



**វិទ្យាស្ថានបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង ស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា**  
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**របាយការណ៍ខ្លីៗស្តីពីសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា**  
**Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy**

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រ៉ត្ត វឌ្ឍនា / Roth Vathana

អ៊ុន វិមល / Ourn Vimoil

បកប្រែដោយ៖ យូ សិទ្ធិវិទូ និង ខេង សេង

**ភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា**

**Phnom Penh, Cambodia**

**TO SUBSCRIBE, PLEASE CONTACT:**

*Office address:* #56, Street 315, Tuol Kork, Phnom Penh, Cambodia; *postal address:* CDRI, PO Box 622 Phnom Penh, Cambodia;  
*tel:* (855-23) 881-384/881-701/881-916/883-603 ; *fax:* (855-23) 880-734 ; *email:* [pubs@cdri.org.kh](mailto:pubs@cdri.org.kh); *website:* <http://www.cdri.org.kh>

**ការបកស្រាយតារាងសំខាន់ៗ**

**Highlights**

របាយការណ៍នេះ បកស្រាយពីស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចមួយចំនួនរបស់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា និងបណ្តាប្រទេសដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ដោយធ្វើការប្រៀបធៀបតួលេខក្នុងខែថ្មីៗជាមួយនឹងខែមុនៗ។

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

នៅត្រីមាសទី២ ឆ្នាំ២០១១ វិនិយោគទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់ក្នុងវិស័យឧស្សាហកម្មអនុម័តដោយក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា កើន ៥១៦% ធៀបនឹងត្រីមាសមុន ដល់ ៤១៣,៥លានដុល្លារ ។ នៅខែតុលា ចំនួនភ្ញៀវទេសចររបរទេសសរុបមកដល់កម្ពុជាកើន ១១% ធៀបនឹងមួយខែមុន (ឬ ១៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៣៣.១៩០នាក់ ក្នុងនេះ ភ្ញៀវមកសម្រាកលំហែកើន ១២% ដល់ ២១៨.២០២នាក់ រីឯ ភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញធ្លាក់ចុះ ២,៥%មកត្រឹម ១២.៣៧៧នាក់ ហើយភ្ញៀវមកក្នុងគោលបំណងផ្សេងៗទៀតធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,៣% មកត្រឹម ២៦១១នាក់។

In the second quarter of 2011, fixed asset investments in industry approved by the Council for the Development of Cambodia increased by 516 percent from the preceding quarter, to USD413.5 m. Total foreign visitor arrivals in October went up by 11 percent from a month earlier (13 percent year on year), to 233,190. Holiday visitors rose by 12 percent to 218,202, while business visitors dropped by 2.5 percent to 12,377 and other arrivals by 0.3 percent to 2611.

នៅខែកញ្ញា សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ (គ្រប់មុខទំនិញ) កើន ១,០%ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ឬកើន ៦,៧% ធៀបនឹងកាលពីមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ថ្លៃអាហារ និងភេសជ្ជៈគ្មានជាតិស្រាភ្លើង កើន ១,៥% (៨,១%កាលពីមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ថ្លៃសំលៀកបំពាក់ និងស្បែកជើង កើន ១,២% (២,៧% កាលពីមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ថ្លៃស្នាក់នៅនិងទឹកភ្លើង កើន ០,២% (៥,៣% កាលពីមួយឆ្នាំមុន) និងថ្លៃសម្ភារៈបំពាក់ក្នុងផ្ទះ និងថ្លៃដំណើរការ កើន ០,៩% (២,៦%កាលពីមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា ថ្លៃសាំងធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ៥១២៩,៣រៀល/លីត្រ ហើយថ្លៃម៉ាស៊ូតធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,៤% មកត្រឹម ៤៩១៥,០រៀល/លីត្រ។

In September, the consumer price index (all items) increased by 1.0 percent compared to the previous month or 6.7 percent year on year. Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages went up by 1.5 percent (8.1 percent year on year), clothing and footwear by 1.2 percent (2.7 percent year on year), housing and utilities by 0.2 percent (5.3 percent year on year) and household furnishings and operations by 0.9 percent (2.6 percent year on year). In November, the price of gasoline decreased by 1.3 percent from a month earlier, to KHR5129.3/litre while that of diesel went up by 1.4 percent to KHR4915.0/litre.

នៅខែសីហា អត្រាការប្រាក់បញ្ញើជាប្រៀបរយៈ១២ខែ គឺ ៦,៥% ហើយ អត្រាការប្រាក់បញ្ញើដុល្លារ គឺ ៤,៥%។ នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា ប្រាក់រៀលឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៩% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៤០៦៣រៀល/ដុល្លារ។ នៅខែដដែល ប្រាក់រៀលឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៦% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់បាតថៃ និងឡើងថ្លៃ ១,៧% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុងវៀតណាម។

In August, the interest rate on 12-month riel deposits was 6.5 percent, while that of dollar deposits was 4.5 percent. The market exchange rate of the riel in November appreciated against the dollar by 0.9 percent from a month earlier, to KHR4063. In the same period, the riel appreciated against the Thai baht by 0.6 percent and 1.7 percent against the Vietnamese dong.

នៅខែសីហា អត្រាកំណើនរូបិយវត្ថុទូទៅ M2 ប្រចាំឆ្នាំ ធ្លាក់ចុះមកត្រឹម ១៨,៩% រីឯសម្រាប់រូបិយវត្ថុ M1 កើនដល់ ២៩,៣%។ នៅខែដដែល សាច់ប្រាក់ងាយស្រួល កើន ១,៥% ដល់ ២២.៦៨១,៧ពាន់លានរៀល ទ្រព្យសកម្មបរទេសសុទ្ធ កើន ២,៣% ដល់ ១៨.៩១២,៤ពាន់លានរៀល និង ឥណទានវិស័យឯកជន កើន ២,៨% ដល់ ១៥.៨៥៧ពាន់លានរៀល។ នៅខែតុលា ថ្លៃមាសនៅភ្នំពេញធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥,១% មកត្រឹម ២០១,៧ដុល្លារ/ដីធៀបនឹងខែមុន។ នៅខែកញ្ញា ការនាំចូលដែកថែប កើន ២៩៧% ដល់ ១៣,៥លានដុល្លារ និងសម្ភារៈសំណង់កើន ០,៤% ដល់ ៣,៨៤លានដុល្លារ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន។ ការនាំចូលស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣៩% មកត្រឹម ២,៩៣លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចូលប្រេងសាំងធ្លាក់ចុះ ២,៥% មកត្រឹម ២៨,៧លានដុល្លារ ប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូតធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥,០% មកត្រឹម ៣៦,៩លានដុល្លារ ហើយម៉ាស៊ូតខ្មៅធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦,០% មកត្រឹម ៥,៦លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែដដែល ការនាំចេញសំលៀកបំពាក់

In August, the annualised growth rate of M2 dropped to 18.9 percent while that of M1 increased to 29.3 percent. In the same period, liquidity went up by 1.5 percent to KHR22,681.7 bn, net foreign assets by 2.3 percent to KHR18,912.4 bn and private sector credit by 2.8 percent to KHR15,857 bn. In October, the Phnom Penh gold price decreased by 5.1 percent from a month earlier to USD201.7 per chi.

In September, imports of steel increased by 297 percent from the preceding month to USD13.5 m and of construction equipment by 0.4 percent to USD3.84 m. The import of cement decreased by 39 percent to USD2.93 m. Imports of gasoline dropped by 2.5 percent to USD24.7 m, of diesel by 5.0 percent to USD36.9m and of fuel oil by 6.0 percent to USD5.6 m. In the same month, exports

