



វិទ្យាស្ថានបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង ស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា
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របាយការណ៍ខ្លីៗស្តីពីសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា
Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy

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ការបកស្រាយតារាងសំខាន់

Highlights

របាយការណ៍នេះ បកស្រាយពីស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចមួយចំនួនរបស់កម្ពុជា និង បណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ដោយធ្វើការប្រៀបធៀបតួលេខថ្មីៗ ជាមួយនឹង ខែ មុនៗ។

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

នៅត្រីមាសទី៤ វិនិយោគគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់សរុបខាងកសិកម្មអនុម័ត ដោយក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣៦,៧% (៧៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១១៤,៥លានដុល្លារ។

Investments of total fixed assets in agriculture approved by the Council for the Development of Cambodia in the fourth quarter declined 36.7 percent from a quarter earlier (74 percent year on year) to USD114.5 m.

នៅខែមករា ចំនួនភ្ញៀវបរទេសមកដល់សរុប កើន ៥,៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១៥,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ភ្ញៀវមកលំហែកើន ៨,៧% (១៥,៤% ធៀប នឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញ កើន ៤,៨% (១៦,៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) រីឯភ្ញៀវមកក្នុងគោលបំណងផ្សេងៗ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧៦,៤% ប៉ុន្តែកើន ២,៧% ធៀប នឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ តម្លៃអនុម័តគម្រោងសាងសង់សរុប កើនដល់ ២១៦លានដុល្លារ ធៀបនឹង ២៥,២លានដុល្លារ កាលពីខែមុន។ តម្លៃអនុម័តគម្រោងសាងសង់ ភូមិគ្រឹះ និងផ្ទះ កើនពី ០,៧លានដុល្លារ ដល់ ១២១លានដុល្លារ ហើយ តម្លៃគម្រោងផ្ទះល្វែង កើនពី ៥,១លានដុល្លារ ដល់ ៣៩,១លានដុល្លារ។

Total foreign visitor arrivals in January went up 5.7 percent from a month earlier (15.4 percent year on year). Holiday arrivals rose 8.7 percent (15.4 percent year on year) and business arrivals by 4.8 percent (16.7 percent year on year). “Other” arrivals dropped by 76.4 percent, but year on year increased by 2.7 percent. In January, the total value of construction approvals increased to USD216 m from USD25.2 m a month earlier. The value of villas and houses rose to USD121 m from USD0.7 m and that of flats went up to USD39.1 m from USD5.1 m.

នៅខែមករាដល់សេដ្ឋកិច្ចថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ (គ្រប់មុខទំនិញ) កើន ០,៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ថ្លៃស្បៀងអាហារ និងភេសជ្ជៈ គ្មានជាតិស្រា កើន ០,២% (១,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយថ្លៃសម្លៀកបំពាក់ និងស្បែកជើង កើន ០,៤% (៤,៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ថ្លៃស្នាក់នៅ និងថ្លៃ ទឹកភ្លៀង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (កើន ២,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។

In January, the consumer price index (all items) rose by 0.3 percent from the previous month (1.8 percent year on year). Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 0.2 percent (1.4 percent year on year) and of clothing and footwear by 0.4 percent (4.5 percent year on year). Prices of housing and utilities decreased by 0.1 percent from a month earlier (2.6 percent rise year on year).

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ថ្លៃប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូត កើន ២,០% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១,៣% ធៀបនឹង មួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥២០០រៀល/លីត្រ និងថ្លៃប្រេងសាំង កើន ២,៨% (១,១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥៤៨៩,៥រៀល/លីត្រ។ ក្នុងខែដដែល ប្រាក់រៀល នៅថេរ ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ប្រាក់ រៀល ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៨% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២,៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ទល់នឹង ប្រាក់បាតថៃ។ ប្រាក់រៀល នៅថេរ ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុល្លារជប៉ុន។ នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា សាច់ប្រាក់ងាយស្រួល កើន ០,៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២០,៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយ ឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៧,៦៤៣,២ពាន់លានរៀល ទ្រព្យសកម្មបរទេសសុទ្ធ កើន ១,០% (៦,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៨.៩១០,៩ពាន់លានរៀល ហើយឥណទាន វិស័យឯកជន កើន ១,២% (២៩,៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២១.៩១៩,៦ ពាន់លានរៀល។

In February, the price of diesel fuel rose by 2.0 percent from the preceding month (1.3 percent year on year) to KHR5200/litre and of gasoline by 2.8 percent (1.1 percent year on year) to KHR5489.5/litre. In the same month, the riel remained unchanged against the US dollar, but appreciated 0.8 percent year on year. The riel depreciated 0.8 percent from the previous month (2.5 percent year on year) against the Thai baht. The riel remained unchanged against the Vietnamese dong. In November, liquidity went up 0.7 percent from a month earlier (20.5 percent year on year) to KHR27,643.2 bn, net foreign assets by 1.0 percent (6.2 percent year on year) to KHR18,910.9 bn and private sector credit by 1.2 percent (29.9 percent year on year) to KHR21,919.6 bn.

នៅខែមករា ការនាំចូលបរិក្ខារសំណង់ កើន ២០,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១៣,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៦,៦លានដុល្លារ, ការនាំចូលស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ កើន ២៦,៨% (៣៥,៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៨,១លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចូលដែកចំប កើន ៤៣,៦% (១៨៣,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១២,៦លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែដដែល ការនាំចេញសម្លៀកបំពាក់ (គ្រប់ប្រភេទ) កើន ១០,៤% ធៀបនឹង ខែមុន (២២,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៤១៥,៧លានដុល្លារ ការនាំចេញ ស្បែកជើង កើន ២៣,២% (៦៩,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៣៩,៦លាន ដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញផលិតផលវាយនភ័ណ្ឌ កើន ២២,៥% (៧៨,៦% ធៀប នឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៧,៣លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែមករា តម្លៃការនាំចូលប្រេងសាំង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៩,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១,៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ២៣,២ លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចូលប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូតខ្មៅ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦៦,៨% (១៨,៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ២,៩លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចូលប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូតធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,០៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ២៥,៥លានដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែកើន ១៧,៦% ធៀប នឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។

Imports of construction equipment in January went up 20.1 percent from the preceding month (13.2 percent year on year) to USD6.6 m, of cement by 26.8 percent (35.9 percent year on year) to USD8.1 m and of steel by 43.6 percent (183.4 percent year on year) to USD12.6 m. In the same month, exports of clothing (all kinds) rose 10.4 percent from a month earlier (22.3 percent year on year) to USD415.7 m, of shoes by 23.2 percent (69.8 percent year on year) to USD39.6 m and of other textile products by 22.5 percent (78.6 percent year on year) to USD7.3 m. In January, the value of imports of gasoline decreased by 9.1 percent from the previous month (1.9 percent year on year) to USD23.2 m and of fuel oil by 66.8 percent (18.7 percent year on year) to USD2.9 m. Imports of diesel declined by 0.04 percent from a month earlier to USD25.5 m, but year on year increased 17.6 percent.

