



វិទ្យាស្ថានបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង ស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា
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របាយការណ៍ខ្លីៗស្តីពីសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា
Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy

វិច្ឆិកា ២០១២ / November 2012

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ការបកស្រាយពាក្យសំខាន់ៗ	Highlights
<p>របាយការណ៍នេះ បកស្រាយពីស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចមួយចំនួនរបស់កម្ពុជា និងបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ដោយធ្វើការប្រៀបធៀបតួលេខក្នុងខែថ្មីៗនេះជាមួយនឹងខែមុនៗ។</p>	<p>This report highlights a number of economic indicators of Cambodia and its partners. It compares recent figures with those of earlier periods.</p>
<p>នៅត្រីមាសទី៣ ឆ្នាំ២០១២ វិនិយោគគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់ខាងកសិកម្មអនុម័តដោយ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា កើន ១០៥% ធៀបនឹងត្រីមាសមុន (៣៤,៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៦៧,១លានដុល្លារ ដែលស្មើនឹង ៣៨,៩% នៃវិនិយោគទុនបានអនុម័តសរុប។</p>	<p>In the third quarter, fixed asset investments in agriculture approved by the Council for the Development of Cambodia increased by 105 percent from a quarter earlier (34.9 percent year on year) to USD167.1 m, representing a 38.9 percent share of total approved investment.</p>
<p>នៅខែកញ្ញា ចំនួនភ្ញៀវបរទេស មកដល់សរុប ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (កើន ១៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ភ្ញៀវមកលំហែ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៨% (កើន ១៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦% (កើន ៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយ ភ្ញៀវមកក្នុងបំណងផ្សេងៗ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៩% (កើន ២២៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។</p>	<p>In September, total foreign visitor arrivals dropped by 17 percent from the preceding month (16 percent increase year on year). Holiday arrivals decreased by 18 percent (13 percent rise year on year), business arrivals by 6 percent (7 percent increase year on year) and “other” arrivals by 19 percent (224 percent rise year on year).</p>
<p>នៅខែសីហា សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ (គ្រប់មុខទំនិញ) កើន ១,១%ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ថ្លៃសម្លៀកបំពាក់ និងស្បែកជើង កើន ០,៤% (៤,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ថ្លៃស្បៀងអាហារ និងភេសជ្ជៈគ្មានជាតិស្រា កើន ១,២% (១,៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយ ថ្លៃស្លាកនៅ និងថ្លៃទឹកភ្លើង កើន ០,៩% (២,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ នៅខែតុលា ថ្លៃប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូតនៅថែរធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែកើន ៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ថ្លៃប្រេងសាំង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២,៣% ប៉ុន្តែកើន ២,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៥៣៧៣រៀល/លីត្រ។ នៅខែសីហា អត្រាការប្រាក់លើបញ្ជីប្រាក់រៀលរយៈពេល១២ខែ គឺ ៥,៩% ឬ កើន ០,២ ឯកតាភាគរយធៀបនឹងខែមុន ហើយសម្រាប់បញ្ជីប្រាក់ដុល្លារ គឺ ៤,៤% (កើន ០,០១ឯកតាភាគរយ)។ នៅខែតុលា ប្រាក់រៀល ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៦% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុល្លារ និង ០,៥% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់បាតថៃ ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៥% ទល់នឹង ប្រាក់ដុល្លារវៀតណាម។</p>	<p>In August, the consumer price index (all items) went up 1.1 percent from the preceding month (2.2 percent year on year). Prices of clothing and footwear increased by 0.4 percent (4.6 percent year on year), of food and non-alcoholic beverages by 1.2 percent (1.9 percent year on year) and of housing and utilities by 0.9 percent (2.3 percent year on year). The price of diesel fuel in October remained unchanged from the preceding month but increased 6 percent year on year. The price of gasoline in the same month declined 2.3 percent, but increased 2.4 percent year on year to KHR5323/litre. In August, the interest rate on 12-month riel deposits was 5.9 percent, a 0.2 percentage point increase from the previous month and that of dollar deposits was 4.4 percent (a 0.01 percentage point rise). In October, the riel depreciated 0.6 percent against the US dollar and 0.5 percent against the Thai baht. The riel appreciated 0.5 percent against the Vietnamese dong.</p>
<p>នៅខែកញ្ញា ការនាំចេញសម្លៀកបំពាក់ (គ្រប់ប្រភេទទាំងអស់) ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៦,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៣៨៤,៦លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញស្បែកជើង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៦,៦% (កើន ២២,៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ២២,២លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញផលិតផលវាយនភ័ណ្ឌដទៃទៀត កើន ៨,៣% (ប៉ុន្តែ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៨,៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥,៦លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែកញ្ញានេះដែរ ការនាំចូលសម្ភារៈសំណង់ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៦,៩% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (កើន ៣០,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៥,០លានដុល្លារ ឯការនាំចូលស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៤,៦% (កើន ១០៨,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៦,១លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចូលដែកថែប កើន ៥០,១% (ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១២,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១១,៨លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែកញ្ញា ការនាំចូលប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូត ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧,២%ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (កើន ១៩,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៤៤,៣លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចូលប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូតខ្មៅ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣១,៦% (ធ្លាក់ ៤៦,៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ២,៩លានដុល្លារ ឯការនាំចូលសាំង កើន ១២,៣% (៥,៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៦,២លានដុល្លារ។</p>	<p>In September, exports of clothing (all kinds) decreased by 16.1 percent from the previous month (1.3 percent year on year) to USD384.6 m and shoes by 16.6 percent (22.9 percent rise year on year) to USD22.2 m. Exports of other textile products increased by 8.3 percent, but went down 8.7 percent year on year, to USD5.6 m. In the same month, imports of construction equipment declined by 16.9 percent (30.6 percent increase year on year) to USD5.0 m and cement by 14.6 percent (108.2 percent rise year on year) to USD6.1 m. Imports of steel went up 50.1 percent (12.3 percent drop year on year) to USD11.8 m. In September, imports of diesel went down 7.2 percent from a month earlier (19.8 percent increase year on year) to USD44.3 m and of fuel oil by 31.6 percent (46.5 percent drop year on year) to USD2.9 m. Imports of gasoline increased by 12.3 percent (5.9 percent year on year), to USD26.2 m.</p>
<p>នៅខែសីហា ចំណូលចរន្តសរុបរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣,៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (កើន ១៤៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៥៩៣,៣ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណូលពន្ធក្នុងស្រុក ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៩,១% (កើន២០%ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៤០៣,៩ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណូលបានពីពន្ធនាំចូលនិងនាំចេញ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១០,៤% (៧,៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១០៦,៦ពាន់លានរៀល រីឯចំណូលមិនមែនពន្ធ កើន ៥៦,៩% (២៨,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៨២,៨ពាន់លានរៀល។ ក្នុងខែដដែលនេះ ចំណាយចរន្តសរុបរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤១,៧% (២២,៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៥២០,៤ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណាយ</p>	<p>Total government current revenue in August decreased by 3.7 percent from the previous month (14.9 percent rise year on year), to KHR593.4 bn. Revenue from domestic taxes declined by 9.1 percent (20 percent increase year on year) to KHR403.9 bn. Revenue from import and export taxes went down by 10.4 percent (7.5 percent year on year) to KHR106.6 bn while that from non-taxes rose by 56.9 percent (28.4 percent year on year) to KHR82.8 bn. In the same month, total current</p>

លើប្រាក់បៀវត្ស ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៦,១% (១៨,១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ២៤៨,៤ពាន់លានរៀល រីឯចំណាយលើឧបត្ថម្ភធន និងជំនួយសង្គមកិច្ច ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦៨,៧% (៤៣,៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៩៣,៣ពាន់លានរៀល និង ចំណាយលើសេវាដទៃទៀត ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤០,១% (១២,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១៧៩ពាន់លានរៀល។

