

# **Council for the Development of Cambodia**

## Investment Environment and Opportunities in Cambodia

presented by

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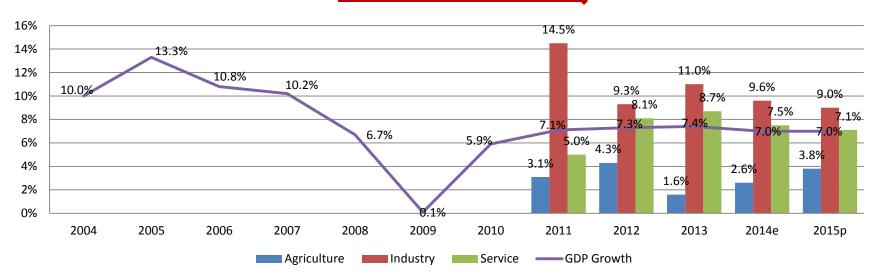


# I. Investment Environment in Cambodia



# 1. Key Indicators

#### **GDP Growth (2004-2015)**



Lao PDR

Vietnam

Land area:

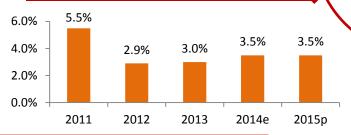
181,035 sq.km.

Thailand

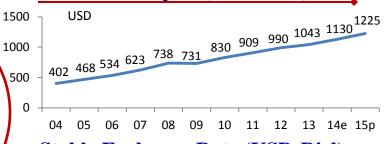
#### **Population & Labor Force**

- Population: 15 Million
- Literacy: 92.7% (15-24 years old)
- Young and dynamic labor force: Median age 24 years old
- Population growth rate: 1.54%