(គ្រប់ប្រភេទ) កើន ៤,៧% ដល់ ៣៨៩,៧លានដុល្លារ ហើយ ការនាំចេញផលិតផលវាយនភ័ណ្ឌផ្សេងៗកើន ២០% ដល់ ៦,១១លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញស្បែកជើងធ្លាក់ចុះ ២២% មកត្រឹម ១៨,១លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែមិថុនា ប្រាក់ចំណូលចរន្តសរុបរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាលធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥,៦% មកត្រឹម ៤៤៧,៦ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន។ ការប្រមូល ពន្ធនាំចេញនិងនាំចូល កើន ១,០% ដល់ ៩៤,៥ពាន់លានដុល្លារ រីឯការប្រមូលពន្ធក្នុងស្រុកធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,៦% មកត្រឹម ២៩៨,១ពាន់ លានដុល្លារ ហើយ ប្រាក់ចំណូលមិនមែនពន្ធគ្រប់គ្រង ៣០% មកត្រឹម ៥៤,៩៨ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែដដែល ចំណាយចរន្តសរុប កើន ៧៤% ដល់ ៦១៣,៨ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ចំណាយលើរៀបចំការងារ កើន ៥៦% ដល់ ២២៦,៨ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ចំណាយជាឧបត្ថម្ភធន និង ជំនួយខាងសង្គមកិច្ច កើន ១០៦% ដល់ ២៥០,៨ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ហើយចំណាយលើសេវាកម្មផ្សេងៗ កើន ៥៨% មកត្រឹម ១៣៦,១ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែកញ្ញា នៅថ្ងៃ អង្គរឡើងថ្លៃ ១០% ដល់ ៦២៤,៤ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយកៅស៊ូឡើងថ្លៃ ៣៩% ដល់ ៥៨៩២,៩ដុល្លារ/តោន ធៀបនឹង ខែមុន។ ពោត និងផលិតផលធ្វើពីពោត ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១២% មកត្រឹម ៣៨៦,២ដុល្លារ/តោន។ នៅខែដដែល នៅបៀតណាម អង្ករឡើងថ្លៃ ៧,៥% ដល់ ៥៥៦,០ដុល្លារ/តោន កៅស៊ូឡើងថ្លៃ ១,៣% ដល់ ៤៣០៣,៨ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយគ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី ឡើងថ្លៃ ១,៧% ដល់ ៩២៥០ដុល្លារ/តោន។

នៅខែកញ្ញា ការនាំចេញអង្ករនៅថ្ងៃធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ៤៤៧,២លានដុល្លារ កៅស៊ូ និងជ័រធម្មជាតិ កើន ៣៨% ដល់ ១១១៤,៧លានដុល្លារ ហើយ ពោត និងផលិតផលធ្វើពីពោត កើន ៤៤% ដល់ ១៧,៧លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែដដែល ការនាំចេញ អង្ករនៅបៀតណាមធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣៦% មកត្រឹម ២៥៣លានដុល្លារ កៅស៊ូធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,២% មកត្រឹម ៣៤០លានដុល្លារ ហើយ គ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទីធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៣% មកត្រឹម ១៤៨លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែតុលា ការនាំចេញរបស់សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,២% ធៀប នឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ១២៧,៨ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ការនាំចេញរបស់ជប៉ុន ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧,៥% មកត្រឹម ៧១,៨ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញ របស់តំបន់អឺរ៉ុបធ្លាក់ចុះ ២,១% មកត្រឹម ១៩៧ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា សន្ទស្សន៍អង្ករអន្តរជាតិធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន។ ថ្លៃអង្ករនាំចេញ (USA 2/4) ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥,១% មកត្រឹម ៥៩៣ដុល្លារ/តោន ខណៈដែលអង្ករ Thai 100%B ឡើងថ្លៃ ២,៧% ដល់ ៦៣០ដុល្លារ/តោន។ នៅខែដដែល សណ្តែកសៀង (US No.1) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៣,៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ៤៥១ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយកៅស៊ូ (SMR 5) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១៧% មកត្រឹម ៣៤៣៥,៨ដុល្លារ/តោន។ ពោត (US No. 2) ឡើងថ្លៃ ១,២% ដល់ ២៧៨,០២ដុល្លារ/តោន។

of clothing (all kinds) went up by 4.7 percent to USD389.7 m and of other textile products by 20 percent to USD6.11 m. Exports of shoes dropped by 22 percent to USD18.1 m.

In June, total government current revenue decreased by 5.6 percent from the preceding month to KHR447.6 bn. Import and export tax collection went up by 1.0 percent to KHR94.53 bn, while domestic tax collection dropped by 1.6 percent to KHR 298.1 bn and non-tax revenues by 30 percent to KHR54.98 bn. In the same month, total current expenditure rose by 74 percent to KHR613.87 bn, of which expenditure on wages increased by 56 percent to KHR226.86 bn, subsidies and social assistance by 106 percent to KHR250.87 bn and other services by 58 percent to KHR136.1 bn.

In September in Thailand, the price of rice went up by 10 percent from a month earlier, to USD642.4 per tonne, and of rubber by 39 percent to USD5892.9 per tonne. The price of maize and maize products decreased by 12 percent to USD386.2 per tonne. In the same month in Vietnam, the price of rice increased by 7.5 percent to USD556.04 per tonne, of rubber by 1.3 percent to USD4303.8 per tonne and of cashew nuts by 1.7 percent to USD9250 per tonne.

In September, Thai exports of rice went down by 24 percent from the previous month to USD447.2 m, whereas those of natural rubber and similar natural gums rose by 38 percent to USD1114.7 m and of maize and maize products by 44 percent to USD17.73 m. In the same month, Vietnamese exports of rice decreased by 36 percent to USD253 m, of rubber by 1.2 percent to USD340 m and of cashew nuts by 23 percent to USD148 m.

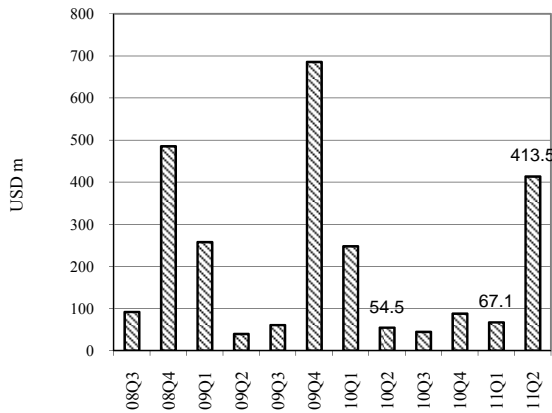
In October, US exports dropped by 1.2 percent from a month earlier to USD127.8 bn, Japanese exports by 7.5 percent to USD71.8 bn and euro zone exports by 2.1 percent to USD197 bn.

In November, the International Price Index of rice decreased by 0.5 percent from a month earlier. The export rice price (USA 2/4) went down by 5.1 percent to USD593/tonne while Thai 100 percent B rose by 2.7 percent to USD630/tonne. In the same month, the price of soybeans (US No. 1) decreased by 3.5 percent from the previous month to USD451/tonne and of rubber (SMR 5) by 17 percent to USD3435.8/tonne. The price of maize (US No. 2) went up by 1.2 percent to USD278.02/tonne.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

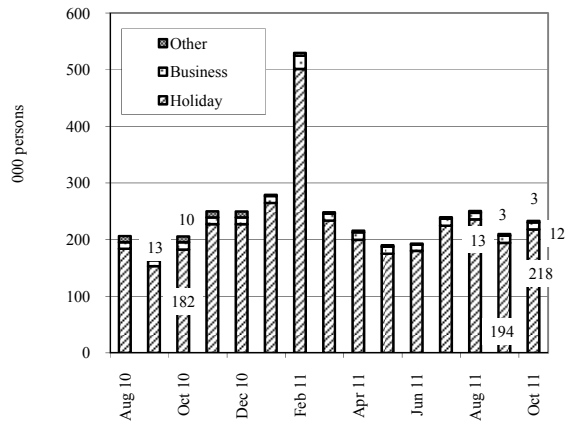
Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

**Fixed Asset Investment Approvals by CDC Industry 2008 Q3–2011 Q2**



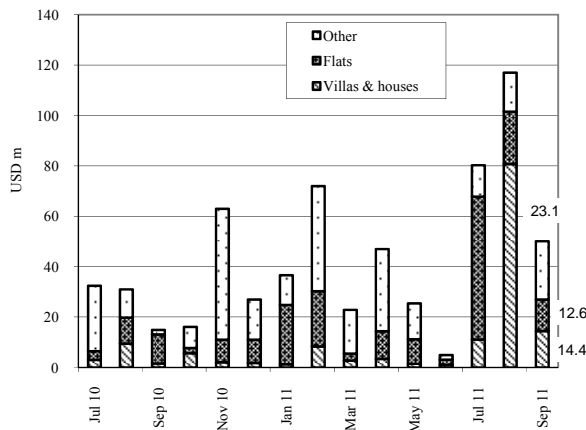
Including expansion projects.  
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