នៅខែកញ្ញា នៅថ្ងៃ អង្គរ កៅស៊ូ និងម្សៅដំឡូងឈើ មានថ្លៃចេញធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែបើធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន អង្គរ ឡើងថ្លៃ ៤,៨% រីឯកៅស៊ូ និង ម្សៅដំឡូងឈើ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៥២,៣% និង ១០% រៀងគ្នា។ ក្នុងខែដដែល អង្គរនៅវៀតណាម ឡើងថ្លៃ ៨,៧% (ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១៩,០% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៤៥០,២ដុល្លារ/តោន។ កៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៥,០% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៤១,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ២៥០៤,៦ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយគ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,១% (៣០,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៦៤៥០ដុល្លារ/តោន។

នៅខែកញ្ញា ការនាំចេញអង្ករនៅថ្ងៃ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៩,៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន(៣៤,៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ២៩១លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញម្សៅដំឡូង ឈើ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥១,៣% (៦,៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១២០,៦លាន ដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូធម្មជាតិនិងជ័រធម្មជាតិ កើនឡើង ៣,១% ធៀបនឹង ខែមុន (ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥៨,៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៦៤២,២លានដុល្លារ។ ក្នុង ខែដដែល ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូនៅវៀតណាម ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥,៩% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១៩,៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ២៧៣លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញ គ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៤% (១២,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១២៩លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញអង្ករ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៦,៩% ប៉ុន្តែ កើន ១៩,៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៣០៣លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែកញ្ញា ការនាំចេញនៅតំបន់អឺរ៉ុប កើន ១២,៦% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (០,៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២០៣,២ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញរបស់ សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក កើន ៤,២% (៣,៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៣៤ពាន់ លានដុល្លារ រីឯការនាំចេញរបស់ជប៉ុន កើន ៦,២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ១២,១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន មកត្រឹម ៦៨,៣ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ ក្នុងខែដដែល ការនាំចេញរបស់ម៉ាឡេស៊ី កើន ៨,៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយ ឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៩,៦ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ហើយ ការនាំចូល កើន ១១,១% (៩,៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៧,៤ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ដែលបង្កើតនូវអតិរេក ពាណិជ្ជកម្មដល់ទៅ ២,១ពាន់លានដុល្លារ (៧,៨% ទាបជាងកាលពីឆ្នាំមុន)។

នៅខែតុលា ថ្លៃអង្ករ USA 2/4 នៅចេញធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤,០% ធៀប នឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន មកត្រឹម ៦០០ដុល្លារ/តោន។ អង្ករ Thai 100% B ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៨% (២,១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៦០០ដុល្លារ/តោន។ សណ្តែកសៀង (US No.1) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៧,៣% (ឡើងថ្លៃ ២៧,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៥៩៥,២ដុល្លារ/តោន និង ពោត(US No.2) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៨% (ឡើងថ្លៃ ១៦,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៣២០,៤ដុល្លារ/តោន។ កៅស៊ូ(SMR5) ឡើងថ្លៃ ៨,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២៧,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន មកត្រឹម ៣០១៥,៤ដុល្លារ/តោន។ នៅខែតុលា ប្រេងសាំង(US Gulf Coast) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៨,៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (ឡើងថ្លៃ ៣,១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ០,៧៣ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ ហើយប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូត(Low Sulphur No. 2) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៩% (ឡើងថ្លៃ ១០,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ០,៨៣ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ។

expenditure declined by 41.7 percent (22.5 percent year on year) to KHR520.4 bn. Expenditure on wages dropped by 16.1 percent (18.1 percent year on year) to KHR248.4 bn, on subsidies and social assistance by 68.7 percent (43.5 percent year on year) to KHR93 bn and on other services by 40.1 percent (12.2 percent year on year) to KHR179 bn.

In September, the prices of Thai rice, rubber and tapioca remained unchanged from the previous month. The rice price increased by 4.8 percent year on year, while prices of rubber and tapioca dropped by 52.3 percent and 10 percent, respectively. In the same period, rice prices in Vietnam increased 8.7 percent (19.0 percent drop year on year) to USD450.2/tonne. The price of rubber went down 5.0 percent from the preceding month (41.8 percent year on year) to USD2504.6/tonne and of cashew nuts by 1.1 percent (30.3 percent year on year) to USD6450/tonne.

In September, exports of Thai rice dropped by 19.5 percent from the preceding month (34.9 percent year on year) to USD291 m and tapioca by 51.3 percent (6.7 percent year on year) to USD120.6 m. Exports of natural rubber and similar natural gums increased by 3.1 percent from the previous month (decreased by 58.7 percent year on year) to USD642.2 m. In the same period, Vietnam's export of rubber went down 5.9 percent from the previous month (19.7 percent year on year) to USD273 m and of cashew nuts by 14 percent (12.8 percent year on year) to USD129 m. Export of rice declined by 16.9 percent, but increased 19.7 percent year on year to USD303 m.

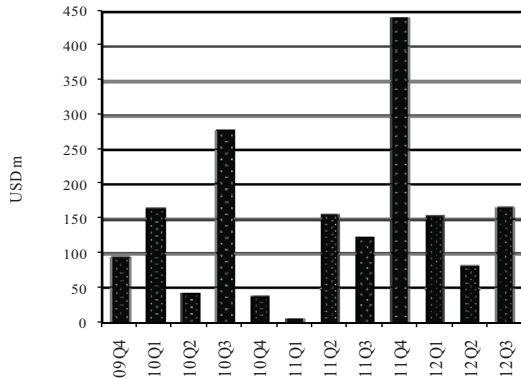
Exports of the euro zone in September rose 12.6 percent from a month earlier (0.9 percent from the same month last year) to USD203.2 bn and of the US by 4.2 percent (3.7 percent year on year) to USD134 bn. Japan's exports increased by 6.2 percent from the previous month, but year on year dropped by 12.1 percent to USD68.3 bn. In the same month, Malaysian exports went up 8.7 percent from a month earlier (2.8 percent year on year) to USD19.6 bn and imports by 11.1 percent (9.7 percent year on year) to USD17.4 bn, generating a trade surplus of USD2.1 bn (a 7.8 percent drop from the same month last year).

In October, the price of USA 2/4 rice remained unchanged from the preceding month, but year on year dropped by 4.0 percent to USD600/tonne. The price of Thai 100 percent B rice declined 0.8 percent (2.1 percent year on year) to USD600/tonne. In the same month, the price of soybeans (US No. 1) went down 7.3 percent (27.3 percent increase year on year) to USD595.2/tonne and that of maize (US No. 2) by 0.8 percent (16.6 percent increase year on year) to USD320.4/tonne. The price of rubber (SMR 5) went up 8.1 percent from a month earlier, but declined 27.3 percent year on year, to USD3015.4/tonne. In October, the price of gasoline (US Gulf Coast) decreased 8.4 percent from the previous month (3.1 percent rise year on year) to USD0.73/litre and that of diesel fuel (low sulphur No. 2) by 0.9 percent (10.6 percent increase year on year) to USD0.83/litre.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

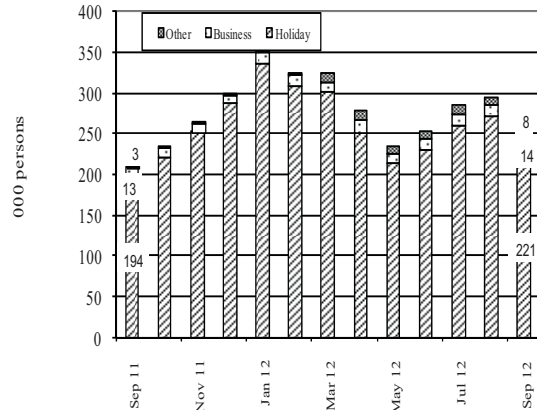
Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

