



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

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**ការបកស្រាយពាងសំខាន់**

**Highlights**

របាយការណ៍នេះបកស្រាយពីស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចមួយចំនួនរបស់កម្ពុជា និងបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ដោយធ្វើការប្រៀបធៀបតួលេខខ្លីៗ ជាមួយនឹងខែមុនៗ។

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

នៅត្រីមាសទី៤ ឆ្នាំ២០១២ វិនិយោគសរុបគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់ខាងឧស្សាហកម្មអនុម័តដោយក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៩,៩% ធៀបនឹងត្រីមាសមុន មកត្រឹម ១៩៦,៤លានដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែកើន ១២,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។

In the fourth quarter of 2012, total fixed asset investments in industry approved by the Council for the Development of Cambodia decreased by 20 percent from a quarter earlier to USD196.5 m, but year on year increased by 12.3 percent.

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ២០១៣ ចំនួនភ្ញៀវបរទេសមកដល់សរុបធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥,០% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (កើន ២០% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ភ្ញៀវមកលំហែធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥,០% (កើន ២០% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយភ្ញៀវមកក្នុងគោលបំណងផ្សេងៗធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៤% (៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ចំនួនភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញ គ្មានប្រែប្រួលធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែកើន ២១% បើធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។

Total foreign visitor arrivals in February declined 5.0 percent from a month earlier (20 percent increase year on year). Holiday arrivals went down 5.0 percent (20 percent rise year on year) and “other” arrivals by 24 percent (4 percent year on year). Business arrivals remained unchanged from the previous month, but year on year increased by 21 percent.

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ តម្លៃអនុម័តគម្រោងសាងសង់សរុបធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧០,៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៣២,៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៦៣,៩លានដុល្លារ។ តម្លៃអនុម័តគម្រោងសាងសង់ភូមិគ្រឹះ និងផ្ទះធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤១,៨% (កើន ៤២,៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២២,៨លានដុល្លារ ហើយតម្លៃគម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្សេងៗធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣២% (កើន ៩៤,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។

In February, the total value of construction approvals dropped by 70.5 percent from a month earlier (32.5 percent year on year) to USD63.9 m. The value of villas and houses declined 97.6 percent (95.2 percent year on year) to USD2.8 m. The value of flats decreased by 41.8 percent (42.7 percent increase year on year) to USD22.8 m and of “other” by 32 percent (94.8 percent rise year on year).

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ (គ្រប់មុខទំនិញ) កើន ០,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ថ្លៃស្បៀងអាហារ និងភេសជ្ជៈគ្មានជាតិស្រា កើន ០,២% (១,៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយថ្លៃសម្លៀកបំពាក់ និងស្បែកជើងកើន ០,៣% (៣,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ថ្លៃស្លាកនៅ និងទឹកភ្លើងធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (កើន ១,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។

In February, the consumer price index (all items) rose by 0.1 percent from the previous month (1.6 percent year on year). Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 0.2 percent (1.9 percent year on year) and of clothing and footwear by 0.3 percent (3.8 percent year on year). Prices of housing and utilities decreased by 0.1 percent from a month earlier (1.8 percent rise year on year).

នៅខែមីនា ម៉ាស៊ូតធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,៨% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២,៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៥១០៣,២រៀល/លីត្រ ហើយសាំងធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,៦% (៣,០% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៥៤០៣,២រៀល/លីត្រ។ ក្នុងខែដដែល ប្រាក់រៀលនៅថេរទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ ០,២% បើធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ប្រាក់រៀល ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៤,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ទល់នឹងប្រាក់បាតថៃ និង ស្ទើរគ្មានការប្រែប្រួល ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុល្លារអាមេរិក។

In March, the price of diesel fuel went down 1.8 percent from the preceding month (2.9 percent year on year) to KHR5103.2/litre and of gasoline by 1.6 percent (3.0 percent year on year) to KHR5403.2/litre. In the same month, the riel remained unchanged against the US dollar, but appreciated 0.2 percent year on year. The riel depreciated 1.1 percent from the previous month (4.3 percent year on year) against the Thai baht and was almost unchanged against the Vietnamese dong.

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ការនាំចូលសម្ភារៈសំណង់ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៨,៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (កើន ៥៥,១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៦,១លានដុល្លារ ការនាំចូលស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៨,២% (កើន ៣,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៧,៥លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចូលដែកថែបធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤៧,៣% (កើន ៣៨,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៦,៧លានដុល្លារ។ ក្នុងខែកុម្ភៈដដែល ការនាំចេញស្បែកជើងធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥២,៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១៨,៧លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញផលិតផលវាយភ័ណ្ឌផ្សេងទៀតធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤៤,២% (១៤,៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៤,១លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញសម្លៀកបំពាក់ (គ្រប់ប្រភេទ) ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៤,៤% មកត្រឹម ៣១៤,២លានដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែកើន ៣,៦% បើធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ក្នុងខែកុម្ភៈដដែល ការនាំចូលប្រេងសាំង កើន ១៦,៧% (២៤,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៧លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចូលម៉ាស៊ូតខ្មៅកើន ១៦៥,៧% (១៣២,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៧,៨លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចូលប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូតធ្លាក់ចុះ ១១,៨% (១១,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៤៤,៧លានដុល្លារ។

Imports of construction equipment in February dropped 8.4 percent from the preceding month (55.1 percent rise year on year) to USD6.1 m, of cement by 8.2 percent (3.2 percent year on year) to USD7.5 m and of steel by 47.3 percent (38.8 percent increase year on year) to USD6.7 m. In the same month, exports of shoes declined 52.7 percent from a month earlier (2.4 percent year on year) to USD18.7 m and of other textile products by 44.2 percent (14.5 percent year on year) to USD4.1 m. Exports of clothing (all kinds) dropped by 24.4 percent from a month earlier to USD314.2 m, but year on year increased by 3.6 percent. In February, the value of imports of gasoline went up 16.7 percent from the previous month (24.4 percent year on year) to USD27 m and of fuel oil 165.7 percent (132.3 percent year on year) to USD7.8 m. Imports of diesel declined by 11.8 percent from a month earlier (11.4 year on year) to USD44.7 m.

នៅខែធ្នូ ២០១២ ចំណូលចរន្តសរុបរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាលកើន ៦៩,៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១៩,៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៨៩៨,២ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណូលពន្ធក្នុងស្រុកកើន ៤៦,៥% (២១,៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥៤០,៨ពាន់លានរៀល ចំណូលពីពន្ធនាំចូល និងនាំចេញកើន ៤៩,២% (៥,៧% ធៀប

In December, total government current revenue rose by 69.4 percent from the previous month (19.5 percent year on year) to KHR898.2 bn. Revenue from domestic taxes went up 46.5 percent (21.9 percent year on year) to KHR540.8 bn, from import and export taxes by 49.2

នឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៥៨,៣ពាន់លានរៀល ហើយចំណូលមិនមែនពន្ធកើន ២៦៣% (២៦,១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៩៩,១ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណាយចរន្តសរុបកើន ១១៥,២% (២៣,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៨៦៩,៩ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណាយលើឧបត្ថម្ភធន និងជំនួយសង្គមកិច្ចកើន ៣៤១,១% (៧៤,៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៦៥,២ពាន់លានរៀល ហើយចំណាយលើសេវាផ្សេងៗកើន ១៤០,៣% (៦៥,៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៣៨០,៩ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណាយលើប្រើប្រាស់កើន ២០,៥% ដល់ ២២៣,៨ពាន់លានរៀល ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣១% បើធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ អង្ករថ្លៃ ៥,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ៧០៧,៦ដុល្លារ/តោន ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ ២,២% បើធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ កៅស៊ូឡើងថ្លៃ ៤,៥% ដល់ ២៨០០ដុល្លារ/តោន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១០,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ម្សៅជំនួញឈើឡើងថ្លៃ ៤,៦% (ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៤,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៣០៦ដុល្លារ/តោន។ ក្នុងខែដដែល អង្កររៀតណាមធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៣,៨% ធៀបនឹងខែ មុន (១០,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៤៤០ដុល្លារ/តោន។ កៅស៊ូឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៩% (ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៣,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៧៤០ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយ គ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទីឡើងថ្លៃ ១,៧% ដល់ ៦០០០ដុល្លារ/តោន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១៣,២% បើធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ការនាំចេញអង្ករនៅថៃ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២២,៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២០,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៣១៩,៣លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ ធម្មជាតិ និងជំរុញធម្មជាតិធ្លាក់ចុះ ២,៧% (១១,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៧៩១,៥លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញម្សៅជំនួញឈើកើន ៤,៦% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២១៤,៨លានដុល្លារ។ ក្នុងខែដដែលនេះ ការនាំចេញអង្ករនៅវៀតណាមធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៣,៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២០% ធៀប នឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១៧៦លានដុល្លារ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥៣,៧% (៤៥,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១៣៧លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញ គ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទីធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦៤,៤% (កើន ៤៤,៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៤២លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែមករា ការនាំចេញរបស់សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកកើន ៤២,២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៤៤,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៨៥,៩ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញ របស់តំបន់អឺរ៉ុបនៅថៃ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែកើន ២,៧% បើធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ការនាំចេញរបស់ជប៉ុន កើន ៥,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៥៧,៦ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៨,២% បើធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ការនាំចេញរបស់ម៉ាឡេស៊ីកើន ២,២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១,៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៩,២ពាន់លាន ដុល្លារ ឯការនាំចូលធ្លាក់ចុះ ១១,៧% មកត្រឹម ១៥,៦ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែកើន ១,៩% បើធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។

