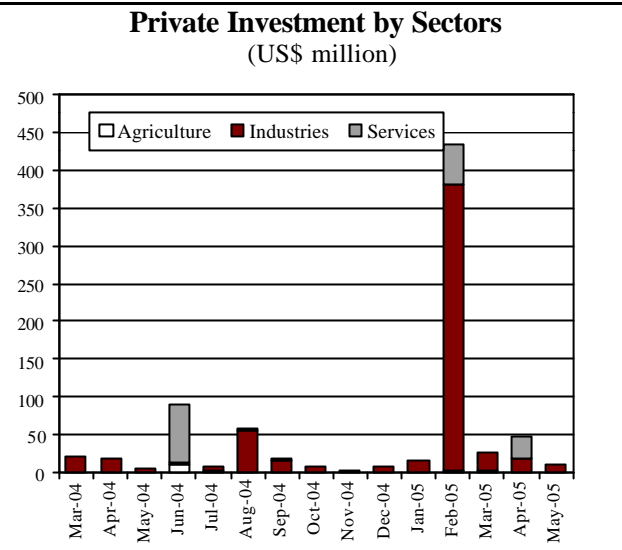


Main Economic Activities of Cambodia

vn̄eyakEkCnKitCaRTBüs km̄pab; ab; Ed l)anGnm̄zenAEx] sPa 2005 man 11/21 andul ar nig s̄fk̄jvisy] sSah km̄TadGs; -K̄anvn̄eyakK̄jvisy] ks̄kmp̄nigesvakmp̄T; . vn̄eyakS̄rbenH)anfyc̄tBk̄tt 48/21 andul ar enAExmm̄ b̄n̄p̄khm̄yCaBr ebeFobn̄gExd̄tK̄q̄ahm̄Ed l kal enahk̄s̄t̄tCavn̄eyakK̄jvisy] sSah km̄TadGs[dr .

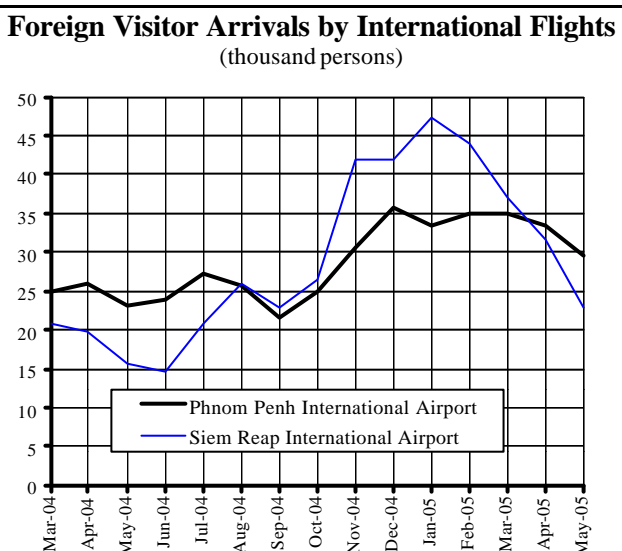
Approvals of private investment in fixed assets in May 2005 amounted to \$11.2 million wholly in the industrial sector. There were no investments in agriculture and service sectors at this time. Total approvals declined from \$48.2 million in the preceding month, but doubled from the same month last year, which also wholly consisted of investment in the industrial sector.



Note: Data include expansion project approvals. Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

enAEx] sPa 2005 eP̄ivbreTsmkd l km̄atameCgehah̄hrGn̄p Catman 52>341nak; r̄f̄yc̄t 20° eFobn̄gExmm̄ b̄n̄p̄kh 36° eFobn̄gEx] sPa q̄ahm̄ . k̄jgenH GakasyandanesomrabTTV)an 22>798nak; r̄f̄ak̄c̄t 28° eFobn̄gExmsa É Gakasyandan P̄Bj TTV)an 29>543nak; r̄f̄ak̄c̄t 12° .

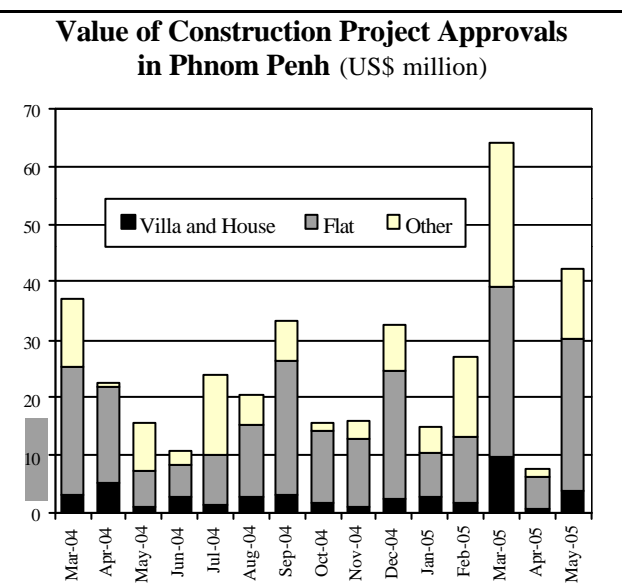
Foreign visitor arrivals using international flights to Cambodia in May 2005 declined by 20 percent to 52,341 persons, faster than in the preceding month when they dropped by 9.4 percent. Of this, Siem Reap international airport received 22,798 persons in May, recording a decrease of 28 percent compared to April. In addition, Phnom Penh International Airport welcomed 29,543 persons, a 12 percent drop. However, total foreign visitors arriving by international flights was 36 percent more than in May last year.



Note: Latest data available are for May 2005. Source: Ministry of Tourism

erK̄ayB)anF̄ak̄c̄tenAExmm̄ t̄t̄ll K̄m̄agsags̄gEd l)anGnm̄zenA P̄Bj ekhyaḡx̄d̄l ; 42/21 andul ar Bl 7/81 anenAEx emsa . k̄jgenH s̄m̄ngp̄AEl̄ ȳ ekhd l ; 26/21 an/ P̄h̄R̄K̄H̄p̄tekh̄d l ; 3/91 an/ s̄m̄nḡep̄S̄geTot ekh121 an eFobn̄gk̄tt 5/81 an/ 1/31 an/ nig 0/61 an eroḡ²K̄a kal BExmm̄ .

