



ក្រសួងអប់រំ
នគរបាល ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ និង រដ្ឋបាល
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វឌ្ឍន៍ទំនើបនៃកម្ពុជា Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy

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ការបង្រៀនយករាងសំខាន់

ពាយការណ៍នេះ បង្ហាញថាសម្រាប់រាល់សំភីចិត្តមួយចំនួនរបស់កុដា និងហត្ថលេខាដែលសម្រាប់ការប្រើប្រាស់បច្ចុប្បន្ននឹងជាមួយយើង ខោមុននេះ

នៅព្រឹត្តិមាសទី២ និងយោចសុប្តិតិកប្រជាប្រជុំសកម្មដាប់បានប៉ាងសិកម្មអនុម័តដោយ
ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាគារក្រុមក្រុម ពីរីនដល់ ៤៧,១៣លានដុល្លារ ពីត្រីម ២,៣លានដុល្លារ
កាលពីត្រីមាសមួយ បុន្ញែងក្លាក់ចុះខើសផ្សេងៗនៃកាលពីត្រីមួយ (៤១,២លានដុល្លារ) ។

ເວົ້າຂ່ອງ ສົບຕາ ສະຫຼຸບຜູ້ໃຈທີ່ລູບເປົ້າງຕາມ (ແກ່ບໍ່ມີຄວາມຄືດ) ເຖິງ 0.4% ເຖິງບໍລິສັນ
ໃໝ່ຊຸມ (3.3% ເຖິງບໍລິສັນມູນຍຸດໆພະຍາຍາ) ແລ້ວເສີມໄປການການ ສິນເກສີຜູ້ຊາຍທີ່ມີກາ
ເຖິງ 0.8% (4.4% ເຖິງບໍລິສັນມູນຍຸດໆພະຍາຍາ) ແກ້ໄຂໄໝສາມັກຕົກຕ່າກ ສິນໃສ່ງມູນເກີດເຖິງເຖິງ
1.7% (6.0% ເຖິງບໍລິສັນມູນຍຸດໆພະຍາຍາ) ແລ້ວເສີມໄປການການ ສິນເກສີຜູ້ຊາຍທີ່ມີກາ
ເຖິງ 0.9% ເຖິງບໍລິສັນມູນຍຸດໆພະຍາຍາ ການຮູ້ນີ້ໃຈທີ່ລູບຕໍ່ຕົກຕ່າກເຖິງເຖິງເຖິງ
ພະຍາຍາທີ່ມີກາເປັນປະຕົວເຄີຍການການ ພະຍາຍາທີ່ມີກາເປັນປະຕົວເຄີຍການການ ການເປົ້າງຕົກ
ຕ່າກເປັນເຕີມໃຈທີ່ຂຽນໄປການການ ສິນເກສີຜູ້ຊາຍທີ່ມີກາເປັນປະຕົວເຄີຍການການ ການເປົ້າງຕົກ
ຕ່າກເປັນປະຕົວເຄີຍການການ ພະຍາຍາທີ່ມີກາເປັນປະຕົວເຄີຍການການ ການເປົ້າງຕົກ
ຕ່າກເປັນປະຕົວເຄີຍການການ ພະຍາຍາທີ່ມີກາເປັນປະຕົວເຄີຍການການ ພະຍາຍາທີ່ມີກາເປັນປະຕົວເຄີຍ

នៅខេត្តកណ្តាល ចំសៀវភៅកំពើ ១,២% ធ្វើបនិនិមីមុន (៤,៩% ធ្វើបនិនិមីមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកពីថ្ងៃ ៨៩៨០រៀល/ឈ្មោះ ហើយសំឡែងកំពើ ១,៥% (៥,៧% ធ្វើបនិនិមីមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកពីថ្ងៃ ៤១៨០រៀល/ឈ្មោះ។ នៅខេត្ត គុណាគំរូល មួយឆ្នាំមុន ០,៩% ធ្វើបនិនិមីមុន ទៅលើនឹងប្រាក់ដុល្លារ បុងបន្ថែមកំពើ ០,៨% ធ្វើបនិនិមីមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ប្រាក់រៀលត្រូវកំពើ ១,៥% ក្នុងប្រាក់ដុល្លារ បុងបន្ថែមកំពើ ០,៩% ធ្វើបនិនិមីមុន។ ប្រាក់រៀលត្រូវកំពើ ១,៥% ក្នុងប្រាក់ដុល្លារ បុងបន្ថែមកំពើ ០,៩% ធ្វើបនិនិមីមុន។ ប្រាក់រៀលត្រូវកំពើ ១,៥% ក្នុងប្រាក់ដុល្លារ បុងបន្ថែមកំពើ ០,៩% ធ្វើបនិនិមីមុន។

នៅថ្ងៃ ស៊ិកា ការពេញលេសអ្នករោងដែន ៣,១% ធ្វើបន្ថីនខេមុន (៤,៣% ធ្វើបន្ថីនអូយូត្រូវអ្នក) និង ១,៣ពាណិជ្ជកម្មអ្នក, ការពេញលេសកំពង់ចំបែក កែនក ៦,០% (២,៨% ធ្វើបន្ថីនអូយូត្រូវអ្នក), ហើយការពេញលេសម៉ោងគំត្តក្រោច: ២,៣% (កែនក ១៣,៩% ធ្វើបន្ថីនអូយូត្រូវអ្នក) ដល់ ៤,៤ពាណិជ្ជកម្មអ្នក។ ផ្លូវទិន្នន័យឯកសារទីផ្សារ បានបញ្ជាផីនកំណើនសកម្មភាពសាធារណៈ ក្នុងខេមុនដែល ការពេញលេសម៉ោងគំត្តក្រោច (ត្រួតព្រមទាំង) កែនក ២៦,៦% ធ្វើបន្ថីនខេមុន (២៤,៩% ធ្វើបន្ថីនអូយូត្រូវអ្នក) ដល់ ៤ពាណិជ្ជកម្មអ្នក, ការពេញលេសស្រួលដើរកែនក ៩,១% (២៣,៩% ធ្វើបន្ថីនអូយូត្រូវអ្នក) និង ៣ពាណិជ្ជកម្មអ្នក ហើយការពេញលេសលិតតិតិល កាយនេះកណ្តាបានកែនក ១៧,៣% (២៨,១% ធ្វើបន្ថីនអូយូត្រូវអ្នក) ដល់ ៤,៤ពាណិជ្ជកម្មអ្នក។ ទៅបីសេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្នុងទីផ្សារមួយនាមីលីម៉ែត្រកម្មុជា សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក និងអូបុមានភាគចិត្ត ចោរស់លាស និងបានក្នុងកម្មកម្មករ និងសហរដ្ឋជាបន្ទិតិក កំពង់ចំបែក ស្ម័គ្រប់ក្នុងការពេញលេសម៉ោងគំត្តក្រោច និងនិមិត្តតិតិលកាយនៃកណ្តាបានលទ្ធផលលូ ដោយខ្លួនគោរពបានឱកាសពាណិជ្ជកម្មឯកចំឡើង នៅក្នុងទីផ្សារ នៅខែស៊ិកា ការពេញលេសនៅក្នុងការពេញលេសម៉ោងគំត្តក្រោច កែនក ៩០,៤% ធ្វើបន្ថីនខេមុន (៣,៦% ធ្វើបន្ថីនអូយូត្រូវអ្នក) និង ២៤,២ពាណិជ្ជកម្មអ្នក, ការពេញលេសម៉ោងគំត្តក្រោច កែនក ៩១,៩% (២៩,៩% ធ្វើបន្ថីនអូយូត្រូវអ្នក) ដល់ ៤៤,២ពាណិជ្ជកម្មអ្នក និងការពេញលេសម៉ោងគំត្តក្រោច ក្នុងការពេញលេសម៉ោងគំត្តក្រោច កែនក ៩០,៤% (៤៤,៤% ធ្វើបន្ថីនអូយូត្រូវអ្នក) មករឿន ០,៤ពាណិជ្ជកម្មអ្នក។

នៅខេត្តកែវ ចំណុលចរន្តសុប្រហស់ជាកិច្ចកាលឆ្នាំ ៤,៤% ដោយបន្ថីមឱ្យមុន មកពីមេ
៦ពាហ,២ពាហលានរៀល (គឺនៅ ៩៩,៩% ដោយបន្ថីមឱ្យមុន) ក្នុងនេះជំណូលទុក

Highlights

This report highlights a number of economic indicators of Cambodia and its partners. It compares recent figures with those of earlier periods.

