KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA





Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

> CONTRACT FARMING IN CAMBODIA

Contents

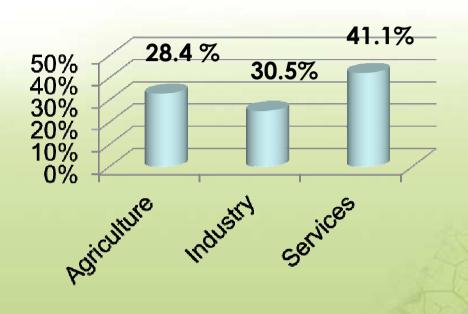
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Introduction



- Total area : 181,035.00 km²
- Population : 14,521,276 (2010)
- Population growth rate: 2,2%
- GDP per capita: 790USD(2010)
- 55% are under 20 years old
- Only 15% live in urban centers
- 73 inhabitants/km²
- 200.000 young people reach employment age each year, mainly in rural areas

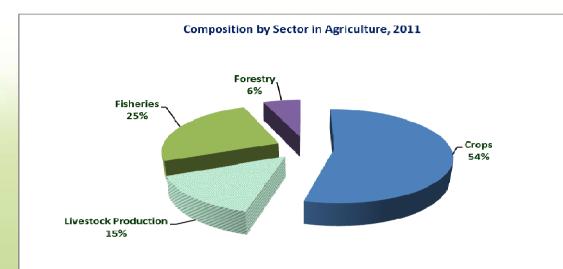
Cambodian National Economic Growth(2011)





	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Agriculture (%)	32.1	33.4	32.8	31.6	30.6	33.5	29.0	28.4
Industry (%)	25.4	24.6	25.0	25.7	26.2	21.7	28.0	30.5
Services(%)	42.5	42.1	42.1	42.7	43.2	38.8	43.0	41.1

Composition by Sub Sector in Agriculture Sector





	Crops	Livestock	Fisheries	Forestry
2006	50.8%	15.8%	25.9%	7.5%
2007	52.2%	15.6%	24.8%	7.3%
2008	52.7%	15.5%	25%	6.9%
2009	52.9%	15.3%	25.2%	6.6%
2010	53.8%	12.8%	27.3%	6.1%
2011	54%	15%	25%	6%



Descriptions	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Cultivated Areas(Ha)	2,585,905	2,615,741	2,719,080	2,795,892	2,968,529
Harvested Areas (Ha)	2,566,952	2,613,363	2,674,603	2,777,323	2,766,617
Yield (T/Ha)	2.621	2.746	2.836	2.970	3.173
Production (MT)	6,727,127	7,175,473	7,585,870	8,249,452	8,779,365
Rice Surplus (MT)	1,649,640	2,025,033	2,244,598	2,516,752	2,780,328
Paddy Surplus (MT)	2,577,562	3,164,114	3,507,185	3,932,425	4,344,263