After falling in the preceding month, the value of approved construction projects in Phnom Penh increased sharply to \$42.2 million in May 2005, from \$7.8 million in April. Construction of flat continued to flourish, reaching \$26.2 million, from \$5.8 million. Other construction, and villa and house construction approvals also rose to \$12 million from \$1.3 million and to \$3.9 million from \$0.6 million respectively.



Note: Latest data available are for May 2005. Source: Department of Cadastre and Geography, Municipality of Phnom Penh.

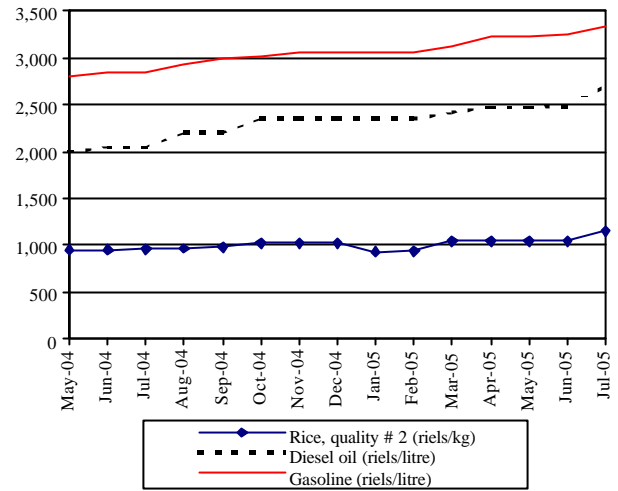
GRTakar)ak; ng éfðMij

Price and Interest Rate Developments

éftðpSarCamFüménsatðj nigmastt rbsRkmhntal keRbgTatðj 6 enAkmeCa KWB>345/4erol ¼l Rt nig 2>707/5erol ¼l Rt enAExkkkðda 2005 KðkheLg 3/2° nig 8/8° erogKä eFobnngExmn . kðjry³eBl dEdl éftðgáel x2 enAPðBj ekh 9/5° edayman éftð kCamFüm 1>150erol ¼Kk enAExkkkðda .

The market price of gasoline and diesel of six companies selling petroleum products in Cambodia averaged 3,345.4 riels/litre and 2,707.5 riels/litre, respectively, in July 2005. They surged by 3.2 percent and 8.8 percent from the preceding month. During the same period, The price of second quality rice in Phnom Penh also rose by 9.5 percent to an average price of 1,150 riels/kg in July.

Price of Gasoline, Diesel Oil and Second Quality Rice in Phnom Penh



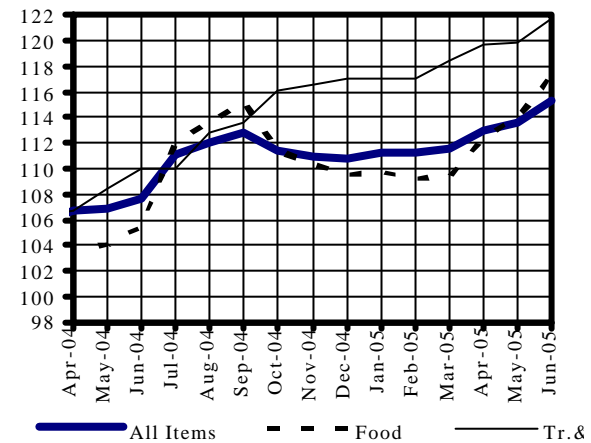
Sources: CDRI and National Institute of Statistics

éftðMij erBðR)asTðTAenAPðBj ekh 7/01° kðjry³mlyqatðl rçg Exmifna Edl bNðl CasManmkBkarstðeLgéfðmðGahar nig dðk CBað . eyagtamtðl xvCasðnCatisðti éftðmðGahar nig dðk CBað ekheLgtamGRTakbcadðl 1/2° nig 10/6° erogKä Kit taðBExmifnaqatðm . ekyl eXlj CanicPa kðNhefðRbg Kðda ktþcðg naM Tðij ÉeToteLgéfð .

The overall consumer prices in Phnom Penh rose 7.01 percent in the year to June. This acceleration of inflation was attributable mainly to a jump in prices for food and transportation. According to the figures released by National Institute of Statistics, food prices and transportation costs increased at an annualised rate of 11.2 percent and 10.6 percent respectively since last June. A rise in oil prices is always seen as one of the main contributor to higher prices of other commodities.

Consumer Price Index

(July–December 2000=100)



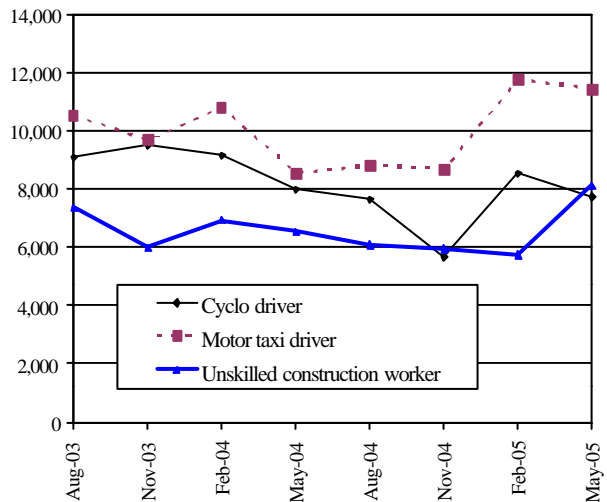
Note: Latest data available are for June 2005.
Source: National Institute of Statistics

Gegð vbsG el Bl krgayrgeKkallenAEx]sPa 2005 bgðj fa cðNU RbcadðfðBðtrbsGkFaksKðj nigGkrtmðDð fych 9/5° nig 2/8° mkRtðm 7>722erol nig 11>433erol erogKä rÉcðNU rbskmkrsðNgKancðaj ekh 41/5° dðl ; 8>130 erol edaysarskmpPaBsagsgmakenAPðBj .

