



វិទ្យាស្ថានបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង ស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា
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របាយការណ៍ខ្លីៗស្តីពីសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា
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ការបកស្រាយតារាងសំខាន់

នេះជាការបកស្រាយពីស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចមួយចំនួនរបស់កម្ពុជា និងប្រទេសជាដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ដោយធ្វើការប្រៀបធៀបតួលេខខ្លីៗ ជាមួយនឹងខែមុនៗ។

នៅត្រីមាសទី១ ឆ្នាំ២០១៣ វិនិយោគគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់សរុបខាងកសិកម្មអនុម័តដោយក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៩៨% ធៀបនឹងត្រីមាសមុន (៩៨,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ២,៣លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែមេសា ភ្ញៀវបរទេសមកដល់សរុប ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន តែកើន ១៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន ក្នុងនេះ ភ្ញៀវមកលំហែធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៦% (កើន ២៣% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន), ភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញកើន ១៥% (១៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) រីឯភ្ញៀវផ្សេងៗទៀតកើន ២២% ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧៦% បើធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។

នៅខែមេសា តម្លៃអនុម័តគម្រោងសាងសង់សរុបធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧៥,៨% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៧៩,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ត្រឹម ៣២,៣លានដុល្លារ ក្នុងនេះ តម្លៃអនុម័តគម្រោងភូមិគ្រឹះនិងផ្ទះធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧២,៣% (៨៦,១% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥,៩លានដុល្លារ, តម្លៃគម្រោងផ្ទះល្វែងធ្លាក់ចុះ ៨៩,៧% (៩៤,៥% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥,៤លានដុល្លារ ហើយតម្លៃគម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្សេងទៀតធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦៤,៩% (៤៦,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ត្រឹម ២១លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែមេសា សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ (គ្រប់មុខ) កើន ០,៦% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១,០% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ថ្លៃអាហារ និងភេសជ្ជៈគ្មានជាតិស្រាវកើន ១,៣% (២,១% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន), ថ្លៃសម្លៀកបំពាក់ និងស្បែកជើងកើន ១,០% (៣,៧% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយ ថ្លៃស្នាក់នៅ និងទឹកភ្លើងកើន ០,២%។

នៅខែឧសភា ម៉ាស៊ូតធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៤៩៣៤រៀល/លីត្រ ឯសាំងនៅថ្លៃថេរ (ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ត្រឹម ៥២៦២រៀល/លីត្រ។ នៅខែកុម្ភៈ បញ្ញើជាប្រើរយៈពេល១២ខែ មានអត្រាការប្រាក់ ៥,៩៣% គឺដូចគ្នានឹងខែមុន (ធ្លាក់ចុះអស់ ០,៣ ឯកតាកាតាតរយ ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) រីឯបញ្ញើជាដុល្លាររយៈពេល១២ខែ មានអត្រាការប្រាក់កើន ០,០១ ឯកតាកាតាតរយ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន។ នៅខែមិថុនា ប្រាក់រៀលធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៧% ទល់នឹងដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ ០,១% បើធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ទល់នឹងប្រាក់បាតថៃ ប្រាក់រៀលឡើងថ្លៃ ២,៨% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៣,១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន ហើយទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុងវៀតណាម ប្រាក់រៀលធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន និងធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ សាច់ប្រាក់ងាយស្រួលសរុបកើន ១,៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២០,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៩.៨៣០,៨ពាន់លានរៀល។ ទ្រព្យសកម្មបរទេសសុទ្ធកើន ១,៥% (២,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៩.២៥៣,៦ពាន់លានរៀល និងការផ្តល់ឥណទានដល់វិស័យឯកជនកើន ២,៨% (៣១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៤.១៦៨,៣ពាន់លានរៀល។

នៅខែមេសា ការនាំចេញសម្លៀកបំពាក់(គ្រប់មុខ) ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៦,៨% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៣៦% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ២៨៤,៧លានដុល្លារ, ការនាំចេញស្បែកជើងធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៥,៩% (កើន ២០,៤% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ២៥,១លានដុល្លារ, ការនាំចេញវាយនភ័ណ្ឌផ្សេងទៀត ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣១,៣% (កើន ១០,៣% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៥លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែមេសា ការនាំចូលសម្ភារៈសំណង់កើន ៩៣២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២៨,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥,២លានដុល្លារ ក្នុងនេះ ការនាំចូលស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៧,២% (១៧,៥% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៧,៣លានដុល្លារ, ការនាំចូលដែកថែបធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤៥,៤% (កើន ៤៥,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១១,៤លានដុល្លារ, ការនាំចូលម៉ាស៊ីនខ្មៅធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤១,៧% (៤១,៣% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៤,៥លានដុល្លារ, ការនាំចូលម៉ាស៊ីនកើន ៣,៣% ធៀបនឹង

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 first quarter of 2013, total fixed asset investments in agriculture approved by the Council for the Development of Cambodia dropped by 98 percent from a quarter earlier (98.4 percent year on year) to USD2.3 m.

In April, total foreign visitor arrivals dropped 14 percent from a month earlier (18 percent increase year on year). Holiday arrivals went down 16 percent (23 percent rise year on year). Business arrivals went up 15 percent from the previous month (16 percent year on year). “Other” arrivals increased by 22 percent from the previous month, but year on year decreased by 76 percent.

In April, the total value of construction approvals declined by 75.8 percent from a month earlier (79.2 percent year on year) to USD32.3 m. The value of villas and houses went down 72.3 percent from the previous month (86.1 percent year on year) to USD5.9 m, of flats by 89.7 percent (94.5 percent year on year) to USD5.4 m and of “other” by 64.9 percent (46.6 percent year on year) to USD21 m.

In April, the consumer price index (all items) rose 0.6 percent from the previous month (1.0 percent year on year). Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 1.3 percent (2.1 percent year on year), of clothing and footwear by 1.0 percent (3.7 percent year on year) and of housing and utilities by 0.2 percent.

In May, the price of diesel fuel dropped by 1.2 percent from the preceding month (1.3 percent year on year) to KHR4934/litre. The price of gasoline remained unchanged from a month earlier, but decreased by 1.6 percent year on year to KHR5262/litre. In February, the interest rate on 12 month riel deposits was 5.93 percent, the same as a month earlier, but down 0.3 percentage points year on year. The 12 month dollar deposit rate decreased by 0.01 percentage point from the previous month. In June, the riel depreciated against the US dollar by 0.7 percent from the previous month, but appreciated 0.1 percent year on year. The riel appreciated against the Thai baht by 2.8 percent from the previous month, but depreciated 3.1 percent year on year. The riel depreciated against the Vietnamese dong by 0.3 percent from a month earlier (0.1 percent year on year).

In February, total liquidity increased by 1.7 percent from a month earlier (20.4 percent year on year) to KHR29,830.8 bn. Net foreign assets rose 1.5 percent (2.6 percent year on year) to KHR19,253.6 bn and credit to the private sector went up 2.8 percent (31 percent year on year) to KHR24,168.3 bn.

In April, exports of clothing (all kinds) dropped 26.8 percent from a month earlier (36 percent rise year on year) to USD284.7 m and of shoes by 15.9 percent (20.4 percent increase year on year) to USD25.1 m and of other textile products by 31.3 percent (10.3 percent rise year on year) to USD5 m.

In April, imports of construction equipment rose 932 percent from the preceding month (28.4 percent year on year) to USD5.2 m. Imports of cement dropped by 17.2 percent from a month earlier (17.5 percent rise year on year) to USD7.3 m and of steel by 45.4 percent (45.3 percent increase year on year) to USD11.4 m. In the same month, imports of fuel oil went down 41.7 percent from the previous month (41.3 percent year on year) to USD4.5 m. Imports of diesel fuel rose by 3.3 percent from a month earlier (9.3 percent year on year) to USD45.3 m. Imports of gasoline declined by 5.5 percent from the previous month, but rose 4.3 percent year on year to USD27.2 m.