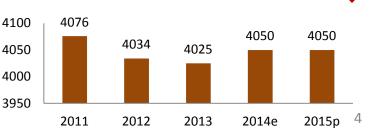
#### **Low & Manageable Inflation**



#### **GDP Per Capita (2004-2015)**

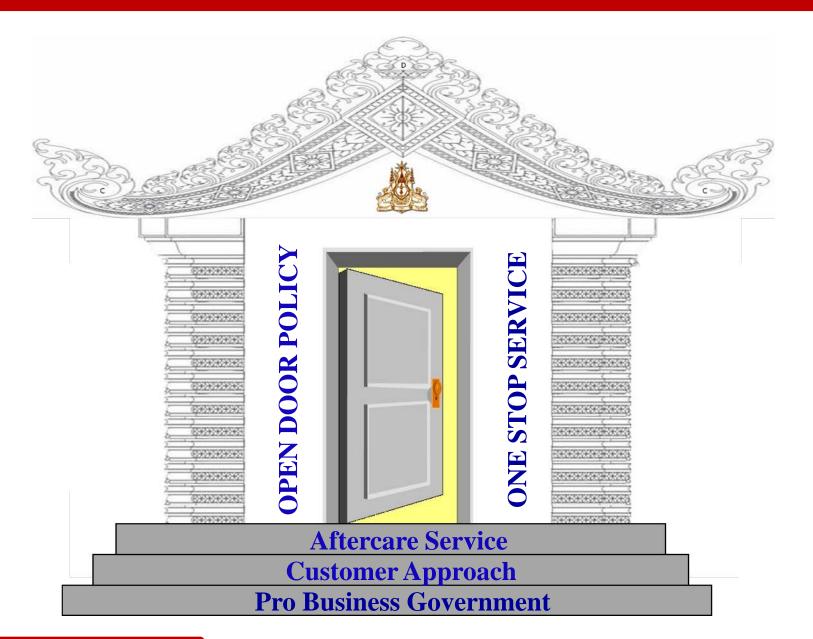


#### **Stable Exchange Rate (USD-Riel)**



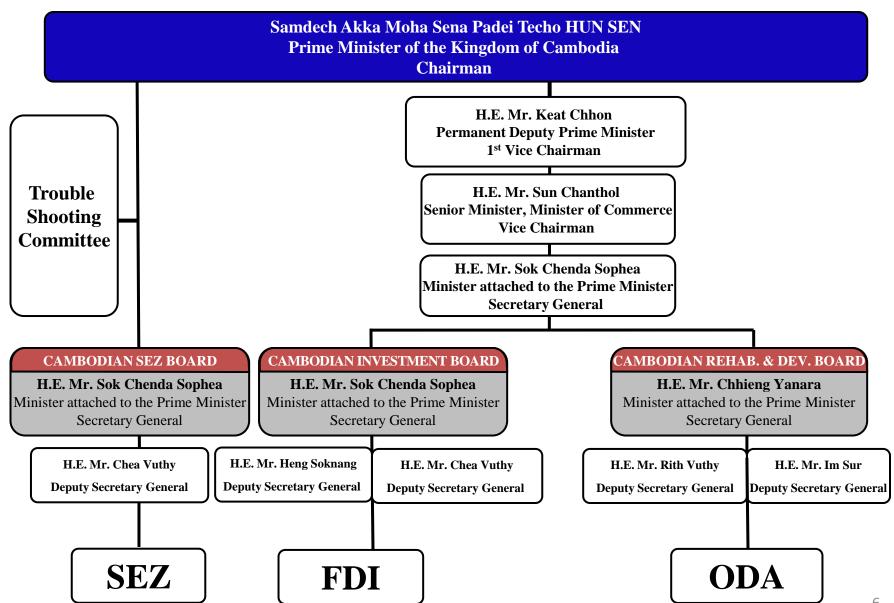


# 2. Council for the Development of Cambodia-CDC





### 3. CDC's Structure





## 4. Licensing Authorities

#### Provincial Investment Sub-committee

Investment capital of \$ 2 million or less

# Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC)

- Investment capital of less than \$ 50 million
- Unless...

# **Cabinet Meeting**

- Investment capital of \$ 50 million or more
- BOT, BOOT, BOO or BLT
- Long-term strategy
- Politically sensitive issues
- Negative impact on the environment
- Exploration and exploitation of mineral and natural resources



## 5. Investment Incentives

Corporate Tax: 20%

Tax holidays: 6 years ~ 9 years

OR

Special Depreciation (Reinvestment of Earning)

Full Import Duty Exemption



## 6. Investment Guarantee (1/2)

## **Investment Law provides full guarantee**

- No discrimination
- No nationalization
- No requirements of local equity participation
- No price controls on products or services
- No restriction on foreign exchanges
- No capital control



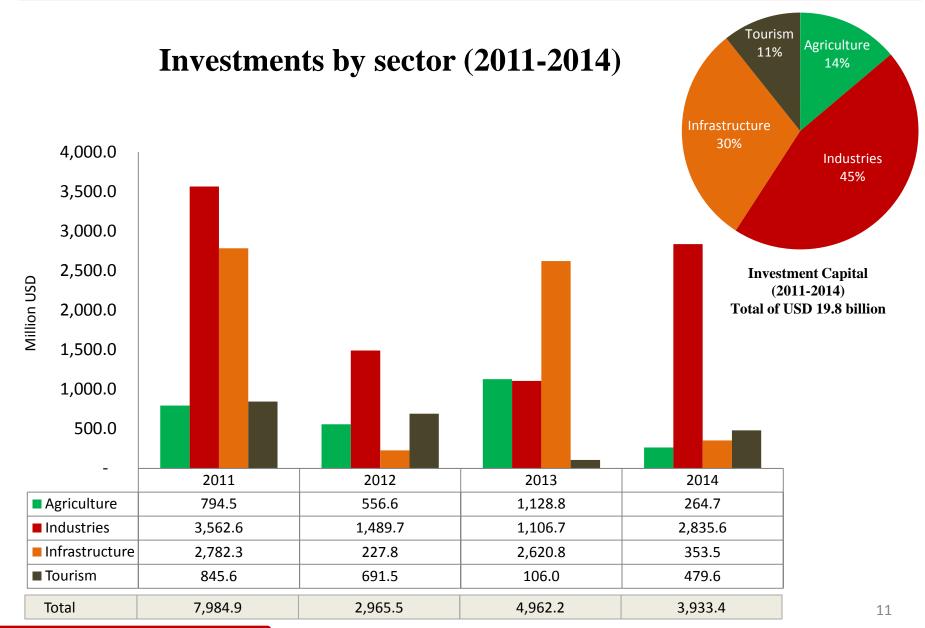
## 6. Investment Guarantee (2/2)

Bilateral agreement on the promotion and protection of investments between the Kingdom of Cambodia and other countries (24)