The survey on vulnerable workers in Phnom Penh conducted by CDRI in May 2005 showed that real daily earnings of cyclo drivers and motorcycle taxi drivers declined by 9.5 percent to 7,722 riels and by 2.8 percent to 11,433 riels, respectively, as compared to February. Meanwhile, real daily earning of unskilled construction workers increased by 41.5 percent to 8,130 riels, likely due to a flurry of construction activity in Phnom Penh. Compared to May of last year, real daily earnings of cyclo drivers also dropped, by 3.5 percent, but motorcycle taxi drivers and unskilled construction workers earnings rose by 33.8 percent and 24.1 percent.

Real Terms of Daily Average Earnings of Vulnerable Workers in Phnom Penh

(at price November 2000)



Source: CDRI

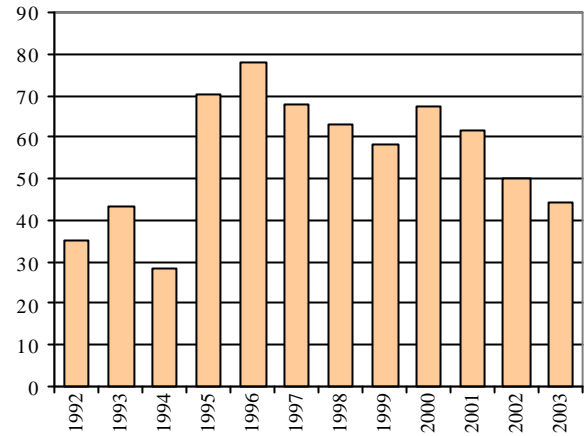
RbPBngkareRBR)asCMYbretS

Sources and Uses of Foreign Assistance

External Development Assistance Disbursements for Area/Rural Development 1992-2003

According to the Council for the Development of Cambodia, a total of \$668.6 million was disbursed for area/rural development during 1992-2003, accounting for the largest portion (12.9 percent) of total external development assistance disbursements. Area/rural development was focused on integrated rural development, village or community development (including rural and urban cooperatives), settlements, inter-country area development, river basin development, and regional planning and development, according to development cooperation reports of 2002 and 2003 of the CDC.

External Development Assistance Disbursements for Area/Rural Development 1992-2003 (US\$ million)

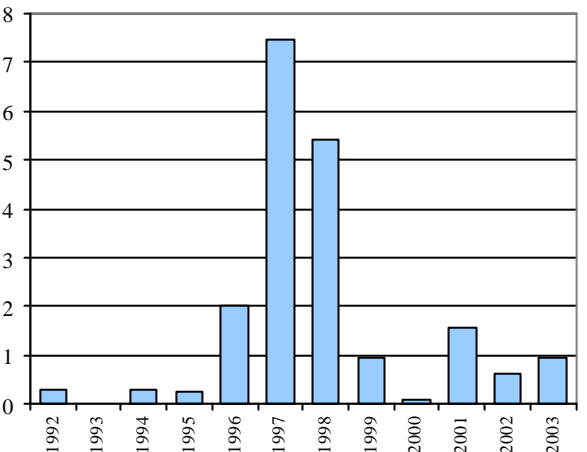


Note: Provisional data for 2003
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia.

External Development Assistance Disbursements for Domestic Trade 1992-2003

Domestic trade, both in goods and services, was mainly directed to sector policy and planning, domestic marketing, tourism, other service industries and patents, and received \$19.9 million during the period of 1992-2003 from external development assistance. As a share of total external development assistance disbursements, domestic trade accounted for only 0.4 percent.

External Development Assistance Disbursements for Domestic Trade 1992-2003 (US\$ million)

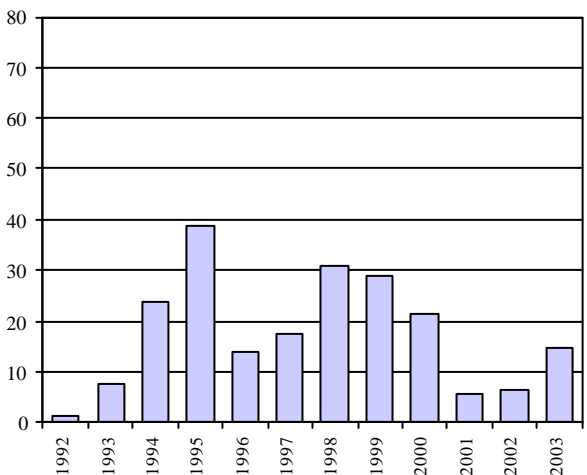


Note: Provisional data for 2003
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia.

External Development Assistance Disbursements for Energy 1992-2003

The disbursements for the energy sector from 1992 to 2003 amounted to about \$210 million, representing 4 percent of total external development assistance disbursements. Energy development disbursements included sector policy and planning costs as well as costs for new and renewable sources of energy (counting firewood, methane, synthetic fuel, solar, biomass, wind, wave, etc.), hydroelectric power generation and transmission, geothermal power generation and transmission, conventional energy sources, generation and transmission, and energy conservation.

