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Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy

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ការបកស្រាយតារាងសំខាន់

របាយការណ៍នេះ បកស្រាយពីសូចនាករសេដ្ឋកិច្ចមួយចំនួនរបស់កម្ពុជា និង បណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ដោយធ្វើការប្រៀបធៀបតួលេខថ្មីៗ ជាមួយនឹង ខែមុនៗ។

នៅត្រីមាសទី៤ វិនិយោគសរុបគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់ខាងឧស្សាហកម្ម អនុម័តដោយក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៩,៩% ធៀបនឹងត្រីមាសមុន មកត្រឹម ១៩៦,៤លានដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែកើន ១២,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។

នៅខែធ្នូ ចំនួនភ្ញៀវបរទេសមកដល់សរុប កើន ១៤,៦% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២៨,១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ភ្ញៀវមកលំហែកើន ១៥,៩% (២៤,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញកើន ០,១% (៣២,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) រីឯភ្ញៀវមកក្នុងគោលបំណងផ្សេងៗធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,៨% ប៉ុន្តែកើន ៤០០% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ នៅឆ្នាំ២០១២ កម្ពុជាទទួលបានភ្ញៀវសរុបប្រហែល ៣,៦លាននាក់។

នៅខែធ្នូ សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ (គ្រប់មុខទំនិញ) កើន ០,០១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ឬ ២,៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ថ្លៃស្បៀងអាហារ និងភេសជ្ជៈគ្មានជាតិស្រា ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,២% តែកើន ២,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ថ្លៃស្នាក់នៅ និងថ្លៃទឹកភ្លើង កើន ០,៩% (៣,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយ ថ្លៃសម្លៀកបំពាក់និងស្បែកជើង កើន ០,៧% (៤,៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ថ្លៃសម្ភារៈបំពាក់ និងដំណើរការក្នុងផ្ទះ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,១% (៥,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។

នៅខែមករា ថ្លៃប្រេងសាំង កើន ០,៩% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២,៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥៣៣៨,៩រៀល/លីត្រ។ ថ្លៃប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូតនៅថេរ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែកើន ២,៦% ដល់ ៥១០០រៀល/លីត្រ ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ នៅខែដដែល ប្រាក់រៀល ចុះថ្លៃ ០,០០៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុល្លារ (ឡើងថ្លៃ ១,៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ប្រាក់រៀល ឡើងថ្លៃ ២,៥% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់បាតថៃ (៣,៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) និង ០,៤% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុងវៀតណាម (ចុះថ្លៃ ០,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ នៅខែតុលា សាច់ប្រាក់ងាយស្រួល កើន ២,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២១,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៧.៤៤០,៨ពាន់លានរៀល, ទ្រព្យសកម្មបរទេសសុទ្ធកើន ១,៤% (៣,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៨.៧២៣,៦ពាន់លានរៀល ហើយ ឥណទានដល់ផ្នែកឯកជនកើន ១,២% (២៨,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២១.៦៥៨ពាន់លានរៀល។

នៅខែធ្នូ ការនាំចូលដែកថែប ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥,៨% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៣៧,១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៨,៨លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចូលស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,៥% (០,៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៦,៤២លានរៀល។ ការនាំចូលសម្ភារៈសំណង់ កើន ៣៧,១% (៥៦,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥,៥លានដុល្លារ។ ក្នុងខែដដែល ការនាំចេញស្បែកជើងកើន ៧,៦% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៣២,១លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញផលិតផលវាយនភ័ណ្ឌផ្សេងៗ កើន ១១,៧% (២,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥,៩លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញសម្លៀកបំពាក់ (គ្រប់ប្រភេទ) កើន ៣,៦% ដល់ ៣៧៦,៤លានដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ៩,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ នៅខែធ្នូ ការនាំចូលប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូតកើន ៩,៩% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៣៣,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥០,៧លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចូលម៉ាស៊ូតខ្មៅ កើន ១៨៥,១% (១៥,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៨,៨លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចូលប្រេងសាំង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧,៩% (៦,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ២៥,៥លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា ចំណូលចរន្តសរុបរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦,២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ៥៣០,១ពាន់លានរៀល ប៉ុន្តែកើន ៤,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ចំណូលពន្ធក្នុងស្រុក កើន ០,៥% (៨,៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៣៦៩,២ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណូលមិនមែនពន្ធ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣៩,៤% (១០,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៥៤,៨ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណូលបានពីពន្ធនាំចូល

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 fourth quarter, investments of total fixed assets in industry approved by the Council for the Development of Cambodia dropped by 19.9 percent from a quarter earlier to USD196.4 m, but year on year rose by 12.3 percent.

Total foreign visitor arrivals in December rose 14.6 percent from a month earlier (28.1 percent year on year). Holiday arrivals went up by 15.9 percent (24.6 percent year on year) and business arrivals by 0.1 percent (32.3 percent year on year). "Other" arrivals dropped by 0.8 percent, but year on year increased by 400 percent. In 2012, Cambodia received about 3.6 m visitors.

In December, the consumer price index (all items) rose by 0.01 percent from the previous month (2.5 percent year on year). Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages decreased by 0.2 percent (2.4 percent rise year on year). Prices of housing and utilities increased by 0.9 percent (3.4 percent year on year) and of clothing and footwear by 0.7 percent (4.7 percent year on year). Prices of household furnishings and operations dropped by 0.1 percent (5.8 percent year on year).

In January, the price of gasoline rose by 0.9 percent from the preceding month (2.9 percent year on year) to KHR5338.9/litre. The price of diesel fuel remained unchanged from a month earlier, but year on year increased by 2.6 percent to KHR5100/litre. In the same month, the riel depreciated 0.003 percent from a month earlier against the US dollar (1.5 percent appreciation year on year). The riel appreciated 2.5 percent against the Thai baht (3.7 percent year on year) and 0.4 percent against the Vietnamese dong (0.2 percent depreciation year on year). In October, liquidity went up 2.1 percent from a month earlier (21.2 percent year on year) to KHR27,440.8 bn, net foreign assets by 1.4 percent (3.4 percent increase year on year) to KHR18,723.6 bn, and private sector credit by 1.2 percent (28.6 percent year on year) to KHR21,658 bn.

Imports of steel in December dropped by 5.8 percent from the previous month (37.1 percent year on year) to USD8.8 m and of cement by 0.5 percent (0.9 percent year on year) to USD6.42 m. Imports of construction equipment increased by 37.1 percent (56.6 percent year on year) to USD5.5 m. In the same month, exports of shoes went up 7.6 percent from a month earlier (1.6 percent year on year) to USD32.1 m and of other textile products by 11.7 percent (2.4 percent year on year) to USD5.9 m. Exports of clothing (all kinds) rose by 3.6 percent to USD376.4 m, but year on year declined by 9.3 percent. In December, imports of diesel fuel increased by 9.9 percent from the previous month (33.6 percent year on year) to USD50.7 m and of fuel oil by 185.1 percent (15.3 percent year on year) to USD8.8 m. Imports of gasoline declined by 7.9 percent (6.6 percent year on year) to USD25.5 m.