នៅខែធ្នូ ចំណូលចរន្តសរុបរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល កើន ៦៩,៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១៩,៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៨៩៨,២ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណូលពន្ធក្នុង ស្រុក កើន ៤៦,៥% (២១,៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥៤០,៨ពាន់លាន

In December, total government current revenue rose by 69.4 percent from the previous month (19.5 percent year on year) to KHR898.2 bn. Revenue from domestic taxes went up 46.5 percent (21.9 percent year on year) to KHR540.8 bn, from import and export taxes by 49.2 percent (5.7 percent year on year) to KHR158.3 bn and from non-taxes by 263 percent (26.1 percent year on year)

រៀល ចំណូលពន្ធនាំចូល និងនាំចេញ កើន ៤៩,២% (៥,៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៥៨,៣ពាន់លានរៀល ហើយចំណូលមិនមែនពន្ធ កើន ២៦៣% (២៦,១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៩៩,១ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណាយចរន្តសរុបរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល កើន ១១៥,២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២៣,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៨៦៩,៩ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណាយលើឧបត្ថម្ភធន និងជំនួយសង្គមកិច្ច កើន ៣៤១,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៧៤,៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៦៥,២ពាន់លានរៀល ហើយចំណាយលើសេវាផ្សេងៗ កើន ១៤០,៣% (៦៥,៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៣៨០,៩ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណាយលើបៀវត្សរ៍កើន ២០,៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ២២៣,៨ពាន់លានរៀល ប៉ុន្តែ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣១% បើធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។

នៅខែមករា អង្ករថៃ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,៦% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (០,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៧០៧,៦ដុល្លារ/តោន។ កៅស៊ូ ឡើងថ្លៃ ៣,៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១១,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៦៧៩,៥ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយម្សៅដំឡូងឈើ ឡើងថ្លៃ ៤,៦% (ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១៣,៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៩២,៤ដុល្លារ/តោន។ ក្នុងខែដដែល អង្ករវៀតណាម ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៣,៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២០,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៤៥៧,២ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយគ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៦,០% (២១,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៥៩០០ដុល្លារ/តោន។ កៅស៊ូ ឡើងថ្លៃ ៣,២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ២៧១៥,៦ដុល្លារ/តោន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,០% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។

នៅខែមករា ការនាំចេញអង្ករថៃ កើន ២០,៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៣១,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៤១១,១លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញម្សៅដំឡូងឈើ កើន ១០,០% (២៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២០៥,៤លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូធម្មជាតិ និងជីវធម្មជាតិ កើន ១១,២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៨១៣,៥លានដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ២,៧% បើធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ក្នុងខែដដែល ការនាំចេញគ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទីនៅវៀតណាម កើន ៤,៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៥៧,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១១៨លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញអង្ករ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៧,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (កើន ៣៨,១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ២០៣លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣,៩% (កើន ៥៤,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ២៩៦លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែមករា ការនាំចេញនៅតំបន់អឺរ៉ុប កើន ៣,៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៦,១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២០៩,២ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញរបស់សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ១៣០,៨ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែកើន ២,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ការនាំចេញរបស់ជប៉ុន ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៤,៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៦,១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៥៤,៨ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ ក្នុងខែដដែល ការនាំចេញរបស់ម៉ាឡេស៊ី នៅថៃ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែកើន ៦,០% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ការនាំចូល កើន ១០,៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១៨,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៧,៧ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែមករា អង្ករ USA 2/4 ឡើងថ្លៃ ១,៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១៦,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៦២៤ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយអង្ករ Thai 100% B ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,២% (៦,០% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៦០៤ដុល្លារ/តោន។ សណ្តែកសៀង (US No.1) ឡើងថ្លៃ ១,០% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១៥,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥៦២ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយពោត (US No.2) ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៦% (៩,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៣០៤ដុល្លារ/តោន។ កៅស៊ូ ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៣១១៨,១ដុល្លារ/តោន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១៧,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ប្រេងឆៅ (OPEC spot) ឡើងថ្លៃ ៣,២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៤,០% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១១២,៧ដុល្លារ/តោន ប្រេងសាង (US Gulf Coast) ឡើងថ្លៃ ៩,៥% (ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៣,១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ០,៧៧ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ ហើយប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូត (Low sulphur No.2) ឡើងថ្លៃ ៥,១% (ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ០,៨៤ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ។

to KHR199.1 bn. Total current expenditure went up 115.2 percent from the preceding month (23.3 percent year on year) to KHR869.9 bn. Expenditure on subsidies and social assistance increased by 341.1 percent from a month earlier (74.7 percent year on year) to KHR265.2 bn and on other services by 140.3 percent (65.9 percent year on year) to KHR380.9 bn. Expenditure on wages rose by 20.5 percent from a month earlier to KHR223.8 bn, yet year on year declined by 31 percent.

In January, the price of Thai rice dropped by 1.6 percent from a month earlier (0.4 percent year on year) to USD707.6/tonne. The price of rubber rose by 3.5 percent from the preceding month (11.2 percent drop year on year) to USD2679.5/tonne and of tapioca by 4.6 percent (13.5 percent decline year on year) to USD292.4/tonne. In the same month, the price of Vietnamese rice decreased by 3.3 percent from the preceding month (20.4 percent year on year) to USD457.2/tonne and of cashew nuts by 6.0 percent (21.3 percent year on year) to USD5900/tonne. The price of rubber went up 3.2 percent from a month earlier to USD2715.6/tonne, but year on year declined by 1.0 percent.

Exports of Thai rice in January increased by 20.3 percent from a the preceding month (31.6 percent year on year) to USD411.1 m and of tapioca by 10.0 percent (27 percent year on year) to USD205.4 m. Exports of natural rubber and similar natural gums rose by 11.2 percent from the previous month to USD813.5 m, but year on year went down 2.7 percent. In the same month, exports of Vietnamese cashew nuts went up 4.4 percent from a month earlier (57.3 percent year on year) to USD118 m. Exports of rice declined by 17.1 percent from the previous month (38.1 percent increase year on year) to USD203 m and of rubber by 3.9 percent (54.2 percent rise year on year) to USD296 m.

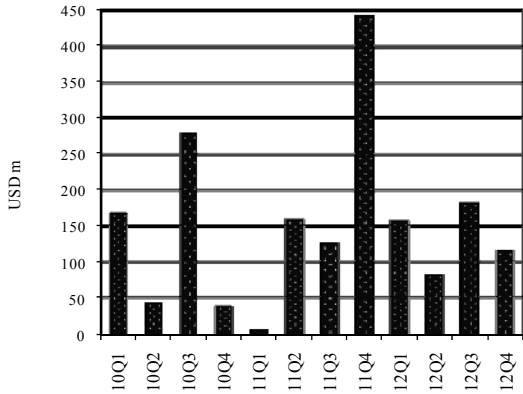
In January, exports of the euro zone went up 3.5 percent from a month earlier (6.1 percent year on year) to USD209.2 bn. Exports of the US declined by 1.5 percent from a month earlier to USD130.8 bn, but year on year increased by 2.2 percent. Japanese exports dropped by 14.7 percent from the preceding month (6.1 percent year on year) to USD54.8 bn. In the same month, Malaysian exports remained unchanged from a month earlier, but year on year increased by 6.0 percent. Imports rose by 10.4 percent from the previous month (18.8 percent year on year) to USD17.7 bn.

In January, the price of USA 2/4 rice went up 1.3 percent from the preceding month (16.6 percent year on year) to USD624/tonne and of Thai 100 percent B rice by 0.2 percent (6.0 percent year on year) to USD604/tonne. The price of soybeans (US No. 1) rose by 1.0 percent from a month earlier (15.3 percent year on year) to USD562/tonne and of maize (US No. 2) by 0.6 percent (9.2 percent year on year) to USD304/tonne. The price of rubber went up 0.3 percent from the previous month to USD3118.1/tonne, but year on year declined by 17.8 percent. In February, the price of crude oil (OPEC spot) rose by 3.2 percent from a month earlier (4.0 percent drop year on year) to USD112.7/barrel, of gasoline (US Gulf Coast) by 9.5 percent (3.1 percent decrease year on year) to USD0.77/litre and of diesel fuel (low sulphur No. 2) by 5.1 percent (0.1 percent decline year on year) to USD0.84/litre.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

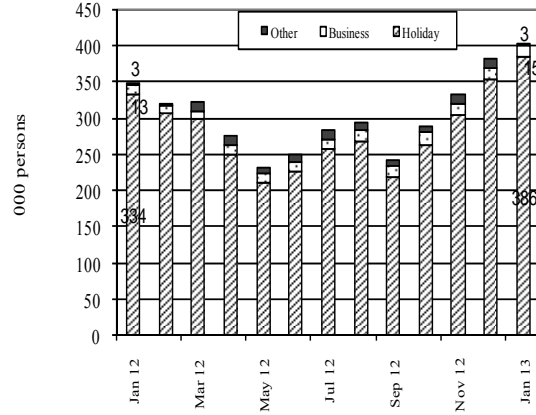
Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

