



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

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វត្ត 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 បកស្រាយពីស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចជាច្រើនរបស់កម្ពុជា និងបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ដោយធ្វើការប្រៀបធៀបតួលេខ ក្នុងខែថ្មីៗ ជាមួយនឹងខែមុនៗ។

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

នៅត្រីមាសទី៣ ឆ្នាំ២០១១ វិនិយោគជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់ក្នុងវិស័យ ឧស្សាហកម្ម អនុម័តដោយក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា កើនឡើង ៨១៨% ធៀបនឹងត្រីមាសមុន ឬ ៥២៣១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ២៣៦០,៩លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ២០១២ ចំនួនភ្ញៀវបរទេសមក ដល់សរុប ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៨,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៣៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៣២១,៨៧០នាក់។ ភ្ញៀវមកលំហែ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៨,២% (ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២,៩% (៤៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយភ្ញៀវមកក្នុងគោលបំណងផ្សេងៗទៀត ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៥% (៥៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។

Fixed asset investments in industry approved by the Council for the Development of Cambodia in the third quarter of last year skyrocketed by 818 percent from the preceding quarter, or 5231 percent year on year, to USD2360.9 m. In February, total foreign arrivals decreased by 8.1 percent from a month earlier (39 percent year on year), to 321,870. Holiday visitors dropped by 8.2 percent (39 percent year on year), business arrivals by 2.9 percent (47 percent year on year) and other arrivals by 25 percent (58 percent year on year).

នៅខែមករា ២០១២ តម្លៃអនុម័តគម្រោងសាងសង់នៅភ្នំពេញ កើន ១៩២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (ឬ កើន ១១២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៧៧,៨លានដុល្លារ។ តម្លៃអនុម័តគម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្ទះល្វែង កើន ៣៦៥% ដល់ ១៨,១លានដុល្លារ រីឯតម្លៃអនុម័តគម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្សេង ទៀត កើន ៦៧៣% ដល់ ៥៥,៥លានដុល្លារ។ តម្លៃអនុម័តគម្រោង សាងសង់ភូមិគ្រឹះ និងផ្ទះ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧៣% មកត្រឹម ៤,២លានដុល្លារ។

The value of construction approvals in Phnom Penh in January rose by 192 percent (112 percent increase year on year) from the preceding month, to USD77.8 m. The value of flat approvals went up by 365 percent to USD18.1 m and “other” by 673 percent to USD55.5 m. The value of villa and house approvals decreased by 73 percent to USD4.2 m.

នៅខែមករាដដែល សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ (គ្រប់មុខទំនិញ) កើន ១,០% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៥,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ថ្លៃស្បៀង អាហារ និងភេសជ្ជៈគ្មានជាតិស្រា កើន ១,២% (៧,៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយ ឆ្នាំមុន) ថ្លៃសម្លៀកបំពាក់ និងស្បែកជើង កើន ០,៦% (៣,៣% ធៀប នឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ថ្លៃសម្ភារៈបំពាក់ និងថ្លៃដំណើរការក្នុងផ្ទះ កើន ០,៧% (១២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយថ្លៃស្នាក់នៅ និងទឹកភ្លើង កើន ០,៧% (១,៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ នៅខែមីនា ២០១២ ថ្លៃប្រេង ម៉ាស៊ូត កើន ២,៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥២៥៦,១រៀល/លីត្រ ហើយថ្លៃប្រេងសាំង កើន ២,៦% (១៤% ធៀប នឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥៥៧០,០រៀល/លីត្រ។

In January, the consumer price index (all items) rose by 1.0 percent from the previous month (5.8 percent from the same month last year). Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 1.2 percent (7.7 percent year on year), clothing and footwear by 0.6 percent (3.3 percent year on year), household furnishings and operations by 0.7 percent (12 percent year on year) and housing and utilities by 0.7 percent (1.9 percent year on year). Prices of diesel fuel in March went up by 2.4 percent from a month earlier (13 percent year on year), to KHR5256.1/litre, and gasoline by 2.6 percent (14 percent year on year), to KHR5570.0/litre.

នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា ២០១១ អត្រាការប្រាក់លើបញ្ជីប្រាក់រៀលរយៈពេល ១២ខែ ឡើងដល់ ៦,៥% ក្នុងមួយឆ្នាំ (០,០៦ ឯកតាភាគរយ ទាបជាង ខែមុន) ហើយសម្រាប់បញ្ជីប្រាក់ដុល្លារ គឺ ៤,៤% (កើន ០,២ ឯកតា ភាគរយ)។ នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ២០១២ ប្រាក់រៀល ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៦% ធៀបនឹង ខែមុន ដល់ ៤០២០,១រៀល/ដុល្លារ ហើយឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៥% ធៀបនឹង ប្រាក់បាតថៃ និង ០,៤% ធៀបនឹងប្រាក់ដុងវៀតណាម។

In November, the interest rate on 12-month riel deposits was 6.5 percent per annum (a 0.06 percentage point drop from a month earlier) and that on dollar deposits was 4.4 percent (a 0.2 percentage point increase). In February, the riel appreciated from the preceding month by 0.6 percent, to KHR4020.1/USD. It appreciated by 0.5 percent against Thai baht and by 0.4 percent against the Vietnamese dong.

នៅខែមករា ២០១២ ការនាំចូលស្បែកស្រពាត់ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤,៥% ធៀបនឹង ខែមុន មកត្រឹម ១៤៨,៧លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចូលសម្លៀក បំពាក់ជុំវិញ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៦% មកត្រឹម ៥,១លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចូល សម្លៀកបំពាក់ថ្មី កើន ១៧% ដល់ ០,៣លានដុល្លារ។ ក្នុងខែដដែល ការនាំចេញសម្លៀកបំពាក់ (គ្រប់ប្រភេទ) ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៨% មកត្រឹម ៣៣៩,៨លានដុល្លារ ការនាំចេញស្បែកជើង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៦%

In January, imports of fabrics dropped by 4.5 percent from a month earlier, to USD148.7 m, and of garments (second hand) by 26 percent to USD5.1 m. Imports of new garments increased by 17 percent to USD0.3 m. In the same month, exports of clothing (all kinds) went down by 18

មកត្រឹម ១៥,៥លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញផលិតផលវាយនភ័ណ្ឌ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣០% មកត្រឹម ៤,១លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចូលប្រេងសាំង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ២៣,៦លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចូលម៉ាស៊ូតខ្មៅ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥៣% មកត្រឹម ៣,៦លាន ដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចូលម៉ាស៊ូត កើន ១៣% ដល់ ៤៣,១លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែមករានេះដែរ នៅប្រទេសថៃ អង្ករ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៩,៦% ធៀបនឹង ខែមុន (កើន ១៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៧១០,៤ដុល្លារ /តោន ហើយកៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៧,១% (២៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៣០១៧,៩ដុល្លារ/តោន។ ដំឡូងឈើ ឡើងថ្លៃ ១៣% (៤,១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៣៣៨,៣ដុល្លារ/តោន។ ក្នុងខែ ដដែល ការនាំចេញអង្ករនៅថៃ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២០% មកត្រឹម ៣១២,៤លានដុល្លារ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ និងជំរឺធម្មជាតិ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៨,៧% មកត្រឹម ៨៣៥,៩លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញដំឡូងឈើ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣១% មកត្រឹម ១៦១,៦លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែមករា ការនាំចេញអង្ករនៅវៀតណាម ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៤% មកត្រឹម ១៤៧លានដុល្លារ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤៣% មកត្រឹម ១៩២លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញគ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤៤% មកត្រឹម ៧៥លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញរបស់ម៉ាឡេស៊ី ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧,៨% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (តែកើន ០,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១៧,៧ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចូល ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១០% (កើន ១,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១៥ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ការនាំចេញរបស់សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ១២៧,៩ពាន់លានដុល្លារ រីឯការនាំចេញ របស់ជប៉ុន កើន ២១% ដល់ ៧០,៥ពាន់លានដុល្លារ និងការនាំចេញរបស់តំបន់អឺរ៉ុប កើនឡើង ៥,៣% ដល់ ២០៧,០ពាន់ លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែមករា ២០១២ អតិថិជនណា មានកម្រិត ២,៩% នៅសហរដ្ឋ អាមេរិក ២,៧% នៅតំបន់អឺរ៉ុប និង ០,១% នៅជប៉ុន។ ក្នុងពេល ជាមួយគ្នា អតិថិជនណាពីមួយឆ្នាំទៅមួយឆ្នាំ មានកម្រិត ៤,៥% នៅចិន ៦,១% នៅហុងកុង ៣,៤% នៅកូរ៉េខាងត្បូង និង ១៧% នៅវៀតណាម។ នៅខែមីនា ទល់នឹងដុល្លារUS ប្រាក់រៀលខាងត្បូង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,៣% ដុល្លារហុងកុង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,១% ប្រាក់យេនជប៉ុន ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥,១% ហើយប្រាក់អឺរ៉ុប ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,២% បើធៀបនឹងខែមុន។