In March, total government current revenue went up 8.5 percent from the previous month (20.2 percent year on year)

ខែមុន (៩,៣% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៤៥,៣លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចូលសាំង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥,៥% ប៉ុន្តែកើន ៤,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ២៧,២លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែមីនា ចំណូលចរន្តសរុបរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាលកើន ៤,៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២០,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៦៧០,៣ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណូលពន្ធក្នុង ស្រុកកើន ១៣% (១៧,៣% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៤៦២,៨ពាន់លានរៀល, ចំណូលពន្ធនាំចេញនាំចូលកើន ២៤,៦% (២៧,៤% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១២៥,៦ពាន់លានរៀល, ចំណូលមិនមែនពន្ធគ្រប់គ្រង ២៣,៩% (កើន ២៧,៥% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៨១,៨ពាន់លានរៀល រីឯចំណាយចរន្តសរុបកើន ២៤,២% (ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១០,៤% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៣៩១,៣ពាន់លានរៀល ចំណាយលើ រៀបចំផ្លូវធ្លាក់ចុះ ៩,៧% (១០,៤% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១៥៣,៧ពាន់លាន រៀល, ចំណាយលើឧបត្ថម្ភធន និងជំនួយសង្គមកើន ៦៣% (ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤,៣% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១១៦ពាន់លានរៀល, ចំណាយលើសេវាកម្មផ្សេងៗកើន ៦៥,២% (២២,៩% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១២១,៦ពាន់លានរៀល។

នៅខែមេសា អង្ករចេញ ១,៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ត្រឹម ៧០៣,៤ដុល្លារ/តោន (ឡើងថ្លៃ ៥% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន), កៅស៊ូធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២,៥% (២០,៣% ធៀប នឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៧២០,៤ដុល្លារ/តោន, ដំឡូងឈើឡើងថ្លៃ ១,៥% (១៣,៥% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៣១៣,៥ដុល្លារ/តោន រីឯ អង្កររៀតណាមឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៣% (០,៤% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៤៣៧,៥ដុល្លារ/តោន, កៅស៊ូឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៨% (ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២២,៦% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៦០០ដុល្លារ/តោន, គ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៣% (២,៥% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៦៤៤៤,៤ដុល្លារ/តោន។

នៅខែមេសា ការនាំចេញអង្ករនៅចេញធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៧,៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៨,៤% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន)ដល់ត្រឹម ៣១៣,២លានដុល្លារ, ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូនិងដំឡូងឈើ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៩,៦% (៨,១% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៦៤៤,៥លានដុល្លារ ហើយ ម្សៅដំឡូងឈើធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤០,២% (១៩,៣% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១៤៧,២ លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែដដែល ការនាំចេញអង្ករនៅរៀតណាមកើន ៤,៥% ធៀបនឹង ខែមុន (ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧,៩% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៣៥០លានដុល្លារ, ការនាំចេញ កៅស៊ូកើន ០,៨% (ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៧% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៣០លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញគ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី កើន ១៩,៦% (ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២,៥% ធៀបនឹង ឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១១៦លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែឧសភា ភ្ញៀវទេសចរមកដល់ប្រទេសថៃ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៨,៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែកើន ១៩,៤% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន។

នៅខែមេសា ការនាំចេញនៅ US កើន ១,៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (០,៤% ធៀបនឹង ឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៣១,១ពាន់លានដុល្លារ, ការនាំចេញនៅតំបន់អឺរ៉ុបធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,៨% (កើន ២,៨% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២០៧,៩ពាន់លានដុល្លារ, នៅជប៉ុនធ្លាក់ចុះ ៩,៦% (១១,១% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៦០,២ពាន់លានដុល្លារ, នៅម៉ាឡេស៊ី ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧,៩% (២,៨% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៨,៣ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែឧសភា អង្ករ USA 2/4 ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១៩,៩% ធៀប នឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៦៥២ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយ អង្ករ Thai 100%B ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២,០% (៧,៧% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៥៧៤ដុល្លារ/តោន។ សណ្តែកសៀង (US No. 1) ឡើងថ្លៃ ៤,៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៦,៣% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥៧៦,៦ ដុល្លារ/តោន, ពោត (US No. 2) ឡើងថ្លៃ ៥,៩% (៧,៧% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៥៥,៤ដុល្លារ/តោន, ប្រេងឆា (ប្រេងឆា) ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៨% (ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២១,៨% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៨៤៩ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយកៅស៊ូឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៨% (ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២៥,២% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៥៧១,១ដុល្លារ/តោន។ ប្រេងឆា (OPEC spot) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៤% (៦,៩% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១០០,៧ដុល្លារ/ធុង, ម៉ាស៊ូត (low sulphur No. 2) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,២% (៣,៥% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ០,៧៥ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ ហើយ សាំង(US Gulf Coast) ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៩% (ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២,៦% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ០,៧២ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ។

to KHR670.3 bn. Revenue from domestic taxes increased by 13 percent (17.3 percent year on year) to KHR462.8 bn and from import and export taxes by 24.6 percent (27.4 percent year on year) to KHR125.6 bn. Non-tax revenue dropped by 23.9 percent from a month earlier, but increased by 27.5 percent year on year, to KHR81.8 bn. In the same month, total current expenditure rose by 24.2 percent from the preceding month, but decreased by 10.4 percent year on year to KHR391.3 bn. Expenditure on wages went down 9.7 percent from a month earlier (10.4 percent year on year) to KHR153.7 bn. Expenditure on subsidies and social assistance rose by 63 percent from the previous month, but went down 4.3 percent year on year to KHR116 bn. Expenditure on other services rose by 65.2 percent from the preceding month (22.9 percent year on year) to KHR121.6 bn.

In April, the price of Thai rice dropped by 1.5 percent from a month earlier to USD703.4/tonne, but rose by 5.0 percent year on year. The price of rubber declined by 2.5 percent from the preceding month (20.3 percent year on year) to USD2720.4/tonne. The price of tapioca went up 1.5 percent (13.5 percent year on year) to USD313.5/tonne. In the same month, the price of Vietnamese rice went up 0.3 percent from a month earlier (0.4 percent year on year) to USD437.5/tonne. The price of rubber increased by 0.8 percent from a month earlier to USD2600/tonne, but decreased by 22.6 percent year on year. The price of cashew nuts declined by 0.3 percent from a month earlier (2.5 percent year on year) to USD6444.4/tonne.

Exports of Thai rice in April dropped by 17.5 percent from the preceding month (8.4 percent year on year) to USD313.2 m and of natural rubber and similar natural gums by 19.6 percent (8.1 percent year on year) to USD644.5 m and of tapioca by 40.2 percent (19.3 percent year on year) to USD147.2 m. In the same month, exports of Vietnamese rice rose by 4.5 percent from a month earlier (7.9 percent drop year on year) to USD350 m, of rubber by 0.8 percent (27 percent decrease year on year) to USD130 m, and of cashew nuts by 19.6 percent (2.5 percent decline year on year) to USD116 m. In May, tourist arrivals in Thailand dropped by 8.3 percent from a month earlier, but rose 19.4 percent year on year.

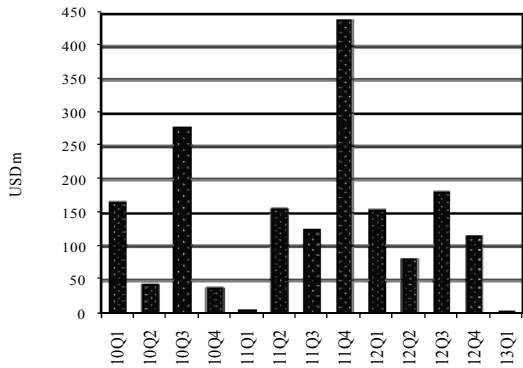
In April, US exports went up 1.4 percent from a month earlier (0.4 percent year on year) to USD131.1 bn. Exports of the euro zone went down 0.8 percent from the preceding month to USD207.9 bn, but increased by 2.8 percent year on year. Japanese exports declined by 9.6 percent from the preceding month (11.1 percent year on year) to USD60.2 bn. In April, Malaysian exports declined by 7.9 percent from a month earlier (2.8 percent year on year) to USD18.3 bn. Imports went up 8.8 percent from the previous month (9.6 percent year on year) to USD18 bn. The trade surplus decreased by 89.9 percent from the previous month (86.1 percent year on year) to USD0.8 bn.