Fixed Asset Investment Approvals by CDC*
Agriculture
2010 Q1–2012 Q4



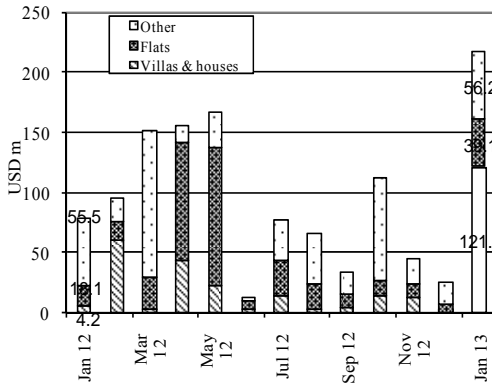
*Including expansion projects.
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

Foreign Visitor Arrivals
January 2012– January 2013



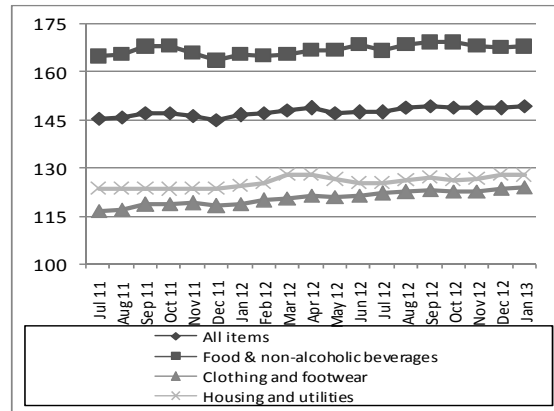
Source: Ministry of Tourism

Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals
January 2012– January 2013



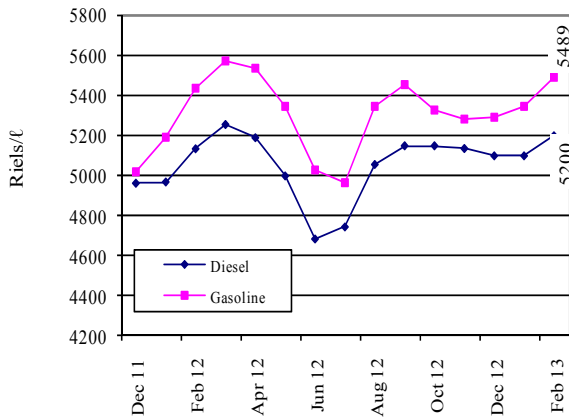
Source: Municipality of Phnom Penh

Consumer Price Index
(December 2006=100)
July 2011–January 2013



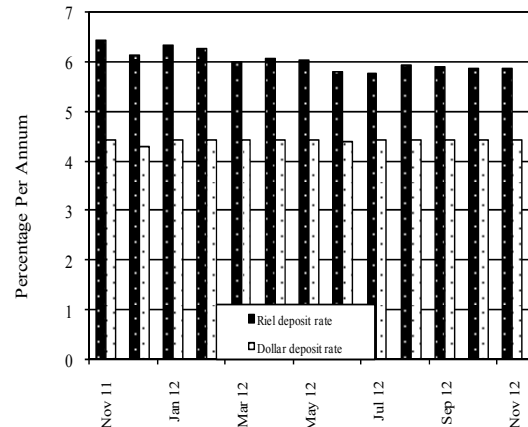
Source: National Institute of Statistics

Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices
December 2011–February 2013



Source: CDRI

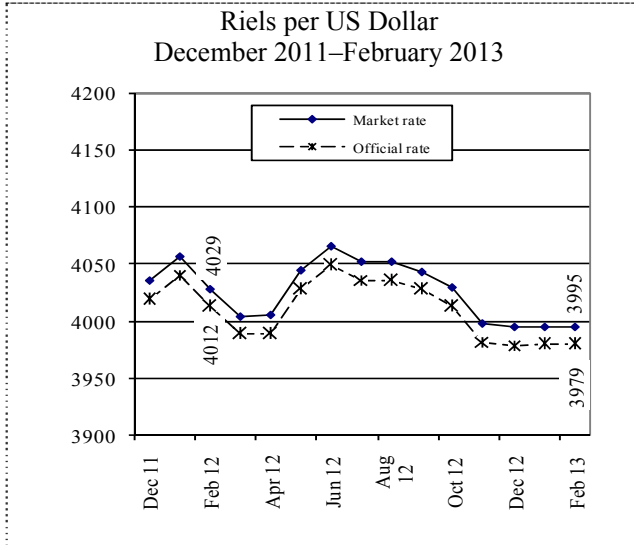
Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Deposits (%)
November 2011– November 2012



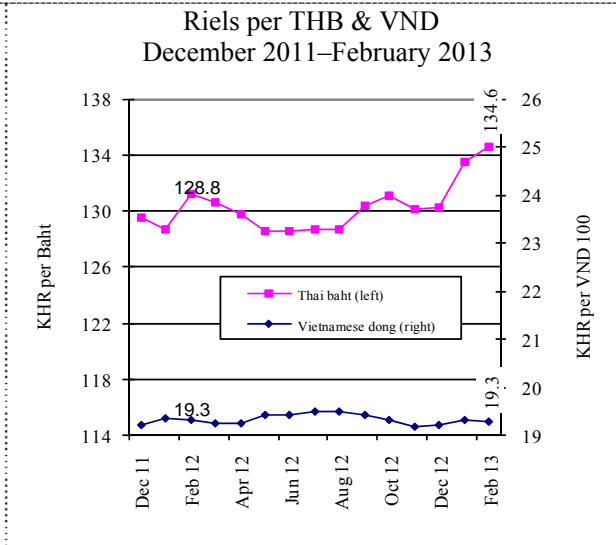
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

ស្ថានភាពអត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ជំនួយអតិថិជនស្តីពីក្រៅប្រទេស