នៅខែមីនា សណ្តែកសៀង (US No. 1) ឡើងថ្លៃ ៧,៣% ធៀបនឹង ខែមុន ដល់ ៥២២,៩ដុល្លារ/តោន ពោត (US No. 2) ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៩% ដល់ ២៨០,៨ដុល្លារ/តោន និង កៅស៊ូ (SMR 5) ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៣% ដល់ ៣៨០២ដុល្លារ/តោន។ សាំង (US Gulf Coast) ឡើង ថ្លៃ ៥,៤% (១១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ០,៨៤ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ និង ម៉ាស៊ូតខ្មៅ (low sulphur No. 2) ឡើងថ្លៃ ២,១% (១៣,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ០,៨៦ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ។

percent to USD339.82 m, of shoes by 26 percent to USD15.5 m and of other textile products by 30 percent to USD4.1 m. Imports of gasoline decreased by 14 percent from a month earlier, to USD23.6 m and of fuel oil by 53 percent to USD3.6 m. Imports of diesel fuel rose by 13 percent to USD43.1 m.

The Thai price of rice in January decreased by 9.6 percent from a month earlier (17 percent rise from the same month last year) to USD710.4/tonne and of rubber by 7.1 percent (27 percent drop year on year) to USD3017.9/tonne. The price of tapioca went up by 13 percent (4.1 percent year on year) to USD338.3/tonne. In the same month, Thai exports of rice went down by 20 percent to USD312.4 m, of natural rubber and similar natural gums by 8.7 percent to USD835.9 m and of tapioca by 31 percent to USD161.6 m.

In January, Vietnam's exports of rice went down 24 percent to USD147 m, of rubber 43 percent to USD192 m and of cashew nuts 44 percent to USD75 m. In January, Malaysian exports decreased by 7.8 percent from a month earlier (0.4 percent increase year on year) to USD17.7 bn and imports by 10 percent (1.6 percent rise year on year) to USD15 bn. US exports in February dropped by 0.5 percent from the preceding month to USD127.9 bn. Japanese exports went up 21 percent to USD70.5 bn and exports of the euro zone by 3.5 percent to USD207.0 bn.

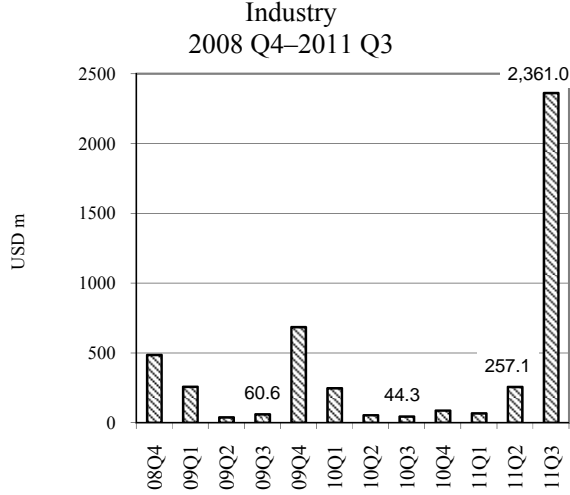
In January, the inflation rates of the US and the euro zone were 2.9 and 2.7 percent, respectively. Inflation in Japan was 0.1 percent. In the same period, year-on-year inflation in China was 4.5 percent, in Hong Kong 6.1 percent, in South Korea 3.4 percent and in Vietnam 17 percent. In March, the South Korean won depreciated 0.3 percent from a month earlier against the dollar, the Hong Kong dollar depreciated 0.1 percent, the Japanese yen 5.1 percent and the euro 0.2 percent.

In March, the price of soybeans (US No. 1) rose by 7.3 percent from the previous month to USD522.9/tonne, of maize (US No. 2) by 0.9 percent to USD280.8/tonne and of rubber (SMR 5) by 0.3 percent to USD3802/tonne. In the same month, the prices of gasoline (US Gulf Coast) increased by 5.4 percent (11 percent year on year) to USD0.84/litre and of diesel fuel (low sulphur No. 2) by 2.1 percent (13.2 percent year on year) to USD0.86/litre.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

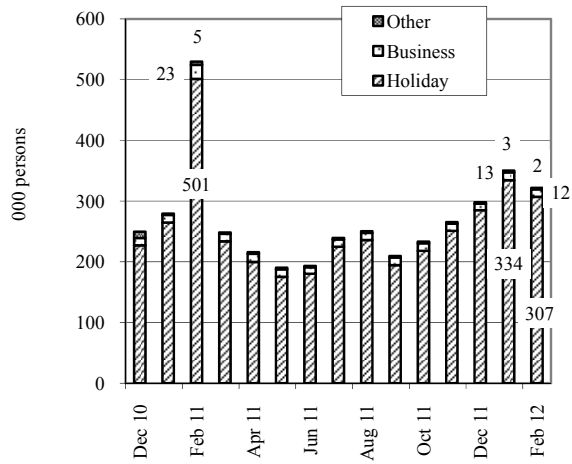
Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

Fixed Asset Investment Approvals by CDC



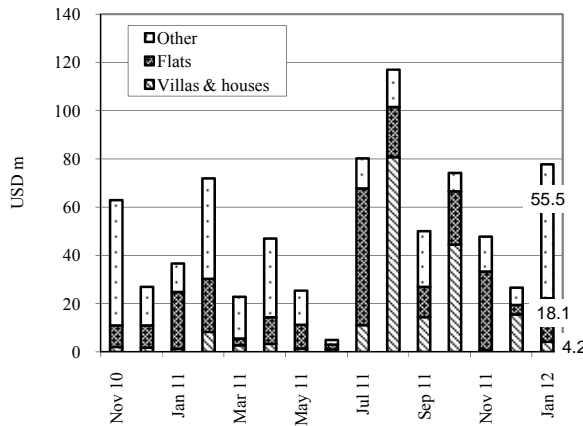
Including expansion projects.  
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

Foreign Visitor Arrivals  
December 2010-February 2011



Source: Ministry of Tourism

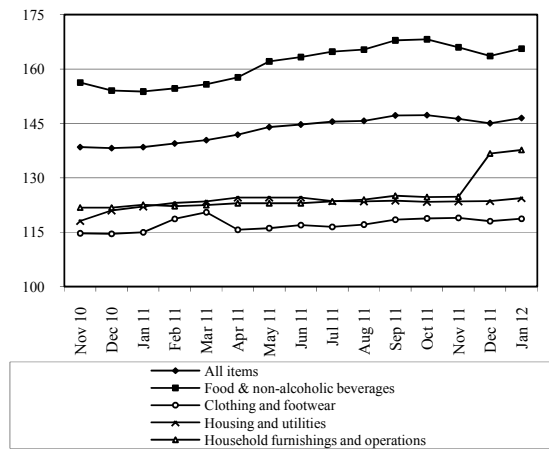
Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals  
November 2010-January 2012



Source: Municipality of Phnom Penh

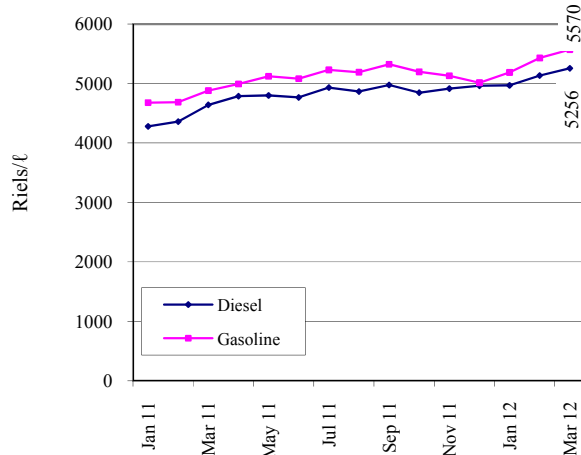
Consumer Price Index

(December 2006=100)  
November 2010-January 2012



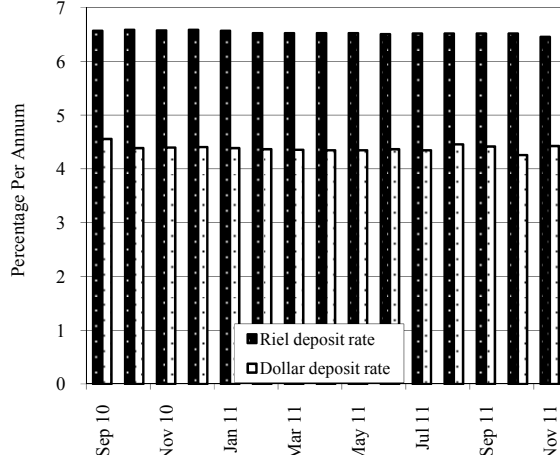
Source: CDRI

Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices  
January 2011-March 2012