In May, the price of USA 2/4 rice went up 0.5 percent from the preceding month (19.9 percent year on year) to USD652/tonne. The price of Thai 100 percent B rice dropped by 2.0 percent from the preceding month (7.7 percent year on year) to USD574/tonne. Prices of soybeans (US No. 1) went up 4.5 percent from a month earlier (6.3 percent year on year) to USD576.6/tonne and of maize (US No. 2) by 5.9 percent (7.7 percent rise year on year) to USD295.4/tonne. Prices of palm oil (crude) rose by 0.8 percent from the previous month (21.8 percent drop year on year) to USD849/tonne and of rubber by 0.8 percent (25.2 percent decrease year on year) to USD2571.1/tonne. In May, prices of crude oil (OPEC spot) dropped by 0.4 percent from a month earlier (6.9 percent year on year) to USD100.7/barrel and of diesel fuel (low sulphur No. 2) by 1.2 percent (3.5 percent year on year) to USD0.75/litre. The price of gasoline (US Gulf Coast) increased by 0.9 percent from the previous month to USD0.72/litre, but year on year declined by 2.6 percent.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

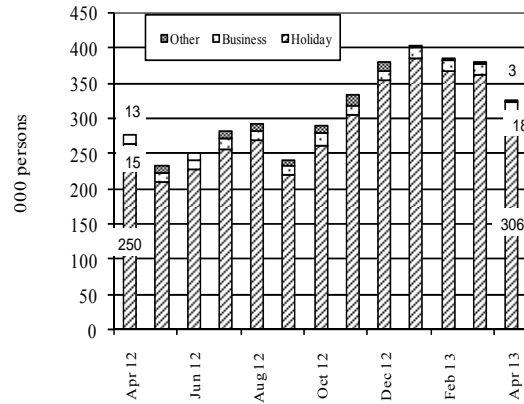
Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

Fixed Asset Investment Approvals by CDC*
Agriculture
2010 Q1–2013 Q1



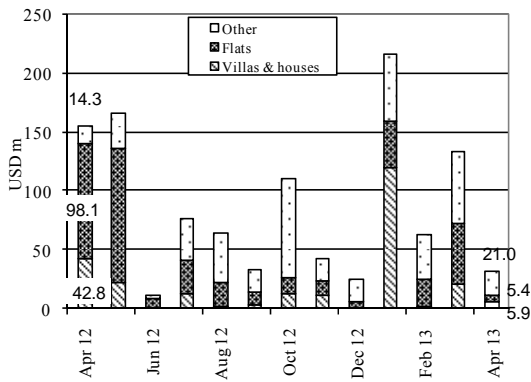
*Including expansion projects.
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

Foreign Visitor Arrivals
April 2012–April 2013



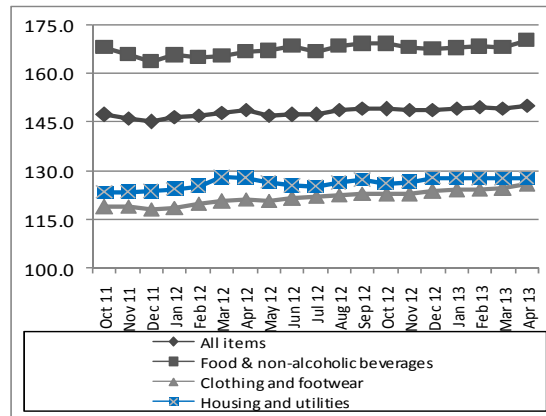
Source: Ministry of Tourism

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



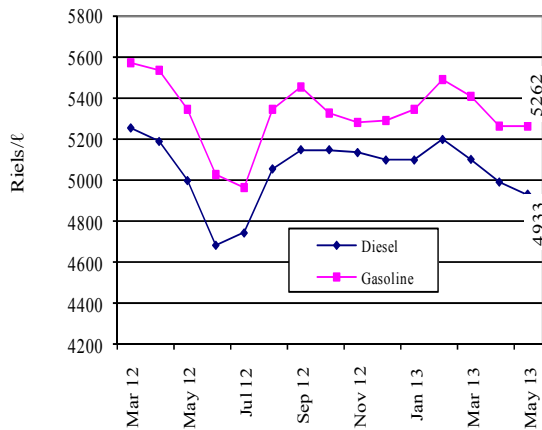
Source: Municipality of Phnom Penh

Consumer Price Index
(December 2006=100)
October 2011–April 2013



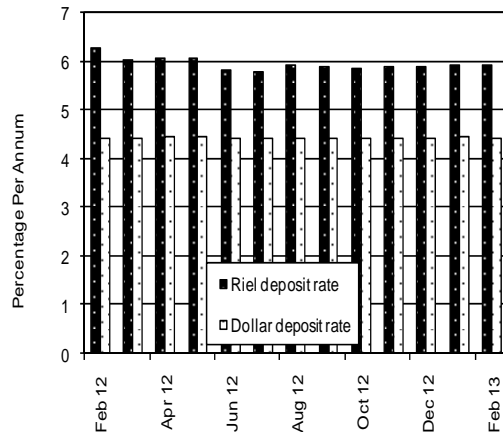
Source National Institute of Statistics

Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices
March 2012–May 2013



Source: CDRI

Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Deposits
February 2012– February 2013

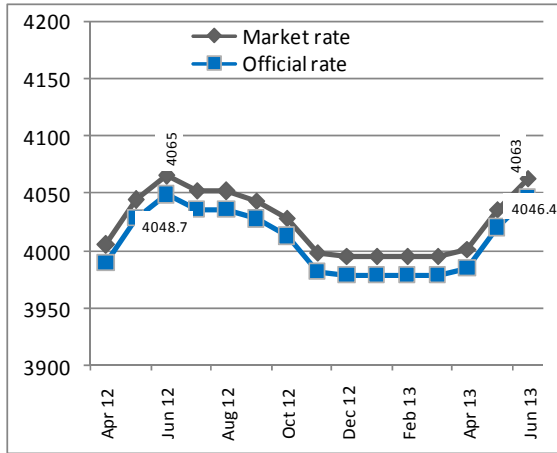


Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

អត្រាប្តូររូបិយប័ណ្ណ និង ឥណទាន

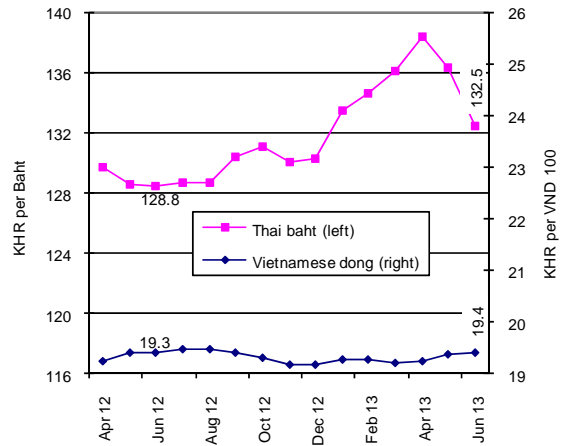
Exchange Rates, Money and Credit

Riels per US Dollar
April 2012–June 2013



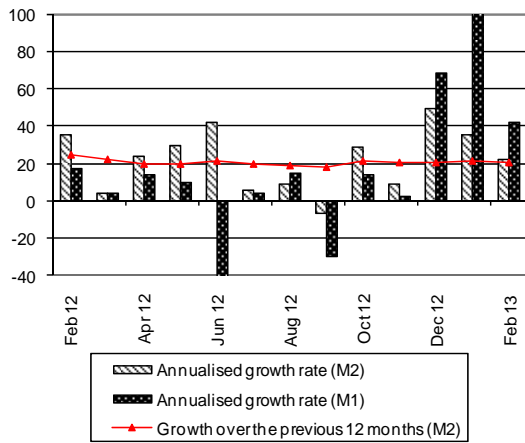
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Riels per THB & VND
April 2012–June 2013



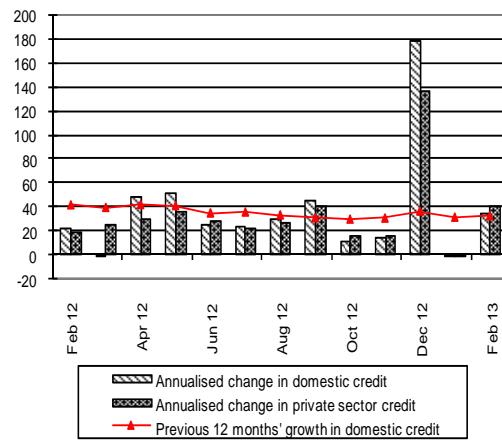
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey (%)
February 2012–February 2013