នៅខែមីនា អង្ករ USA 2/4 ឡើងថ្លៃ ៣,២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២២,៩% ធៀបនឹង មួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៦៤៤ដុល្លារ/តោន។ អង្ករថៃ 100% B ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៤,៥% ធៀប នឹងខែមុន (៦,០% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៥៧៧ដុល្លារ/តោន។ សណ្តែកសៀង (US No. 1) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,០% មកត្រឹម ៥៥៦,៥ដុល្លារ/តោន ប៉ុន្តែ ឡើងថ្លៃ ៦,៤% បើធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ពោត (US No. 2) ឡើងថ្លៃ ១,៣% (៩,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៣០៧,៨ដុល្លារ/តោន។ កៅស៊ូធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៨,២% (២៤,៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ២៨៦១,៨ដុល្លារ/តោន។ នៅខែមីនា ប្រេងឆៅ (OPEC spot) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៥,៦% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១៣,៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១០៦,៤ដុល្លារ/ធុង ហើយ ប្រេងសាង (US Gulf Coast) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៧% (៨,៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ០,៧៦ដុល្លារ/ លីត្រ។ ប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូត (low sulphur No. 2) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៦,០% (៨,១% ធៀបនឹង មួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ០,៧៩ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ។

percent (5.7 percent year on year) to KHR158.3 bn and from non-taxes by 263 percent (26.1 percent year on year) to KHR199.1 bn. Total current expenditure went up 115.2 percent from the preceding month (23.3 percent year on year) to KHR869.9 bn. Expenditure on subsidies and social assistance increased by 341.1 percent from a month earlier (74.7 percent year on year) to KHR265.2 bn and on other services by 140.3 percent (65.9 percent year on year) to KHR380.9 bn. Expenditure on wages rose by 20.5 percent from a month earlier to KHR223.8 bn, but year on year declined by 31 percent.

In February, the price of Thai rice dropped by 5.1 percent from a month earlier to USD707.6/tonne, but year on year increased 2.2 percent. The price of rubber rose by 4.5 percent from the preceding month to USD2800/tonne, but year on year declined 10.3 percent. The price of tapioca went up 4.6 percent (4.8 percent decline year on year) to USD306/tonne. In the same month, the price of Vietnamese rice decreased by 3.8 percent from a month earlier (10.2 percent year on year) to USD440/tonne. The price of rubber rose by 0.9 percent (3.6 percent drop year on year) to USD2740/tonne and of cashew nuts by 1.7 percent to USD6000/tonne, but year on year declined by 13.2 percent.

Exports of Thai rice in February went down 22.3 percent from the preceding month (20.2 percent year on year) to USD319.3 m and of natural rubber and similar natural gums by 2.7 percent (11.8 percent year on year) to USD791.5 m. Exports of tapioca rose by 4.6 percent from the previous month (2.3 percent year on year) to USD214.8 m. In the same month, exports of Vietnamese rice went down 13.3 percent from a month earlier (20 percent year on year) to USD176 m, of rubber by 53.7 percent (45.8 percent year on year) to USD137 m and of cashew nuts by 64.4 percent (44.7 percent rise year on year) to USD42 m.

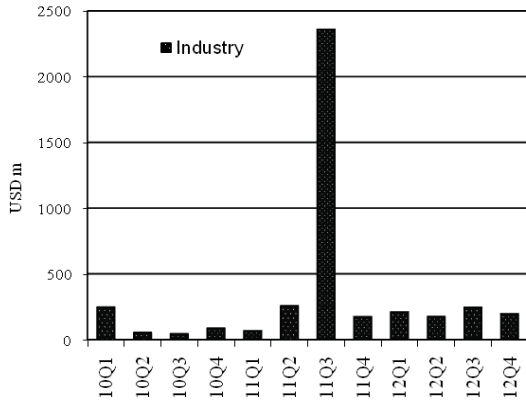
In January, exports of the US rose by 42.2 percent from a month earlier (44.8 percent year on year) to USD185.9 bn. Exports of the euro zone were unchanged from the preceding month, but year on year increased 2.7 percent. Japanese exports went up 5.1 percent from the preceding month to USD57.6 bn, but year on year dropped by 18.2 percent. In the same month, Malaysian exports increased by 2.2 percent from a month earlier (1.9 percent year on year) to USD19.2 bn. Imports dropped by 11.7 percent from the previous month to USD15.6 bn, but year on year rose by 1.9 percent.

In March, the price of USA 2/4 rice went up 3.2 percent from the preceding month (22.9 percent year on year) to USD644/tonne. The price of Thai 100 percent B rice dropped by 4.5 percent (6.0 percent year on year) to USD577/tonne. The price of soybeans (US No. 1) went down 1.0 percent from a month earlier to USD556.5/tonne, yet year on year rose 6.4 percent. The price of maize (US No. 2) increased by 1.3 percent (9.6 percent year on year) to USD307.8/tonne. The price of rubber declined 8.2 percent from the previous month (24.7 percent year on year) to USD2861.8/tonne. In March, the price of crude oil (OPEC spot) dropped by 5.6 percent from a month earlier (13.5 percent drop year on year) to USD106.4/barrel, of gasoline (US Gulf Coast) by 0.7 percent (8.7 percent decrease year on year) to USD0.76/litre and of diesel fuel (low sulphur No. 2) by 6.0 percent (8.1 percent decline year on year) to USD0.79/litre.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

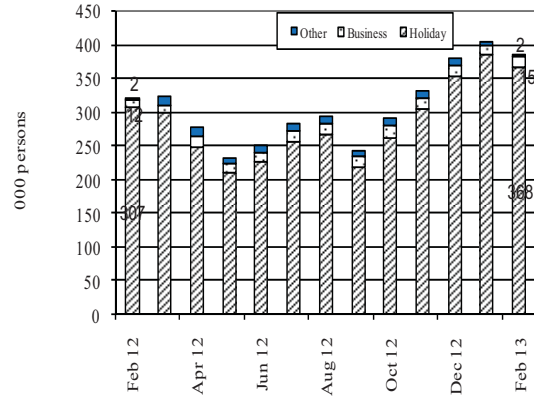
Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

Fixed Asset Investment Approvals by CDC\*  
Industry  
2010 Q1–2012 Q4



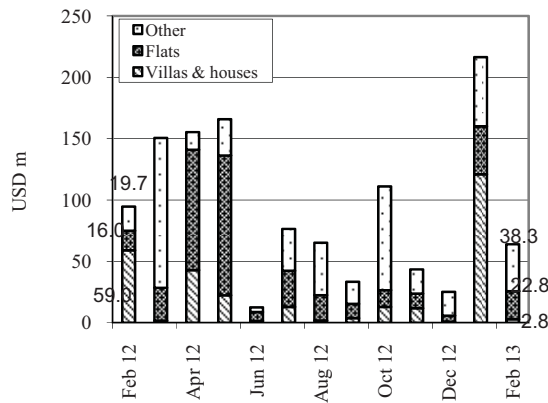
\*Including expansion projects.  
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