## 7. Committed Investments in Cambodia (by sector)





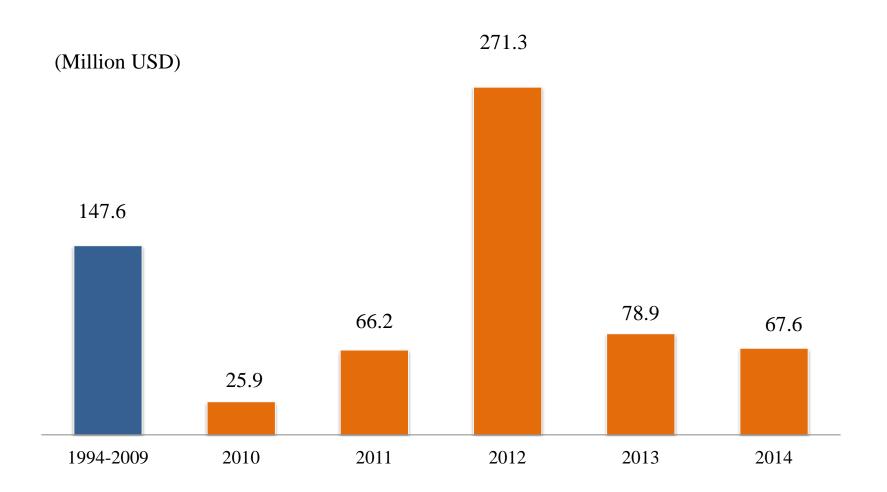
# 7. Committed Investments in Cambodia (by country)

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
Rank	\$6,3 billion		\$3,0 billion		\$7,9 billion		\$2,9 billion		\$4,9 billion		\$3,9 billion	
	Country	%	Country	%	Country	%	Country	%	Country	0/0	Country	%
1	Cambodia	60.81	Korea	35.10	U.K	30.93	Cambodia	42.08	Cambodia	66.80	Cambodia	64.00
2	China	14.93	China	28.73	Cambodia	29.76	China	20.69	China	15.68	China	24.44
3	Vietnam	5.58	Cambodia	14.91	China	22.05	Korea	9.89	Vietnam	6.10	Malaysia	2.18
4	Singapore	4.81	Malaysia	8.53	Vietnam	8.65	Japan	9.15	Thailand	4.37	Japan	1.72
5	Russia	3.84	Vietnam	5.23	Malaysia	3.03	Malaysia	6.04	Korea	1.76	Korea	1.66
6	Thailand	3.53	Portugal	1.66	Korea	2.10	Thailand	4.53	Japan	1.59	Vietnam	1.26
7	Korea	2.89	Australia	1.65	U.S.A	1.78	Vietnam	2.89	Malaysia	1.04	UK	1.13
8	India	1.90	Singapore	1.02	Japan	0.83	Singapore	2.59	Singapore	1.03	Singapore	0.89
9	Malaysia	1.19	Denmark	0.97	Australia	0.31	U.K	0.51	UK	0.43	Thailand	0.88
10	Japan	0.20	Japan	0.86	Singapore	0.20	U.S.A	0.42	France	0.27	Australia	0.51
11	Others	0.32	Others	1.35	Others	0.35	Others	1.21	Others	0.94	Other	1.36

www.cambodiainvestment.gov.kh



# 8. Japanese Investment to Cambodia







# II. Investment Opportunities in Cambodia



# 1. Agro-business



1) Production, Processing and Commercialization of:

Rice, Corn, Cassava, Sugarcane,
 Rubber, Cashew nut, Pepper and others



2) Livestock Farming and Aquaculture

- Animal breeding
- Animal feed production
- Freshwater and marine aquaculture
- Processing and trading

Туре	Cultivated Area (2013)	Yield (2013)	Cult. Area (2018)	Yield (2018)
Rubber	328,771 ha (P. estate17%, ECL 41%, smallholder 42%) (Mature: 78,493ha)	85,244 tons	>420,000 ha	400,000 tons
Paddy	3,052,420 ha	9,389,961 tons	3,34 million ha	10,85 million tons
Cassava	377,239 ha	7,933,381 tons	N/A	N/A
Corn	180,327 ha	848,450 tons	N/A	N/A



# 2. Tourism (1/4)

- World Heritage Monuments
- Open Sky Policy to Siem Reap
- Natural beauty Beach Islands
- Ability to attract "add-on" trips