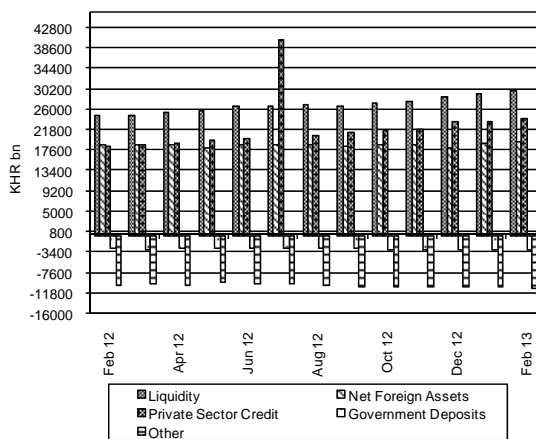
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Domestic Credit (%)
February 2012–February 2013



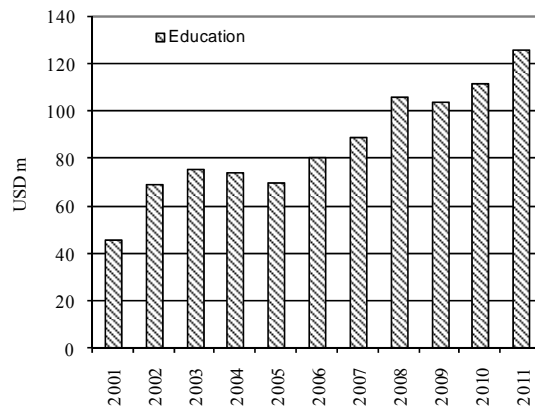
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey
February 2012–February 2013



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

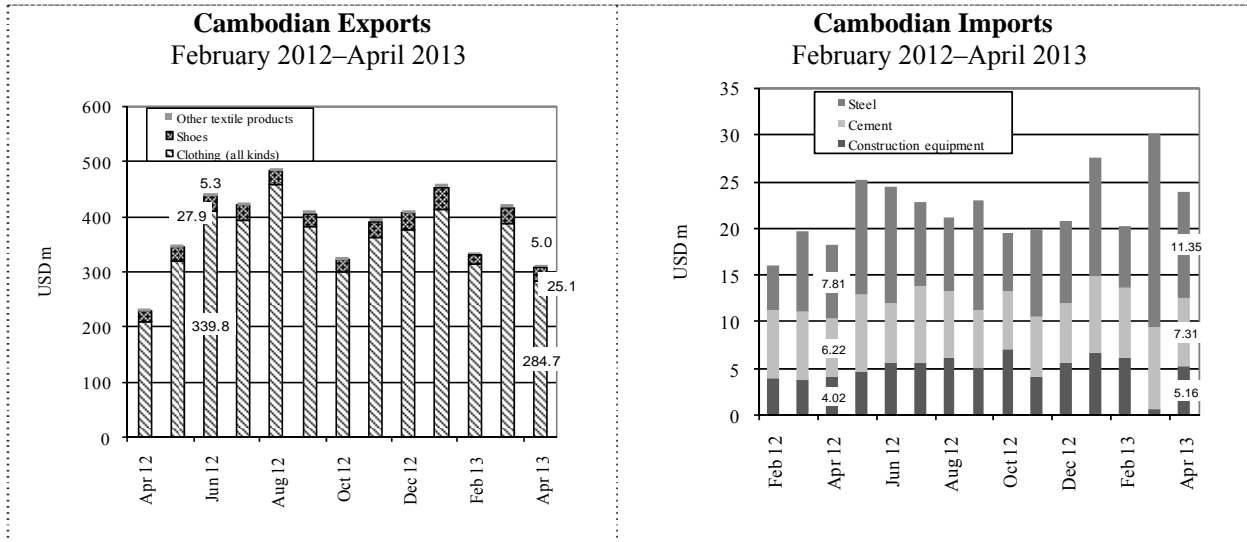
External Development Assistance Disbursement
Education
2001–2011



Source: The Cambodia Development Effectiveness Report 2011, CDC

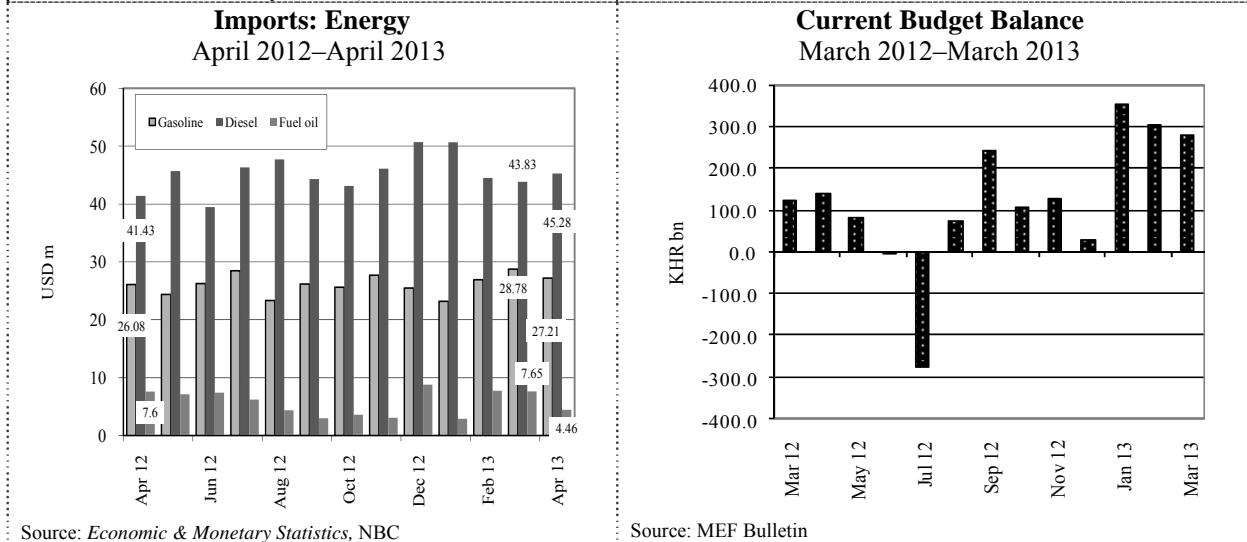
ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

External Trade and National Budget Operations



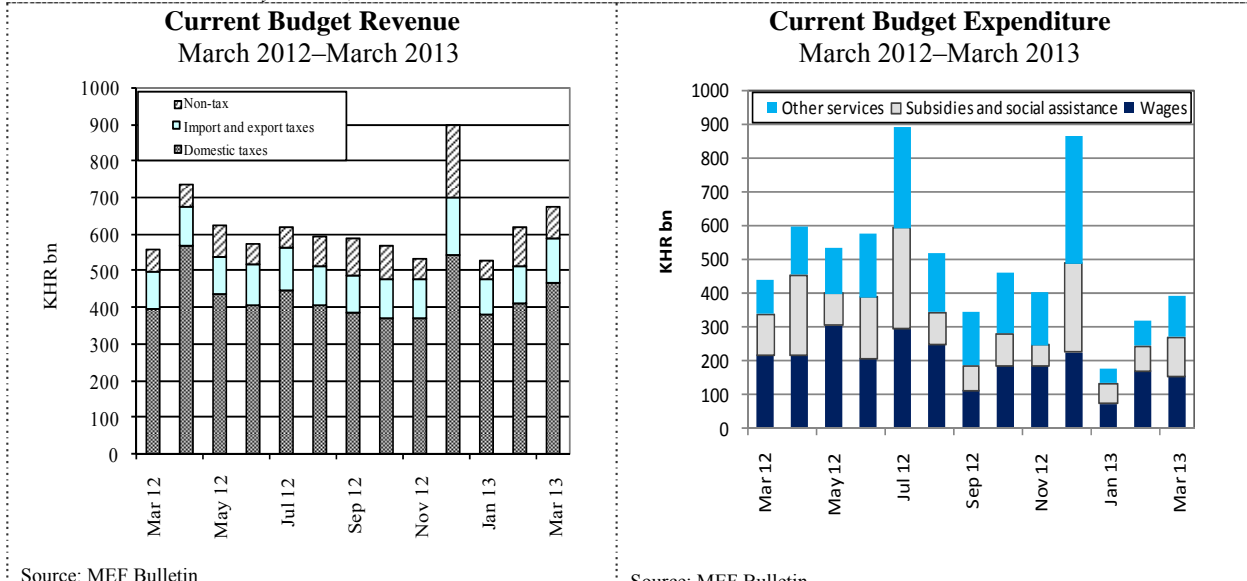
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC



Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

Source: MEF Bulletin

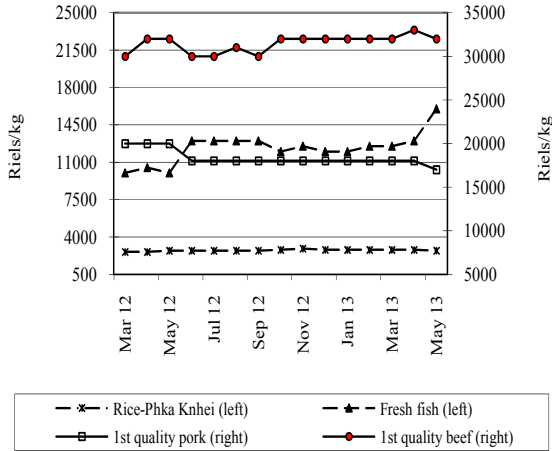


Source: MEF Bulletin

Source: MEF Bulletin

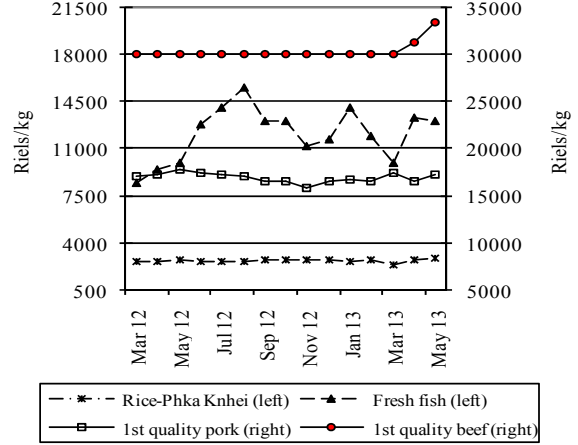
ផ្លូវស្បៀងអាហារតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា
Provincial Food Prices

Food Prices in Siem Reap Province
 March 2012–May 2013



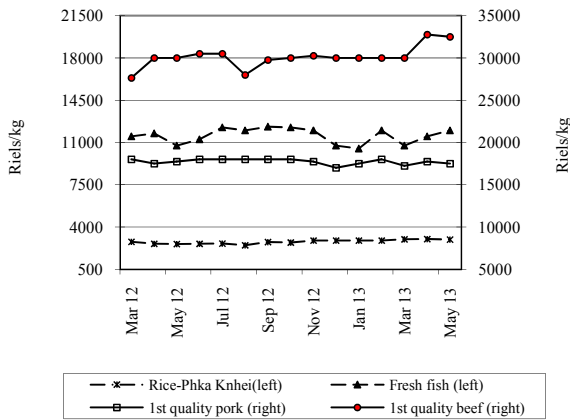
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Battambang Province
 March 2012–May 2013



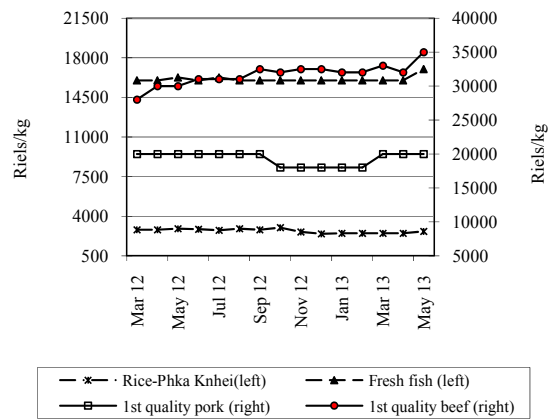
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kompong Cham Province
 March 2012–May 2013



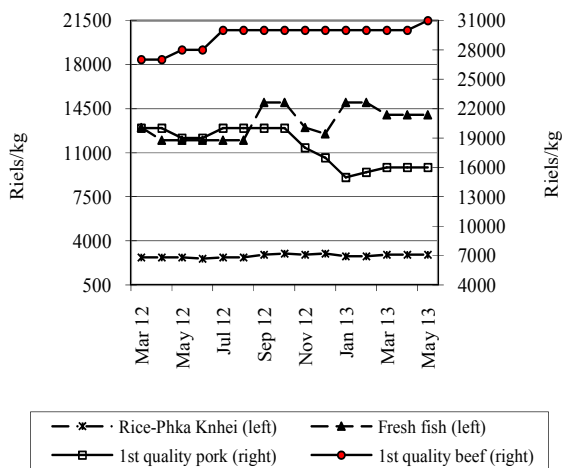
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kampot Province
 March 2012–May 2013



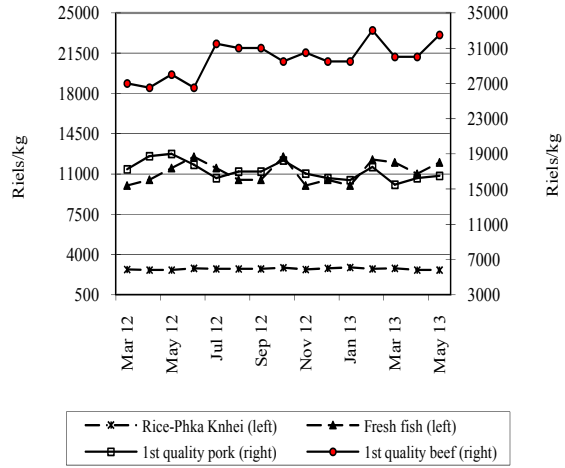
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province
 March 2012–May 2013



