



វិទ្យាស្ថានបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង ស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា
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ក្នុងស្រុក ធ្លាក់ ០,២% មកត្រឹម ៤៧០,៤ពាន់លានរៀល (កើន ១៧,១% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ចំណូលពីពន្ធនាំចូល និងនាំចេញ កើន ៣,៨% (២១,១% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៣៦,៥ពាន់លានរៀល ហើយចំណូលមិនមែនពន្ធ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥៣,២% (៥០,០% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ២៩,២ពាន់លានរៀល។ ទោះបីថ្លៃទំនិញឡើងចុះតាមខែក្តី ក៏កំណើនពីមួយឆ្នាំទៅមួយឆ្នាំក្នុងចំណូលចរន្តនេះ បង្ហាញពីកិច្ចប្រឹងប្រែងរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាលដើម្បីពង្រឹងការប្រមូលចំណូល។ ក្នុងខែដដែល ចំណាយចរន្តធ្លាក់ ២៥,២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២០,៧% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៤៥៦,៣ពាន់លានរៀល ក្នុងនេះ ចំណាយលើរៀបរយ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣៤,៥% (៣០,៨% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១៤១,៦ពាន់លានរៀល, ចំណាយលើសេវាកម្មផ្សេងៗធ្លាក់ចុះ ២១,៤% (៣៣,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១២៥,០ពាន់លានរៀល, ចំណាយលើខេត្តមុន និងជំនួយសង្គមកិច្ចធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៩,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (កើន ៣,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៨៩,៨ពាន់លានរៀល។ ការធ្លាក់ចុះក្នុងចំណាយរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាលលើរៀបរយ អាចបង្ហាញនូវការកាត់បន្ថយបុគ្គលិករាជការខ្លះ ដែលជាផ្នែកមួយនៃការអនុវត្តកំណែទម្រង់រយៈពេលវែងរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល ប៉ុន្តែមិនគួរឆ្លុះបញ្ចាំងពីកម្រិតប្រាក់ខែរបស់មន្ត្រីរាជការសំខាន់ៗដូចជា គ្រូបង្រៀន និងបុគ្គលិកសុខាភិបាលទេ។ ទោះបីថ្លៃទំនិញឡើងចុះតាមខែក្តី ក៏កំណើនចំណាយលើជំនួយសង្គមកិច្ចបង្ហាញពីការប្តេជ្ញាបន្តប្រឹងប្រែង យ៉ាងហោចណាស់រក្សាកម្រិតថវិកាសម្រាប់សកម្មភាពទាំងនេះ ដែលចាំបាច់ខ្លាំងណាស់សម្រាប់ប្រជាជនក្រីក្របំផុត និងក្រុមងាយរងគ្រោះ។

នៅខែ សីហា អង្ករចេញថ្លៃ ៧,០% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៦៩០,៩ដុល្លារ/តោន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ កៅស៊ូឡើងថ្លៃ ៧,១% ដល់ ២១៧៨,៨ដុល្លារ/តោន (ធ្លាក់ ១៨,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន), ដំឡូងឈើឡើងថ្លៃ ១២,៧% (១៨,៤% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៣២៨,៧ដុល្លារ/តោន។ នៅខែដដែល អង្កររៀកណាមឡើងថ្លៃ ៣,៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៥,៥% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៤៣៧ដុល្លារ/តោន, គ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទីឡើងថ្លៃ ៧,៣% (១,៥% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៦៦២០,៧ដុល្លារ/តោន, កៅស៊ូធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៦% (១៧,៨% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ២១៦៨,២ដុល្លារ/តោន។

នៅខែសីហា ការនាំចេញអង្ករចេញធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៧,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១០,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៣៦១,៣ពាន់ដុល្លារ, ដំឡូងឈើធ្លាក់ចុះ ២០,៤% (កើន ៣៤,៩% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៨២,៥ពាន់ដុល្លារ, កៅស៊ូចម្រុកនិងដំឡូងឈើកើន ២,៥% (ធ្លាក់១៨,៥% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥៧៤,៤ពាន់ដុល្លារ។ នៅខែដដែល ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូរៀកណាមធ្លាក់ចុះ ១២,៨% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២០,០% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៣២ពាន់ដុល្លារ, គ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទីកើន ៧,៣% (២៨,០% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៩២ពាន់ដុល្លារ, អង្ករកើន ៤,៧% (ធ្លាក់ ២១,១% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៨៨ពាន់ដុល្លារ។

នៅខែសីហា ការនាំចេញរបស់សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ១៣២,៤ពាន់លានដុល្លារ (កើន ២,៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយការនាំចេញរបស់តំបន់អឺរ៉ុបកើន ២,២% (១៦,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២០៩,៨ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ ដូច្នេះ សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក និងអឺរ៉ុបបានរឹបឡើងវិញ ទោះបីថ្លៃទំនិញឡើងចុះតាមខែក្តី។ ការនាំចេញរបស់ជប៉ុនធ្លាក់ចុះ ២,៦% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៨,៧% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥៨,៧ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ដែលបង្ហាញពីភាពមិនច្បាស់លាស់ក្នុងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច ទោះបីជប៉ុនបានប្រើកម្មវិធី “Abenomics” ដើម្បីស្តារវិនិយោគខាងពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្តី។ នៅម៉ាឡេស៊ី ការនាំចេញកើន ០,៩% (៦,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៩,២ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ឯការនាំចូលធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦,១% (កើន ៨,៥% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៧,០ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែកញ្ញា អង្ករ USA 2/4 ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៣,៣% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៦២០ដុល្លារ/តោន, អង្ករថៃ 100 B ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៨,៩% (២៣,៦% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៤៦០ដុល្លារ/តោន, សណ្តែកសៀង (US No. 1) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២,៩% (១៦,១% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥៣៩ដុល្លារ/តោន, កៅស៊ូធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២,៧% (១០,៩% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៤៨៨,៧ដុល្លារ/តោន, ពោត (US No. 2) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១៣,១% (៣៥,៤% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២០៨,៨ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយប្រេងឆាធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,១% (១៥,២% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៨២០ដុល្លារ/តោន។

នៅខែ កញ្ញា សាំង (US Gulf Coast) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៩,០% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១៤,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ០,៦៩ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ ហើយម៉ាស៊ូតធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៩% (៥,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ០,៧៩ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ។ ប្រេងឆៅឡើងថ្លៃ ១,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ១០៨,៧ដុល្លារ/តោន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។

fluctuations, the year-on-year increase in current revenue signified continued government efforts to strengthen revenue collection. In the same month, current expenditure went down 25.2 percent from the preceding month (20.7 percent year on year) to KHR456.3 bn, of which expenditure on wages decreased by 34.5 percent (30.8 percent year on year) to KHR141.6 bn and of other services by 21.4 percent (33.2 percent year on year) to KHR125.0 bn. Expenditure on subsidies and social assistance dropped by 19.1 percent from a month earlier, but rose 3.4 percent year on year to KHR189.8 bn. The drop in government spending on wages and salaries might partly reflect the cut in civil servants as part of the long-term reforms the government is implementing. However, the drop does not reflect lower salaries for important civil servants such as teachers and health personnel. Despite monthly fluctuations, increased spending on social assistance showed continued commitment at least to maintain the level of funding allocated to such activities, which is crucial for the poorest of the poor and vulnerable groups.