In November, total government current revenue declined by 6.2 percent from the preceding month to KHR530.1 bn, but year on year rose by 4.6 percent. Revenue from domestic taxes went up 0.5 percent (8.5 percent year on year) to KHR369.2 bn. Revenue from non-taxes dropped by 39.4 percent (10.4 percent year on year) to KHR54.8 bn. Import and export tax revenue decreased by 0.9 percent from the preceding month to KHR106.1 bn, but year on

និងនាំចេញ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,៩% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ១០៦,១ពាន់លានរៀល ប៉ុន្តែកើន ០,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ចំណាយចរន្តសរុបធ្លាក់ចុះ ១២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៣៤,៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៤០៤,៣ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណាយលើបៀវត្សរ៍ កើន ០,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១១,១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៨៥,៧ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណាយលើឧបត្ថម្ភធន និងជំនួយសង្គមកិច្ចផ្សេងៗ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣៦,៨% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៧០,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៦០,១ពាន់លានរៀល ហើយ ចំណាយលើសេវាផ្សេងៗ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១១,៤% (២១,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១៥៨,៥ពាន់លានរៀល។

នៅខែធ្នូ កៅស៊ូថៃ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២០,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ២៥៨៨,៣ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយ ម្សៅដំឡូងឈើ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៦,២% (៦,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ២៧៩,៥ដុល្លារ/តោន។ អង្ករថៃ ឡើងថ្លៃ ២,២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៧១៨,៨ដុល្លារ/តោន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៨,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ក្នុងខែដដែល អង្កររៀតណាម ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២,៦% មកត្រឹម ៤៧២,៩ ដុល្លារ/តោន ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ ១៣,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ កៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២,២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១២,៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ២៦៣២,៥ ដុល្លារ/តោន រីឯគ្រាប់ស្វាយច័ន្ទី ឡើងថ្លៃ ២,១% ដល់ ៦២៧៧,៨ដុល្លារ/តោន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២០,៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។

នៅខែធ្នូ ការនាំចេញអង្ករនៅថៃ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៦,៨% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១២,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៣៤១,៨លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញម្សៅដំឡូងឈើ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧,៤% (២០,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១៨៦,៧ លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូធម្មជាតិនិងជ័រធម្មជាតិ កើន ៩,៨% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៧៣១,៤លានដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ២០,១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ក្នុងខែដដែល ការនាំចេញអង្ករនៅវៀតណាម ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៦,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ២៤៥លានដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែកើន ២៦,៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ កើន ២៥,៧% (ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៨,១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៣០៨លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញគ្រាប់ស្វាយច័ន្ទី ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៨,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១៦,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១១៣លានដុល្លារ។

ក្នុងខែធ្នូ ការនាំចេញនៅតំបន់អឺរ៉ូ កើន ០,៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៤,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២០២,២ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញរបស់សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក កើន ២,៦% (៤,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៣២,៦ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញរបស់ជប៉ុន កើន ៣,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៦៤,៣ ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ១១,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ នៅខែដដែល ការនាំចេញរបស់ម៉ាឡេស៊ី ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២,២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ១៨,៨ ពាន់លានដុល្លារ (កើន ២,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយ ការនាំចូល ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,៩% (៣,៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១៦ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែមករា អង្ករ USA 2/4 ឡើងថ្លៃ ១,៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១២,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៦១៦ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយ អង្ករ Thai 100% B ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៧% (១៣,៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៦០៣ដុល្លារ/តោន។ សណ្តែកសៀង (US No.1) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (ឡើងថ្លៃ ២០,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៥៥៦,៧ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយ ពោត (US No.2) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២,៧% (ឡើងថ្លៃ ១០,៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៣០២,២ដុល្លារ/តោន។ កៅស៊ូ ឡើងថ្លៃ ៥,៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៣១០៨,៧ដុល្លារៈតោន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១១,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ នៅខែមករា ប្រេងឆៅ (OPEC spot) ឡើងថ្លៃ ២,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១០៨,៨ដុល្លារ/ធុង ហើយ ប្រេងសាំង (US Gulf Coast) ឡើងថ្លៃ ៧,៨% (៣,៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ០,៧១ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ។ ប្រេងម៉ាសូត (low sulphur No. 2) ឡើងថ្លៃ ២,៨% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (០,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ០,៨០ ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ។

year rose by 0.4 percent. Total current expenditure went down 12 percent from the preceding month (34.5 percent year on year) to KHR404.3 bn. Expenditure on wages rose by 0.1 percent from the previous month (11.1 percent drop year on year) to KHR185.7 bn. Expenditure on subsidies and other social assistance declined by 36.8 percent from a month earlier (70.8 percent year on year) to KHR60.1 bn and on other services by 11.4 percent (21.8 percent year on year) to KHR158.5 bn.

In December, the price of Thai rubber dropped by 1.5 percent from a month earlier (20.4 percent drop year on year) to USD2588.3/tonne and of tapioca by 6.2 percent (6.6 percent year on year) to USD279.5/tonne. The price of Thai rice went up 2.2 percent from the preceding month to USD718.8/tonne, but year on year decreased by 8.6 percent. In the same month, the price of Vietnamese rice decreased by 2.6 percent to USD472.9/tonne, but year on year rose by 13.8 percent. The price of rubber dropped by 2.2 percent from a month earlier (12.7 percent year on year) to USD2632.5/tonne while that of cashew nuts went up 2.1 percent to USD6277.8/tonne, but year on year declined by 20.9 percent.

Exports of Thai rice in December went down 26.8 percent from a month earlier (12.2 percent year on year) to USD341.8 m and of tapioca by 7.4 percent (20.2 percent year on year) to USD186.7 m. Exports of natural rubber and similar natural gums increased by 9.8 percent from the previous month to USD731.4 m, but year on year went down 20.1 percent. In the same month, exports of Vietnamese rice declined by 16.1 percent from the previous month to USD245 m, but year on year rose by 26.9 percent. Exports of rubber increased by 25.7 percent (8.1 percent drop year on year) to USD308 m. Exports of cashew nuts declined by 8.1 percent from a month earlier (16.3 percent year on year) to USD113 m.

In December, exports of the euro zone went up 0.4 percent from a month earlier (4.8 percent year on year) to USD202.2 bn and of the US 2.6 percent (4.3 percent year on year) to USD132.6 bn. Japanese exports increased by 3.1 percent from the preceding month to USD64.3 bn, but year on year dropped by 11.3 percent. In the same month, Malaysian exports declined by 2.2 percent from the preceding month to USD18.8 bn (2.3 percent rise year on year) and imports by 0.9 percent (3.5 percent year on year) to USD16 bn.

In January, prices of USA 2/4 rice went up 1.3 percent from the preceding month (12.8 percent year on year) to USD616/tonne and of Thai 100 percent B rice by 0.7 percent (13.5 percent year on year) to USD603/tonne. The price of soybeans (US No. 1) dropped by 3 percent from a month earlier (20.4 percent increase year on year) to USD556.7/tonne and of maize (US No. 2) by 2.7 percent (10.5 percent rise year on year) to USD302.2/tonne. The price of rubber went up 5.3 percent from the previous month to USD3108.7/tonne, but year on year declined by 11.4 percent. In January, the prices of crude oil (OPEC spot) rose by 2.1 percent from the previous month (2.6 percent increase year on year) to USD108.8/barrel and of gasoline (US Gulf Coast) by 7.8 percent (3.7 percent rise year on year) to USD0.71/litre. The price of diesel fuel (low sulphur No. 2) went up 2.8 percent from a month earlier (0.3 percent year on year) to USD0.80/litre.

