KPMG

Investing in Cambodia

Seize the opportunity

2022
and beyond

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About KPMG

Who we are

KPMG is one of the world's leading professional services firms. We are proud of our firm's strong and established reputation, a reputation that is built on a long history of independence, integrity and objectivity.
It is what drives us to deliver clear and practical advice to help our clients grow and succeed in their chosen field.
It is what makes us committed and successful leaders in our profession.

Global presence

KPMG firms operate in 145 countries and territories, and in FY21, collectively employed more than 236,000 people, serving the needs of business, governments, public-sector agencies, not-for-profits and through KPMG firms' audit and assurance practices, the capital markets. KPMG is committed to quality and service excellence in all that we do, bringing our best to clients and earning the public's trust through our actions and behaviors both professionally and personally.

KPMG in Cambodia

KPMG in Cambodia was established in 1994. Today, with over 350 professionals, KPMG is one of the largest professional services firms in Cambodia with a balanced mix of international and local clients.
In Cambodia, our local experience, enhanced by technical and industry knowledge of our global network, means we have the tools and knowledge to gain a deep understanding of our clients' businesses. It enables our professionals to turn knowledge into value for the benefits of our clients, our people, and the capital markets.

Our leadership

KPMG in Cambodia commits to invest in our people, services and quality to help our clients achieve sustainable and strong business performance.
We are also committed to appropriately delivering on our capital markets responsibilities, as well as assisting our clients in effectively communicating true business performance to stakeholders.

Supporting our communities

KPMG in Cambodia has a long history of supporting the communities in which we live and work. This contribution takes the form of our people's time, knowledge and experience, as well as our financial donations and grants.

Lim Chew Teng

Managing Partner

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Cambodian economy overview

Cambodia's GDP dropped by **0.2**% in 2020 and is estimated to grow **3.6**% for the year 2021 and **10.2**% for 2022. The inflation rate was **2.9**% in 2020 and is projected to be **2.5**% in 2021 and **3.8**% in 2022.

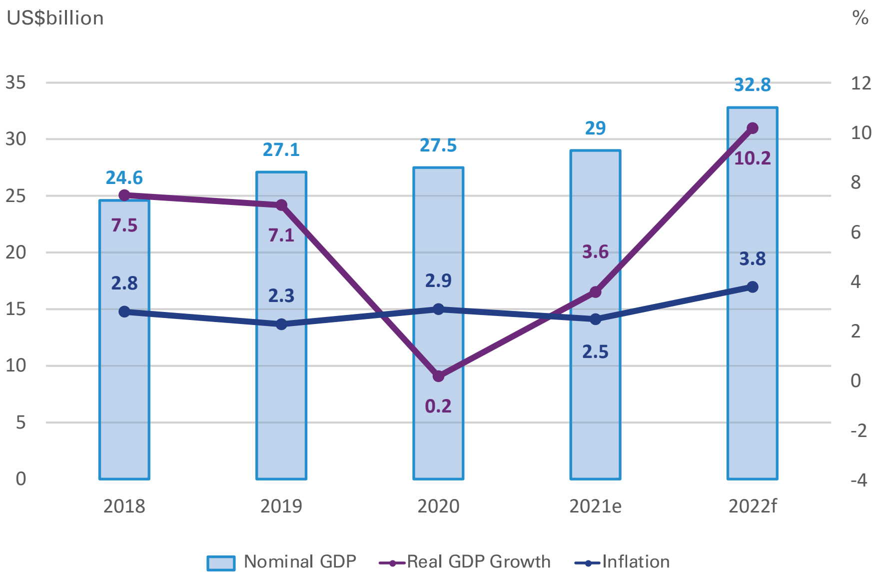
Market Overview

Economy

Cambodia has been one of the top-performing economies in Asia. As the country emerges from the social and economic effects of the Covid crisis, a rapid return to the high levels of growth seen pre-Covid is now anticipated.

Cambodia has a strong labor protection regime, and while wages are rising with the development of the economy, the country still remains competitive in the region. In response to global trade concerns, the government has introduced a number of measures to reduce production and supply costs and encourage further foreign investment.

GDP, GDP Growth, Inflation



GDP by Sector (%)

Source: Economic Intelligence Unit

Banking System

Limited access to capital is one of the constraints of doing business in Cambodia. Commercial banks are primary sources of funding.

From March 2018, the minimum capital requirements for banking institutions are as follows:

— US$50 million for commercial bank incorporated as foreign branch, whose parent bank is rated "Investment Grade"

— US$75 million for commercial bank incorporated as foreign branch, whose parent bank is NOT rated "Investment Grade"; a foreign subsidiary or a local company

— US$15 million for specialized bank incorporated locally

— US$30 million for micro finance deposit-taking institutions

— US$1.5 million for micro-finance institutions.

Currency

The local currency, Khmer Riel (KHR), was introduced in 1980. The Cambodian economy is classified as partially dollarized, given that the US dollar circulates in conjunction with an official national currency, as opposed to fully dollarized economies where the dollar is the only legal tender. 80% of deposits and credits in the banking system are made in United States Dollars (US$).

Land Ownership

The law restricts foreigners from owning land in Cambodia. Foreigners are allowed to have a renewable long-term lease for up to 50 years plus 50 years and freehold ownership of certain condominiums.

Business Sectors

Garment, light manufacturing, automotive parts, luggage and furniture continue to be the country’s key growth drivers, and attract new foreign investments each year.

Advantages of investing in Cambodia

ASEAN membership offers **regional trade** benefits

WTO member since **2004** increasing trade integrations

Duty free or preferential export access to most developed economies

Favorable investment environment

One of **Asia’s lowest labor costs** and a dynamic workforce

"The Cambodia Securities Exchange (CSX) is a joint venture between the Cambodian Ministry of Economy and Finance, which holds 55%, and the Korea Exchange (KRX), which holds 45%.

Nge Huy

Partner
Audit services

Cambodia Securities Exchange (CSX)

The Regulator

The Securities and Exchange Commission of Cambodia (SECC) regulates the Cambodia Securities Exchange (CSX) in Cambodia. The SECC is established under the law on the Issuance and Trading of Non-government Securities.

Companies Listed on CSX

As of April 2022, there are 9 Companies listed on the CSX, including three State-owned enterprise (SOEs) - Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority (PWSA), Phnom Penh Autonomous Port (PPAP), Sihanoukville, Autonomous Port (PAS); five private companies - Grand Twins International (Cambodia) Plc (GTI), Pestech (Cambodia) Plc., Phnom Penh SEZ Plc (PPSP), DBD Engineering Plc. (DBDE), JS Land Plc. (JSL), and one bank – ACLEDA Bank Plc.

Corporate bonds

As of April 2022, 6 companies have issued corporate bonds on the CSX – LOLC (Cambodia) Plc. (LOLC), Advanced Bank of Asia Limited (ABA), Prasac Microfinance Institution Plc, RMA (Cambodia) Plc, Phnom Penh Commercial bank (PPCB), and Telcotech Ltd.

Key Operating Rules

Minimum trading unit

Price variance ranges from KHR10 to KHR1000 dependent on share price.

Market hours, trading times

Market is open from 8:00 am to 3:00 pm, Monday-Friday and divided into three sessions.

Daily price limit

+/- 10% of the base price, or KHR10 where the base price is below KHR100.

Key Settlement Rules

Settlement time
Settlement is performed two days after the trade, T+2, at 8:30am

Clearing, settlement fees
Clearing fees are 0.05% of the value of the settled trade

Good faith deposit
A good faith deposit of 100% of the cash value of the trade is required from the buyer and 100% of the securities to be traded required from the seller

Account opening
Securities firms open accounts with a cash settlement agent and with the securities depository

Stock Trading on the Exchange

The SECC requires trades on the stock exchange to be settled after two days.

ACLEDA Bank Plc, Canadia Bank Plc, Bank for Investment and Development of Cambodia, Cambodian Public Bank Plc, and the B.I.C (Cambodia) Bank Plc are licensed as cash settlement agents by the SECC.

ACLEDA Bank Plc., Tricor Securities Services Plc., and Phnom Penh Securities Plc. are licensed as securities registrar, transfer agent, and paying agent by the SECC.

Tax Incentives for Listing on CSX

Equity securities

Tax Type	Tax Incentive	Period	Criteria/Conditions
ToI	Reduction of the annual ToI payable by 2.5% to 50%	Up to 3 years from listing date	ToI reduction rate shall be based on the issuance size in proportion to the voting rights, i.e., issuance size of 1% shall receive a 2.5% ToI reduction, with a maximum ToI reduction rate of 50% for issuance size of at least 20.001%
WHT	50% reduction in WHT on dividends	1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021	Applies to public investors who are holding and/or buying/selling of stock securities listed in the CSX
ToI, WHT, VAT, STCMS, AT, PLT	Tax debt waiver	N-3 to N-10	For companies/enterprises that fulfil the criteria for listing in the primary market
		N-2 to N-10	SMEs that fulfil the criteria for listing in the secondary market

Debt securities

Tax Type	Tax Incentive	Period	Criteria/Conditions
ToI	Reduction of the annual ToI payable by 2.5% to 50%	Up to 3 years from listing date	ToI reduction rate shall be based on the issuance size in proportion to the total assets, i.e., issuance size of 1% shall receive a 2.5% ToI reduction, with a maximum ToI reduction rate of 50% for issuance size of at least 20.001%
WHT	50% reduction in WHT on interest	1 January 2019 to 31 December 2021	Applies to public investors who are holding and/or buying/selling of government bond, debt securities listed in the CSX
WHT	6% WHT for interest payments to resident taxpayers (same as interest payments by local banks on fixed deposit accounts)	No specific period/limit specified under the Prakas	Applies to debt securities listed in the CSX
ToI, WHT, VAT, STCMS, AT, PLT	Tax debt waiver	N-3 to N-10	For companies/enterprises that fulfil the criteria for listing in the primary market (either debt or equity securities)
		N-2 to N-10	SMEs that fulfil the criteria for listing in the secondary market (either debt or equity securities)

The abovementioned incentives may be revoked if the taxpayer fails to comply with its monthly and/or annual tax compliance obligations, including the keeping of proper accounting records, and timely payment of tax.

Currency of the Exchange

To increase the use of the local currency, all stock quotations on the CSX must be in Khmer Riel (KHR) only.

SECC will help alleviate some of this risk at the outset by allowing dollar settlements by negotiation for the first three (3) years.

Securities Firms

The SECC granted licenses to six underwriters and various market participants.

Key Requirements for listing on the CSX

A Listing Entity, which intends to transfer from Growth Board to Main Board, shall meet the listing criteria of its intended transferring market and submit the application to the Cambodian Stock Exchange.