External Development Assistance Disbursements for Energy 1992-2003 (US\$ millions)



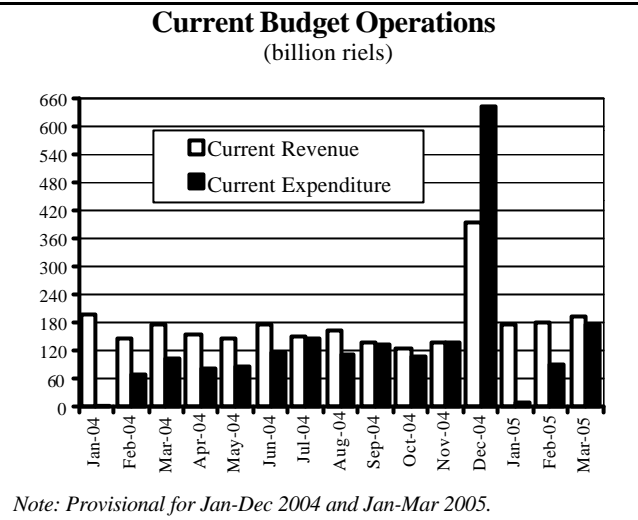
Note: Provisional data for 2003
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia.

karGnwtpfvkacati

National Budget Operations

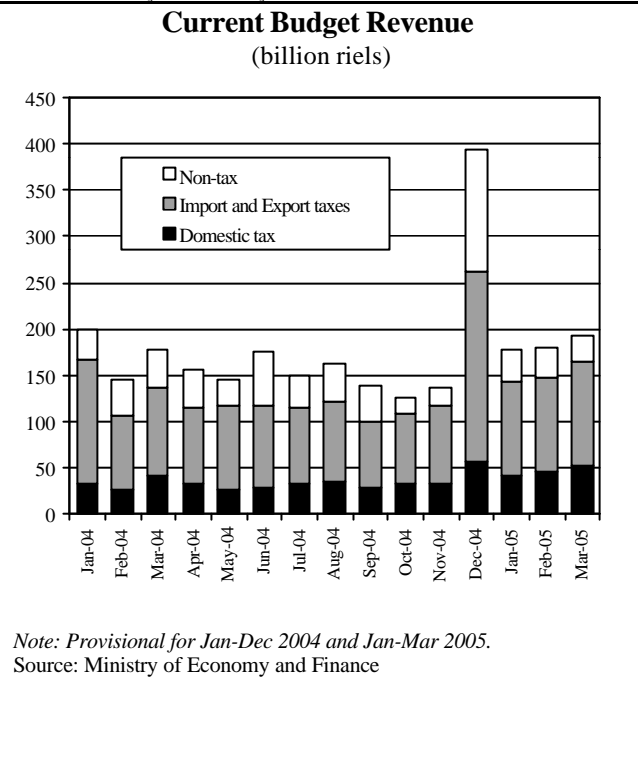
enAExmha 2005 fvkacrnpmanGterk 13/6Ban;l aneroI KWak; cttGs; 77/8Ban;l aneroI BKmtt 91/4Ban;l aneroI enAExkm0 . karFakcHenHbNpl CasManBkthmlyCaBfrenchMaycrnpbebeFob nngExmm. dtKaedrGterkfvkacrnpFakcttGs; 58/3Ban;l aneroI ebeFobnngExmhaqatmm .

A current budget surplus of 13.6 billion riels was recorded in March 2005, down 77.8 billion riels from the surplus of 91.4 billion riels in February. This drop was primarily due to a doubling of current expenditures from the preceding month. Likewise, the current budget surplus was 58.3 billion riels down as compared to March of last year.



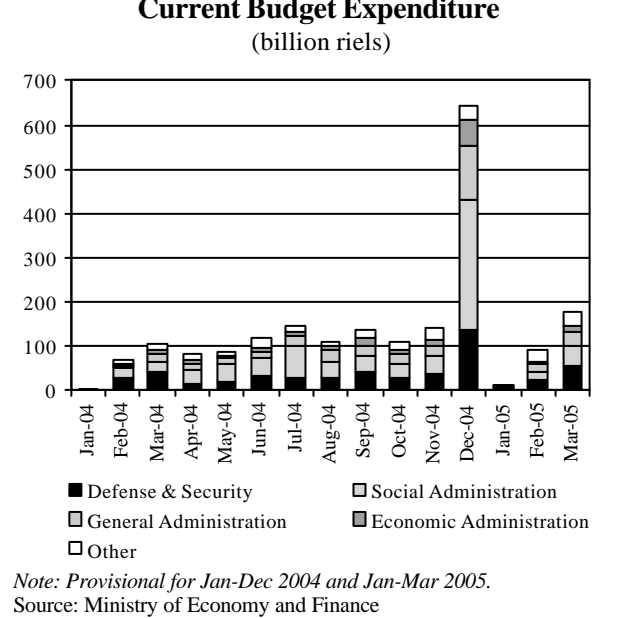
enAExmha 2005 ctll fvkacrnpman 192/1Ban;l aneroI -6/4° xS;CagExmm; kigenHctll Bnsl karnab; j natll -Bnkyl GakrBi ess/ VAT; ekh11/5°/ BnkylRskekh 14/2°/ Ectll minEmn Bnfyctll 20°. eFobnngExmha2004 ctll fvkacrnpkh8/1°. Bnsl karnab; j natll ekh 18/6°/ BnkylRskekh 26/9°/ Ectll minEmnBnfyctll 34/9°.

Current budget revenue amounted to 192.1 billion riels in March 2005, 6.4 percent more than in the preceding month. Of this, tax revenue from imports and exports, which comprises customs duties on imports and exports, excise duties on imports, and VAT on imports, accounted for 59 percent (a rise of 11.5 percent). Revenues from domestic taxes made up 27 percent, an increase of 14.2 percent, while the remaining 14 percent was non-tax revenue, a decrease of 20 percent. Compared to March 2004, current budget revenue rose by 8.1 percent. Import and export tax revenue increased 18.6 percent, domestic tax revenue rose by 26.9 percent, and non-tax revenue declined by 34.9 percent during this period.



enAExmha 2005 ctllayfvkacrnpkhdI ; 178/5Ban;l aneroI KW ekhmlyCaBrebbeFobnngExkm0 . edayELk ctllayel karBarCati/ rdal xagsgnkic nigesdteic ekhCagmlyCaBfkgry3eBl enH . eFobnngExmha qatmm ctllaycrnpkh 68/6° kigenH ctllaykarBar Cati ekhyllCag ctllayxagsgnkic ctllayel rdal esdteic cllNayrdal TETA/ nigctllayepSg2eTot .