In August, the price of Thai rice increased by 7.0 percent from a month earlier to USD690.9/tonne, but declined 0.3 percent year on year. The price of rubber rose 7.1 percent from the previous month to USD2178.8/tonne, but dropped by 18.2 percent year on year. The price of tapioca went up 12.7 percent from a month earlier (18.4 percent year on year) to USD328.7/tonne. In the same month, the price of Vietnamese rice increased by 3.3 percent from a month earlier (5.5 percent year on year) to USD437/tonne and of cashew nuts by 7.3 percent (1.5 percent year on year) to USD6620.7/tonne. The price of rubber dropped by 0.6 percent from the previous month (17.8 percent year on year) to USD2168.2/tonne.

Exports of Thai rice in August went down 17.1 percent from the preceding month (10.3 percent year on year) to USD361.3 m. Exports of tapioca dropped by 20.4 percent from a month earlier (34.9 percent rise year on year) to USD182.5 m. Exports of rubber and similar natural gums rose by 2.5 percent from the previous month to USD574.4 m, but declined by 18.5 percent year on year. In the same month, exports of Vietnamese rubber decreased by 12.8 percent from a month earlier (20.0 percent year on year) to USD232 m. Exports of cashew nuts rose by 7.3 percent from the previous month (28.0 percent year on year) to USD192 m. Exports of rice went up 4.7 percent from the preceding month to USD288 m, but dropped by 21.1 percent year on year.

In August, US exports declined 0.2 percent from a month earlier to USD132.4 bn, but rose 2.9 percent year on year. Exports of the euro zone went up 2.2 percent from the preceding month (16.3 percent year on year) to USD209.8 bn. Thus, there has been recovery in the US and the EU despite monthly fluctuations. Japanese exports went down 2.6 percent from the preceding month (8.7 percent year on year) to USD58.7 bn. This indicates that there remained uncertainty in the Japanese economy even with the “Abenomics” programmes to restore business investment. In August, Malaysian exports increased by 0.9 percent from a month earlier (6.6 percent year on year) to USD19.2 bn. Imports decreased 6.1 percent from the previous month to USD17.0 bn, but rose by 8.5 percent year on year, causing the trade surplus to drop by 5.7 percent year on year.

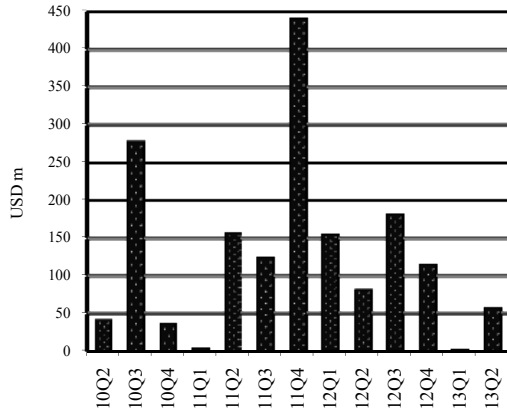
In September, the price of USA 2/4 rice rose 0.3 percent from the preceding month (3.3 percent year on year) to USD620/tonne. The price of Thai 100 percent B rice dropped 8.9 percent from the preceding month (23.6 percent year on year) to USD460/tonne. The price of soybeans (US No. 1) went down 2.9 percent from the preceding month (16.1 percent drop year on year) to USD539/tonne and of rubber by 2.7 percent (10.9 percent year on year) to USD2485.7/tonne. The price of maize (US No. 2) dropped by 13.1 percent (35.4 percent year on year) to USD208.8/tonne and of palm oil by 1.1 percent (15.2 percent year on year) to USD820/tonne.

In September, the price of gasoline (US Gulf Coast) went down 9.0 percent from the preceding month (14.2 percent year on year) to USD0.69/litre and of diesel fuel by 0.9 percent (5.4 percent year on year) to USD0.79/litre. The price of crude oil rose 1.1 percent from a month earlier to USD108.7/barrel, but dropped by 1.8 percent year on year.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

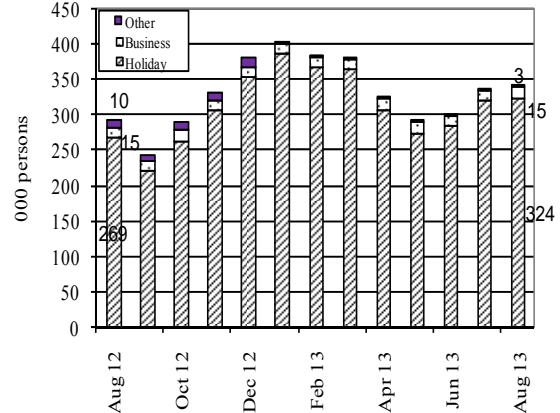
Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

Fixed Asset Investment Approvals by CDC*
Agriculture
2010 Q2–2013 Q2



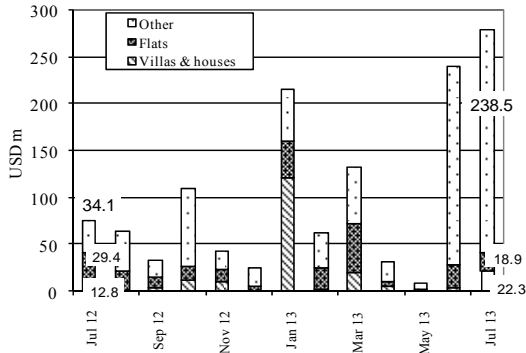
*Including expansion projects.
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

Foreign Visitor Arrivals
August 2012–August 2013



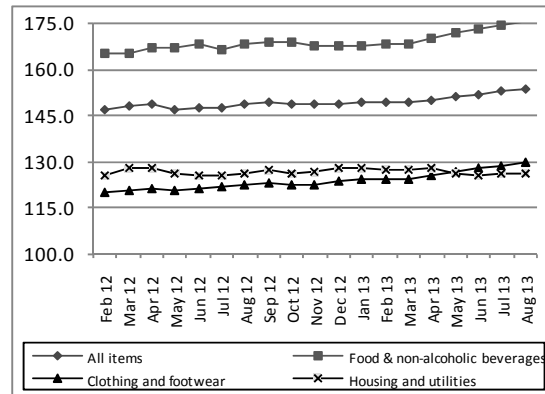
Source: Ministry of Tourism

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



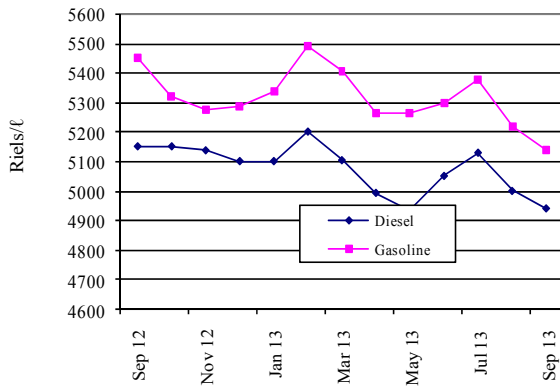
Source: Municipality of Phnom Penh

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



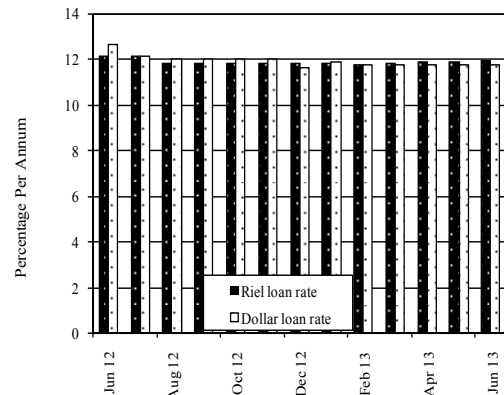
Source National Institute of Statistics

Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices
September 2012–September 2013