Main board		Growth board
• KHR30 billion (US$7.5 million)	**Shareholders' equity**	• KHR2 billion (US$500,000)
• KHR2 billion (US$500,000) for the latest year; and • Cumulative KHR3 billion (US$750,000) for the latest two (2) years	**Net Profit**	• Positive net income for latest year; or • Positive operating cash flow & gross profit margin 10%
• 200 shareholders; and • 7% of the total voting shares	**Shareholder**	• 100 shareholders; and • 10% of the total voting shares
• Two (2) years	**Audited Financial Statements**	• One (1) year
• KHR4,000,000 (US$1,000)	**Listing Eligibility Review Fee**	• KHR2,000,000 (US$500)
• 0.010% - 0.030% of total market capitalisation • Minimum KHR10,000,000 (US$2,500)	**Listing Fee**	• KHR4,000,000 or 0.025% of the total market cap, whichever is larger
• 0.005% - 0.020% of total market capitalization • Minimum KHR3,000,000 (US$750)	**Annual Listing Fee**	• KHR4,000,000 or 0.015% of the total market capitalization, whichever is larger
• Board members: At least 5 • Independent director: > 1/5 of total number of directors • If foreign independent director: >= 6 months of working experiences in Cambodia	**Corporate Governance**	• Board members: At least 5 • Independent director: >= 1/5 of total number of directors • If foreign independent director: >= 6 months of working experiences in Cambodia
• Audit Committee • Risk Management Committee: Assets >= KHR200 billion (US$50 million) • Nomination Committee: Board consider to establish and other Committees as necessary and as required by SECC	**BOD Committees**	• Audit Committee • Risk Management Committee: Assets > KHR200 billion (US$50 million) • Nomination Committee: • Board can consider to establish it and other Committees as necessary

Setting up a business in Cambodia

Commonly used business entities

Registering a business may involve a series of ministries/institutions. Ministry of Commerce (MoC), General Department of Taxation (GDT) and Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training (MLVT) are the three main relevant ministries/institutions which are required to go through to get your business registered. In general, businesses operate in Cambodia via the following vehicles:

— A company or subsidiary incorporated in Cambodia

— A branch of a company incorporated outside Cambodia

— A representative office of a company incorporated outside Cambodia

New IT business registration platform

The new IT business registration platform allows the investor to register its business at MoC, GDT and MLVT in one go by using this new online business registration platform which takes up to only 8 working days until obtaining digital licenses or certificates. Payment of registration fees can be made via the electronic banking system. A payment receipt is issued by an automated system as evidence of payment.

Note that if your business is required to register at ministries/institutions other than MoC, GDT and MLVT, you may need to follow the procedure of the relevant ministries/institutions.

Main legal formalities for the new establishment and registration

1. Company

The Law on Commercial Enterprise is silent on minimum capital requirements. However, if the Memorandum and Articles of Association fails to state the number and price of the shares, the company must issue a minimum of one thousand (1,000) shares with a par value of not less than four thousand (4,000) KHR per share. Note that for certain licensed activities, there are minimum capital requirements. Generally, there is no restriction on foreign ownership, except for land holding. The name of the company must first be approved by the MoC.

A memorandum and articles of association has to be prepared for the company and lodged with the MoC, together with the prescribed information for incorporation.

2. Branch

For branch registration, relevant documents and information of the parent company and the branch are required to be provided to the MoC. The Branch uses the name of its principal e.g. "Branch of XYZ Co.Ltd.".

A Branch office can carry out trading activities such as sales and purchase of goods and services.

3. Representative Office (RO)

A RO is prohibited from undertaking profit-making activities including buying or selling of goods or services and construction. A RO uses the name of its principal e.g. "Representative Office of XYZ Co.Ltd.".

Requirements for foreign investors

For a foreign company, the full name, address, nationality of the foreign investor and the number of shares held in the company are required to be disclosed to the MoC.

For a Branch, the place of registration of the foreign company, details of its structure and other information in the prescribed documents need to be disclosed to the MoC.

For a RO, the requirements are the same as for a Branch.

If the company or branch needs to apply for a particular license to carry out its business operations, additional information from the foreign investor may have to be provided to the relevant government authority.

Qualified Investment Projects (QIPs)

A QIP may be eligible for investment guarantees and investment incentives as provided under the Law of Investment. Both foreign and domestic investors may apply for QIP status by registering their projects with the Council for Development of Cambodia (CDC), providing their industry does not feature on the "negative list" and they fulfill certain investment capital requirements. Note that the entity eligible for QIP status is primarily limited to a Limited Liability Company (LLC).

> Many businesses require a license or permit to operate, including areas such as banking and financial institutions, tour agencies, real estate agencies, telecommunication operators, industrial factories, etc.

Dary So
Partner,
Tax & Corporate Services

Accounting and reporting requirements

Accounting records & financial statements

The Cambodian Accounting and Auditing Regulator (ACAR), has adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for Small and Medium-sized Entities (SMEs) and IFRS, issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB). The standards are referred to as Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities (CIFRS for SMEs) and Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards (CIFRS). With the exception of non-profit organizations, public accountability entities and specialized banks are required to adopt CIFRS while non-public accountability entities that meet the audit requirements (as set out on the following page) are required to adopt CIFRS for SMEs or opt to use CIFRS, if preferred. In practice, non-public accountability entities that do not meet the audit requirements are also required to adopt CIFRS for SMEs or opt to use CIFRS, if preferred. Non-profit organiztions established in compliance with the Law on Associations and NGOs are required to prepare financial statements and a report of operating activities but are permitted to follow an accounting framework of their choice, following the issuance of Notification No. 30 from ACAR to postpone the implementation of the Cambodian Financial Reporting Standards for Not-For-Profit Entities (CFRS for NFPEs) on 21 January 2019. Nevertheless, an updated Accounting Framework to govern such entities is expected to be released by ACAR in the near future. For accounting periods ended 31 December 2021 onwards, except for Not-For-Profit Entities, all enterprises are required to lodge their financial statements with ACAR using ACAR's E-filing system. The date of lodgment is within 3 months and 15 days of the year end for entities which do not require a financial statement audit and within 6 months and 15 days of the year end for entities which do require a financial statement audit.

Law on Accounting & Auditing

The Law on Accounting and Auditing sets forth certain accounting requirements which includes, but is not limited to the following:

- Enterprises and not-for-profit organizations are required to prepare financial statements within three (3) months following the year-end.
- Financial statements form the basis for fulfilling tax obligations.
- Accounting records must be maintained, and the underlying transactions must be supported by proper documentation.
- Accounting records should be in Khmer language (with some minor exceptions)
- Financial statements should be in Khmer language and include Khmer Riel as a presentational currency (if the entity's functional currency is a currency other than Khmer Riel).
- Enterprises and not-for-profit organizations are obligated to maintain their accounting records for a period of ten (10) years.

Book year

Generally, the tax and accounting year is the calendar year. The tax and accounting year-end does not need to coincide with the calendar year, although any change must be approved by ACAR, the GDT and the MoC.

Audit requirements

All enterprises and NGOs that meet the criteria set out in Prakas No. 563SHV of the Ministry of Economy and Finance must submit their annual financial statements to be audited by an independent auditor (see the illustrations on the following page for details on the criteria). The audit must be carried out by an auditor registered with the Kampuchea Institute of Certified Public Accountants and Auditors (KICPAA).

For Qualified Investment Projects (QIPs) registered with the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC) in accordance with the Law on Investment, there is an obligation to submit their annual financial statements to be audited by an independent auditor registered with KICPAA irrespective of whether they meet the criteria outlined in Prakas No. 563SHV or not.

Penalties for non-compliance

Sub-Decree No. 79 ANKr.BK issued on June 1 2020 and effective since 11 September 2021 sets out a series of penalties for violations of the Law on Accounting and Auditing. This Sub-Decree provides ACAR with the power to penalize enterprises that do not comply with the various requirements of the Law on Accounting and Auditing. Under the sub-decree, first offences are penalized with financial penalties and repeat offenders are subject to increasingly large financial and non-financial penalties.

- Total expenses of above KHR2,000,000,000 (approximately US$500,000)
- Average employee number of above 20

Audit requirements—NGOs

- Should meet all criteria
- If not, financial statements submission on a voluntary basis

Prakas 563SHV dated **10 July 2020** on the Obligations to get Financial Statements audited by an Independent Auditor

- Annual turnover above KHR4,000,000,000 (approximately US$1,000,000)
- Total assets above KHR3,000,000,000 (approximately US$750,000)
- Average employee number of above 100

Audit requirements—Commercial Entities

- Meet 2 out of 3 criteria

Prakas 563SHV dated **10 July 2020** on the Obligations to get Financial Statements audited by an Independent Auditor

Other compliance requirements

National Social Security Fund (NSSF)

All entities with at least one (1) employee are required to register with the NSSF, file monthly reports, and make monthly contributions to the NSSF for two social security schemes: the "occupational risk scheme" and "healthcare scheme". The payment of monthly contributions to the NSSF must be performed by the 15th of the following month and the employee report must be reported to the NSSF by the 20th of the following month.

Certificate of Compliance (CoC)

Annually, all QIPs are required to obtain a CoC from the CDC in order to receive the investment incentives granted under the investment license. The CoC is intended to provide confirmation that the QIP has complied with relevant tax and investment regulations.

Annual Declaration of Commercial Enterprise (ADCE)

All entities registered with the MoC are required to prepare and file the ADCE with the MoC once a year. The filing must be done within three (3) months from the due date as notified by an email from the MoC.

Labor Law Compliance

Enterprises with at least one (1) employee are required to register with the Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training (MLVT). After the initial registration, enterprises are required to notify the labor office on an ongoing basis of any relevant changes, such as staff movements. Enterprises wishing to employ foreign workers must apply for a foreign manpower quota annually, and for work permits for foreign staff.

Other obligations for employers may include registration of internal work rules and fulfilling trade union and staff representative election requirements.

Cambodia tax guide

The principal taxation law of Cambodia is the Law on Taxation (LoT) adopted by the National Assembly in January 1997, amended by the Law on Amendment on the LoT (LALoT) signed into law March 2003. The LoT is further defined by the Prakas (a regulation) issued by the Ministry of Economy and Finance which clarifies certain tax provisions stipulated in the LoT. Prakas no. 098, dated 29 January 2020 is the recently issued ToI regulation which abrogates previously issued ToP Prakas no. 1059 dated 12 December 2003.

> Taxpayers will be required to submit and pay taxes to the General Department of Taxation (GDT) on an annual and monthly basis.

Mona Tan
Partner,
Tax & Corporate Services

Overview

Taxpayers under the self-assessment regime (SAR) are categorized into three classes of taxpayers:

Taxpayers	Classification criteria	
	Business Sector	Annual Turnover
Small	Agriculture, Service, Commercial	KHR250M – KHR1,000M (approx. US$62.5K – US$250K)
	Industrial	KHR250M – KHR1,600M (approx. US$62.5K – US$400K)
Medium[1]	Agriculture	KHR1,000M – KHR4,000M (approx. US$250K – US$1,000K)
	Service and Commercial	KHR1,000M – KHR6,000M (approx. US$250K – US$1,500K)
	Industrial	KHR1,600M – KHR8,000M (approx. US$400K – US$2,000K)
Large[2] **(Type 1)**	Agriculture	>KHR4,000M (approx. US$1,000K)
	Service and Commercial	>KHR6,000M (approx. US$1,500K)
	Industrial	>KHR8,000M (approx. US$2,000K)
Large (Type 2)	All sectors	>KHR10,000m (approx. US$2,500K)

Small taxpayers must also follow the "simplified" tax compliance process and can file monthly tax through an application. Medium and large taxpayers must file their taxes through the GDT's online system.

