



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

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ការបកស្រាយតារាងសំខាន់

Highlights

របាយការណ៍នេះ បកស្រាយពីស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចមួយចំនួនរបស់កម្ពុជា និង បណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ដោយធ្វើការប្រៀបធៀបលទ្ធផលខ្លីៗ ជាមួយនឹង ខែមុនៗ។

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

នៅត្រីមាសទី១ ឆ្នាំ២០១៤ អនុម័តវិនិយោគគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់ក្នុង វិស័យសេវាកម្ម កើនឡើង ធៀបនឹងត្រីមាសមុន ដល់ ២៨,៩លានដុល្លារ ហើយកើន ៣៧% បើធៀបនឹងត្រីមាសដូចគ្នា កាលពីឆ្នាំមុន។ កំណើននេះ ទទួលបានជាចម្បងពីការវិនិយោគក្នុងវិស័យសណ្ឋាគារ និងទូរគមនាគមន៍។

In the first quarter of 2014, fixed assets investment approvals in services were more than three times higher than the preceding quarter, reaching USD 28.9 m. Compared with the same quarter last year, approvals surged by 37 percent. This rise was contributed largely by investment in hotels and telecommunications.

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ២០១៤ ចំនួនភ្ញៀវមកដល់សរុបធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣,៧% ធៀបខែមុន មកត្រឹម ៤២៥.០៤៥នាក់ ប៉ុន្តែកើន ១០% បើធៀបនឹងខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំមុន។ ភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញកើន ២២% ដល់ ១៨.៣៥៧នាក់, ភ្ញៀវជាទេសចរកើន ១០% ដល់ ៤០៥.៣០៤នាក់ ហើយភ្ញៀវមកក្នុងបំណងផ្សេងទៀតចុះ ៦,៨% ។

Visitor arrivals declined by 3.7 percent from the previous month to 425,045 in February. Compared with the same month last year, arrivals increased 10 percent. Visitors for business purposes rose by 22 percent to 18,357 and tourists rose 10 percent to 405,304, while arrivals for other purposes were down by 6.8 percent.

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ២០១៤ សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់កើន ៤,៣% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំ មុន។ ថ្លៃអប់រំ ថ្លៃថែទាំសុខភាព និង ថ្លៃគ្រឿងសង្ហារឹម និងប្រតិបត្តិការក្នុងផ្ទះ រួមចំណែកចម្បងក្នុងកំណើនថ្លៃជារួម ដោយកើនឡើងក្នុងអត្រាប្រហែល ៨,៦% ដូចគ្នា។ ថ្លៃអាហារ និងភេសជ្ជៈគ្មានជាតិស្រាវកើន ៥,៣%។ ថ្លៃលំហែកាយ និងវប្បធម៌កើន ៤,៨% ថ្លៃសម្លៀកបំពាក់ និងស្បែកជើងកើន ២,៣% ហើយថ្លៃស្នាក់នៅ និងទឹកភ្លើងកើន ២,៩%។ មានតែថ្លៃទំនាក់ទំនង និងដឹកជញ្ជូនប៉ុណ្ណោះ បានធ្លាក់ចុះប្រមាណ ៣,០% និង ២,០% រៀងគ្នា។ នៅខែមីនា សាំងឡើងថ្លៃ ១,៣% ធៀបខែមុន ដល់ ៥២២០រៀល/លីត្រ។ ម៉ាស៊ូតឡើងថ្លៃស្រដៀងគ្នានឹងសាំងដែរ ដល់ ៥០១០រៀល/លីត្រ។ បើធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន សាំងធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៣,៤% ហើយម៉ាស៊ូតធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,៦%។

In February, the consumer price index increased 4.3 percent (year on year). Prices of education, health and household furnishings and operations contributed largely to the overall rise, increasing around 8.6 percent each. Food and non-alcoholic beverages rose 5.3 percent. Price of recreation and culture was up 4.8 percent, of clothing and footwear by 3.5 percent, and of housing and utilities by 2.9 percent. Only communications and transportation had their prices lowered, by 3.0 percent and 2.0 percent, respectively. In March, the gasoline price increased by 1.3 percent from the preceding month to KHR5220/litre. The price of diesel rose in the same proportion as gasoline, to KHR5010/litre. Compared with the same month last year, the price of gasoline declined by 3.4 percent and of diesel by 1.6 percent.

នៅខែមេសា ២០១៤ ប្រាក់រៀលធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៣% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុល្លារ អាមេរិក ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ៤០១៥រៀល/ដុល្លារ។ ប្រាក់រៀលធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៦% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់បាតថៃ មកត្រឹម ១២៤,៩រៀល/បាត និង ០,៣% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុងរៀតណាម មកត្រឹម ១៩,១រៀល/១០០ដុង។ បើធៀបនឹង ឆ្នាំមុន ប្រាក់រៀលធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៣% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុល្លារអាមេរិក ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ ៩,៧% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់បាតថៃ និង ០,៥% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុងរៀតណាម។

In April, the riel depreciated by 0.3 percent against the US dollar compared to March, to KHR4015/USD. Against the Thai baht, the riel was down 0.6 percent, to KHR124.9/baht. Against the Vietnamese dong, it depreciated 0.3 percent to KHR19.1 per 100 dong. Compared with April last year, the riel also depreciated against the US dollar by 0.3 percent, while it appreciated against the Thai baht by 9.7 percent and the Vietnamese dong by 0.5 percent.

នៅខែធ្នូ ២០១៣ រូបិយវត្ថុទូទៅ កើន ១៥% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៣២.៧៦៨ពាន់លានរៀល។ ឥណទានវិស័យឯកជនកើន ១៧% ដល់ ២៧.៦០៩ពាន់លានរៀល។

In December 2013, liquidity rose 15 percent year on year to KHR32,768 bn. Private sector credit went up by 17 percent to KHR27,609 bn.

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ២០១៤ ការនាំចូលបរិក្ខារសំណង់ ស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ និងដែកថែប មាន ចំណែកស្មើ ៩,១% នៃការនាំចូលសរុប (៣៤៣,៩លានដុល្លារ)។ ការនាំចូល បរិក្ខារសំណង់ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧,៤% ធៀបខែមុន មកត្រឹម ៩,៥លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចូលដែកថែបធ្លាក់ចុះ ២០% មកត្រឹម ១០,០លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចូលស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍កើន ១៣% ដល់ ១១,៨លានដុល្លារ។ ក្នុងខែដដែលនេះ ការនាំចូលសាំងកើន ៣,៣% ធៀបមួយខែមុន ដល់ ២៧,៤លានដុល្លារ, ការនាំចូលម៉ាស៊ូត ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣,៥% ដល់ ៤៥,៨លានដុល្លារ ហើយ មិនមាន ការនាំចូលម៉ាស៊ូតខ្មៅទេ។ ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន ការនាំចូលសាំងកើន ១,៥% ហើយការនាំចូលម៉ាស៊ូតកើន ៣,១%។

In February, import of construction equipment, cement and steel took 9.1 percent of total imports (USD343.9 m). Imports of construction equipment dropped by 7.4 percent from the previous month to USD9.5 m, and of steel dropped 20 percent to USD10.0 m. Cement imports increased by 13 percent to USD11.8 m. In the same month, imports of gasoline increased 3.3 percent from January, to USD27.4 m, while diesel went down 3.5 percent to USD45.8 m. There was no import of fuel oil. Gasoline imports rose 1.5 percent from a year earlier and diesel rose 3.1 percent.