Foreign Visitor Arrivals  
February 2012– February 2013



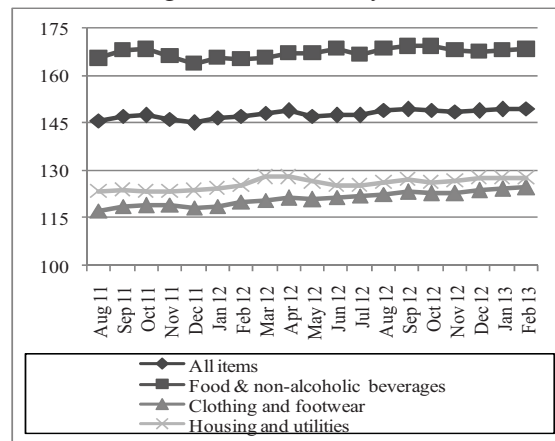
Source: Ministry of Tourism

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



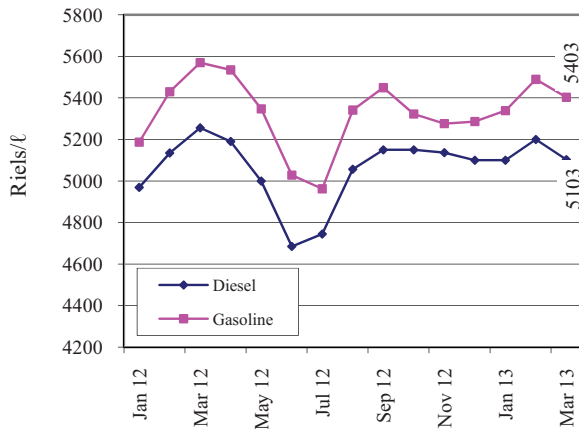
Source: Municipality of Phnom Penh

Consumer Price Index  
(December 2006=100)  
August 2011–February 2013



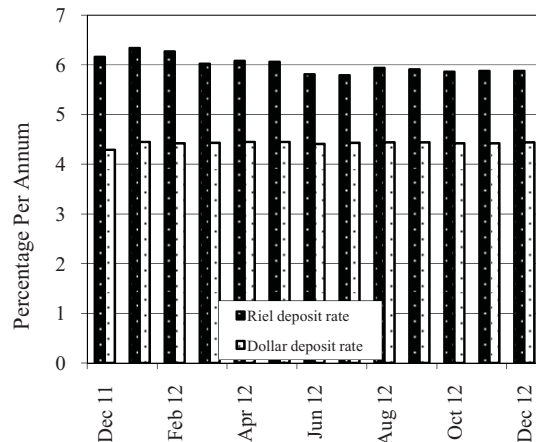
Source National Institute of Statistics

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



Source: CDRI

Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Deposits  
December 2011–December 2012

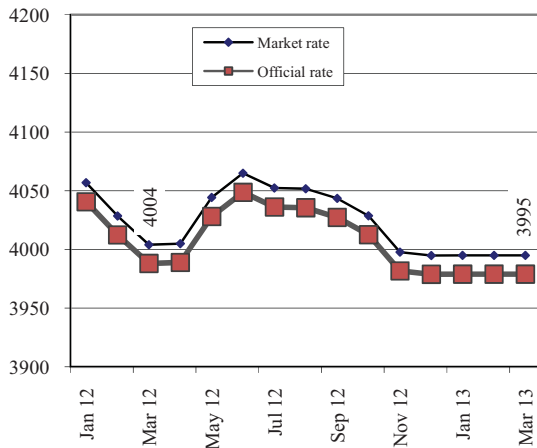


Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

ស្ថានភាពអត្រាប្តូរទ្រព្យ និង ជំនួយអតិថិជនស្តីពីក្រៅប្រទេស

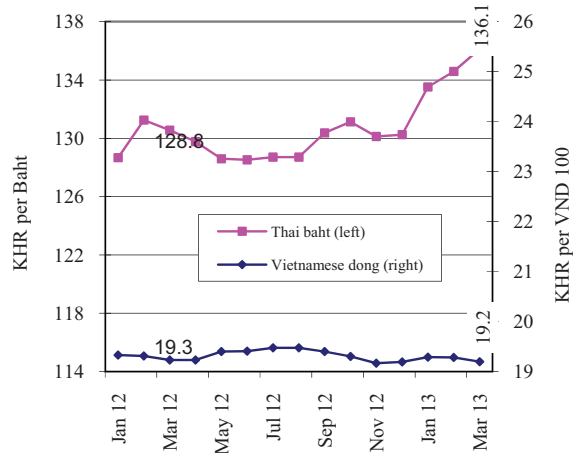
Exchange Rates, Money and Credit

Riels per US Dollar  
January 2011–March 2013



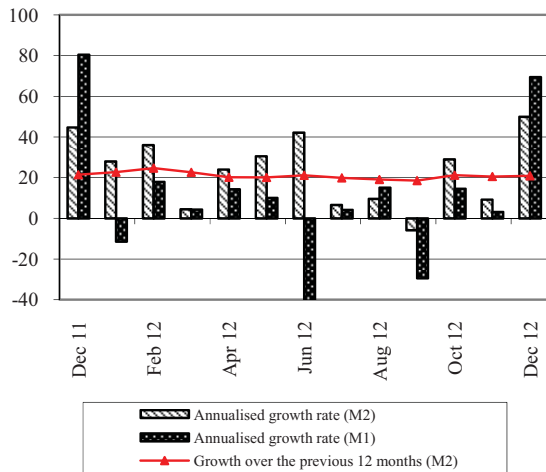
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Riels per THB & VND  
January 2012–March 2013



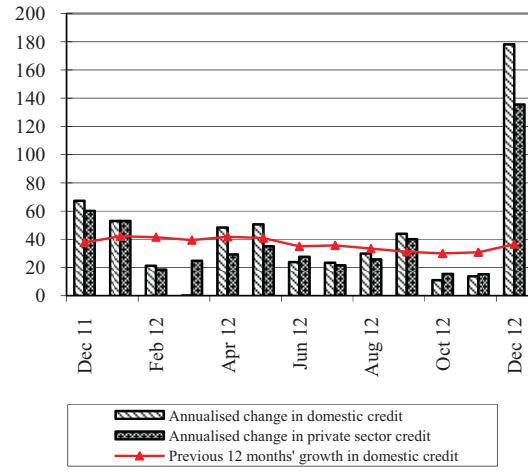
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey (%)  
December 2011–December 2012



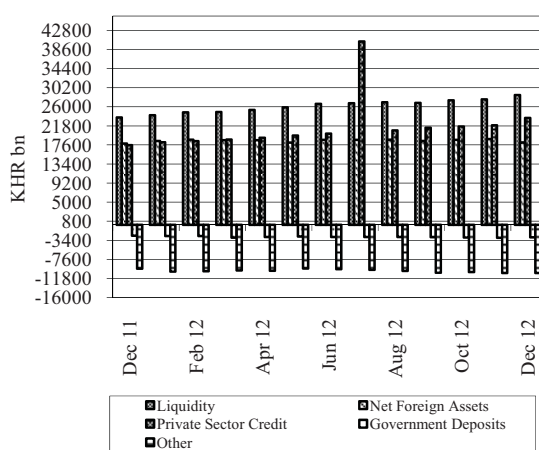
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Domestic Credit (%)  
December 2011–December 2012



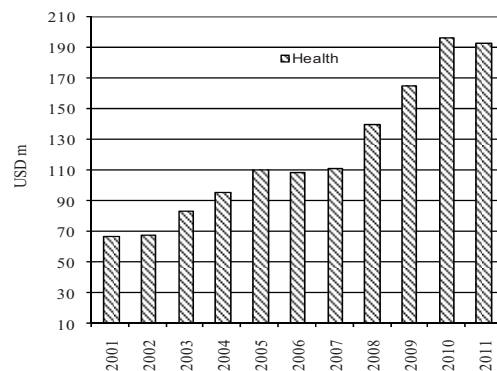
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey  
December 2011–December 2012