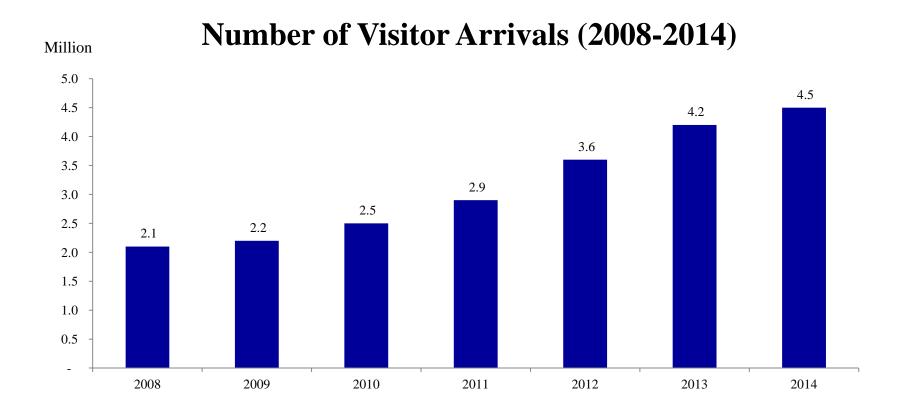








# 2. Tourism (2/4)



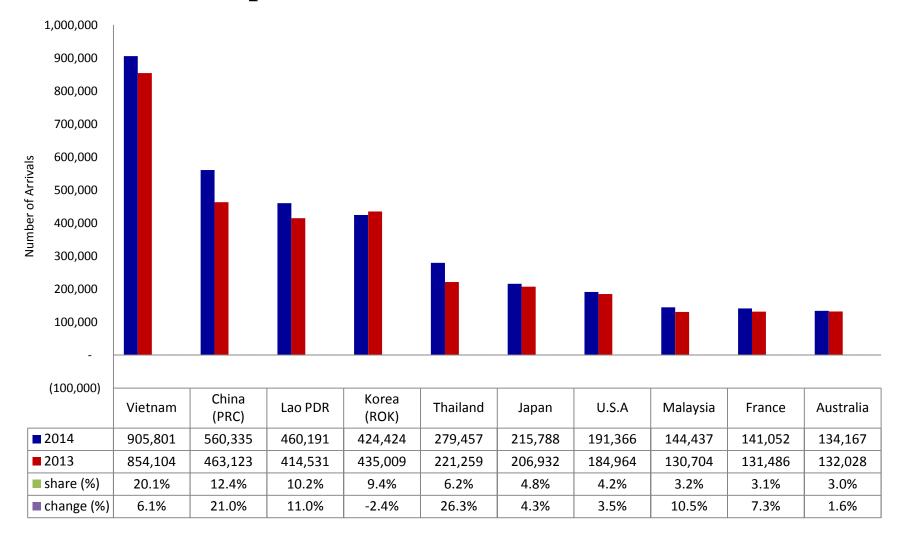
Vision 2020: Visitor arrival from 2013 – 2020

YEAR	2013	2014	2015	2020
Visitor Arrivals (million)	4.2	4.5	5.1	7.0



## 2. Tourism (3/4)

## Top ten markets arrivals in 2014



Source: Ministry of Tourism



# 2. Tourism (4/4)

# **Japanese Arrivals**

Year	Number of Japanese Visitors	Total Visitors	Share (%)	Rank
2007	161,973	2,015,128	8.04	$2^{\mathrm{nd}}$
2008	163,806	2,125,465	7.71	3 <sup>rd</sup>
2009	146,286	2,161,577	6.77	4 <sup>th</sup>
2010	151,795	2,508,289	6.05	4 <sup>th</sup>
2011	161,804	2,881,862	5.60	4 <sup>th</sup>
2012	159,745	3,201,981	5.00	6 <sup>th</sup>
2013	206,932	4,210,165	4.9	6 <sup>th</sup>
2014	215,788	4,502,775	4.8	6 <sup>th</sup>



# 3. Labor Intensive Industries, processing and manufacturing

- Competitive labor cost
- Tax incentives
- Market access
- ASEAN Economic Community 2015









## 4. MFN/GSP Market Access

- \*\* Australia
- **A**ustria
- Belarus
- Belgium
- **B**ulgaria
- **I !**Canada
- **China**
- **Czech Republic**
- **Denmark**
- **Finland**

- France
- **Germany**
- Hungary
- Ireland
- **I** Italy
- N-Korea
- **Luxemburg**
- Japan
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- **Norway**

- Poland
- Portugal
- ROK
- **Russian Federation**
- Slovakia
- Spain
- Sweden
- **Switzerland**
- **UK**
- **USA**
- EBA