1: Including a legal registered entity, the Representative Offices.

2: Including all Branches of foreign entity, and QIP-registered entities.

Taxation of companies

Introduction

Corporate taxpayers in Cambodia are classified as either resident taxpayers, or non-resident taxpayers.

A resident taxpayer is primarily an enterprise that has a place of management and carries on business in Cambodia, as defined below. A non-resident taxpayer is an enterprise that derives Cambodian source income but does not have a place of management in Cambodia.

A non-resident taxpayer will be deemed to be a Cambodian resident for tax purposes if it is found to have a Permanent Establishment (PE) in Cambodia (see page 29 for PE definition).

A resident taxpayer is subject to Tax on Income (ToI) or Corporate Income Tax (CIT) on income derived from both Cambodian and foreign sources, whereas, a non-resident taxpayer is subject to ToI/CIT in respect of its Cambodian source income only.

Residence

A company is a resident in Cambodia if:

- It is organized or managed in Cambodia; or
- It has its principal place of business in Cambodia.

Taxable Income

Taxable income is the net income realised from all results of business activities and other non-business activities of the physical person or legal person.

Taxable income includes capital gains, interest, rent, royalty, and income from financial assets or investment assets including immovable property.

For legal persons, the taxable income shall be the result from adjustment of accounting results in the tax year in accordance with the provisions on taxation.

For physical persons, taxable income is the result from total income in the tax year offset by expenditures and other allowances (to be determined by a Sub-Decree).

Rules and procedures for taxation are further determined by Prakas (regulation) by the Minister of Economy and Finance.

Capital Gains

Capital gains realized by resident legal entities shall be treated as income, subject to tax at the prevailing ToI rate.

Dividends

A dividend is defined as a distribution of property or money, made by a legal person to a shareholder with the exception of distribution of capital or equity interest in a complete liquidation of the Company.

Dividends received from non-resident companies are subject to income tax in Cambodia. A credit is allowed for tax paid overseas on foreign source income, subject to certain conditions.

Exempt Income
Dividends received from resident companies are not subject to income tax.

Deductions

Allowable Deductions
Allowable deductions include expenses incurred in the course of carrying on a business, with certain conditions/limitations based on the nature of the expense.

Non-deductible Expenses

Non-deductible expenses include:

- Increase in provisions
- Any expense on activities generally considered to be amusement, recreation, entertainment
- Personal expenses, except for fringe benefits which are subject to fringe benefit tax
- Any loss on sale or exchange of property, directly or indirectly, between related parties
- Penalties, additional tax and late payment interest imposed for violation of the LoT
- Non-deductible tax expenses
- Donations, grants or subsidies
- Extravagant and / or unrelated business expenses
- Unpaid salaries and related party expenses, subject to the deductibility rules and compliance with the "180-day rule" payment period as per recent ToI Prakas no. 098

Losses

Tax losses can be carried forward for generally a maximum of five (5) years (except for tax loss of petroleum and mineral resource operation which is covered by separate rules). Losses cannot be carried back. Tax losses may be forfeited depending on certain criteria (e.g., change in business activity or if the taxpayer is subject to a unilateral tax reassessment).

Grouping/Consolidation

There are no grouping or consolidation provisions in Cambodia.

Tax Depreciation/Capital Allowances

Depreciation is deductible in accordance with specified rates if the assets are used in the course of carrying on a business. Depreciable assets are divided into the following classes/categories, and are depreciated at the following rates:

Class	Depreciation Method
Intangible Assets	Straight line based on useful life or 10% straight-line if no specific useful life. Purchased goodwill (i.e., forming part of the intangible asset) is allowed to be amortized.
Natural Resource	Depletion shall be allowed as deduction in reference to the total production during the year and the estimated total production from the natural resource
Agricultural Assets (e.g., rubber plantation, other agricultural crops, animal husbandry)	For rubber crops, depreciation rate shall be allowed for a period of 20 years with a depreciation rate of 3% to 5%, depending on the turnover year.
	Non-rubber agricultural crops shall be depreciated on a straight-line basis based on the expected life of production or 5% per year, whichever is shorter
	Animal husbandry shall be depreciated on a straight-line basis based on the expected life of production or 5% per year, whichever is shorter
Class 1 Buildings & Structures	10% straight line depreciation shall apply for "non-concrete" assets
	5% straight line depreciation shall apply for “non-concrete assets”
Class 2: Computers, electronic information systems, software, and data handling equipment	50% diminishing value
Class 3: Automobiles, trucks, office furniture and equipment	25% diminishing value
Class 4: All other tangible property	20% diminishing value

Tax depreciation (i.e., full year) shall commence in the tax year when the asset was put into service, or in the commencement year of production. No tax depreciation shall be claimed in the year of disposal.

Fixed assets in classes 2 to 4 are accounted for on a pooled basis, and therefore capital gains or losses on the disposal of fixed assets are not calculated individually but are calculated based on the result of the pooled asset account.

Charitable contribution

The deductibility of charitable contribution expense is limited to 5% of the taxable income after tax adjustments and before deduction of charitable contribution itself.

Unutilized charitable contribution expense cannot be carried forward as a deduction against taxable income in future years.

Interest Expense

There is no specific thin capitalization legislation in Cambodia; however, limitation on interest expense deduction is provided under the ToI regulation, as follows:

— The deduction for interest expense shall be limited to an amount equal to the total interest income plus 50% of “net non-interest income” earned for the year. Net non-interest income is the gross income, other than interest income, less allowable non-interest expenses.

— Interest expenses, which is not allowed for deductions in the current tax year, can be carried forward as interest expense for subsequent tax years in the same limitation until the 5th tax year in the order of the year the interest was incurred.

— Interest expense to related parties shall be allowed as a tax deduction (i.e., applying the “180-day” rule). This is still subject to the interest expense limitation rule as mentioned above.

— Interest rate between related parties must comply with the requirements under the TP regulations on “arms-length” principle, and the keeping of proper TP documentation.

Petroleum and mineral resource operations shall be subject to different rules on interest expense deduction.

Tax Rates

The Cambodian Tax Law provides the following corporate income tax or annual ToI rates:

— 20% on taxable income realized by a legal person.

— 30% on taxable income realized in oil or natural gas roduction sharing contract or realized from the exploitation of natural resources including timber, mineral, gold and precious stones. Tax on Excess Income (ToEI) shall also apply.

— 5% on taxable income on insurance or reinsurance activities on property risk

— 0% on taxable income of the QIP during the tax exemption period.

Tax on Petroleum and Mineral Resources Operations

Taxpayers conducting Petroleum and Mineral Resources operations shall be subject to:

* Annual ToI rate of 30% on taxable income during a tax year;

* Tax on Excess Income (ToEI) at a progressive tax rate by tranche based on:-

1: Tax year is calendar year, but an enterprise can apply for a tax year other than calendar year, for example, to be consistent with its parent company/ if the foreign parent company owns more than 51% equity shares.

2: The minimum tax shall be imposed on taxpayer who maintain "improper" accounting records (i.e. effective from the tax year 2017 onwards). Under the LoFM 2018, petroleum and mineral resource operations are not subject to minimum tax.

Tranche	Excess profit ratio	Rate
1	up to 1.3	0%
2	Above 1.3 to 1.6	10%
3	Above 1.6 to 2	20%
4	Above 2	30%

Specific rules on depreciation, deduction, and transfer of interest shall apply, as follows:

— Transfers (in part or in full) of interest in rights or share in a mineral resource agreement shall be treated as a taxable transaction subject to the applicable tax

— Loss carried forward is allowed until the tenth (10) year for petroleum operations and the fifth (5) year for mineral resource operations

— Losses incurred in a contract area cannot be carried forward and/or offset as a deduction in another contract area

— Deduction for interest expense is subject to a debt to equity ratio of 3:1

— Deductible provision for decommissioning cost reserve based on an approved decommissioning plan. If the actual decommissioning cost is higher than the decommissioning plan claimed as deduction, the difference shall be treated as a deductible expense, otherwise, the difference shall be treated as a taxable income

— Specific depreciation rules are set on depreciating prospecting, exploration, and development costs

Sales agents supplying goods on behalf of principals

Recognised agents (i.e. travel agents, sales depots), supplying goods or services on behalf of the principals, are not required to declare and pay taxes on the sales on behalf of the principal. They are only obligated to collect those taxes on behalf of the principals and pay PToI and ToI on commissions earned from the principals.

To get recognition as sales agents, enterprises must fulfill certain conditions such as being medium or large taxpayers, having contracts with the principals, no change of ownership of the goods, maintain invoices compliance, and keeping inventory of the goods. A sales agent can apply and receive an agent certificate from the GDT which is valid for 2 years. Without proper recognition and certificate, the sales agents would be liable to all kinds of the principal taxes relating to sales on behalf of the principals as if these sales were their own income.

Tax Administration

Tax Identification Number (TIN)

Business entities are required to register with the tax administration within fifteen (15) working days, from the commencement of economic activities, or after receiving the registration approval certificate or approval letter from the relevant ministries or institutions.

For QIP-registered enterprise, separate TIN should be maintained per activity (e.g., QIP and non-QIP activities).

Tax Returns

The annual tax return must be filed within 3 months following the tax year. The tax year is generally a calendar year, unless the taxpayer obtains specific approval to use a different taxable period other than the calendar year. The return must be filed irrespective of whether the company is making a profit or loss. The GDT recently required taxpayers to submit the ToI via the GDT's online tax return management system, i.e. E-filing.

Meanwhile, monthly tax returns are due for filing by the 25th day of the following month via the GDT's E-Filing system.

Payment of Tax

A company is subject to a monthly prepayment of ToI (PToI) during the year, which is self-assessed at 1% on monthly turnover (i.e., unless the taxpayer is exempted from the PToI based on certain conditions). Payments of PToI are due by the 25th day of the following month through the E-Filing system.

The total monthly PToI paid during the year shall be claimed as tax credits against the annual ToI or MT payable, whichever is higher, at year-end. The remaining tax payable must be paid within 3 months following the tax year (i.e., the same deadline for the lodgement of the annual ToI return). Excess tax payments may be carried forward to the succeeding taxable periods.

Meanwhile, a 1% Minimum Tax (MT) shall be computed based on the gross annual turnover (i.e., unless the taxpayer is exempted from the 1% MT, based on certain conditions). The taxpayer shall be liable for the annual ToI or MT, whichever is higher.

