-	1	1	-	-	-
3214	Manufacture of carpets and rugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3215	Cordage, rope and twine industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3219	Manufacture of textile not elsewhere classified	12	-	-	8,950	155,875	189,700	188	227	-	11	11	121	-	121
3220	Manuf. of wearing apparel, except footwear	232	116	-	139,250	1,995,188	5,910,560	3,479	5,152	30	110	140	9,554	360	9,914
3231	Tanneries and leather finishing	3	-	-	240	15,450	10,670	7	16	2	1	3	17	-	17
3232	Fur dressing and dyeing industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3233	Manuf. of prod. of leather and leather substitutes	3	2	-	630	13,750	16,250	6	30	-	2	2	59	-	59
3240	Manuf. of footwear or molded rubber or plastic footwear	8	1	-	1,170	20,920	36,820	31	71	1	3	4	76	-	76
33	Manuf. of wood and wood products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3311	Sawmills, planing and other wood mills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3312	Manuf. of wooden & cane containers & small cane wear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3319	Manuf. of wood & cork prod. not elsewhere classified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3320	Manuf. of furniture & fixtures, except primarily of metal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

34	Manuf. of paper products,printing & publishing	33	10	-	20,625	711,640	921,055	108	351	5	20	25	2,285	-	2,285
3411	Manufacture of pulp,paper and paperboard	16	3	-	25	381,700	526,895	52	193	2	6	8	1,552	-	1,552
3412	Manuf. of containers & boxes of paper & paperboard	5	3	-	20,600	53,800	67,300	21	67	1	4	5	202	-	202
3419	Manuf. of pulp,paper & paperboard articles not elsewhere classified	1	1	-	-	13,800	17,900	2	4	-	1	1	59	-	59
3420	Printing,publishing and allied industries	11	3	-	-	262,340	308,960	33	87	2	9	11	472	-	472
35	Chemicals	159	31	-	112,391	2,890,848	4,235,477	430	1,448	89	66	155	16,266	8,000	24,266
3511	Manuf. of basis ind. chemicals except fertilizers	7	1	-	-	52,352	94,452	6	33	2	1	3	1,441	-	1,441
3512	Manufacture of fertilizers and pesticides	5	-	-	-	115,795	200,966	6	39	4	1	5	469	-	469
3513	Manuf. of synthetic resins,plastic materials &man-made fibers	20	3	-	-	144,706	271,870	41	126	19	1	20	1,345	8,000	9,345
3521	Manufacture of paints,varnishes and lacquers	3	-	-	-	107,860	152,720	10	48	1	2	3	910	-	910
3522	Manufacture of drug and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3523	Manuf. of soap & cleaning preparation,perfumes & cosmetics	20	10	-	84,850	250,340	564,341	44	109	12	8	20	363	-	363
3529	Manuf. of chemical prod. not elsewhere classified	22	3	-	87	412,076	882,306	69	179	13	9	22	950	-	950
3530	Petroleum refineries	3	-	-	398	9,324	13,027	12	26	1	3	4	17	-	17
3540	Manuf. of miscellaneous prod. of petroleum & coal	6	1	-	600	118,000	160,150	4	33	5	1	6	8,860	-	8,860
3551	Tyre and tube industries	5	-	-	23	126,100	158,100	26	49	4	1	5	503	-	503
3559	Manuf. of rubber products not else where classified	9	1	-	26,300	247,000	277,400	25	94	6	3	9	452	-	452
3560	Manufacture of plastic products	59	12	-	133	1,307,295	1,460,145	187	712	22	36	58	956	-	956
36	Manuf. of non-Metallic Mineral prod.,except prod. of petroleum & coal	797	120	-	37,070,200	8,325,917	10,349,974	2,890	8,932	201	451	652	38,190	-	38,190
3610	Manufacture of pottery, china and earthenware	19	-	-	3,570	18,875	24,050	11	68	1	6	7	1,642	-	1,642
3620	Manufacture of glass and glass products	58	8	-	-	132,803	193,868	31	178	2	46	48	3,493	-	3,493
3691	Manufacture of structural clay products	430	72	-	36,985,800	6,454,639	7,964,967	2,560	7,020	184	226	410	27,639	-	27,639
3692	Manufacture of cement,lime and plaster	229	31	-	80,425	1,623,418	2,005,692	232	1,457	13	132	145	4,205	-	4,205