Fixed Asset Investment Approvals by CDC
Agriculture
2009 Q4–2012 Q3



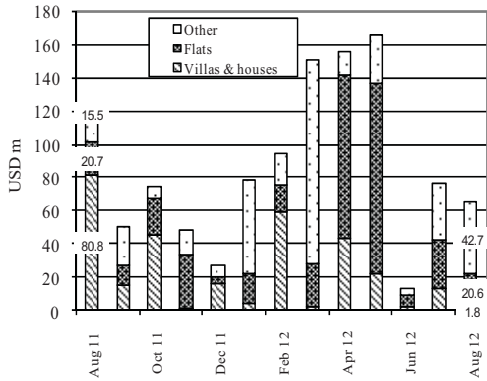
Including expansion projects.
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

Foreign Visitor Arrivals
September 2011–September 2012



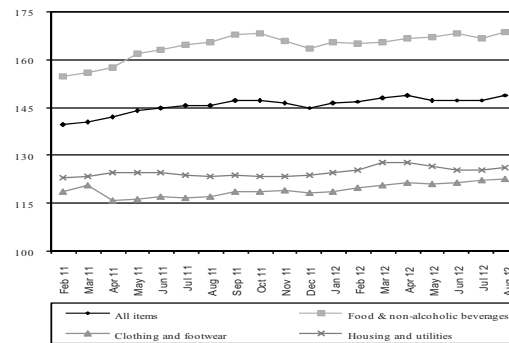
Source: Ministry of Tourism

Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals
August 2011–August 2012



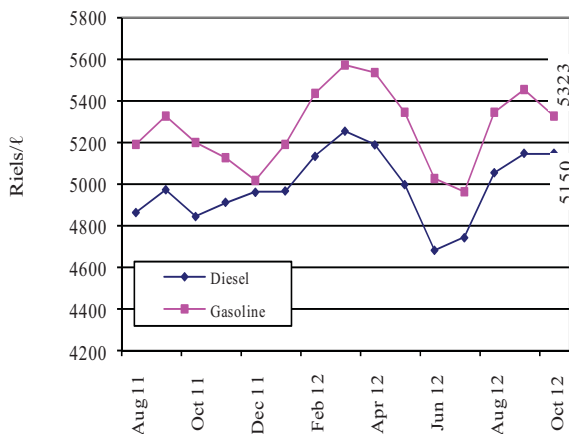
Source: Municipality of Phnom Penh

Consumer Price Index
(December 2006=100)
February 2011–August 2012



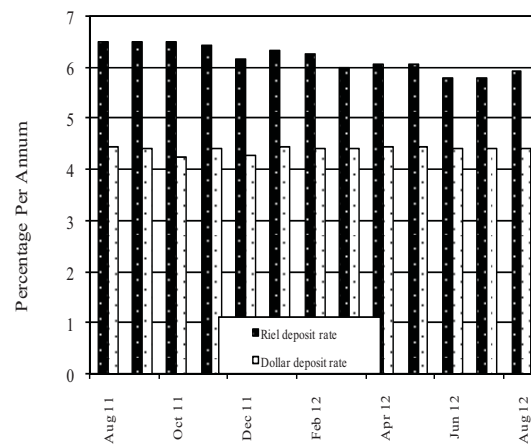
Source: National Institute of Statistics

Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices
August 2011–October 2012



Source: CDRI

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

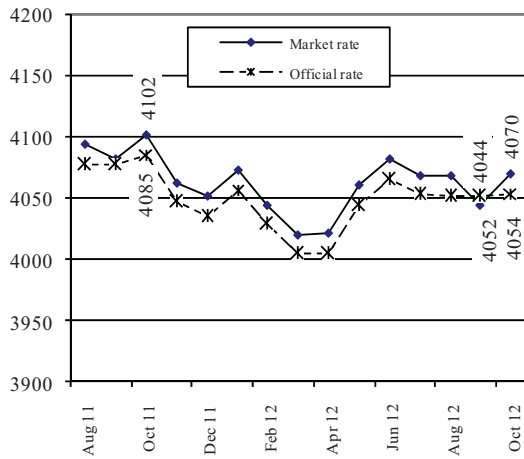


Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

ស្ថានភាពអត្រាប្តូរទ្រព្យ និង ជំនួយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ពីក្រៅប្រទេស

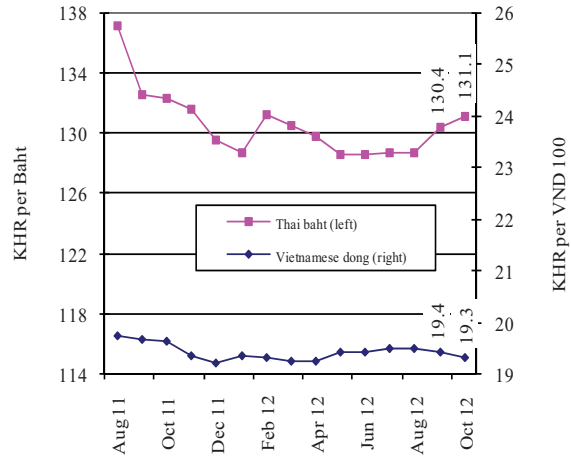
Exchange Rates, Money and Credit

Riels per US Dollar
August 2011–October 2012



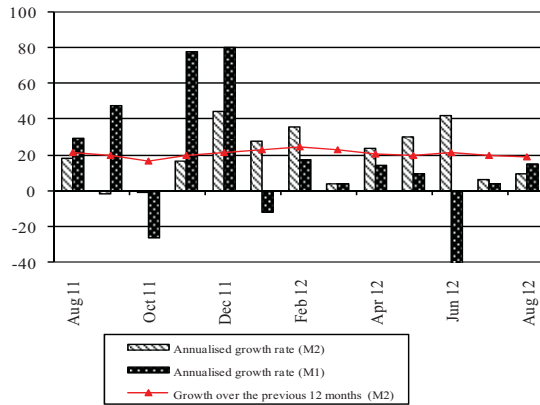
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Riels per THB & VND
August 2011–October 2012



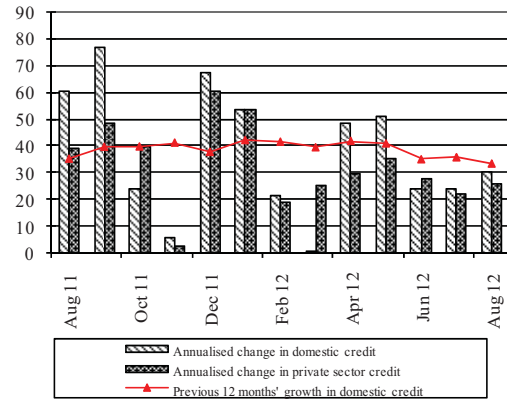
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey (%)
August 2011– August 2012



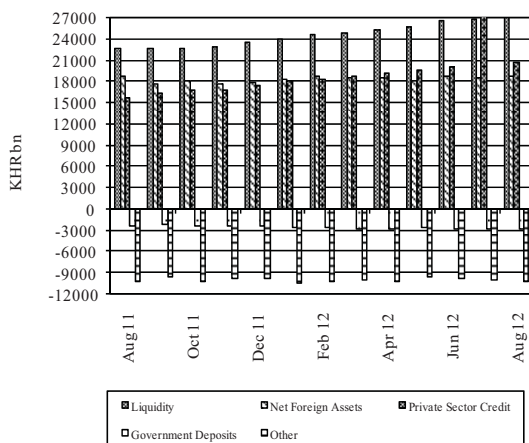
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Domestic Credit (%)
August 2011– August 2012