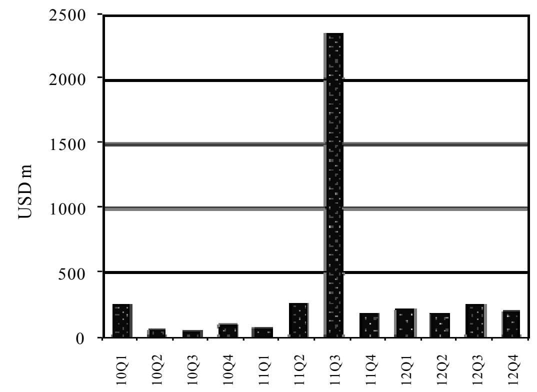
សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

Fixed Asset Investment Approvals by CDC*

Industry

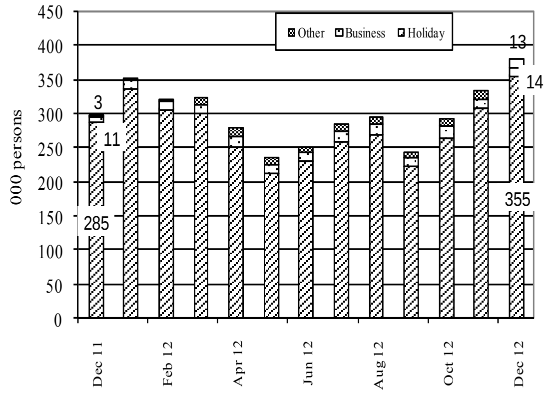
2010 Q1–2012 Q4



*Including expansion projects.
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

Foreign Visitor Arrivals

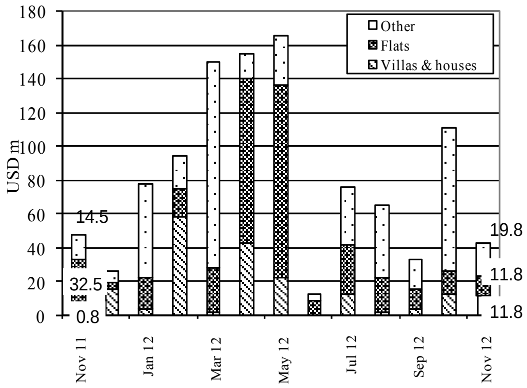
December 2011– December 2012



Source: Ministry of Tourism

Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals

November 2011– November 2012

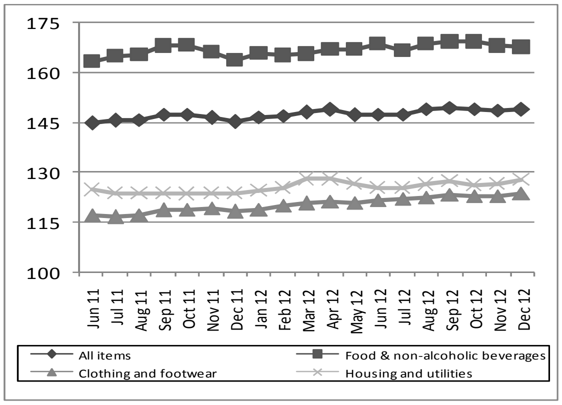


Source: Municipality of Phnom Penh

Consumer Price Index

(December 2006=100)

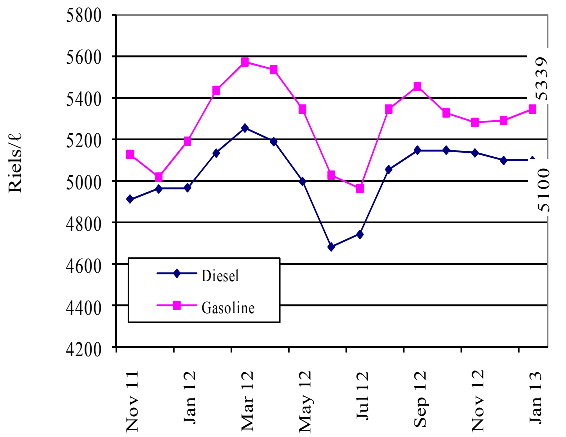
June 2011–December 2012



Source: National Institute of Statistics

Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices

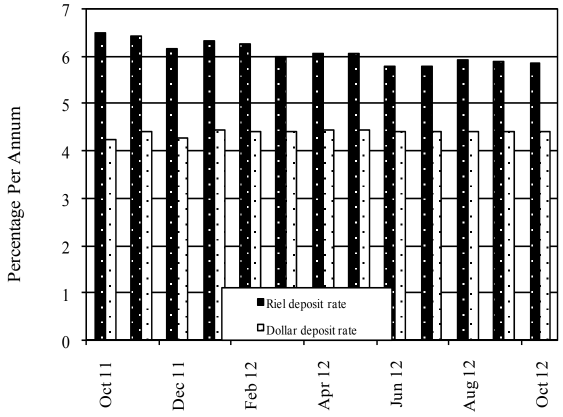
November 2011–January 2013



Source: CDRI

Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Deposits (%)

October 2011– October 2012

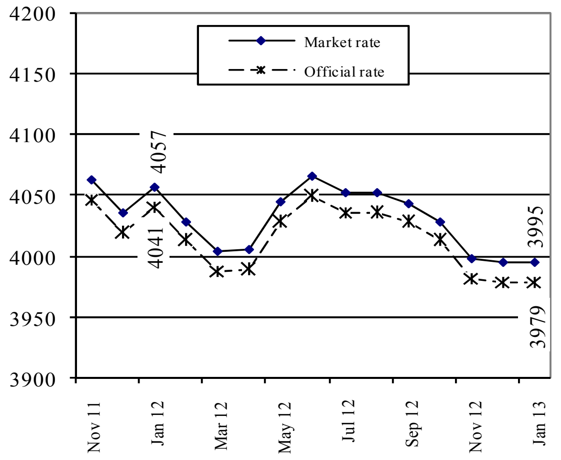


Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

ស្ថានភាពអត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ជំនួយឥណទានពីក្រៅប្រទេស

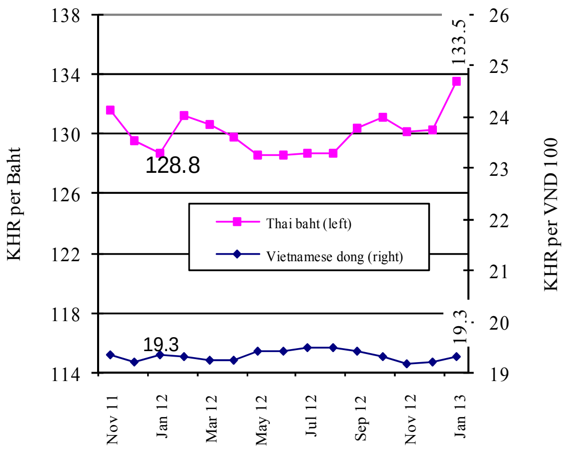
Exchange Rates, Money and Credit

Riels per US Dollar
November 2011–January 2013



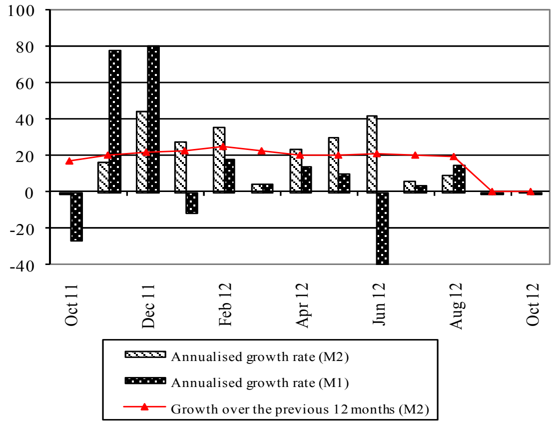
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Riels per THB & VND
November 2011–January 2013



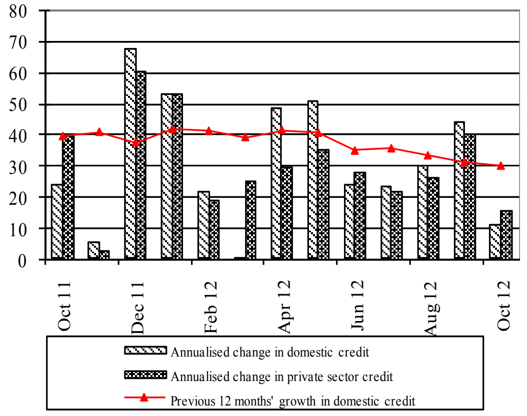
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey (%)
October 2011–October 2012