**Foreign Visitor Arrivals August 2010–October 2011**



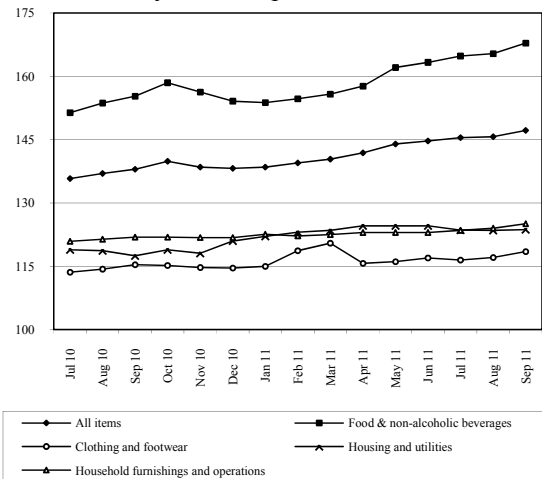
Source: Ministry of Tourism

**Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals July 2010–September 2011**



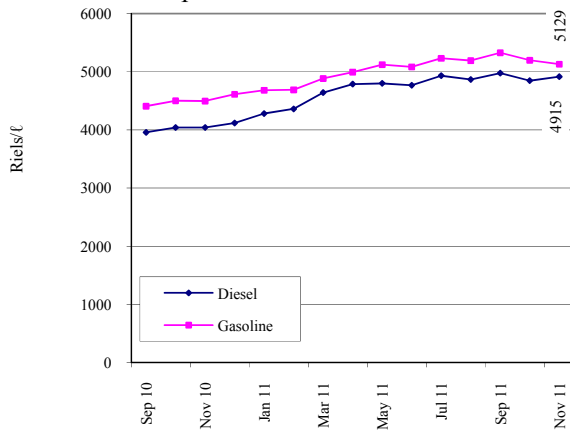
Source: Municipality of Phnom Penh

**CPI: Consumer Price Index (December 2006=100) July 2010–September 2011**



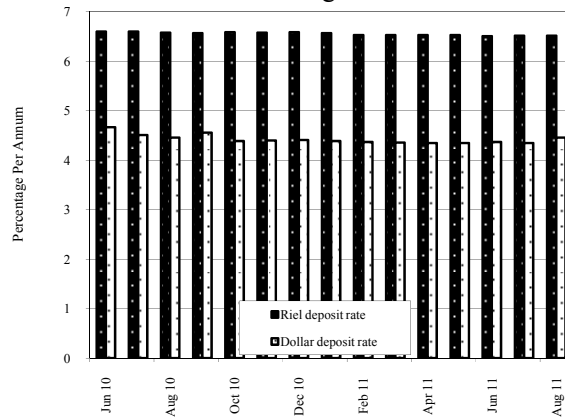
Source: CDRI

**Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices September 2010–November 2011**



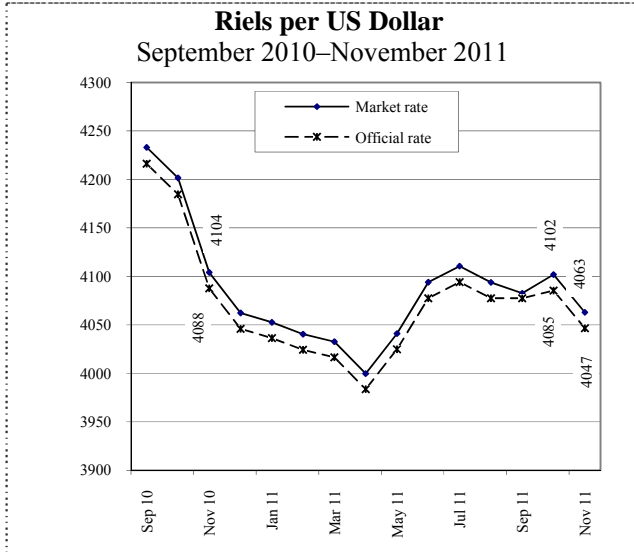
Source: CDRI

**Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Deposits (%) June 2010–August 2011**

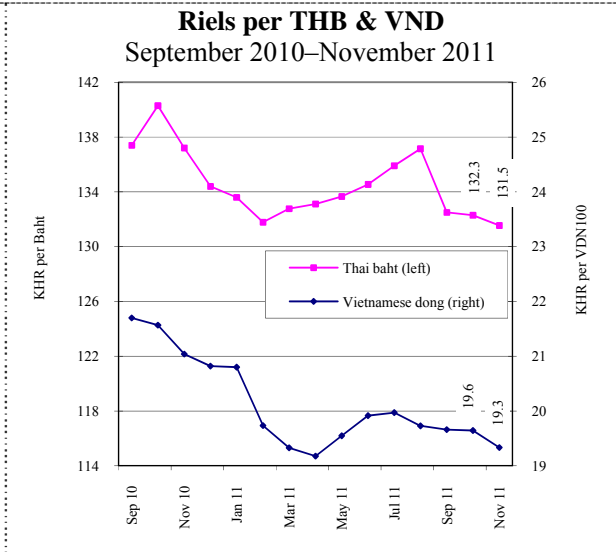


Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

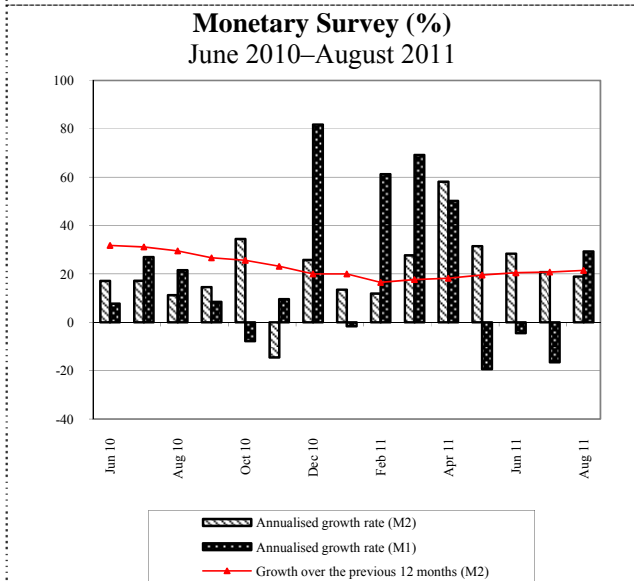
**ស្ថានភាពអត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ រូបិយវត្ថុ និង ឥណទាន**  
**Exchange Rates, Money and Credit**