Tax Credits

The following tax credits may be claimed as a deduction against the ToI payable at year-end:

— Monthly PToI paid during the taxable year

— Excess tax payments from the previous taxable period

— Advance Tax on Dividend Distribution (ATDD) payments (see below related discussion on ATDD)

— WHT credits withheld by payors, which must be properly substantiated

— Foreign tax credits on tax paid overseas on foreign source income, provided the same is properly substantiated, and subject to the certain limitations

— Special tax credits granted to specific industries and/or activities as provided by the government under specific regulations

Record Keeping

Taxpayers are required to keep books of accounts, accounting records and other relevant documents for a period of 10 years, after the end of the tax year. The taxpayer must maintain

3: Suspensions: 1% PToI is suspended for enterprises in the agricultural sector, both for domestic supply and for export such as: planting, producing and supplying certain agricultural products for 5 years starting from January 2019 and the garment industry such as textile, garment, footwear, handbag and hat for the purpose of export until the end of 2022.

accounting records in accordance with the accounting standards in effect in the Kingdom of Cambodia. For QIP-registered enterprise, separate books of accounts should be maintained per activity (e.g., QIP and non-QIP activities).

Taxpayers are also required to maintain accounting records in Khmer language and Khmer Riel. Failure to comply with the above requirements may result in a unilateral tax assessment being issued by the GDT.

Land area
Approximately
181,035 Km2

Population
2021e
16.9 Million
2022f
17.2 Million

Capital City
Approximately
Phnom Penh
Provinces & cities
25

Trade Balance
Imports (2022f)
US$28.4 Billion
Exports (2022f)
US$22.4 Billion

Minimum Wages
2022
US$194/month

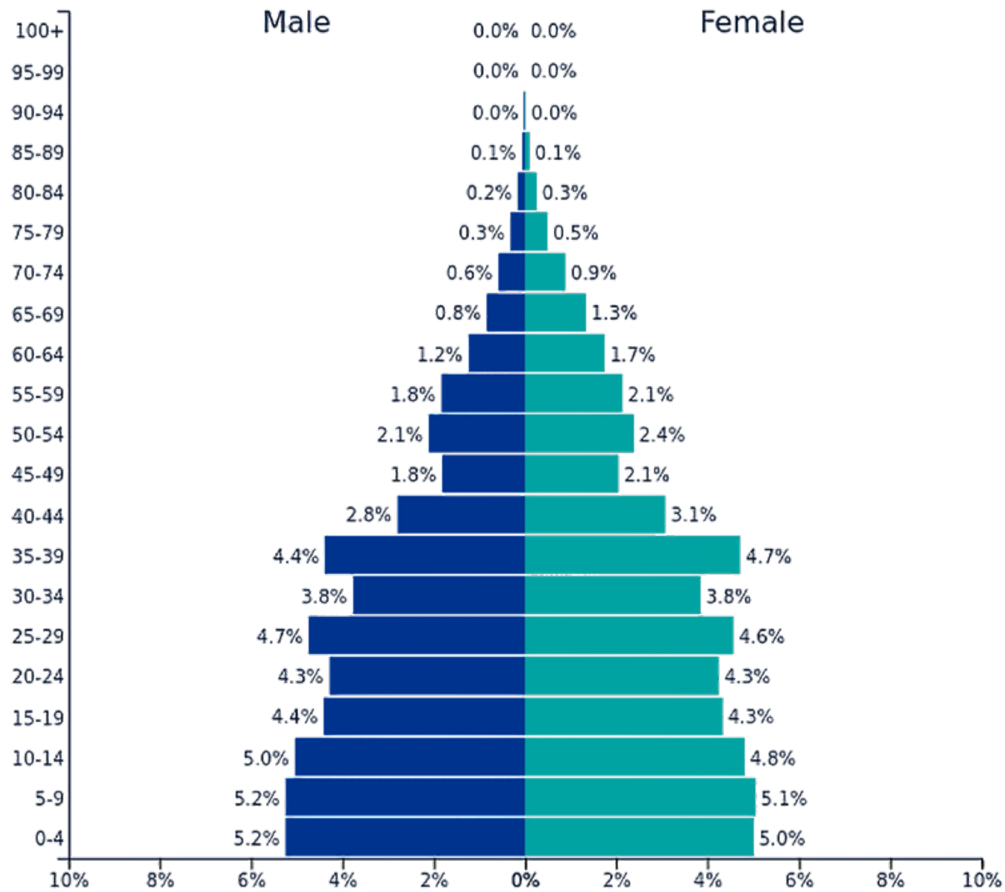
GDP Growth %
2021f
3.6%
2022f
10.2%

GDP
2021f
US$29 Billion
2022f
US$32 Billion

GDP/capita
2022
US$1,842

Exchange rate US$ to KHR
2022 avg.
4,040

Inflation
2022f
3.8%



Population of Cambodia 2022

Source: PopulationPyramid.net

Taxation of individuals

Introduction

As of date, Cambodia has yet to implement a personal income tax regime and there is no requirement to submit a personal income tax return to the GDT. Currently, tax on income earned by individuals from their employment activities are withheld by the employer and remitted to the GDT through the monthly filing of the Tax on Salary (ToS) and Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT). Salary is taxed according to progressive tax rates ranging from 5% to 20%, while fringe benefits are subject to a flat rate of 20% based on the fair market value (FMV) of the benefit.

Individual residents of Cambodia are subject to income tax on their Cambodian and foreign source income, whereas non-residents are subject to income tax on Cambodian source income only. A credit for foreign income tax paid is allowed against Cambodian income tax (subject to certain limitations), provided the same is properly substantiated.

Resident/Non-Resident

A person is a resident of Cambodia if the person is "domiciled in" or has a "principal place of abode" in Cambodia, or the person is present in Cambodia for more than 182 days in the current tax year.

A non-resident means any person who does not fall under either of the above stated criteria.

Employment Income/Employee

Individuals receiving remuneration in the course of employment are subject to tax on salary. Remuneration includes salary, wage, bonus, overtime and other compensation. A fringe benefit tax on employer-provided cars, housing, low-interest loans, and free, subsidized or discounted goods and services is levied on employers based on the FMV of the fringe benefits. The tax rate is currently 20% and it is payable monthly. The actual cost of providing the benefit will normally be deductible for the employer itself except for the fringe benefit tax itself.

Exempt Income

Employment-related payments received by a tax resident that are not subject to income tax include:

— Reimbursement of business expenses by the employer, provided that the costs are incurred in the course of employment, the amounts are not excessive, and they can be substantiated;

— Indemnity for layoff within the limit as stated in the Labor Law;

— Additional remuneration received with social characteristics as provided in the Labor Law;

— Supply of free or subsidized uniforms or special professional equipment used in the course of employment; and

— Flat allowances for mission and travel received in the course of employment.

— Employees under the Undermined Duration Contract (UDC) are entitled to annual seniority indemnity payable twice per year. This payment shall be exempted from ToS for an amount up to KHR4,000,000 (~$1,000).

The following allowances may be exempted from either ToS or FBT:

— Commuting expenses (between home & workplace), accommodation allowances, and accommodation provided within the Company's premise (all in accordance with Labor Law),

— Meal allowances were provided to all worker-employees regardless of position/function,

— Social security or welfare fund (within the limit of the law),

— Health insurance or life/health insurance premium where provided to every employee regardless of position or function,

— Baby care allowance or baby nursery expense (in accordance with Labour Law)

Companies and enterprises are required to submit an allowance policy for the above allowances to the GDT to be eligible for the above tax reliefs.

Deductions

Employees are not allowed any deductions against their salary income as employees are not required to submit annual tax returns.

Tax Administration

Returns and Assessments

The filing and payment of ToS and FBT to the GDT is due by the 25th day of the following month via the GDT's E-Filing system. The monthly ToS and FBT declaration is considered to be a final tax for individuals as there is no requirement to submit separate personal income tax declaration.

Personal Allowances and Rebates of Tax

The following relief is provided to a resident employee:

Relief for the month	KHR
Child relief for each child (14 years old or 25 years old if still at school)	150,000
Dependent spouse (must be housewife)	150,000

* employees under the Undermined Duration Contract (UDC) are entitled to annual seniority indemnity payable twice per year. This payment shall be exempted from ToS calculation for an amount up to KHR4,000,000 (~$1,000).

Tax Rates

Residents

The ToS rates are as follows:

Taxable Income for the Month (KHR)	Progressive Tax
From 0 - 1,300,000	0%
From 1,300,001 - 2,000,000	5%
From 2,000,001 - 8,500,000	10%
From 8,500,001 - 12,500,000	15%
Over 12,500,000	20%

Non-residents

Non-residents are taxed on salary from Cambodian sources at a flat rate of 20%.

Indirect and other taxes

Value Added Tax (VAT)

VAT is chargeable on a wide range of goods and services supplied in Cambodia and on the importation of goods. The basic principle of VAT is to charge tax at each stage of production, allowing each supplier credit for the tax paid, so that the VAT eventually impacts the final consumer.

Taxable supplies attract VAT at either the standard rate of 10% or the zero rate. Subject to compliance with certain conditions, the zero rate applies to the export of goods and services, certain charges in relation to international transport of people and goods, supply of goods and services by supporting industries QIP/contractors to particular export industries.

Exported services

To qualify as an exported service (i.e., subject to 0% VAT), it is not sufficient to prove that the supply is billed to a non-resident person, but to also prove that the services (or portion thereof), does not relate to, were not consumed, or benefits any business or operations in Cambodia (i.e., the burden of proof is on the taxpayers). Documents such as contracts, bank statements, invoices, etc., must also be maintained for the GDT's review.

Imported services

For business to business (B2B) E-commerce transactions, the VAT on the transaction shall be accounted for via the "reverse charge" mechanism. Under the "reverse charge" mechanism, the resident taxpayer receiving the supply from the non-resident taxpayer shall account and pay for the output VAT on such supply on behalf of the non-resident taxpayer. Correspondingly, input VAT shall be allowed as tax credits based on the current tax regulations in effect (Articles 6 & 7 of Sub Decree no. 65).

As of date, it seems that the "reverse charge" mechanism on imported services only applies to E-commerce transactions as provided under Sub-Decree no. 65.

Imported goods

10% VAT shall generally apply to all goods imported into Cambodia based on the value of the imported goods, including any customs duty, insurance, and freight charges. Certain importation of goods may not be subject to import VAT (e.g., VAT state-charge importation, importation of non-commercial goods).

Exempt Supplies

The following are considered exempt supplies, not subject to VAT:

— Public postal service;

— Hospital, clinic, medical, and dental services and sales of medical and dental goods incidental to the performance of such services;

— Passenger transportation services by a wholly state-owned public transportation system;

— Insurance services;

— Primary financial services;

— Importation of articles for personal use that are exempt from customs duties;

— Non-profit activities for public

1: Notable exemptions:

— Any payment to a registered self-assessment regime taxpayer for service, rental or a certain kind of software (shrink-wrap software, site license, down-loadable software, and software bundled with computer hardware) are exempted from WHT, provided it is supported by a proper tax invoice.