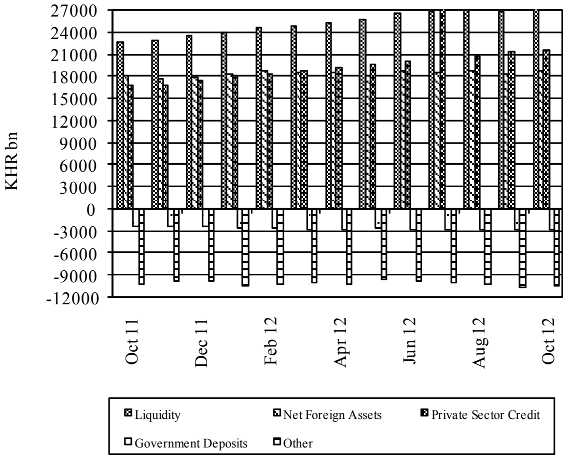
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Domestic Credit (%)
October 2011–October 2012



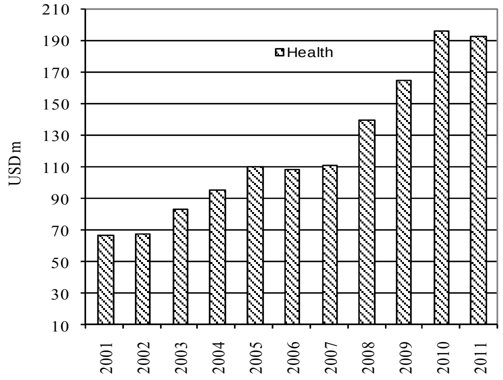
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey
October 2011–October 2012



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

External Development Assistance Disbursement
Health
2001–11

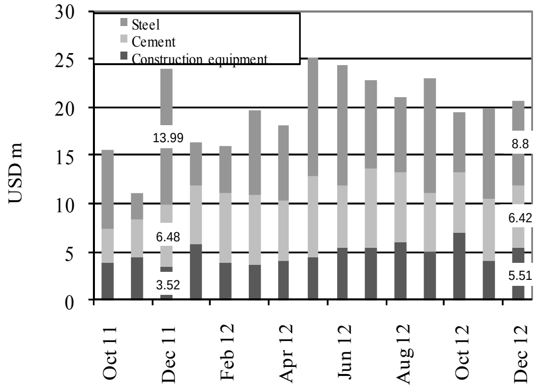


Source: *The Cambodia Development Effectiveness Report 2011*, CDC

ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

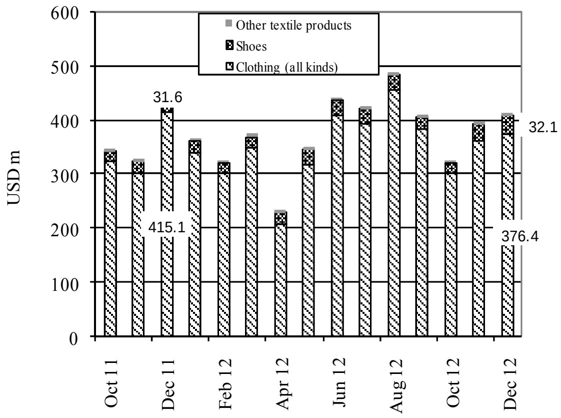
External Trade and National Budget Operations

Cambodian Imports
October 2011–December 2012



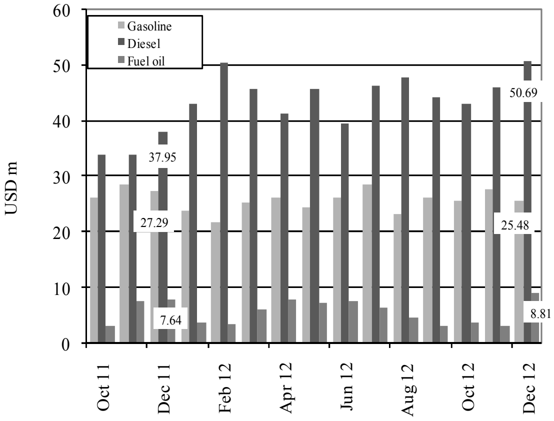
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics,* NBC

Cambodian Exports
October 2011–December 2012



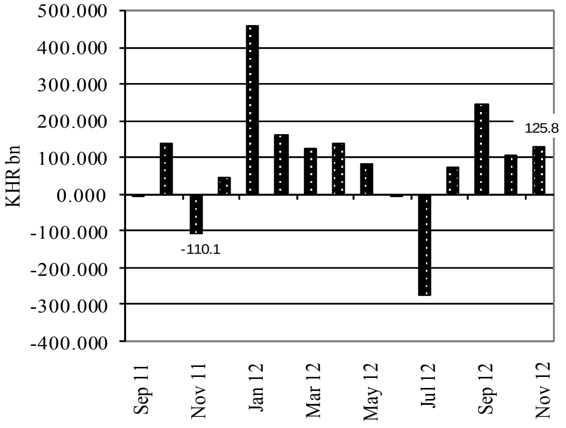
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics,* NBC

Imports: Energy
October 2011–December 2012



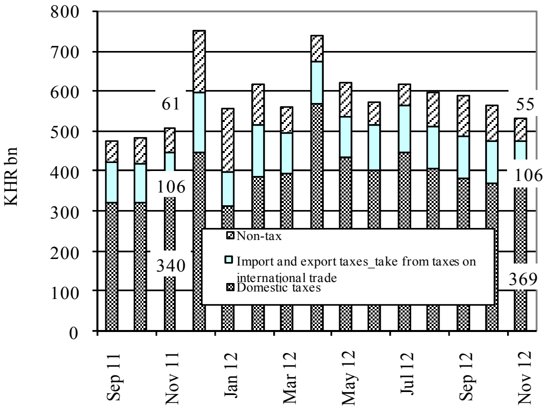
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics,* NBC

Current Budget Balance
September 2011–November 2012



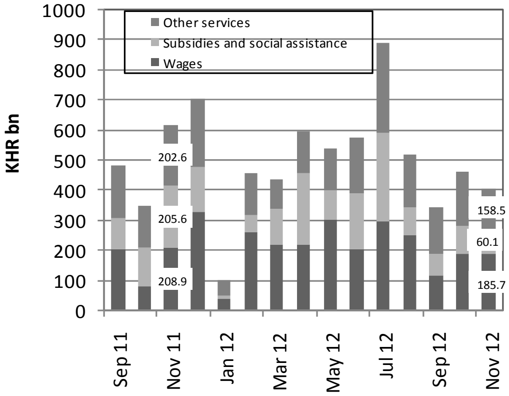
Source: MEF Bulletin

Current Budget Revenue
September 2011–November 2012



Source: MEF Bulletin

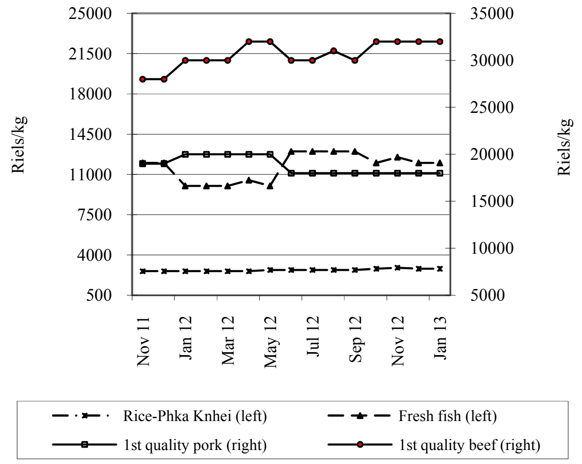
Current Budget Expenditure
September 2011–November 2012