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ២០១៤ ការនាំចេញផលិតផលកាត់ដេរមានចំណែក ៧៦% នៃការនាំចេញសរុប។ ទីផ្សារធំៗបំផុតមាន សហភាពអឺរ៉ុប និងសហរដ្ឋ

In February, export of garment products accounted for

អាមេរិក ដែលមានចំណែក ៣៨% និង ៣៥% រៀងគ្នា។ ការចេញសម្លៀកបំពាក់ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣,៣% មកត្រឹម ៤៥១,១លានដុល្លារ, ការនាំចេញស្បែកជើង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៦% ដល់ ៣៣,៨លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញផលិតផលវាយនភ័ណ្ឌផ្សេងទៀតកើន ៣,៤% ដល់ ៦,៥លានដុល្លារ។

76 percent of total exports. The biggest markets were the EU and USA at 38 and 35 percent of the garments total. Exports of clothing dropped by 3.3 percent to USD451.1 m, and shoes dropped 16 percent to USD 33.8m, while other textile products rose 3.4 percent to USD6.5 m.

នៅខែធ្នូ ២០១៣ ថវិកាចរន្តរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល មានឱនភាព ២៤៤,៩ ពាន់លានរៀល។ ការប្រមូលចំណូលកើន ៨២% ធៀបខែមុន ដល់ ១១១៧,៤ពាន់លានរៀល។ ការប្រមូលពន្ធក្នុងស្រុកកើន ៧៧% ដល់ ៧១០,០ពាន់លានរៀល ហើយចំណូលពីពន្ធលើការនាំចូល និងនាំចេញកើន ៦៦% ដល់ ២០៤,៣ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណូលមិនមែនពន្ធកើនលើសពី ពីរដង ដល់ ២០៣,១ពាន់លានរៀល។ ក្នុងខែដដែល ចំណាយចរន្តកើន ១៦០% ដល់ ១៣៦២,២ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណាយលើបៀវត្សរ៍កើន ១០៧% ដល់ ៤៩៦,០ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណាយលើឧបត្ថម្ភធន និងជំនួយសង្គមកិច្ចកើនលើសពីពីរដង ដល់ ១៨៧,៣ពាន់លានរៀល ហើយ ចំណាយលើសេវាផ្សេងៗកើន ២៤៨% ដល់ ៦៧៩,០ពាន់លានរៀល។

In December 2013, the government’s current budget was a deficit of KHR244.9 bn. Revenue collection rose by 82 percent from the previous month to KHR1117.4 bn. Domestic tax collection went up by 77 percent to KHR710.0 bn, and revenue from import and export taxes rose by 66 percent to KHR204.3 bn. Non-tax collections increased more than two times to KHR203.1 bn. At the same time, current expenditure surged by 160 percent to KHR1362.2 bn. Spending on wages was KHR496.0 bn, a rise of 107 percent. Subsidies and social assistance more than doubled to KHR187.3 bn, while spending on other services rose 248 percent to KHR679.0 bn.

នៅខែមីនា ២០១៤ អង្ករថៃនាំចេញធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៤,៦% ធៀបខែមុន មកត្រឹម ៥០៤,២ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយកៅស៊ូនាំចេញធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៥,៤% មកត្រឹម ១៩៥៨,២ដុល្លារ/តោន។ ម្សៅជំឿនឈើឡើងថ្លៃ ៣,០% ដល់ ២៧៥,២ ដុល្លារ/តោន។ ថ្លៃនាំចេញមានកម្រិតទាបជាងឆ្នាំមុន។ នៅខែដដែលនេះ អង្ករវៀតណាមនាំចេញធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២,០% មកត្រឹម ៤៥០,១ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយកៅស៊ូនាំចេញធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៦,៧% មកត្រឹម ១៩១១,១ដុល្លារ/តោន។ គ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទីឡើងថ្លៃ ២,៤% ដល់ ៦៣៨១,០ដុល្លារ/តោន។

In March, Thailand’s export price of rice fell by 4.6 percent from February to USD504.2 per tonne, and rubber fell 5.4 percent to USD1958.2 per tonne. The price of tapioca increased by 3.0 percent to USD 275.2 per tonne. The export prices were lower than last year. In the same month, Vietnam’s price of rice exports dropped by 2.0 percent to USD450.1 per tonne, and the price of rubber exports fell 6.7 percent to USD1911.1 per tonne. Cashew nuts sold better at USD6381.0 per tonne, a rise of 2.4 percent from the preceding month.

នៅខែមីនា ២០១៤ ការនាំចេញអង្ករថៃកើនឡើង ៧,៥% ធៀបខែមុន ដល់ ៤០៣,២លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូធម្មជាតិធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧,៣% មកត្រឹម ៦៣២,៧លានដុល្លារ ហើយម្សៅជំឿនឈើធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦,៩% មកត្រឹម ២៧២,៥លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញអង្ករវៀតណាមកើនឡើងគួរឲ្យកត់សម្គាល់ ក្នុងអត្រា ៤៤% ដល់ ២៨៤,០លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ មានតម្លៃថេរ ស្មើនឹង ៨៦,០លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញគ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទីកើន ៦៥% ដល់ ១៣៤,០លានដុល្លារ។

In March, the value of Thai rice exports went up by 7.5 percent from a month earlier, to USD 403.2 m. Natural rubber fell by 7.3 percent to USD632.7 m and tapioca fell 6.9 percent to USD272.5 m. Vietnamese’s rice exports also rose noticeably, by 44 percent to USD284.0 m, while the value of rubber exports was unchanged at USD86.0 m. Cashew nut exports soared by 65 percent to USD134.0 m.

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ២០១៤ ការនាំចេញរបស់សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,៥% ធៀបខែមុន មកត្រឹម ១៣១,៧ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែការនាំចេញរបស់ តំបន់ចាយប្រាក់អឺរូកើន ១,៥% ដល់ ២១៩,៤ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ហើយ ការនាំចេញរបស់ជប៉ុនកើន ១២% ដល់ ៥៦,៤ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។

In February, US exports fell by 1.5 percent from the preceding month to USD131.7 bn, while those of the euro zone rose by 1.5 percent to USD 219.4 bn and those of Japan rose 12 percent to USD 56.4 bn.

នៅខែមីនា ២០១៤ ថ្លៃពោតនៅអន្តរជាតិកើន ៦,៤% ដល់ ២២២,១ ដុល្លារ/តោន, ថ្លៃប្រេងឆាកើន ៥,៨% ដល់ ៩៦១,០ដុល្លារ/តោន, ថ្លៃសណ្តែកស្លៀងកើន ៥,៥% ដល់ ៥៥៥,៩ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយថ្លៃកៅស៊ូ កើន ០,៨% ដល់ ១៩៦២ដុល្លារ/តោន។

In March, international price of maize increased by 6.4 percent to USD222.1/tonne, of palm oil by 5.8 percent to USD961.0/tonne, of soybeans by 5.5 percent to USD555.9/tonne, and of rubber by 0.8 percent to USD1962.7/tonne.