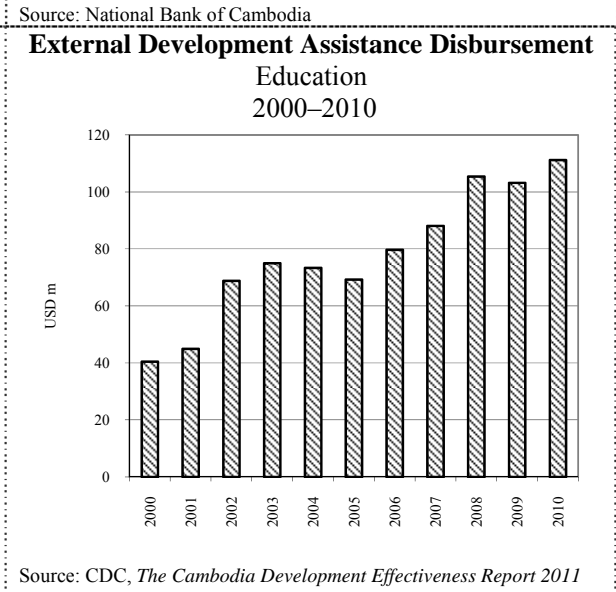
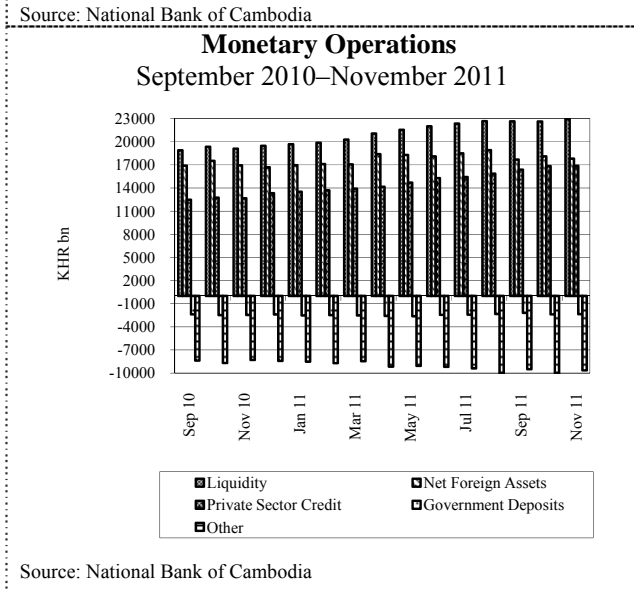
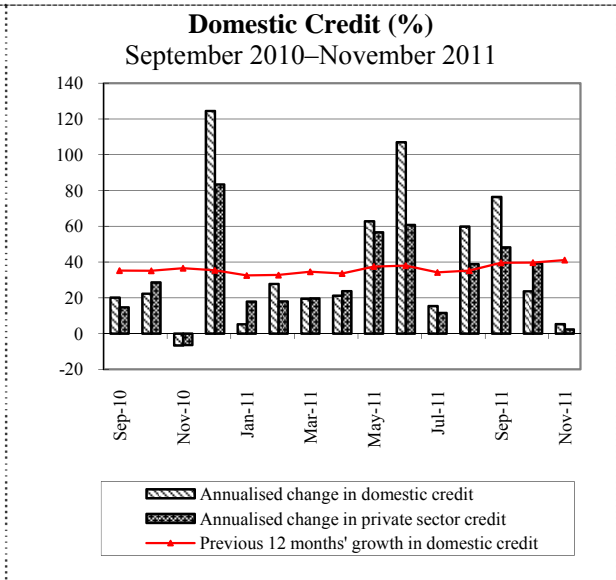
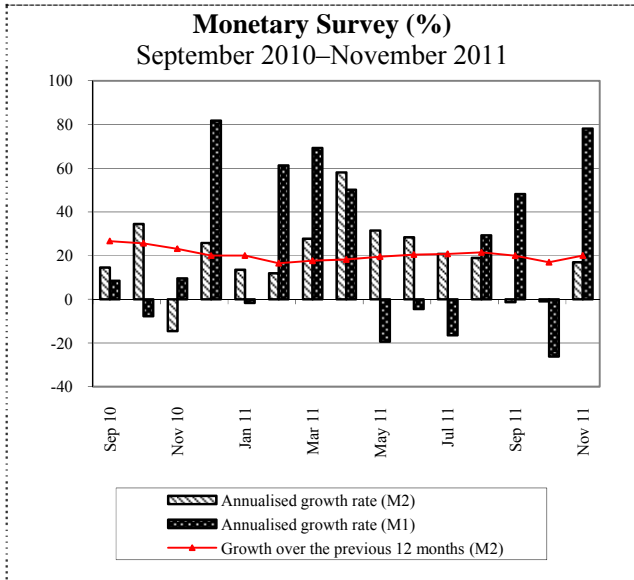
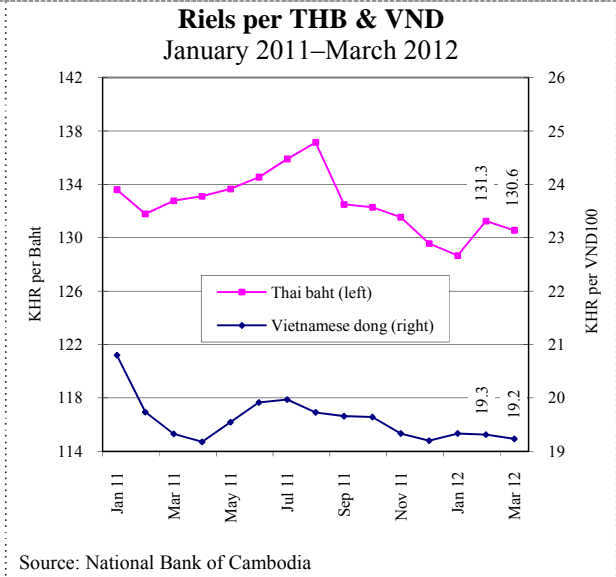
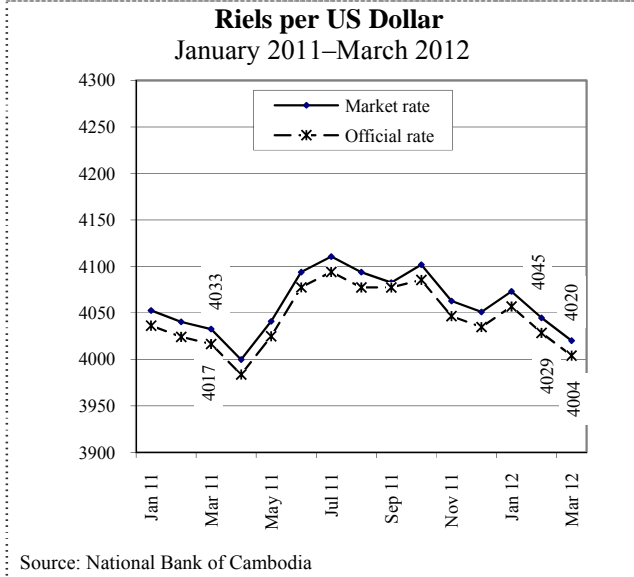
Source: CDRI

Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Deposits (%)  
September 2010-November 2011