Source: MEF Bulletin

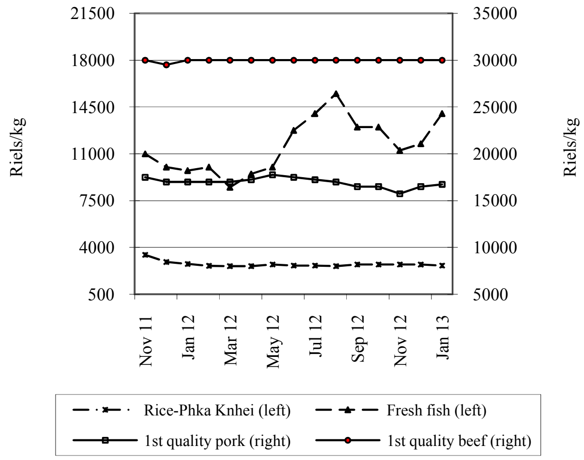
ថ្លៃស្បៀងអាហារតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា
Provincial Food Prices

Food Prices in Siem Reap Province
November 2011–January 2013



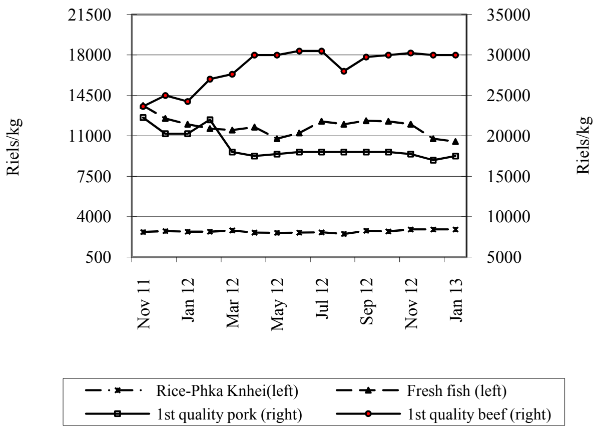
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Battambang Province
November 2011–January 2013



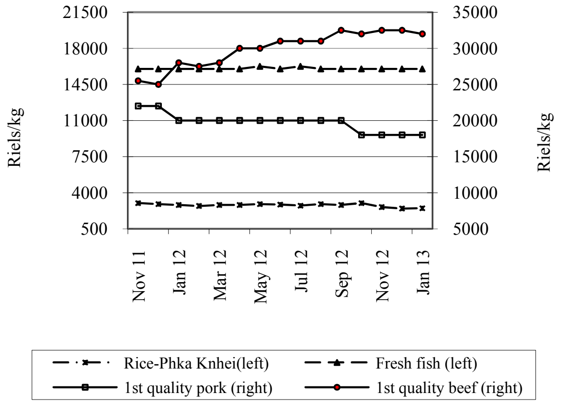
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kompong Cham Province
November 2011–January 2013



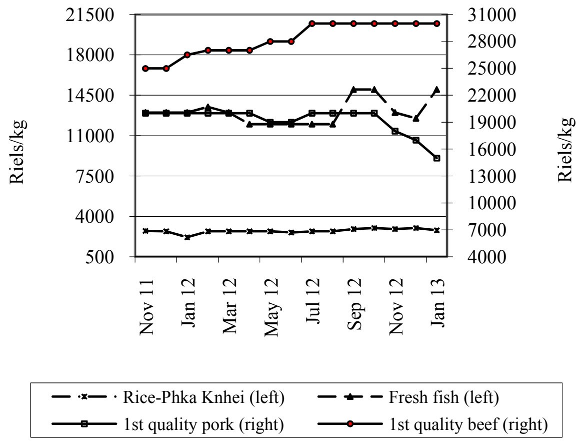
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kampot Province
November 2011–January 2013



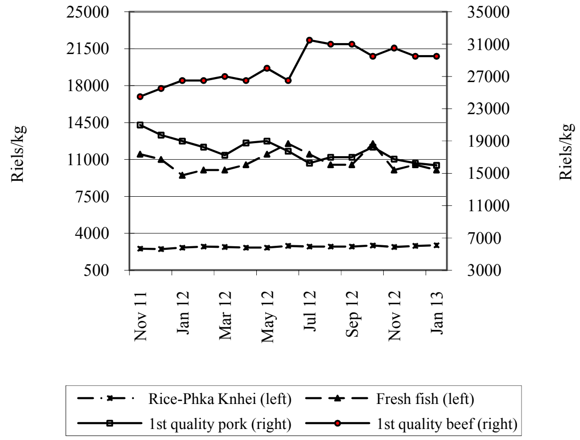
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province
November 2011–January 2013



Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kompong Speu Province
November 2011–January 2013

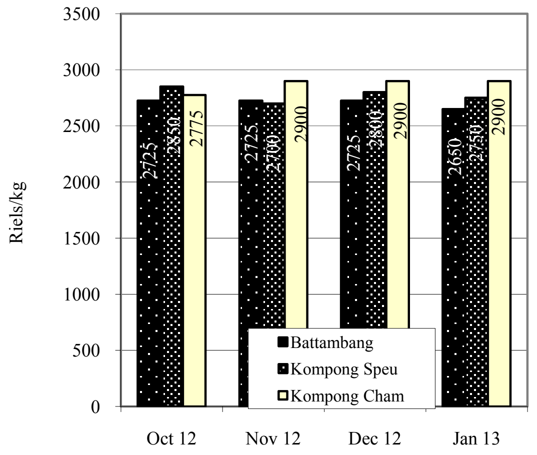


Source: CDRI

ថ្លៃទំនិញតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា៖ តាមមុខទំនិញ

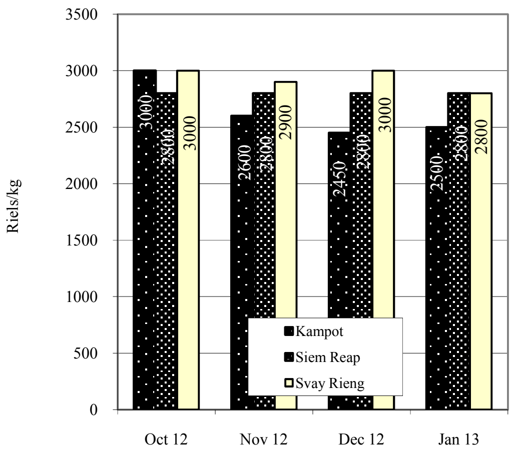
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia

Cambodia: Rice Prices in Three Provinces



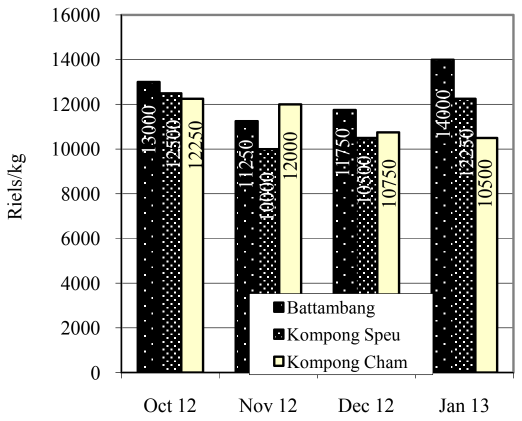
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Rice Prices in Three Provinces



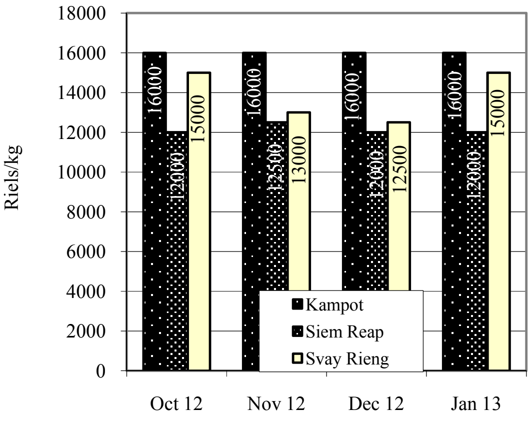
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Prices in Three Provinces