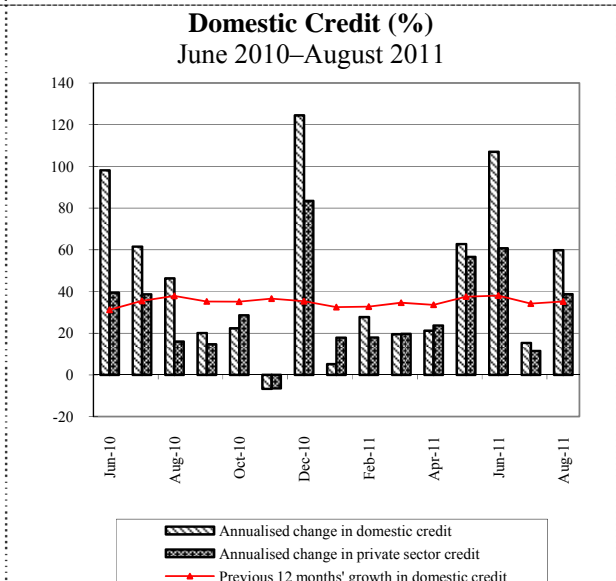
Source: National Bank of Cambodia



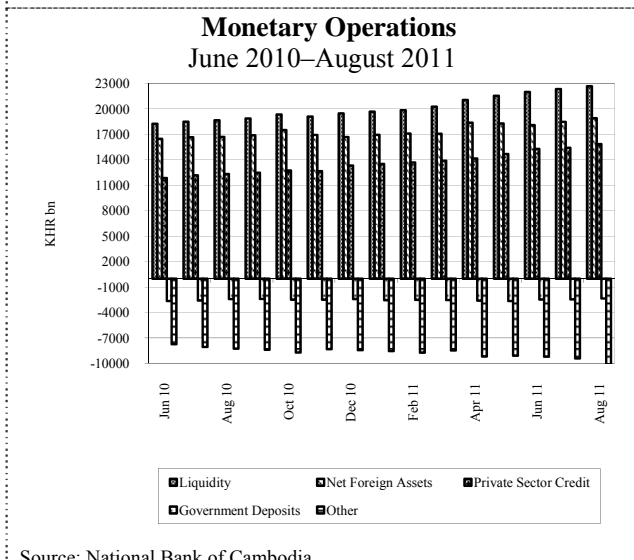
Source: National Bank of Cambodia



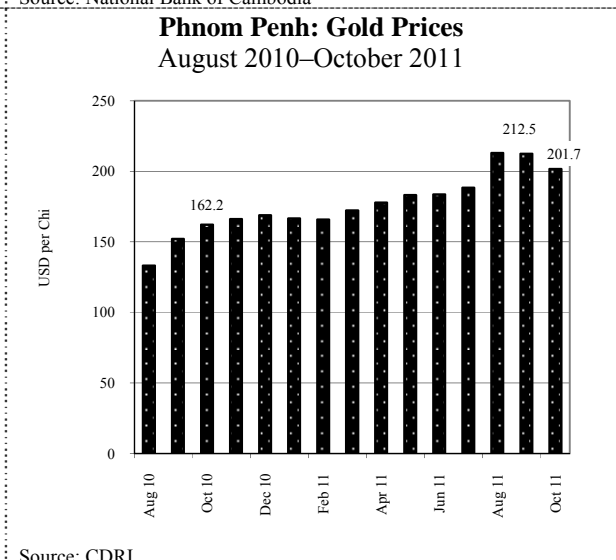
Source: National Bank of Cambodia



Source: National Bank of Cambodia



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

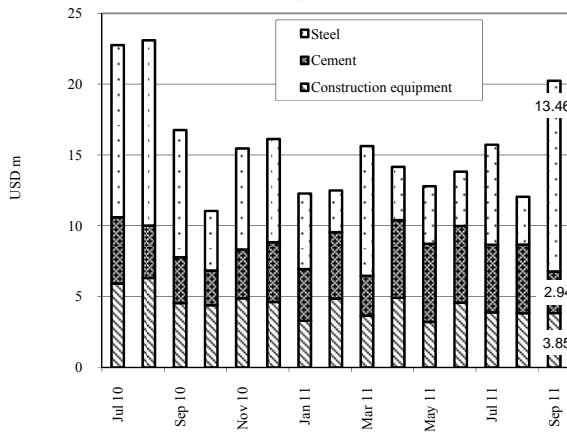


Source: CDRI

ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

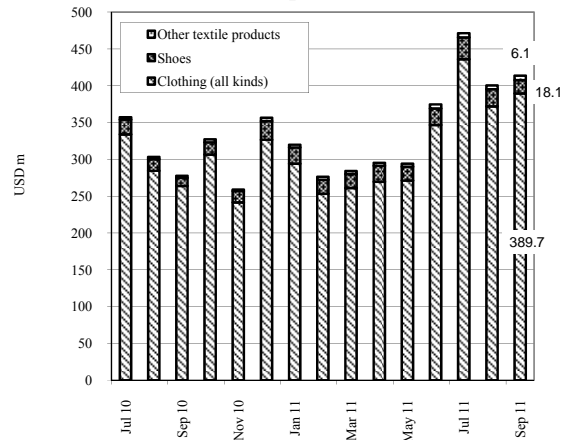
External Trade and National Budget Operations

**Cambodian Total Imports**  
July 2010–September 2011



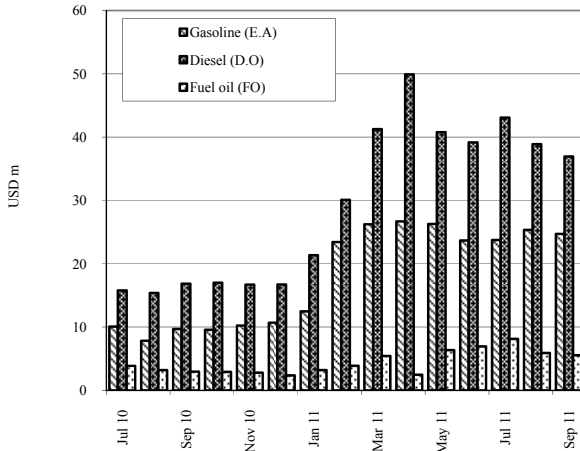
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

**Cambodian Total Exports**  
July 2010–September 2011



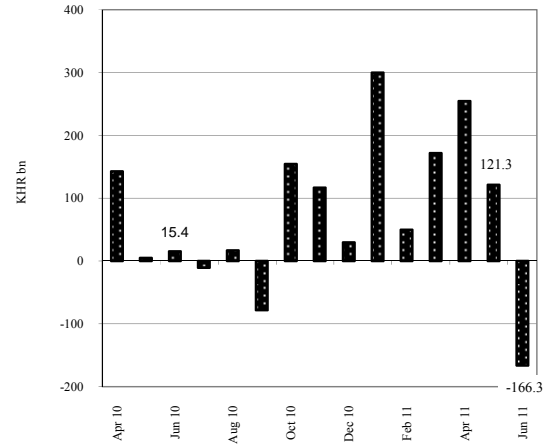
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

**Imports: Energy**  
July 2010–September 2011



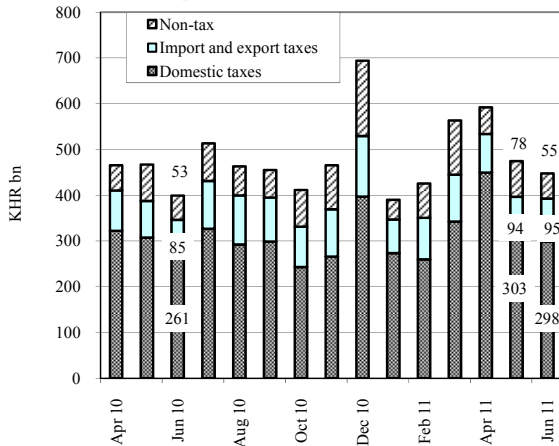
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

**Current Budget Operations**  
April 2010–June 2011



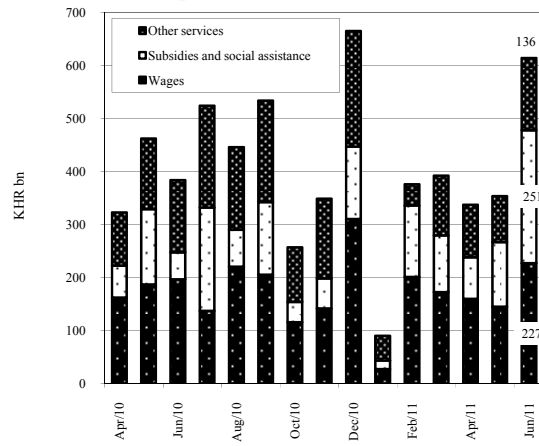
Source: MEF Bulletin

**Current Budget Revenue**  
April 2010–June 2011



Source: MEF Bulletin

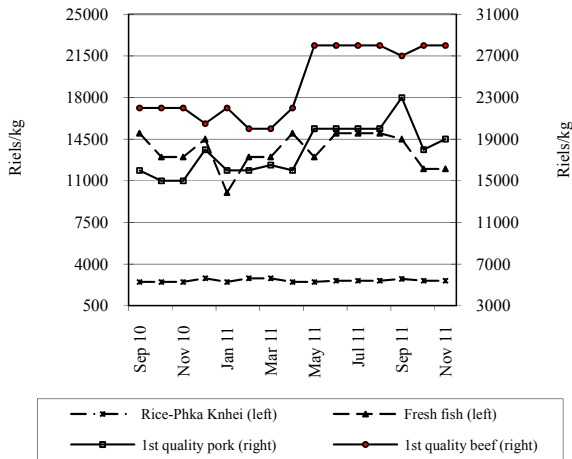
**Current Budget Expenditure**  
April 2010–June 2011



Source: MEF Bulletin

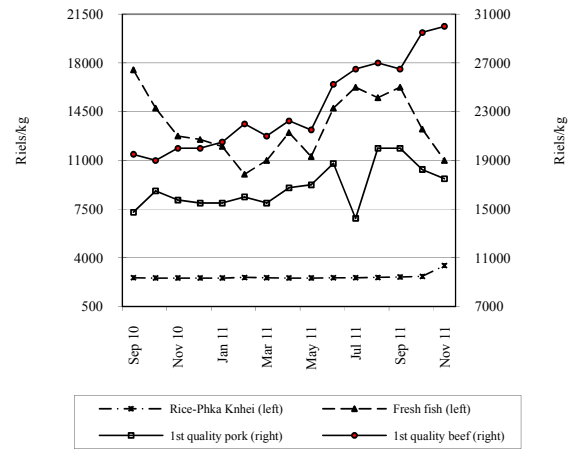
ផ្លូវស្បៀងអាហារតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា  
**Provincial Food Prices**

**Food Prices in Siem Reap Province**  
 September 2010–November 2011



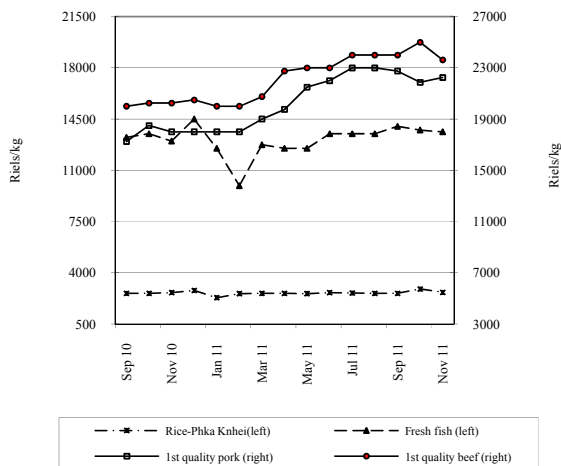
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Battambang Province**  
 September 2010–November 2011