Current expenditures doubled to 178.5 billion riels in March 2005, compared to February. Spending on defense, social and economic administration rose more than two times during this period. Compared to March last year, current expenditures were 68.6 percent higher, of which defense spending rose slower than social spending, economic and general administration and other expenditures.

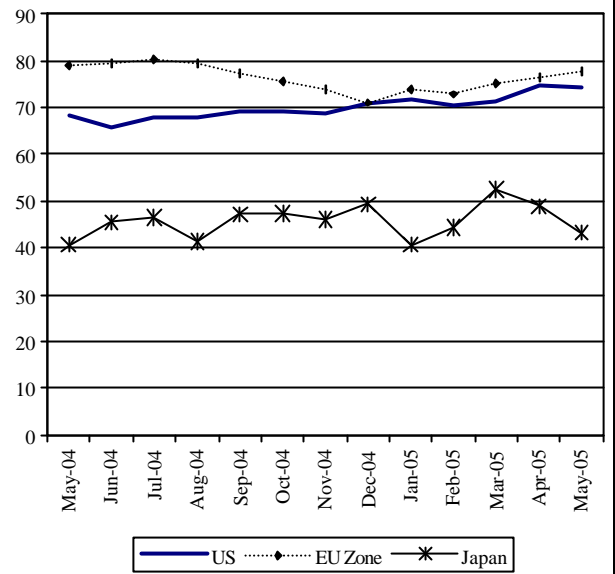


Economic Activity of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

នៅខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៥ ការនាំចេញទំនិញពីសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក និងជប៉ុន ថយចុះ ខណៈការនាំចេញទំនិញពីតំបន់សហប្រជាជាតិ កើនឡើង។ ការនាំចេញទំនិញពីសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ថយចុះ ៧,៤៥ ភាគរយ ធ្លាក់ចុះពី ៧៤,៥៦ ភាគរយ នៅខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៤ មកជា ៧៤,៥ ភាគរយ នៅខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៥ ។ ការនាំចេញទំនិញពីជប៉ុន ថយចុះ ១២ ភាគរយ ធ្លាក់ចុះពី ៤៣,១៩ ភាគរយ នៅខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៤ មកជា ៤៣,១ ភាគរយ នៅខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៥ ។ ការនាំចេញទំនិញពីតំបន់សហប្រជាជាតិ កើនឡើង ៦,៣ ភាគរយ ធ្លាក់ចុះពី ៧៦,៥៦ ភាគរយ នៅខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៤ មកជា ៧៧,៦៦ ភាគរយ នៅខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៥ ។

In May 2005, exports of goods from US and Japan decreased, while exports of goods from the EU increased. The US export of goods fell very slightly to US\$ 74.5 billion from US\$ 74.55 billion in April. Japan's exports in May registered a 12 percent decline from the previous month to US\$ 43.19 billion. However, this amount represents a 6.3 percent increase as compared to exports in the same month last year. Exports of goods from and within the EU area rose a little bit from US\$ 76.56 billion in April to US\$ 77.66 billion in May.

Exports of Goods in the US, EU area and Japan
(Billion of US\$)

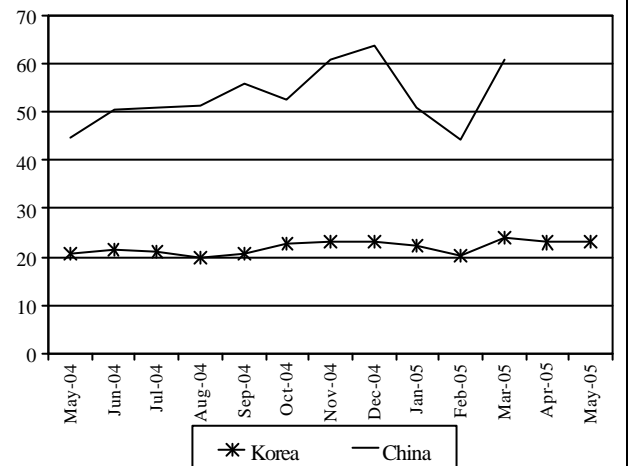


Source: BEA, Eurostat and JETRO

ការនាំចេញទំនិញពីកូរ៉េខាងត្បូង និងប្រទេសកូរ៉េខាងជើង កើនឡើង ១ ភាគរយ ធ្លាក់ចុះពី ២៣,១៧ ភាគរយ នៅខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៤ មកជា ២៣,១ ភាគរយ នៅខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៥ ។ ការនាំចេញទំនិញពីចិន កើនឡើង ៣៧ ភាគរយ ធ្លាក់ចុះពី ៦០,៨៧ ភាគរយ នៅខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៤ មកជា ៦០,៨ ភាគរយ នៅខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៥ ។

Korea's exports of goods in May 2005 rose 1 percent from the previous month to US\$ 23.17 billion. This rise is driven by an increase in exports of heavy industry products, crude materials and fuel products amidst a slight decline in exports of food, direct consumer goods and light industry products. China's exports of goods in March rose dramatically by 37 percent to US\$ 60.87 billion. This robust growth was led by high growth in exports of primary products, manufacturing and textiles and clothing products.