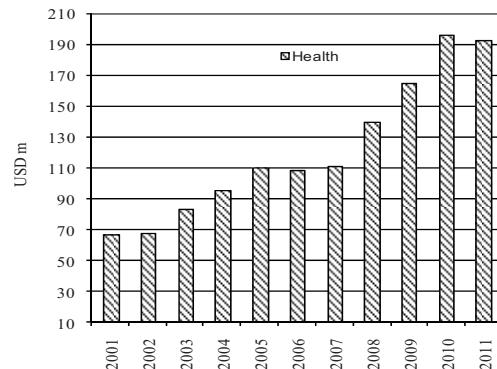
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey
August 2011– August 2012



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

External Development Assistance Disbursement
Health
2001–11

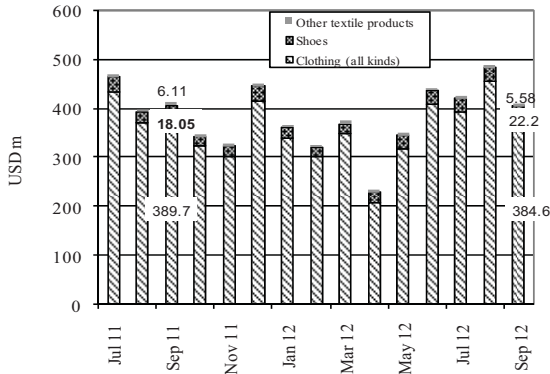


Source: The Cambodia Development Effectiveness Report 2011, CDC

ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

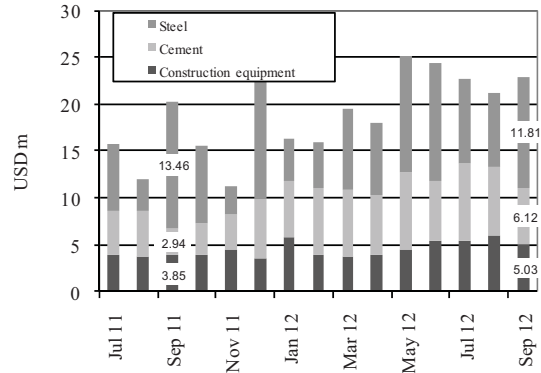
External Trade and National Budget Operations

Cambodian Exports
July 2011–September



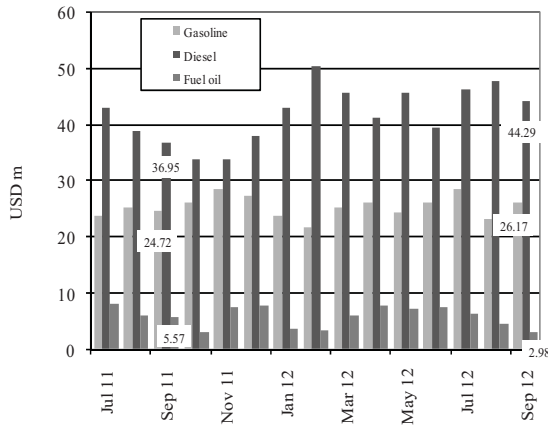
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

2012Cambodian Imports
July 2011–September 2012



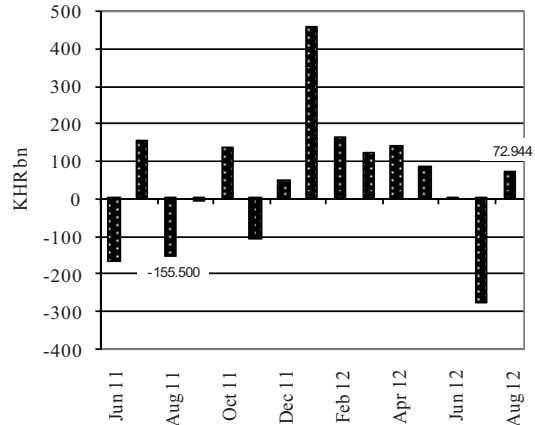
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

Imports: Energy
July 2011–September 2012



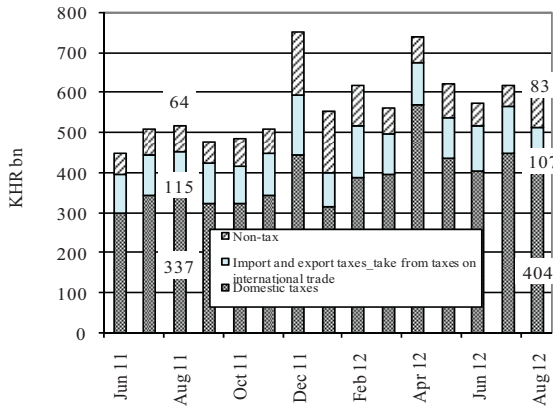
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

Current Budget Balance
June 2011–August 2012



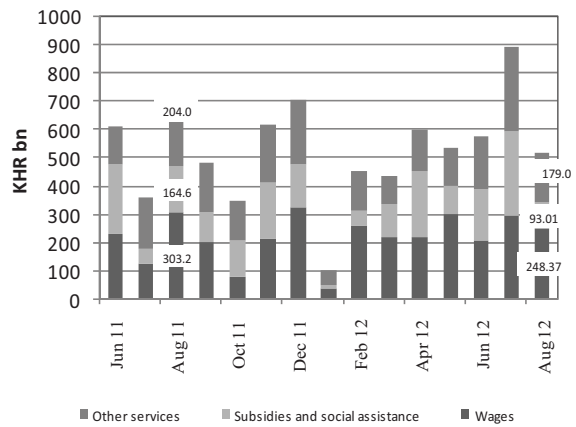
Source: MEF Bulletin

Current Budget Revenue
June 2011–August 2012



Source: MEF Bulletin

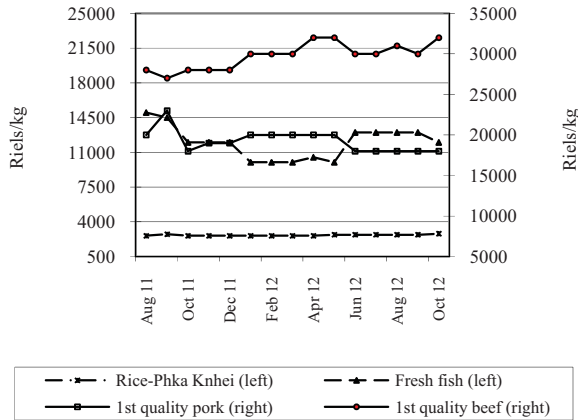
Current Budget Expenditure
June 2011–August 2012



Source: MEF Bulletin

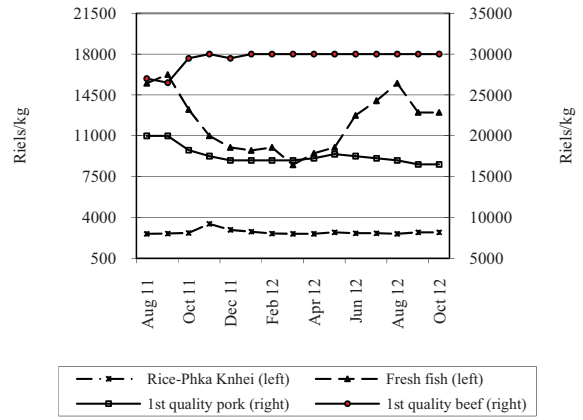
ផ្លូវស្បៀងអាហារតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា
Provincial Food Prices