In the second quarter, total fixed asset investments in agriculture approved by the Council for the Development of Cambodia jumped to USD57.1 m from USD2.3 m a quarter earlier, but dropped from USD81.2 m a year earlier.

Cambodia continues to attract more tourists, despite some political and economic uncertainty since the July national election. In August, total foreign visitor arrivals increased by 1.0 percent from a month earlier (16.4 percent year on year). Holiday arrivals went up 1.1 percent (20.5 percent year on year). Business arrivals declined by 2.7 percent from the preceding month, but rose 3.9 percent year on year. "Other" arrivals increased 8.1 percent from the previous month, but dropped by 72.2 percent year on year.

The total value of construction approvals in July went up to USD279.7 m from USD240.5 m a month earlier and USD76.4 m in the previous year. The value of villas and houses rose to USD22.3 m from USD4.1 m in the previous month. The value of flats dropped by 24.7 percent from the previous month (35.7 percent year on year) to USD18.9 m.

In August, the consumer price index (all items) rose 0.4 percent from a month earlier (3.3 percent year on year). The price of food and non-alcoholic beverages increased 0.7 percent (4.4 percent year on year) and of clothing and footwear 1.2 percent (6.0 percent year on year). The price of housing and utilities went up 0.2 percent, but dropped by 0.1 percent year on year. The price increase in these basic necessities could potentially jeopardise living standards of the poor and those who are living near the poverty line. A percentage point increase in food and important non-food prices might cause a significant number of the near poor to fall back into poverty. Thus, the government needs to monitor carefully overall prices.

In September, the price of diesel fuel declined by 1.2 percent from the preceding month (4.1 percent year on year) to KHR4940/litre and of gasoline by 1.5 percent (5.7 percent year on year) to KHR5140/litre. In October, the riel appreciated 0.1 percent from a month earlier against the US dollar, but depreciated 0.8 percent year on year. The riel depreciated 1.5 percent from the previous month against the Thai baht, but appreciated 0.3 percent year on year. The riel remained unchanged against the Vietnamese dong. Overall, the riel exchange rate has been stable for the first 10 months of year against the dollar and other currencies.

In August, imports of construction equipment increased by 3.1 percent from the preceding month (4.3 percent year on year) to USD6.3 m and of steel by 6.0 percent (2.5 percent year on year). Imports of cement dropped 2.3 percent from a month earlier to USD8.4 m, but rose by 13.8 percent year on year. Although there were monthly fluctuations, the overall increased trend of imports was consistent with the increased construction activities. In the same month, exports of clothing (all kinds) rose by 26.6 percent from a month earlier (25.1 percent year on year) to USD573.5 m and of shoes by 1.2 percent (23.9 percent year on year) to USD33 m and of other textile products by 15.3 percent (62.1 percent year on year) to USD8.4 m. Despite economic uncertainty in Cambodia's major markets, the US and EU, and continued strikes by workers and unions, exports of garment and textile products have performed well, creating further business opportunities. Imports of gasoline in August rose by 10.8 percent from a month earlier (3.6 percent year on year) to USD24.2 m and of diesel by 11.1 percent (21.9 percent year on year) to USD58.2 m. Imports of fuel oil declined 90.9 percent from the previous month (88.8 percent year on year) to USD0.5 m.

In June, total government current revenue decreased by 4.4 percent from the previous month to KHR636.2 bn, but rose 11.1 percent year on year. Revenue from domestic taxes went down 0.2 percent to KHR470.4 bn, but increased 17.1 percent year on year. Revenue from import and export taxes went up 3.8 percent from a month earlier (21.1 percent year on year) to KHR136.5 bn. Non-tax revenue dropped by 53.2 percent from a month earlier (-50.9 percent year on year) to KHR29.2 bn. Despite monthly

នៅខែ កញ្ញា សីលុង (US Gulf Coast) ត្រូវបាន ៤,០% ដោយការអនុម័ត (១៨,៧% ដោយការអនុម័តមួយឆ្នាំ) មកពីចំ ០,៦៩ដុល្លារ/បីក្រារ ហើយចាត់កិត្តត្រូវបាន ០,៦% (៥,៤% ដោយការអនុម័តមួយឆ្នាំ) មកពីចំ ០,៧៩ដុល្លារ/បីក្រារ ប្រហែលនៅទីផ្សេងៗ ៩,៩% ដោយការអនុម័តមួយឆ្នាំ ដល់ ១០៨,៣ ដុល្លារ/បីក្រារ បានត្រូវបាន ៩,៥% ដោយការអនុម័តមួយឆ្នាំ។

fluctuations, the year-on-year increase in current revenue signified continued government efforts to strengthen revenue collection. In the same month, current expenditure went down 25.2 percent from the preceding month (20.7 percent year on year) to KHR456.3 bn, of which expenditure on wages decreased by 34.5 percent (30.8 percent year on year) to KHR141.6 bn and of other services by 21.4 percent (33.2 percent year on year) to KHR125.0 bn. Expenditure on subsidies and social assistance dropped by 19.1 percent from a month earlier, but rose 3.4 percent year on year to KHR189.8 bn. The drop in government spending on wages and salaries might partly reflect the cut in civil servants as part of the long-term reforms the government is implementing. However, the drop does not reflect lower salaries for important civil servants such as teachers and health personnel. Despite monthly fluctuations, increased spending on social assistance showed continued commitment at least to maintain the level of funding allocated to such activities, which is crucial for the poorest of the poor and vulnerable groups.

In August, the price of Thai rice increased by 7.0 percent from a month earlier to USD690.9/tonne, but declined 0.3 percent year on year. The price of rubber rose 7.1 percent from the previous month to USD2178.8/tonne, but dropped by 18.2 percent year on year. The price of tapioca went up 12.7 percent from a month earlier (18.4 percent year on year) to USD328.7/tonne. In the same month, the price of Vietnamese rice increased by 3.3 percent from a month earlier (5.5 percent year on year) to USD437/tonne and of cashew nuts by 7.3 percent (1.5 percent year on year) to USD6620.7/tonne. The price of rubber dropped by 0.6 percent from the previous month (17.8 percent year on year) to USD2168.2/tonne.