Exports of Goods in China and South Korea
(Billion of US\$)

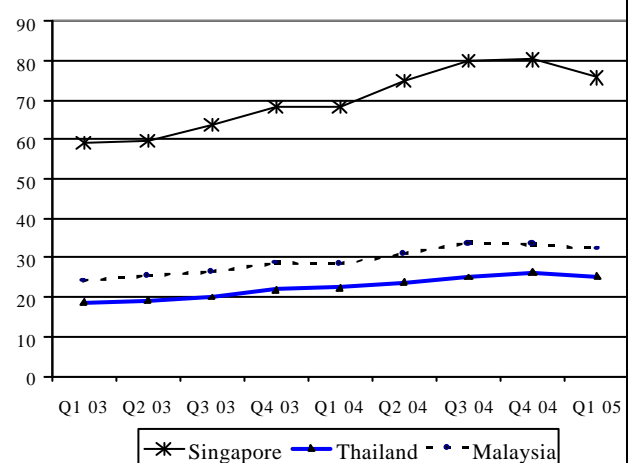


Source: National Statistics Department of Korea and China

នៅក្នុងត្រីមាសទី ១ ឆ្នាំ ២០០៥ ការនាំចេញទំនិញពីសិង្ហបុរី ថៃ និងម៉ាឡេស៊ី ថយចុះ ក្នុងអំឡុងពេលនៃការនាំចេញទំនិញពីសិង្ហបុរី ថយចុះ ៦ ភាគរយ ធ្លាក់ចុះពី ៧៥,៦៩ ភាគរយ នៅត្រីមាសទី ១ ឆ្នាំ ២០០៤ មកជា ៧៥,៦ ភាគរយ នៅត្រីមាសទី ១ ឆ្នាំ ២០០៥ ។ ការនាំចេញទំនិញពីថៃ ថយចុះ ២ ភាគរយ ធ្លាក់ចុះពី ២៥,២ ភាគរយ នៅត្រីមាសទី ១ ឆ្នាំ ២០០៤ មកជា ២៥,២ ភាគរយ នៅត្រីមាសទី ១ ឆ្នាំ ២០០៥ ។

In the first quarter 2005, exports of goods from Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia declined at a slower rate. Singapore's exports of goods registered a 6 percent decline from the previous quarter to US\$ 75.69 billion in the first quarter 2005. This decline reflected the slowdown in exports of oil and non-oil products such as food, beverages & tobacco, machinery & transport equipment and miscellaneous manufactured articles. The exports of goods from Thailand and Malaysia in the first quarter of 2005 also slowed down slightly to US\$ 25.2 billion and US\$ 32.26 billion respectively.

Exports of Goods in some ASEAN Countries
(Billion of US\$)



Source: Country's national statistic office and national banks

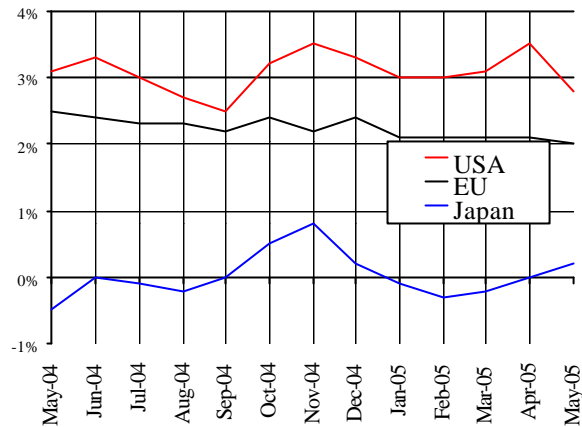
សំណួរស្រុកប្រទេសជុំវិញកម្ពុជា

Inflation rates in Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

កម្រិតនៃស្រុកប្រទេសជុំវិញកម្ពុជា បានប្រសើរឡើង ពី ២,៨% ក្នុងខែ មេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៥ ធៀបនឹងខែ មេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៤ ដោយសារតែការធ្លាក់ចុះនៃតម្លៃថ្លៃថ្នាំ និងតម្លៃថ្នាំបន្ថែម។ ក្នុងរយៈពេលដូចគ្នា តម្លៃថ្នាំបន្ថែមនៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក បានធ្លាក់ចុះ ពី ៣,៥% ក្នុងខែ មេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៥ ធៀបនឹងខែ មេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៤ ដោយសារតែការធ្លាក់ចុះនៃតម្លៃថ្នាំ និងតម្លៃថ្នាំបន្ថែម។ ក្នុងរយៈពេលដូចគ្នា តម្លៃថ្នាំបន្ថែមនៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក បានធ្លាក់ចុះ ពី ៣,៥% ក្នុងខែ មេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៥ ធៀបនឹងខែ មេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៤ ដោយសារតែការធ្លាក់ចុះនៃតម្លៃថ្នាំ និងតម្លៃថ្នាំបន្ថែម។

The U.S consumer price index was pulled down to 2.8 percent in the 12 months to May by a plunge in energy costs. EU consumer prices eased to 2 percent in the year to May due to weaker oil prices. During the same period, consumer inflation rose by an annualised rate of 0.2 percent in Japan thanks to an optimistic outlook for wages and employment. However the fact that Japan's year-on-year core inflation remained unchanged showed that the Japanese economy remains in a mild deflationary phase.

Inflation Rate in the US, Europe and Japan
(percentage change over the previous year)

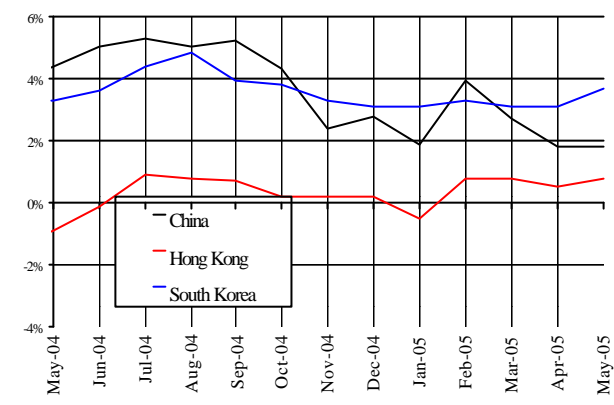


Note: The latest data available are for Apr. 2005.
Sources: IMF and the Economist (June 18-24, 2005)

កម្រិតនៃស្រុកប្រទេសជុំវិញកម្ពុជា បានប្រសើរឡើង ពី ០,៨% ក្នុងខែ មេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៥ ធៀបនឹងខែ មេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៤ ដោយសារតែការធ្លាក់ចុះនៃតម្លៃថ្នាំ និងតម្លៃថ្នាំបន្ថែម។ ក្នុងរយៈពេលដូចគ្នា តម្លៃថ្នាំបន្ថែមនៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក បានធ្លាក់ចុះ ពី ៣,៥% ក្នុងខែ មេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៥ ធៀបនឹងខែ មេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៤ ដោយសារតែការធ្លាក់ចុះនៃតម្លៃថ្នាំ និងតម្លៃថ្នាំបន្ថែម។

Hong Kong overall consumer prices rose by 0.8 percent in May 2005 from a year earlier, larger than the 0.5 percent year-on-year increase in April. This was mainly attributable to the reduced decline in private housing rentals, together with the enlarged increases in the charges for package tours and in the prices of jewellery and fresh vegetables. During the same period, consumer inflation increased by 1.8 percent in China and rose by 3.7 percent in South Korea in the year to May.