3699	Manuf. of non-Metallic Mineral prod. not elsewhere classified	61	9	-	405	96,182	161,397	56	209	1	41	42	1,211	-	1,211
37	Basic Metal industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3710	Iron and steel basic industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3720	Non-ferrous metal basic industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Manuf. of Fabricated Metal prod., Machry & Equip.	2,380	127	-	164,345	8,709,869	11,764,596	1,252	8,243	143	1,470	1,613	38,186	-	38,186
3811	Manuf. of cutlery, hand tools & general hardware	121	-	-	14,625	762,536	842,749	23	477	12	41	53	854	-	854
3812	Manuf. of furniture & fixtures primarily of metal	283	26	-	1,700	407,174	958,637	105	1,034	9	200	209	8,548	-	8,548
3813	Manufacture of structural metal products	186	6	-	-	237,107	456,926	112	659	3	153	156	3,241	-	3,241
3819	Manuf. of fabricated Metal prod. except machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	402	45	-	123,698	3,751,699	4,014,862	196	1,881	48	273	321	11,240	-	11,240
3821	Manufacture of engines and turbines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3822	Manu. of agricultural machinery & equipment	21	1	-	2	31,500	45,400	7	72	-	3	3	170	-	170
3823	Manuf. of metal & wood working machinery	3	-	-	-	3,880	32,500	2	6	-	1	1	85	-	85
3824	Manuf. of special industrial machinery & equipment except metal & wood working machinery	3	-	-	-	3,650	7,000	-	15	-	2	2	56	-	56
3825	Manuf. of office, computing & accounting machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3829	Machry & equip. except electrical not elsewhere classified	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3831	Manuf. of electrical industrial machry & apparatus	11	1	-	1,200	12,470	44,775	5	25	1	10	11	882	-	882
3832	Manuf. of radio, television & comm. equip. & apparatus	75	5	-	-	31,153	62,261	42	170	4	31	35	388	-	388
3833	Manuf. of electrical appliances & house-wares	1	-	-	4,500	300	375	-	2	-	1	1	5	-	5
3839	Manuf. of electrical apparatus & supplies not elsewhere classified	13	1	-	-	8,808	83,065	1	47	-	13	13	26	-	26
3841	Ship building and repairing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3842	Manufacture of railroad equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3843	Manufacture of motor vehicles	466	15	-	6,566	2,825,648	4,029,897	310	2,046	51	360	411	8,070	-	8,070
384301	Car	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

384309	Car repairing	466	14	-	6,566	2,825,648	4,029,897	310	2,046	51	360	411	8,070	-	8,070
3844	Manufacture of motorcycles and bicycles	774	25	-	11,809	557,851	1,089,216	444	1,733	15	372	387	4,170	-	4,170
384401	Motors	107	2	-	-	102,272	120,508	56	284	-	51	51	720	-	720
384402	Bicycles	66	1	-	2,910	83,749	96,091	40	125	-	11	11	732	-	732
384409	Motorcycles and bicycles repairing	601	22	-	8,899	371,830	872,617	348	1,324	15	310	325	2,718	-	2,718
3845	Manufacture of aircraft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3849	Manuf. of transport equip. not elsewhere classified	11	-	-	245	60,028	73,928	-	59	-	3	3	287	-	287
3851	Manufacture of professional and scientific and measuring and controlling equipment, not elsewhere classified	5	-	-	-	14,545	21,105	-	10	-	5	5	114	-	114
3852	Manufacture of photographic and optical goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3853	Manufacture of watches and clocks	5	1	-	-	1,520	1,900	5	7	-	2	2	50	-	50
39	Other Manufacturing industries	636	99	-	-	2,059,731	2,743,080	418	3,239	119	345	435	21,690	-	21,690
3901	Manufacture of jewelry and related articles	210	28	-	-	351,009	321,834	183	1,140	7	88	95	3,611	-	3,611
3902	Manufacture of musical instruments	1	-	-	-	3,012	5,012	-	5	-	1	1	52	-	52
3903	Manufacture of sporting and athletic goods	8	-	-	-	5,812	7,812	1	18	-	4	4	12	-	12
3909	Manufacture industries not elsewhere classified	417	71	-	-	1,699,898	2,408,422	234	2,076	112	252	335	18,015	-	18,015
	Total	31,149	2,002	-	39,717,820	95,732,120	159,751,161	33,521	87,072	2,035	13,369	15,397	2,590,567	8,512	2,599,079