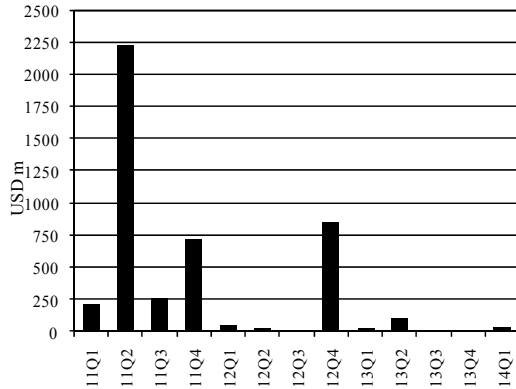
នៅខែមីនា ២០១៤ សាំងឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៧% ដល់ ៧១,៧សេនដុល្លារ/លីត្រ, ប្រេងដាតាធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,២% មកត្រឹម ១០៤,២ដុល្លារ/ធុង ហើយម៉ាស៊ូតធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,៨% មកត្រឹម ៧៧,១សេនដុល្លារ/លីត្រ។

The price of gasoline rose 0.7 percent to 71.7 US cents/litre in March, while of crude oil was down by 1.2 percent to USD104.2/barrel, and diesel dropped 1.8 percent to 77.1 US cents/litre.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

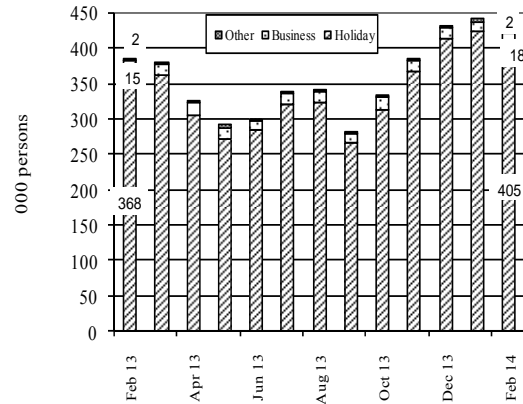
Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

Fixed Asset Investment Approvals by CDC\*  
Services  
2011 Q1–2014 Q1



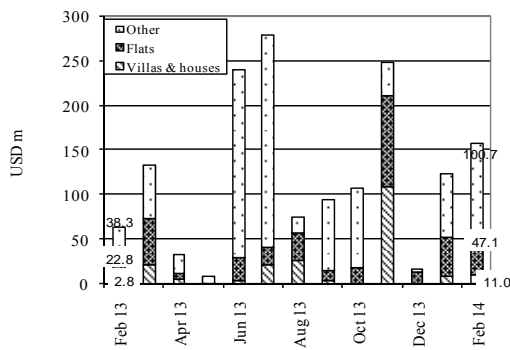
\*Including expansion projects.  
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

Foreign Visitor Arrivals  
February 2013–February 2014



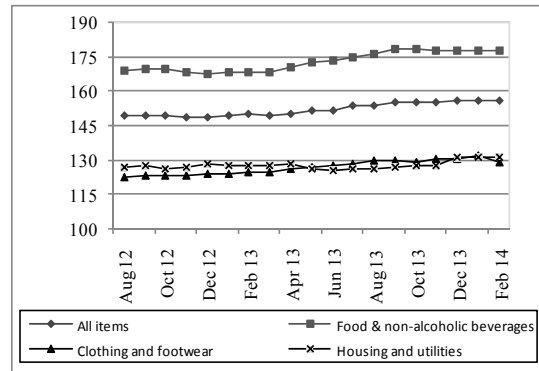
Source: Ministry of Tourism

Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals  
February 2013–February 2014



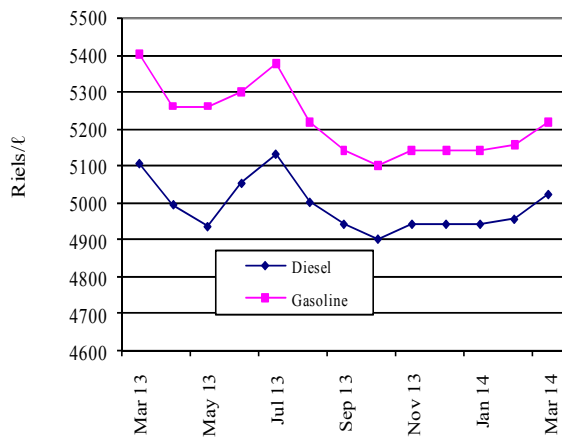
Source: Municipality of Phnom Penh

Consumer Price Index  
(December 2006=100)  
August 2012–February 2014



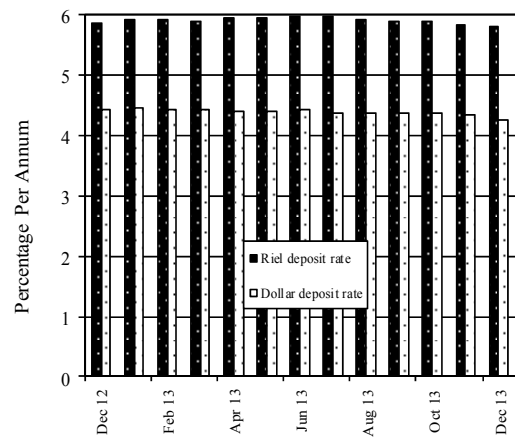
Source: National Institute of Statistics

Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices  
March 2013–March 2014



Source: CDRI

Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Deposits  
December 2012–December 2013

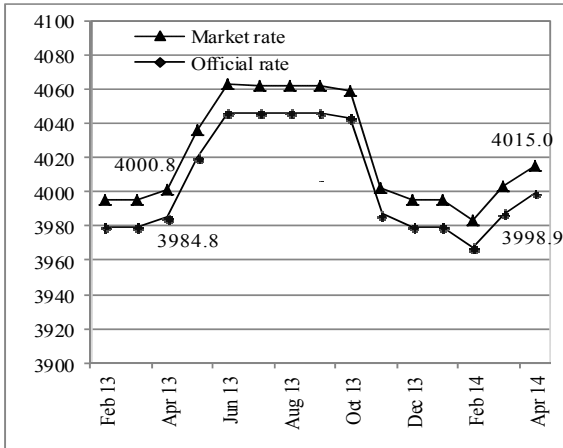


Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

## អត្រាប្តូររូបិយប័ណ្ណ និង ឥណទាន

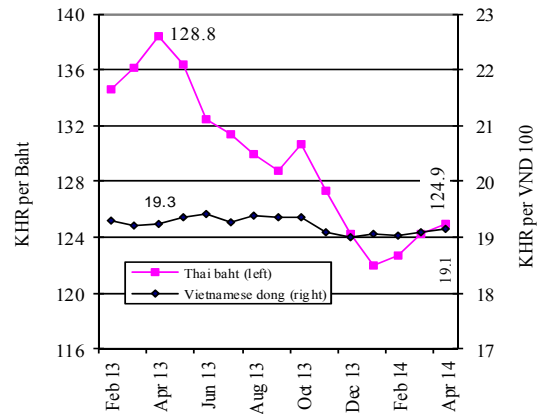
### Exchange Rates, Money and Credit

**Riels per US Dollar**  
February 2013–April 2014



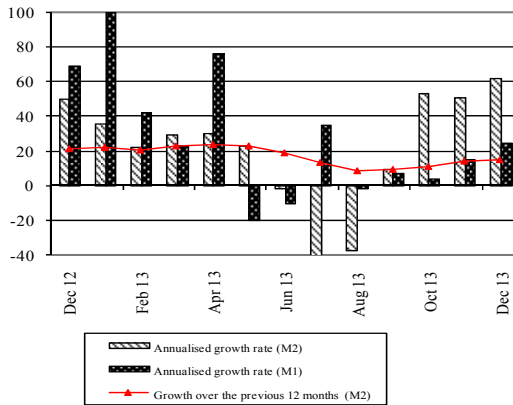
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