Other Crop Production

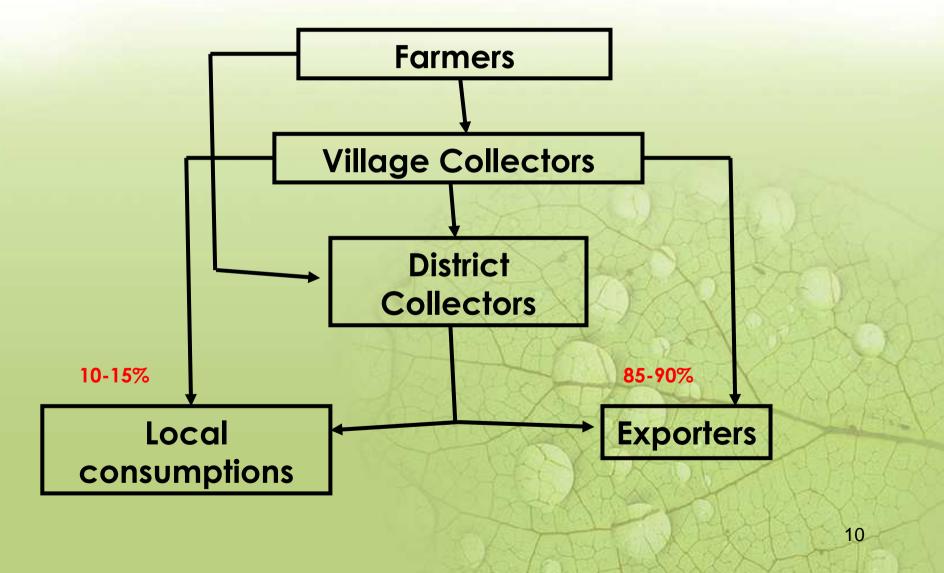
Commodities	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Maize	108,836	142,391	163,106	206,058	213,622	174,257
Cassava	97,918	108,122	179,945	160,326	206,226	391,714
Mung Bean	85,140	65,261	45,605	49,599	69,206	68,111
Soya bean	75,053	76,981	74,413	96,388	103,198	70,584
Total 4 main Crops	366,947	392,755	463,069	512,370	592,250	704,666
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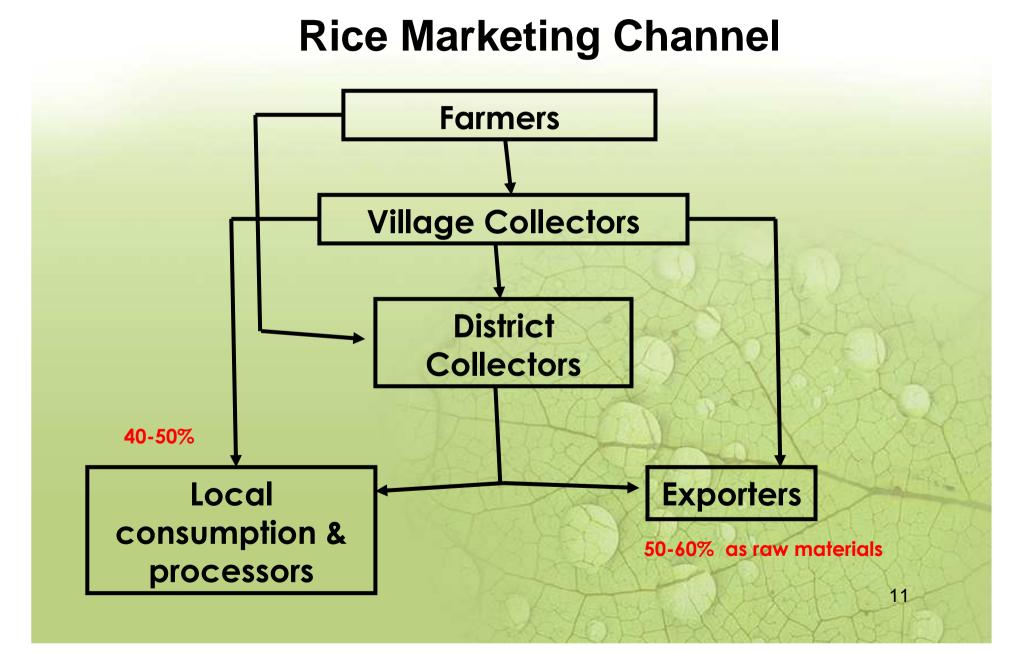
Crop Marketing Constraints in Cambodia

Crop Marketing Constraints in Cambodia

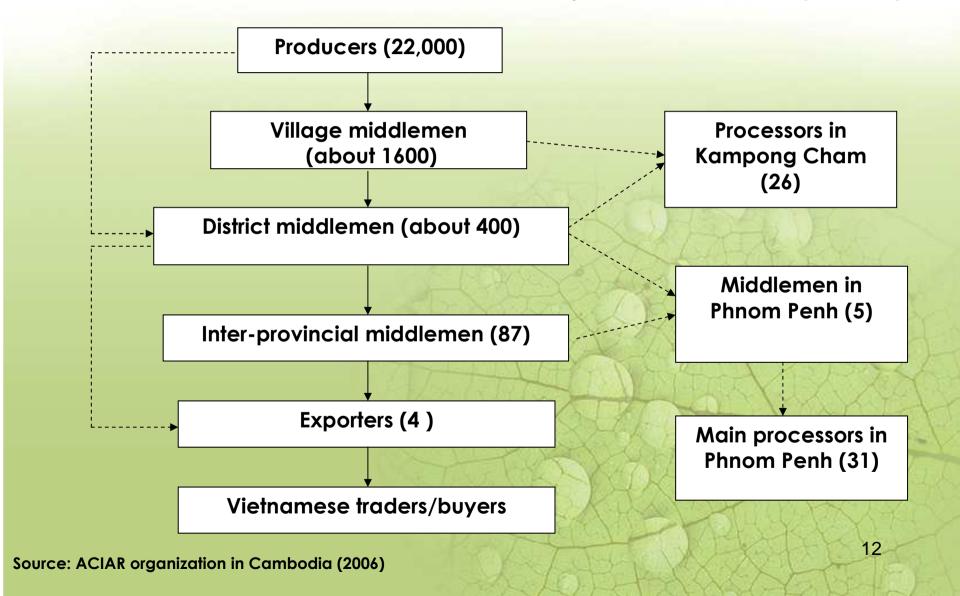
- Limited domestic demand
- No value addition capture
- No access to market or market channels not known
- Lack of quality incentives and product standards
- Competition with cheap imports (informal cross border trade), especially VN and Thai
- Low reputation of Cambodian products
- No facilitators for market linkage between FOs & Agri-companies