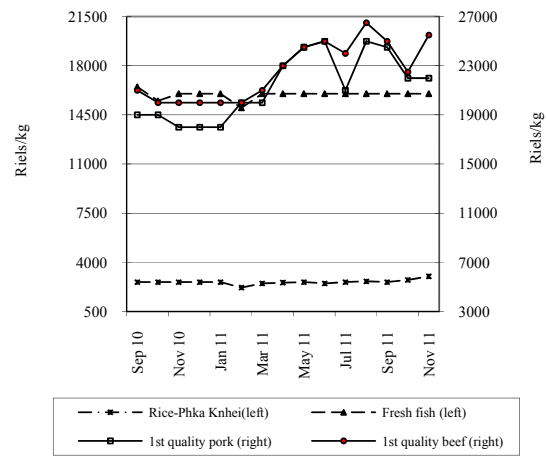
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Kompong Cham Province**  
 September 2010–November 2011



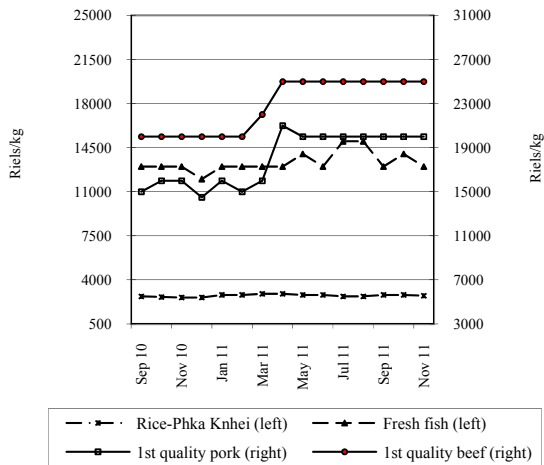
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Kampot Province**  
 September 2010–November 2011



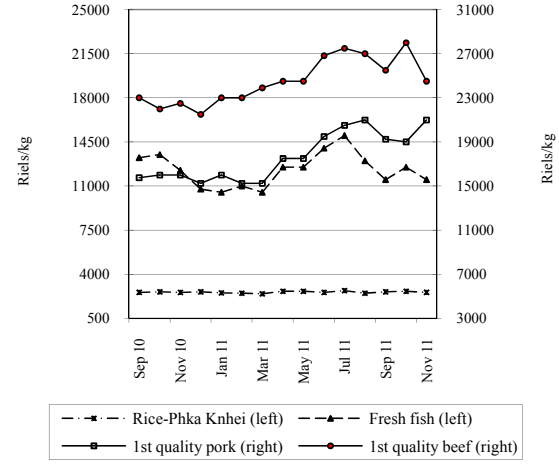
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province**  
 September 2010–November 2011



Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Kompong Speu Province**  
 September 2010–November 2011



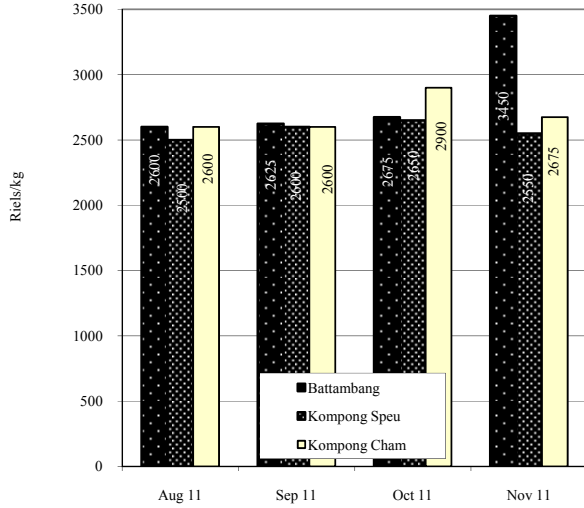
Source: CDRI



ផ្លូវនិងស្រូវស្រែកម្ពុជា: តារាងមូលដ្ឋាន

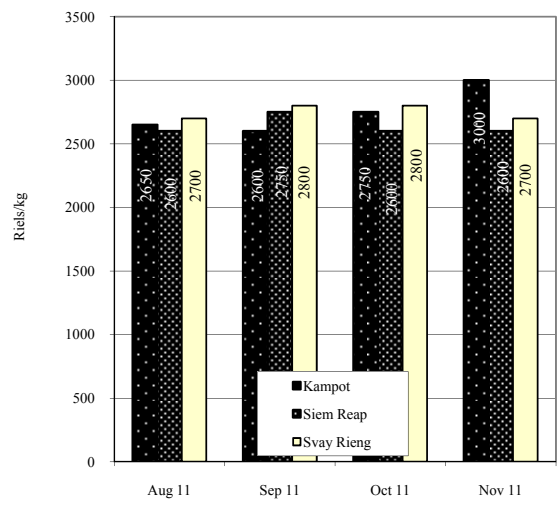
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia

Cambodia: Rice Prices in Three Provinces



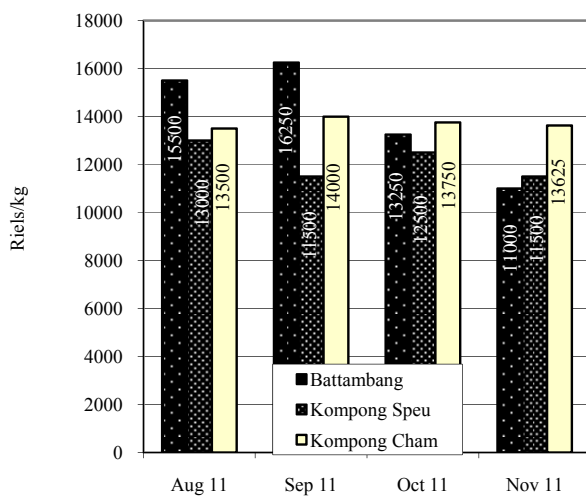
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Rice Prices in Three Provinces



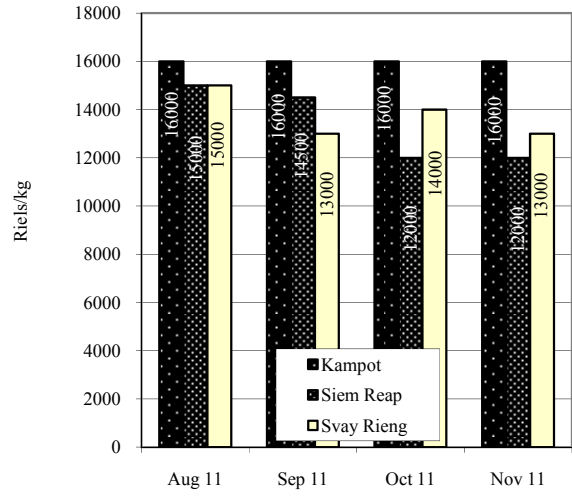
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Prices in Three Provinces



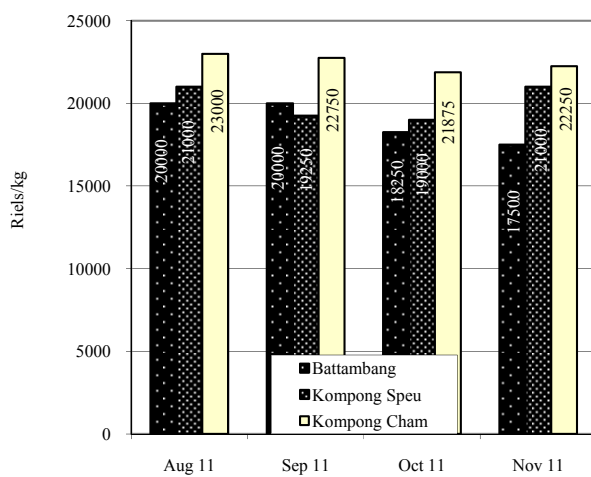
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Prices in Three Provinces



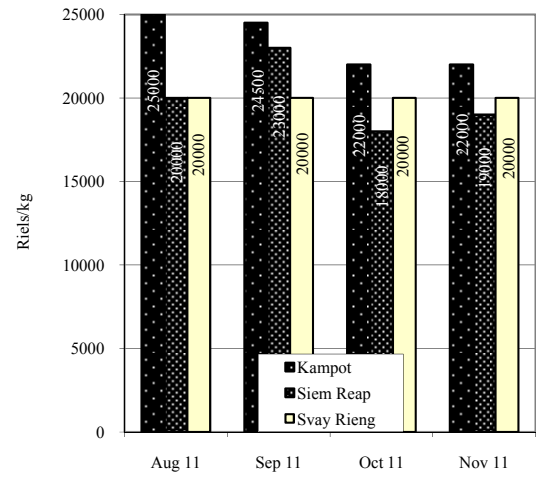
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Prices in Three Provinces



Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Prices in Three Provinces

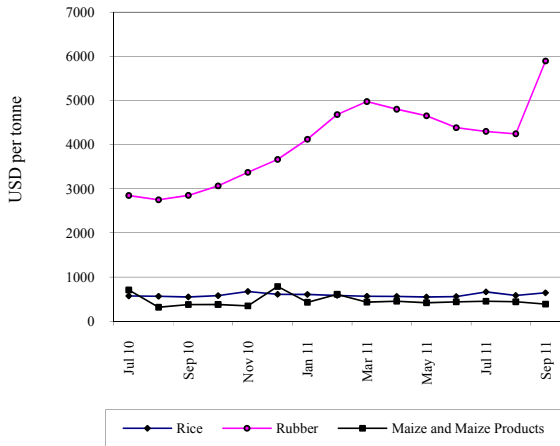


Source: CDRI



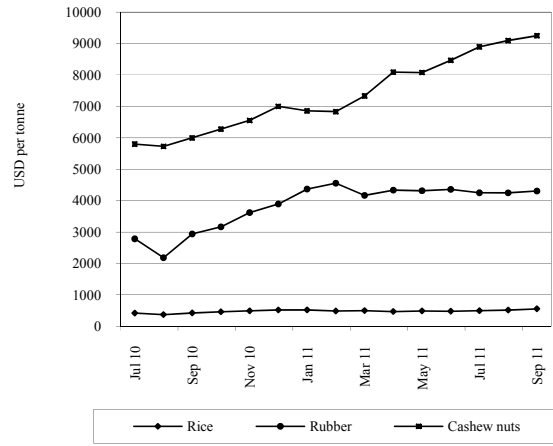
**ថ្លៃទំនិញ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិទៅក្នុងប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា**  
**Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia**

**Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Maize**  
July 2010–September 2011



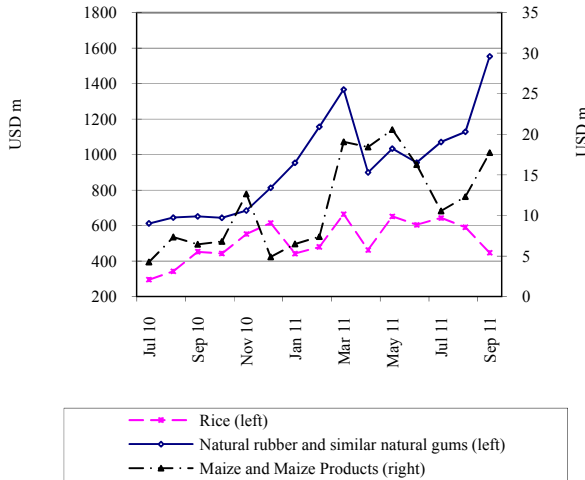
Source: Bank of Thailand, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

**Vietnam: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Cashew Nuts**  
July 2010–September 2011



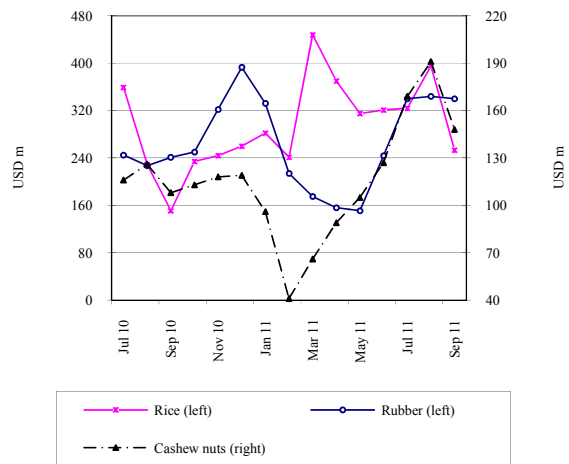
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**Thailand: Exports**  
July 2010–September 2011



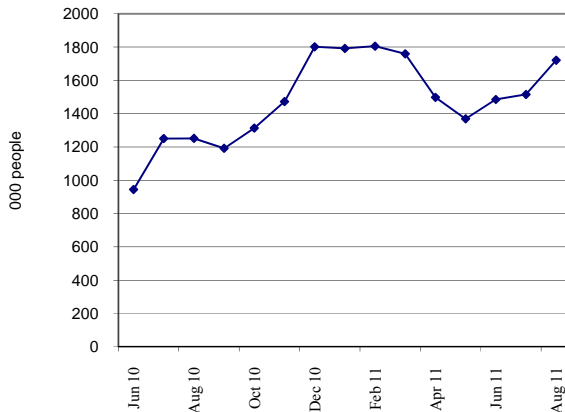
Source: Customs Department of Thailand

**Vietnam: Exports**  
July 2010–September 2011



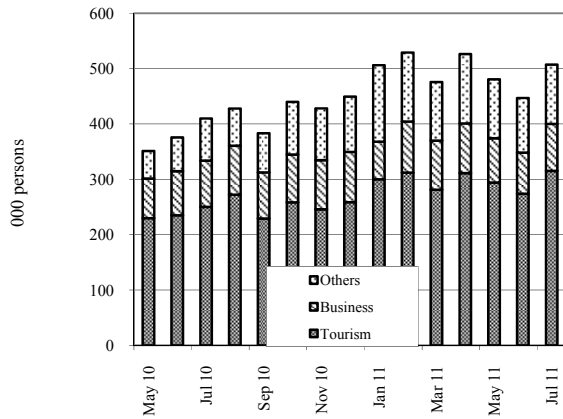
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**Thailand: International Arrivals**  
June 2010–August 2011



Source: Thailand Office of Tourism Development

**Vietnam: International Arrivals**  
May 2010- July 2011

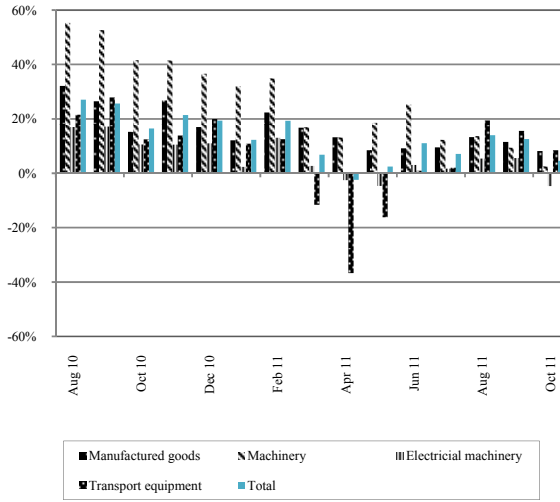


Source: Estimates by General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អត្រាអតិថិជនលេខបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា**

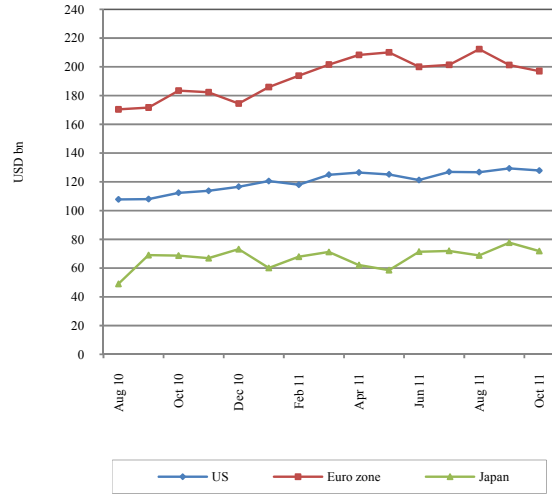
**Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia**

**Year-on-Year Growth of Main Exports: Japan**  
August 2010– October 2011



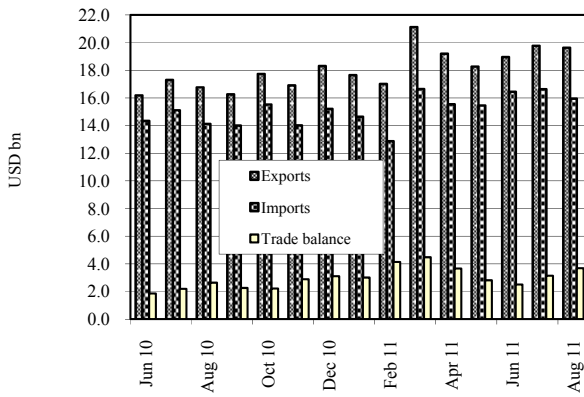
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