Food Prices in Siem Reap Province
 August 2011–October 2012



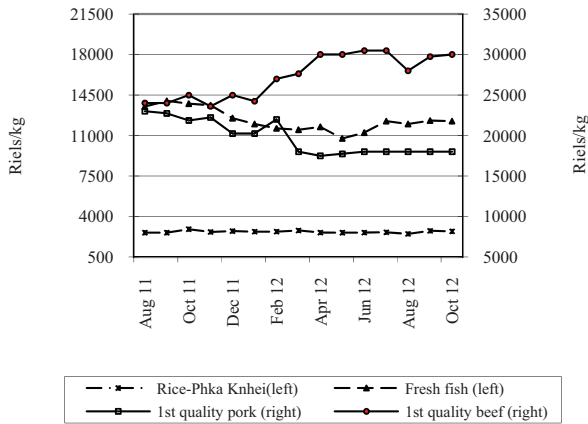
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Battambang Province
 August 2011–October 2012



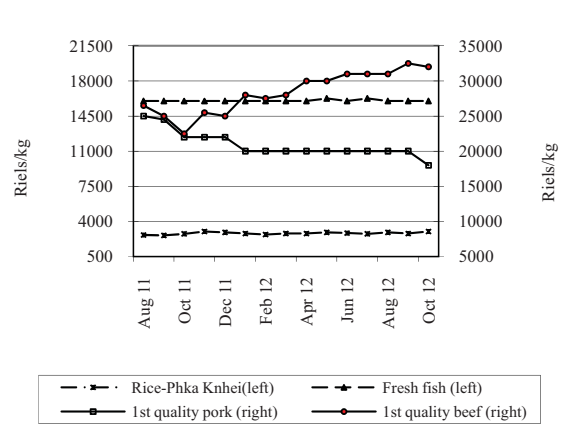
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kompong Cham Province
 August 2011–October 2012



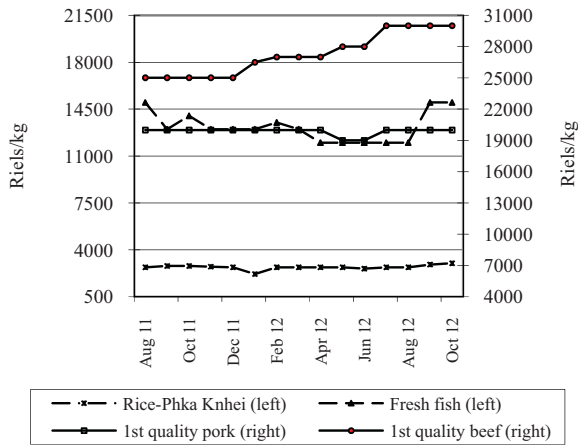
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kampot Province
 August 2011–October 2012



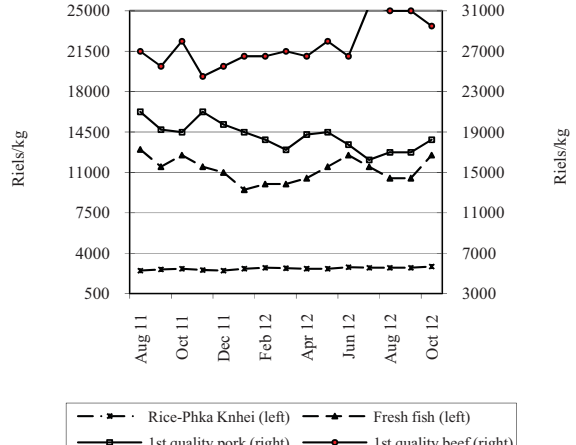
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province
 August 2011–October 2012



Source: CDRI

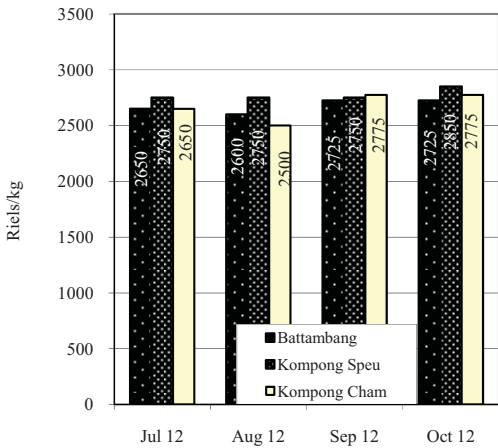
Food Prices in Kompong Speu Province
 August 2011–October 2012



Source: CDRI

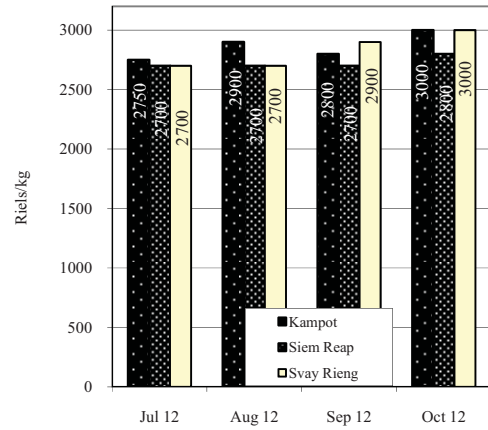
តម្លៃទំនិញតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា៖ តាមមូលដ្ឋានភូមិសាស្ត្រ
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia

Cambodia: Rice Prices in Three Provinces



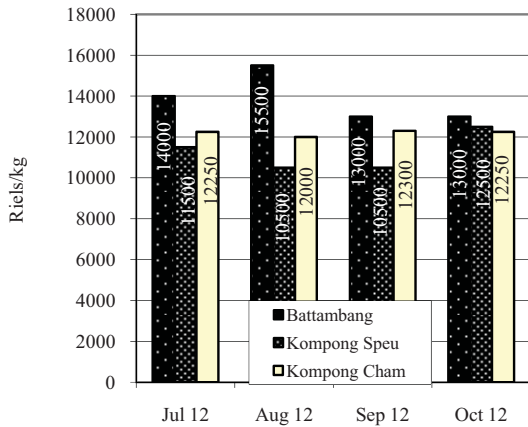
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Rice Prices in Three Provinces



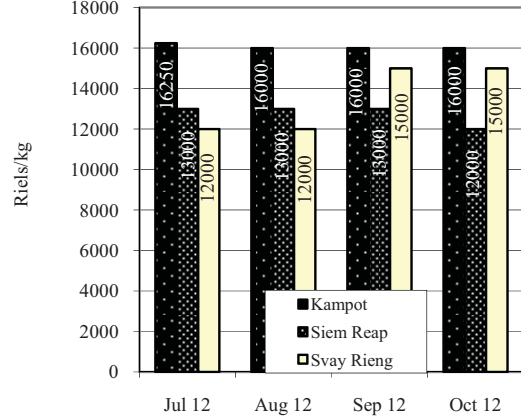
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Prices in Three Provinces



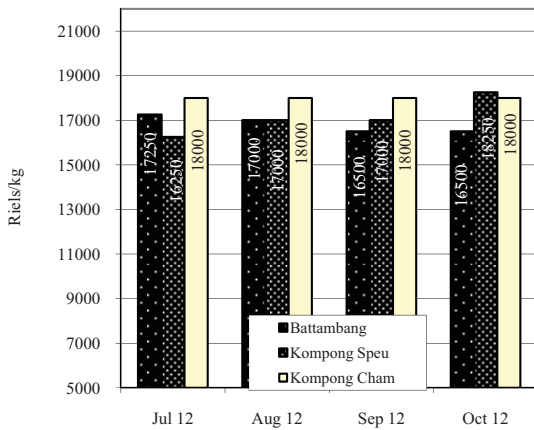
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Prices in Three Provinces