**Riels per THB & VND**  
February 2013–April 2014



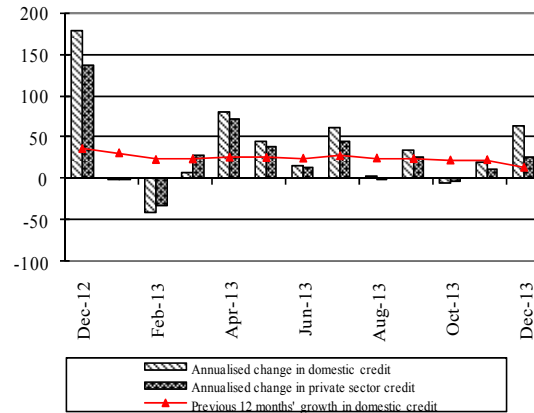
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

**Monetary Survey (%)**  
December 2012–December 2013



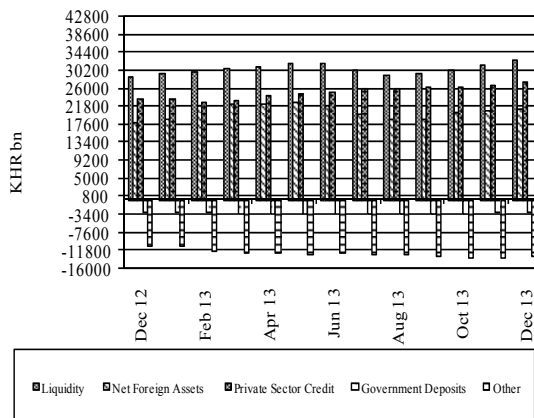
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

**Domestic Credit (%)**  
December 2012–December 2013



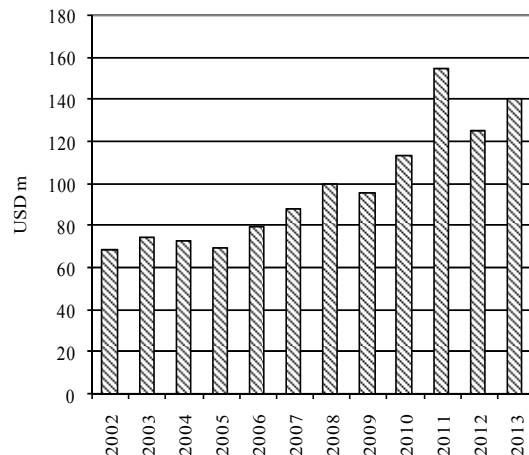
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

**Monetary Survey**  
December 2012–December 2013



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

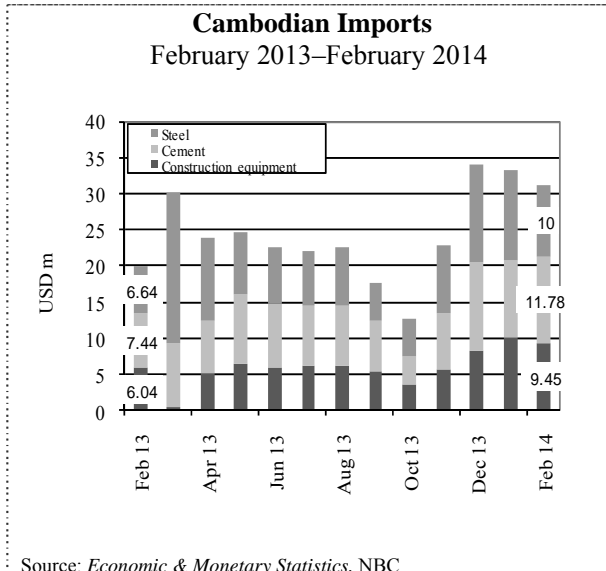
**External Development Assistance Disbursement**  
Education  
2002–2013



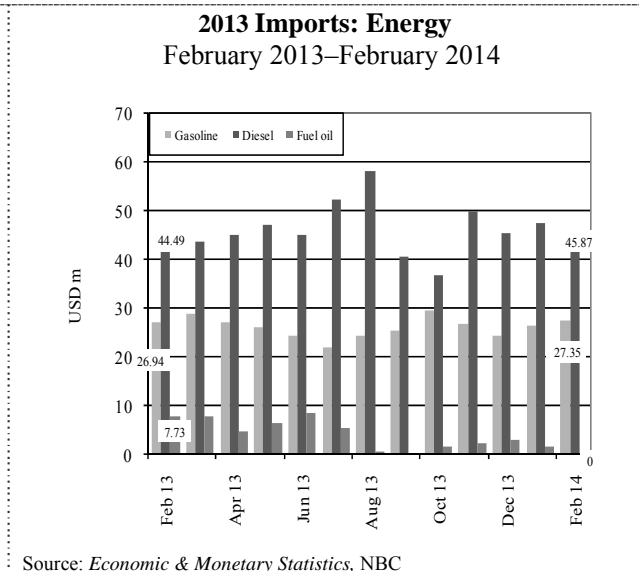
Source: CRDB/CDC 2013 (as of plan in 2013)

ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

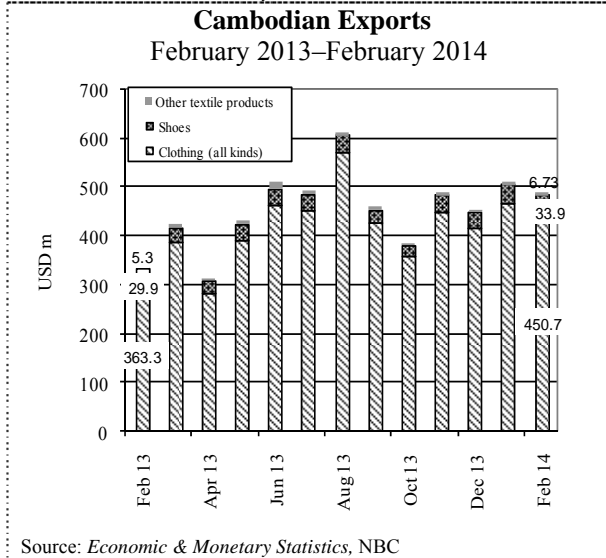
External Trade and National Budget Operations



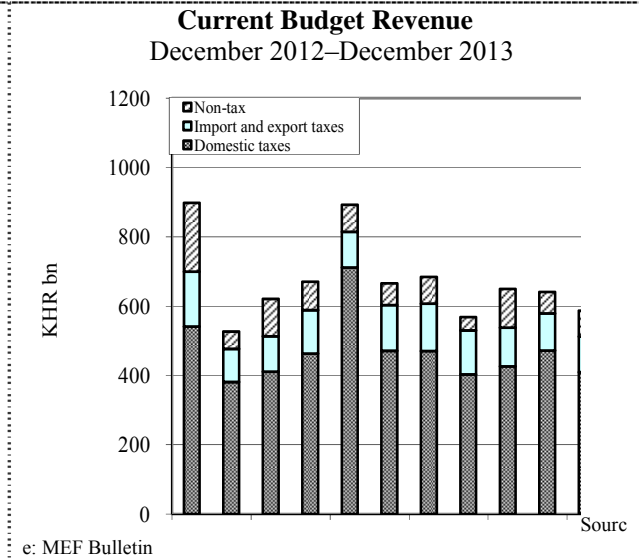
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC



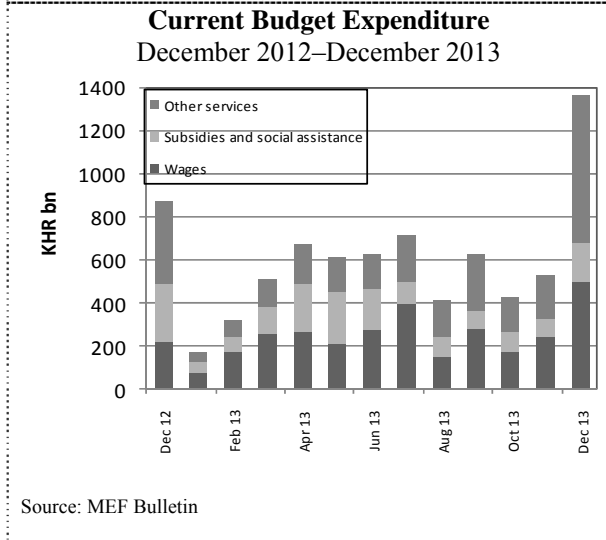
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC



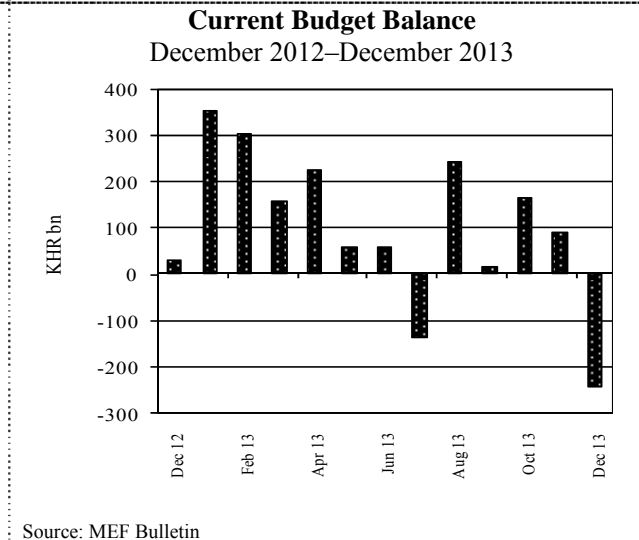
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC



Source: MEF Bulletin

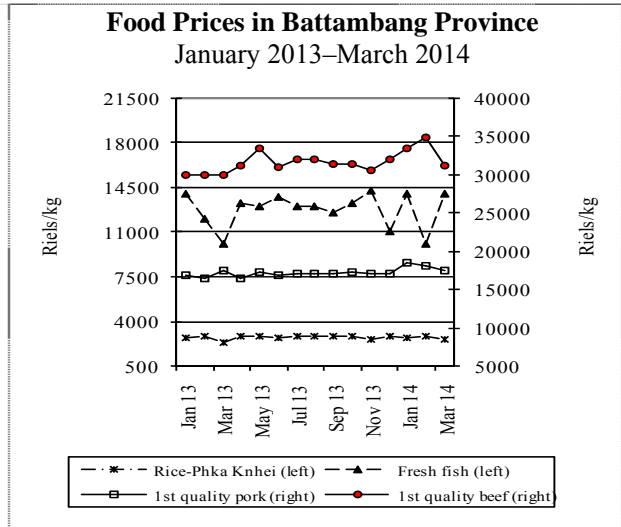
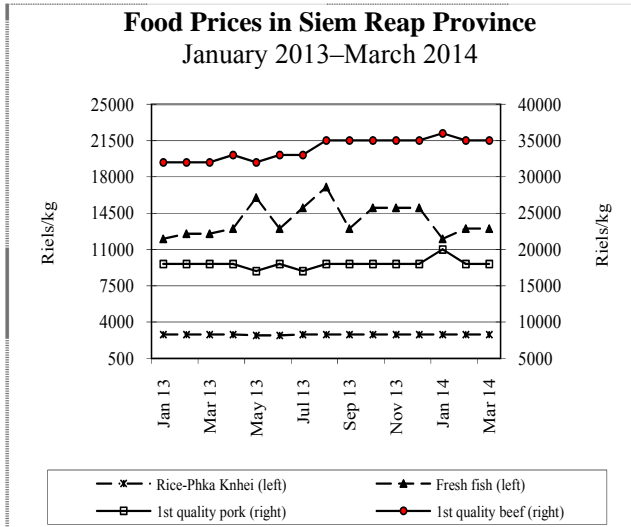


Source: MEF Bulletin

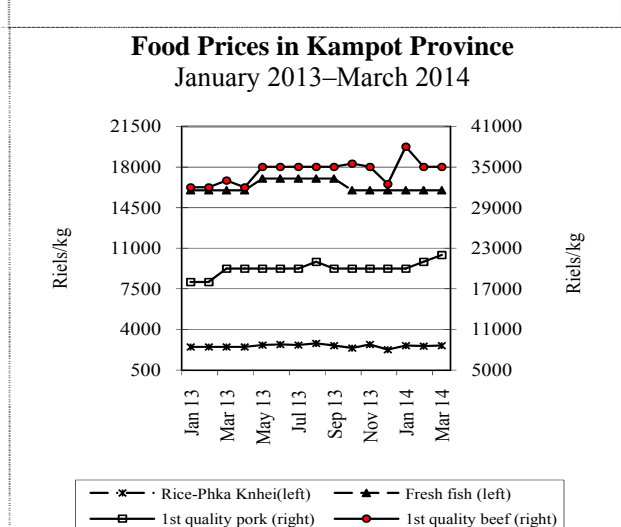
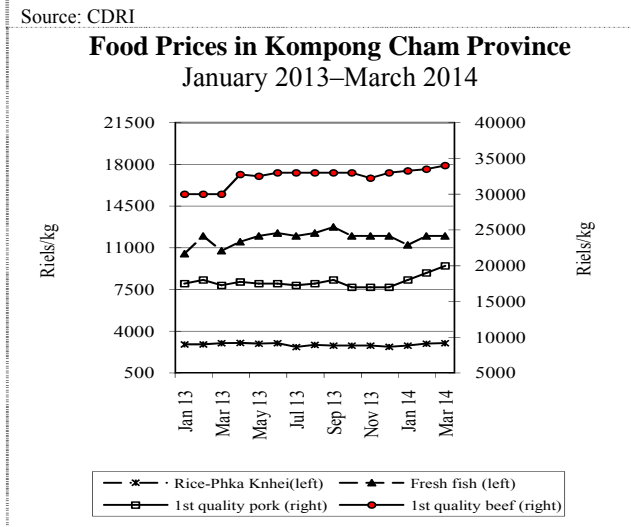