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

External Development Assistance Disbursement  
Health  
2001–11

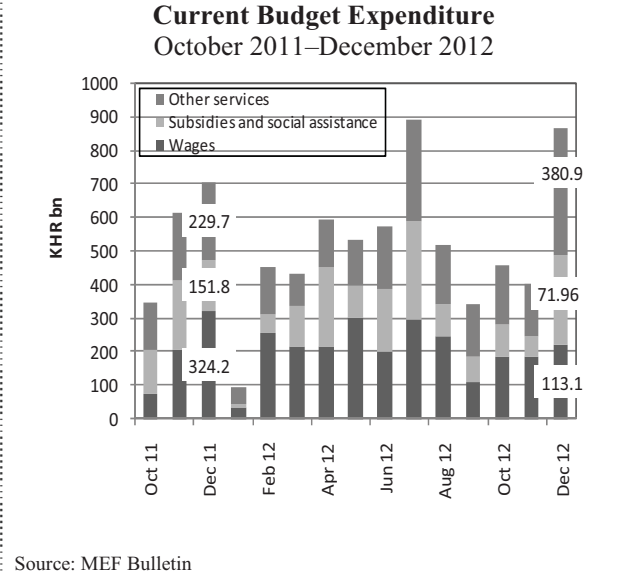
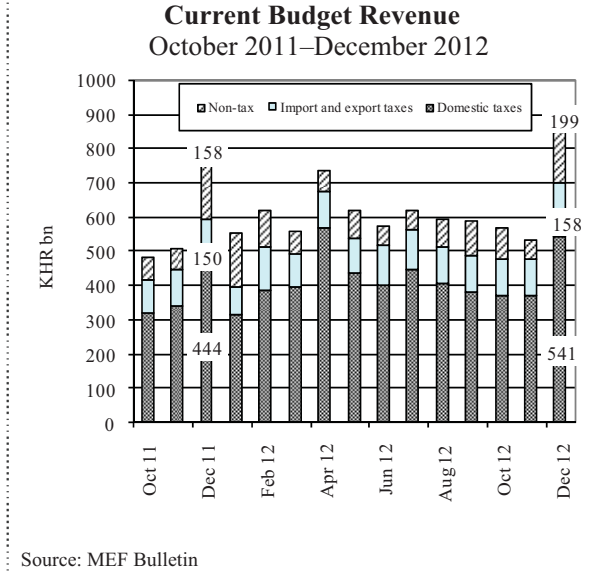
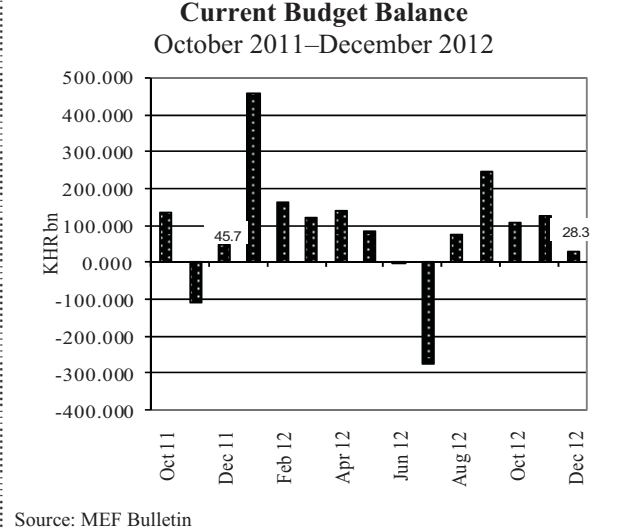
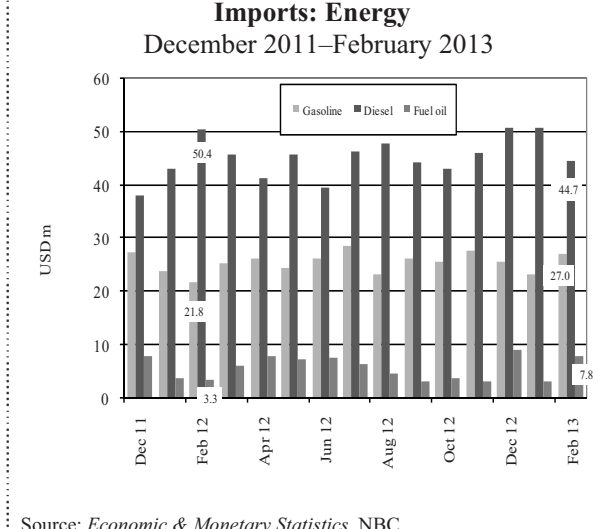
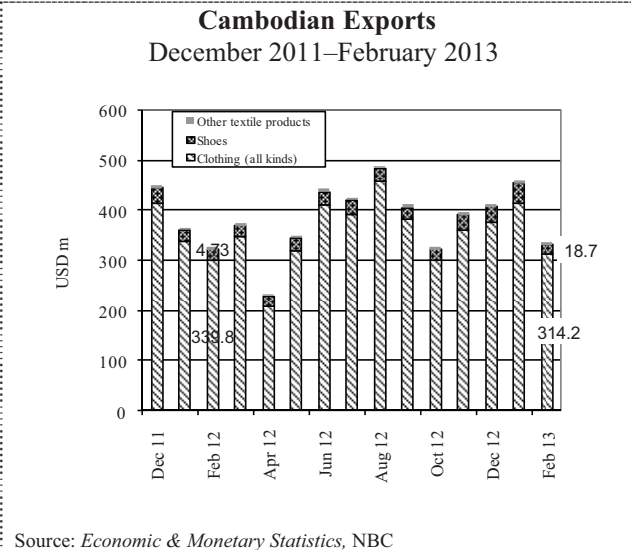
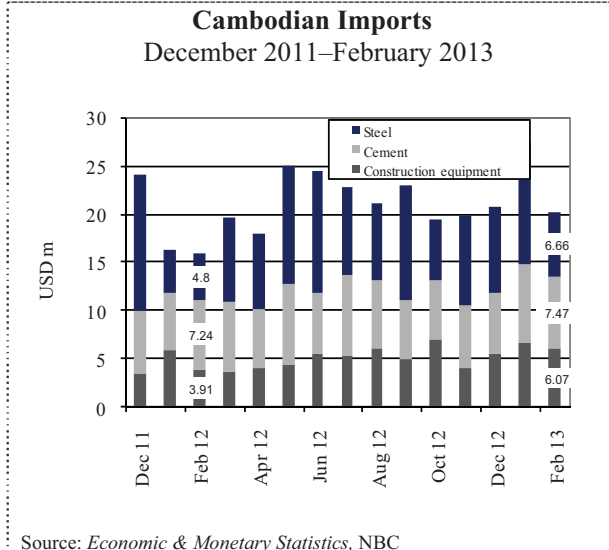


Source: The Cambodia Development Effectiveness Report 2011, CDC

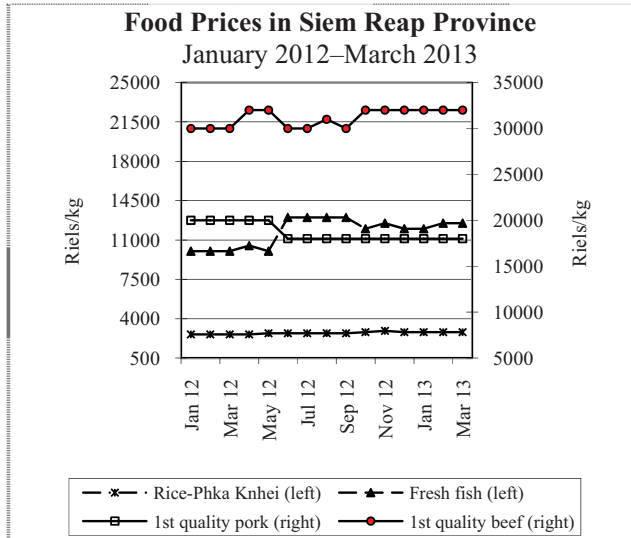


ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

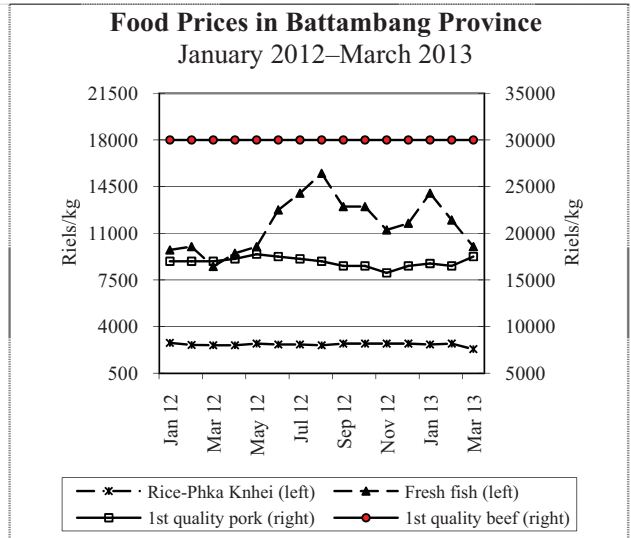
External Trade and National Budget Operations