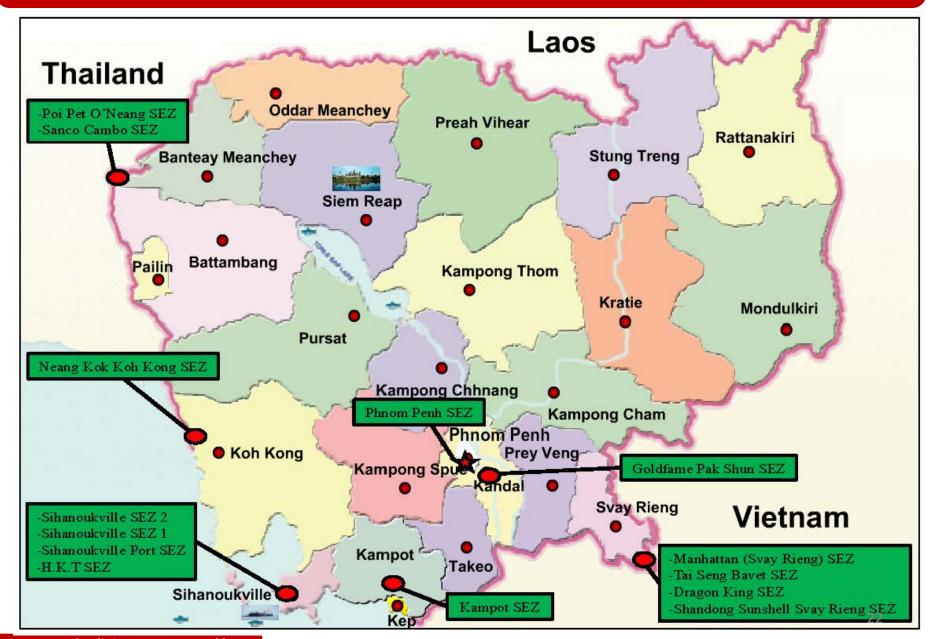
(everything but arms initiative for LDCs)

... and the ASEAN integration System
Of Preferences (AISP) from the ASEAN 6





# 5. Cambodia Special Economic Zones







# III. Reasons to invest in Cambodia



## 1. Reasons to invest in Cambodia

#### **Open economy**

- Equal treatment of all investors
- No requirement of local equity participation
- No price controls on products or services
- No restriction on foreign currencies convertibility

#### Sound macroeconomic environment

- 6<sup>th</sup> fastest growing economy in the world during the last two decades (average growth rate: 7.7%)
- Low & manageable inflation rate (under 5%)
- Stable exchange rate (USD  $1 = 4000 \pm 5\%$ )

#### **Competitive investment incentives**

- Tax holiday: 0% up to 9 years
- Low corporate tax: 20%
- Full import duty exemption (production equipment, contraction material, production inputs, machineries)

#### One stop service

- Information & Application
- Fast-Track Investment Approval Process: all documents will be processed within only 28 working days.
- Customs Duty & Tax Exemption
- Visa & Work Permit

#### **Competitive labor force**

- Reasonable wage: (minimum wage in 2015: 128 USD)
- Young and dynamic labor Force (median age 24 years old)

#### **Strategic location**

 Center of ASEAN: flight time average only 1:30 hour to other ASEAN countries

#### **Preferential trading status**

- Cambodia obtains EBA from EU
- Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP):
   ASEAN + China, Japan, Korea, India, Australia & New Zealand

#### **Market access**

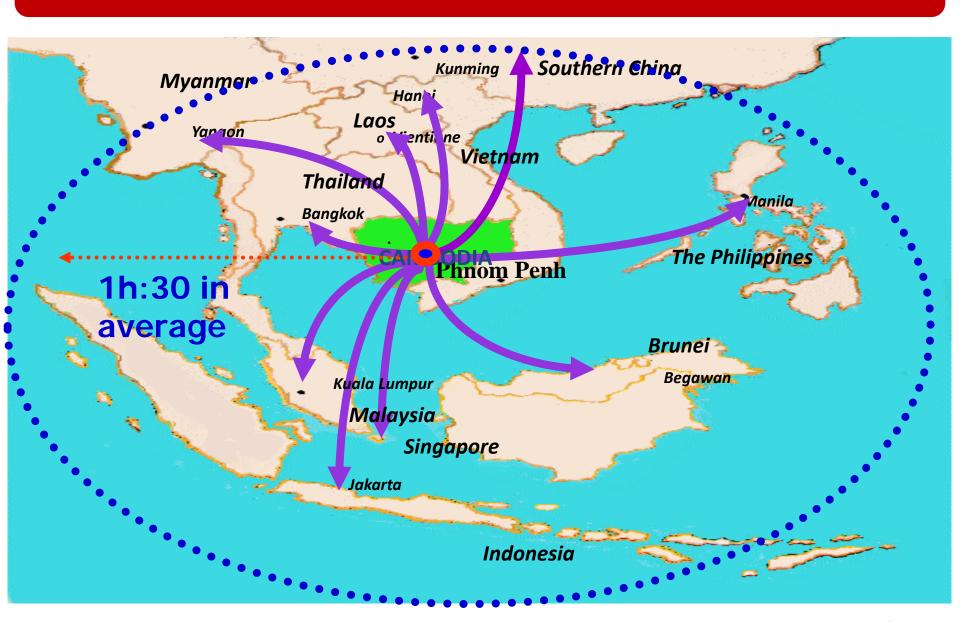
- ASEAN Market (AEC): pop. 616 M, GDP \$2.5 Tri.
- ASEAN + China, Japan, Korea, India, Australia & New Zealand (RCEP): pop. 3.3 B, GDP \$17.1 Tri.
- MFN/GSP 32countries & EU (EBA) Market Access
- The world market (WTO)