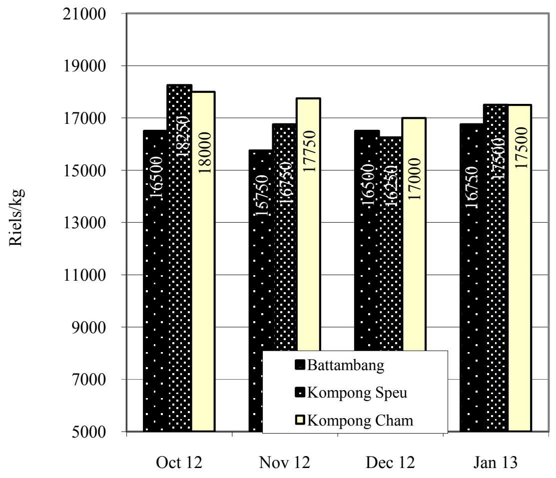
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Prices in Three Provinces



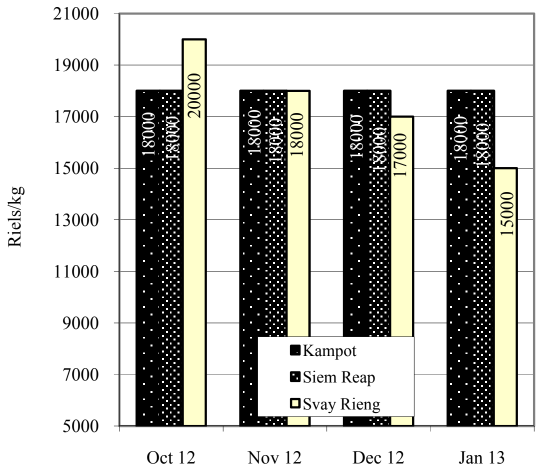
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Prices in Three Provinces



Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Prices in Three Provinces

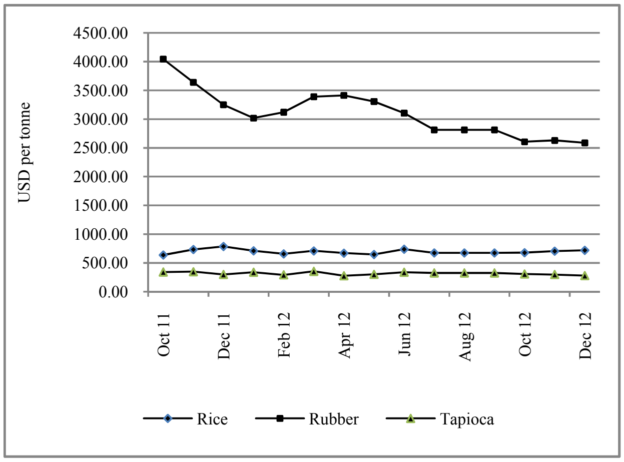


Source: CDRI

ថ្លៃទំនិញ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិទៅដល់ប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

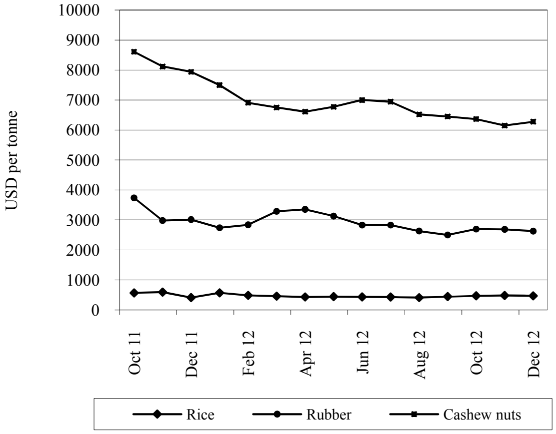
Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia

Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Tapioca
October 2011–December 2012



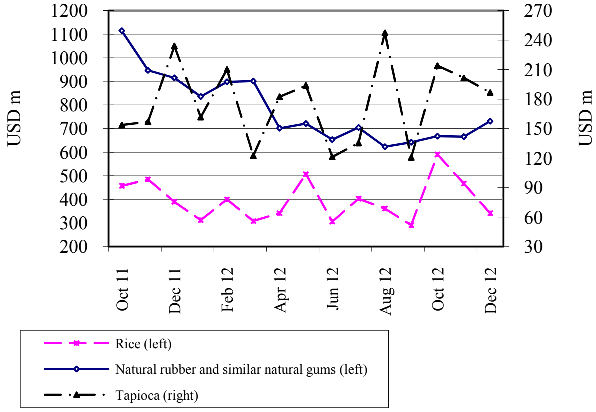
Source: Bank of Thailand, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

Vietnam: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Cashew Nuts
October 2011–December 2012



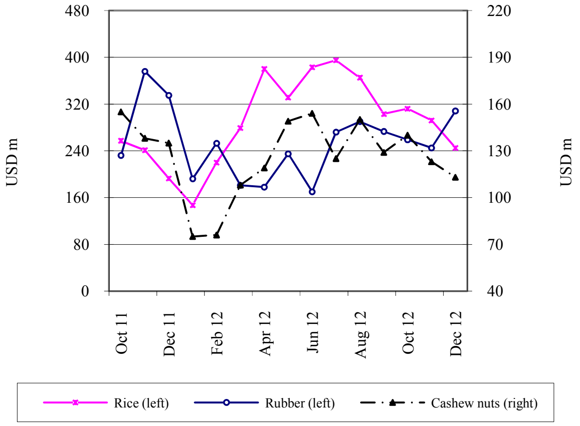
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: Exports
October 2011–December 2012



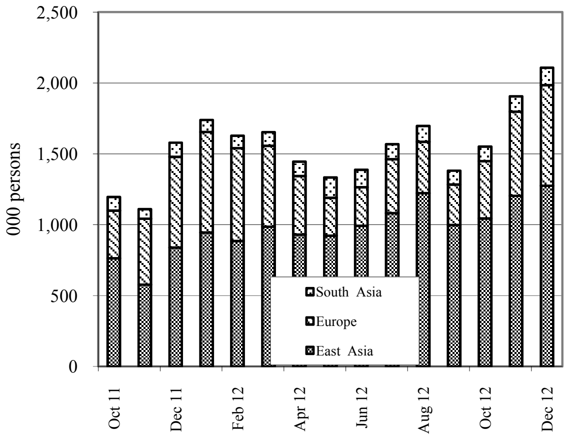
Source: Customs Department of Thailand

Vietnam: Exports
October 2011–December 2012



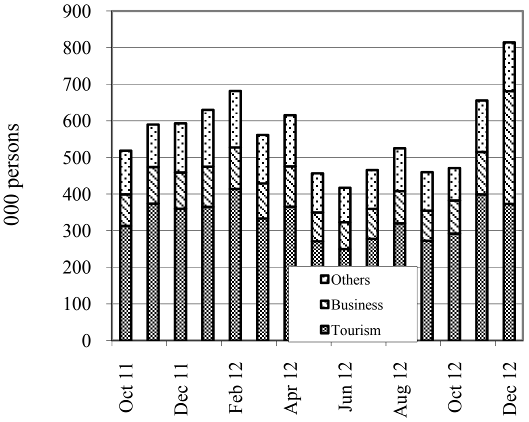
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: International Arrivals
October 2011–December 2012