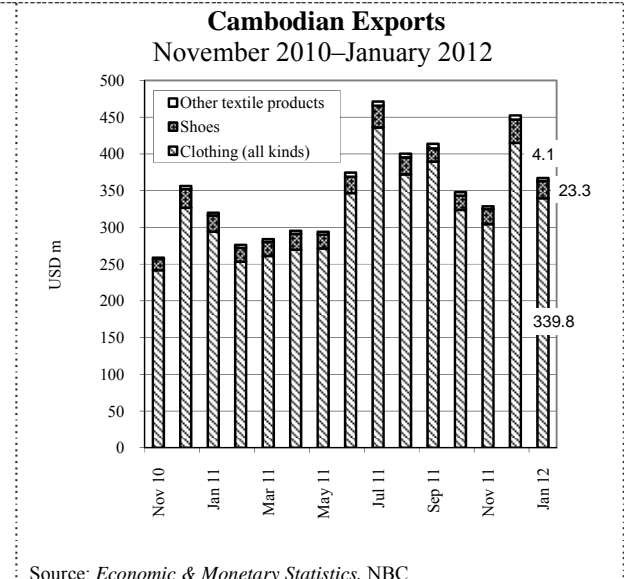
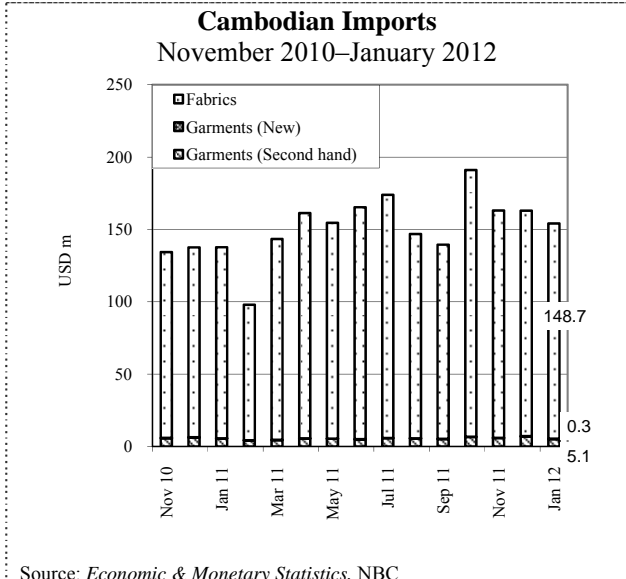


Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

**ស្ថានភាពអត្រាប្តូរទ្រព្យសម្រាប់ រូបិយប័ណ្ណ និង ឥណទាន**  
**Exchange Rates, Money and Credit**

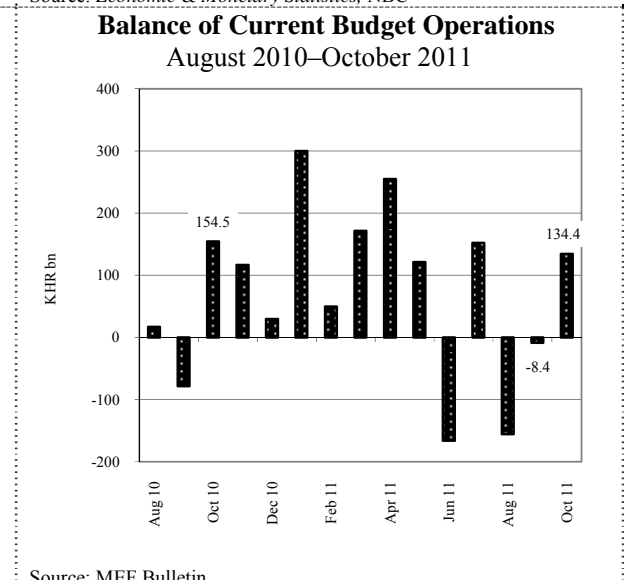
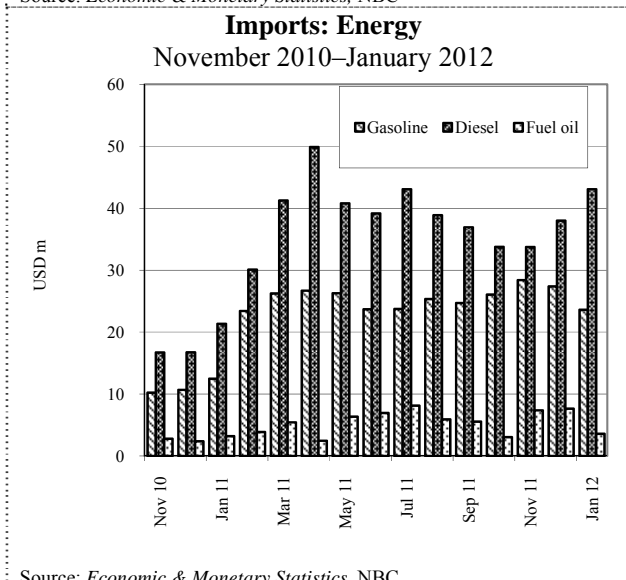


**ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ**  
**External Trade and National Budget Operations**



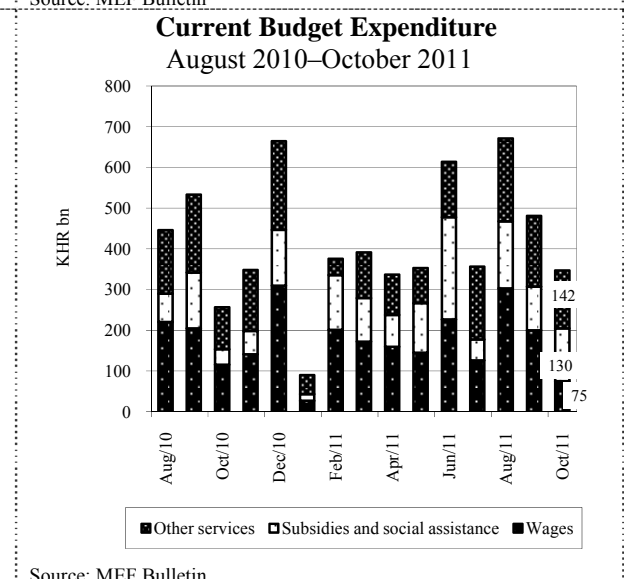
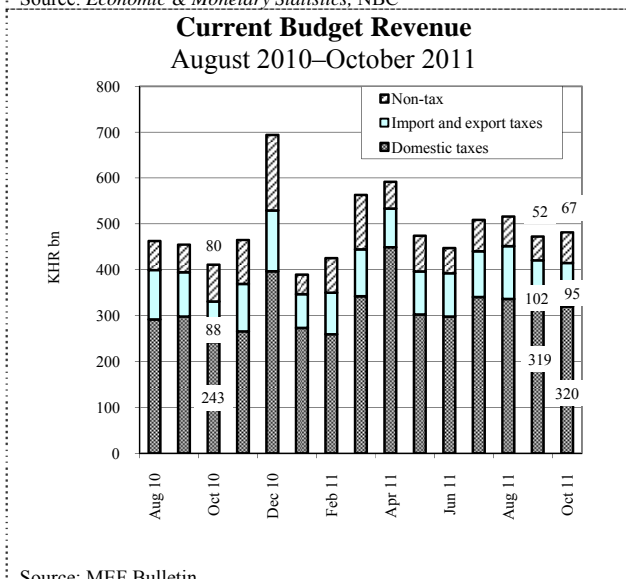
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC



Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

Source: MEF Bulletin

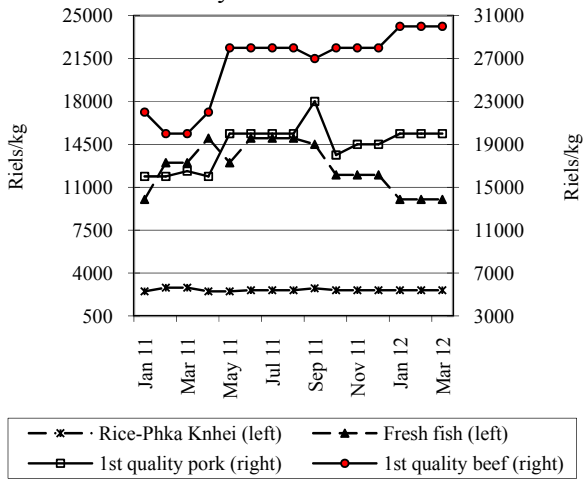


Source: MEF Bulletin

Source: MEF Bulletin

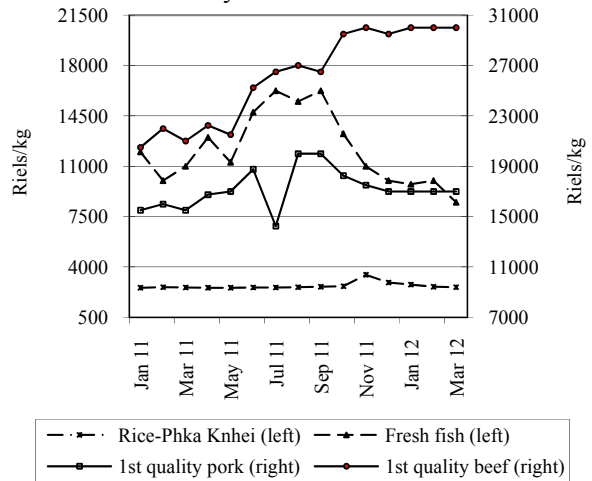
**ផ្លូវស្បៀងអាហារតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា**  
**Provincial Food Prices**