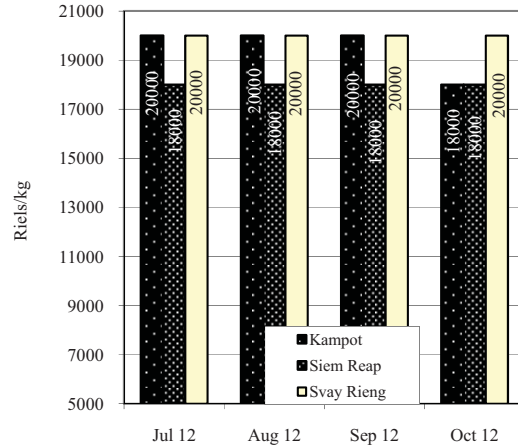
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Prices in Three Provinces



Source: CDRI

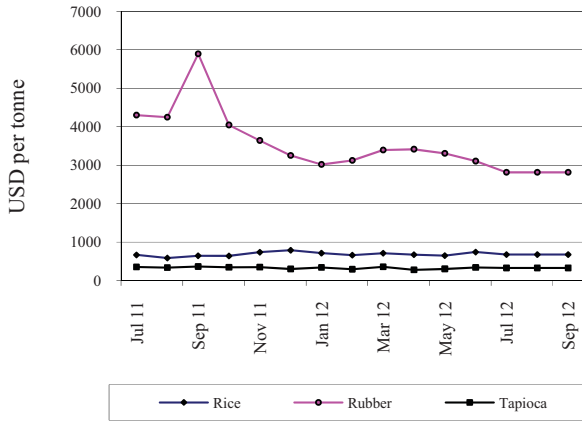
Cambodia: Pork Prices in Three Provinces



Source: CDRI

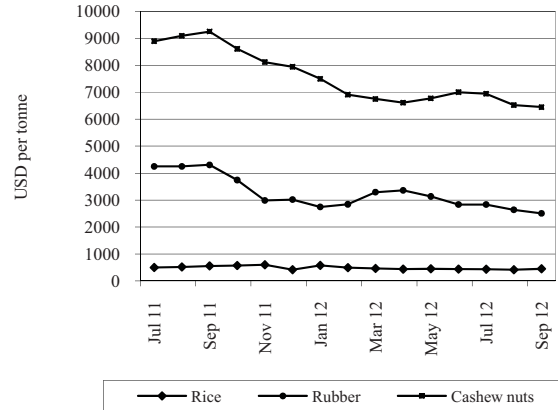
ផ្នែកវិញ្ញា ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិនៅក្នុងប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា
Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia

Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Tapioca
July 2011–September 2012



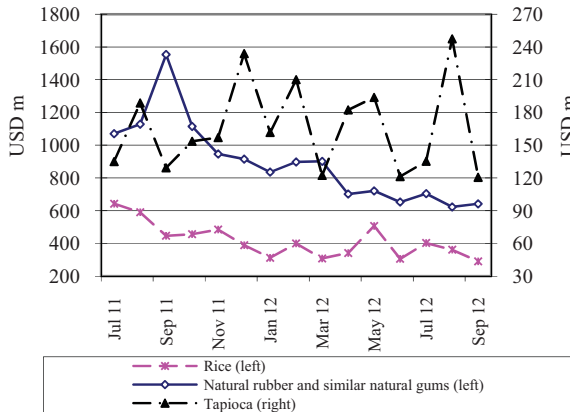
Source: Bank of Thailand, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

Vietnam: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Cashew Nuts
July 2011–September 2012



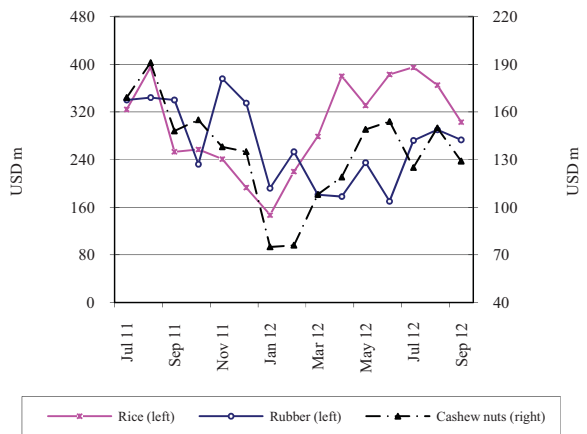
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: Exports
July 2011–September 2012



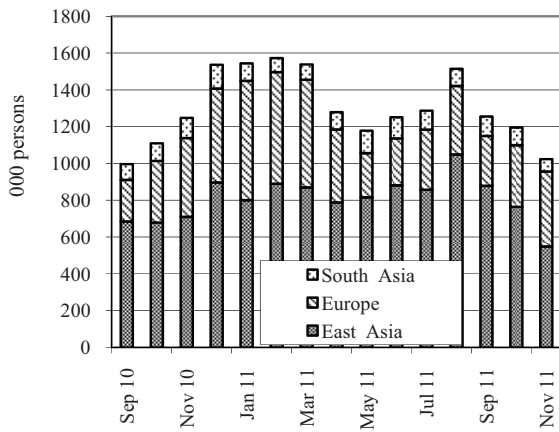
Source: Customs Department of Thailand

Vietnam: Exports
July 2011–September 2012



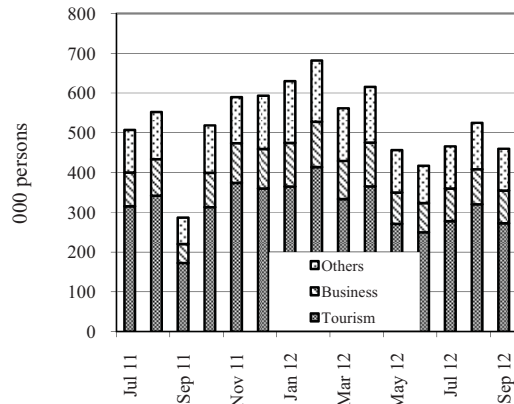
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: International Arrivals
September 2010–November 2011



Source: Thailand Office of Tourism Development

Vietnam: International Arrivals
July 2011–September 2012

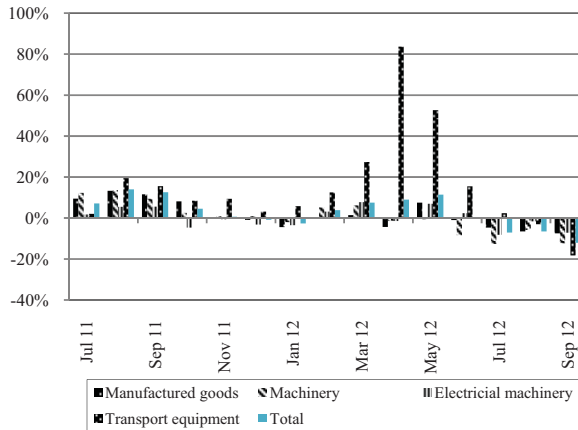


Source: Estimates by General Statistics Office of Vietnam

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អត្រាអតិថិជននៅបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

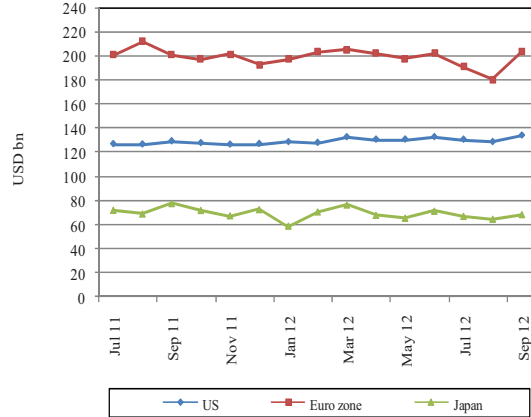
Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