Source: CDRI

Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Loans
June 2012–June 2013

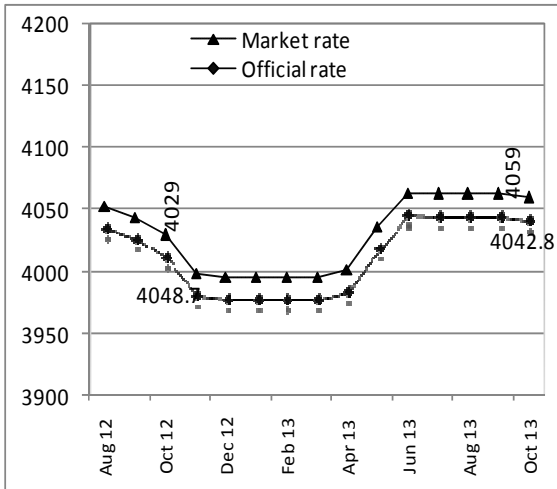


Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

អត្រាប្តូររូបិយប័ណ្ណ និង ឥណទាន

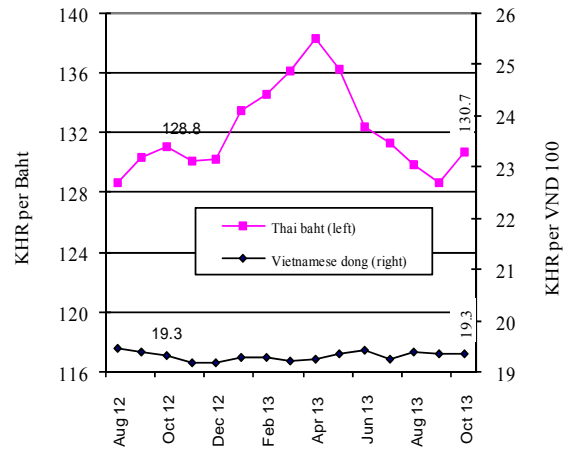
Exchange Rates, Money and Credit

Riels per US Dollar
August 2012–October 2013



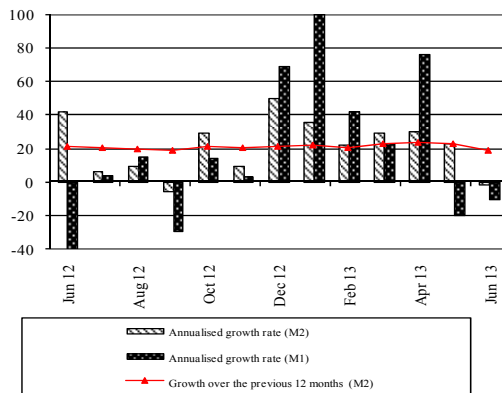
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Riels per THB & VND
August 2012–October 2013



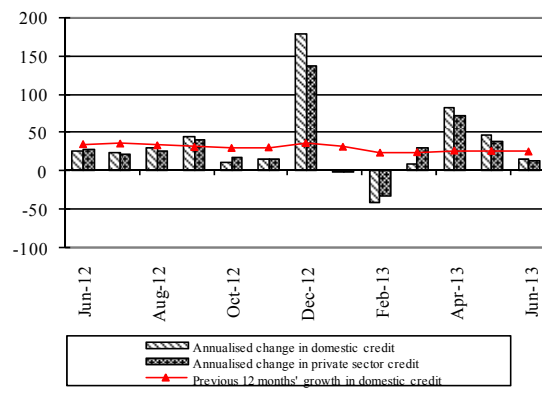
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey (%)
June 2012–June 2013



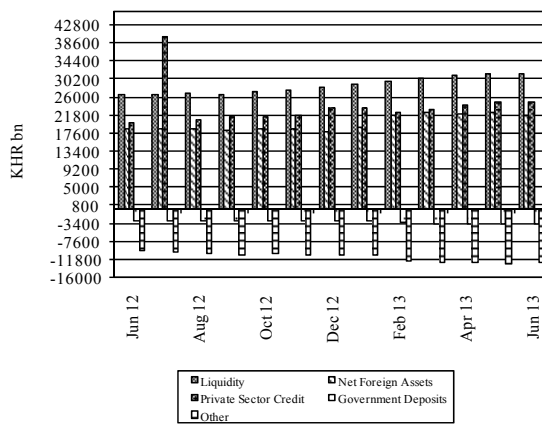
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Domestic Credit (%)
June 2012–June 2013



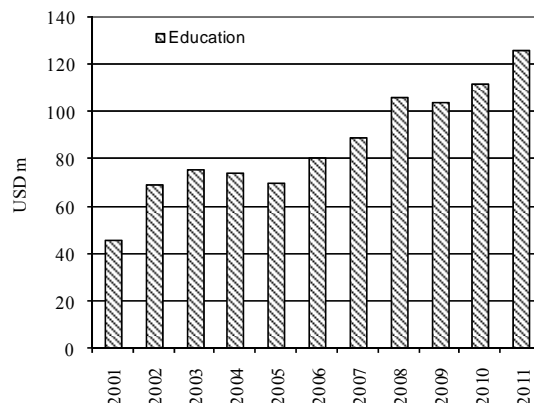
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey
June 2012–June 2013



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

External Development Assistance Disbursement
Education
2001–2011

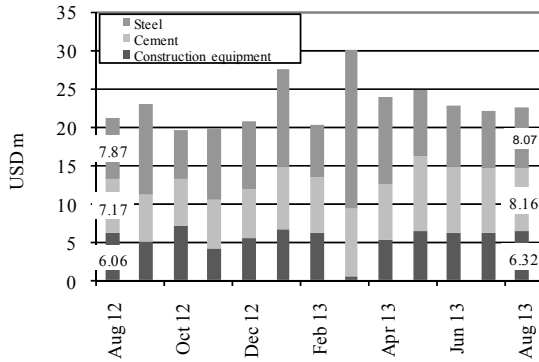


Source: The Cambodia Development Effectiveness Report 2011, CDC

ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

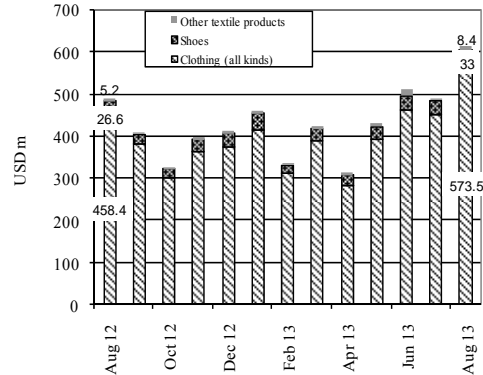
External Trade and National Budget Operations

Cambodian Imports
August 2012–August 2013



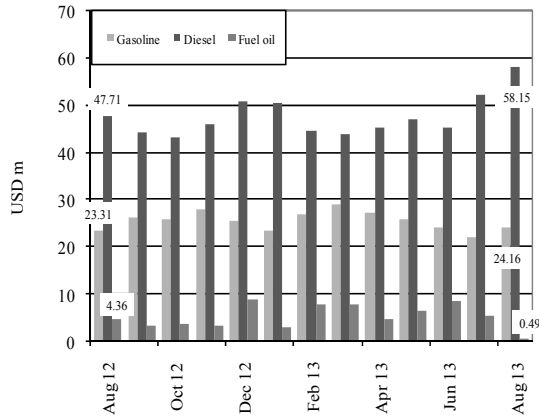
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