# 2. Strategic Location





## 3. Aftercare – Gov't-Private Sector Forum (G-PSF)



Government Private Sector Forum (G-PSF) (Chaired by Prime Minister)

Sectoral Consultative Mechanism

Policy and Strategy Mechanism Steering Committee for PSD



#### **Technical Working Groups:**

- 1. Agriculture and Agro-Industry
- 2. Tourism
- 3. Manufacturing and Distribution
- 4. Legislation, Taxation and Governance
- 5. Services, including Banking and Financial Services
- 6. Energy, Infrastructure & Transport
- 7. Export Processing & Trade Facilitation
- 8. Industrial Relations
- 9. Paddy Rice and Milled Rice
- 10.Mine and Energy

Sub-Committee on Trade Development and Investment Related to Trade Sub-Committee on SME Development Sub-Committee on Investment Climate and PPI Sub-Committee on Corporate Governance





# 3. Aftercare — Cambodia-Japan Bilateral Meeting

#### Japan's Contribution to Enhance Investment Climate in Cambodia

In accordance with article 23 of the Bilateral Investment Agreement between Cambodia and Japan signed in 2007, a Joint Committee has been established and met 11 times.

11 August 2009 : 1st Meeting

■ 17 December 2009 : 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting

• 27 May 2010 : 3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting

26 January 2011 : 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting

■ 22 August 2011 : 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting

• 06 March 2012 : 6<sup>th</sup> Meeting

■ 22 October 2012 : 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting

• 29 April 2013 : 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting

• 26 November 2013 : 9<sup>th</sup> Meeting

• 27 April 2014 : 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting

• 17 December 2014 : 11<sup>th</sup> Meeting



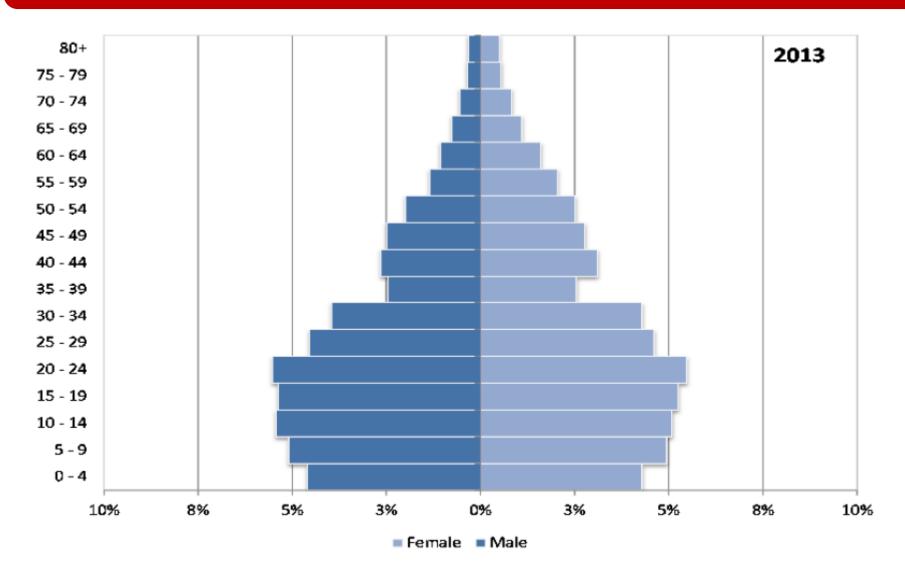
## 3. Cambodia-Japan Cooperation

#### Japan's Contribution to Enhance Investment Climate in Cambodia

- 2005 : JBIC-UNCTAD Blue Book (Ten-Point Action Plan)
- 2006-2007: Development Study on Economic Policy Support in the Kingdom of Cambodia
- 2007 : Strategic Roadmap for the Development of Food industry in Cambodia
- June 2007: In the joint efforts for Investment Promotion in Cambodia, Bilateral Investment Agreement between Cambodia and Japan has been signed.
- 3 Nov 2007: Long-term JICA Expert
- 2009-2010: Development study on the institutional strengthening of investment promotion agency in the Kingdom of Cambodia
- 2011-2013: Technical Cooperation Project
  - Website Development
  - Investment Guidebook, 2011 and continue to update for 2013
  - Library service
  - Upgrading CDC's capacity to manage investment promotion seminar
  - Reception function
  - Country Desk (pilot with Japan Desk)