— Any payment of service of less than KHR50,000 (~US$12.50) are exempted from the 15% WHT on service.

interest that have been recognized by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MoEF);
- Educational services;
- Supply of unprocessed agricultural products;
- Supply of electricity; and
- Supply of water for public use; and solid-liquid trash collection or cleaning service

VAT State-charge

VAT on certain supply and import of certain agricultural products shall be borne by the State (i.e., State Charges). Domestic supplies of certain basic foodstuffs such as meat, eggs, fish, spice, sauces, etc. shall be considered as VAT State-charge transactions as per relevant Prakas.

VAT Registration

Taxpayers in Cambodia who are registered under the self-assessment regime shall be assigned a VAT registration number. Generally, such VAT number shall be used by the said taxpayer in its tax compliance obligations in Cambodia (including direct and indirect).

Sub Decree no. 65 was issued on 8 April 2021 implementing certain provisions covering the supply of goods and services traded through the "Electronic Commerce" (E-commerce) in Cambodia. Under this Sub-Decree, non-resident taxpayers conducting E-commerce transactions, with no permanent establishment (PE) in Cambodia, shall be required to register with the GDT. This registration requirement is for VAT purposes only (Article 4 of Sub Decree no. 65).

VAT on E-commerce transactions

As defined under this Sub Decree, "digital goods" refers to intangible goods purchased, supplied, and sent entirely online, while "digital service" refers to services performed online. "E-commerce" refers to the purchase, sale, rental, exchange of goods or services, including commercial activity online.

The Sub Decree provides a detailed list of E-commerce transactions covered by this Sub Decree which includes, but is not limited to, the supply of software and other services related thereto, online shopping or auctions, advertising, website hosting, data retrieval, consumption of digital products and/or contents via download, real-time streaming, subscription, or other means.

This VAT Sub-Decree introduced the applicability of the "reverse charge" mechanism for B2B E-commerce transactions on imported services as mentioned above. Meanwhile, for B2C E-commerce transactions, the non-resident taxpayer shall declare and pay for the VAT on the transaction to the GDT.

Subsequently, the (MoEF) has issued further Prakas 542 dated 8 September 2021 and Instruction 20522 dated 8 December 2021 to clarify on the invoicing issue, Simplified Registration procedure, the timeline of the registration, the de-registration and monthly declaration obligation.

As per Notification no. 776, dated 17 January 2022, the GDT further delayed the implementation of the VAT on E-commerce regulation until 31 March 2022 to give taxpayers enough time to prepare and implement these new rules starting from 1 April 2022 onward. However, impacted taxpayers must complete their simplified VAT registration prior to 1 April 2022.

VAT Refund

VAT filing and payment to the GDT are due by the 25th day of the following month thru the E-filing system. Monthly VAT declaration, as well as VAT refund can be initiated online via the GDT's E-filing system. In practice, a VAT refund is a time-consuming process as the GDT needs to conduct an audit to ascertain the veracity of the claim. Recently, it is observed that the implementation of the online VAT refund system speeds up the process, especially for taxpayers with "Gold Status" certificate of tax compliance.

Specific Tax on Certain Merchandises and Services (STCMS)

Certain goods and services are subject to STCMS, which is a form of excise tax that applies to importation or domestic production and supply of certain goods and services.

Examples of the levy of STCMS are:

Item	Rate
Domestic and international telephone services	3%
Domestic and international air ticket	10%
Entertainment services	10%
Cigarettes	20%
Beers	30%
Wine	35%

For domestically produced goods, the basis for STCMS's calculation is 90% of the selling price disclosed on the invoice exclusive of VAT and STCMS.

The filing and payment of STCMS to the GDT is due by the 25th day of the following month through the E-Filing system.

Tax for Public Lighting (TPL)

TPL is a tax levied on the sales of alcohol and cigarette products, both imported and domestically manufactured, at each stage of supply.

The basis for TPL calculation* is as follows:

- For importer or manufacturer, the tax rate is 3% of the value of taxable product exclusive of VAT and TPL itself.
- For reseller and/or distributor, the tax rate is also 3%, but the basis is now only 20% of the amount recorded on invoice, exclusive of VAT and TPL itself.

The filing and payment of TPL to the

1: Notable exemptions:
- Any payment to a registered self-assessment regime taxpayer for service, rental or a certain kind of software (shrink-wrap software, site license, down-loadable software, and software bundled with computer hardware) are exempted from WHT, provided it is supported by a proper tax invoice.
- Any payment of service of less than KHR50,000 (~US$12.50) are exempted from the 15% WHT on service.

GDT is due by the 25th day of the following month through the E-Filing system.

** the revised calculation for reseller and/or distributor was effective 9 October 2017 onward*

Accommodation Tax (AT)

AT is a tax on the provision of accommodation services. AT is levied at the rate of 2% on accommodation services fees, inclusive of other services charges and all kinds of taxes but exclusive of the AT itself and VAT. The filing and payment of AT to the GDT is due by on the 25th day of the following month through the E-Filing system

OTHER TAXES

Withholding Taxes (WHT)

Resident withholding tax

A resident taxpayer is required to withhold tax from the following payments of Cambodian source income to a resident entity:

Payment [1]	Rate
Payment for services to a physical person, including management, consulting, and other similar services	15%
Payment of royalties for intangible assets and interests in minerals, oil or natural gas	15%
Interest payments made to a physical person or an enterprise, except for interest paid to a domestic bank or savings institution	15%
Income from the rental of movable or immovable properties	10%
Interest payments on a fixed deposit made by a domestic bank or savings institution to a resident taxpayer	6%
Interest payments on savings account made by a domestic bank or savings institution to a resident taxpayer	4%

Non-Resident WHT

Any resident taxpayer carrying on business, including PE of non-resident taxpayer, who makes payment from Cambodian source income to a non-resident, shall withhold and pay as a tax in an amount equal to 14% of the amount payable. Payment from Cambodian source income may include the following:

Payment	Rate
Interest	14%
Dividend and "deemed dividends" based on certain transactions;	14%
Capital gains derived in Cambodia	14%
Management or technical services	14%
Income from services performed in Cambodia;	14%
Royalties from the use, or right to use intangible property	14%
Other various Cambodian source income(s) as provided in the Article 33 (new) of 2003 Law on Amendment on the Law on Investment (LALoT)	14%

The above-mentioned rates shall be reduced depending on the provisions of the relevant DTA, subject to compliance with certain conditions. Please refer to section 5 below for the DTA signatory countries.

The liability for WHT rests with the withholding agent (i.e., the Cambodian payor). The GDT has no recourse to recover withholding tax from the recipient of the income payment. The WHT is payable at either the date the payment is **made**, or the date the expense is **recorded** in the books, whichever comes first.

The filing and payment of WHT to the GDT is due by the 25th day of the following month through the E-Filing system.

"Deemed dividends"

14% WHT shall apply on dividends paid to non-resident persons, both from actual payment of dividends and from "deemed dividend" transactions.

The concept of deeming dividends, irrespective of whether there is actual dividend declaration, triggers the advance payment of the 14% WHT on future dividend declaration. The 14% WHT shall be computed based on the portion of the retained earnings (RE). Subsequently, when there are actual declaration/payment of dividends out of the RE that was already subjected to 14% WHT on "deemed dividends", such dividend transaction shall not anymore be subject to the 14% WHT.

The following transaction generally triggers issue on "deemed dividend" based on the proportionate share of the RE balance:

- Reduction of capital or equity interest, including repatriation of profits directly through the capital account and/or capital reserves
- Sale or transfer of shares owned by non-residents to another person

Advance Tax on Dividend Distribution (ATDD)[2]

ATDD is imposed on an enterprise, except for QIP, which distributes dividends from income before paying the annual ToI to its shareholders, local or foreign. The ATDD payable shall be equal to the amount of dividend grossed up by the applicable ToI rate and multiply by that rate. The ATDD can be a credit against annual ToI for the tax year it takes place and any excess can be carried forward to the following year.

Patent Tax

Patent tax is a yearly business registration tax which all enterprises carrying on business activities in Cambodia are required to pay by 31st March. A "patent tax certificate" will be issued by the GDT upon registration and/or after each successive change or update with the GDT of information of the enterprise that affects the patent tax certificate.

If the enterprise carries out different types of business, a separate patent tax certificate is required for each distinct business activity. Likewise, if a taxpayer carries out business in different cities or provinces, a separate patent tax certificate is required for each location.

The amount of patent tax payable will be depending upon the form of the business, as well as the type of business activity and the level of turnover.

2: The ATDD effectively replaces the previous Additional Income Tax on Dividend Distribution starting from implementation of the 2020 LoFM, signed on 20 December 2019.

Patent Tax

Large Taxpayers*: either	Medium Taxpayers:	Small Taxpayers:
KHR3,000,000 (~US$750); or **KHR5,000,000 (~US$1,250)** if annual turnover is over KHR10,000 million	**KHR1,200,000 (~US$300)**	**KHR400,000 (~US$100)**

* Large Taxpayers are required to pay KHR3,000,000 (~USD750) for each additional patent tax certificate, if the enterprise has any branch, warehouse or business in different cities or provinces.

Customs Duty

Customs duty is levied on certain goods entering Cambodia. The rates vary depending on the type of goods. Currently, the duty rates are 0%, 7%, 15%, and 35%.

As a member of ASEAN, Cambodia has also implemented the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) which entered into force on 17 May 2010. In accordance with ATIGA, the customs import duties were reduced to 0-5 percent on most goods.

Exemptions can also be obtained as part of the incentives offered by the CDC for the QIP undertaken in Cambodia.

Registration Tax

Registration tax of 0.1 % applies to a transfer of shares. 0.1% registration tax also applies to the government contract value related to the supply of goods/services that are used under the state budget.

The following legal documents are subject to a registration tax (stamp duty) of KHR1,000,000:

— Company merger

— Dissolution of a company

Property Transfer Taxes

There is a 4% tax on the transfer of ownership or possession rights for immovable property or transportation means (such as land, building, vehicles).

This 4% tax is imposed on the market value at the time of the transfer, payable by the party acquiring the ownership or possession rights and must be paid within three (3) months from the date of the transaction.

Tax on Immovable Property (TIP)

TIP was created in the 2010 Law on Financial Management (LFM) and is imposed on certain immovable properties.

The term "immovable property" is defined as land, houses, buildings and constructions that are built on the land.

This TIP is collected every year at the rate of 0.1% on the value of the immovable property that is more than the threshold of KHR100,000,000 (approximately US$25,000). The value of the immovable property is assessed by the Assessment Committee, which is set up by the MEF.

The deadline for paying the TIP is 30 September.

Tax on Unused Land

A tax is levied on unused land and the registered owner of the land is responsible for the payment of the tax. Tax on unused land is based on 2% of the market price per square meter as determined by the Committee for the Valuation and is due to be paid annually by 30 September.

However, unused land on which 'Tax on immovable property' has been paid is not subject to tax on unused land, effective from 2011 onwards.

Tax Audit

Essentially, there are two kinds of tax audits: desk audit and limited audits and comprehensive/final audits which are on-field audits.

Desk audit is focused on clear and easy to find irregularities on the tax returns through reconciliation with the available information and interviewing taxpayers. This can be conducted within 12 months after tax return lodgement.