Crop Marketing Channel





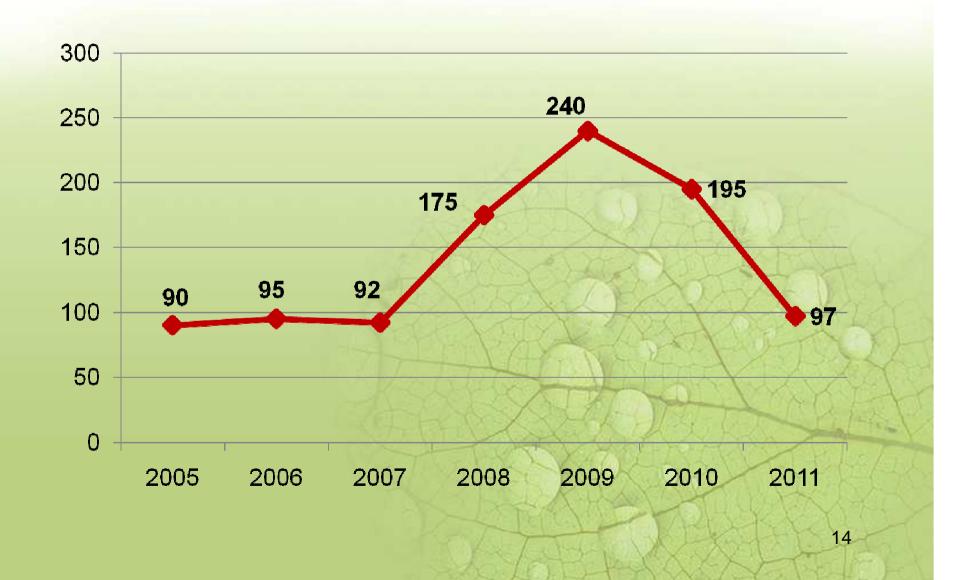
Case study: Structure of the marketing chain from catchment area of Soybean to Vietnam (120Km)



Case study: Price of Soybean in the Marketing Chain (\$/tonne) along a Trade Route from Bos Knaor commune in Kompong Cham, through Neak Leang in Cambodia, to Taing Chov in Vietnam.

	US \$ per tonne					
Trade route	Average Mar gin	Transpor t and fee	Loading, Unloa ding	Total	Selling Price*	
Farmer gate price		(A)		1940	550	
Village middlemen	5	2	0	7	557	
District middlemen	5	0	2	7	564	
Inter-provincal middlemen (by route)	5	2.5	2	9.5	573.5	
Exporter in Neak Leang (by route)	5	7	2.5	14.5	588	
Importer in Taing Chov (by boat)	12	15	3	23	611	
Total	32	26.5	9.5	61		
		SAN 1	ant fact	CAX-X		

Price of Cassava Chip (US\$/t)



Contract Farming Situation in Cambodia



Contract Farming Situation in Cambodia

Sub Decree of Contract Farming (SDCF)

Objective of SDCF

(Article 2, Charpter 1)

- Strengthening the responsibility and trust between producing and purchasing parties base upon the principles of equality and justice.
- Ensuring the accuracy of the prices, purchases, and supply of agricultural products, both quantity and quality
- Increase purchasing, processing and exporting of agricultural products
- Contribute to national economic development and people's poverty reduction pursuance of the policies of the Royal Government

