

PREY VENG PROVINCE

INVESTMENT PROFILE

OCTOBER 2008



PREY VENG

Cambodia's Untapped Business Locale



USAID
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Greetings from His Excellency the Governor

Prey Veng is ideally located between Phnom Penh and Ho Chi Minh City. National Road #1, one of Cambodia's busiest highways, runs through the province and provides an efficient link to key regional markets for our businesses.

The province is also located on the east bank of the Mekong River, which provides the life blood of our agriculture as well as a transport route.

Prey Veng Province is one of the largest rice producing regions in Cambodia. We also have significant fish, poultry and swine, as well as other crops. However, our province is not just agricultural. Our location has already led some investors to propose Prey Veng as the site for a new garment factory.

Our province is mid-sized but heavily populated. Prey Veng's one million people are young, energetic, and hard-working.

To continue growing our economic base, the Prey Veng provincial government has worked tirelessly to strengthen the local business environment.

We are not stopping there, however. We will continue to make improvements in our province to attract additional new investment as well as support our existing business enterprises.

We are excited about the potential to broaden and deepen our industry base and openly welcome new investors, both local and foreign. We do our best to make it easy and inexpensive for you to register your business and get established, and we work energetically to provide a stable and predictable business environment.

I look forward to working with new investors to help expand their businesses and grow our dynamic province.

Sincerely,

H.E. Ung Samy
Governor, Province of Prey Veng



National Strengths

Over the last decade, Cambodia has emerged as a vibrant and robust regional player with many of the underlying attributes necessary for successful business development and growth.

Open for Business

- Low corporate taxes – 20% tax on corporate profits (5 years carry forward of losses).
- No foreign ownership restrictions. Cambodia allows joint ventures or 100% foreign-owned companies to operate, with full rights to import and export almost all types of products.
- Equal treatment of all investors.
- Ranked ahead of China, India, Vietnam and Indonesia for economic freedom.¹
- No price controls on any products or services.
- No foreign exchange controls or restrictions on convertibility.
- No restriction on capital repatriation.
- WTO and ASEAN membership.
- No quantitative trade restrictions; falling tariff barriers. Cambodia has duty-free and quota access to major world markets (such as the United States, European Union, Japan and many ASEAN members).
- Provincial governments have authority to approve investments under US\$2 million to fast-track business development start-up.

“Cambodia is fully open for business and the Royal Government of Cambodia will try its best to guarantee a favourable environment and the success of every enterprise in Cambodia.”

- H.E. Samdech Hun Sen, Prime Minister of Cambodia

Inexpensive Workforce

Compared to many regional competitors, Cambodia enjoys relatively low wage rates, making it an attractive destination for labour-intensive industry.

Over recent years, Cambodia’s labor force has grown by over 50%, more than double the rate in any other ASEAN country.² And with a very young population (half are under 20), this labor force growth will continue.

Wages in the garment industry³

Country	Hourly wage rate (US\$)
Cambodia	0.33
China	0.88 ^a /0.66 ^b
Pakistan	0.41
India	0.38
Indonesia	0.30
Bangladesh	0.39

Strategic Regional Location

Cambodia is ideally located in the heart of the most dynamic region in the world. Nestled between Thailand and Vietnam, Cambodia is part of the Greater Mekong Sub-Region’s Southern Economic Corridor stretching from Ho Chi Minh City to Bangkok.

Given its strategic position, Cambodia has enjoyed significant international support in building its transport infrastructure to facilitate trade within the country and with its neighbors. As a result, trade with Vietnam and Thailand is growing rapidly.



“You’ve got two of the biggest cities in Asia on either side of you. You’ve got 15 million people in Bangkok and 8 million people in Ho Chi Minh City, and things are increasingly happening between the two.”

- Edward Hopkins, CB Richard Ellis Group Inc.

¹ Heritage Foundation, Index of Economic Freedom, 2008.

<http://www.heritage.org/index/>

² ILO, ‘Labour and Social Trends in ASEAN 2007 - Integration, Challenges and Opportunities’, 2007.

³ Note: a) coastal areas; b) non-coastal

Source: O. Bargawi, ‘Cambodia’s Garment Industry – Origins and Future Prospects’, Overseas Development Institute, 2005.

KEY PROVINCIAL INDUSTRIES



4. Ample, High-Value Real Estate at Low Prices

Prey Veng is a mid-sized province with abundant land for investors. We support and are active in working with companies to secure appropriate land for their investments. Industrial land is available for as little as \$0.50 per m². For agriculture, our soils are highly fertile.

5. Competitive Utilities

Electricity

Prey Veng is supplied with electricity from a number of sources, including 4 generation units in the provincial capital and 10 independent power producers in a variety of other districts. Also, the province has access to electricity imported from Vietnam. The government has negotiated increased capacity from Vietnam. Work is underway to deliver electricity from Vietnam to Neak Loeung. It is planned to then extend this to Prey Veng town.