Limited audit is limited in length and is focused on most taxes except ToI. This can be conducted on current tax year (N) and one prior tax year (N-1).

Comprehensive audit is conducted on all kinds of taxes and information necessary. This can be conducted within 3 tax years backwards (N-3). It can be extended to 5 tax years backwards (N-5) if there is evidence of tax evasion or there are losses or credit carried forward from longer than 3 tax years backwards. The tax year that is subject to comprehensive audit and any outstanding tax liability are settled by taxpayers would be considered as "closed' for any further tax audits.

In case of strong evidence of tax evasion comprehensive audits can be conducted further back than 5 tax years backwards with approval from the Minister of Economy and Finance.

The Director General of the GDT can

order any department to conduct a special audit or investigation of criminal offense on tax provisions on an enterprise if there is serious evidence showing the intentional tax evasion of enterprises.

A "committee for enterprise allocation" established by the GDT manages a list of enterprises and allocates them for tax audits for each tax year.

Selection of enterprises for tax audits depend on the following criteria:

— Risk assessment;
— Result from information cross-check;
— Information obtained from third party;
— Information about types of taxes or specific industries;
— Information of particular taxpayer; and
— Location of enterprise, etc.

If the tax auditors find any grounds (i.e. under-declared tax, non-compliance...etc.), they can issue a tax reassessment notice. Any reassessed tax will be subject to penalties as follows:

— 10% if the taxpayer is negligent
— 25% if the taxpayer is seriously negligent
— 40% if it is a unilateral tax reassessment

In addition, a 1.5% interest for each month shall also apply for late payment.

The taxpayers will have thirty (30) days to protest or pay the tax reassessments to the GDT. Otherwise, the GDT will initiate the tax debt collection process by sending it to the tax liability office.

Taxpayers can settle the tax debt all at once or request to settle in installments, provided they have agreements with the GDT for installment settlements. Taxpayers can also only settle just the portion of tax debt they agree with and protest the remaining portion with the GDT. Individual shareholder may also choose to settle only a portion of the tax debt based on their shares however this does not dissolve them of their responsibility for the company.

A "Committee for Tax Arbitration (CTA)" was set up, under the MEF. It is stated that this committee will play the role of a third-party arbitrator if the taxpayer is dissatisfied with the GDT's decision on the initial protest above. However, the CTA is not yet fully functional, which means that resolutions on tax disputes are currently being handled by the GDT, for further discussion and resolution. As a matter of practical reality, there is limited recourse for a taxpayer in any dispute with the GDT.

The detailed procedure of tax protest is described in Prakas 1470 by the MEF and Sub-Decree 03 by the Royal Government of Cambodia.

Taxation of capital gains

Introduction

Prior to the introduction of the CGT regime, capital gains derived in Cambodia are not essentially taxed, except for capital gains derived by registered enterprises which are captured in the ToI returns submitted to the GDT. The implementation of the new CGT regime aims to close this tax leakage arising from capital gains transaction.

Capital gains:

Cambodia recently introduced a CGT regime through the issuance Prakas no. 346, dated 1 April 2020. This CGT regulation imposes 20% CGT on the capital gains derived by resident physical persons and non-residents (both legal and physical), with the exemption applied to certain capital gains transaction.

The term "capital" refers to immovable property, financial lease, investments assets (including shares, bonds and other securities), goodwill, intellectual property and foreign currency. The capital gain is considered as realized at the time of:

1. sale or transfer of ownership of assets(s);
2. registration of the transfer of ownership with the competent authority; or
3. final verdict of a court on the transfer of property.

For immovable properties, taxpayers have the option to deduct cost amounting to 80% of the sale price or the actual cost. For other capital gains transaction, only the actual cost can be claimed as a deduction. A capital loss is not allowed for a refund or carry forward, and not allowed as deductions/offset against other capital gain transactions.

The scope of the CGT regulation covers capital gains derived from 1 July 2020. Whilst the implementation of the CGT regulation was postponed until 1 January 2022, there were no amendments to the scope and provisions under the CGT regulation. The GDT may issue further guidelines on this, upon the implementation of this new CGT regime.

Tax incentives

The Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC) is the principal government agency responsible for providing incentives to stimulate investment in Cambodia. Investors are required to submit an Investment Proposal to either the CDC or the Provincial-Municipal Investment Sub-committee (PMIS) to obtain Qualified Investment Project (QIP) status depending on the amount of capital investment and location of the investment project in question. The government also provides incentives to specific industries and/or activities to promote the business in those sectors. Incentives were also provided by the government to certain industries heavily impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, among others.

QIP-registered Enterprises

Certain investment incentives and/or guarantees are provided QIP registered enterprises which are duly registered with the CDC. Foreign and Cambodian investments can be eligible for QIP registration, except those investment activities included in the "negative list" or those investment proposals which have been already received investment incentives under the Law on Investment.

Investment activities registered as QIP are entitled to choose basic incentives under either of the following two options:

Option 1:

— Income tax exemption for 3 to 9 years, depending on the sector and investment activities, as well as the period of income. After the income tax exemption period has expired, the QIP is entitled to paying income tax at a progressive rate proportional to the total tax due as follows:
  – 25% for the first 2 years;
  – 50% for the next 2 years; and
  – 75% for the last 2 years;

— Prepayment tax exemption during income tax exemption period;

— Minimum tax exemption provided that an independent audit report has been carried out;

— Export tax exemption, unless otherwise provided in other laws and regulations; or

Option 2:

— Deduction of capital expenditure through special depreciation as stated in the tax regulations in force;

— Eligibility of deducting up to 200% of specific expenses incurred for up to 9 years;

— Prepayment tax exemption for a specific period of time based;

— Minimum tax exemption, provided that an independent audit report has been carried out;

— Export tax exemption, unless otherwise provided in other laws and regulations

In addition to the incentives stated above:

— Export QIP and supporting industry QIPs are entitled to customs duty, special tax and value-added tax exemption for the import of Construction Materials, Construction Equipment, Production Equipment, and Production Inputs.

— Domestically oriented QIPs are entitled to customs duty, special tax, and value-added tax exemption for the import of Construction Materials and Construction Equipment.

Note that QIPs located in special economic zones are entitled to the same incentives and protections.

Additional Incentives

In addition to the basic incentives (i.e., Option 1 or 2) provided to QIP-registered enterprises, investment activities registered as a QIP will receive additional incentives as follows:

— VAT exemption for locally made production inputs for the QIP activity;

— 150% deduction on innovative and sustainable activities, such as:
  – Research and development (R&D), and innovation
  – Human resource development (e.g., vocational trainings to Cambodian workers)
  – Construction of accommodation, food courts, canteen, nurseries, and other facilities for workers
  – Upgrade of machinery to serve the production line
  – Provision of welfare for Cambodian workers

Special Incentives

Any specific sector and investment activities having high potential to contribute to Cambodia's national economic development may receive special incentives to be set out in the Law on Financial Management

The investment incentives and/or guarantees provided to a QIP-registered project may be transferred to another entity, during mergers or acquisitions. Prior application in writing to the relevant government ministries/offices is required in order to transfer such incentives/guarantees.

The CDC requires all QIPs to apply for a Certificate of Compliance (CoC) annually, to enable QIPs to continue to receive the investment incentives granted under the investment license.

Expansion of QIP

Expansion of existing QIPs will be entitled to certain tax exemptions which will be determined in the Sub-Decree implementing the new LoI.

Cut Make Trim services

QIPs which provide Cut Make Trim (CMT) services on a contract basis for the purpose of export can receive the same incentive for ToI as if it was a QIP activity. These enterprises must comply with certain conditions such as notifying every CMT transaction within 30 days after entering into a contract and attaching the contract; maintain proper accounting records and sufficient supporting documents as required.

There is also an incentive on similar terms provided to paddy plantation, paddy purchase collection and rice production and higher educational institutes. This incentive is administered by the GDT.

To be eligible however, those enterprises must ensure their regulatory compliance as taxpayers in the following areas:

— Maintain proper bookkeeping, declare and pay ToI, fulfill other tax obligations, and
— Submit an independent audit report to the tax administration annually (by three (3) months of the following tax year).

Note that Garment and footwear manufacturing enterprises (i.e. QIP) also receive tax incentives in the form of a suspension of the monthly PToI until 2022.

Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

Generally, investors (QIP) located in SEZs are entitled to the same incentives and privileges as other QIPs. However, SEZs provide a one-stop service via the Special Economic Zone Administration. Special customs procedures (simpler and quicker formalities) are also applied in SEZs. In addition, other incentives may apply.

Entertainment industry

Enterprises operating in the Khmer film production industry shall receive five years (from 2019 to 2023) of the following tax incentives:

— Suspension of WHT 15% on royalty for rights to screen Khmer movies, produced domestically.
— Suspension of ToI for enterprises producing Khmer film.

Enterprises wishing to obtain the tax incentives must be in compliance with tax registration, accounting and other taxes obligations.

Education Sector

Eligible education institutions include private and public institutions that provide purely educational services from kindergarten through university level and other technical and professional training institutions may avail of the following incentives until 2023:

Tax Type	Tax Incentive
MT, PToI	Suspension of 1% MT and 1% PToI
ToI	Free or discounted scholarship for students shall not be considered as taxable income
WHT	– WHT exemption on payments for management, consultation, or other similar services relating to the student's study – WHT exemption on interest and dividends
VAT	Education services and other supplies of goods or services relating to education, including food and accommodation, shall be treated as non-taxable supplies.

The abovementioned incentives may be revoked if the taxpayer fails to comply with its monthly and/or annual tax compliance obligations, including the keeping of proper accounting records, submission of audited financial statements, and timely payment of tax.

Agricultural Enterprises

Agricultural enterprises that domestically produce, supply or export rice, corn, bean, pepper, cassava, cashew nuts and rubber, shall receive certain tax incentives until 2023.

Tax Type	Tax Incentive
VAT	Supplies of goods or services to agriculture enterprises shall be considered as VAT-state charged
WHT	15% WHT exemption on service payments to non-VAT registered local suppliers
MT	MT exemption, provided enterprises maintain proper accounting records

Enterprises must fulfill the following conditions to obtain the tax incentives:

* Obtain a certificate of VAT as state-charge from the General Department of Taxation with a 1-year validity;
* Attach a list of suppliers claiming VAT as state-charge with the monthly VAT return; and
* Maintain accounting records in accordance with laws and provisions in effect

Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in priority sectors

Qualified SMEs in the priority sectors (e.g., agriculture, food production, manufacturing of consumer goods for the tourism sector, innovative IT services, SMEs located in SME cluster) can avail of the following incentives:

Tax Type	Tax incentive	Period	Conditions
ToI	ToI Exemption	3-5 years	Qualified SMEs meeting any of the ff: – uses 60% raw material from local sources – employs 20% more staff – located in the "SME cluster"
	Additional deduction: – 200% of expenses on IT accounting systems – 200% of expenses on training – 150% of investments on machine or technical		Expenses should relate improvements and/or modernizing the SME's IT accounting systems, training for accounting or technical skills of employees, or purchase of equipment which is innovative to improve efficiency/productivity
MT, PToI	MT, PToI exemption		

To obtain these SME tax incentives applicable taxpayers shall apply to the GDT by filing an application form either via an online system or downloaded from the GDT website, print out the completed form and required documents to submit at the tax administration.