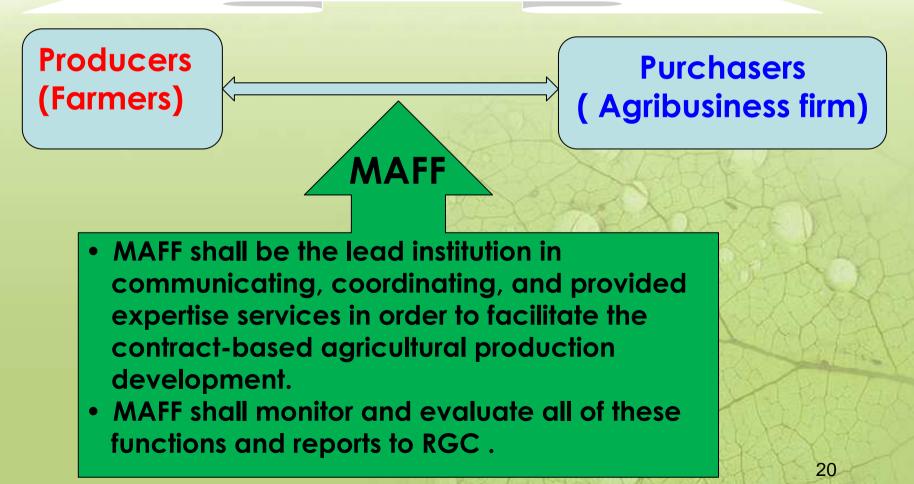
Application (Article3, chapter 1)

This sub-decree has its scope that applies all types of agricultural production business under the contract-based agricultural production



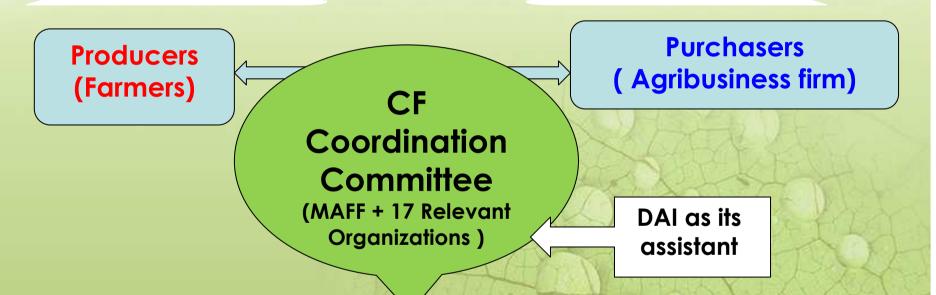
MAFF to be lead body (article 5,6, Chapter 1)

Contract Farming



Establishment of CF Coordination Committee (Article 7, Chapter 2)

Contract Farming



- Develop policy, strategic plan aim at the promotion of the CF
- > To facilitate and strengthen the harmonization between parties to CF
- To intervene or reconcile argument or conflict that might be occurred from the implementation of the CF that expertise institution is unable to settle or conflict which required settlement of the inter-institutions

Rights and Obligations of Producers & Purchasers

(Article 8,9, Chapter 3)

Contract Farming

Producers (farmers)

- To comply with conditions as inscribed in the agreement
- To proceed production activities based on seasonal and required timeframe
- To supply on time , in term of grade, quantity, and quality and due timeline
- To accept the payment of product value as set in agreement

Purchasers (Agribusiness firm)

- To comply with conditions as inscribed in the agreement
- To determine the commodity items such as quantity, quality, place, and date of delivery and acceptance of the commodities
- To provide agricultural materials such as vegetable or crop seeds, animal breeds, and provided credit advance, technical services, etc
- To pay by specific unit –based products and quality as agreed prices
- To pay the commodities to producing party as specifying under the conditions and at specific timeframe as agreed upon

In Conclusion : The SDCF will engage for mutual benefit to both producer and purchaser party

Contract Farming

Producers

- Inputs and production services
 are provided
- Access to credit
- Skill and technology transfer
- Assured market outlet
- Stabilized income

Purchasers

- Reliable supply of raw materials
- Overcoming land constraints
- Greater conformity to desired quality and safety standards
- Labor cost/ issues reduced



Department of Agro-Industry, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Thank you for your attention

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