**Food Prices in Siem Reap Province**  
 January 2011–March 2012



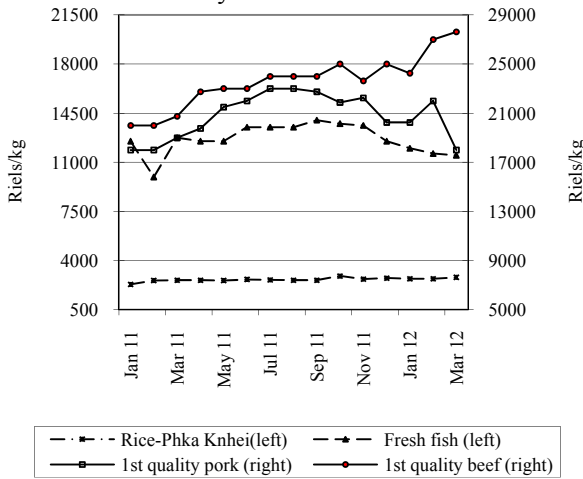
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Battambang Province**  
 January 2011–March 2012



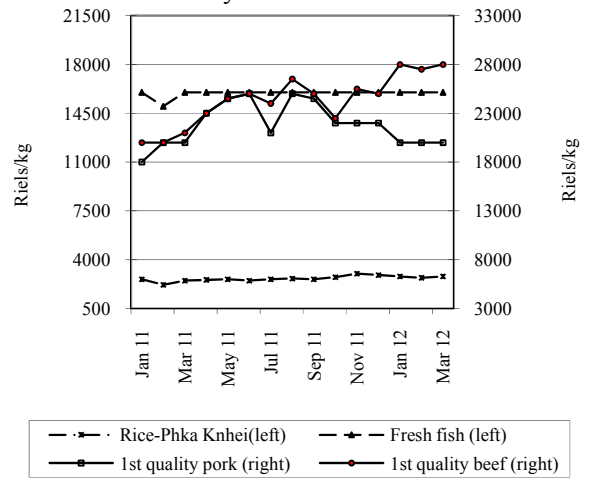
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Kompong Cham Province**  
 January 2011–March 2012



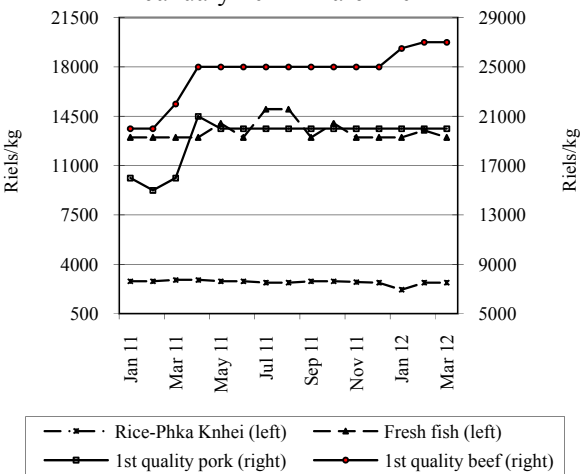
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Kampot Province**  
 January 2011–March 2012



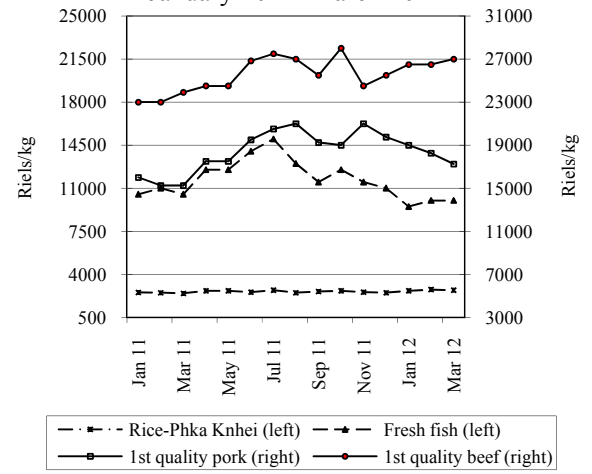
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province**  
 January 2011–March 2012



Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Kompong Speu Province**  
 January 2011–March 2012

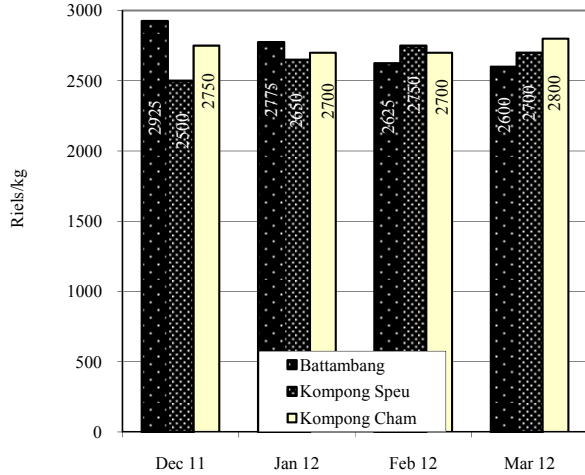


Source: CDRI

ផ្លូវនិងស្រូវតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា៖ តាមមូលដ្ឋានស្រុក

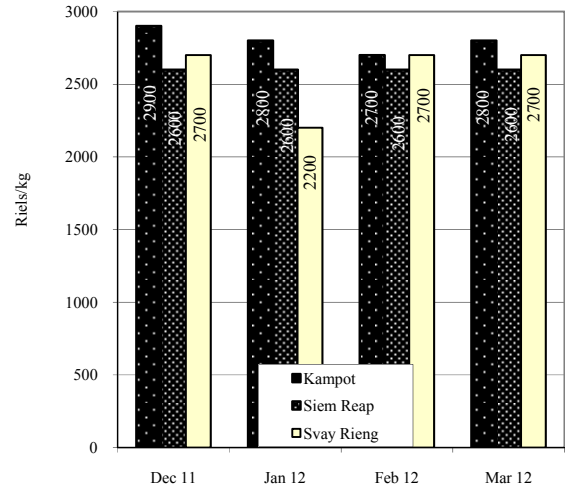
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia

**Cambodia: Rice Prices in Three Provinces**



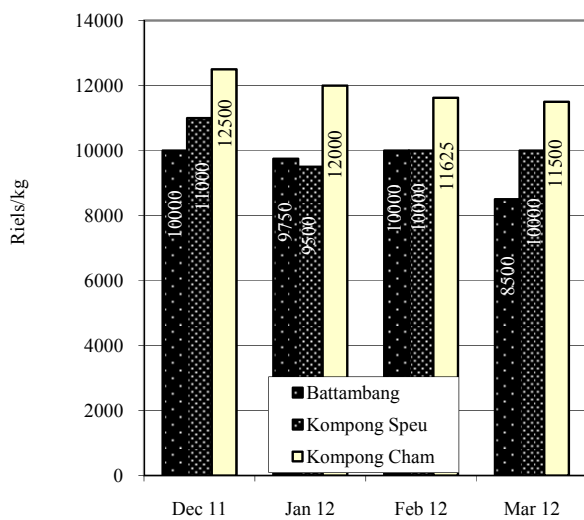
Source: CDRI

**Cambodia: Rice Prices in Three Provinces**



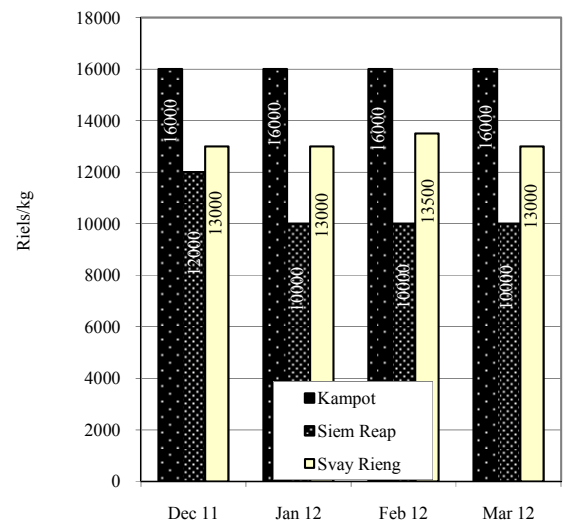
Source: CDRI

**Cambodia: Fish Prices in Three Provinces**



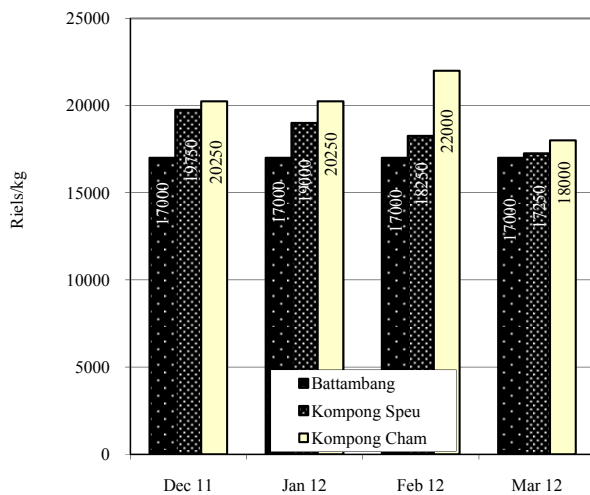
Source: CDRI

**Cambodia: Fish Prices in Three Provinces**



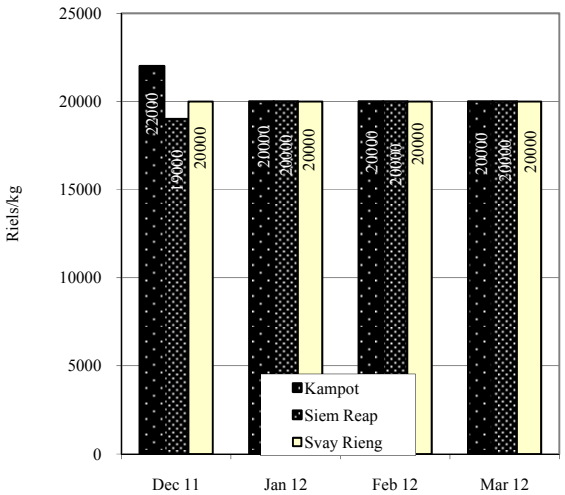
Source: CDRI

**Cambodia: Pork Prices in Three Provinces**



Source: CDRI

**Cambodia: Pork Prices in Three Provinces**

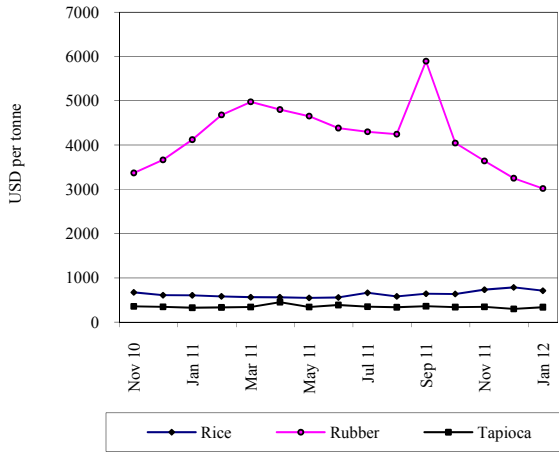


Source: CDRI



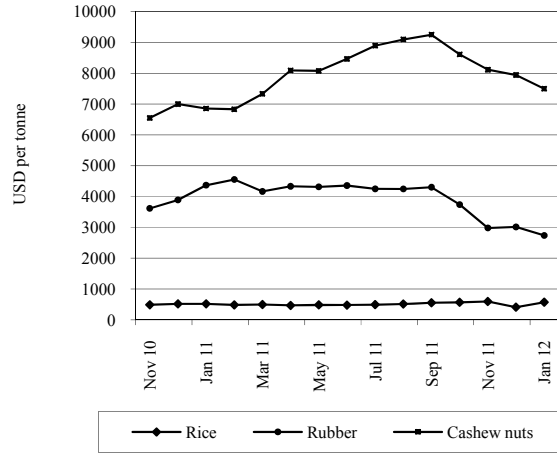
**ថ្លៃទំនិញ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិទៅក្នុងប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា**  
**Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia**

**Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Maize**  
November 2010–January 2012



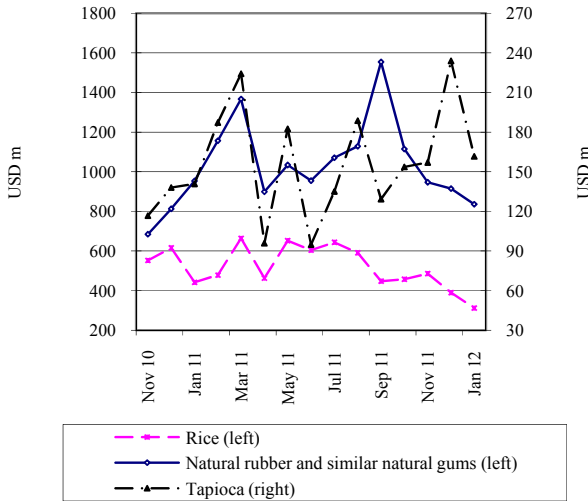
Source: Bank of Thailand, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

**Vietnam: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Cashew Nuts**  
November 2010–January 2012



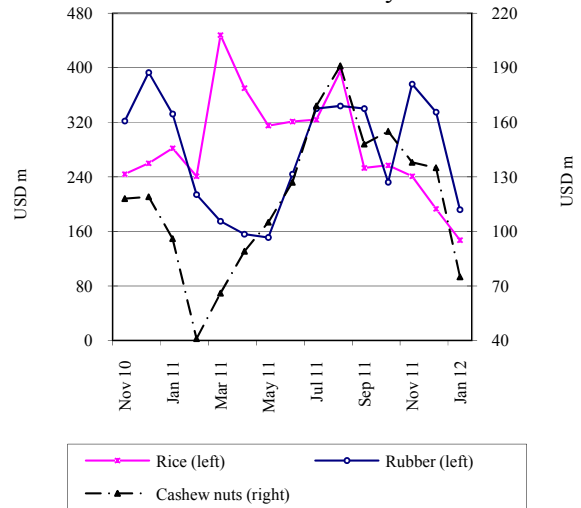
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**Thailand: Exports**  
November 2010–January 2012



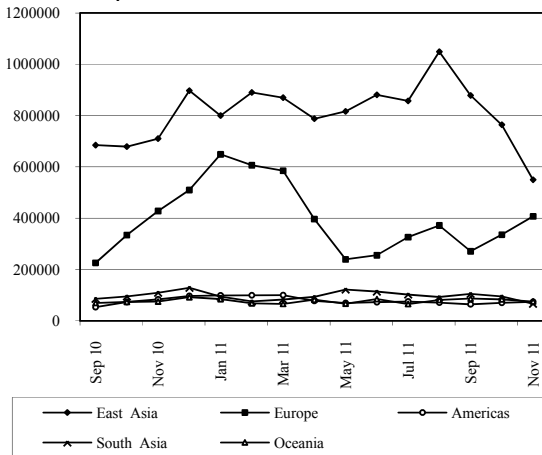
Source: Customs Department of Thailand

**Vietnam: Exports**  
November 2010–January 2012



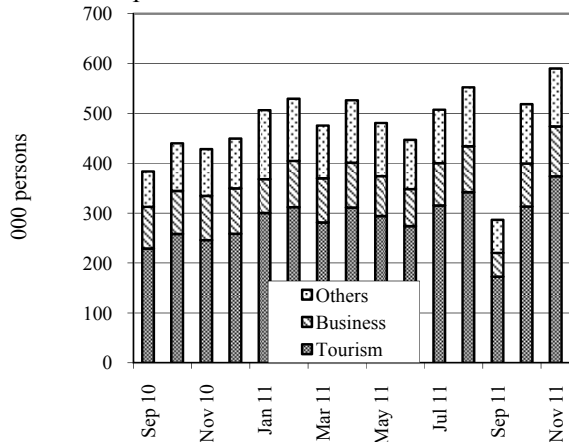
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**Thailand: International Arrivals**  
September 2010–November 2011



Source: Thailand Office of Tourism Development

**Vietnam: International Arrivals**  
September 2010- November 2011

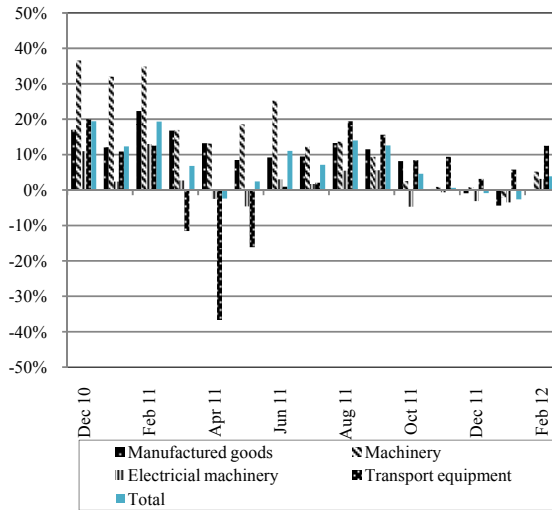


Source: Estimates by General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អត្រាអតិថិណ៍លាន់បណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា**