Source: Thailand Office of Tourism Development

Vietnam: International Arrivals
October 2011–December 2012

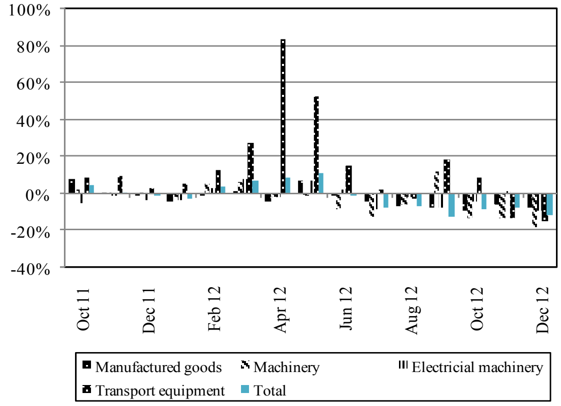


Source: Estimates by General Statistics Office of Vietnam

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អត្រាអតិផរណានៅបណ្ដាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

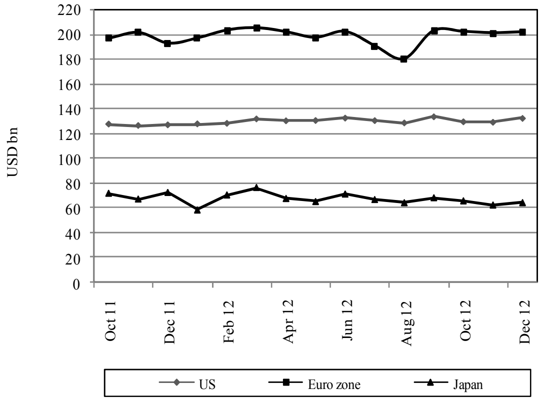
Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

Year-on-Year Growth of Main Exports: Japan
October 2011–December 2012



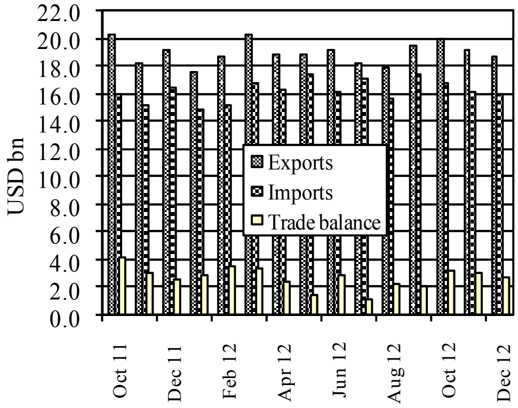
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

Goods Exports: US, Euro Zone & Japan
October 2011–December 2012



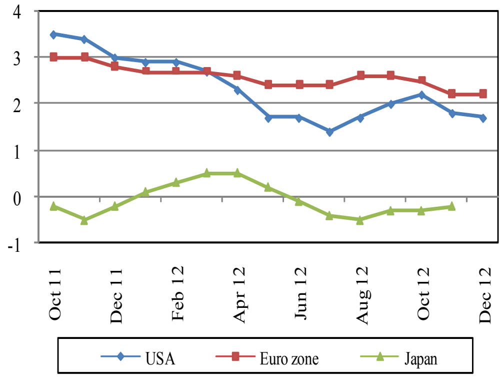
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

External Trade: Malaysia
October 2011–December 2012



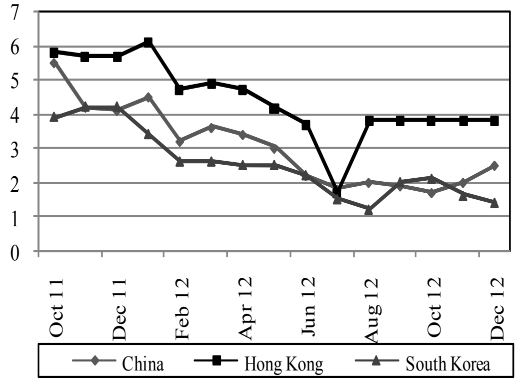
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Inflation Rates: US, Euro Zone & Japan
(percent price change from a year earlier)
October 2011–December 2012



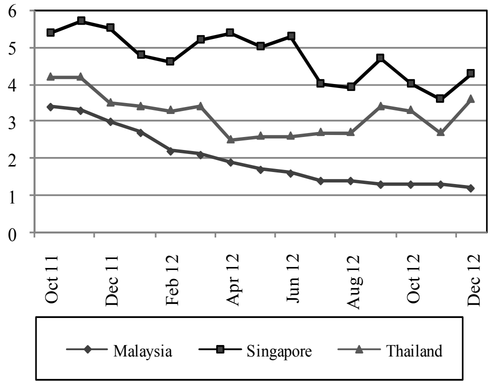
Sources: IMF and *Economist* (5 Jan 2013)

Inflation Rates: China, Hong Kong & South Korea
(percent price change from a year earlier)
October 2011–December 2012



Sources: IMF and *Economist* (5 Jan 2013)

Inflation Rates: Selected ASEAN Countries
(percent price change from a year earlier)
October 2011–December 2012

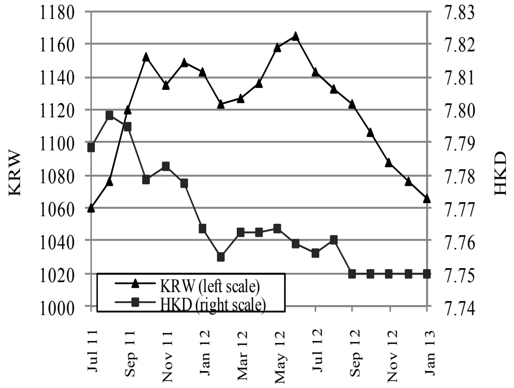


Sources: IMF and *Economist* (5 Jan 2013)

អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ស្ថានភាពថ្លៃទំនិញលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ

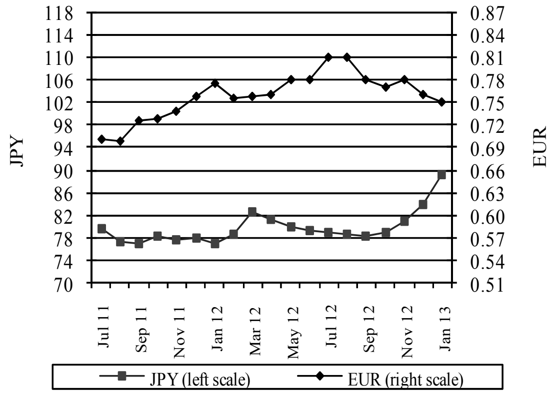
Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets

KRW & HKD per USD
July 2011–January 2013



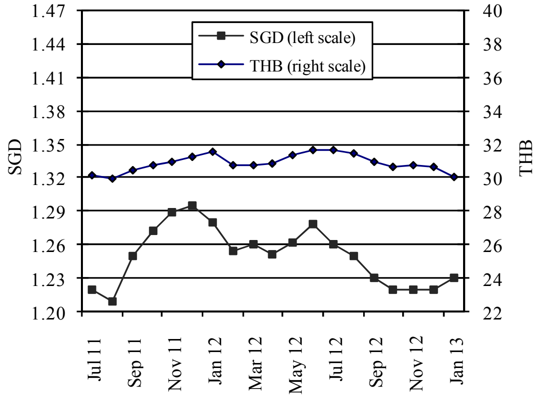
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