Cambodian Exports
August 2012–August 2013



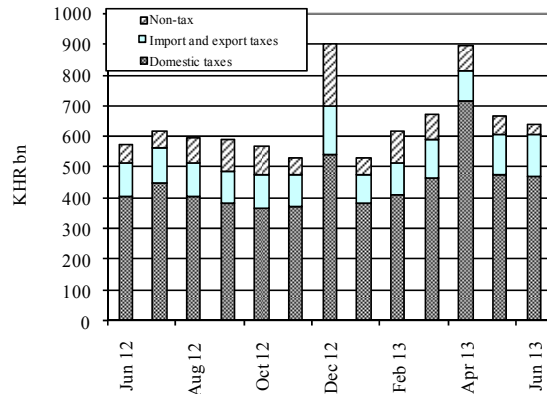
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

Imports: Energy
August 2012–August 2013



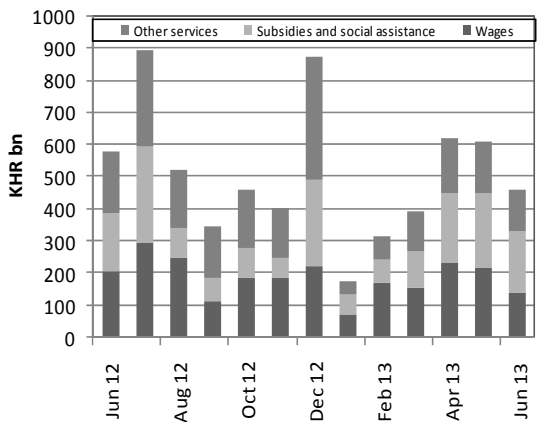
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

Current Budget Revenue
June 2012–June 2013



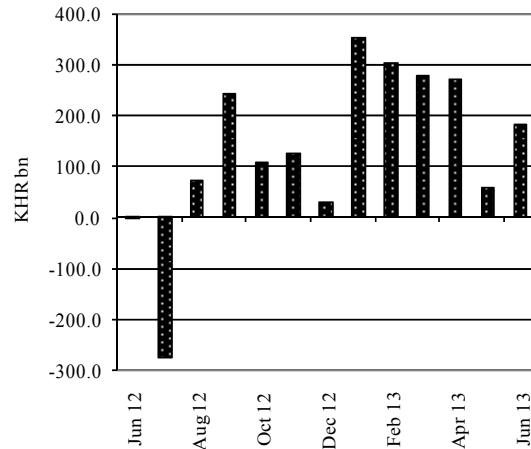
Source: MEF Bulletin

Current Budget Expenditure
June 2012–June 2013



Source: MEF Bulletin

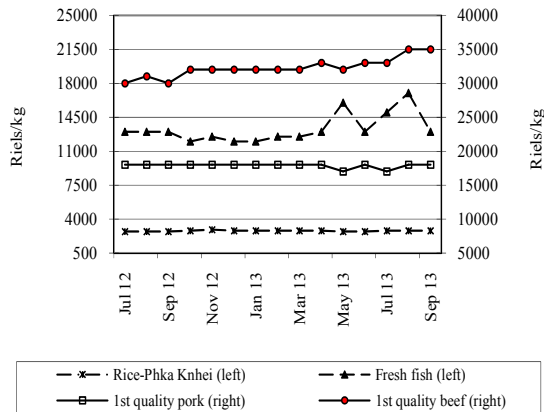
Current Budget Balance
June 2012–June 2013



Source: MEF Bulletin

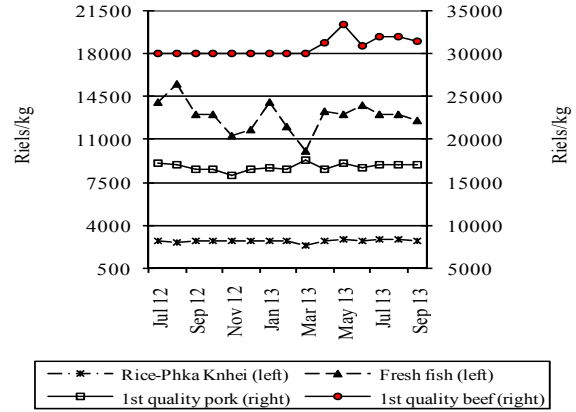
ផ្លូវស្បៀងអាហារតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា
Provincial Food Prices

Food Prices in Siem Reap Province
 July 2012–September 2013



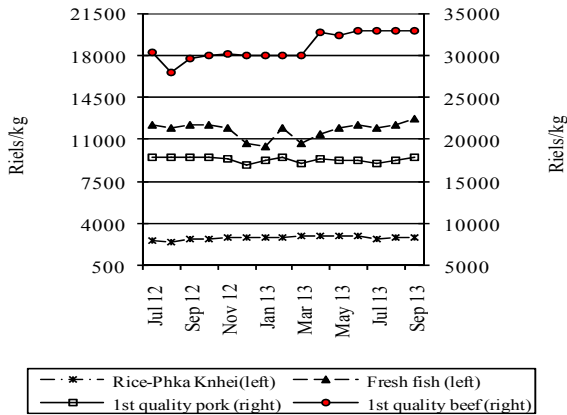
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Battambang Province
 July 2012–September 2013



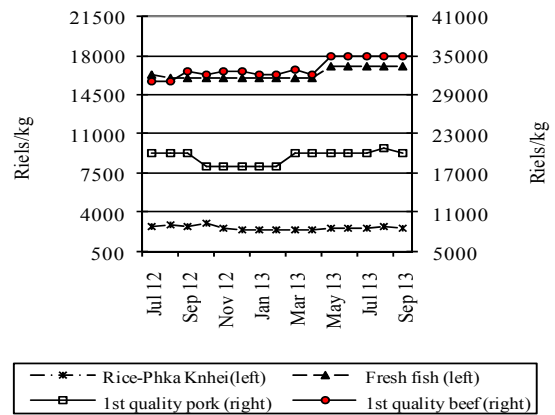
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kompong Cham Province
 July 2012–September 2013



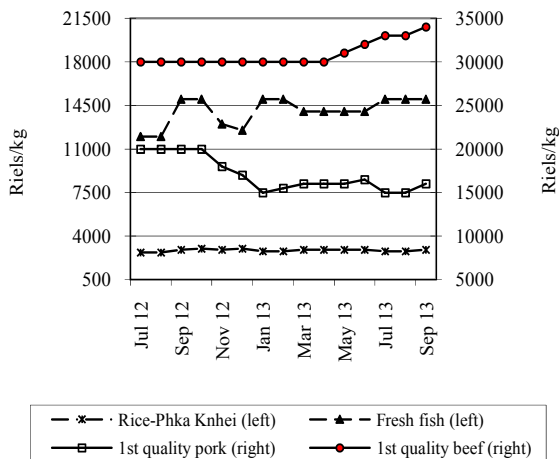
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kampot Province
 July 2012–September 2013