International tax

Double Tax Relief

A foreign tax credit is available to a resident in respect of foreign taxes paid, subject to certain conditions.

Double Tax Avoidance (DTA) agreements

As at the date of this report, Cambodia has DTA agreements in effect with Singapore, China, Brunei, Thailand, Vietnam, the Hong Kong Special Autonomous Region, Indonesia and Malaysia.

Cambodia has also signed DTA agreements with South Korea which as at the date of this Publication are still awaiting ratifications.

The GDT issued rules and procedures for implementation of the DTAs. Cambodian resident taxpayers shall submit requests to relevant departments of the GDT to apply preferential tax rates as per the DTAs (i.e. 10% WHT) for suppliers/vendors from partner countries and they can apply for certificate of residency to gain benefits of the DTAs themselves in the partner countries.

Bilateral Investment Agreements

Cambodia has signed bilateral investment treaties (BITs) with Austria, Belarus, Bangladesh, China, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia (later terminated), Japan, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Russia, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand, Vietnam, and the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Future agreements are planned with Algeria, the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, Bulgaria, Egypt, Hungary, Israel, Iran, Libya, Macedonia, Malta, Qatar, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and Ukraine.

Cambodia has also signed several regional Free Trade Agreements including:

— ASEAN-Australia New Zealand;

— ASEAN-Hong Kong, China;

— ASEAN-Republic of Korea;

— ASEAN-Japan;

— ASEAN-India;

— ASEAN-China and ASEAN Investment Comprehensive Agreement;

— Cambodia is also negotiating China Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement; Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP); and ASEAN-Republic of Korea Investment Agreement under the Framework Agreement.

Cambodia has signed a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) with the U.S. to promote greater trade and investment in both countries and provide a forum to address bilateral trade and investment issues.

Anti-avoidance Rules

Introduction

There is no "general anti-avoidance" provision in the Cambodian tax law.

Transfer Pricing

Transfer Pricing (TP) – Cambodia Background

Since 1997, Article 18 of the LoT in Cambodia has allowed the General Department of Taxation (GDT) to make adjustments to income and expenses between Cambodian taxpayers and overseas related parties.

On 10 October 2017, the Ministry of Economy and Finance indicated that related party transactions would be subject to greater scrutiny in Cambodia, by issuing Prakas 986, which became effective immediately.

Prakas 986 provides rules and guidance on acceptable TP methodologies and the requirement for formal supporting documentation, thus providing additional clarity and transparency.

For Prakas 986 to apply, transactions need to occur between a Cambodian taxpayer and a related party. Related party is generally defined in Article 4 of Prakas 986 as one of the following:

— Any member of the taxpayer's immediate family;

— An entity which directly or indirectly controls 20% of the equity interest in another entity either through entitlement to dividends or equivalent voting rights;

— Any two entities which are under common control, whereby an individual has 20% of the entitlement to dividends or equivalent voting rights.

In accordance with Prakas No. 986, there are five (5) Transfer Pricing methods allowable:

1. Comparable Uncontrolled Price (CUP),
2. Resale Price Method (RPM),
3. Cost Plus Method (CPM),
4. Transactional Net Margin Method (TNMM), and
5. Profit Split Method (PSM).

Prakas 986 – The Intention

The purpose of TP rules is to ensure related party transactions are undertaken at an amount and in a manner that corresponds with what non-related parties would pay for the goods or services and how the transaction would be conducted (i.e., an "arms-length" transaction).

This further aligns Cambodia with international fiscal policy and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") guidance on the conduct of related party transactions. Although, Cambodia is not an OECD member and therefore is not bound by the OECD Guidelines.

The overall aim is to prevent related parties from shifting profits to minimize tax exposure.

The comparison to a non-related party transaction is however not an exact or precise exercise, and, accordingly, the detailed review and analysis on each transaction must be undertaken.

Prakas 986 – TP Compliance

— Prakas 986 outlines new compliance requirements generally consisting of:

   a. The retention of annual TP documentation, which the Cambodian taxpayer must submit to the GDT upon request. This documentation should detail related party transactions and the TP methodologies used to justify the value of the transaction;

   b. An annual reporting requirement, whereby Cambodian taxpayers who transact with related parties must state if they have TP documentation completed and declare related party transactions for the fiscal year.

Prakas 986 – Timeline & Penalties for non-compliance

— Prakas 986 is effective from the signing date of 10 October 2017, however there is no official confirmation on the first fiscal year it should be applied. It is highly likely that the GDT will only require TP documentation for the 2018 year and onwards.

— Consequences for lack of compliance may be as follows:

   a. Withdrawal of taxpayer's certificate of tax compliance;

   b. GDT TP adjustment, resulting in additional tax;

   c. Tax penalties, ranging from 10% to 40% of any additional tax arising from any adjustment made, plus interest charge of 1.5% (per month).;

   d. Criminal charges (imprisonment or further monetary punishment);

   e. High risk of unilateral assessment/ deemed assessment.

Permanent Establishment (PE)

A PE is defined in Cambodia as "a fixed place of business in the Kingdom of Cambodia, the branch of a foreign Company or an agent resident in the Kingdom of Cambodia, through which a non-resident person carries on their business. The term PE also includes any other association or connection through which a non-resident person engages in economic activity in the Kingdom of Cambodia".

Cambodia's PE definition adopts the definition laid out under the international tax laws, practices, and principles on PE under the OECD and the UN Model Convention. However, Cambodia's PE definition does not include an exemption on "preparatory and auxiliary activities" under the OECD and UNMC. This leaves the GDT a wider scope to assess PE issues on foreign companies doing business in Cambodia, based on the PE criteria. Under the Tax Law, the GDT has discretion to determine if, in its opinion, a PE exists.

Furthermore, in the recent ToI Prakas no. 098, the PE definition has been expanded to include "online business" as having a PE in Cambodia, if the goods and/or services are supplied and/or consumed in Cambodia. As of date of publication, the GDT has yet to provide specific guidance on what constitutes "online businesses" and the extent to how the GDT will implement the revised PE definition. Clearly, this expanded definition would have significant vimpact on non-residents providing goods and/or services through E-commerce (e.g., B2B, B2C) to customers in Cambodia, without having a local presence in Cambodia.

Thin Capitalization

There is no specific thin capitalization legislation but there are limitations on the deductibility of interest (see 1. Taxation of Company). A specific Debt: Equity ratio requirement exists for the petroleum and mineral sectors.

Controlled Foreign Company (CFC) Provisions

There is no CFC regime in Cambodia.

Country-by-Country Reporting (CbCR)

There is no CbCR requirements for multinational enterprises in Cambodia.

Foreign exchange control

All matters relating to the management of foreign exchange are carried out by the NBC. Although the KHR (Khmer Riel) is the official currency of Cambodia, the US dollar is in common circulation and the majority of commerce is denominated in US dollars.

There are currently no restrictions on the repatriation of profits or capital from Cambodia, and the law guarantees the rights of foreign investors to remit foreign currencies abroad for:

- The payment of imports and repayment of principal and interest on foreign loans
- The payment of royalties and management fees
- The remittance of profits; and

The repatriation of invested capital on dissolution of an investment project.

The Foreign Exchange Law of 1997 provides for foreign currencies to be freely purchased via the banking system. In particular, the law states that there should be no restrictions on foreign exchange operations. However, these operations can only be performed through an authorized financial institution.

It should be noted that the law does provide for the NBC to implement exchange controls in the event of a foreign exchange crisis.

There are no restrictions on the establishment of foreign currency bank accounts in Cambodia for residents.

Audit Services:

- Financial Statement Audit
- Regulatory Audit
- Accounting Advisory Services
- Audit Related Services
- International Financial Reporting Standards
- Audit Data & Analytics

Lim Chew Teng
Managing Partner

Nge Huy
Partner
Audit services

Phor Auvarin
Partner
Audit services

Taing Youk Fong
Partner
Audit services

Guek Teav
Partner
Audit services

Integrity, quality and independence are the building blocks of KPMG's approach. Our audit process does more than just assess financial information. It enables our professionals to consider the unique elements of the client's business - its culture, the industry in which it operates, competitiveness, pressures, and inherent risks.

KPMG's member firms have developed a globally consistent audit methodology that is designed to focus on the key areas of risk, based on a company's operational characteristics and performance profile. Our partners and professionals are trained to look closely at all aspects of financial reporting so they are better able to isolate risk.

Financial Statement Audits play a critical role in creating and maintaining investor confidence and can unlock valuable insights into the business.

Good audits add value beyond the formal financial statements.

Independent financial statement audits enhance the reliability of the information provided by companies to investors, creditors and other stakeholders in accordance with statutory requirements. In the market place, credible financial statement audits reinforce investor confidence. Within organisations, they add to board and management understanding of the business and the risks it faces.

Regulatory Audits assist with a range of compliance obligations by conducting independent audits and reviews of financial information and data.

Audit Related Services offer completion audits, agreed-upon procedures, internal control reporting, and compliance audit assistance.

In addition to the traditional financial statement audit, most organisations experience needs for independent, objective assurance on financial information, transactions and processes. Independent assurance and verification adds credibility to an organisation's disclosures and reporting, particularly when it is not a statutory requirement.

Audit Data and Analytics unlock the data in your business and delivers insight to help enhance audit quality.

Adding value to audit and confidence in assurance

KPMG's CLARA – powered by D&A – is raising the bar on audit quality by enabling us to test complete data populations and understand the business reasons behind outliers and anomalies. Automated audit capabilities let our people focus on the higher risk areas of the audit.

International Financial Reporting Standards are generally accepted by users in a large number of countries around the world.

Growing numbers of companies and organisations in Cambodia are adopting International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The benefits of IFRS include enhanced comparability and improved transparency of financial reporting. IFRS financial statements are generally accepted by users in a large number of countries around the world. These are absolute requirements to gain access to the international capital market. KPMG has been assisting clients both in Cambodia and internationally to interpret and implement these standards.

How we can help

KPMG is working with organisations around the world to help them deal with complex questions arising from the adoption of IFRS, such as:

How will IFRS affect reported business performance and how will the consequences of this change be communicated effectively, both internally and to the external market?

What are the potential benefits of adopting IFRS, and how can they be realised?

What experience and resources will be required for a successful IFRS conversion?

How should organisations manage the conversion to IFRS?KPMG is helping organisations adopt IFRS, providing practical support to smooth the transition.

The enhanced business insights delivered to you from our audit team help you see your business from a fresh perspective and stay ahead of the competition.