Source: MEF Bulletin

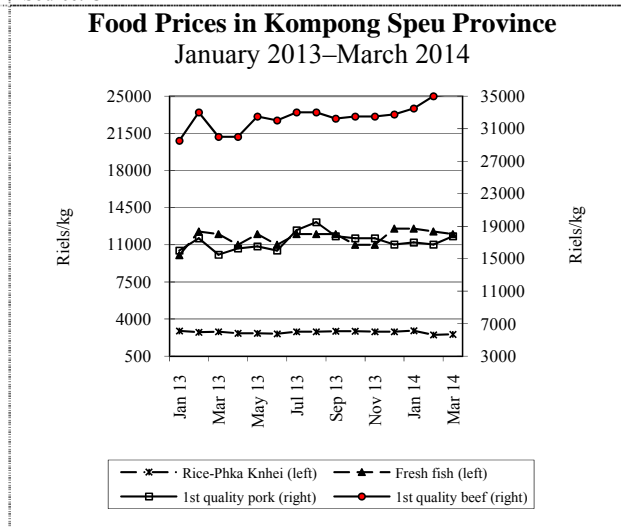
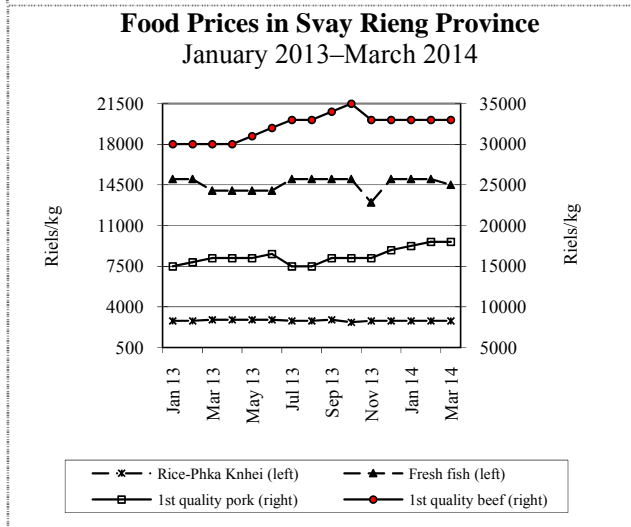
សៀវភៅតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា  
**Provincial Food Prices**



Source: CDRI



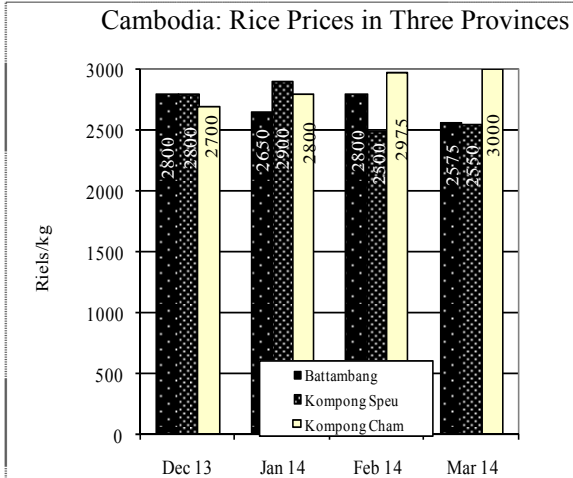
Source: CDRI



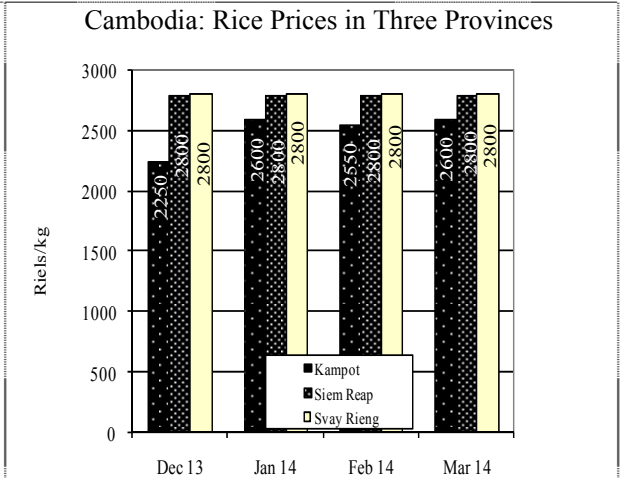
Source: CDRI

ស្ថិតិវិញ្ញាណកម្មសេដ្ឋកិច្ចប្រទេសកម្ពុជា៖ តារាងមូលដ្ឋាន

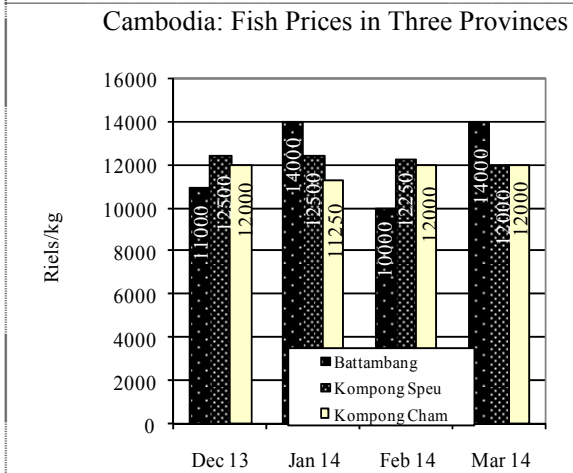
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia



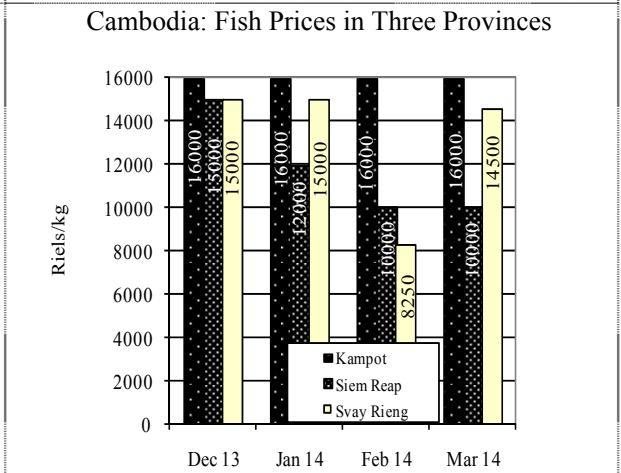
Source: CDRI



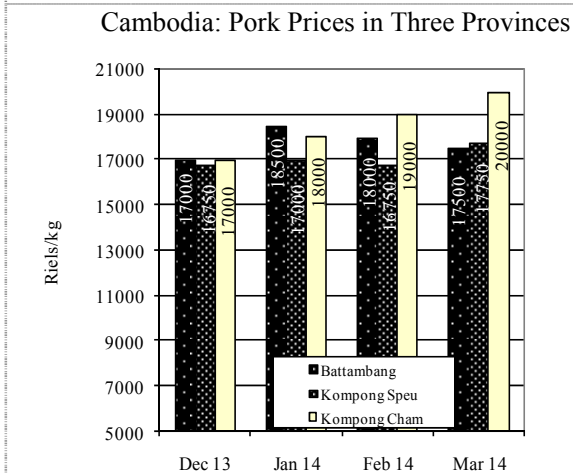
Source: CDRI



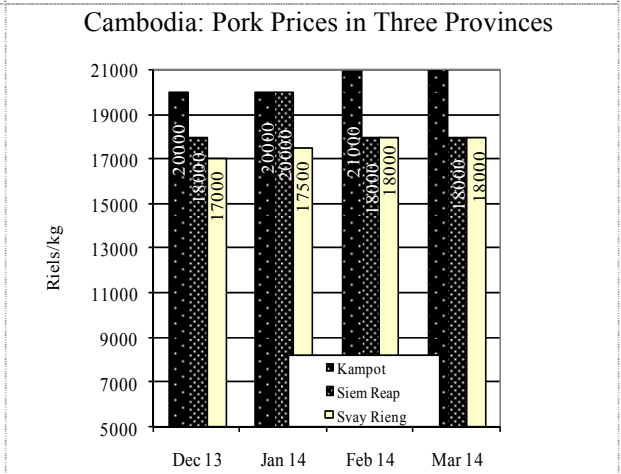
Source: CDRI



Source: CDRI



Source: CDRI

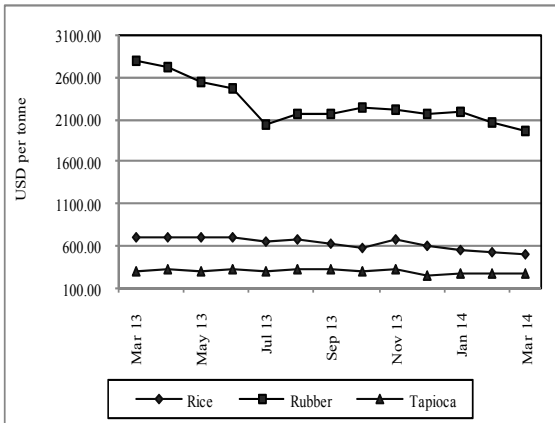


Source: CDRI



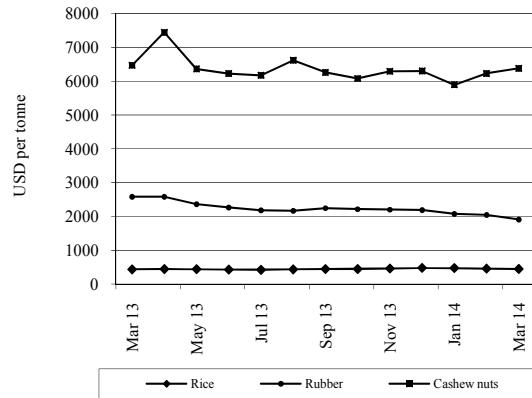
**ផ្លូវដំណើរ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិទៅដល់ប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា**  
**Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia**

**Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Tapioca**  
 March 2013–March 2014



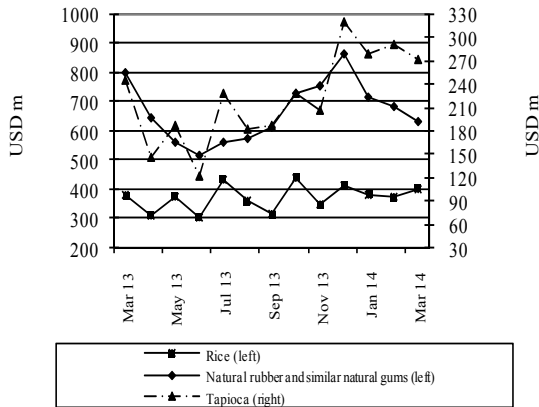
Source: Bank of Thailand, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

**Vietnam: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Cashew Nuts**  
 March 2013–March 2014



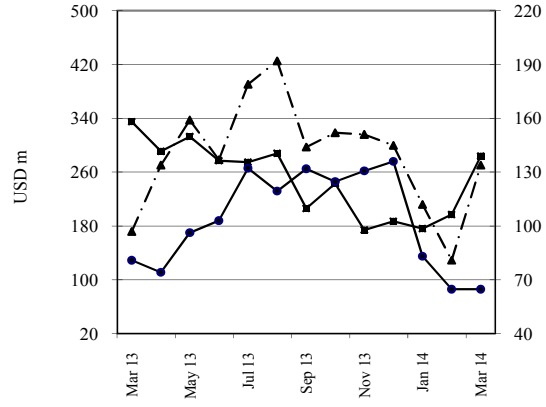
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**Thailand: Exports**  
 March 2013–March 2014



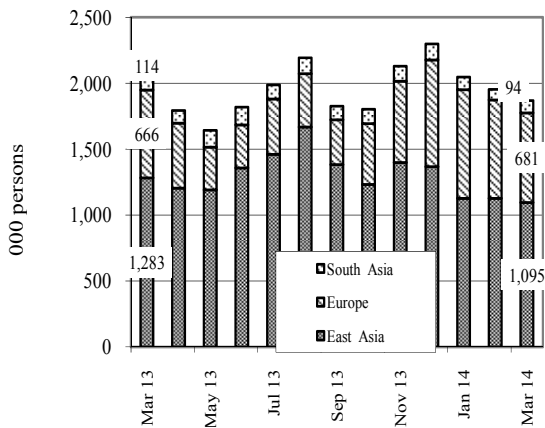
Source: Customs Department of Thailand

**Vietnam: Exports**  
 March 2013–March 2014



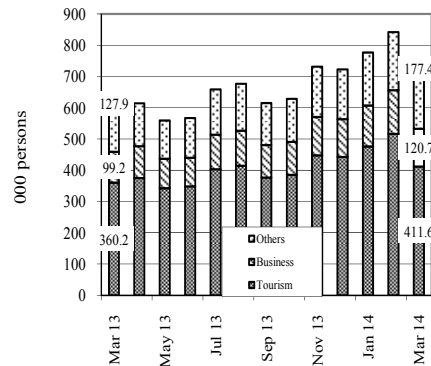
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**Thailand: International Arrivals**  
 March 2013–March 2014



Source: Thailand Office of Tourism Development

**Vietnam: International Arrivals**  
 March 2013–March 2014

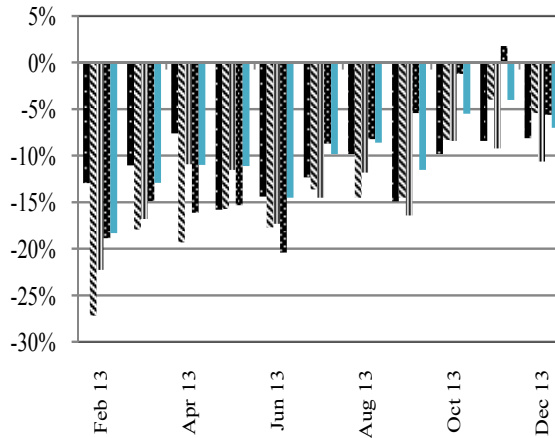


Source: Estimates by General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អត្រាអតិថិជនលើបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា**

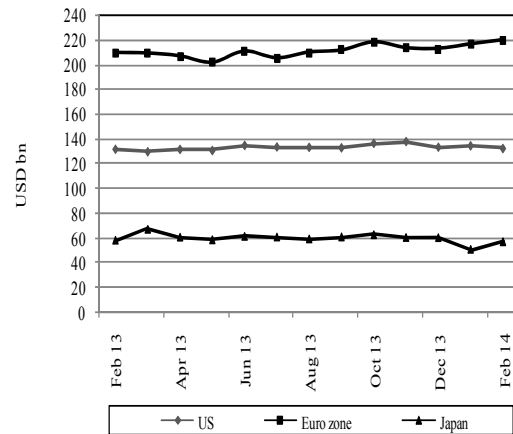
**Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia**