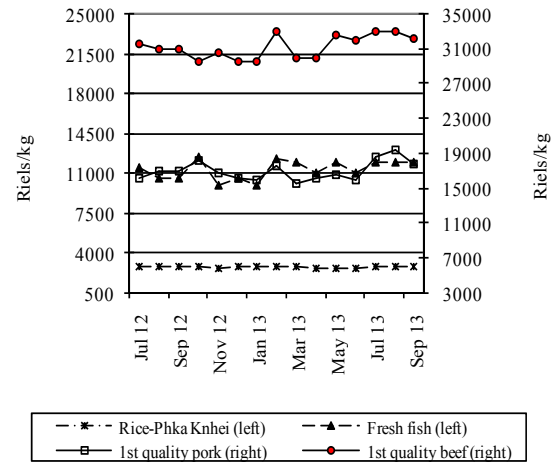
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province
 July 2012–September 2013



Source: CDRI

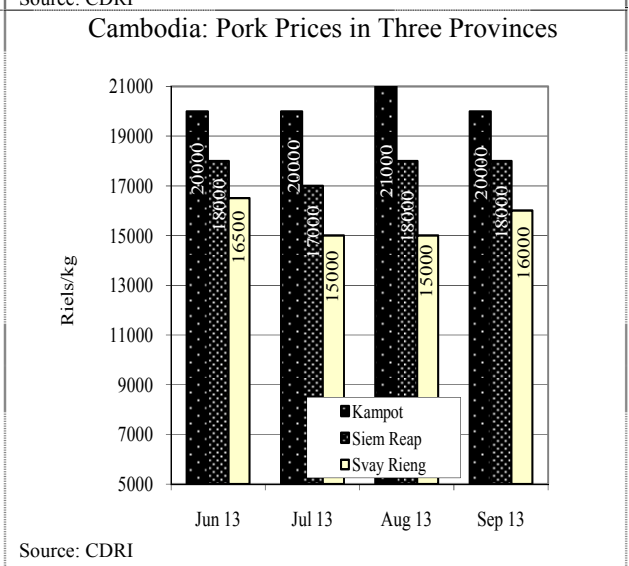
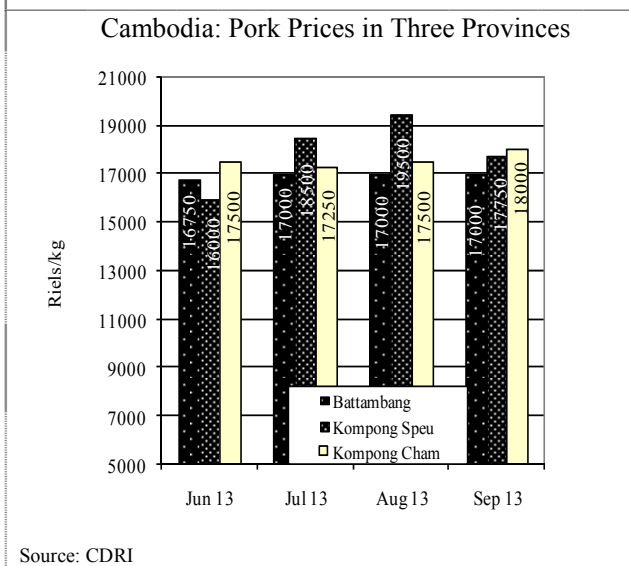
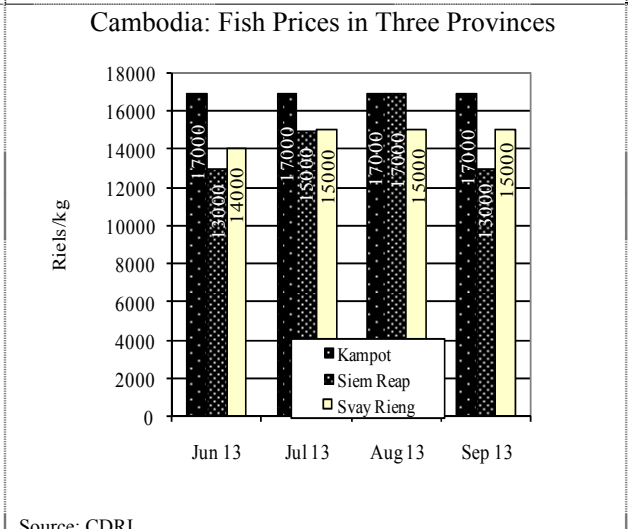
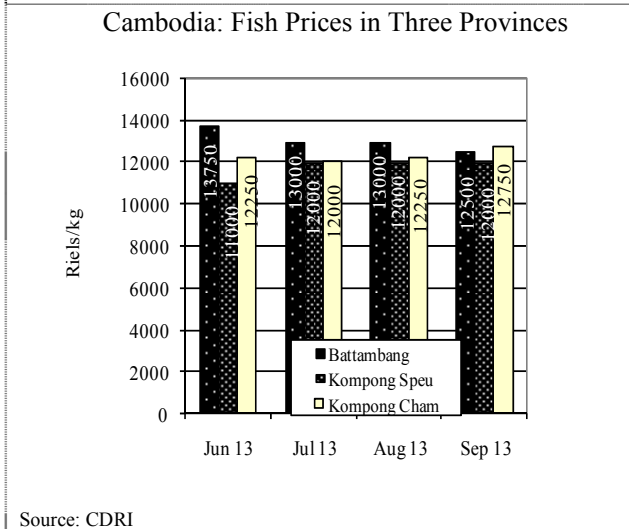
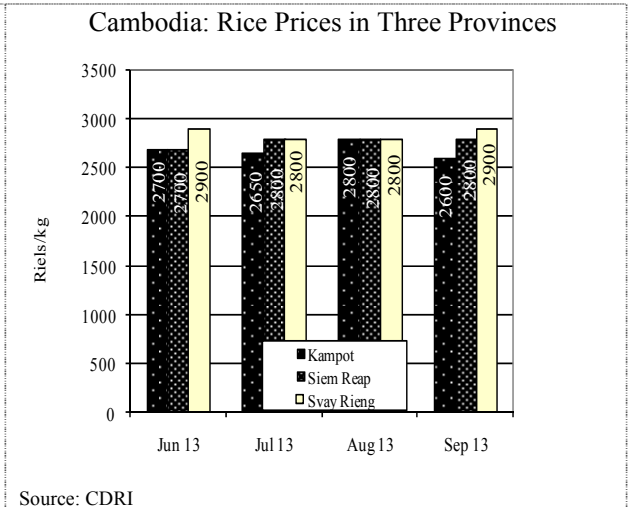
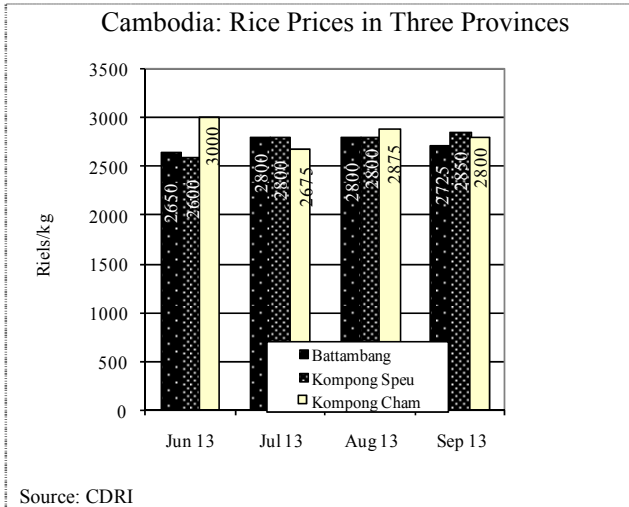
Food Prices in Kompong Speu Province
 July 2012–September 2013