Exports of Thai rice in August went down 17.1 percent from the preceding month (10.3 percent year on year) to USD361.3 m. Exports of tapioca dropped by 20.4 percent from a month earlier (34.9 percent rise year on year) to USD182.5 m. Exports of rubber and similar natural gums rose by 2.5 percent from the previous month to USD574.4 m, but declined by 18.5 percent year on year. In the same month, exports of Vietnamese rubber decreased by 12.8 percent from a month earlier (20.0 percent year on year) to USD232 m. Exports of cashew nuts rose by 7.3 percent from the previous month (28.0 percent year on year) to USD192 m. Exports of rice went up 4.7 percent from the preceding month to USD288 m, but dropped by 21.1 percent year on year.

In August, US exports declined 0.2 percent from a month earlier to USD132.4 bn, but rose 2.9 percent year on year. Exports of the euro zone went up 2.2 percent from the preceding month (16.3 percent year on year) to USD209.8 bn. Thus, there has been recovery in the US and the EU despite monthly fluctuations. Japanese exports went down 2.6 percent from the preceding month (8.7 percent year on year) to USD58.7 bn. This indicates that there remained uncertainty in the Japanese economy even with the "Abenomics" programmes to restore business investment. In August, Malaysian exports increased by 0.9 percent from a month earlier (6.6 percent year on year) to USD19.2 bn. Imports decreased 6.1 percent from the previous month to USD17.0 bn, but rose by 8.5 percent year on year, causing the trade surplus to drop by 5.7 percent year on year.

In September, the price of USA 2/4 rice rose 0.3 percent from the preceding month (3.3 percent year on year) to USD620/tonne. The price of Thai 100 percent B rice dropped 8.9 percent from the preceding month (23.6 percent year on year) to USD460/tonne. The price of soybeans (US No. 1) went down 2.9 percent from the preceding month (16.1 percent drop year on year) to USD539/tonne and of rubber by 2.7 percent (10.9 percent year on year) to USD2485.7/tonne. The price of maize (US No. 2) dropped by 13.1 percent (35.4 percent year on year) to USD208.8/tonne and of palm oil by 1.1 percent (15.2 percent year on year) to USD820/tonne.

In September, the price of gasoline (US Gulf Coast) went down 9.0 percent from the preceding month (14.2 percent year on year) to USD0.69/litre and of diesel fuel by 0.9 percent (5.4 percent year on year) to USD0.79/litre. The price of crude oil rose 1.1 percent from a month earlier to USD108.7/barrel, but dropped by 1.8 percent year on year.

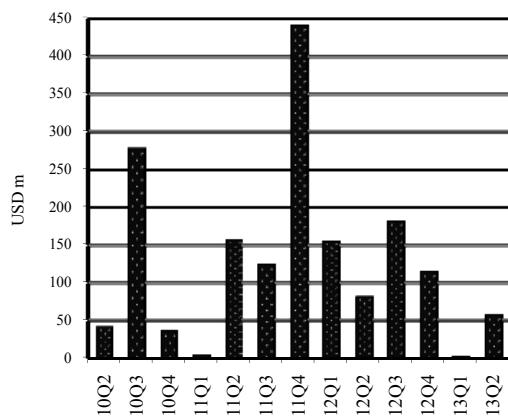
សាខកសាលាសេខ្លួនដែលមានការបង្កើតជាប្រព័ន្ធឌីជីថល

Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

Fixed Asset Investment Approvals by CDC*

Agriculture

2010 Q2–2013 Q2

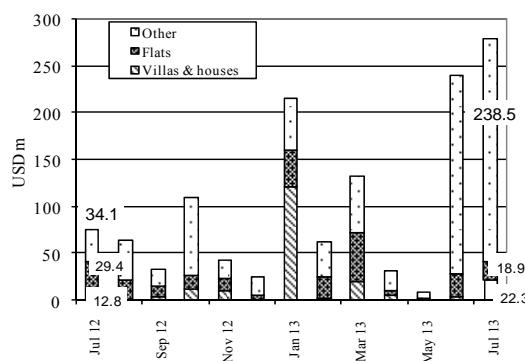


*Including expansion projects.

Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals

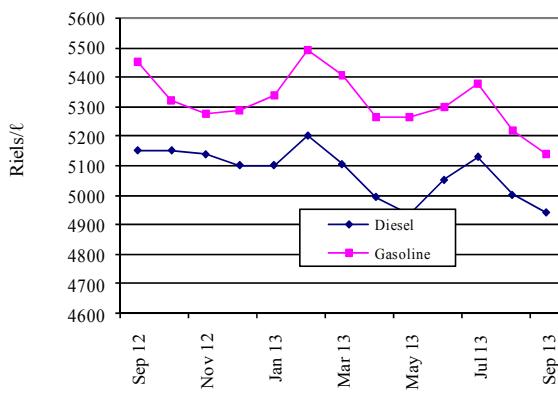
July 2012–July 2013



Source: Municipality of Phnom Penh

Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices

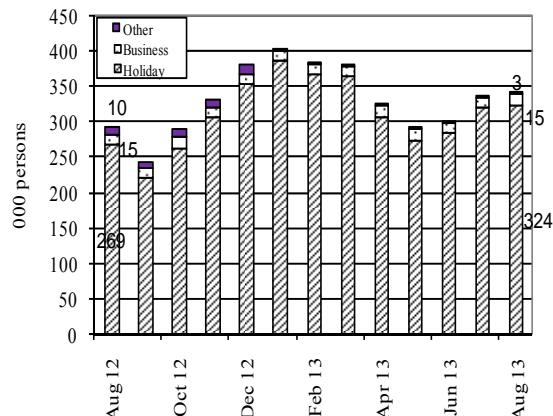
September 2012–September 2013



Source: CDRI

Foreign Visitor Arrivals

August 2012–August 2013

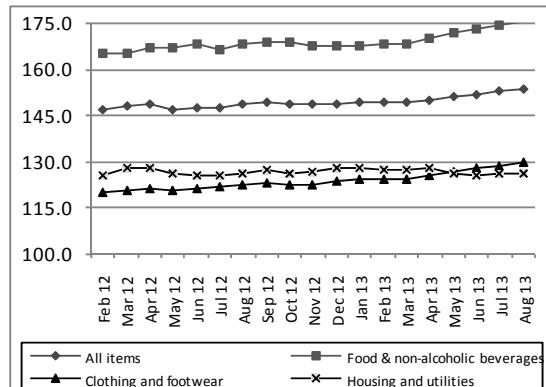


Source: Ministry of Tourism

Consumer Price Index

(December 2006=100)