Source: CDRI

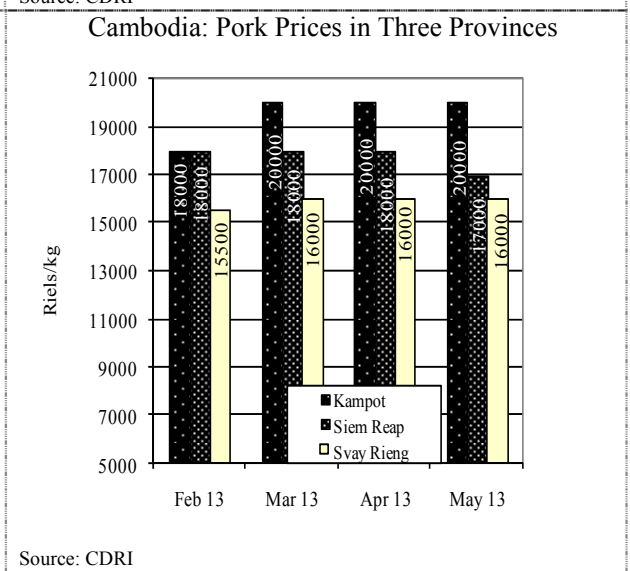
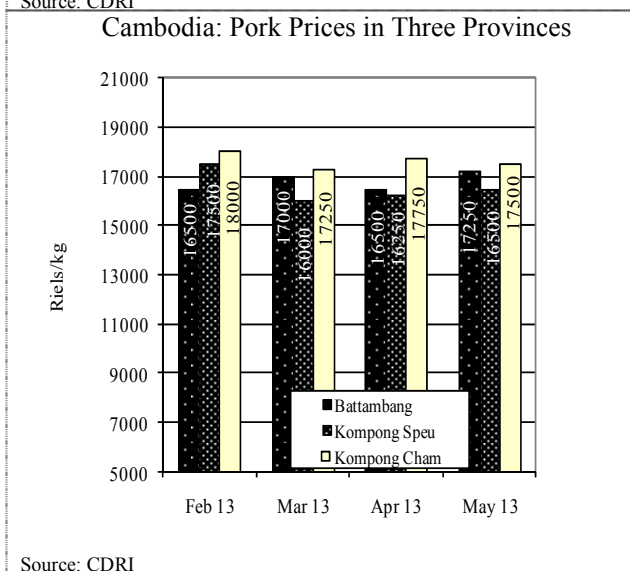
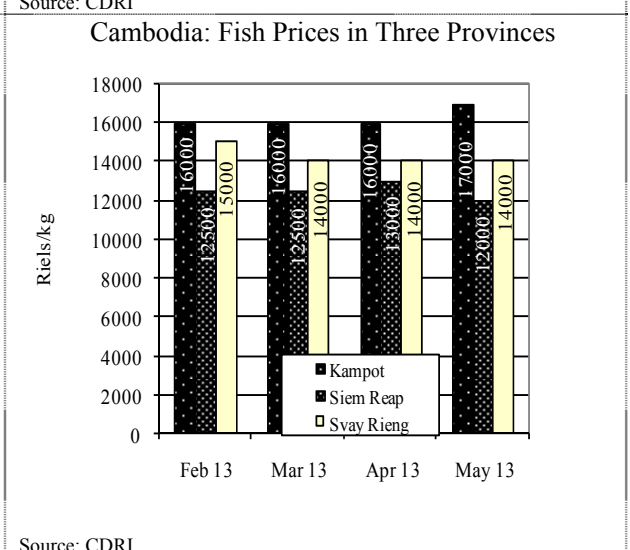
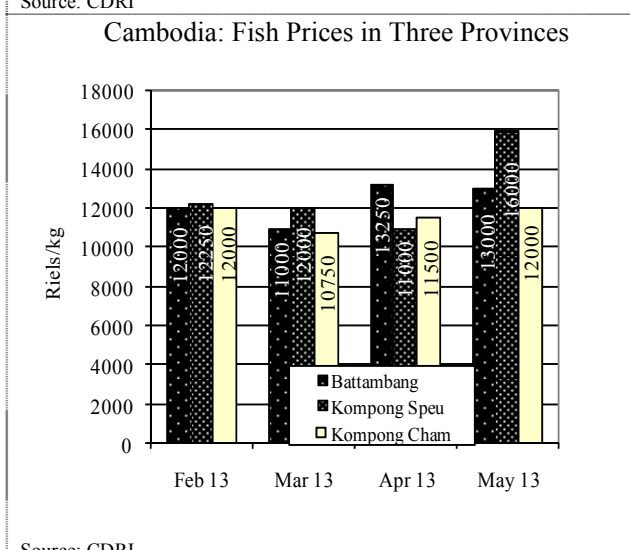
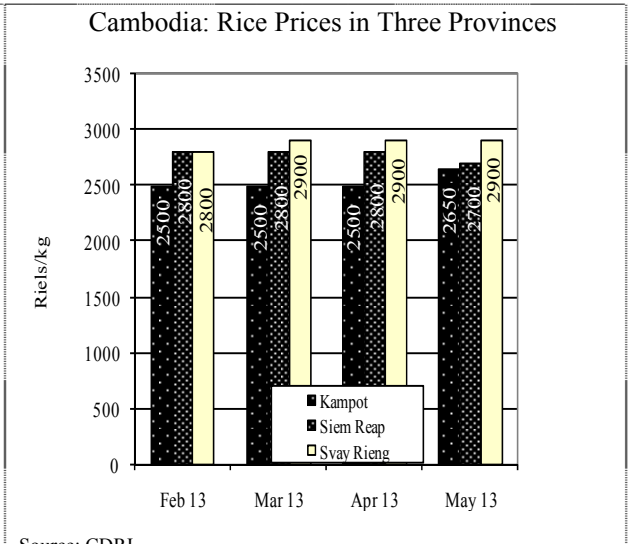
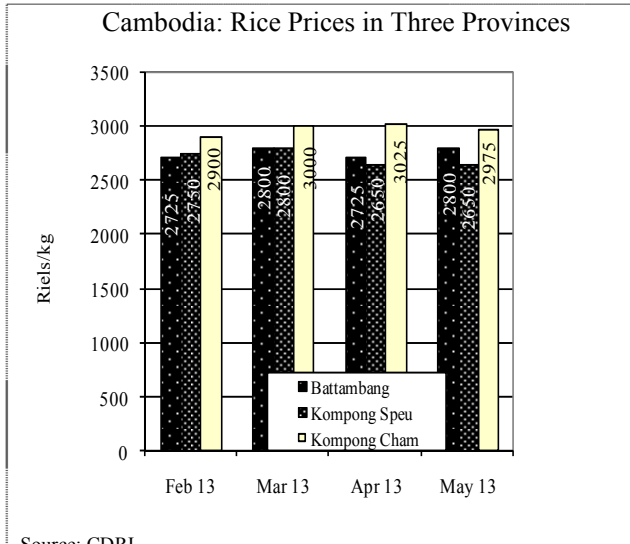
Food Prices in Kompong Speu Province
 March 2012–May 2013



Source: CDRI

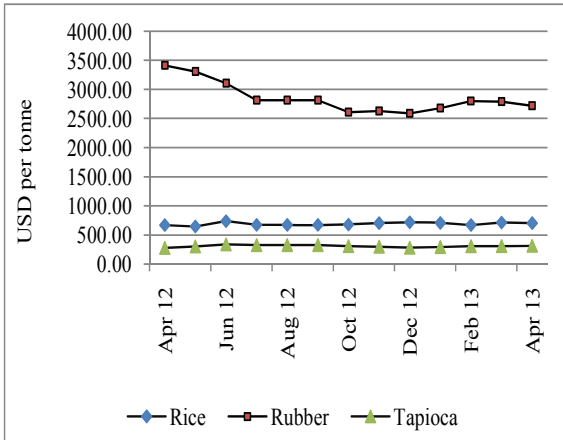
ផ្លូវដំណើរការតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា៖ តាមមូលដ្ឋាន

Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia



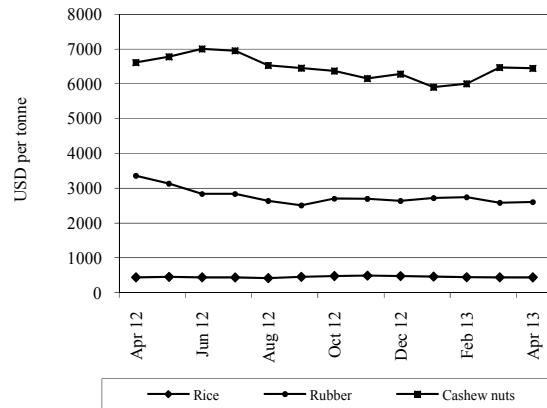
ផ្លូវដំណើរ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិទៅដល់ប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា
Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia

Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Tapioca
April 2012–April 2013



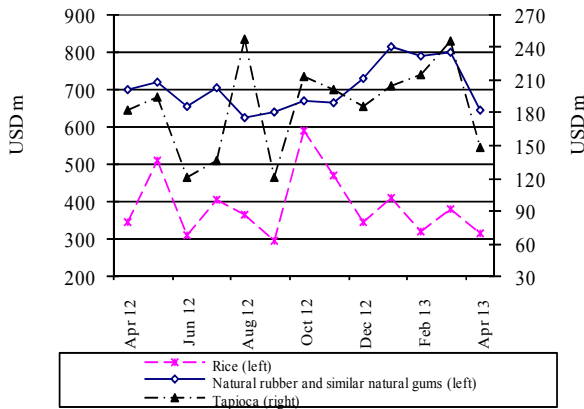
Source: Bank of Thailand, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

Vietnam: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Cashew Nuts
April 2012–April 2013



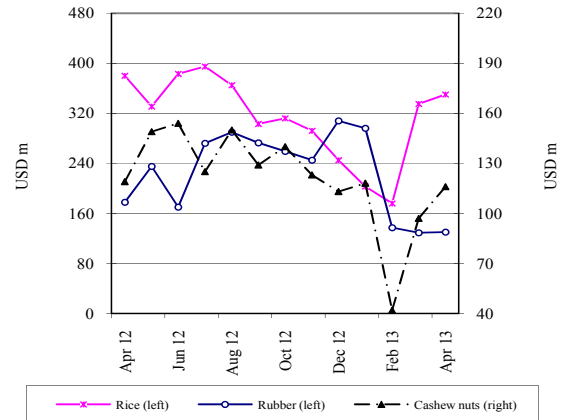
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: Exports
April 2012–April 2013