# 4. Age Pyramid of Cambodian Population



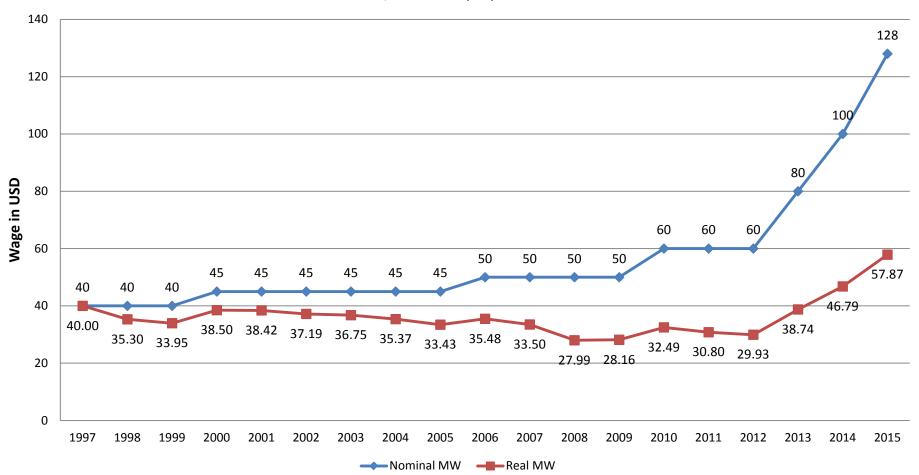
Source: Inter-censal Population Survey 2013