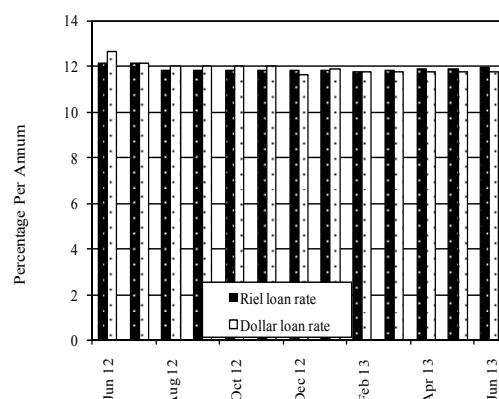
February 2011–August 2013



Source: National Institute of Statistics

Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Loans

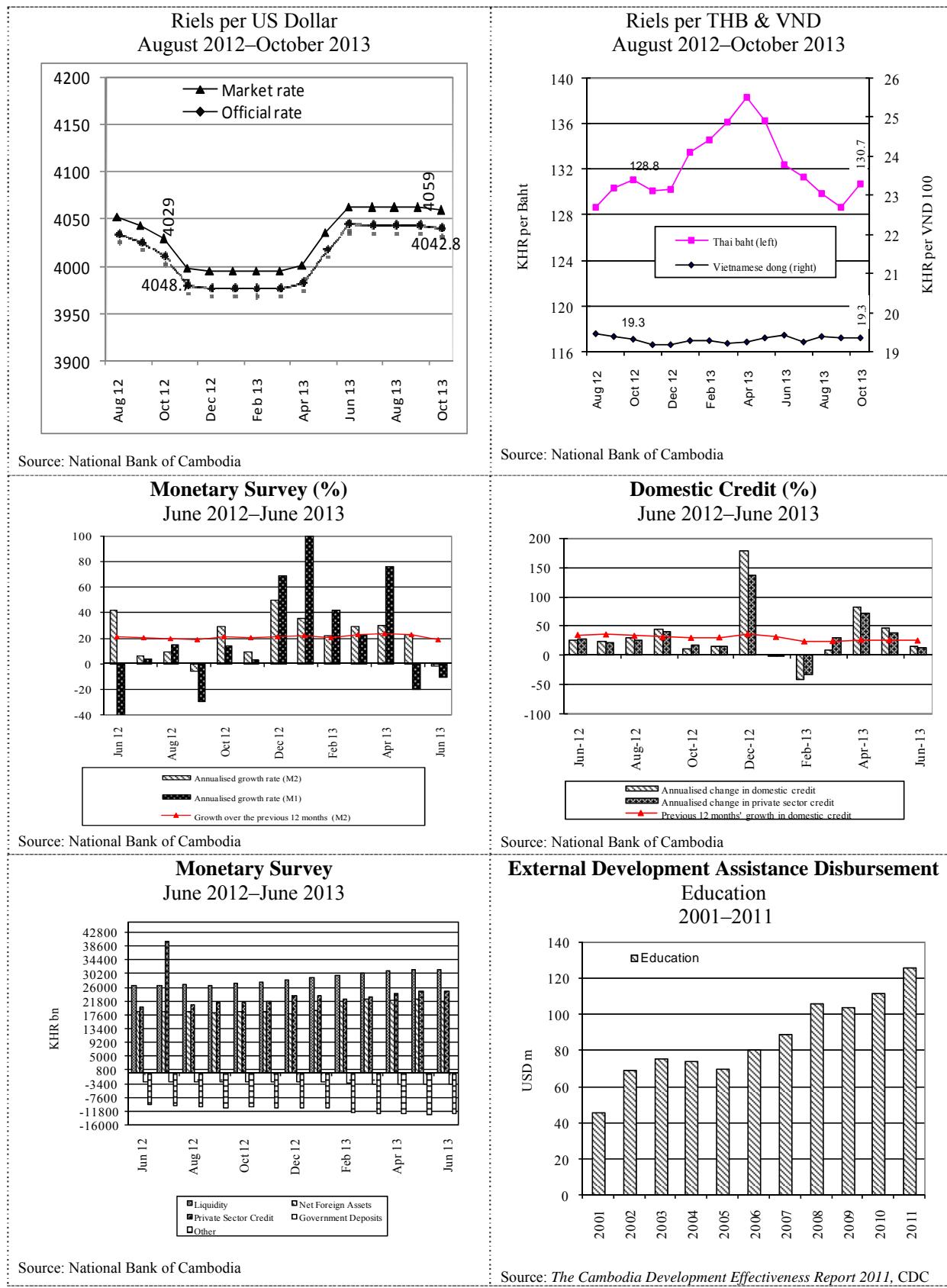
June 2012–June 2013



Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន និង ស៊ីវិភាគ

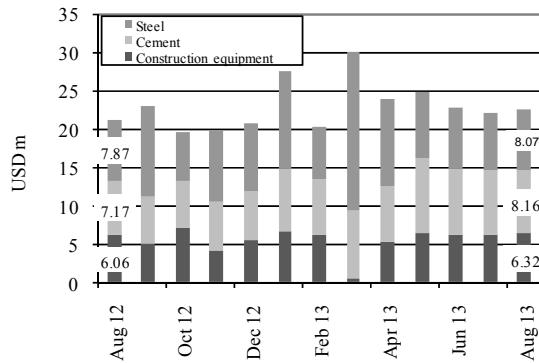
Exchange Rates, Money and Credit



ពាណិជ្ជកម្មបច្ចេកទេស និង ការអនុវត្តន៍ទិន្នន័យ

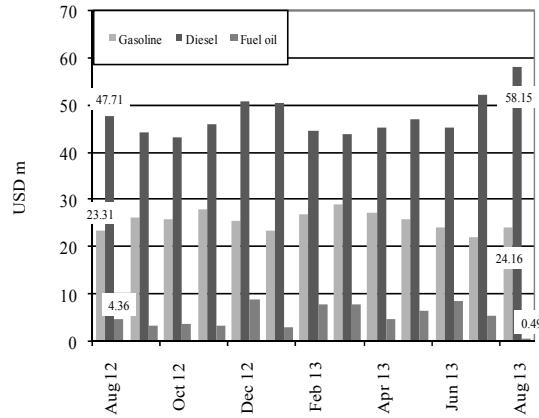
External Trade and National Budget Operations

Cambodian Imports
August 2012–August 2013



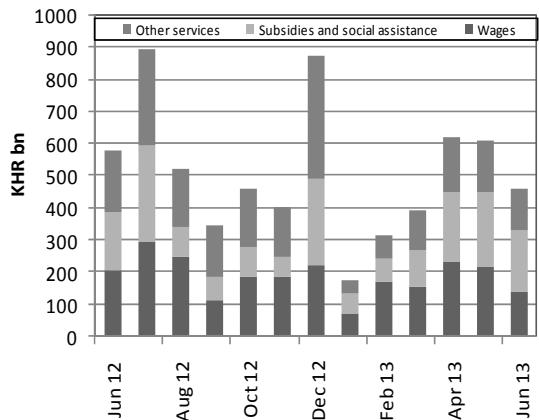
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC*

Imports: Energy
August 2012–August 2013



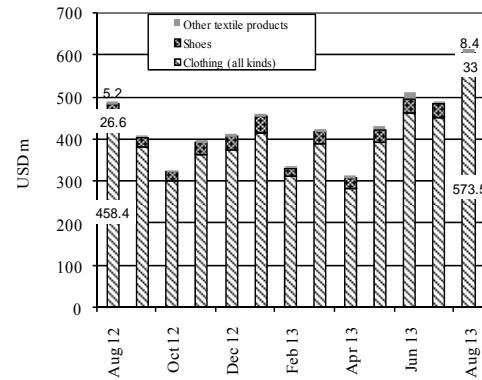
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC*