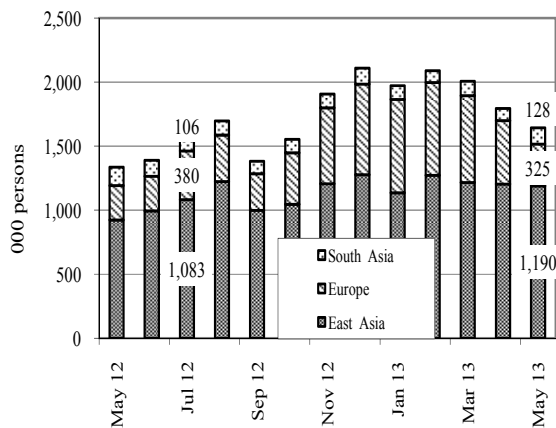
Source: Customs Department of Thailand

Vietnam: Exports
April 2012–April 2013



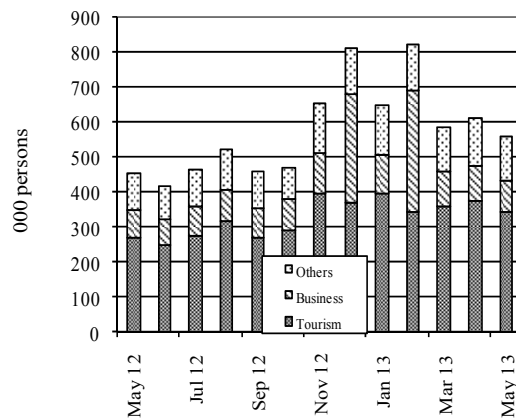
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: International Arrivals
May 2012–May 2013



Source: Thailand Office of Tourism Development

Vietnam: International Arrivals
May 2012–May 2013

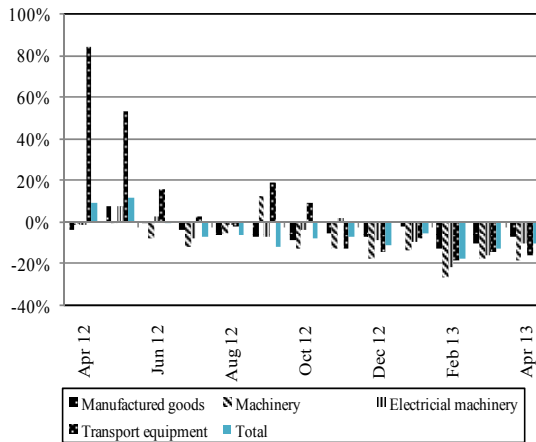


Source: Estimates by General Statistics Office of Vietnam

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អត្រាអតិថិជនលើបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

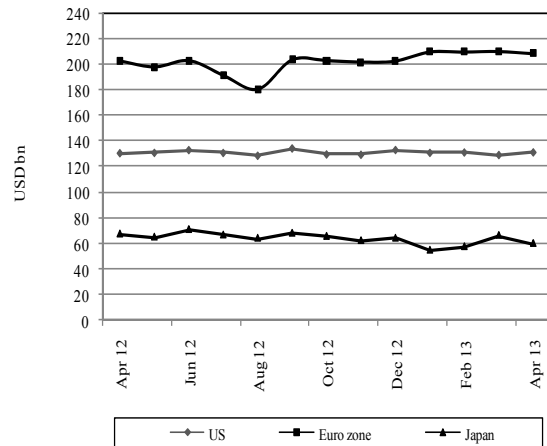
Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

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



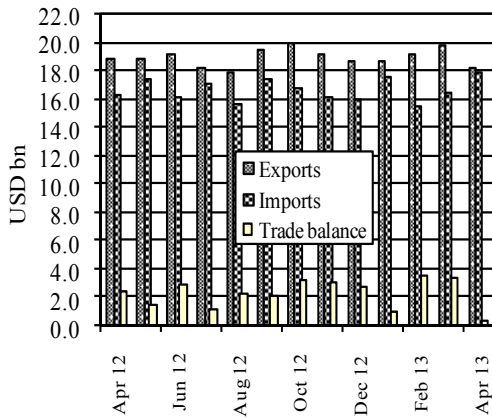
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

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



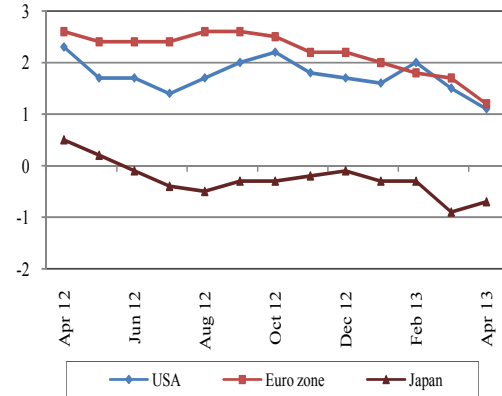
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

External Trade: Malaysia
April 2012–April 2013



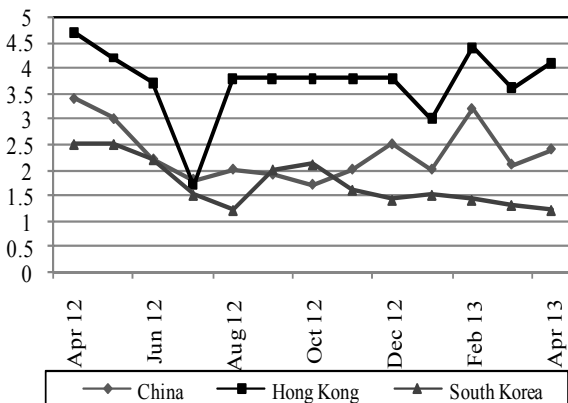
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

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



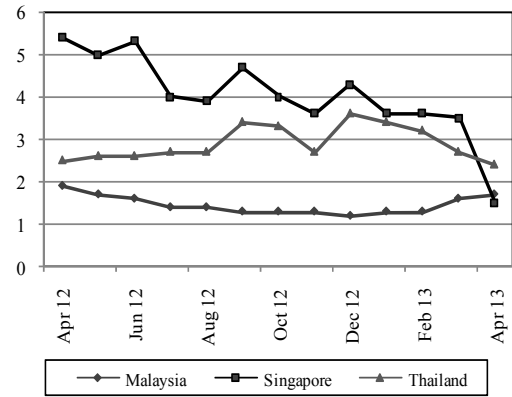
Sources: IMF and Economist (28 June 2013)

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



Sources: IMF and Economist (28 June 2013)

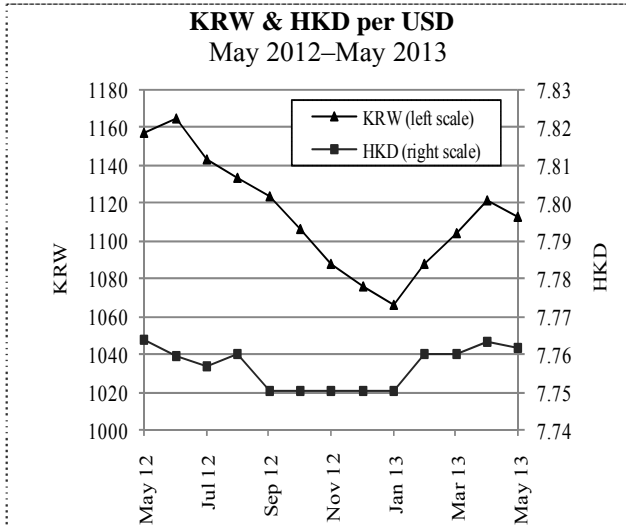
Inflation Rates: Selected ASEAN Countries
(percent price change from a year earlier)
April 2012–April 2013



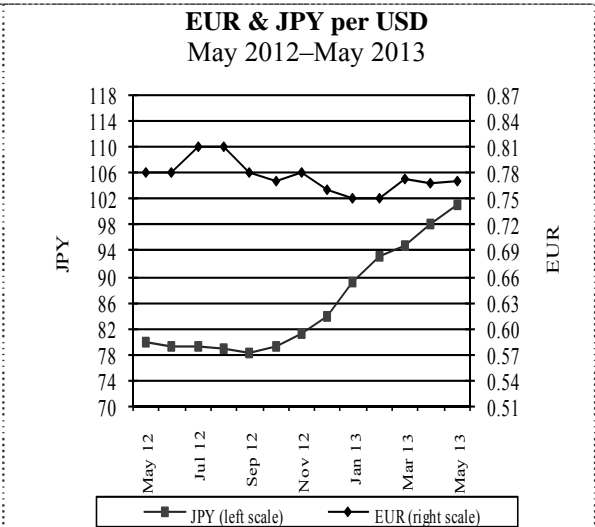
Sources: IMF and Economist (28 June 2013)

អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង គ្រួសារតម្លៃទំនិញរបស់ទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ

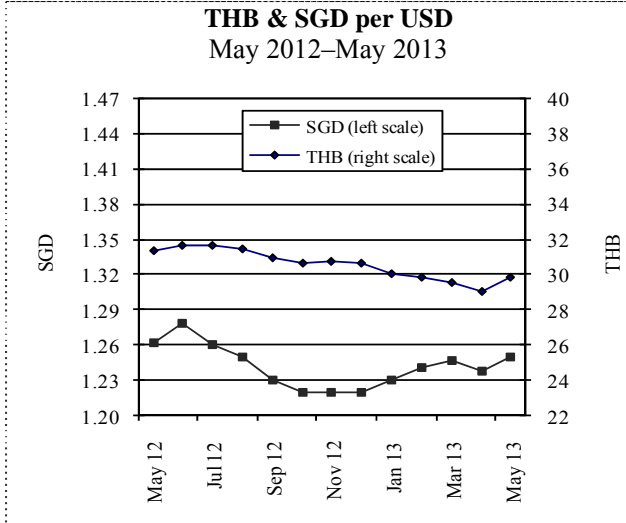
Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets



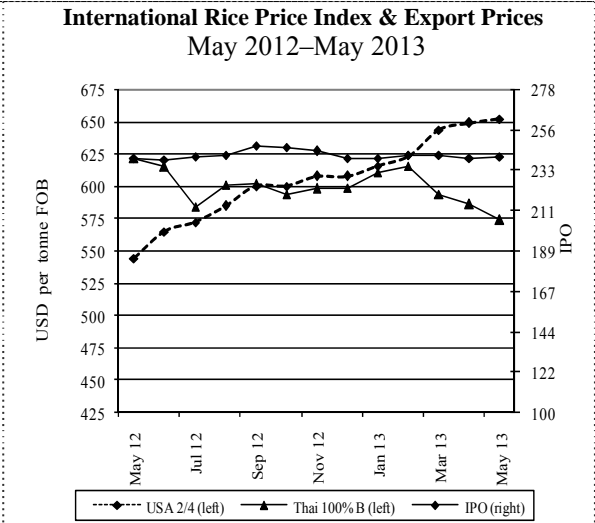
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York



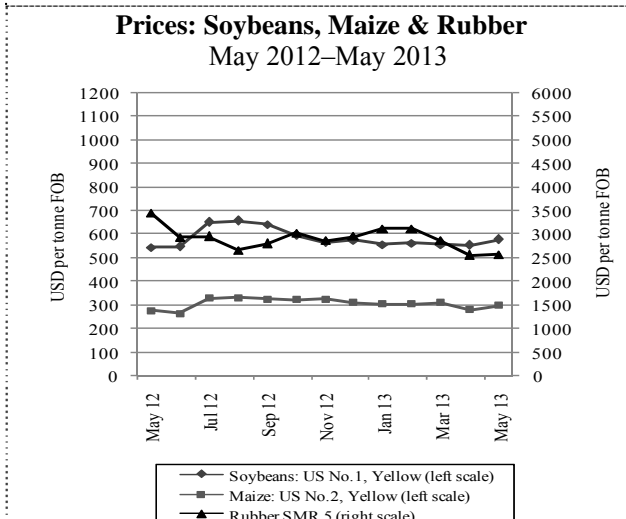
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York



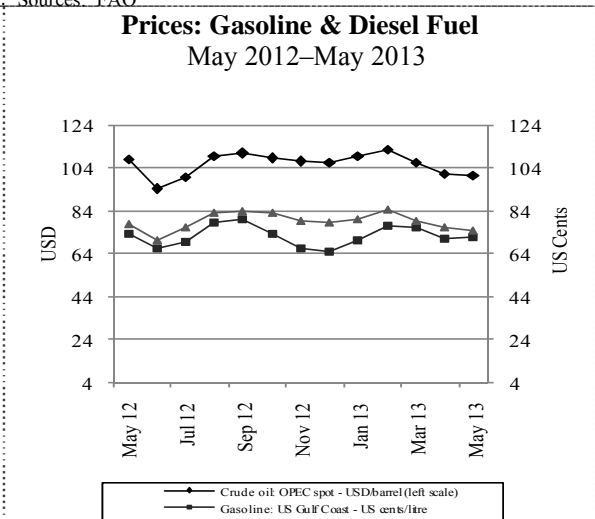
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York



Sources: FAO



Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation



Source: US Energy Information Administration

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច
Economic News

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់

កម្ពុជា នាំចេញអង្ករ ១៤២.២៦៩តោន ក្នុងរយៈពេលប្រាំខែដើមឆ្នាំ

ទិន្នន័យពីក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ បានឲ្យដឹងថា ក្នុងប្រាំខែដើមឆ្នាំ២០១៣នេះ កម្ពុជាបាននាំចេញអង្ករ ១៤២.២៦៩តោន ដោយកើនឡើង ១៣០% ធៀបនឹងអំឡុងពេលដូចគ្នាឆ្នាំមុន។ តម្លៃនាំចេញសរុបកើន ១៣៨% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ១០៤លានដុល្លារ។ កំណើននេះសម្រេចបានស្របពេលដែល វិនិយោគគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់ខាងកសិកម្មបានធ្លាក់ចុះ។

សហភាពអឺរ៉ុបឈរនៅលំដាប់លើគេ ក្នុងចំណោមប្រទេសនាំចូលអង្ករពីកម្ពុជា ដោយនាំចូល ៨៩.៧៨៣តោន (៦៣,១% នៃអង្ករនាំចេញសរុបរបស់កម្ពុជា) ហើយបន្ទាប់មកគឺ ប្រទេសអាស៊ាន (១៣,៣%), សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក (០,៥%) និង ប្រទេសផ្សេងទៀត (២៣,១%)។ កម្ពុជាគ្មាននាំចេញអង្ករទៅទីផ្សារជប៉ុនទេ ដែលអាចមកពីការទាមទារស្តង់ដារកម្រិតខ្ពស់ដោយអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់នៅជប៉ុន និងការផ្តល់ឧបត្ថម្ភធនដ៏ច្រើនក្នុងវិស័យកសិកម្មនៅប្រទេសជប៉ុន ដើម្បីការពារកសិករក្នុងស្រុកពីការប្រកួតប្រជែងរបស់ប្រទេស។

ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១២ បរិមាណអង្ករនាំចេញឡើងដល់ ២០៧.១៦៨តោន ឬកើន ១៦,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ទោះបីអង្ករជាទំនិញកសិកម្មដ៏មានសក្តានុពលមួយក៏ដោយ ក៏តម្លៃនាំចេញរបស់វាមានត្រឹម ៤,០% នៃតម្លៃនាំចេញសរុប ដែលទាបជាងបើធៀបនឹង ឧស្សាហកម្មកាត់ដេរ (៧៦,៩%)។ ដូច្នេះ កម្ពុជាត្រូវធ្វើការងារជាច្រើនទៀត ដើម្បីសម្រេចគោលដៅនាំអង្ករចេញ ១លានតោន នៅឆ្នាំ២០១៥ និងដើម្បីធានាឲ្យកសិកម្មមានលក្ខណៈរឹងមាំ ដើរតួនាទីជាសសរស្តម្ភចម្បងមួយនៃសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងប្រភពការងារ។

Economic News Highlights

Cambodia exports 142,269 tonnes of milled rice in first five months

Cambodia exported 124,269 tonnes of milled rice in the first five months of the year, a 130 percent increase from the same period a year earlier, according to data of the Ministry of Economy and Finance. The total export value went up 138 percent from the previous year to USD104 m. The increase came amid a decline in fixed asset investment in agriculture.

The EU topped the list of export volume, importing 89,783 tonnes (63.1 percent of the total) followed by ASEAN countries (13.3 percent), US (0.5 percent) and other countries (23.1 percent). The Japanese market remained unexplored: no rice exports were made to it during the period. This might reflect the high standard required by Japanese consumers and the heavily subsidised agriculture in the country that protects local farmers from foreign competition.

In 2012, the rice export volume reached 207,168 tonnes, a 16.2 percent rise from a year earlier. Although rice is a potential agricultural commodity, export value accounted for only 4.0 percent of the total value, far behind garment industry (76.9 percent). Thus, more needs to be done to achieve the 1 million tonne mark by 2015 and to ensure a strong agriculture, one of the main pillars of the economy and an employment source.

Links to others economic news

1. “Indonesia among top five FDI recipients in East, Southeast Asia regions last year”
http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2013-06/27/c_132492663.htm
2. “China’s Hong Kong delegation visits Cambodia for business opportunities”
http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2013-06/25/c_132485628.htm
3. “Cambodia’s garment exports up 22 pct in 5 months”
http://www.asean-china-center.org/english/2013-06/27/c_132492345.htm