The Prey Veng government is actively seeking new investment in continuing to improve the province's electricity supply and sees this as its first priority – we will do what it takes to support your needs in this area.

Water

Prey Veng is well-supplied with freshwater from major rivers, plus sub-surface water.

There are many surface water sources, including the Mekong and its tributaries. One-third of the province is Mekong flood-plain. Sedimentation in annual flood areas improves soil quality.

Groundwater is easy and inexpensive to access (there are around 11,000 engine-powered irrigation pumps in the province).

Key Provincial Industries

Agriculture

Agriculture dominates Prey Veng's economy, with 250,000 hectares under cultivation. Much of this is dedicated to rice. Prey Veng annually produces around 10% of Cambodia's rice crop, exporting much of it to other provinces. In 2007 wet season, Prey Veng produced around 250,000 tonnes of rice. The province also has significant mung bean, sugarcane and sesame cultivation.

There are 53 large rice mills in the province, plus 2,698 small rice mills.

Cassava production has increased dramatically with plantations now covering 3,000 hectares (up from 1,000).

Production of dry season rice (22% of the cropped area in Prey Veng) is expected to rise. The Royal Government of Cambodia intends investing a loan from the Government of Qatar in irrigation systems in Prey Veng, with the intention that part of the output will be sold to Qatar. This and other improvements in local irrigation systems will allow two harvest per year and will significantly increase yields.

In addition, Japanese and Korean investors are studying rice production opportunities in Prey Veng. They are examining ways to raise yields to 3 tonnes per hectare.

Palm trees are an important local asset, with very large plantations. The palm sugar and other products from Prey Veng's palm trees are of higher quality than that in other provinces.

In addition to paddy and crops, we have significant livestock – we account for approximately 10% of Cambodia's poultry and swine. Their numbers grew significantly from 2003 to 2007 and there is now nearly 2 million head of poultry and over 400,000 head of swine. We also have freshwater fish from rivers and some aquaculture with one fingerling station as part of the Department of Fisheries.

Our significant agricultural and livestock production is not a coincidence. We have the infrastructure, policies and natural resources critical to successful production in this vital economic sector. The provincial authorities are committed to improving Prey Veng's agriculture through a number of measures, including:

- Improved technical skills;
- Better post-harvest technology;
- New crop varieties to increase yields;
- Increased processing capacity; and
- Market information provision.

Industry

While our core economy is still agriculture-based, our work to attract new industry is taking hold. Our industry now includes craft workshops, brick and tile manufacturing, and the production of gravel and sand. The province has a number of quarries, serving the country's booming construction sector and also the Vietnamese market.

New businesses are also being proposed, including a new Chinese garment factory, 15km from Prey Veng town. Chinese investors are also studying the construction of a rice mill in the province.

We are famous for silk weaving, and raw silk is also produced within the province. There are over 4,000 small handicraft producers in Prey Veng, employing more than 7,000 workers.



In support of our, and the country's, agriculture sector, our province's businesses are also engaged in the manufacture of agricultural machinery, trucks and threshing machines.

Many small business operate in our province, with nearly 400 registered at our provincial office. In addition, there are thousands of micro enterprises involved in numerous activities, including:

Activity	Number of enterprises
Food, drink, tobacco retailing	2,905
Weaving, knitting, tailoring	1,090
Iron ore processing	55
Non iron ore metal processing	39
Chemicals	2
Total	4091

Business Opportunities

We see significant opportunity for businesses to take advantage of our competitive strengths through further investment in:

- **Cassava, soybean, and maize production.** The provincial government in seeking investment partners to establish processing factories for these crops – one factory is planned to process cassava. The government also sees the opportunity to invest in rice milling, particularly given Prey Veng's large rice crop.
- With a large number of **poultry and swine**, there is also significant opportunities in livestock processing. For example, Cambodia imports 300 million tonnes of bacon per year. With a large swine population and a location close to Phnom Penh, this presents a significant opportunity for investment in Prey Veng.
- Potential **niche agricultural markets** include green leafy vegetables, ginger, gourd and organic rice. Organic paddy rice in Prey Veng can be sold for around \$250-300 per tonne. The Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture plans to buy 2,000 tonnes of organic paddy rice in 2008, up from 1,200 tonnes.
- **Fisheries and aquaculture.** We have extensive natural water sources to expand these industries. Prey Veng also has a fingerling production and research station, which helps the local development of aquaculture.
- **Light manufacturing**, including garments. Abundant, inexpensive labor, sound infrastructure and a supportive business environment. The new National Road #8 will provide access to Vietnam, with the port at Ho Chi Minh City only 3 hours away.

- **Water sanitation.** Prey Veng is seeking US\$1.3 million investment in a water sanitation project for piped water.