Current Budget Expenditure
June 2012–June 2013



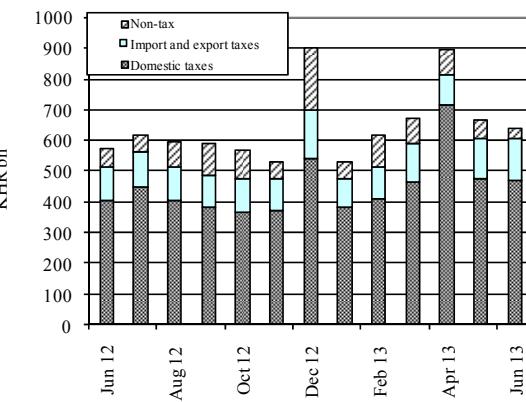
Source: *MEF Bulletin*

Cambodian Exports
August 2012–August 2013



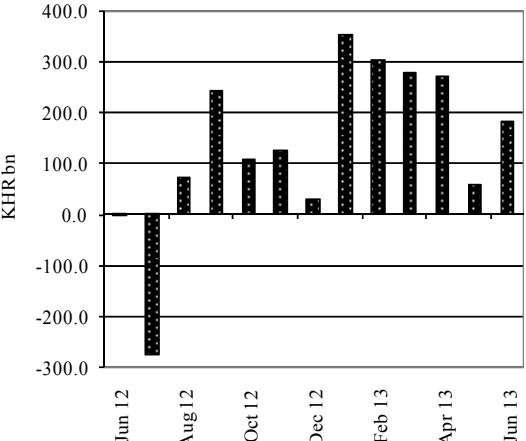
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC*

Current Budget Revenue
June 2012–June 2013



Source: *MEF Bulletin*

Current Budget Balance
June 2012–June 2013

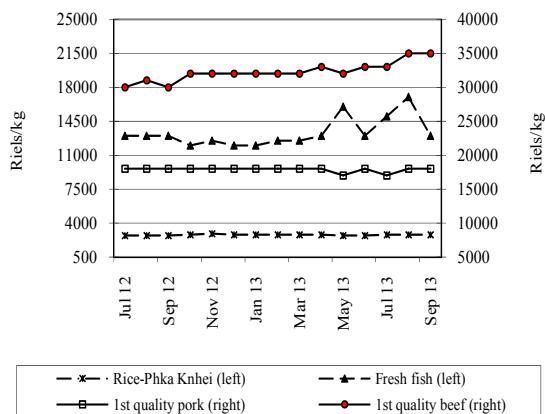


Source: *MEF Bulletin*

ខេត្តសែន្រប់អភិវឌ្ឍន៍សាស្ត្រខ្មែរ

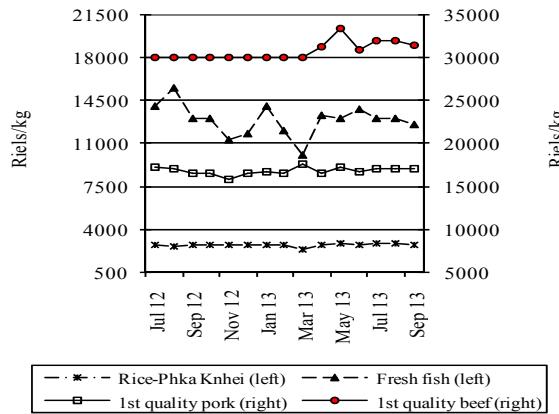
Provincial Food Prices

Food Prices in Siem Reap Province
July 2012–September 2013



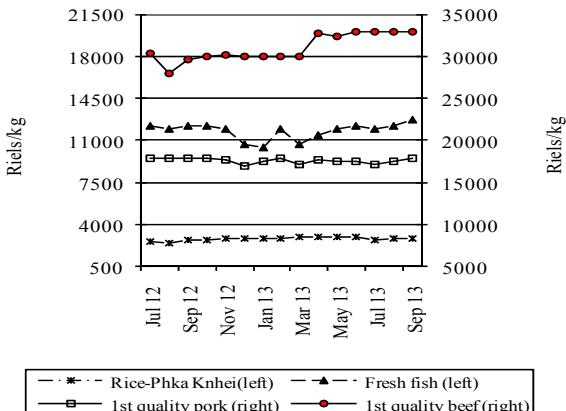
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Battambang Province
July 2012–September 2013



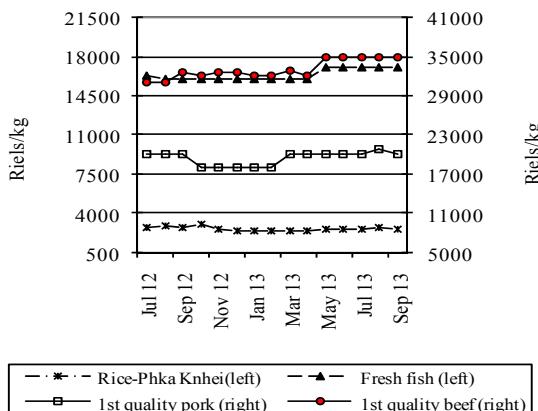
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kompong Cham Province
July 2012–September 2013



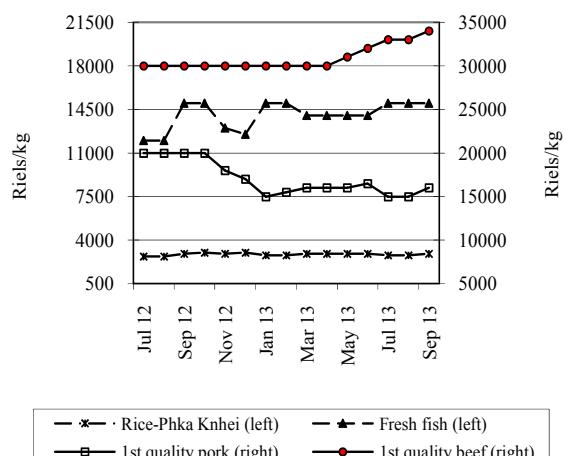
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kampot Province
July 2012–September 2013



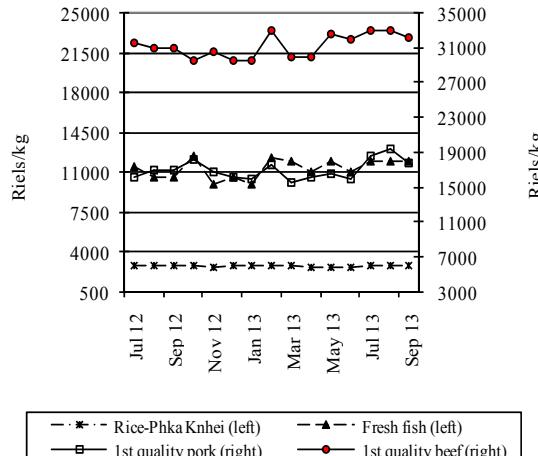
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province
July 2012–September 2013



Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kompong Speu Province
July 2012–September 2013

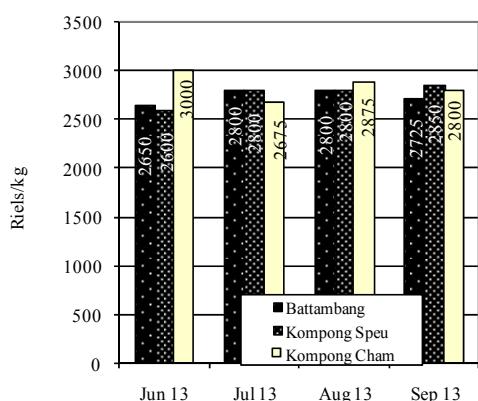


Source: CDRI

ក្រសួងពិសេសនាមខេត្តក្របខែសកម្មជាន់ នាមខេត្តក្របខែសកម្ម

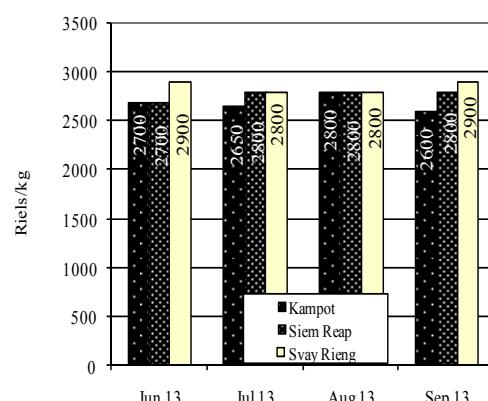
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia

Cambodia: Rice Prices in Three Provinces



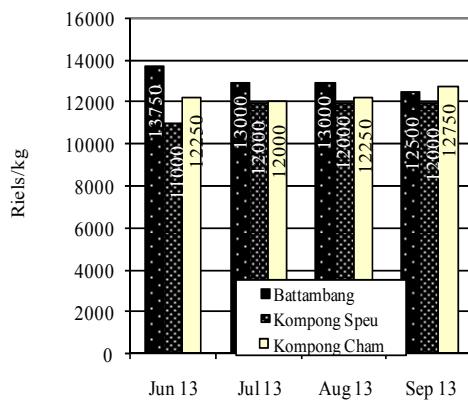
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Rice Prices in Three Provinces



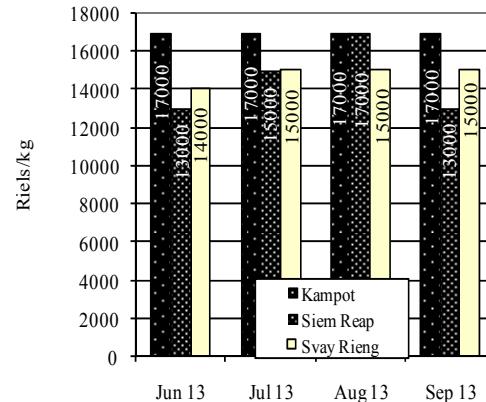
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Prices in Three Provinces



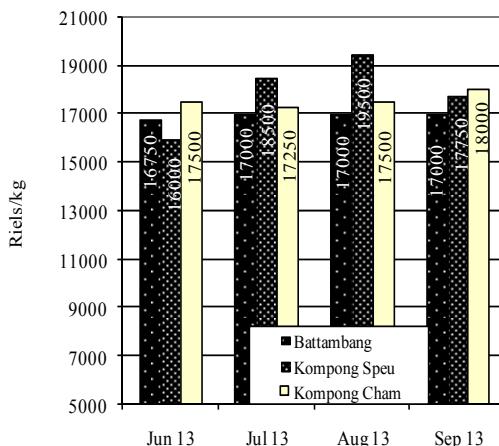
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Prices in Three Provinces



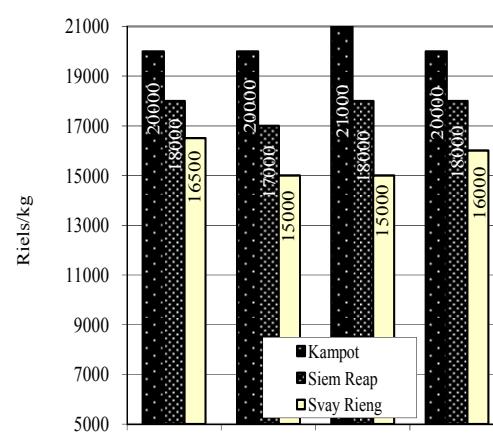
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Prices in Three Provinces



Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Prices in Three Provinces



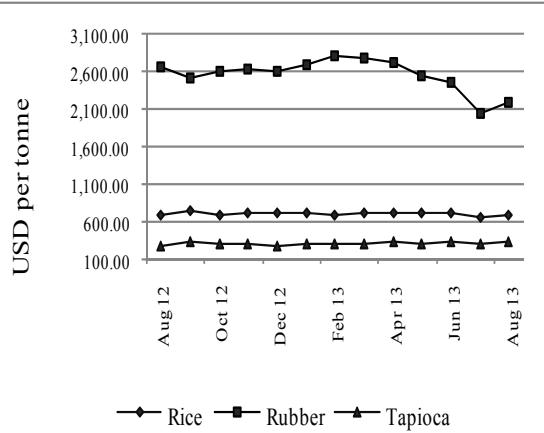
Source: CDRI

ផ្លូវជាន់លើក្រុងការសំបែកក្នុងតិចនៅក្នុងការបង្កើតរបស់កម្ពុជា

Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia

Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Tapioca

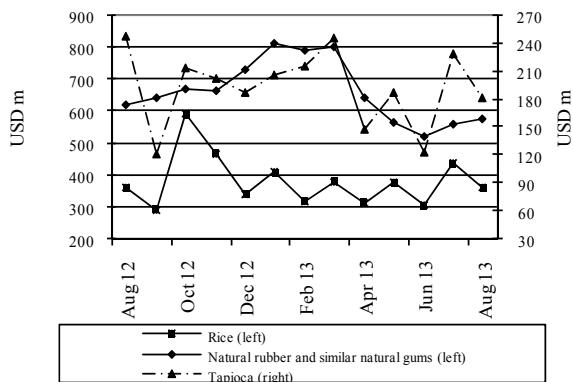
August 2012–August 2013



Source: Bank of Thailand, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

Thailand: Exports

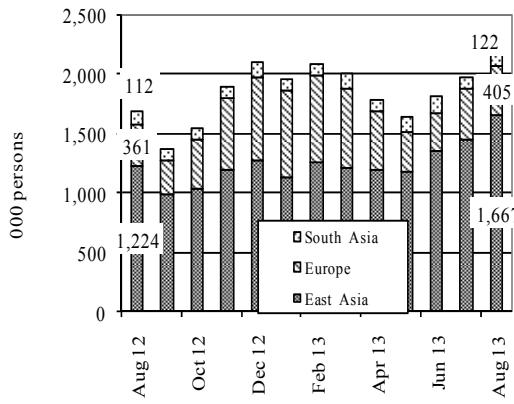
August 2012–August 2013



Source: Customs Department of Thailand

Thailand: International Arrivals

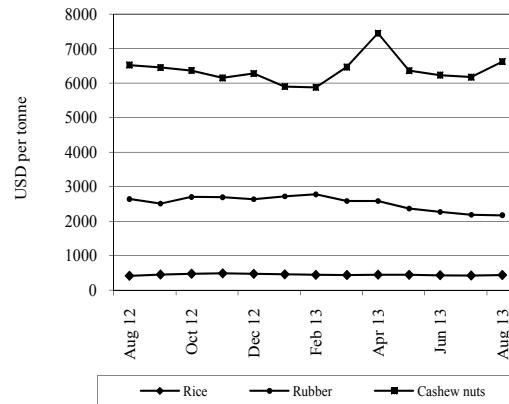
August 2012–August 2013



Source: Thailand Office of Tourism Development

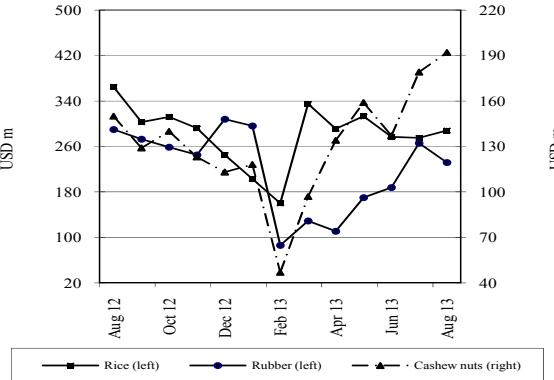
Vietnam: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Cashew Nuts