Source: CDRI

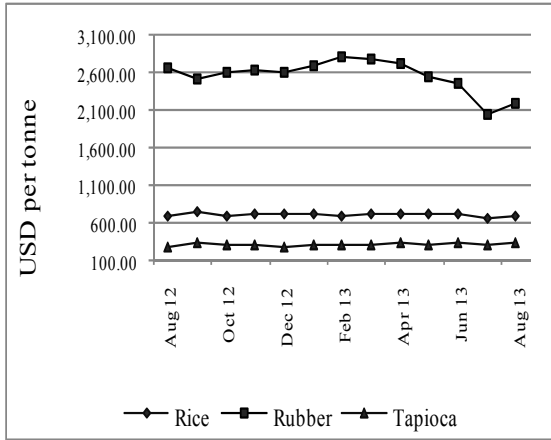
ផ្លូវដំណើរការលក្ខណៈប្រទេសកម្ពុជា៖ តាមមូលដ្ឋាន

Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia



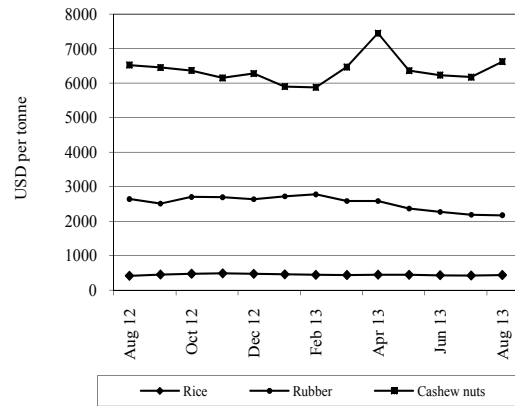
ផ្លែផ្គត់ផ្គង់ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិទៅដល់ប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា
Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia

Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Tapioca
August 2012–August 2013



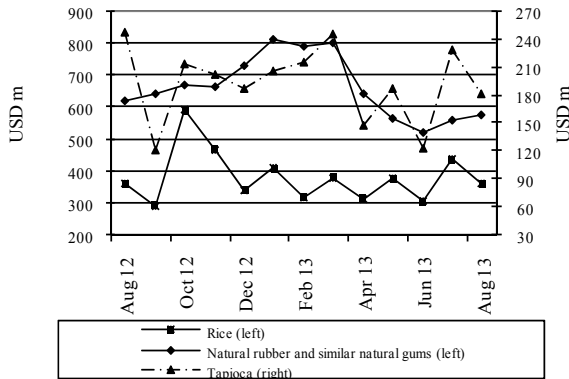
Source: Bank of Thailand, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

Vietnam: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Cashew Nuts
August 2012–August 2013



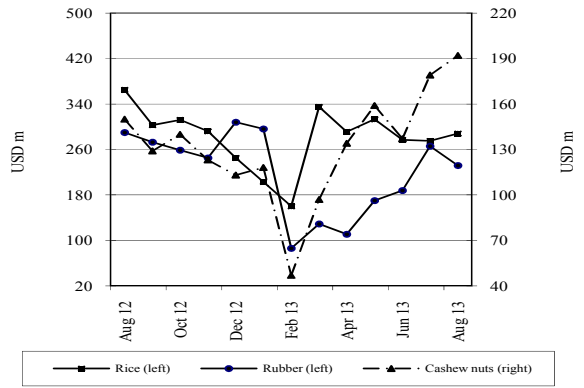
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: Exports
August 2012–August 2013



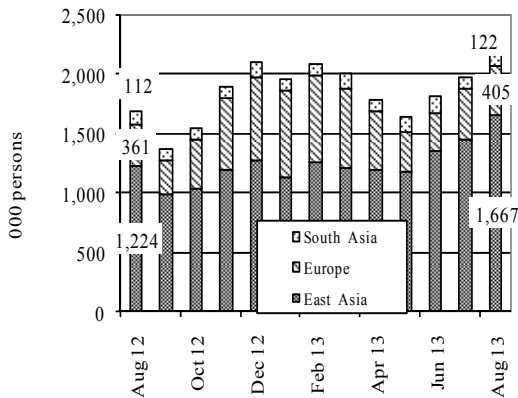
Source: Customs Department of Thailand

Vietnam: Exports
August 2012–August 2013



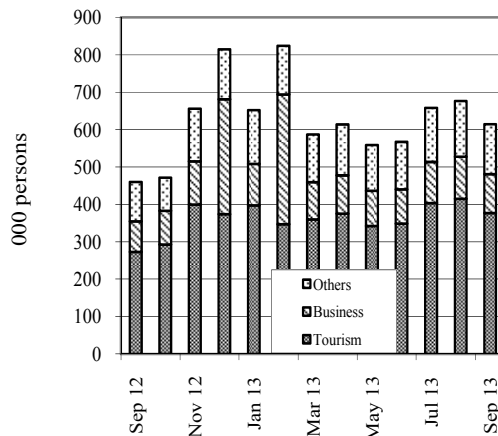
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: International Arrivals
August 2012–August 2013



Source: Thailand Office of Tourism Development

Vietnam: International Arrivals
September 2012–September 2013

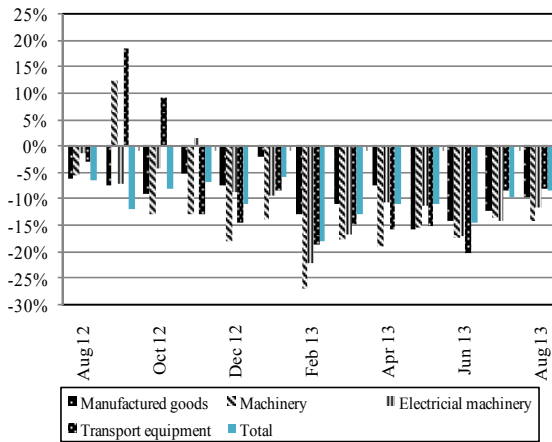


Source: Estimates by General Statistics Office of Vietnam

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អត្រាអតិថិជនលើបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

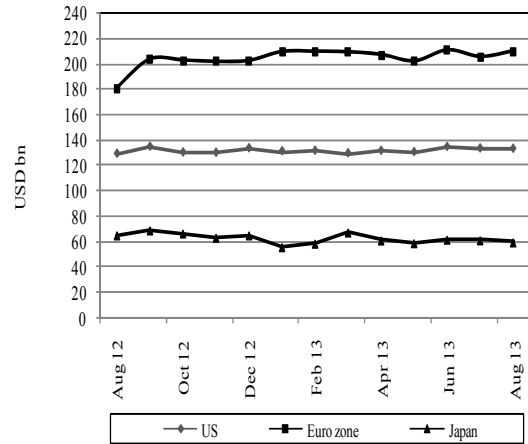
Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

Year-on-Year Growth of Main Exports: Japan
August 2012–August 2013



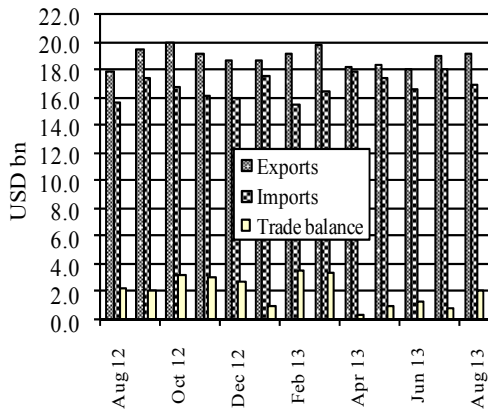
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