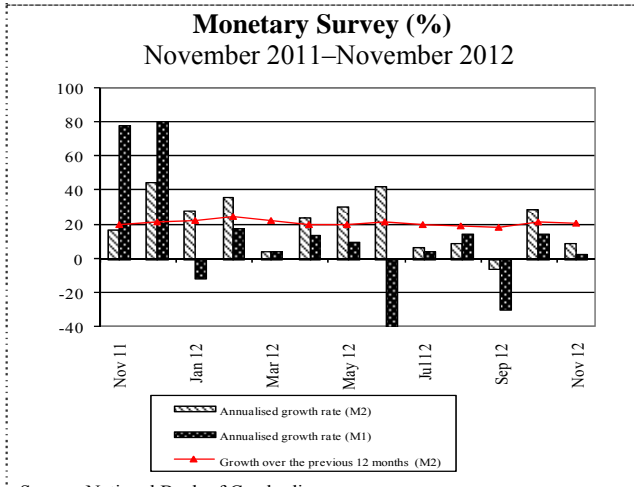
Exchange Rates, Money and Credit



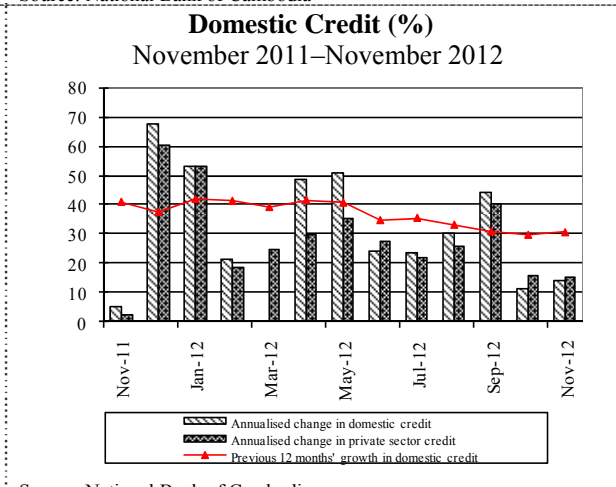
Source: National Bank of Cambodia



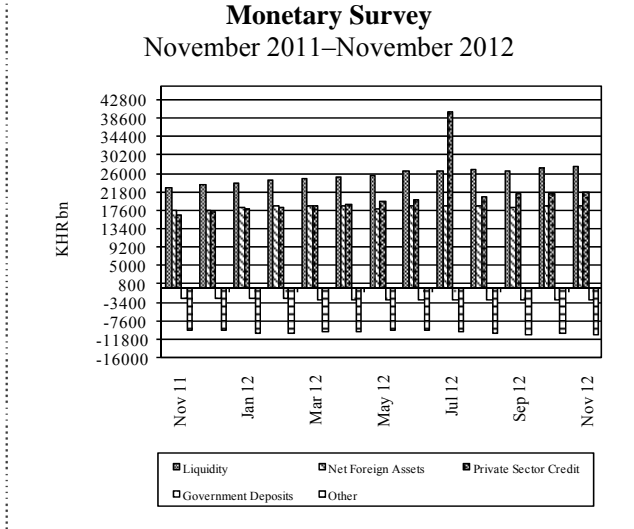
Source: National Bank of Cambodia



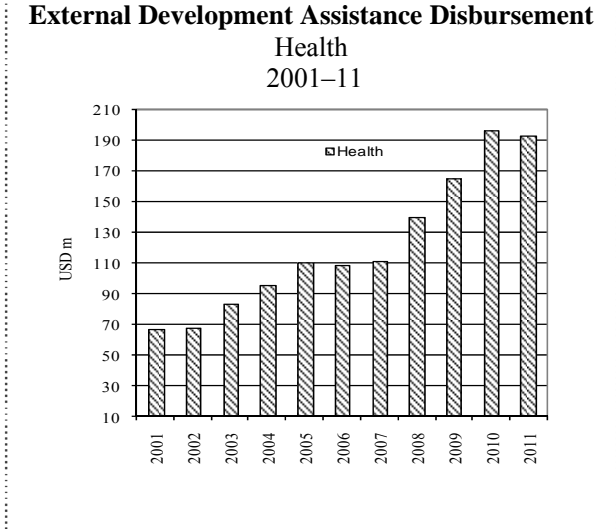
Source: National Bank of Cambodia



Source: National Bank of Cambodia



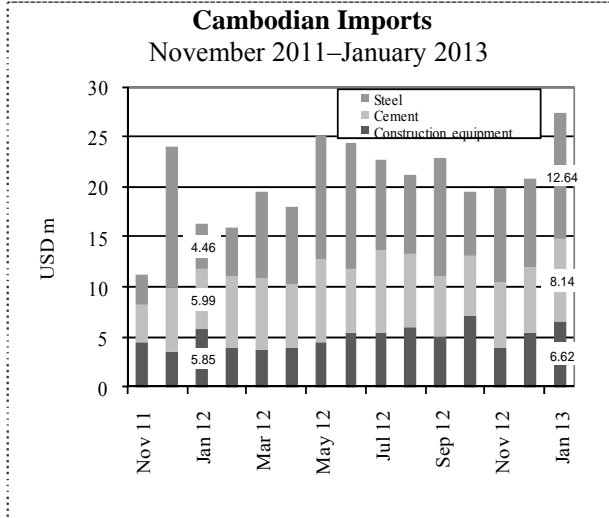
Source: National Bank of Cambodia



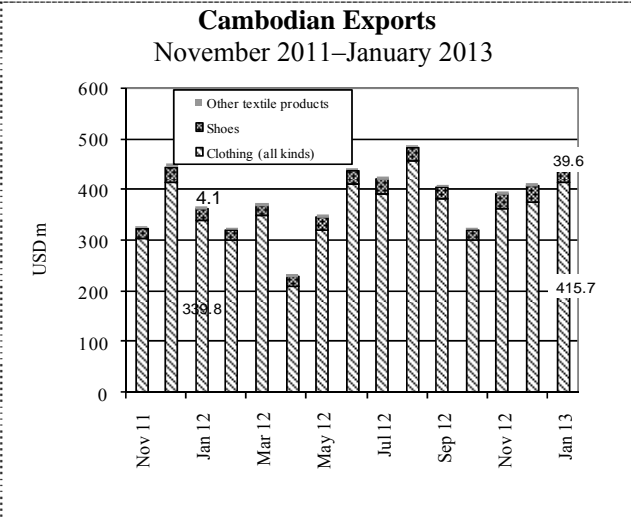
Source: The Cambodia Development Effectiveness Report 2011, CDC

ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

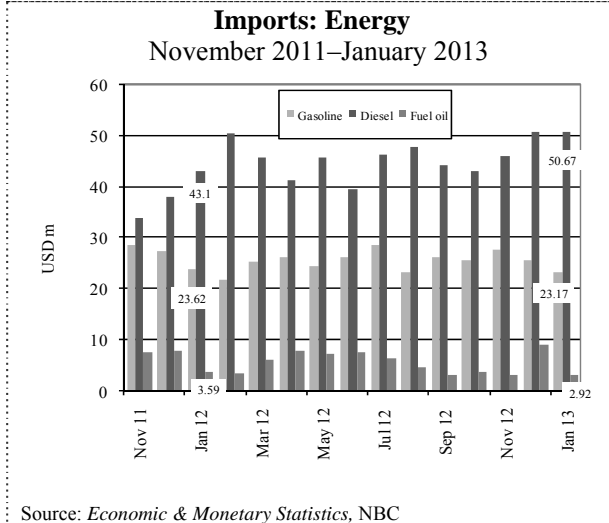
External Trade and National Budget Operations



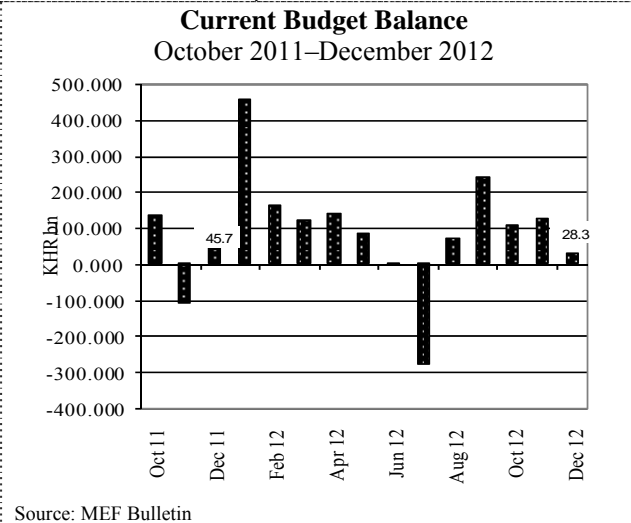
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC



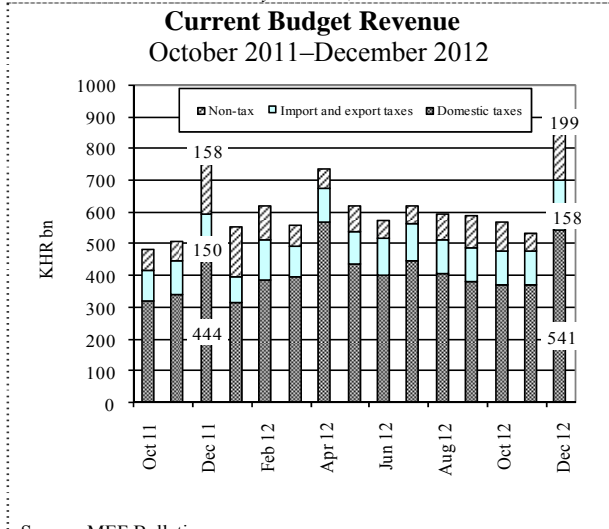
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC



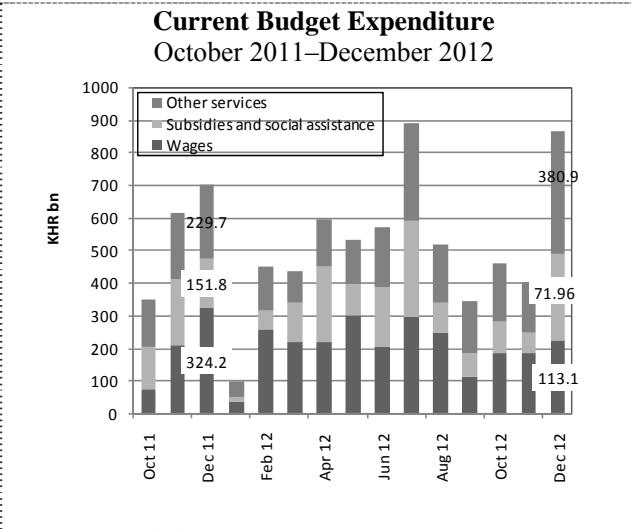
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC



Source: MEF Bulletin



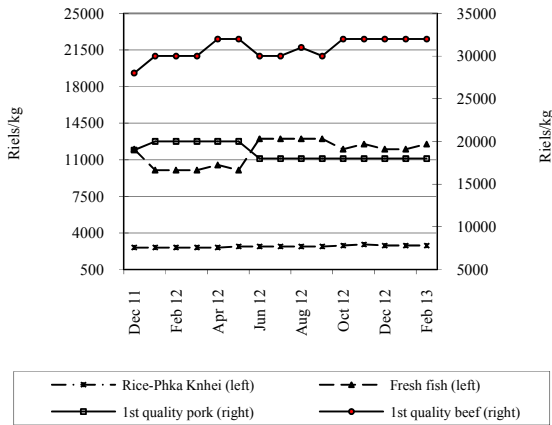
Source: MEF Bulletin



Source: MEF Bulletin

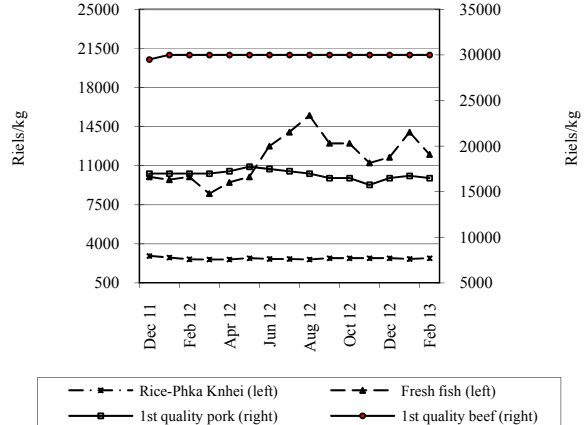
ផ្លូវស្បៀងអាហារតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា
Provincial Food Prices

Food Prices in Siem Reap Province
 December 2011–February 2013



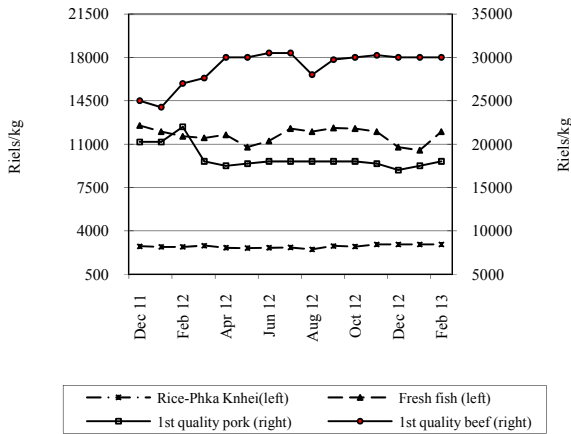
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Battambang Province
 December 2011–February 2013



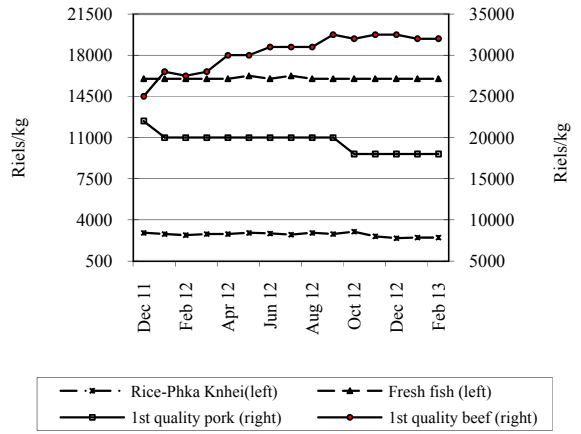
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kompong Cham Province
 December 2011–February 2013



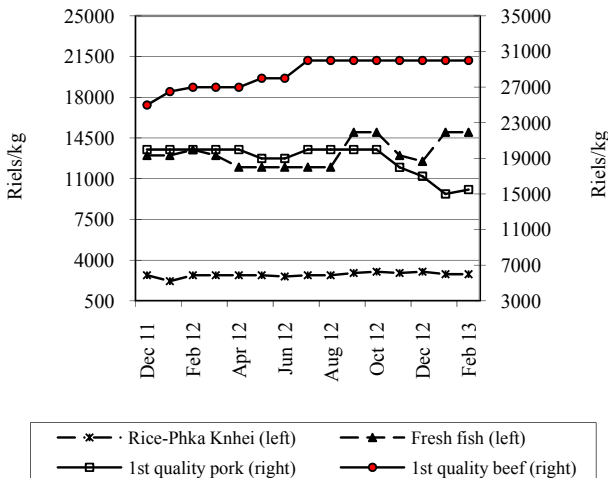
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kampot Province
 December 2011–February 2013



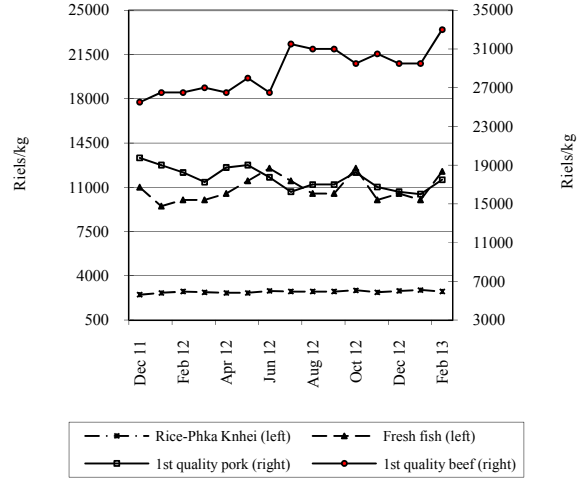
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province
 December 2011–February 2013



Source: CDRI

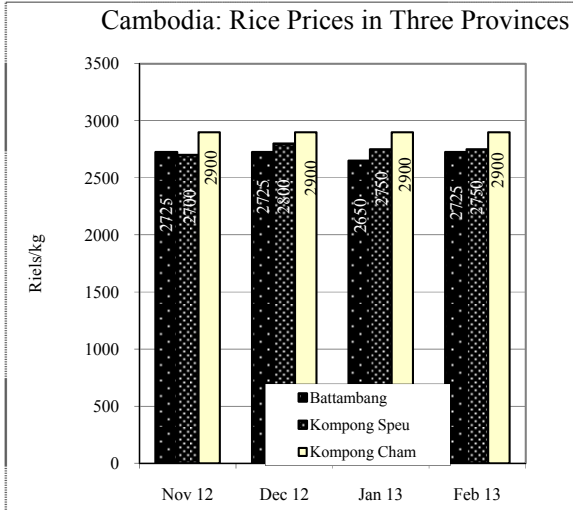
Food Prices in Kompong Speu Province
 December 2011–February 2013



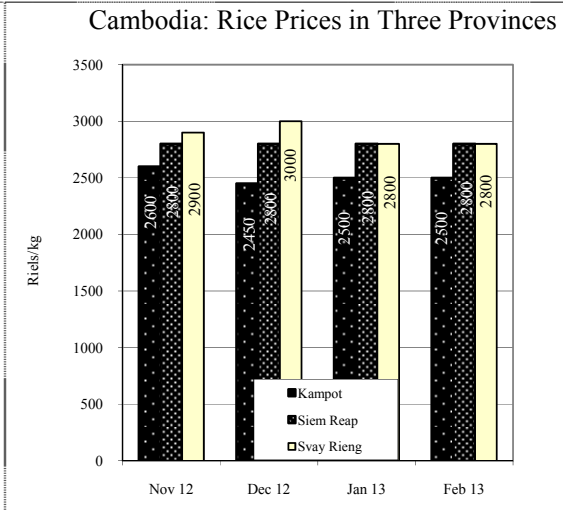
Source: CDRI

ស្ទង់ទីផ្សារតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា៖ តាមមូលដ្ឋានស្តី