Appendix 8: SME Statistics from MoT

Ministry of Tourism

ISIC	Sector and Sub-sector	Numb. Of Est.	Women Entrep	Output		Capital Invest.		Labor		License			Output (million Riels)		
				Unit	Quantity	Fix. assets	Total	Fem.	Total	Min.	Prov.	Total	Domes tic M	Export	Total
63	Restaurants and Hotels	2,242	487	0	0	463,913,961	612,526,939	8,857	12,149	246	1,154	1,400	0	0	0
6310	Restaurants, cafes and other eating and drinking places	762	238	0	0	3,523,626	6,588,317	3,827	7,031	74	432	506	0	0	0
6320	Hotels, rooming houses	1,133	241	0	0	446,807,335	588,942,622	4,063	3,999	153	674	827	0	0	0
71	Transport, storage and transport services	805	165	0	0	40,363,000	95,665,000	1,889	5,294	418	-	418	0	0	0
7113	Passenger land transport	387	45	0	0	3,128,000	3,910,000	62	449	-	-	-	0	0	0
7116	Supporting services to land transport	418	120	0	0	37,235,000	91,755,000	1,827	4,845	418	-	418	0	0	0
	Total	3,047	652	0	0	504,276,961	708,191,939	10,746	17,443	664	1,154	1,818	0	0	0

Appendix 9: SME Statistics from MoC

STATISTICS ON REGISTERED COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES
(From 1988 to 08/06/2007)

I - 1988 - 2006 + 01- 01- 2007 to Present

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1988 to 2006	2007 (01/01/07 to Present)	Total
Co.+ Inv. Inc. CBC	New	1	2	21	85	300	232	689	779	1222	1121	723	883	807	736	707	606	1049	1503	1670	13186	1138	14324
	Dis.				2	0	1	9	35	129	115	136	147	76	26	25	381	435	15		1532	9	1541
	Exis	1	2	25	85	238	232	689	770	1197	992	608	747	880	830	681	671	668	1074	1655	11654	1129	12783
Rep.	New	1	7	6	15	44	9	13	16	25	17	12	13	14	4	2	17	9	23	10	262	12	274
	Dis.													1		1	1	1	1	0	4	1	5
	Exis	1	7	6	15	44	9	13	16	25	17	12	13	14	3	2	16	8	27	10	268	11	289
Br.	New							1	13	1	3	3	12	10	21	10	13	14	11		117	16	133
	Dis.																3	1	0	0	4	0	4
	Exis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	1	3	3	12	10	21	7	12	14	11		113	16	129
Total Co.+ Inv. + Rep. + Br.	New	2	9	31	100	344	241	682	796	1230	1139	743	899	833	720	730	723	1071	1551	1681	13565	1166	14731
	Dis.	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	9	35	129	115	136	147	77	26	29	383	436	15	1540	10	1550
	Exis	2	9	31	100	342	241	681	787	1225	1010	828	783	885	843	704	694	688	1110	1676	12025	1156	13181
Sole	New								171	118	376	263	241	138	206	253	369	391	381		2907	191	3098
	Dis.																	1	0	2	3	0	3
	Exis								171	118	376	263	241	138	206	253	368	391	379		2904	191	3095
Dis. Contin. Rep. + Br. - by proposal - by Prokas					2	0	1	9	35	129	115	136	147	77	26	29	383	436	17		1542	11	1553
					2	0	1	9	35	129	115	136	147	77	26	29	22	23	0		751	11	762
																	381	413	0		774	0	774