Inflation Rate in China, Hong Kong and South Korea
(percentage change over the previous year)

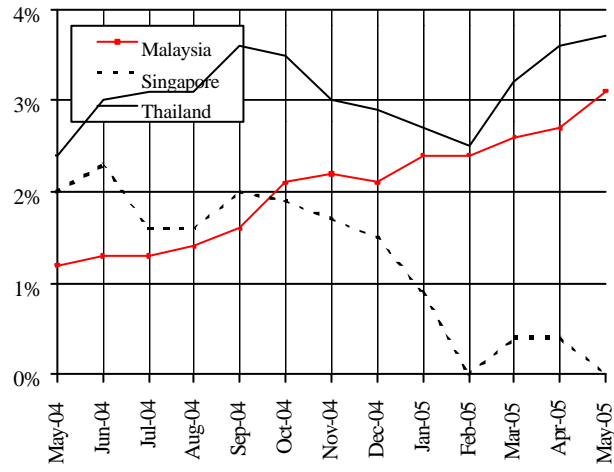


Note: The latest data available are for Apr. 2005.
Sources: IMF and the Economist (June 18-24, 2005)

កម្រិតនៃស្រុកប្រទេសជុំវិញកម្ពុជា បានប្រសើរឡើង ពី ៣,១% ក្នុងខែ មេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៥ ធៀបនឹងខែ មេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៤ ដោយសារតែការធ្លាក់ចុះនៃតម្លៃថ្នាំ និងតម្លៃថ្នាំបន្ថែម។ ក្នុងរយៈពេលដូចគ្នា តម្លៃថ្នាំបន្ថែមនៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក បានធ្លាក់ចុះ ពី ៣,៥% ក្នុងខែ មេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៥ ធៀបនឹងខែ មេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៤ ដោយសារតែការធ្លាក់ចុះនៃតម្លៃថ្នាំ និងតម្លៃថ្នាំបន្ថែម។

Singapore's consumer prices were unchanged in May from a year earlier as a drop in car prices offset a rise in food costs. Signs that price pressures are easing may lead to a change in Singaporean central bank's policy, which has allowed its currency to strengthen over the past year to help cool inflation by reducing cost of imported goods. During the same period, consumer inflation accelerated to 3.1 percent in Malaysia and 3.7 percent in Thailand in the twelve months through May.

Inflation Rate in Selected ASEAN Countries
(percentage change over the previous year)



Note: The latest data available are for Apr. 2005.
Sources: IMF and the Economist (June 18-24, 2005)

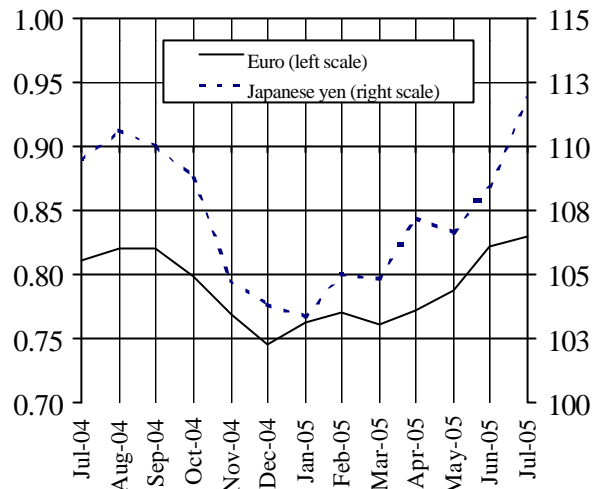
Exchange Rate in the World Markets

Exchange Rate in the World Markets

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In July 2005, the US dollar continued to strengthen against most major currencies. It was traded at 0.83 versus the Euro and 111.86 against the yen, up from 0.82 and 108.44 a month earlier. The euro depreciation appears to be mainly linked to higher interest rates and a lower unemployment rate in the U.S. The yen slid against the U.S dollar on concerns that Japan's economic growth will slow due to rising crude oil prices and on speculation that Koizumi's plan to sell off Japan's postal system will be voted down in the upper house of Parliament.

Euro and Japanese Yen Against the US Dollar

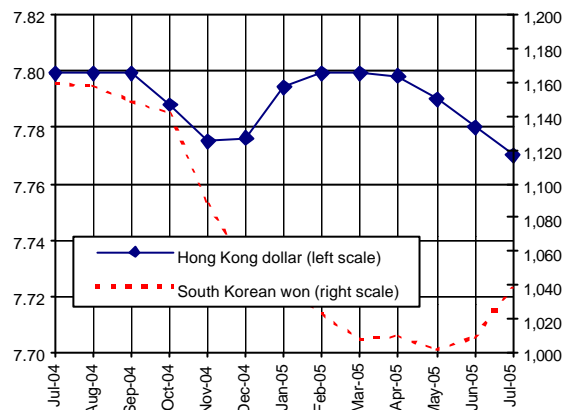


Note: Data are up to 26 July 2005
Sources: The Federal Reserve Bank of New York

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In July 2005, the Hong Kong dollar slightly advanced against its U.S counterpart but fluctuated within a 13 percent band of 7.75 to 7.85 per US dollar set by the Hong Kong authorities. The Hong Kong dollar traded at 7.77 HKD/USD, from 7.78 HKD/USD a month earlier. During the same period, the South Korean won depreciated against the U.S dollar trading at 1038.32 from 1009.59 in June. Concern about increasing oil prices and speculation on selling the won to protect exporter's profits appears to be the factors behind the won depreciation.