Ongoing Developments

We understand the need to strengthen the infrastructure which supports our province's businesses. We are dedicated to strengthening and improving our investment attractiveness. Some of the key developments under way include:

- With the aid of the World Bank and IFAD, we recruited, trained and supported 1,120 village livestock agents. Trained by the Department of Animal Health and Production, these independent agents provide technical assistance to farmers resulting in improved livestock productivity.
- Investors benefit from The Royal Government of Cambodia's Diagnostic Trade Integration Strategy. Under this program, many of Prey Veng's products receive additional support. Products identified under this strategy include rice, cassava, maize, fisheries, soybeans, silk, garments, light manufacturing and transport. Assistance includes trade facilitation and investment promotion, legal reforms, and the building of management capacity and local expertise.
- A number of development partners are aiding Prey Veng's private sector development in key areas:

Project	DP	Sector
Improving Understanding and Management of Rice Pathogens	ACIAR	Rice
Cambodia Australia Agricultural Extension Project Phase II	AusAID	Agriculture
Agriculture Quality Improvement Project	AusAID	Rice, Fruits & Vegetables
Agriculture Marketing Information Service Project	CIDA	Fruits & Vegetables
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Program	USAID	Livestock, aquaculture, agro-processing, and clay tiles

WANT TO LEARN MORE?



Want to learn more?

For more information on investment opportunities and development in Prey Veng, please contact:

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www.cambodiainvestment.gov.kh

www.investincambodia.com

The Council for the Development of Cambodia - Cambodian Investment Board
Tel: (855) 23 981 154

www.cambodianinvestment.gov.kh

National Institute of Statistics:
www.nis.gov.kh

National Ministries

Ministry of Commerce:
www.moc.gov.kh

Ministry of Economy & Finance:
www.mef.gov.kh

Ministry of Industry, Mines & Energy:
www.mine.gov.kh

Ministry of Labor and Vocational training:
www.mlv.gov.kh

Ministry of Land management, Urban Planning & Construction:
www.mlmupc.gov.kh

Ministry of Posts & Telecommunication:
www.mptc.gov.kh

Ministry of Public Works & Transport:
www.mpwt.gov.kh

Ministry of Tourism:
www.mot.gov.kh

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery:
www.maff.gov.kh

Other

Garment Manufacturers Association of Cambodia:
www.gmac-cambodia.org

The Government-Private Sector Forum:
www.cambodia-gpsf.org

Phnom Penh Chamber of Commerce:
www.ppcc.org.kh

Phnom Penh Small and Medium Industry Association :
www.smecambodia.org

Prey Veng at a glance

Population:	1,063,494
Aged 15-64:	56.8%
Proportion employed in Agriculture:	80%
Provincial poverty ranking:	13/24
Land area:	4,883km ²
Population density: (% of National Average)	275%
Number of Districts:	12
Number of Communes:	116

Prey Veng's soils

Type: Most of the province is Alluvial Lithosols, as well as Cultural Hydriomorphics and Alumisols. Brown Alluvial soils can be found closer to the banks of the Mekong River.

Fertility level: high
Source: www.cambodiaatlas.com

Cambodia Tax Rates

Profit tax	normal	20%
	incentive rate	0% or 9%
Minimum tax		1% of turnover
Withholding tax		15%
Income from property rental		10%
Payment to non-residents		14%
Tax on salary (riel per month)		
0-500,000		0%
500,001-1,250,000		5%
1,250,001-8,500,000		10%
8,500,001-12,500,000		15%
12,500,001 +		20%
Non-residents	flat rate	20%
Fringe benefits tax		20%
Value added tax		10%
	exports	
Property transfer tax		4%

Cambodian macro-economic data	2005	2006	2007	2008f	2009f
GDP growth (%)	13.5	10.8	9.6	6.5	6.0
Exports growth (%)	12.6	19.2	8.1	5.6	8.5
Exports (% GDP)	64.2	68.0	66.7	65.7	66.1
FDI (\$m)	375	475	598	660	759
FDI (% GDP)	6.0	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.8

Business costs

Land	Sale (per sq.m)
Phnom Penh	\$350-\$2,000
Commercial land	\$30-\$100
Other area	\$4-\$30
Rural	\$0.50-\$5
Office space	Rent per month
Prime	\$9-11/sq.m
Secondary	\$6-8/sq.m
Factory rental	\$1.50-\$2.50/sq.m per month
Warehouse rental	\$1.00-\$2.50/sq.m per month

Electricity tariffs in Phnom Penh (excl. SEZs)

Industrial	kWh/month	Tariff (riel/kWh)
	<45,000	600
	45,000-130,000	550
	>130,000	500
	Medium voltage	480
Commercial	<45,000	650
	45,000-130,000	600
	>130,000	500
	Medium voltage	480

Industrial gas supply	\$0.32/kg
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Labour costs	Salary, \$ per month
Senior Manager	1,000-1,500
Middle Manager	500-1,000
Entry level Manager	240-400
Accountant	250-400
Secretary	120-150
Office clerk	100-120
Driver	100-120
Janitor	50-80
Laborer	50-80
Garment worker minimum wage	60

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