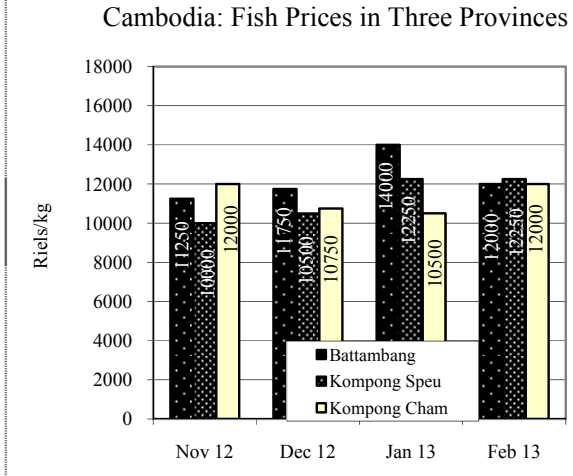
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia



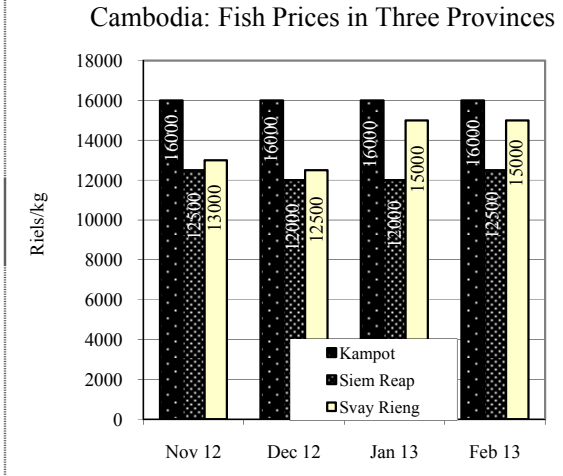
Source: CDRI



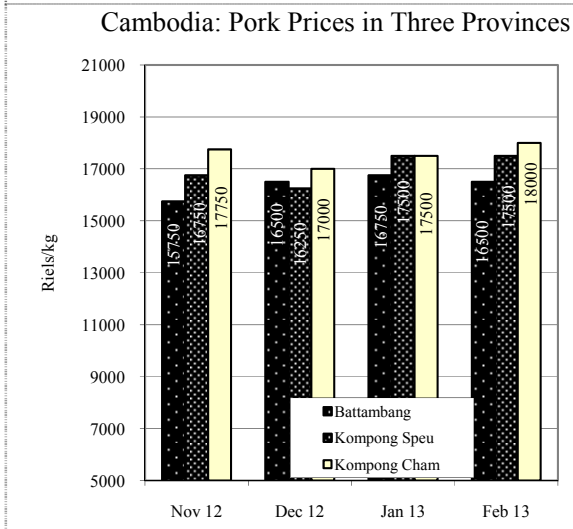
Source: CDRI



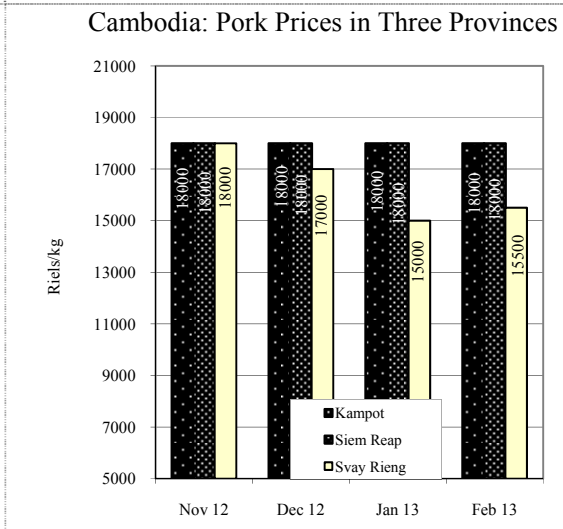
Source: CDRI



Source: CDRI



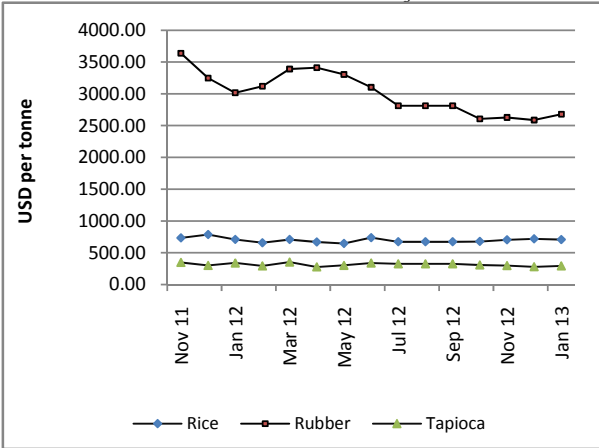
Source: CDRI



Source: CDRI

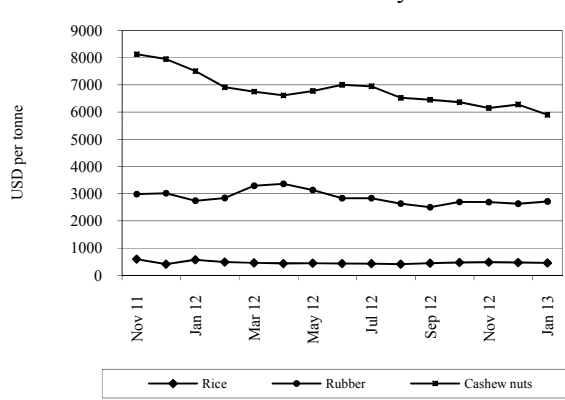
ផ្លូវដំណើរ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិទៅដល់ប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា
Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia

Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Tapioca
November 2011–January 2013



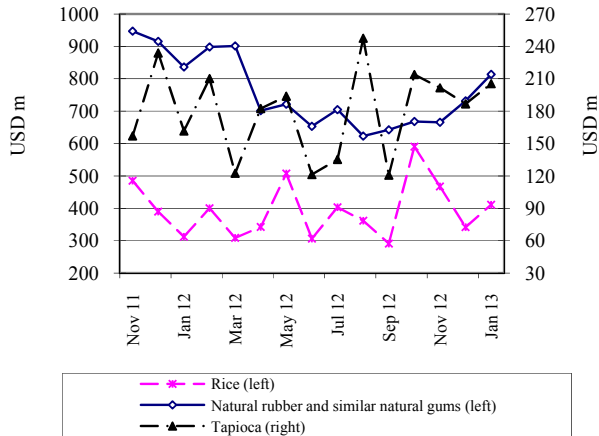
Source: Bank of Thailand, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

Vietnam: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Cashew Nuts
November 2011–January 2013



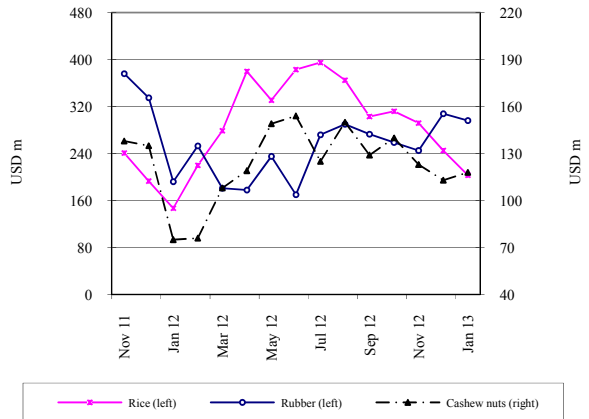
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: Exports
November 2011–January 2013



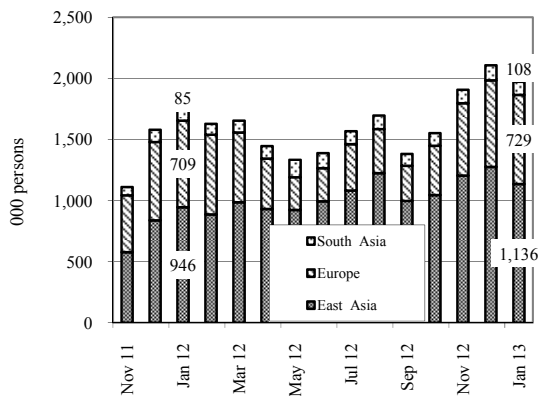
Source: Customs Department of Thailand

Vietnam: Exports
November 2011–January 2013



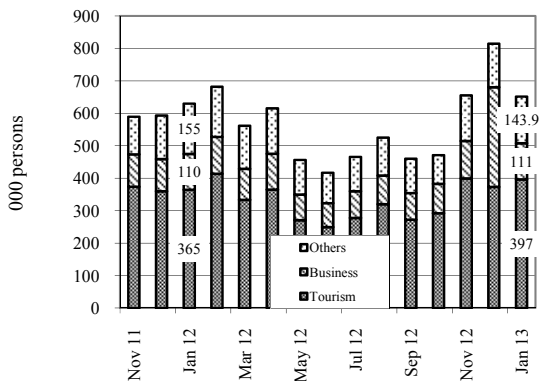
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: International Arrivals
November 2011–January 2013