South Korean Won and Hong Kong Dollar Against the US Dollar

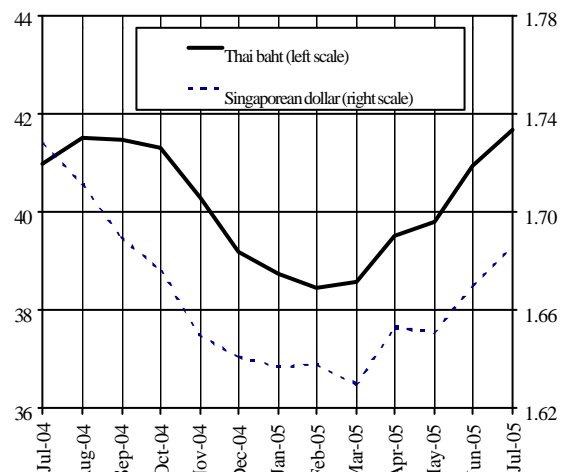


Note: Data are up to 26 July 2005
Sources: The Federal Reserve Bank of New York

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In July 2005, the Singapore dollar further slid against the US greenback, depreciating to 1.686 from 1.67 in June 2005. During the same period, the Thai baht also further eroded against the U.S. dollar, trading at 41.69, 1.9 percent fall from a month earlier. Along with most other Asian currencies, the Singapore dollar and the Thai baht decline can be traced to speculation that Asian central banks will sell their currencies to keep exports competitive.

Thai Baht and Singaporean Dollar Against the US Dollar



Note: Data are up to 26 July 2005
Sources: The Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Economic News

Korea gets 3rd free trade deal: enAef 28 mifna ktr: xagt, g))anc tkic Rmer Bog Ba Ni C km p s r t b f es r G w b Ed l man Gls Lg/ eLcefnes p/ nrev: nig s l s . kic R m eR Bogen H Ed l n g c a b m a n R b s i f p a B e n A e x m i f n a 2006 r B o g f a n g C y b e g i n k a r n a b c j k t r : d t C a r f y n p n a v a e R K o g t u U m a s n i g R) a k / R B m T a d j k a r n a b c j r b s R k m R b e T s G w b d t C a f a b T u / p l i t p l T k e d a l e K a n i g n a L k a e d . t a m k i c R m e R B o g x a g G w b n g l b e c a l B n k y e l R t l n i g p l i t p l] s S a h k m k t r : e n A e x m i f n a 2006 e h y k t r : n g l b B n k y - 99 / 1 ° ; e l I t h i j r b s P a k G w b k o r y 3 7 q a l a g m x .

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kmfa bgaj EpnkaGPivD/nkgPIBj 3 k a r i y a l y k i c R a r T R k o j r b s s a l a r k o j P i B j) a n k s a g E p n k a r B R g k T R k o j n i g k s a g e h d a r c n a s m k f u e n A m m o q a 2 0 2 0 e d m , e d a h R s a y k t h h s k m p a B e s d e k i c n i g k t h h R b C a C n e n A R k o j P i B j . s t a b o k a r B R g k T R k o j e n H s a l a r k o j n i g C h i j k a r s a g s g G a k a r e p S g 2 n i g p t e l t y . E p n k a r R k o j P i B j q a 2 0 0 0 e n H) a n T T V k a r G n m t B l R k s y e r o b c t d n d l n K r t b n y k m p n i g s i n N g e h y n i g k B o r g c a t s c k l s m c r b s ; r d a p) a l .

Korea gets 3rd free trade deal: South Korea signed a trade pact yesterday with the European Free Trade Association, which comprises Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. The treaty with the European association, which goes into effect in June 2006, is expected to boost South Korean exports such as cars, ships, furniture, gold and silver, as well as the European group's exports, such as medicine, dairy products and watches. Under the terms of the treaty, all tariffs on South Korea's industrial and fish exports to these European nations will be lifted in June 2006, and tariffs on 99.1 percent of the group's imports to Korea will be removed over the next seven years. Tariff reductions on 400 key agricultural products like rice and beef will be negotiated at a later date. (Cited from Herald Tribune July 29, 2005).

ASEAN sets up a development fund to bridge the economic gap between members: Southeast Asian foreign ministers agreed on Tuesday to set up an ASEAN Development Fund aimed at narrowing the economic and development gap among its 10 members. Each country in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) group would contribute an initial US\$ 1 million to the fund, according to an agreement signed by the foreign ministers meeting in Laos. The fund would be used to finance programmes aimed at reducing a considerable development gap between its bigger and older members, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore and newer members Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar. It would serve as a "common pool of financial resources" to support a six-year plan signed during an ASEAN leaders' summit in December which focuses on deepening regional integration as it moves towards its goal of a single market by 2020.

Thailand inks contract-farming deal with Cambodia: Thailand has pledged to help develop farming for a number of plants in Cambodia that will supply the feedstock industry. Speaking after hosting the second meeting of the Thai-Cambodia joint committee on Agricultural Development, Mr. Suthiporn Chirapandu, deputy permanent Secretary for Agriculture and Cooperatives said Thailand was going to offer technical support to Cambodia to grow canola oil seeds, cassava, soy, maize and oil palms, and Thailand will buy produce of these plants to produce feedstock and alternative energy. The areas identified to pilot these projects are in the provinces near the border such as Oddar Meanchey, Siem Reap and Battambang. (Cited from TNA July 2000).

Cambodia unveils Phnom Penh development plan: The Bureau of Urban Affairs of Phnom Penh Municipality has made a plan to expand the city and build major new infrastructures by 2020 to accommodate Phnom Penh's growing economic activities and population. To fund the future boom of the city, the Phnom Penh Municipality will promote investment in the construction of buildings and apartments. The Phnom Penh 2020 plan has already been approved by the Ministry of Land Management and now needs to be ratified by the government. (Cited from Xinhua, 18 July 2005)