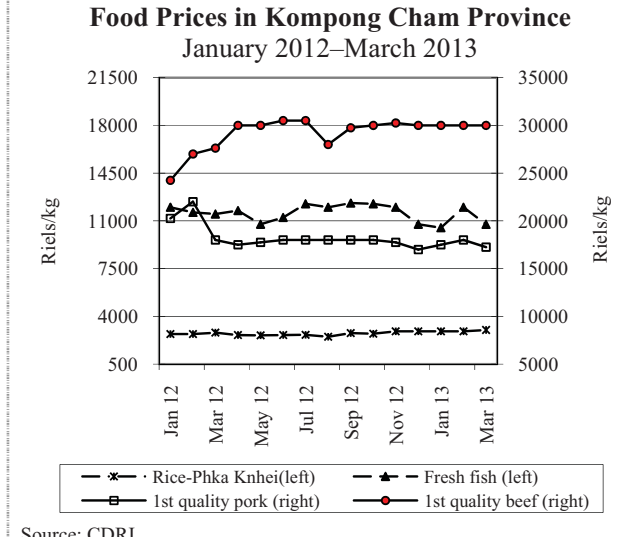
**តម្លៃស្បៀងអាហារតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា**  
**Provincial Food Prices**



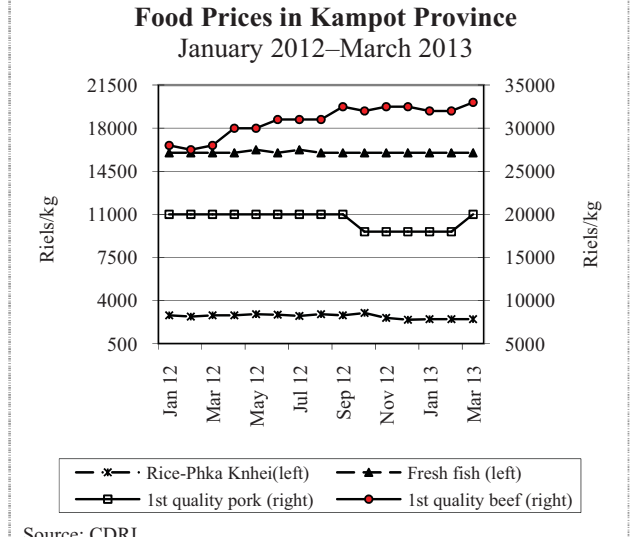
Source: CDRI



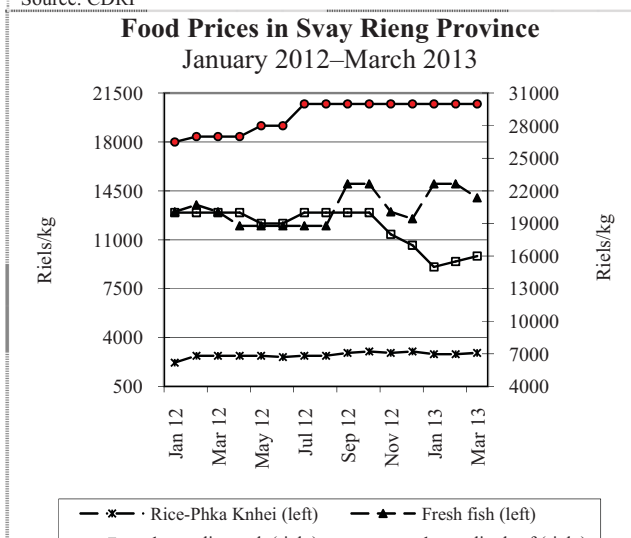
Source: CDRI



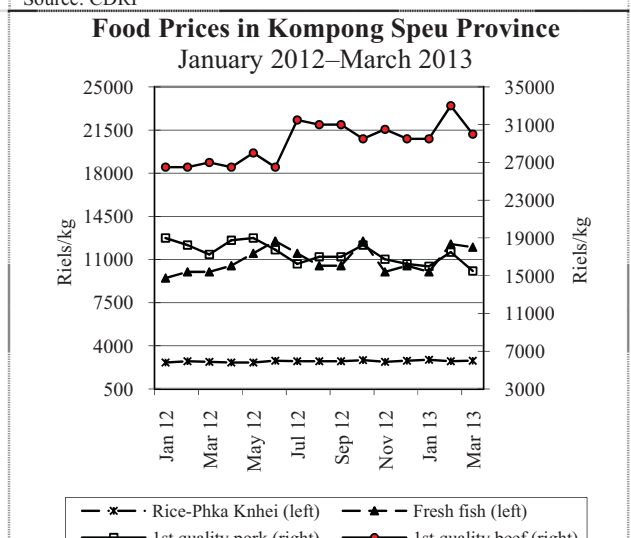
Source: CDRI



Source: CDRI



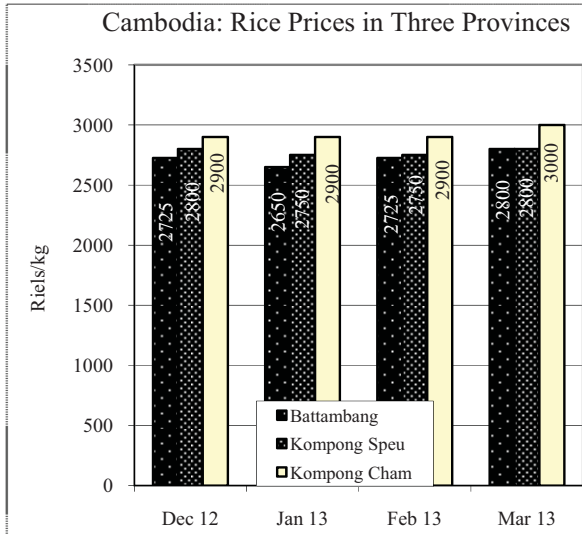
Source: CDRI



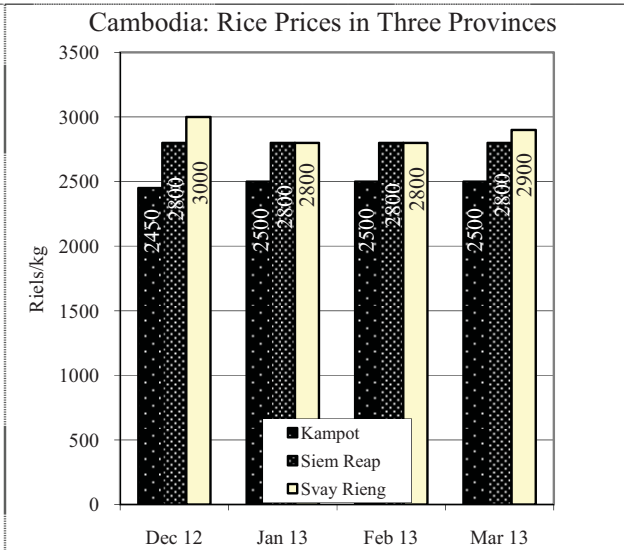
Source: CDRI

តម្លៃទំនិញតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា៖ តាមមូលដ្ឋានខេត្ត

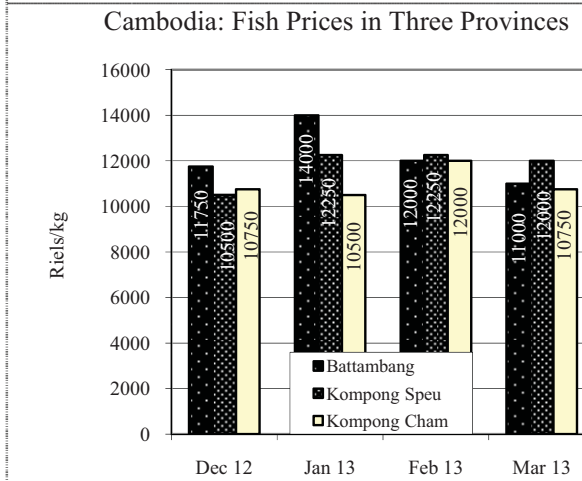
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia



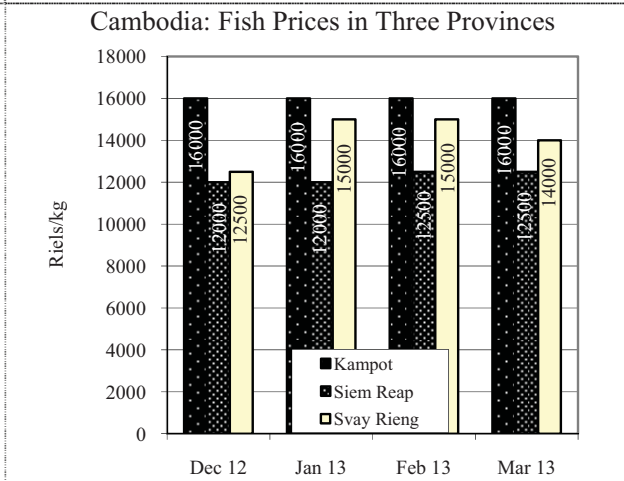
Source: CDRI



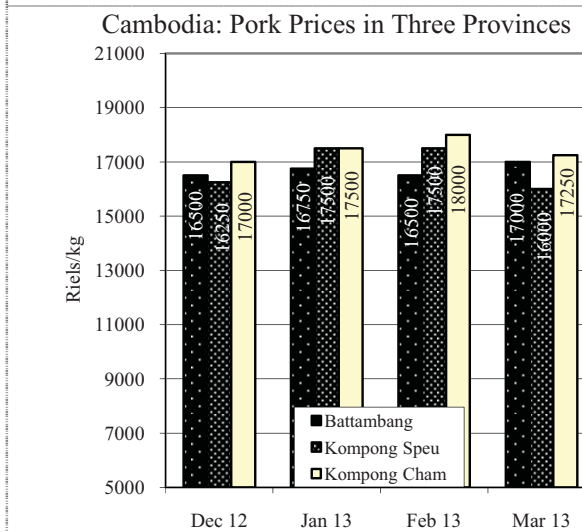
Source: CDRI



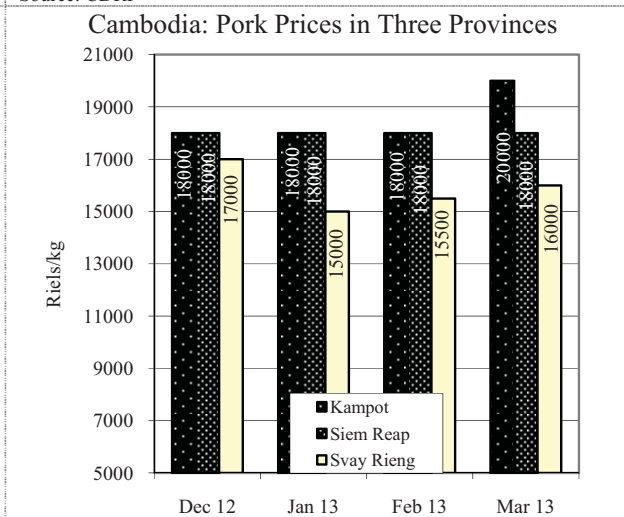
Source: CDRI



Source: CDRI



Source: CDRI

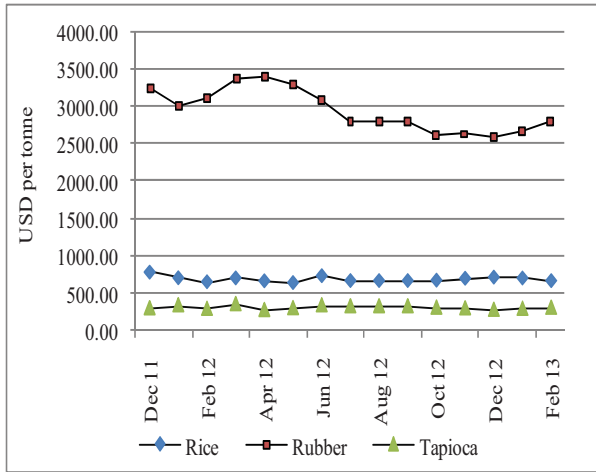


Source: CDRI



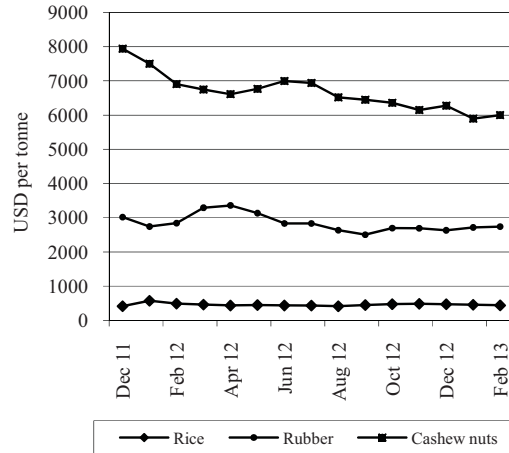
**ផ្លែផ្គត់ផ្គង់ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិទៅដល់ប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា**  
**Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia**

**Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Tapioca**  
December 2011–February 2013



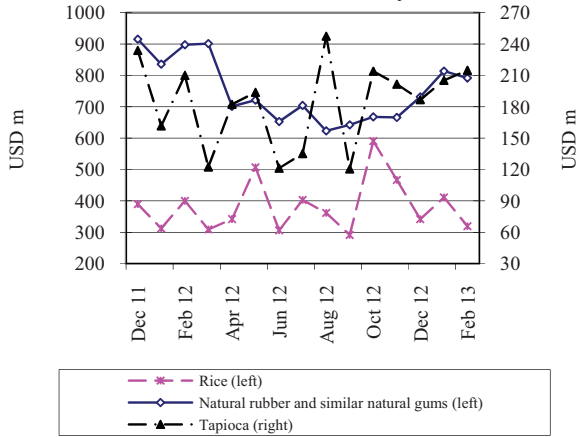
Source: Bank of Thailand, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

**Vietnam: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Cashew Nuts**  
December 2011–February 2013



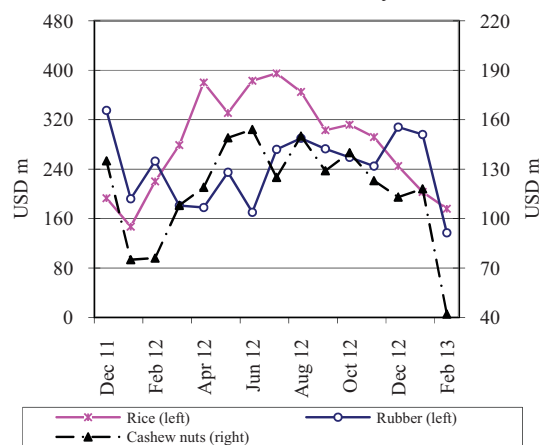
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**Thailand: Exports**  
December 2011–February 2013



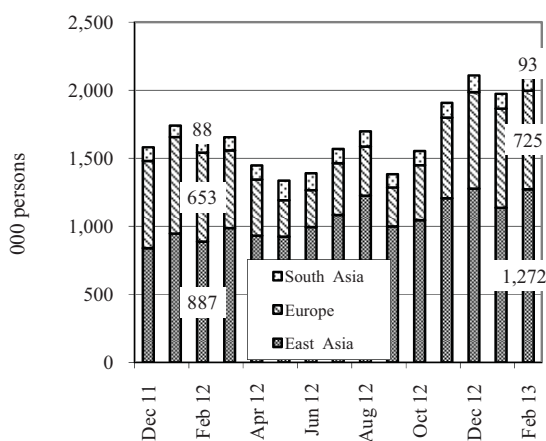
Source: Customs Department of Thailand

**Vietnam: Exports**  
December 2011–February 2013



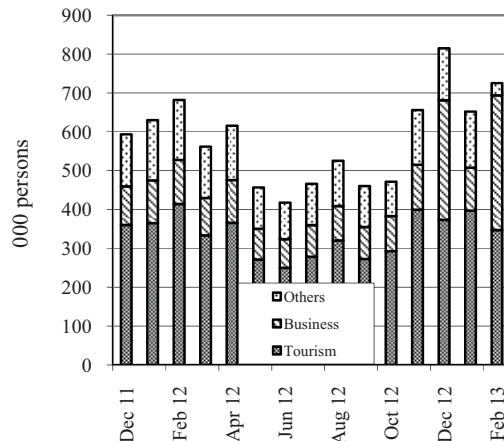
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**Thailand: International Arrivals**  
December 2011–February 2013