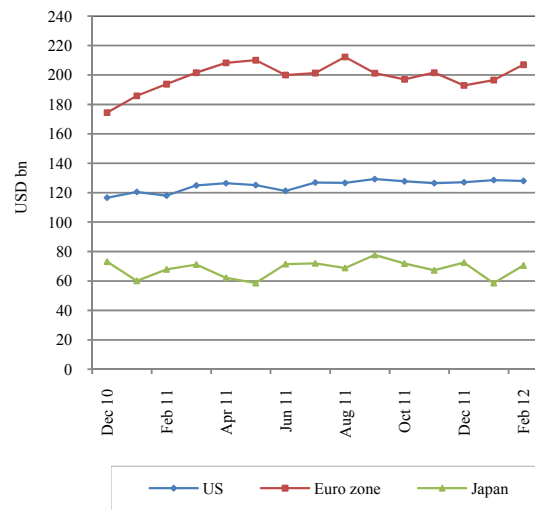
**Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia**

**Year-on-Year Growth of Main Exports: Japan**  
December 2010– February 2012



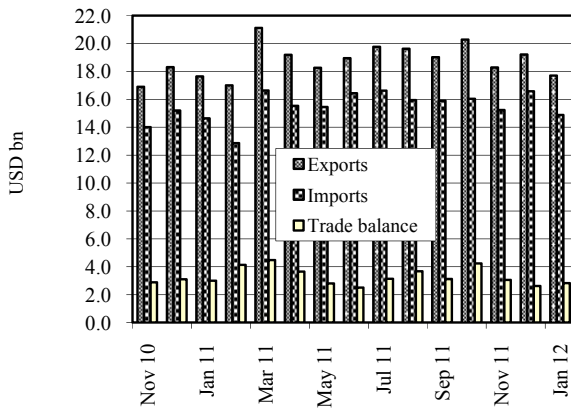
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

**Goods Exports: US, Euro Zone & Japan**  
December 2010– February 2012



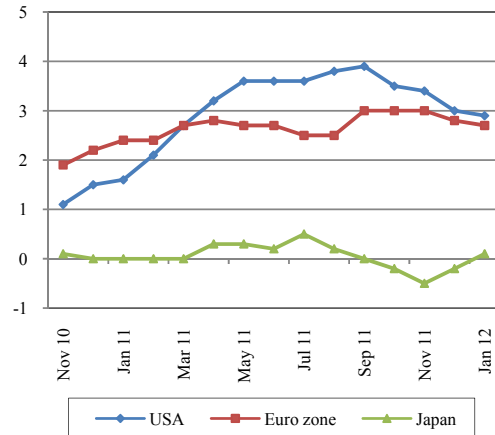
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

**External Trade: Malaysia**  
November 2010–January 2012



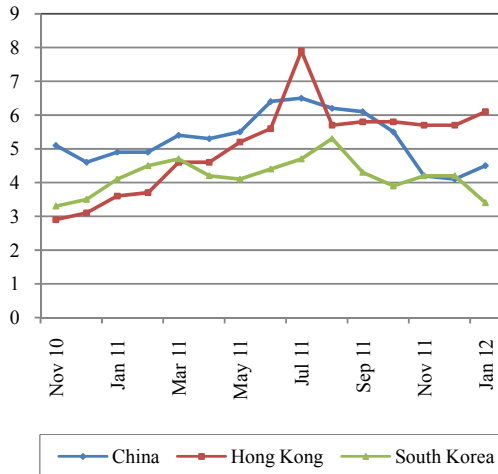
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

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



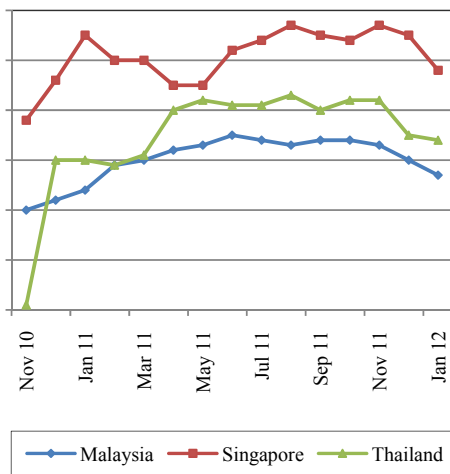
Sources: IMF and Economist (25 February 2012)

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



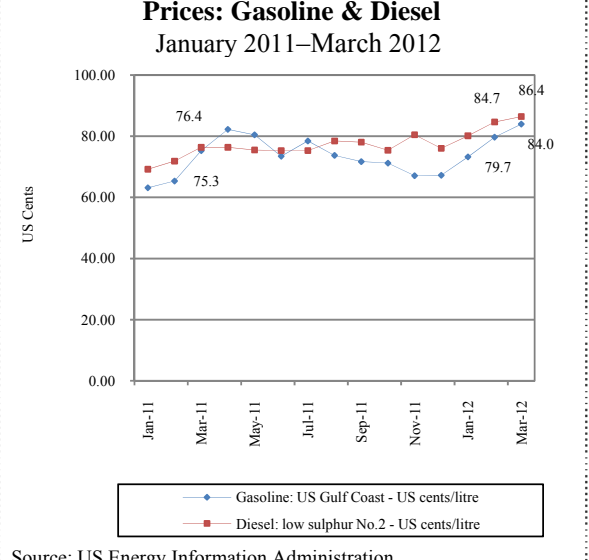
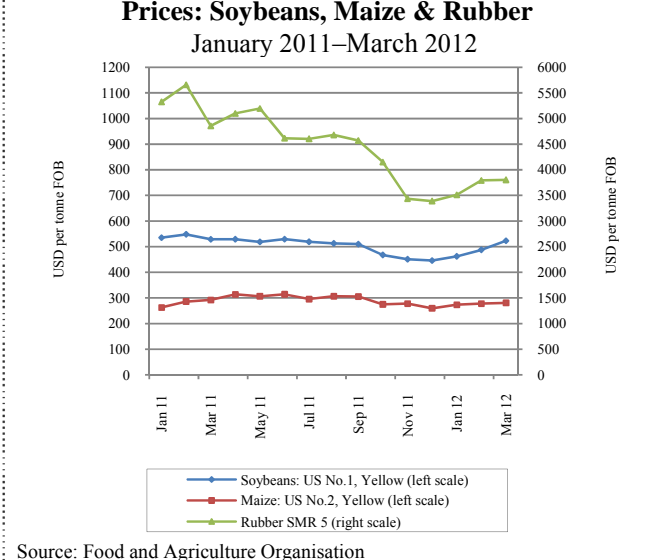
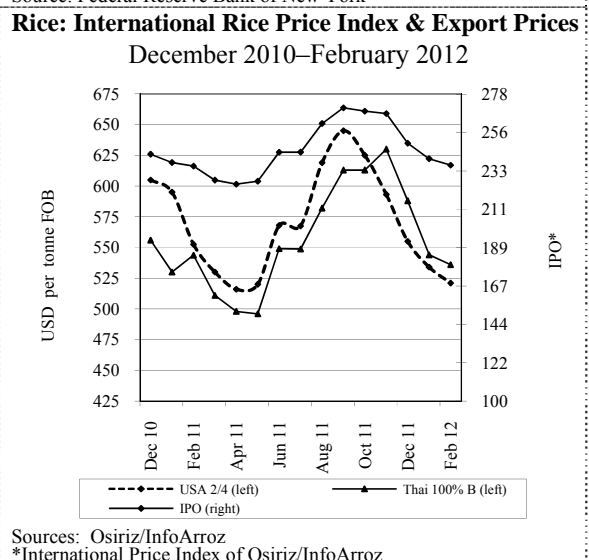
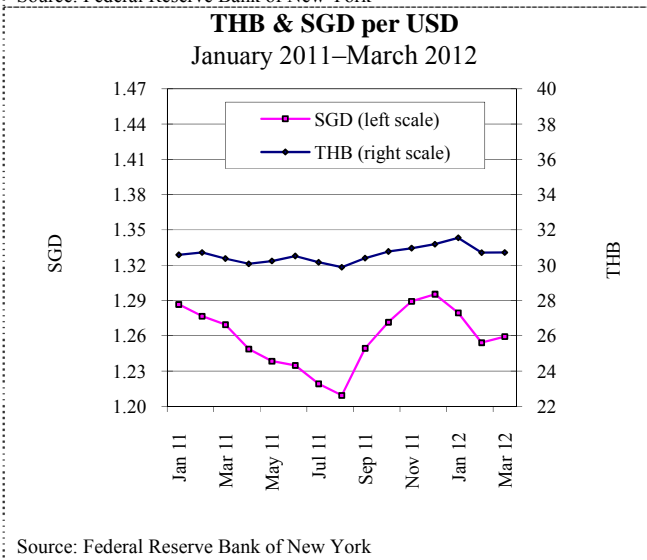
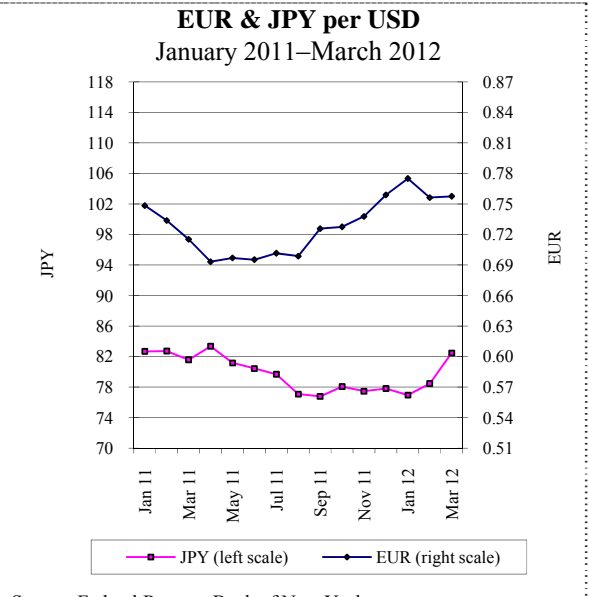
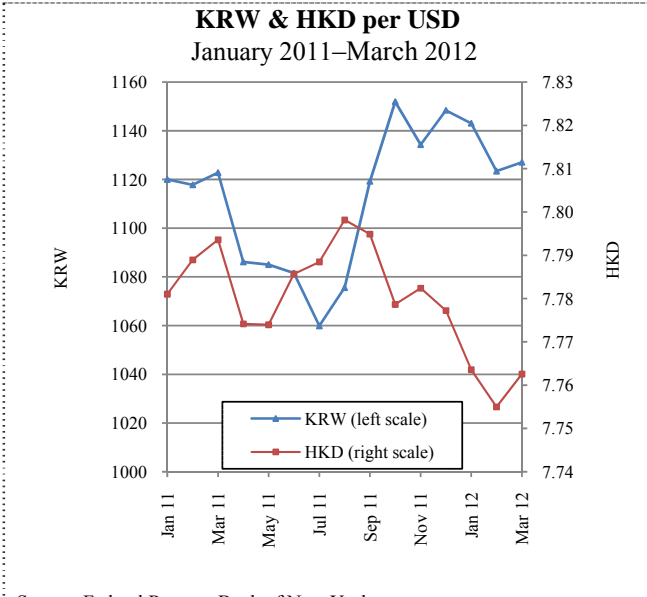
Sources: IMF and Economist (25 February 2012)