Year-on-Year Growth of Main Exports: Japan
July 2011–September 2012



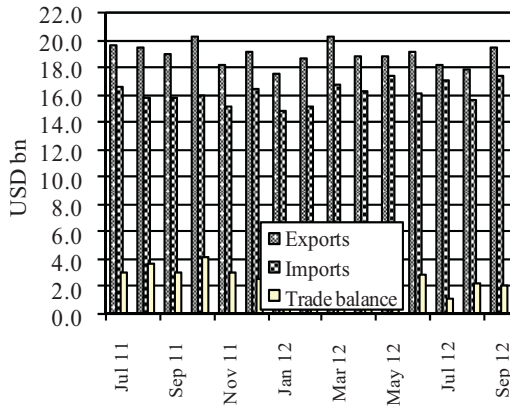
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

Goods Exports: US, Euro Zone & Japan
July 2011–September 2012



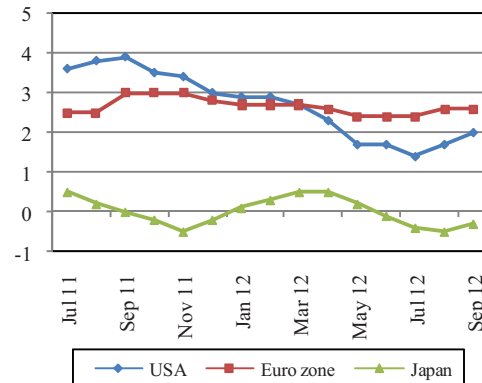
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

External Trade: Malaysia
July 2011–September 2012



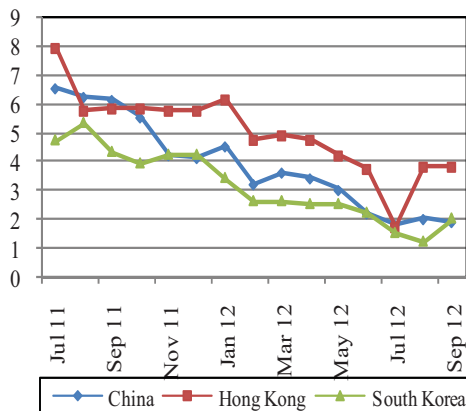
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Inflation Rates: US, Euro Zone & Japan
(percent price change from a year earlier)
July 2011–September 2012



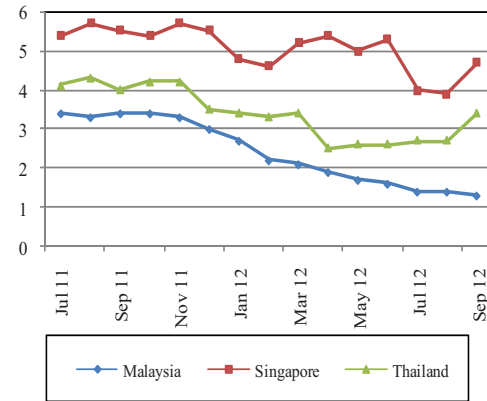
Sources: IMF and Economist (06 Oct. 2012)

Inflation Rates: China, Hong Kong & South Korea
(percent price change from a year earlier)
July 2011–September 2012



Sources: IMF and Economist (06 Oct 2012)

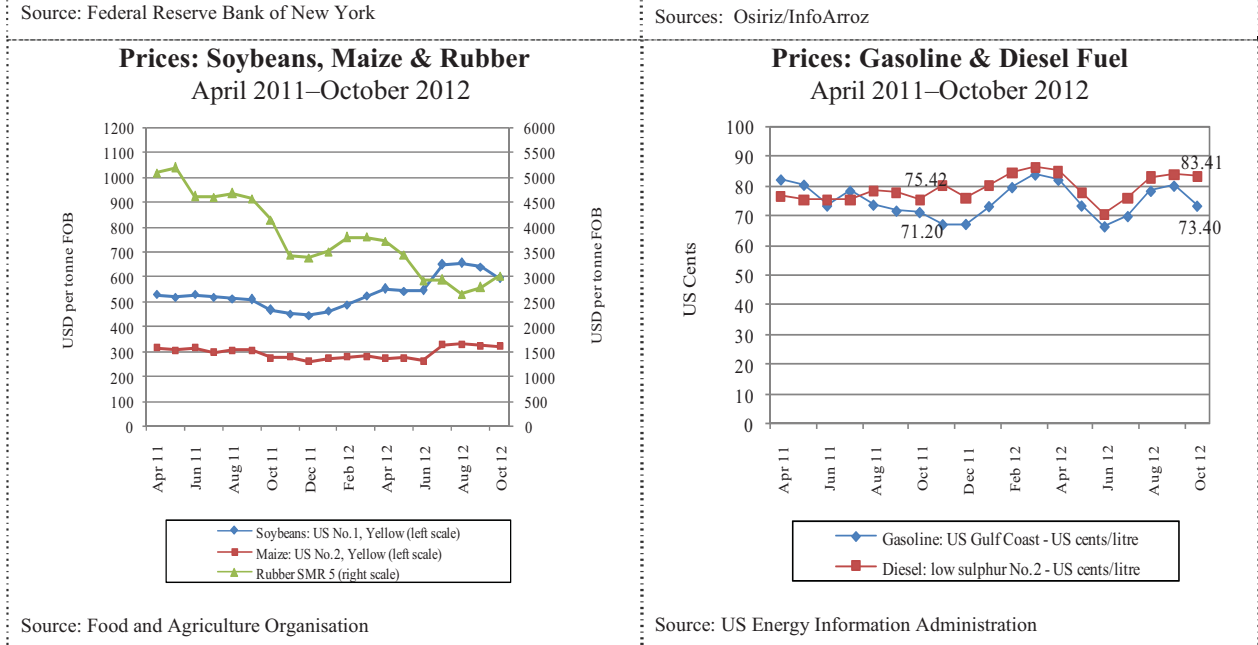
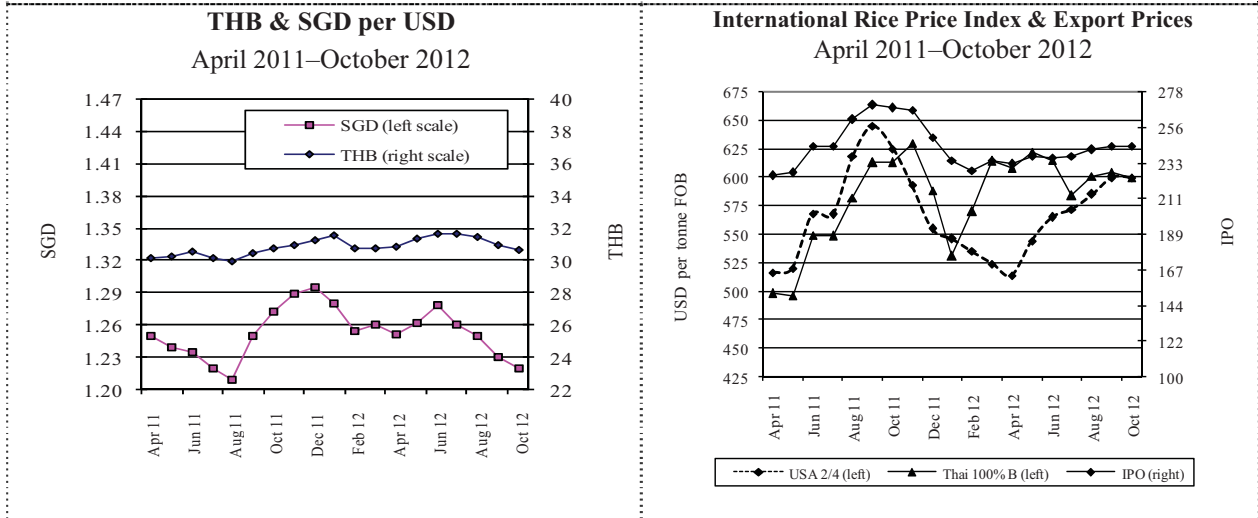
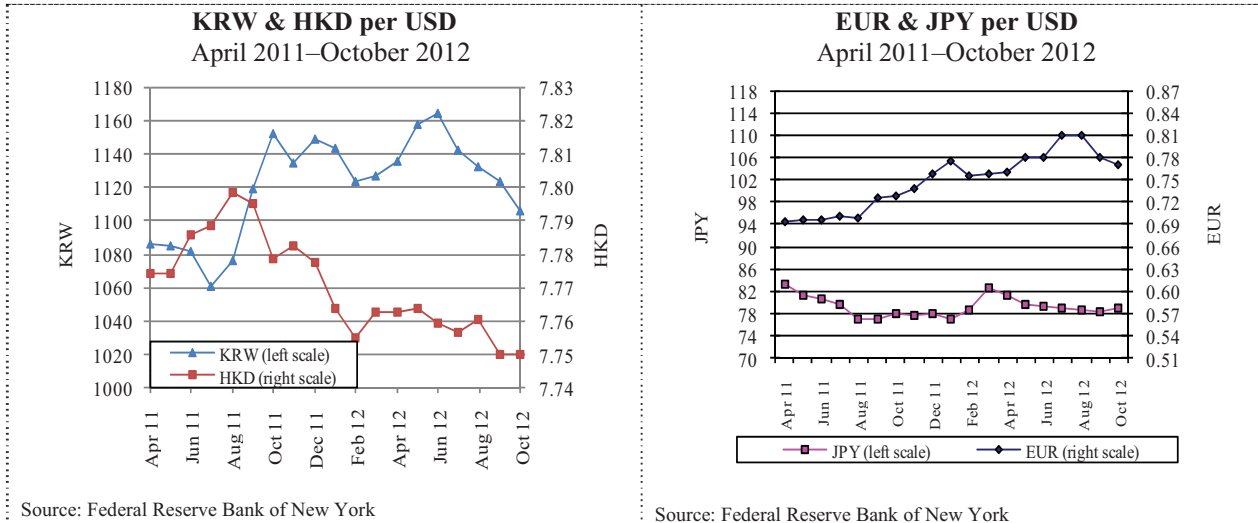
Inflation Rates: Selected ASEAN Countries
(percent price change from a year earlier)
July 2011–September 2012