Tax Services:

- Corporate Income Tax and International Corporate Tax
- Indirect Taxes
- Global Tax Outsourcing
- Transfer Pricing and Supply Chain Management
- Merger & Acquisitions Tax
- Trade & Customs
- Market Entry Services

Michael Gordon
Senior Advisor, Partner
Tax & Corporate services

Tan Mona
Partner
Tax & Corporate services

KPMG Cambodia's Tax services are designed to reflect the unique needs and objectives of each client, whether we are dealing with the tax aspects of a cross-border acquisition or developing and helping to implement a global transfer pricing strategy. In practical terms, this means that we work with our clients to assist them in achieving effective tax compliance and managing tax risks, while helping to control costs.

Our **Corporate Income Tax** and **International Corporate Tax** team advises organizations on domestic and international tax laws affecting local and cross border transactions and other regulatory matters, such as foreign investment rules and industry-specific regulatory requirements as well as domestic tax issues such as incentives, deductibility and corporate tax management. Our industry-focused, experienced professionals provide tax advisory services that are tailored to the needs of the industry.

Indirect Tax, such as VAT can be complex and costly. **Indirect Tax Team** focus on effective indirect tax planning, compliance and related cash flow management, helping companies improve profitability and build stakeholder value.

In addition to tax advisory services, KPMG helps businesses manage their **tax compliance obligations**. These obligations can represent a substantial outflow of funds from a business and a drain on management time due to increased reporting requirements, greater scrutiny by tax authorities and harsher penalties for non-compliance. Our Global Tax Outsourcing group works with our KPMG offices internationally to assist multinational groups to co-ordinate and comply with their tax compliance obligations on a global basis.

KPMG's Global Transfer Pricing Services (GTPS) network comprises over 1,500 professionals from KPMG member firms around the world who work together to provide local knowledge, experience, and global analysis to assist multinational companies in addressing their Transfer Pricing responsibilities.

KPMG's GTPS practice includes economists, tax practitioners, and financial analysts. We use knowledge of local rules and how they interact to help member firm clients source tax efficient pricing.

KPMG's GTPS in Cambodia can assist you with each step of your Transfer Pricing strategy. Our Transfer Pricing advisory services include:

— Transfer Pricing planning

— Transfer Pricing compliance support

— Transfer Pricing controversy and dispute resolution

Merger & Acquisitions Tax (M&A Tax) professionals are involved in providing tax advisory services in connection with corporate restructuring, mergers and acquisitions, advising on tax-efficient investment structures and conducting tax due diligence.

Our **Trade & Customs** professionals advise clients on duties, planning, and compliance-related obligations when importing and exporting goods.

Our **Market Entry Services** provide market-related strategic advisory support, in particular market entry, research and advice to support your strategy development. Our Market Entry team provides Advisory services to companies entering the Cambodia market.

Accounting Services:

- Management accounts
- Accounting system recommendation & setup
- Stock listing preparation
- Audit assistance
- Financial Shared Service Center & CFO Advisory package
- Divisional & Project reporting
- Payroll service

Dary So
Partner
Tax & Corporate services

KPMG Cambodia's Accounting Services are modelled to suit a wide range of industries and the specialized accounting needs of each client, from a review of historical accounting matters and helping clients to correct lingering accounting issues, preparing a company for stock listing or audit, to running a full financial shared service center with our CFO advisory package.

Cambodia is experiencing an ever-increasing demand for proper maintenance of management accounting records and payroll processing, driven by factors including regulatory requirements, audit requirements, and increases in foreign investment.

KPMG is strongly positioned to meet this demand with our Accounting team's wealth of experience providing high-quality **Accounting Services** to our clients. Our Accounting team advises clients on the setup and implementation of appropriate accounting systems, follows through with the ongoing maintenance of the accounting system and proper accounting records and provides training to our client's accounting staff. Our team assists clients from basic reporting such as balance sheet & profit & loss financial statements up to divisional or project analysis, budget variance reports and specialized investor/ donor reporting.

Our **Financial Shared Service Center** and **CFO Advisory** package allows for the client to outsource finance functions and Chief Financial Officer activities to our team of trained and experienced staff. Through our Financial Shared Service package we assist our clients all the way through the process, from the basic accounting reporting and management of the accounting team through to reporting to the Board of Directors, budgeting & projections and specialized reporting including financial key performance indicators.

Our **Payroll Services** team has a history of providing expert services to local and international entities operating in Cambodia with both local and expatriate employees. These services include but are not limited to, payroll calculation, payroll reporting, calculation of historical and current seniority liabilities, payslip preparation and the settlement of other payroll related liabilities through trust accounts.

Accounting Advisory Services bring a depth of knowledge that combines financial reporting knowledge.

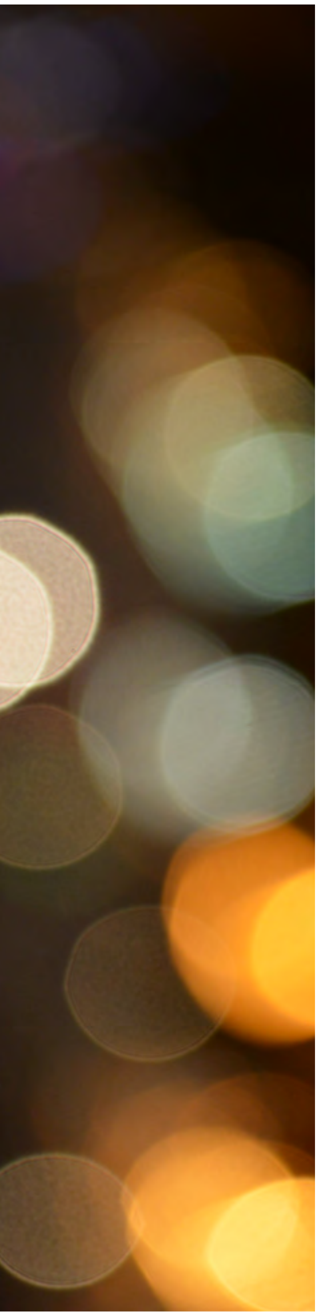
All organisations periodically face difficult financial reporting and accounting issues and the current economic climate is increasing the challenges faced by business. In trying to sort through these issues on their own, organisations typically waste time and resources. Good professional advisers can strip away much of the uncertainty and confusion which can surround the application of accounting standards and reporting practices, and enable relevant commercial outcomes.

Advisory Services:

- Merger & Acquisition (M&A)
- Transaction Services
- Restructuring Services
- Strategies

James Roberts
Partner
Advisory services

Business today is under more pressure than ever to deliver better, lasting results for stakeholders. At KPMG, we think like an investor, looking at how opportunities to buy, sell, partner, fund or fix a company can add and preserve value. We provide services that can help address a client's strategic needs in terms of growth (creating value), governance (managing value), and performance (enhancing value).



Merger & Acquisition (M&A)

We offer integrated services across the lifecycle of an acquisition.

Buy-side. The path to an acquisition is marked by many challenges. As an experienced, independent advisor, KPMG Deal Advisory helps guide clients through each stage of a deal, enhancing value all along the way. We help clients identify risks and rewards through the entire acquisition lifecycle, and make sure a deal fits clients' broader strategic goals.

Sell-side. Getting the best value from a sale means taking an objective look at client's business and assessing the agendas of prospective buyers. KPMG Deal Advisory supports clients through each phase of a sale, from identifying buyers to enhancing the value of your retained business.

Transaction Services

We provide assistance to clients on mergers and acquisitions, particularly with respect to financial and commercial due diligence, business valuation, analysis on financial projections, cash flows, management information, systems and controls, and staff compensation. The team also provides vendor due diligence and assistance for clients divesting their businesses.

Restructuring Services

Managing a financial restructuring is one of the most challenging situations for a business leader. As an objective third-party, KPMG Deal Advisory can help clients with a range of assessment and planning needs, from determining the urgency of liquidity issues to finding appropriate restructuring options and creating a restructuring plan. We work alongside lenders, stakeholders and all levels of management to develop restructuring strategies that improve a company's balance sheet, profit & loss and cash flow. We can provide background support to the executive team and assist them in renegotiating their finances, providing a robust challenge to the business plan that underpins their refinancing proposals.

Operational Restructuring seeks to provide the skills needed for turnaround planning and implementation to restore profitability and build a platform for growth.

Strategies

Strategies – Funding. Access to financing is essential to realizing a strategic plan, optimizing capital structure for growth, and driving value for stakeholders. KPMG Deal Advisory can help clients implement the right financing strategies and access the right capital. To optimize our client's business's capital structure and access funding, we support them through each stage of the process, from initial contact to closing with the lender.

Strategies – Partnership. Business partnerships are an effective way to pursue a range of strategic objectives. But they need constant care and attention. KPMG Deal Advisory helps clients decide what type of partnership makes the most sense and works with them to manage it profitably.

Glossary

ADCE	Annual Declaration of Commercial Enterprise
ATDD	Advance Tax on Dividend Distribution
AT	Accommodation Tax
ATIGA	ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement
BPS	Business Performance Services
CAAR	Cambodian Accounting and Auditing Regulator
CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CFC	Controlled Foreign Company
CFRSNPO	Cambodian Financial Reporting Standards for Non-Profit Organizations
CIFRS	Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards
CIFRS for SMEs	Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities
CIT	Corporate Income Tax
CGT	Capital Gains Tax
CoC	Certificate of Compliance
CSX	Cambodia Securities Exchange
CTA	Committee for Tax Arbitration
DTA	Double Tax Agreements
EBA	Everything But Arms
EU	European Union
GDT	General Department of Taxation
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences
GTI	Grand Twins International (Cambodia) Plc
GTPS	Global Transfer Pricing Services
HKL	Hattha Kaksekar Limited
IARCS	Internal Audit, Risk Consulting Services
IASB	International Accounting Standard Board
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
KHR	Khmer Riel
KICPAA	Kampuchea Institute of Certified Public Accountants and Auditors
KRX	Korea Exchange
LALoI	2003 Law on Amendment on the Law on Investment
LoFM	Law on Financial Management
LoI	1994 Law on Investment

LoT	Law on Taxation
M&A	Mergers & Acquisitions
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MFN	Most Favored Nation
MPTC	Ministry of Post and Telecommunications
MLVT	Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
NAC	National Accounting Council
NBC	National Bank of Cambodia
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
PAS	Sihanoukville Autonomous Port
PE	Permanent Establishment
PMIS	Provincial-Municipal Investment Sub-committee
PPAP	Phnom Penh Autonomous Port
PPSP	Phnom Penh SEZ Plc
PWSA	Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority
PSC	Production Sharing Contract
PToI	Prepayment of Tax on Income
QIP	Qualified Investment Projects
R&D	Research & Development
RO	Representative Office
SAR	Self-Assessment Regime
SECC	Securities and Exchange Commission of Cambodia
SOE	State-Owned Enterprise
STCMS	Specific Tax on Certain Merchandises and Services
TIN	Tax Identification Number
TIP	Tax on Immovable Property
ToI	Tax on Income
ToS	Tax on Salary
TP	Transfer Pricing
TPL	Tax for Public Lighting
US	United States
VAT	Value Added Tax
WHT	Withholding Taxes

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