Goods Exports: US, Euro Zone & Japan
August 2012–August 2013



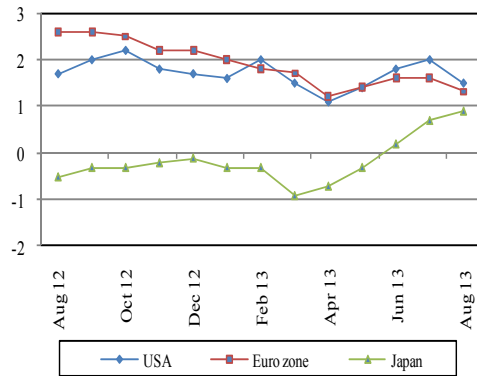
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

External Trade: Malaysia
August 2012–August 2013



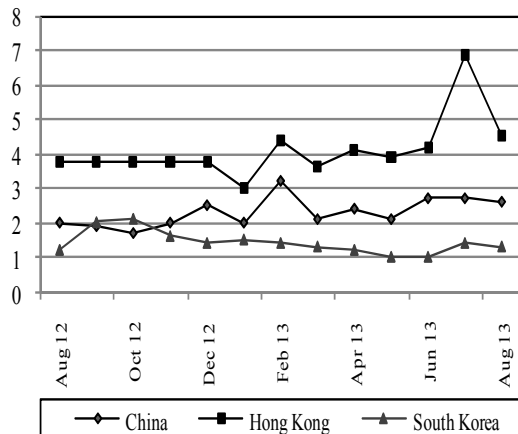
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Inflation Rates: US, Euro Zone & Japan
(percent price change from a year earlier)
August 2012–August 2013



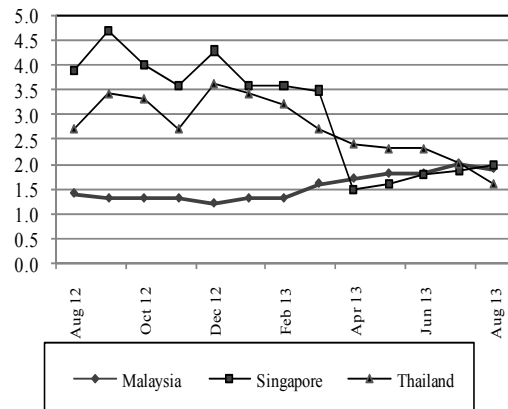
Sources: IMF and Economist (28 September 2013)

Inflation Rates: China, Hong Kong & South Korea
(percent price change from a year earlier)
August 2012–August 2013



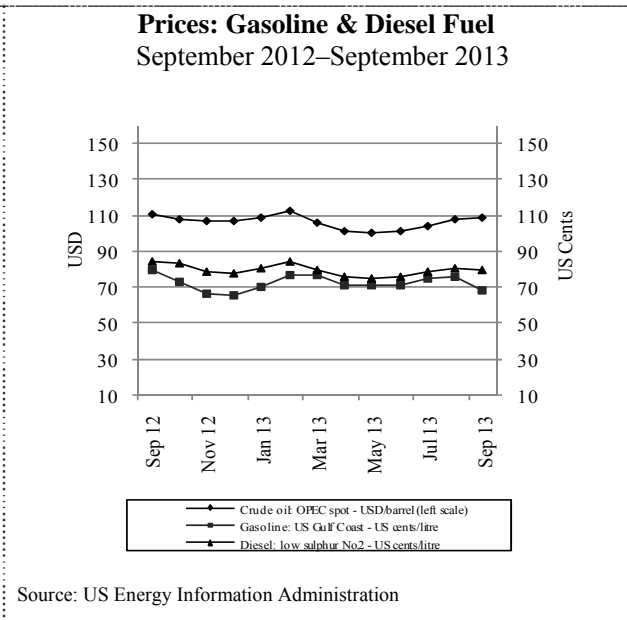
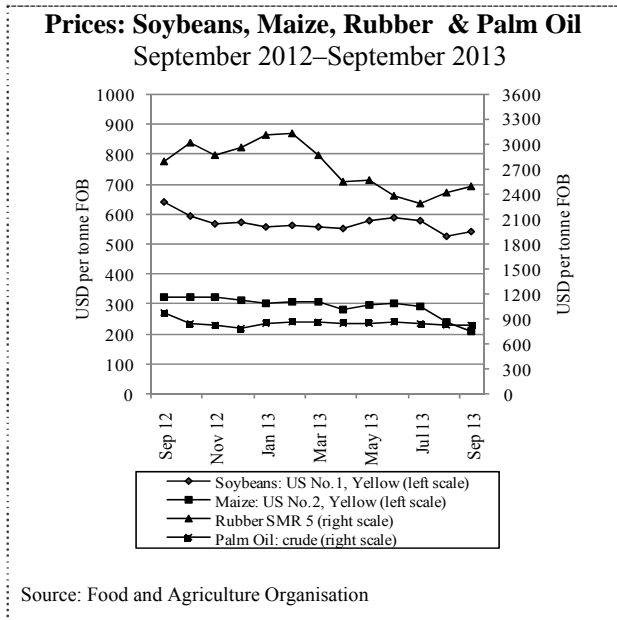
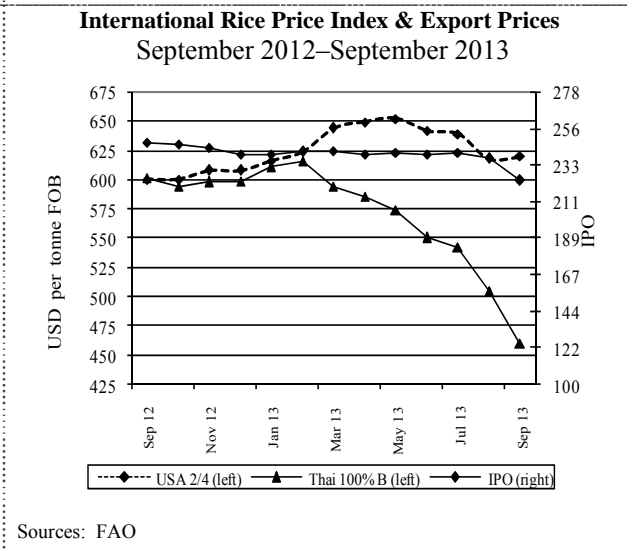
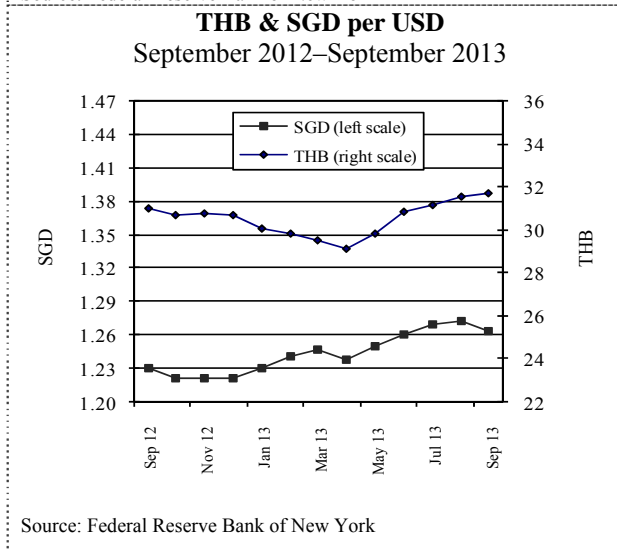
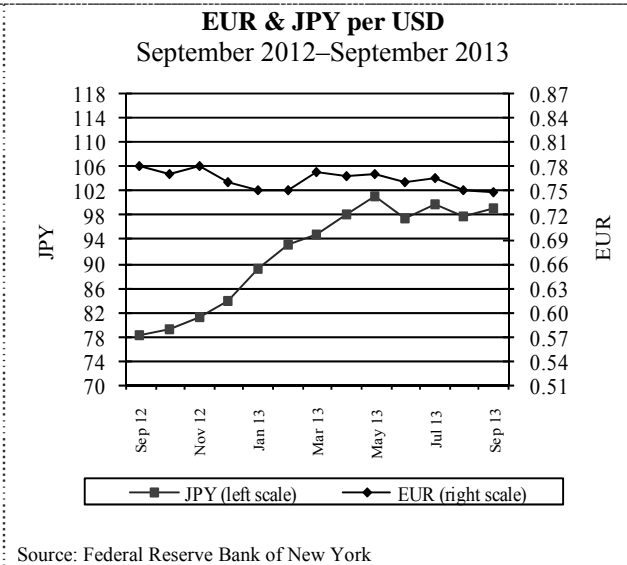
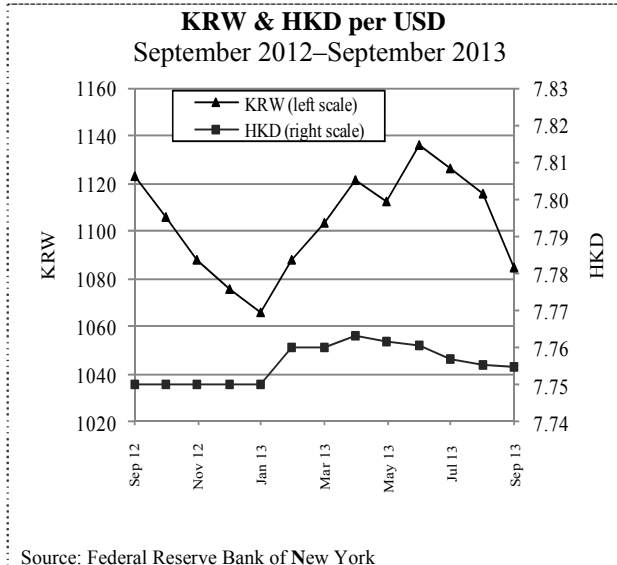
Sources: IMF and Economist (28 September 2013)