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



Sources: IMF and Economist (25 February 2012)

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



**ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច**

**Economic News**

**ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ**

**ការនាំចេញរបស់កម្ពុជា កើន ២២% ក្នុងអំឡុងពេល ២ខែដំបូង**

តួលេខចេញផ្សាយដោយក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ បានឲ្យដឹងថា ក្នុងរយៈពេលពីរខែដំបូង នៃឆ្នាំ២០១២ កម្ពុជាបាននាំចេញទំនិញមានតម្លៃដល់ប្រមាណ ៨៤០លានដុល្លារ ឬកើន ២២% បើធៀបនឹងខែដូចគ្នាកាលពីឆ្នាំមុន។ សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក នៅតែស្ថិតនៅលើគេក្នុងបញ្ជីគោលដៅនាំចេញរបស់កម្ពុជា ដោយមានចំណែក ៣៩% នៃតម្លៃនាំចេញសរុបបន្ទាប់មក គឺ សហភាពអឺរ៉ុប (២៩%) ដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្មដទៃទៀត (២១%) អាស៊ាន (៦,៥%) និង ជប៉ុន (៣,៨%)។ ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន ការនាំចេញពីកម្ពុជាបានកើនឡើង ៤៦% សម្រាប់សហភាពអឺរ៉ុប ៥៩% សម្រាប់ដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្មដទៃទៀត ៣៧% សម្រាប់ជប៉ុន និង ១,១% សម្រាប់អាស៊ាន ប៉ុន្តែវាមានតម្លៃថេរសម្រាប់សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក។

គិតក្នុងតម្លៃនៃការនាំចេញទំនិញសរុប សម្លៀកបំពាក់(គ្រប់ប្រភេទ) រួមចំណែក ៧៦% (៦៤៣លានដុល្លារ) ស្បែកជើង រួមចំណែក ៥,១% (៤២,៥លានដុល្លារ) និង ផលិតផលវាយនភ័ណ្ឌដទៃទៀត រួមចំណែក ១,០% (៨,៧លានដុល្លារ)។ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ រួមចំណែកប្រហែល ៣,៦% (៣០,៥លានដុល្លារ)។ ក្នុងរយៈពេលពីរខែដំបូង នៃឆ្នាំ២០១២ បរិមាណកៅស៊ូនាំចេញ បានកើនឡើង ១៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន ប៉ុន្តែតម្លៃកៅស៊ូនាំចេញបានធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៦% ដោយសារកៅស៊ូ SMR 5 ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៣៣% ក្នុងខែកុម្ភៈ (៣៧៩១,៨ដុល្លារ/តោន)។

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ថ្លៃប៊ែរអង្ករនាំចេញអន្តរជាតិ (USA 2/4) ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥,៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន មកត្រឹម ៥២១ដុល្លារ/តោន ប៉ុន្តែការនាំចេញអង្ករបន្តកើនឡើង ១២៤% ដល់ ១៧,៨លានដុល្លារ (២,១% នៃតម្លៃនាំចេញសរុប) ដោយសារ បរិមាណនាំចេញកើន ៨៣% ដល់ ២៤.៥២០តោន។ ចំណុចនេះ ឆ្លុះបញ្ចាំងពីការប្តេជ្ញាចិត្តរបស់រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល ដើម្បីសម្រេចឲ្យបានបរិមាណអង្ករនាំចេញ ១លានតោន ត្រឹមឆ្នាំ២០១៥។ ទោះជាយ៉ាងនេះក្តី កម្ពុជានៅតែជួបបញ្ហាប្រឈមជាច្រើន មានជាអាទិ៍ ការបង្កើនផលិតភាព ការវិនិយោគក្នុងផ្នែកបច្ចេកវិទ្យាខ្ពស់សម្រាប់ការកែច្នៃក្រោយពេលប្រមូលផល និងការបង្កើនមូលធនវិនិយោគ។ យោងតាមសារព័ត៌មាន Xinhua កម្ពុជាត្រូវការទឹកប្រាក់ ៣៥០លានដុល្លារសម្រាប់តម្លឹងឧបករណ៍កែច្នៃក្រោយពេលប្រមូលផលដែលមានបច្ចេកវិទ្យាខ្ពស់ ដើម្បីសម្រេចតាមគោលដៅនេះ។

**Economic News Highlights**

**Cambodia's Exports Up 22 Percent in First Two Months**

Cambodia exported approximately USD840 m worth of goods in the first two months of 2012, a 22 percent increase from the same months last year, according to figures released by the Ministry of Economy and Finance. The US still topped the list of markets with 39 percent of the total, followed by Europe (29 percent), other trading partners (21 percent), ASEAN (6.5 percent) and Japan (3.8 percent). Year-on-year, exports to Europe increased by 46, to other partners by 59 percent, to Japan by 37 percent and to ASEAN by 1.1 percent; export values to the US were unchanged.

Of goods exported, clothing (all kinds) accounted for 76 percent (USD643 m) of the total, shoes 5.1 percent (USD42.5 m) and other textile products 1.0 percent (USD8.7 m). Exports of rubber were about 3.6 percent (USD30.5 m). In the first two months of 2012, the rubber export volume rose by 13 percent year on year. However, the export value dropped by 26 percent due to a 33 percent decrease in rubber prices (SMR 5) in February (USD3791.8/tonne).

Although international export rice prices (USA 2/4) in February dropped by 5.7 percent year on year to USD521/tonne, rice exports still increased by 124 percent to USD17.8 m (2.1 percent of total export values) thanks to an increase in export volume of 83 percent to 24,520 tonne. This reflects the government's commitment to export 1 million tonnes of milled rice by 2015. However, the country still faces challenges to increase productivity, invest in high-tech post-harvest technology and to increase investment capital. According to Xinhua news agency, Cambodia would need about USD350 m to put in place high-tech post-harvest equipment to achieve the target.

**Links to others economic news**

1. "Cambodia's garment exports up 17 pct in Q1: gov't reports" ([http://www.asean-china-center.org/english/2012-04/19/c\\_131540769.htm](http://www.asean-china-center.org/english/2012-04/19/c_131540769.htm))
2. "Cambodia imports 471,000 tons of oil in Q1" ([http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2012-04/21/c\\_131542530.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2012-04/21/c_131542530.htm))
3. "Japan ponders strategic partnership with Cambodia: Cambodian FM" ([http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-04/22/c\\_131543872.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-04/22/c_131543872.htm))