August 2012–August 2013



Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

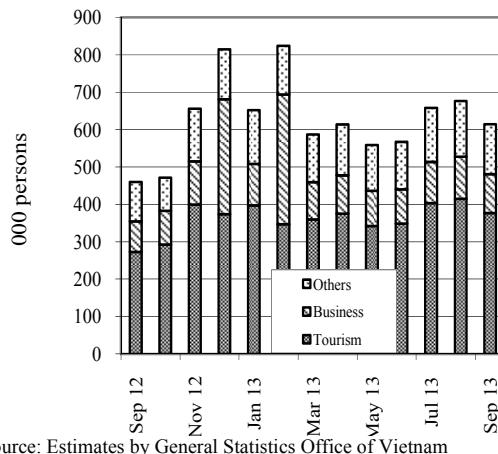
Vietnam: Exports



Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Vietnam: International Arrivals

September 2012–September 2013

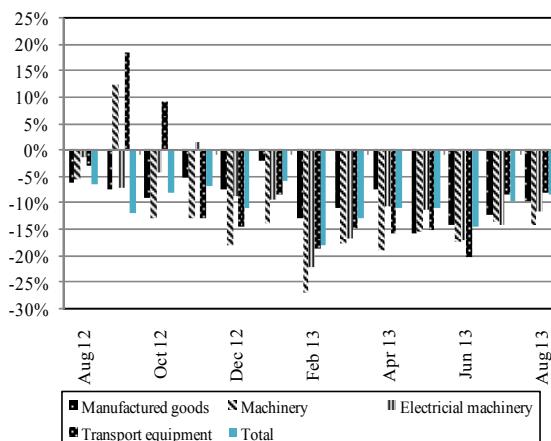


Source: Estimates by General Statistics Office of Vietnam

សាខកម្មនាគារសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អប្បបាយសិទ្ធិជនាន់របស់ខ្លួនដែលមែនសំខាន់ៗ

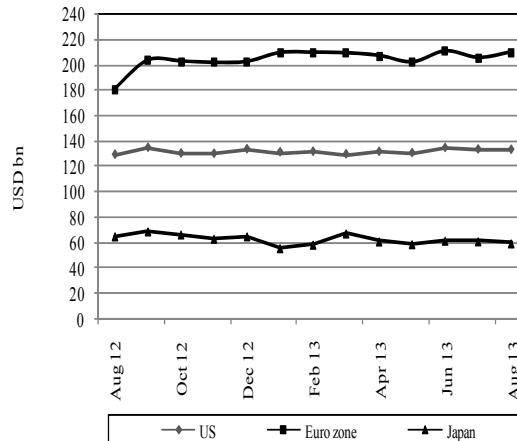
Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

Year-on-Year Growth of Main Exports: Japan August 2012–August 2013



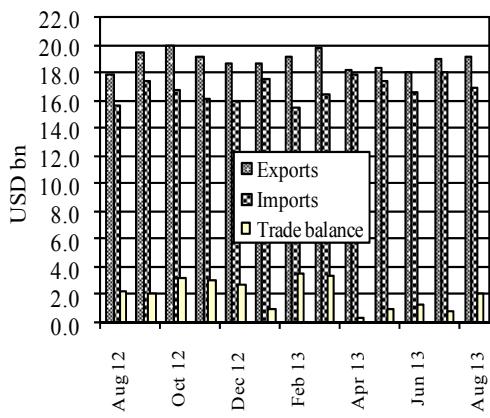
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

Goods Exports: US, Euro Zone & Japan August 2012–August 2013



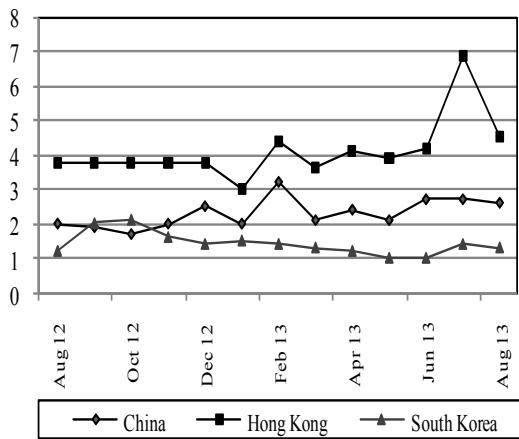
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

External Trade: Malaysia August 2012–August 2013



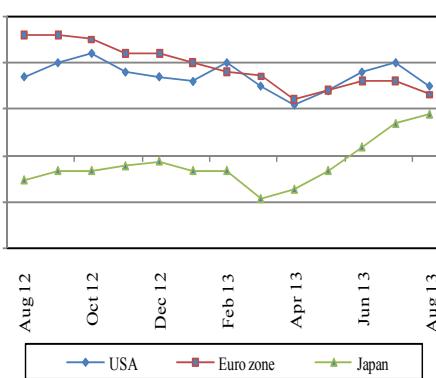
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Inflation Rates: China, Hong Kong & South Korea (percent price change from a year earlier) August 2012–August 2013



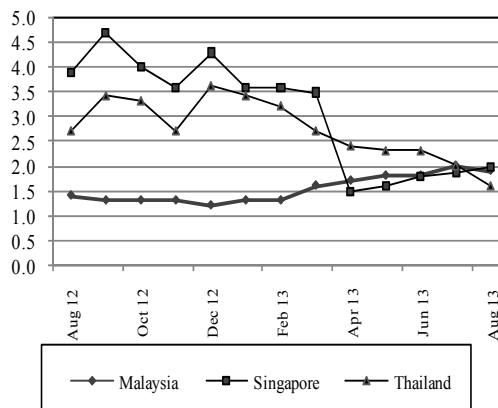
Sources: IMF and Economist (28 September 2013)

Inflation Rates: US, Euro Zone & Japan (percent price change from a year earlier) August 2012–August 2013



Sources: IMF and Economist (28 September 2013)