**Goods Exports: US, Euro Zone & Japan**  
August 2010– October 2011



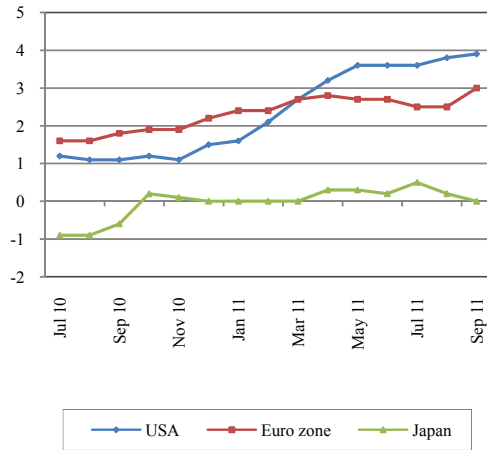
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

**External Trade: Malaysia**  
June 2010–August 2011



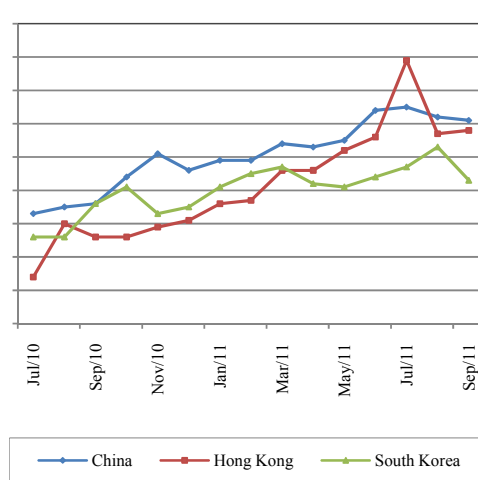
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

**Inflation Rates: US, Euro Zone & Japan**  
(percent price change from a year earlier)



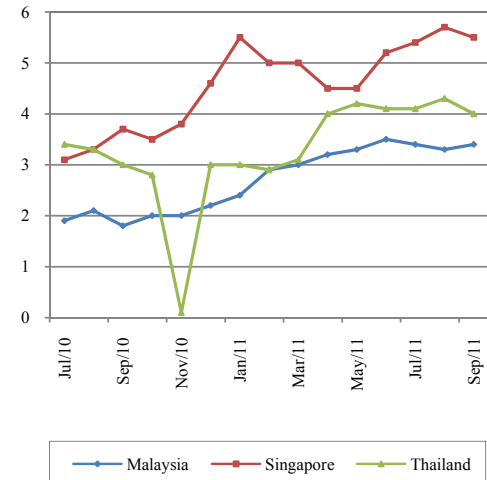
Sources: IMF and Economist (5 November 2011)

**Inflation Rate: China, Hong Kong & South Korea**  
(percent price change from a year earlier)



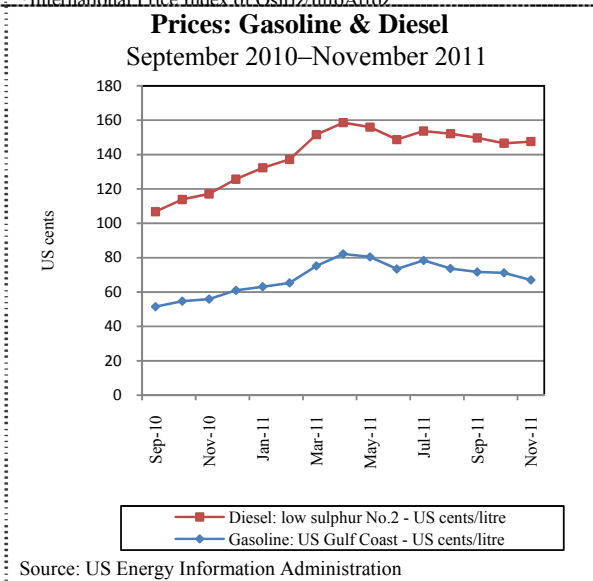
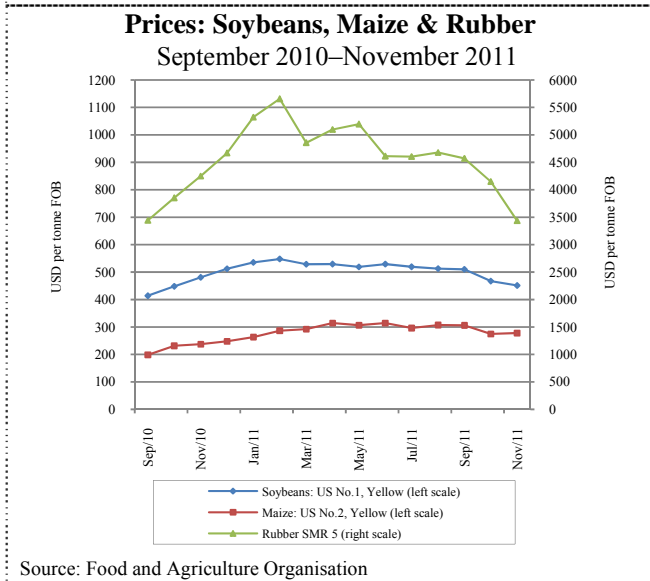
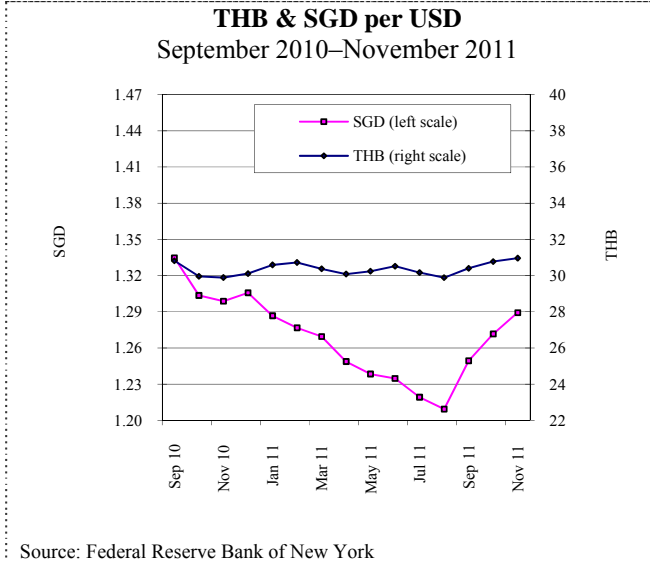
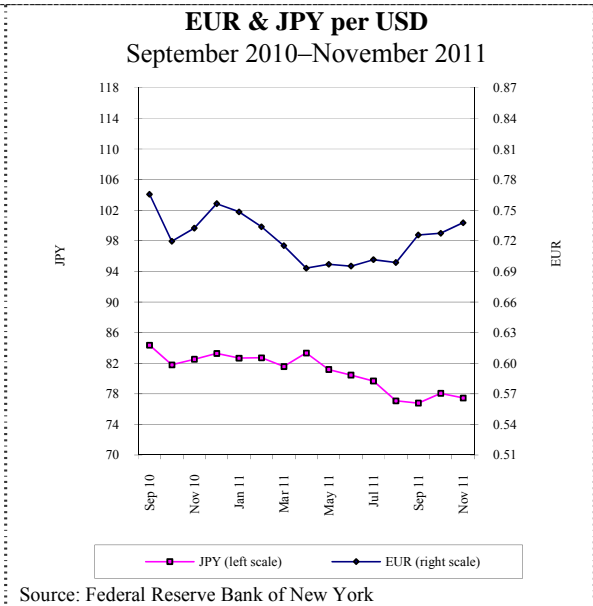
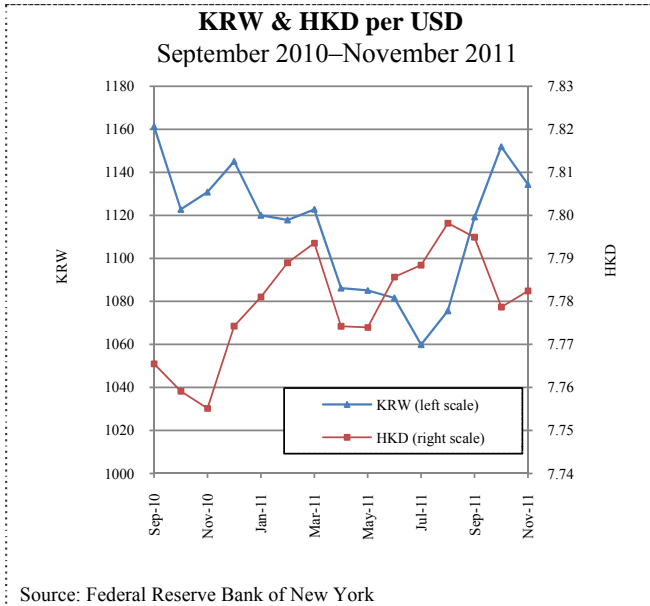
Sources: IMF and Economist (5 November 2011)

**Inflation Rate: Selected ASEAN Countries**  
(percent price change from a year earlier)



Sources: IMF and Economist (5 November 2011)

**អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ស្ថានភាពថ្លៃទំនិញលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ**  
**Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets**



ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច

Economic News

Economic News Highlights

Cambodia exports USD4.4 bn worth of goods in 11 months

According to recently released figures of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Cambodia exported approximately USD4.4 bn worth of goods in the first 11 months of 2011, a 36 percent increase on the previous year. Major export destinations included ASEAN, the United States, the European Union and Japan. The US topped the list, receiving 43 percent (USD1.9 bn) of the total export values, followed by the EU at 30 percent (USD1.3 bn), other trading partners 18 percent (USD790 m), ASEAN 6.1 percent (USD269 m) and Japan 3.1 percent (USD135 m).