EUR & JPY per USD
July 2011–January 2013



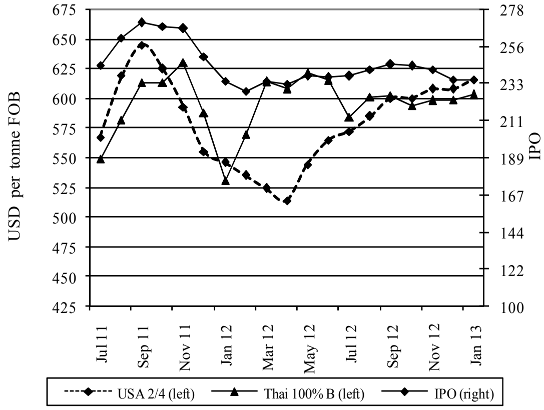
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

THB & SGD per USD
July 2011–January 2013



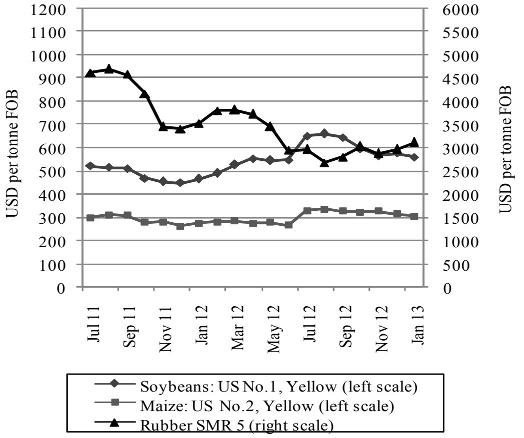
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

International Rice Price Index & Export Prices
July 2011–January 2013



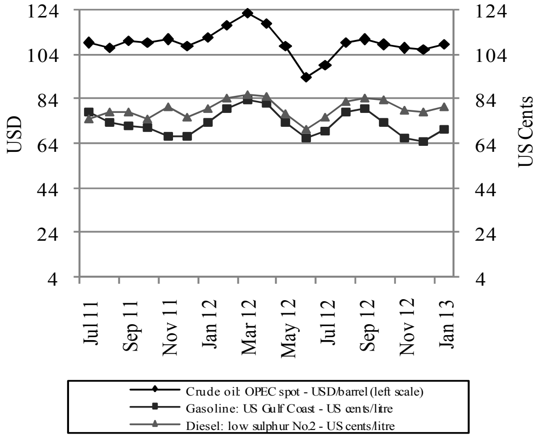
Sources: Osiriz/InfoArroz

Prices: Soybeans, Maize & Rubber
July 2011–January 2013



Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation

Prices: Gasoline & Diesel Fuel
July 2011–January 2013



Source: US Energy Information Administration

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច
Economic News

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ

វិនិយោគទុននៅកម្ពុជា ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦៧% នៅឆ្នាំ២០១២

វិនិយោគទុនជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់ អនុម័តដោយក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា នៅឆ្នាំ២០១២ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន មកត្រឹម ២,២ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ វិនិយោគទុនក្នុងវិស័យកសិកម្ម ធ្លាក់ចុះប្រមាណ ២៦,៧% មកត្រឹម ៥៣២,៥លានដុល្លារ ហើយក្នុងវិស័យឧស្សាហកម្ម ធ្លាក់ចុះប្រមាណ ៧១% មកត្រឹម ៨២៩,៣លានដុល្លារ ឯក្នុងវិស័យសេវាកម្ម ធ្លាក់ចុះប្រមាណ ៧៣,៣% មកត្រឹម ៩១៦លានដុល្លារ។ នៅឆ្នាំ២០១២វិនិយោគិនបរទេសសំខាន់ៗ មានមកពីប្រទេសចិន កូរ៉េខាងត្បូង ជប៉ុន ហុងកុង និង តៃវ៉ាន។ វិនិយោគទុនក្នុងស្រុក (ចំណែក ១០០%) ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦៥,៤% មកត្រឹម ២៧១,៩លានដុល្លារ ស្របពេលដែលវិនិយោគទុនពីហុងកុង និង ប្រទេសវៀតណាម ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦៤,៥% និង ៩១,៩% រៀងគ្នាធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។

នៅពេលថ្មីៗនេះ វិនិយោគិនជប៉ុនកាន់តែច្រើនឡើង បានសំឡឹងមើលអនុវិស័យផ្សេងៗនៅកម្ពុជា មានតាំងពីគ្រឿងអេឡិចត្រូនិកគ្រឿងយន្តស្វ័យប្រវត្តិ រហូតដល់ មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលលក់ទំនិញ។ នៅឆ្នាំ២០១២ វិនិយោគទុនជប៉ុន (ចំណែក ១០០%) ស្ទុះឡើងក្នុងអត្រាដ៏ខ្លាំងមួយ គឺ ៣២៧៥,៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ២០៧,៧លានដុល្លារ។

ភាពតានតឹងខាងនយោបាយស្តីពីកោះតូចៗមួយចំនួនរវាងប្រទេសចិន និង ជប៉ុន ព្រមទាំងការឡើងថ្លៃកម្លាំងពលកម្មនៅប្រទេសចិនជាកត្តារុញច្រានឲ្យវិនិយោគិនជប៉ុន ស្វែងរកឱកាសពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្នុងប្រទេសដទៃទៀតនៅតំបន់អាស៊ី ដែលមានតម្លៃពលម្មថោកជាពិសេសក្នុង មហាអនុតំបន់មេគង្គ។ វិនិយោគិនជប៉ុន តែងធ្វើវិនិយោគលើវិស័យមួយចំនួន ដូចជា គ្រឿងយន្តស្វ័យប្រវត្តិថាមពល ធនាគារនិងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ ដឹកជញ្ជូន ផលិតកម្មស្រាបៀរ អាហារនិងភេសជ្ជៈ ដែកថែប ប្រេងកាត និង ក្រុមហ៊ុនអាកាសចរណ៍។

ទោះបីការវិនិយោគទុន បានធ្លាក់ចុះក្តី ប៉ុន្តែកំណើនសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជាសម្រាប់ឆ្នាំ២០១២ រំពឹងថា មានភាពមាំមួនដដែល ដោយមានកំណើនប្រហែល ៧,៣% យោងតាមតួលេខប្រកាសដោយសម្តេចនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី។

Economic News Highlights

Investment in Cambodia plunge 67 percent in 2012

Investment in fixed assets approved by the Council for the Development of Cambodia in 2012 plummeted 67 percent year on year to USD2.2 bn. Investment in agriculture declined by 26.7 percent to USD532.5 m, in industry by 71 percent to USD829.3 m and in services by 73.3 percent to USD916 m. In 2012, major foreign investors were from China, South Korea, Japan, Hong Kong and Taiwan. Domestic investment (100 percent shareholding) went down 65.4 percent to USD271.9 m while investment from Hong Kong and Vietnam dropped 64.5 percent and 91.9 percent year on year, respectively.

Recently, more Japanese investors have eyed Cambodia in a variety of sub-sectors from electronics and automotive to shopping malls. In 2012, Japanese investment (100 percent shareholding) skyrocketed by 3275.7 percent from a year earlier to USD207.7 m. Political tension over a number of islets between Japan and China and rising labour costs in China are some push factors for Japanese investors to explore business opportunities in other low-cost Asian countries, specifically in the Greater Mekong Sub-region. Japanese investors usually invest in such sectors as automotive, energy, banking and finance, transportation, brewing, food and beverages, steel, petroleum and airlines.

Despite the decreased investment, Cambodia's economic growth is expected to be strong still in 2012, growing by about 7.3 percent, according to figures announced by the Prime Minister.

Links to others economic news

1. "News Analysis: Cambodia viewed as 'best' investment venue for Thais" (http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2013-02/09/c_132162078.htm)
2. "S. Korea's financial body inks deal to assist Cambodia in banking supervision" (http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2013-02/08/c_132160316.htm)
3. Opening Address by the Prime Minister at the 2013 Cambodia Outlook Conference (http://cnv.org.kh/en/?p=3475)