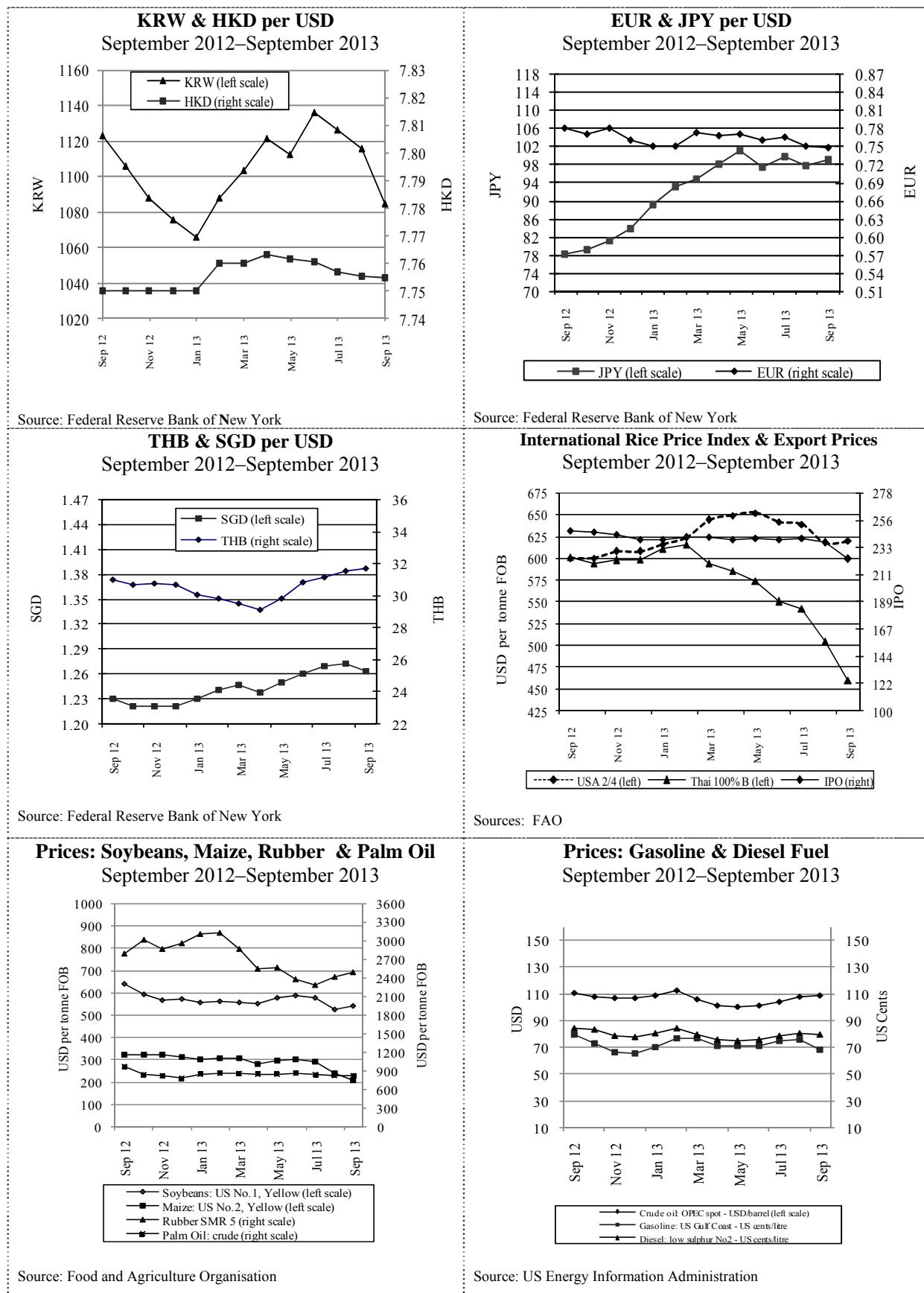
Inflation Rates: Selected ASEAN Countries (percent price change from a year earlier) August 2012–August 2013



Sources: IMF and Economist (28 September 2013)

អ្នកតុលាប្រាក់ និង សាលាតារណ៍ខ្លួនិត្យនៃជាមនុស្សរបស់

Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets



Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation

Source: US Energy Information Administration

ජාත්‍යන්තර තුළ සේවක සංඝ

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ

កម្មជាន់ចេញអង្គភាព ២៥៨.២៨១ការណ៍ ក្នុងរយៈពេល ៤ខែ ដើម្បីឆ្នាំ២០៩៣

ទិន្នន័យចេញដាយក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ បង្ហាញថា ការសំចែក
អង្គរបស់កម្ពុជា ត្រូវយក: ពេល ៩១% ដើម្បីឆ្នាំ២០១៣ បានកើនឡើង
៨៥% ធ្វើបនិនិមួយត្រូវមុន ដល់ ២៤៤.៦៤៧គារ នឹងនិងទីក្រាក់
១៧៩លានដុល្លារ។ សហភាពអូបសិតនៅលើគោលបន្ទីអ្នកសំចូលអង្គរ
ពីកម្ពុជា ដាយមានចំណោក ៦៣% នៃតម្លៃអង្គរសំចែកបានបើកម្ពុជា
ហើយបានប៉ះមកពី បណ្តាញប្រទេសការការណ៍ (១៧.៤២%) និងប្រែទេសដីទៅ
ឡូត (១៤.៣០%)។ ការសំចែកអង្គរនៅការនឹងរកចំបន់ខ្សែបុរី កើនឡើង
៨៣.៥% ធ្វើបនិនិមួយត្រូវមុន ទៅបីមានភាពមិនប្រាកប្រាណជាដូរ
សេដ្ឋកិច្ចនៅក្នុងកំបង់នៅក្នុង ការសំចែកអង្គរនៅបណ្តាញប្រទេសការការណ៍
កើនឡើង ៨៤.៥% ដើរ ដែលបង្ហាញពីខិកសាធារណៈជាមុន និងការរឿង
ពិធីកម្មទីផ្សារនៅក្នុងកំបង់។ កម្ពុជាឌីមទាន់មានសំអង្គរចេញទៅទីផ្សារ
ប្រទេសដីបន្ទាន់ទេ។

កម្មធាននំបេញអង្គរសុប ៣០៥.៩៥ពាក់ន គិតគិនីពិពេលចាប់
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បង្ហាញពីការរំលែកចិត្ត និងបន្ទូផ្តើកណើមួយដើម្បីជីថាទាច់នានាផើវីវិតិវេអ្ន
ហិរញ្ញាណាសពាធិក្សកម្ម សំដើរទាក់ទានវិនិយោតបន្ថែមកូលិជិតកម្មស្រី
និងបេង្ញរចនាសម្ព័ន្ធឌី កំរាលសម្រួចចាមគោលដៅនំបេញអង្គរ
១លានពាក់ន នៅតំបនបញ្ហាប្រយោម។ ធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍនភាពឱ្យបានទងត្រូវ
ថា ជិតកម្មកសិកម្មនឹងកើតឡើង ៤% ប្រសិនបើពុមានក្រោចវារំងសូត ឬ
ទិន្នន័យនៃទងត្រូវអីឡូតទេ ចាប់ពីពេលនេរបរិបត្តិជំណុចឆ្នាំ២០១០។

Economic News Highlights

Cambodia exports 254,281 tonnes of milled rice in first nine months of year

According to data released by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Cambodia's exports of milled rice in the first nine months of 2013 increased 85 percent from a year earlier to 254,281 tonnes, equivalent to USD179 m. The EU continued to top the list of buyers, accounting for 63.0 percent of the total export value, followed by ASEAN (17.2 percent) and other countries (19.3 percent). Despite economic uncertainty in the euro zone, rice exports to that market rose 73.5 percent year on year. Exports to ASEAN countries also went up, by 74.5 percent, indicating business opportunities and market diversification in the region. Japan is still an unexplored market for Cambodia's rice.

Since the launch of the rice policy in 2010, Cambodia has exported a total of 305,953 tonnes of milled rice. Although the government has shown commitment and continued to push for necessary reforms to improve the business environment for further investment in rice production and infrastructure, achieving one million tonnes of milled rice exports remains a challenge. The ADB projected that agricultural output will grow by 4 percent if there are no severe droughts or floods for the remainder of 2013.

Links to others economic news

1. “Cambodia sees 22 pct rise in garment exports in 9 months”
[\(http://www.asean-china-center.org/english/2013-10/24/c_132827032.htm\)](http://www.asean-china-center.org/english/2013-10/24/c_132827032.htm)
 2. “Vietnam's trade deficit with ASEAN reaches 2.13 bln USD in 9 months”
[\(http://www.asean-china-center.org/english/2013-10/23/c_132824113.htm\)](http://www.asean-china-center.org/english/2013-10/23/c_132824113.htm)
 3. “Cambodia's construction sector attracts 2.27 bln USD in 9 months”
[\(http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2013-10/31/c_132848042.htm\)](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2013-10/31/c_132848042.htm)