# 5. Nominal and Real Minimum Wages

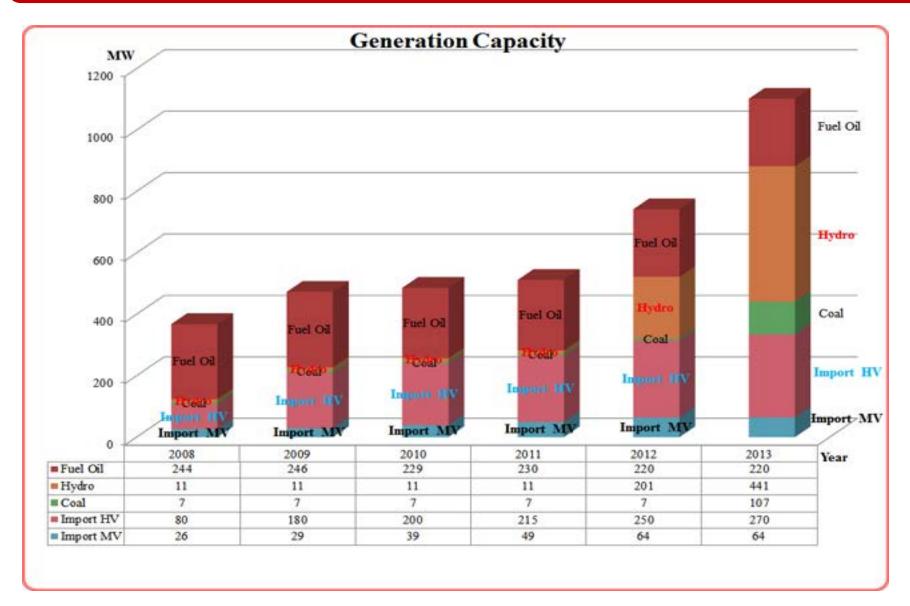
## **Nominal and Real Minimum Wages**

Base Year: 1997, Price Level (CPI) assumed: 1 or 100%



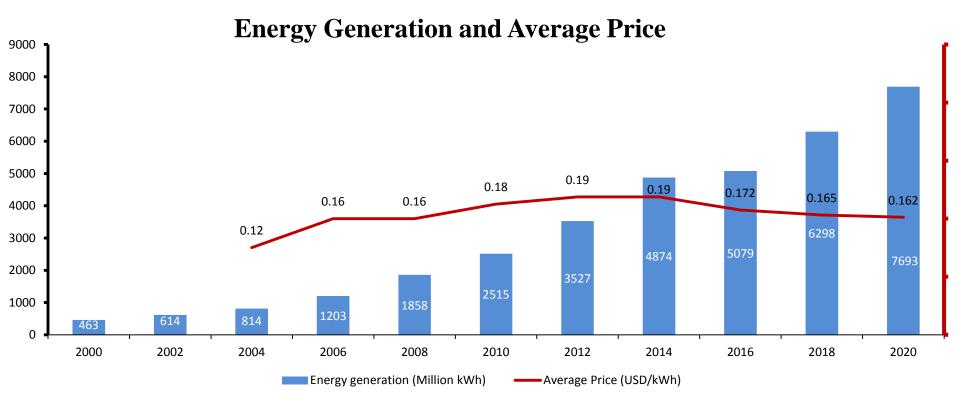


# 6. Electricity (1/3)





# 6. Electricity (2/3)



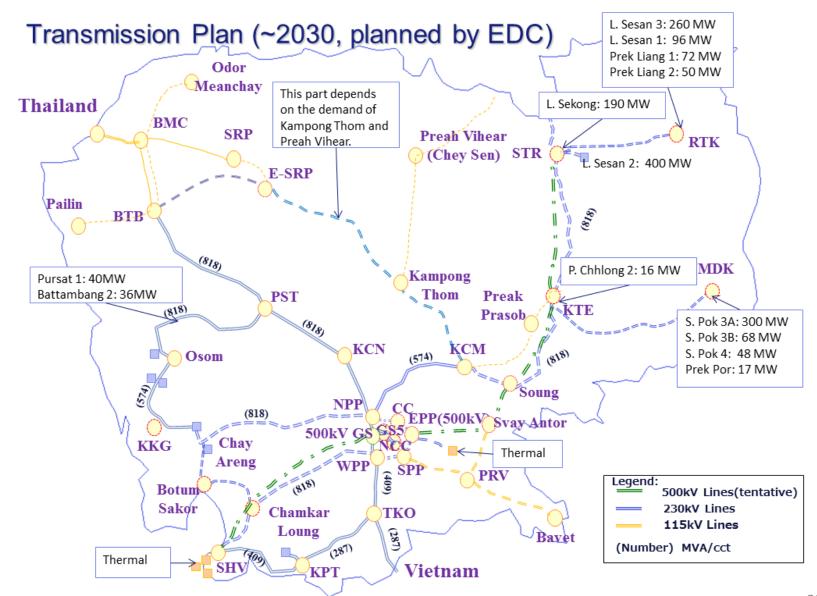
Plan for Reduction of Prices and Price Gap for Large Commercial and Industrial Usage

Type of Purchase	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
From Sub-station	0.129\$/kWh			0.126\$/kWh		
From Phnom Penh main line	0.177\$/kWh	0.172\$/kWh	0.167\$/kWh	0.165\$/kWh	0.4504/114/1	0.4604/114/1
From provincial main lines	0.1725\$/kWh	0.1675\$/kWh	0.165\$/kWh	0.164\$/kWh	0.163\$/kWh	0.162\$/kWh

Source: Ministry of Mines and Energy



# 6. Electricity (3/3)





# 7. GMS Connectivity Infrastructure (1/4)

# Physical Connectivity in the Region is Increasing

- ✓ Countries are increasingly linked via roads, railways, telecoms, and power lines.
- ✓ Nearly **7,000 kilometers** of roads constructed, upgraded, or improved under the GMS Program.
- ✓ **Nearly 20GWh** of electricity traded within the GMS in 2013







# 7. GMS Connectivity Infrastructure (2/4)

GMS Connectivity
Infrastructure in
1992

- Roads
- Telecommunications
- Power Transmission Line





# 7. GMS Connectivity Infrastructure (3/4)

GMS Connectivity
Infrastructure in
2010

- Roads
- Telecommunications
- Power Transmission Line





# 7. GMS Connectivity Infrastructure (4/4)

GMS Connectivity
Infrastructure in
2015-2020

- Roads
- Telecommunications
- Power Transmission Line







IV. Industrial Development Policy 2015-2025



### 1. IDP - Aims

- To provide policy framework and specific mechanism to develop a competitive industrial sector in Cambodia and to achieve its full integration into regional and global value chain.
- To capture regional trends and changes in regional architecture (AEC, RCEP/TPP, China+1 and Thailand+1).
- To promote a platform for growth focusing on economic diversification, strengthening national competitiveness, and enhancing productivity.



# 2. IDP – Infrastructure for Industrial Development

The Royal Government of Cambodia has determined 3 key priorities to be achieved by 2018 in order to promote and sustain the momentum of Industrial Development as following:

- Improving electricity supply to key industrial areas/estates: reduce the electricity tariff from 18.8 cents/kwh in 2014 to 12 cents/kwh and ensure the stability of the electricity supply by reducing the black-out to less than 12 times or 24h/year.
- Building multi-modal transport and logistic system to connect to 3 keys industrial corridors namely Phnom Penh- Sihanoukville, Phnom Penh- Bavet, and Phnom Penh- Poi Pet.
- Building modern institutions for vocational and technical training / human resources development needed by industries.



### V. List of Past Investments



































# Thank You

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