Sources: IMF and Economist (06 Oct 2012)

អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង គុណភាពថ្លៃទំនិញលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ

Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets



ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច

Economic News

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ

វិនិយោគគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់នៅកម្ពុជា ថយចុះ ៨០,២% ក្នុងរយៈពេល ៩ខែដំបូងក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១២

ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា បានអនុម័តលើការវិនិយោគគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់ ក្នុងរយៈពេល ៩ខែដំបូង ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១២ មានតម្លៃស្មើនឹង ១១២០,៩លានដុល្លារ ឬធ្លាក់ចុះ ៨០,២% បើធៀបនឹងពេលដូចគ្នាក្នុងឆ្នាំមុន។ ការវិនិយោគមានច្រើនជាងគេក្នុងវិស័យឧស្សាហកម្ម ដោយផ្ដោតជាពិសេសលើផ្នែកកាត់ដេរ និងវាយនភ័ណ្ឌ និង ក្នុងវិស័យទេសចរណ៍។ អនុវិស័យនានាដែលទទួលបានវិនិយោគច្រើនៗ (គិតតាមលំដាប់នៃបរិមាណវិនិយោគ) គឺមាន ផ្នែកកាត់ដេរ និងផលិតផលវាយនភ័ណ្ឌដទៃទៀត ការយកវិនិយោគមកពល ការកែច្នៃឈើនិងម្ហូបអាហារ សំណង់ អនុវិស័យទាក់ទងនឹងសណ្ឋាគារនិងទេសចរណ៍ និង កសិឧស្សាហកម្ម។

ការវិនិយោគលើវិស័យកាត់ដេរ និងផលិតផលវាយនភ័ណ្ឌដទៃទៀត មានតម្លៃសរុបគ្នា ចំនួន ៤៧៤,២លានដុល្លារ ស្មើនឹង ៤២,៣% នៃតម្លៃវិនិយោគសរុប បន្ទាប់មក គឺ វិស័យកសិឧស្សាហកម្ម (៤៣៦,៧លានដុល្លារ ស្មើនឹង ៣៩,០%) ឧស្សាហកម្មផ្សេងៗទៀត (៩៥,៨លានដុល្លារ ស្មើនឹង ៨,៥%) និង វិស័យសណ្ឋាគារនិងទេសចរណ៍ (៥០,៩លានដុល្លារ ស្មើនឹង ៤,៥%)។ វិនិយោគលើផ្នែកកាត់ដេរ និងផលិតផលវាយនភ័ណ្ឌ បានកើនឡើង ៦០,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន ហើយសម្រាប់វិស័យកសិឧស្សាហកម្ម វាកើនឡើង ៥៣,៦%។

គម្រោងវិនិយោគនានា រំពឹងថាអាចបង្កើតការងារចំនួន ១៤៥.២៩៨ កន្លែង ដែលមានការធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៤,៦%បើធៀបនឹង ៩ខែដំបូងកាលពីឆ្នាំមុន។ ផ្នែកកាត់ដេរនិងផលិតផលវាយនភ័ណ្ឌដទៃទៀត រួមចំណែក ៨៩,៥% នៃចំនួនការងាររំពឹងទុកទាំងនោះ វិស័យកសិ-ឧស្សាហកម្ម រួមចំណែក ៣,៦% ហើយ វិស័យសណ្ឋាគារនិងទេសចរណ៍ រួមចំណែក ០,៧%។

Economic News Highlights

Cambodia’s fixed asset investment declines 80.2 percent in the first nine months of 2012

The Council for the Development of Cambodia approved USD1120.9 m worth of fixed asset investment in the first nine months of this year, an 80.2 percent drop from the same period last year. Investment was most important in industry, particularly garments and textiles, and tourism. Sub-sectors receiving the greatest volume of investment were garments and other textile products, mining and energy, wood and food processing, construction, hotels and tourism-related and agro-industry.

Investment in garments and other textile products attracted a combined USD474.2 m, accounting for 42.3 percent of the total investment, followed by agro-industry (USD436.7 m and 39.0 percent), other industries (USD95.8 m and 8.5 percent) and hotels and tourism (USD50.9 m and 4.5 percent). Investment in garments and other textile products increased by 60.8 percent year on year and in agro-industry by 53.6 percent.

The investment projects are expected to generate 145,298 jobs, 14.6 percent fewer than in the first nine months of last year. Garments and other textile products accounted for 89.5 percent of the total expected workers to be employed and agro-industry for 3.6 percent. Expected employment from hotels and tourism was 0.7 percent of the expected total.

Links to others economic news

1. “Cambodia-U.S. trade reaches 2.2 bln USD in 9 months, up 2 pct”
http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2012-11/19/c_131984263.htm
2. “ADB provides almost \$2 bln to Cambodia in 20 years”
http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2012-11/21/c_131990160.htm
3. “Chairman’s Statement of the 7th East Asia Summit (EAS)”
<http://cnv.org.kh/en/?p=1797>