Goods exported included clothing (all kinds), shoes, other textile products, timber, plywood, veneer, other wood-related products, fishing products, rubber, rice, other agricultural products and cigarettes. Clothing, footwear and other textile products shared about 87 percent (USD3.8 bn) of the total export values and timber and other wood-related products 1.0 percent (USD39 m). Rubber and rice were 4.1 percent (USD178 m) and 2.1 percent (USD91 m), respectively.

Compared to the same period last year, exports of clothing (all kinds) increased by 31 percent, of shoes by 57 percent and of other textile products by 64 percent. Exports of rubber rose by 158 percent and of rice by 213 percent. Achieving 4 million tonnes of surplus rice paddy and targeting 1 million tonnes of milled rice exported by 2015 will be one of the government's top priorities, a commitment explicitly and publicly acknowledged by the prime minister.

Cambodia also hopes to expand its markets in China under both bilateral and regional agreements through China-ASEAN free trade agreements. According to Xinhua news, the trade volume between China and ASEAN in 2010 was 36 times the amount in 1991, the start of the agreement. The trade value is expected to reach USD500 bn by 2015.

Although agricultural yields might shrink due to the recent floods, Cambodia's growth of gross domestic product this year is predicted to be 6.0-7.0 percent or more by various international organisations. Prime Minister Hun Sen was optimistic that the growth would be 7.0 percent, while economists at the International Monetary Fund provided a more positive figure at 7.5 percent. The World Bank predicted that economic growth would be 6.0 percent and the Asian Development Bank 6.5 percent.

Links to others economic news

1. "Cambodia's state-owned telecom's revenue in 2011 up 8 pct" ([http://www.asean-china-center.org/english/2012-01/04/c\\_131341982.htm](http://www.asean-china-center.org/english/2012-01/04/c_131341982.htm))
2. "Cambodia's rice output increases 2% in 2011 despite floods" ([http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2011-12/26/c\\_131327287.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2011-12/26/c_131327287.htm))
3. "Cambodia earns 180 mln USD per year from migrant workers" ([http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2011-12/22/c\\_131322035.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2011-12/22/c_131322035.htm))

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ

កម្ពុជានាំចេញទំនិញមានតម្លៃ ៤,៤ពាន់លានដុល្លារក្នុងរយៈពេល ១១ខែ

យោងតាមតួលេខថ្មីៗរបស់ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ ក្នុងរយៈពេល ១១ខែដើមឆ្នាំ២០១១ កម្ពុជាបាននាំចេញទំនិញមានតម្លៃប្រមាណ ៤,៤ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ដែលកើនឡើងលើសហវិមាណនាំចេញនៅឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៣៦%។ គោលដៅនាំចេញចំបងរបស់កម្ពុជា រួមមាន បណ្តាប្រទេសអាស៊ាន សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក សហព័ន្ធអឺរ៉ុប និង ជប៉ុន។ ទំនិញនាំចេញទៅ សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក មានច្រើនជាងគេ គឺស្មើនឹង ៤៣% (១.៩ពាន់លានដុល្លារ) នៃតម្លៃនាំចេញសរុប ហើយបន្ទាប់មក គឺ សហភាពអឺរ៉ុប ដែលមាន ៣០% (១,៣ពាន់លានដុល្លារ) ដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្មផ្សេងៗទៀត មាន ១៨% (៧៩០លានដុល្លារ) បណ្តាប្រទេសអាស៊ាន មាន ៦,១% (២៦៩លានដុល្លារ) និង ជប៉ុន មាន ៣,១%(១៣៥លានដុល្លារ)។

ទំនិញនាំចេញ រួមមាន សម្លៀកបំពាក់(គ្រប់ប្រភេទ) ស្បែកជើង ផលិតផលវាយនភ័ណ្ឌផ្សេងៗ ឈើហ៊ុប ក្តារបន្ទះ ឈើបន្ទះ ផលិតផលធ្វើពីឈើផ្សេងៗ ផលិតផលរនសាទ កៅស៊ូ អង្ករ ផលិតផលកសិកម្មផ្សេងៗ និង បារី។ សម្លៀកបំពាក់ ស្បែកជើង និងផលិតផលវាយនភ័ណ្ឌផ្សេងៗ រួមចំណែកប្រមាណ ៨៧% (៣,៨ពាន់លានដុល្លារ) នៃតម្លៃនាំចេញសរុប ហើយឈើហ៊ុប និងផលិតផលធ្វើពីឈើមាន ១,០% (៣៩លានដុល្លារ)។ កៅស៊ូ និងអង្ករ មាន ៤,១% (១៧៨លានដុល្លារ) និង ២,១% (៩,១លានដុល្លារ) រៀងៗគ្នា។

ធៀបនឹងរយៈពេល ១១ខែដូចគ្នាឆ្នាំមុន ការនាំចេញសម្លៀកបំពាក់ (គ្រប់ប្រភេទ)កើន ៣១% ស្បែកជើងកើន ៥៧% និងផលិតផលវាយនភ័ណ្ឌផ្សេងៗកើន ៦៤%។ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូកើន ១៥៨% ហើយអង្ករកើន ២១៣%។ ការសម្រេចបានអភិវឌ្ឍផលិតផលស្រូវ ៤លានតោន និងការនាំចេញអង្ករ ១លានតោន នៅត្រីមាស ២០១៥ គឺជាអាទិភាពចម្បងមួយរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល ហើយសម្តេចនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រីបានប្រកាសជាសាធារណៈពីគោលដៅនេះ។

កម្ពុជាកំពុងពង្រីកទីផ្សាររបស់ខ្លួននៅចិន ក្រោមកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងទ្វេភាគី និងកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងក្នុងតំបន់ ឆ្លងតាមកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងពាណិជ្ជកម្មសេរីអាស៊ាន-ចិន។ យោងតាមសារព័ត៌មាន Xinhua ពាណិជ្ជកម្មរវាងប្រទេសចិន និងប្រទេសអាស៊ាននៅឆ្នាំ២០១០ វាធំជាង ទំហំពាណិជ្ជកម្មនៅពេលចាប់ផ្តើមកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងនៅឆ្នាំ១៩៩១ ដល់ទៅ ៣៦ដង។

តម្លៃពាណិជ្ជកម្មរំពឹងនឹងកើនដល់ ៥០០ពាន់លានដុល្លារនៅឆ្នាំ២០១៥។ ទោះបីទិន្នផលកសិកម្មអាចធ្លាក់ចុះ ដោយសារគ្រោះទឹកជំនន់ថ្មីៗនេះក៏កំណើនផលិតផលក្នុងស្រុកសរុបរបស់កម្ពុជានៅឆ្នាំនេះ រំពឹងនឹងកើនបាន ៦,០% ទៅ ៧,០% ឬច្រើនជាងនេះទៀត យោងតាមយោបល់អង្គការអន្តរជាតិជាច្រើន។ សម្តេចនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី ហ៊ុន សែន បានបង្ហាញសុទិដ្ឋិនិយមថា កំណើននឹងសម្រេចបាន ៧,០% ហើយ ពួកសេដ្ឋកិច្ចវិទូនៅមូលនិធិរូបិយវត្ថុអន្តរជាតិបានផ្តល់តួលេខវិជ្ជមានដល់ទៅ ៧,៥%។ ធនាគារពិភពលោករំពឹងថា កំណើនសេដ្ឋកិច្ចនឹងសម្រេចបាន ៦,០% ហើយ ធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ីរំពឹងថា វានឹងកើនបាន ៦,៥%។