Source: Thailand Office of Tourism Development

Vietnam: International Arrivals
November 2011–January 2013

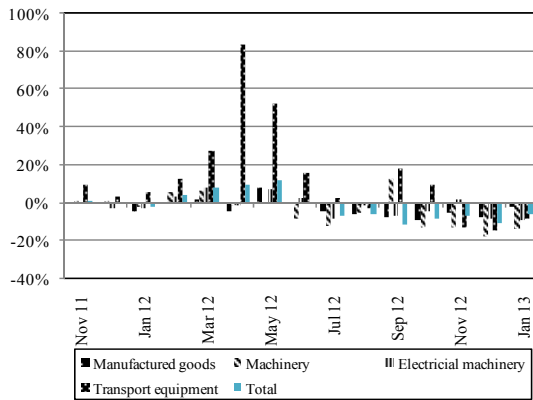


Source: Estimates by General Statistics Office of Vietnam

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អត្រាអតិថិជននៅបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

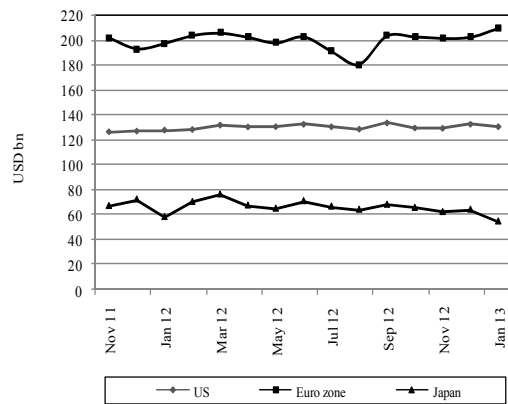
Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

Year-on-Year Growth of Main Exports: Japan
November 2011–January 2013



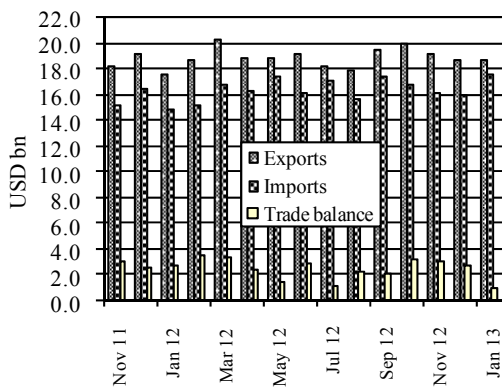
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

Goods Exports: US, Euro Zone & Japan
November 2011–January 2013



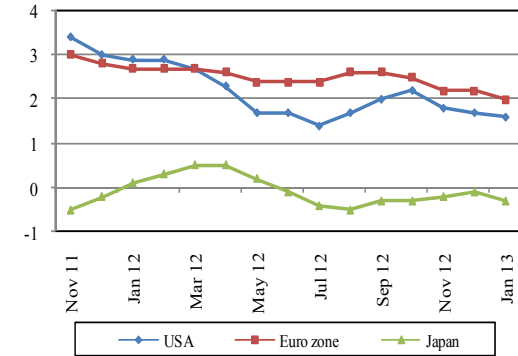
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

External Trade: Malaysia
November 2011–January 2013



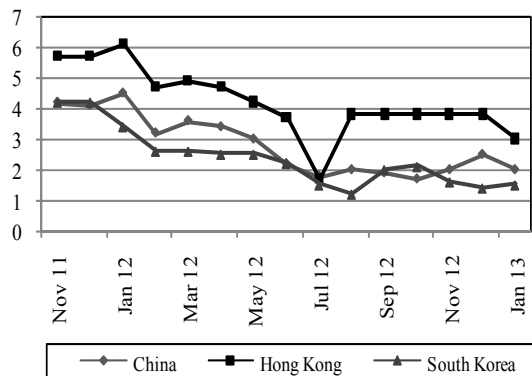
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Inflation Rates: US, Euro Zone & Japan
(percent price change from a year earlier)
November 2011–January 2013



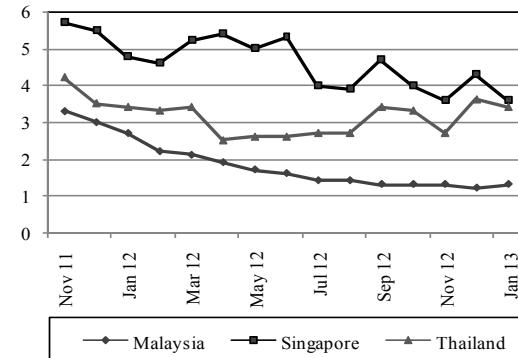
Sources: IMF and Economist (5 Jan 2013)

Inflation Rates: China, Hong Kong & South Korea
(percent price change from a year earlier)
November 2011–January 2013



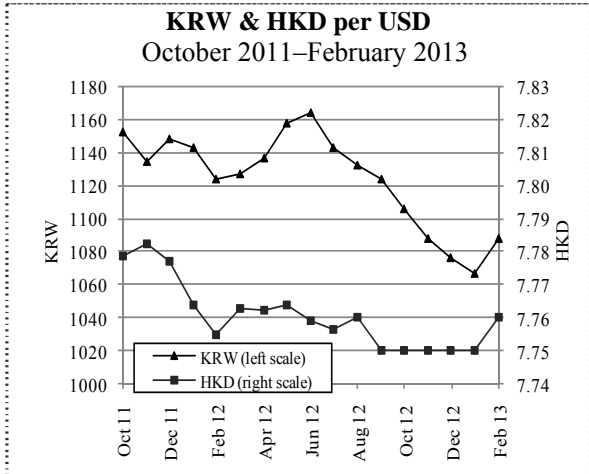
Sources: IMF and Economist (5 Jan 2013)

Inflation Rates: Selected ASEAN Countries
(percent price change from a year earlier)
November 2011–January 2013

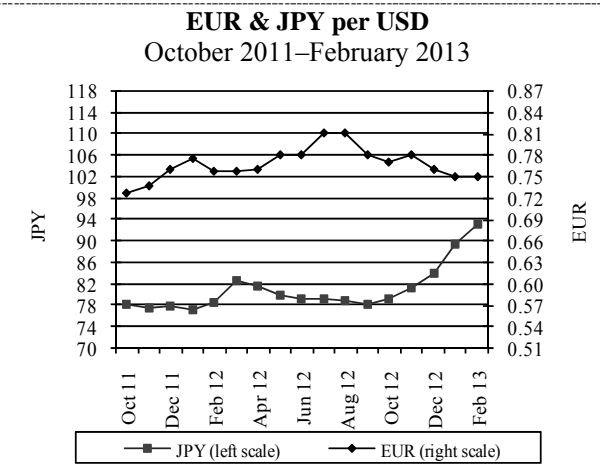


Sources: IMF and Economist (5 Jan 2013)

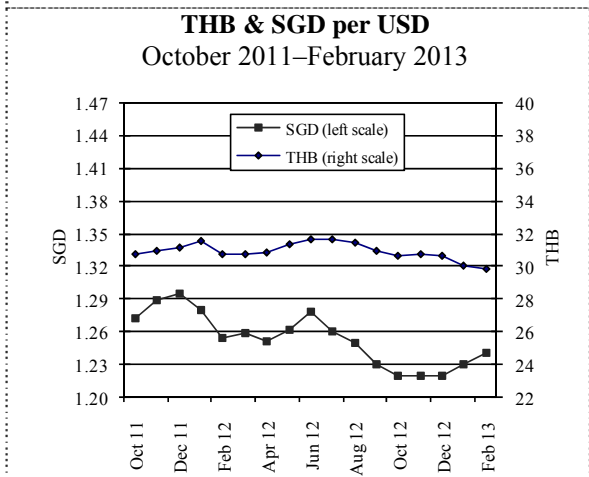
អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ស្ថានភាពផ្ទៃដីនិព្វានលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ
Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets



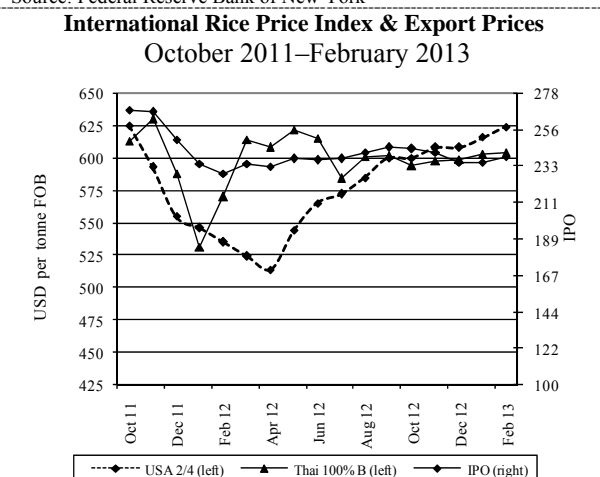
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York



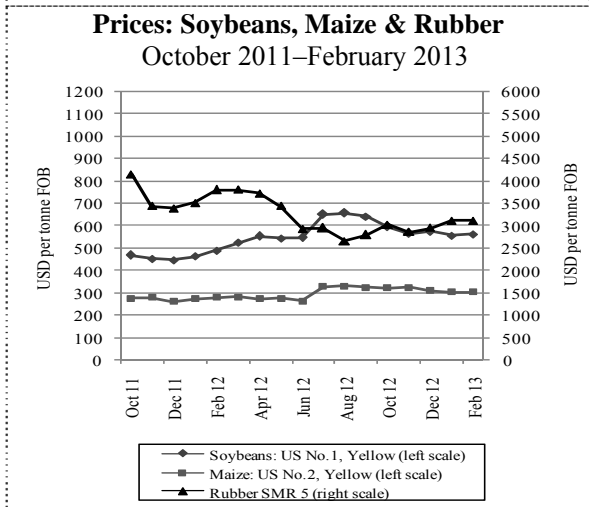
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York



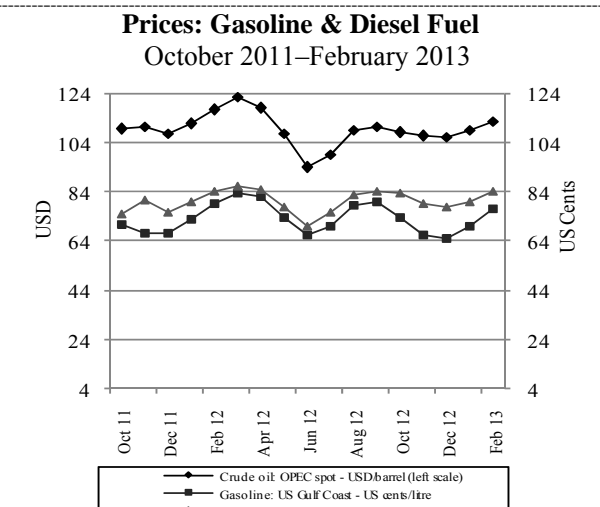
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York



Sources: Osiriz/InfoArroz



Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation



Source: US Energy Information Administration

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច
Economic News

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ

កម្ពុជានាំចេញអង្ករ ៤៣៧.១១៨តោន នៅឆ្នាំ ២០១០-១២

យោងតាមរបាយការណ៍ពីក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ ក្នុងរយៈពេលបីឆ្នាំចុងក្រោយនេះ (២០១០-១២) ជាពិសេសចាប់តាំងពីពេលដាក់អនុវត្តគោលនយោបាយស្រូវ នៅខែសីហា ២០១០ មក កម្ពុជាបាននាំចេញអង្ករ ៤៣៧.១១៨តោន ទៅកាន់ប្រទេសផ្សេងៗ។ បរិមាណនាំចេញអង្ករនៅឆ្នាំ២០១២ តែមួយឆ្នាំ មានចំណែក ៤៧,៤% នៃបរិមាណនាំចេញអង្ករសរុបក្នុងរយៈពេល៣ឆ្នាំនេះ រីឯការនាំចេញអង្ករនៅឆ្នាំ២០១១ មានចំណែក ៤០,៨%។ សហភាពអឺរ៉ុប ស្ថិតនៅលើក្នុងចំណោមអ្នកនាំចូលអង្ករកម្ពុជា ដោយមានចំណែក ៧៦% នៃការនាំចេញសរុប បន្ទាប់មកទៀតមាន ប្រទេសគោលដៅផ្សេងៗ (១២,៣%) ប្រទេសអាស៊ាន (១០,៦%) និង សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក (១,១%)។ កម្ពុជាមិនទាន់មានលទ្ធភាពជ្រៀតចូលទៅក្នុងទីផ្សារអង្ករនៅជប៉ុនទេ ព្រោះមិនឃើញមានការនាំចេញទៅជប៉ុន ក្នុងបីឆ្នាំចុងក្រោយនេះ។ តម្លៃសរុបនៃការនាំចេញអង្ករក្នុង ៣ឆ្នាំនេះ គឺ ២៨៧,៧លានដុល្លារ។

គួរកត់សម្គាល់ថា រដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា មានគោលដៅនាំចេញអង្ករ ឲ្យបាន ១លានតោន/ឆ្នាំ នៅឆ្នាំ២០១៥។ ទោះបីការនាំចេញអង្ករបានកើនឡើង ចាប់តាំងពីពេលអនុម័តឯកសារគោលនយោបាយស្តីពី “ការជំរុញផលិតកម្មស្រូវ និងការនាំចេញអង្ករ” ក្តី ក៏អ្នកវិភាគតាមដានលើការអភិវឌ្ឍវិស័យស្រូវ នៅតែមានមន្ទិលសង្ស័យពី សមិទ្ធិលទ្ធភាពនៃផែនការដែលដាក់ចេញ ដោយសារភាពមានកម្រិតនៃនៃការជួយសម្រួលផ្នែកបច្ចេកទេស និងផ្នែករដ្ឋបាលក្នុងវិស័យស្រូវ។ ទោះបីយ៉ាងណាក៏ដោយ គំនិតផ្តួចផ្តើមនេះ ក៏បានចូលរួមចំណែកមួយភាគជួយលើកកម្ពស់ផលិតភាពស្រូវ និងជាពិសេស ជីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់ប្រជាជនដែលពឹងផ្អែកលើស្រូវ។

Economic News Highlights

Cambodia exports 437,118 tonnes of milled rice between 2010-12

In the last three years (2010-12), particularly since the launch of the rice policy in August 2010, Cambodia has exported 437,118 tonnes of milled rice to various countries, according to data from the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Export quantity in 2012 alone accounted for 47.4 percent of the total volume over the three years and 40.8 percent in 2011. The EU topped the list of importers of Cambodian rice, accounting for 76 percent of the total, followed by other destinations (12.3 percent), ASEAN countries (10.6 percent) and the US (1.1 percent). Cambodia has not yet been able to penetrate rice markets in Japan since no exports were made to Japan in these last three years. The total value of rice exports for the three years was USD287.7 m.

It should be noted that the Cambodian government aims at exporting 1 million tonnes of milled rice by 2015. Although there has been an increase in rice exports since the adoption of the policy paper on “Promotion of Paddy Rice Production and Export of Milled Rice”, analysts who follow rice sector development have also been sceptical about the feasibility of the plan given the current limited administrative and technical facilities in the rice sector. However, this initiative has also partly helped improve rice productivity and especially the livelihoods of those relying on rice.

Links to others economic news

1. “Cambodia posts 29 pct rise in large-scale factories last year” (http://www.asean-china-center.org/english/201303/28/c_132269109.htm)
2. “Philippines to lag behind other ASEAN members in economic growth: OEDC report” (http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2013-03/26/c_132263326.htm)
3. “Japan to provide Cambodia with nearly 34 mln USD grant aid” (http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2013-03/18/c_132242726.htm)