Inflation Rates: Selected ASEAN Countries
(percent price change from a year earlier)
August 2012–August 2013



Sources: IMF and Economist (28 September 2013)

អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង គុណភាពផ្ទៃដីនិព្វានលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ
Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets



មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច
Economic News

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ

កម្ពុជានាំចេញអង្ករ ២៥៤.២៨១តោន ក្នុងរយៈពេល ៩ខែ ដើមឆ្នាំ២០១៣

ទិន្នន័យចេញដោយក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ បង្ហាញថា ការនាំចេញអង្កររបស់កម្ពុជា ក្នុងរយៈពេល ៩ខែ ដើមឆ្នាំ២០១៣ បានកើនឡើង ៨៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ២៥៤.២៨១តោន ស្មើនឹងទឹកប្រាក់ ១៧៩លានដុល្លារ។ សហភាពអឺរ៉ុបស្ថិតនៅលើគេក្នុងបញ្ជីអ្នកនាំចូលអង្ករពីកម្ពុជា ដោយមានចំណែក ៦៣% នៃតម្លៃអង្ករនាំចេញសរុបពីកម្ពុជា ហើយបន្ទាប់មកគឺ បណ្តាប្រទេសអាស៊ាន (១៧,២%) និងប្រទេសដទៃទៀត (១៩,៣%)។ ការនាំចេញអង្ករទៅកាន់ទីផ្សារតំបន់អឺរ៉ុប កើនឡើង ៧៣,៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន ទោះបីមានភាពមិនប្រាកដប្រជាផ្នែកសេដ្ឋកិច្ចនៅក្នុងតំបន់នោះក្តី។ ការនាំចេញអង្ករទៅបណ្តាប្រទេសអាស៊ាន ក៏កើនឡើង ៧៤,៥% ដែរ ដែលបង្ហាញពីឱកាសពាណិជ្ជកម្ម និងការធ្វើពិពិធកម្មទីផ្សារនៅក្នុងតំបន់។ កម្ពុជាមិនទាន់មាននាំអង្ករចេញទៅទីផ្សារប្រទេសជប៉ុនទេ។

កម្ពុជាបាននាំចេញអង្ករសរុប ៣០៥.៩៥៣តោន គិតតាំងពីពេលចាប់អនុវត្តគោលនយោបាយស្រូវក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១០ មក។ ទោះបីរដ្ឋាភិបាលបានបង្ហាញពីការប្តេជ្ញាចិត្ត និងបន្តធ្វើកំណែទម្រង់ដ៏ចាំបាច់នានាដើម្បីកែលម្អបរិយាកាសពាណិជ្ជកម្ម សំដៅទាក់ទាញវិនិយោគបន្ថែមក្នុងផលិតកម្មស្រូវ និងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធក្តី ក៏ការសម្រេចតាមគោលដៅនាំចេញអង្ករ ១លានតោន នៅតែជាបញ្ហាប្រឈម។ ធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ីបានគន់គូរថា ផលិតកម្មស្រូវនឹងកើនឡើង ៤% ប្រសិនបើពុំមានគ្រោះរាំងស្ងួត ឬទឹកជំនន់ធ្ងន់ធ្ងរអ្វីទៀតទេ ចាប់ពីពេលនេះរហូតដល់ដំណាច់ឆ្នាំ២០១៣។

Economic News Highlights

Cambodia exports 254,281 tonnes of milled rice in first nine months of year

According to data released by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Cambodia’s exports of milled rice in the first nine months of 2013 increased 85 percent from a year earlier to 254,281 tonnes, equivalent to USD179 m. The EU continued to top the list of buyers, accounting for 63.0 percent of the total export value, followed by ASEAN (17.2 percent) and other countries (19.3 percent). Despite economic uncertainty in the euro zone, rice exports to that market rose 73.5 percent year on year. Exports to ASEAN countries also went up, by 74.5 percent, indicating business opportunities and market diversification in the region. Japan is still an unexplored market for Cambodia’s rice.

Since the launch of the rice policy in 2010, Cambodia has exported a total of 305,953 tonnes of milled rice. Although the government has shown commitment and continued to push for necessary reforms to improve the business environment for further investment in rice production and infrastructure, achieving one million tonnes of milled rice exports remains a challenge. The ADB projected that agricultural output will grow by 4 percent if there are no severe droughts or floods for the remainder of 2013.

Links to others economic news

1. “Cambodia sees 22 pct rise in garment exports in 9 months”
http://www.asean-china-center.org/english/2013-10/24/c_132827032.htm
2. “Vietnam’s trade deficit with ASEAN reaches 2.13 bln USD in 9 months”
http://www.asean-china-center.org/english/2013-10/23/c_132824113.htm
3. “Cambodia’s construction sector attracts 2.27 bln USD in 9 months”
http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2013-10/31/c_132848042.htm