Ministry of Commerce
Department of Domestic Trade

Working Translation

**Statistics of Micro and Small Enterprises
Registered at Provincial Departments of Commerce, 2006**

No.	Province-City	Statistics (Number of Establishments)		Percentage
		2005	2006	
1	Kampong Cham	454	717	
2	Kampong Thom	30	125	
3	Stung Treng	219	230	
4	Kandal	807	2,102	
5	Kampong Chhnang	320	286	
6	Sivanoukville	151	187	
7	Kep	57	126	
8	Otdar Mean Chey	240	277	
9	Svay Rieng	615	746	
10	Kracheh	192	320	
11	MondulcKiri	106	122	
12	Kampong Speu	405	405	
13	Posat	218	195	
14	Preah Vihear	159	154	
15	Bat Dambang	380	351	
16	Pailin	84	141	
17	Phnom Penh	2,280	1,790	
18	Koh Kong	108	176	
19	Takeo	944	976	
20	Kampot	600	281	
21	Siem Reap	670	537	
22	Ratanak Kiri	9	120	
23	Banteay Mean Chey	202	163	
24	Prey Veng	350	335	
	TOTAL	9,600	10,862	

Collected on 20 June 2007

Acting Director of Domestic Trade Department

signed
Un Buntha

Appendix 10: SME Statistics from MAFF

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

ISIC	Sector and Sub-sector	Numb. Of Est.	Women Entre.	Output		Capital Invest.		Labor		License			Output (million Riels)		
				Unit	Quantity	Fix. assets	Total	Fem.	Total	Min.	Prov.	Total	Domestic M	Export	Total
11	Agriculture and hunting	26,101	0	0	0	0	6,535	13	1,177	90	6	96	0	0	0
1110	Agricultural and livestock production	25,958	0	0	0	0	6,535	13	1,177	10	6	16	0	0	0
1120	Agricultural services	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1130	Hunting and trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1140	Livestock raising	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1141	Wild animal raising	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	80	0	0	0
1150	Slaughterhouses	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Forestry and Logging	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,628	0	0	0	0	0	0
1210	Forestry	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,628	0	0	0	0	0	0
1211	Rubber plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1220	Logging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Fishing	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1301	Fishing	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Manuf. of wood and wood products	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3311	Sawmills, planing and other wood mills	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3312	Manuf. of wooden & cane containers & small cane wear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3319	Manuf. of wood & cork prod. not elsewhere classified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3320	Manuf. of furniture & fixtures, except primarily of metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	26,644	0	0	0	0	6,535	13	39,805	90	6	96	0	0	0

Appendix 11: SME Statistics from MLVT

Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training

ISIC	Sector and Sub-sector	Numb. Of Est.	Women Entre.	Number of students		Capital Invest.		Labor		License			Output (million Riels)		
				Total	Female	Fix. assets	Total	Fem.	Total	Min.	Prov.	Total	Domesti c M	Export	Total
93	Social and Related Community Services	125	14	35,888	16,078	-	-	635	2,267	74	31	105	-	-	-
9310	Private Vocational Training and NGOs	125	14	35,888	16,078	-	-	635	2,267	74	31	105	-	-	-
	Total	125	14	35,888	16,078	-	-	635	2,267	74	31	105	-	-	-

Appendix 12: SME Statistics from MPTC

Working Translation

**Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King**

Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications

General Direction of Posts and Telecommunications

Telecom Policy Regulation and International Relationship Department

No. 008

Statistics of Licenses for Internet Café

No.	Province-City	Number of Licenses					Remarks
		2005	2006				
			New	Continued	Closed	Total	
			1	2	3	4=1-3	
1	Phnom Penh	84	65	24	60	89	
2	Kandal	6	0	0	6	0	
3	Kampong Cham	5	7	1	4	8	
4	Kampong Chhnang	1	0	0	1	0	
5	Pursat	2	1	1	1	2	
6	Battambang	5	8	2	3	10	
7	Kampong Thom	2	0	0	2	0	
8	Siem Reap	38	3	17	21	20	
9	Banteay Meanchey	5	0	0	5	0	
10	Stung Treng	2	0	1	1	1	
11	Mundul Kiri	1	0	0	1	0	
12	Kampot	6	7	0	6	7	
13	Sihanoukville	9	4	8	1	12	
14	Kratie	0	1	0	0	1	
	Total	166	96	54	112	150	

Phnom Penh, 15 January 2007
Prepared by

Seng Savuny

Phnom Penh, 16 January 2007
Approved by
Director

signed
Sor Ratana