Source: Thailand Office of Tourism Development

**Vietnam: International Arrivals**  
December 2011–February 2013

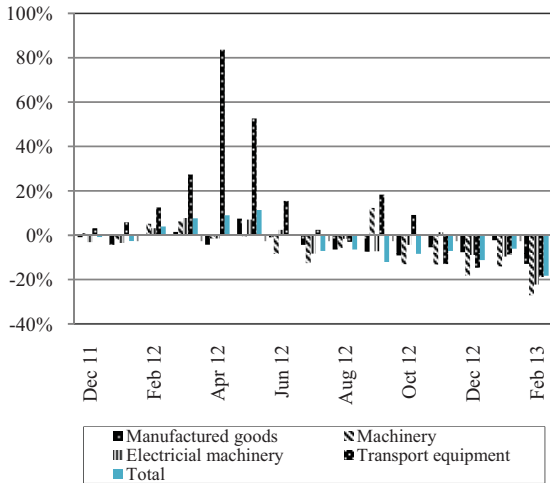


Source: Estimates by General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អត្រាអតិថិជននៅបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា**

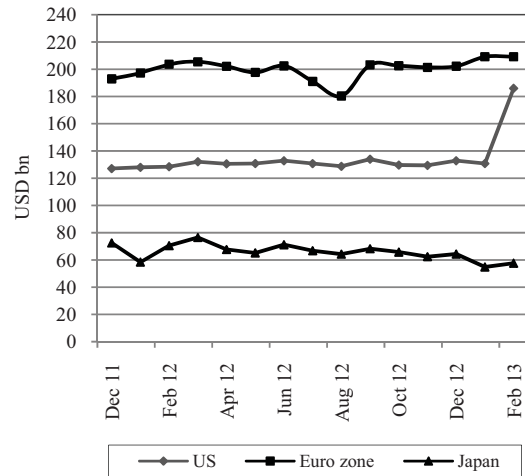
**Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia**

**Year-on-Year Growth of Main Exports: Japan**  
December 2011–February 2013



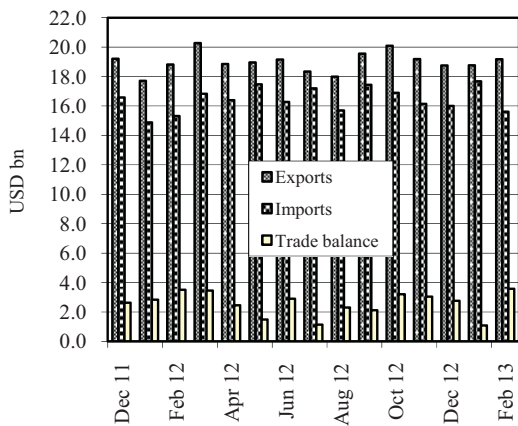
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

**Goods Exports: US, Euro Zone & Japan**  
December 2011–February 2013



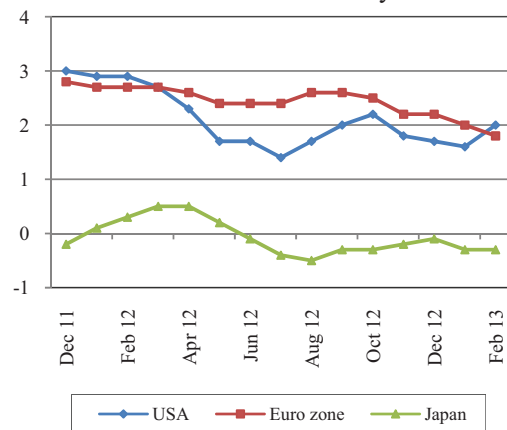
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

**External Trade: Malaysia**  
December 2011–February 2013



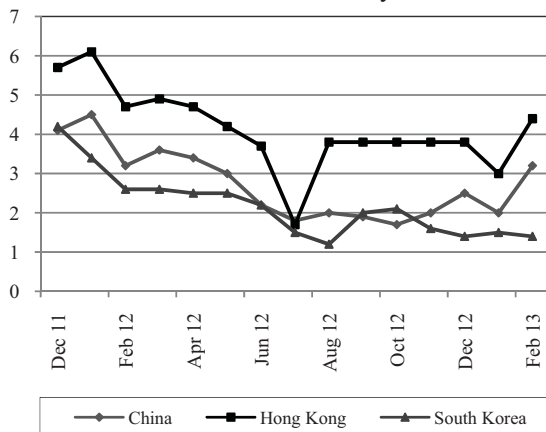
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

**Inflation Rates: US, Euro Zone & Japan**  
(percent price change from a year earlier)  
December 2011–February 2013



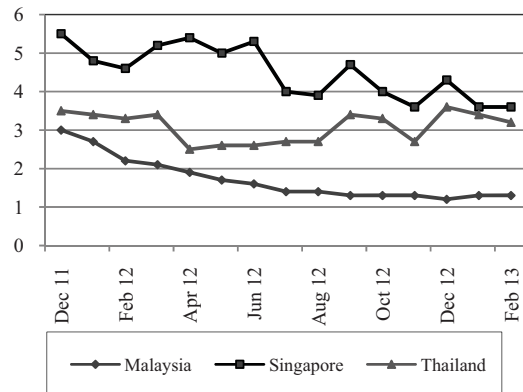
Sources: IMF and *Economist* (5 Jan 2013)

**Inflation Rates: China, Hong Kong & South Korea**  
(percent price change from a year earlier)  
December 2011–February 2013



Sources: IMF and *Economist* (5 Jan 2013)

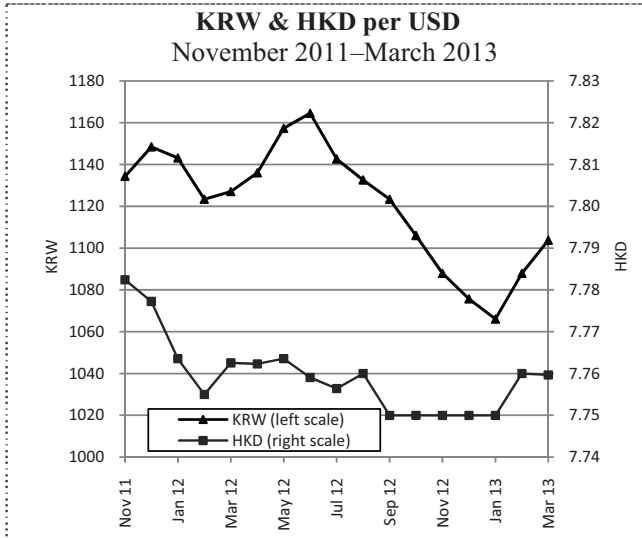
**Inflation Rates: Selected ASEAN Countries**  
(percent price change from a year earlier)  
December 2011–February 2013



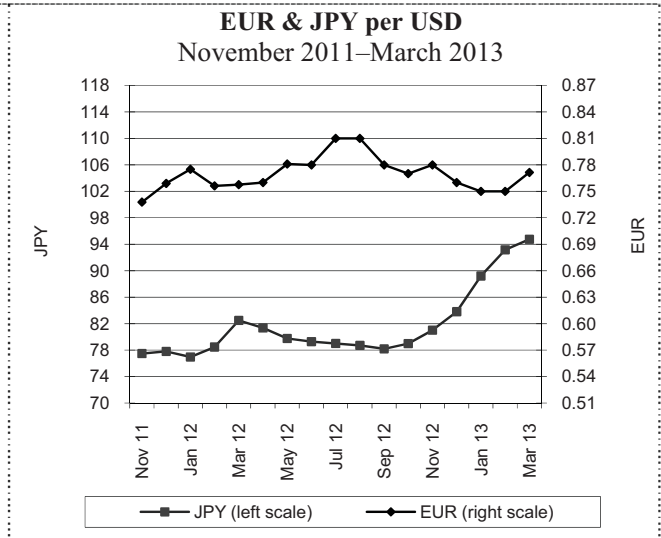
Sources: IMF and *Economist* (5 Jan 2013)

## អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ស្ថានភាពផ្ទៃដីនិព្វានលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ

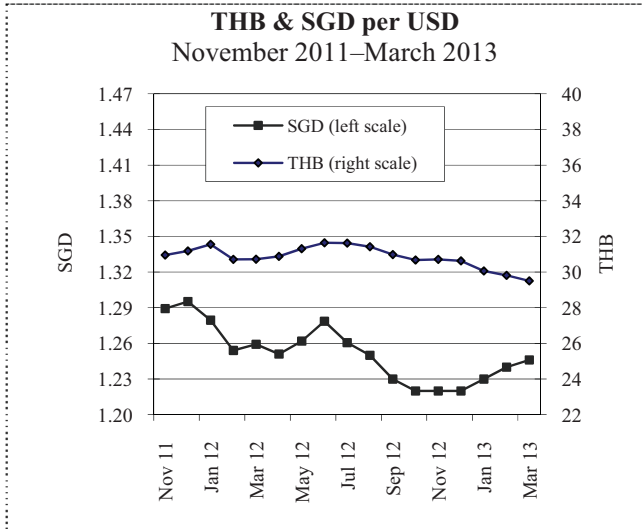
### Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets



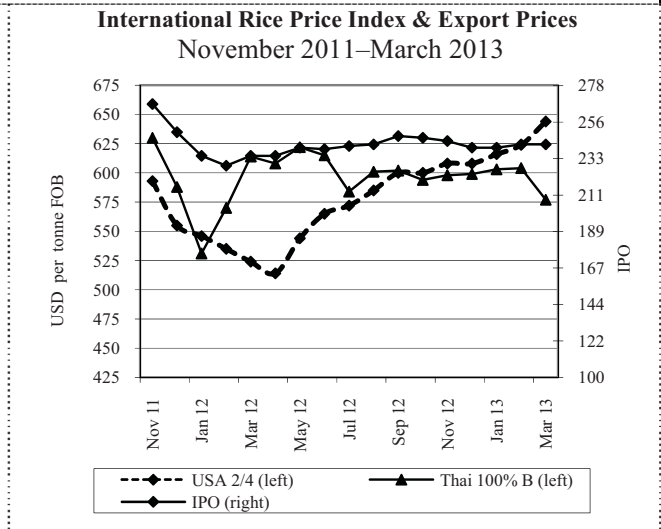
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York



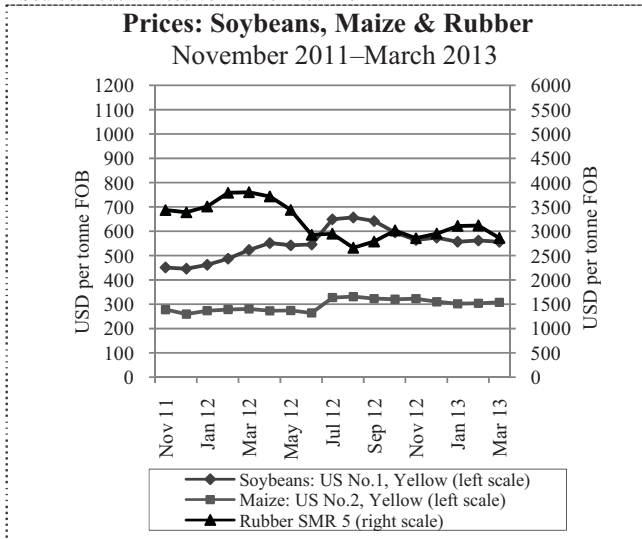
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York



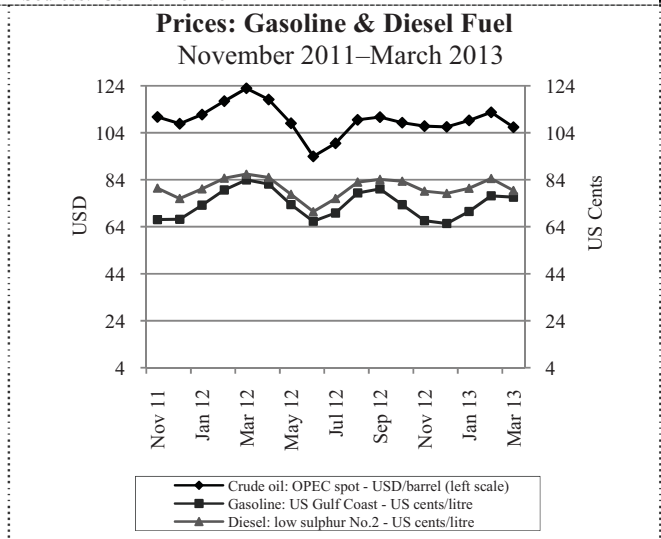
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York



Sources: Osiriz/InfoArroz



Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation



Source: US Energy Information Administration

**ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច**  
**Economic News**

**ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ**

**ការនាំចេញអង្កររបស់កម្ពុជា ស្ទុះឡើង ១១៥% ក្នុងរយៈពេល ២ខែ ដើមឆ្នាំ២០១៣**

យោងតាមទិន្នន័យពីក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ ក្នុងរយៈពេល ២ខែដើមឆ្នាំ២០១៣ នេះ កម្ពុជាបាននាំចេញអង្ករ ៥២.៧៥០ តោន ដែលកើនឡើង ១១៥% បើធៀបនឹងរយៈពេលដូចគ្នាកាលពី ឆ្នាំ២០១២ ហើយមានតម្លៃដល់ ៤០,២លានដុល្លារ (កើន ១២៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ សហភាពអឺរ៉ុបនៅតែជាគោលដៅធំបំផុត សម្រាប់ការនាំចេញអង្កររបស់កម្ពុជា ដោយមានចំណែក ៥៦,២% នៃបរិមាណនាំចេញសរុប ហើយគោលដៅនាំចេញបន្ទាប់មកទៀត មាន ប្រទេសផ្សេងៗ(២២,១%) បណ្តាប្រទេសអាស៊ាន(២១,១%) និង សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក(០,៦%)។ កម្ពុជាមិនមាននាំចេញអង្ករទៅ ប្រទេសជប៉ុនទេ ហើយនេះជាចន្លោះខ្វះខាតមួយដែលកម្ពុជាគួរតែ បំពេញឡើង។

នៅឆ្នាំ២០១២ កម្ពុជានាំចេញអង្ករសរុប ២៣១.៦៨៨តោន ដែល កើនឡើង ៣០% បើធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំ២០១១ និងមានតម្លៃដល់ ១៦៤,៤លានដុល្លារ ឬកើន ៥៤,៣% បើធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន។ នៅឆ្នាំ ២០១២ នេះដែរ ការនាំចេញអង្ករទៅសហភាពអឺរ៉ុបកើន ២១,២% និងទៅបណ្តាប្រទេសអាស៊ានកើន ១១៩,៩%។ ចាប់តាំងពី ការអនុវត្តគោលនយោបាយស្រូវអង្ករក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១០ មក បរិមាណ អង្ករនាំចេញបានកើនឡើងដល់ ៥១៤.៣៨៨តោន ដែលស្មើនឹង ប្រហែលពាក់កណ្តាលនៃគោលដៅនាំចេញ។ ដូច្នេះកម្ពុជានៅមាន សកម្មភាពត្រូវធ្វើជាច្រើនទៀត ដើម្បីសម្រេចគោលដៅដ៏លំបាក នៃការនាំចេញអង្ករឲ្យបាន ១លានតោន។

**Economic News Highlights**

**Exports of Cambodian rice jump 115 percent in first two months of year**

Cambodia exported 52,750 tonnes of milled rice in the first two months of this year, a 115 percent increase from the same period last year, according to data from the Ministry of Economy and Finance. The export value amounted to USD40.2 m (a 125 percent rise year on year). The EU continued to be the top destination for Cambodian rice, accounting for 56.2 percent of the total export quantity, followed by other countries (22.1 percent), ASEAN countries (21.1 percent), and the US (0.6 percent). No rice was exported to Japan, a gap that Cambodia should fill.

In 2012, Cambodia exported 231,688 tonnes of milled rice, a 30 percent rise from 2011. Its value reached USD164.4 m, a 54.3 percent increase from the previous year. In the same period, exports to the EU rose by 21.2 percent and to ASEAN countries by 119.9 percent. Since the launch of the rice policy in 2010, the export quantity has accumulated to 514,388 tonnes, approximately half of the target. Thus, more work needs to be done to achieve the difficult target of 1 million tonnes.

**Links to others economic news**

1. “IMF forecasts Cambodia's GDP growth at 6.7 pct this year”  
[http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2013-04/17/c\\_132316485.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2013-04/17/c_132316485.htm)
2. “Cambodia's trade with U.S. down 2 pct in first 2 months”  
[http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2013-04/16/c\\_132313606.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2013-04/16/c_132313606.htm)
3. “Cambodia's city port reports 34 pct rise in cargo shipment in Q1”  
[http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2013-04/11/c\\_132301773.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2013-04/11/c_132301773.htm)