**Year-on-Year Growth of Main Exports: Japan**  
February 2013–February 2014



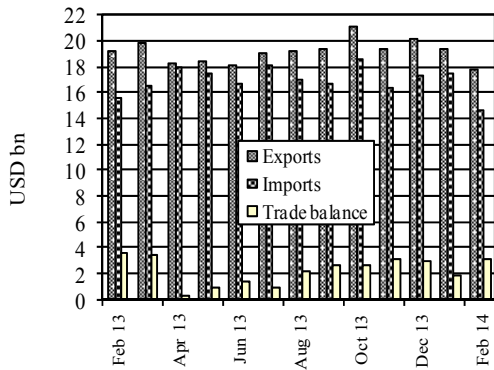
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

**Goods Exports: US, Euro Zone & Japan**  
February 2013–February 2014



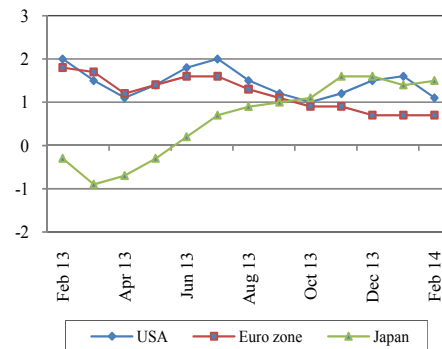
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

**External Trade: Malaysia**  
February 2013–February 2014



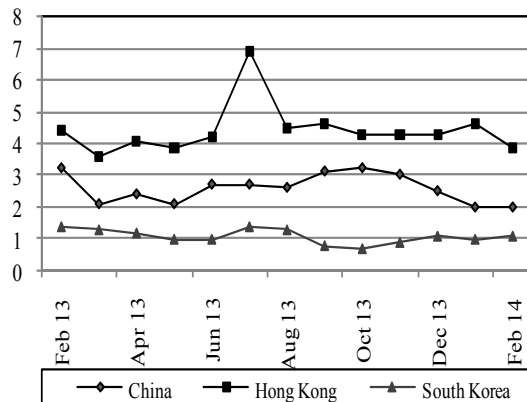
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

**Inflation Rates: US, Euro Zone & Japan**  
(percent price change from a year earlier)  
February 2013–February 2014



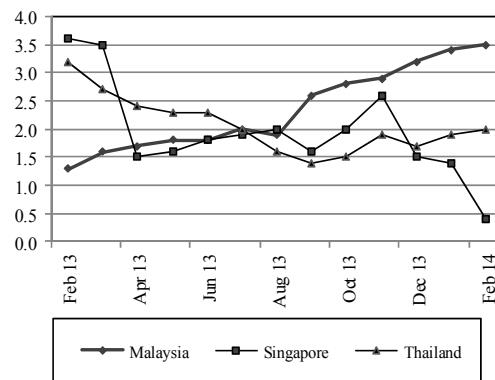
Sources: IMF and Economist (04 April 2014)

**Inflation Rates: China, Hong Kong & South Korea**  
(percent price change from a year earlier)  
February 2013–February 2014



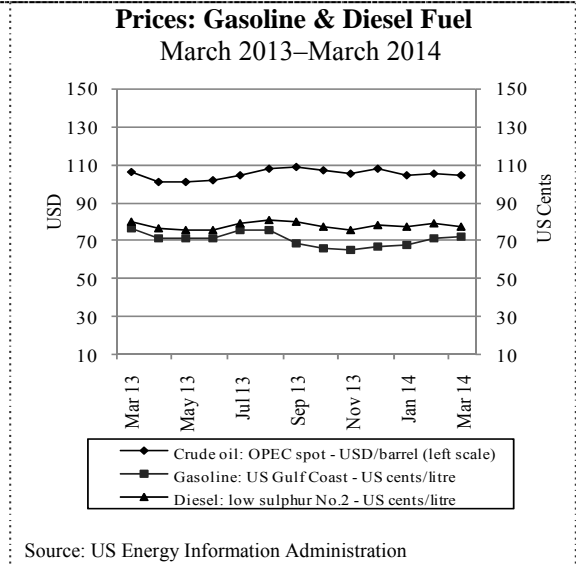
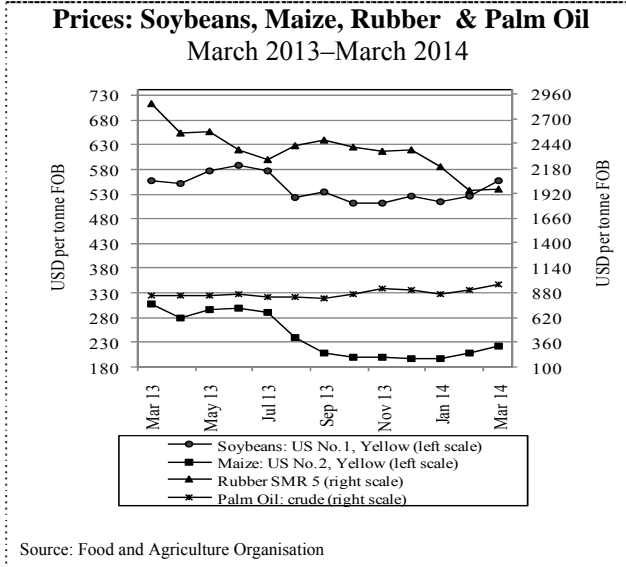
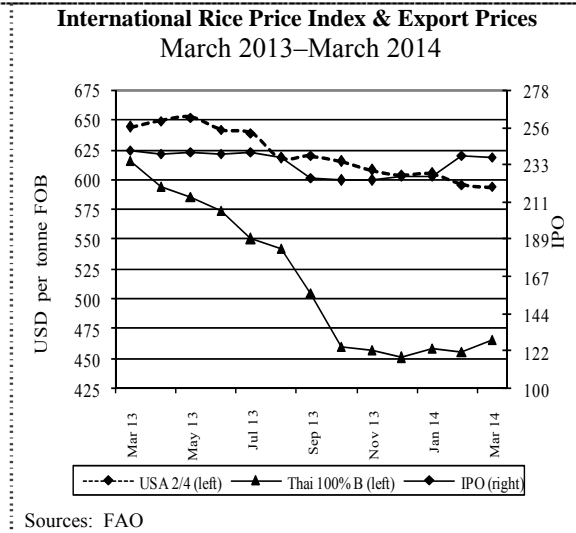
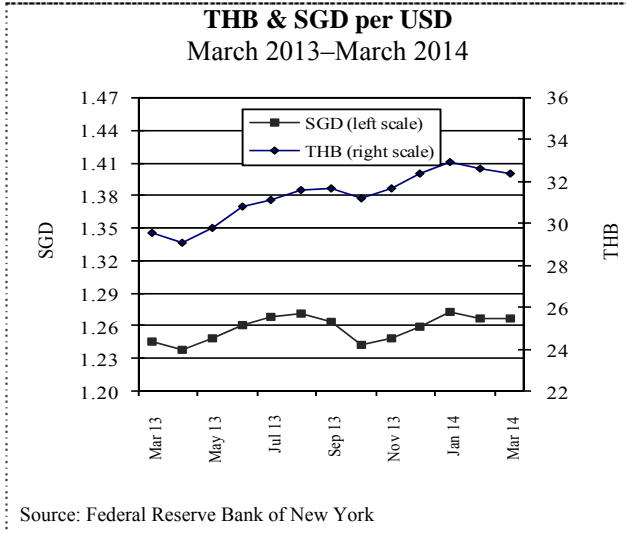
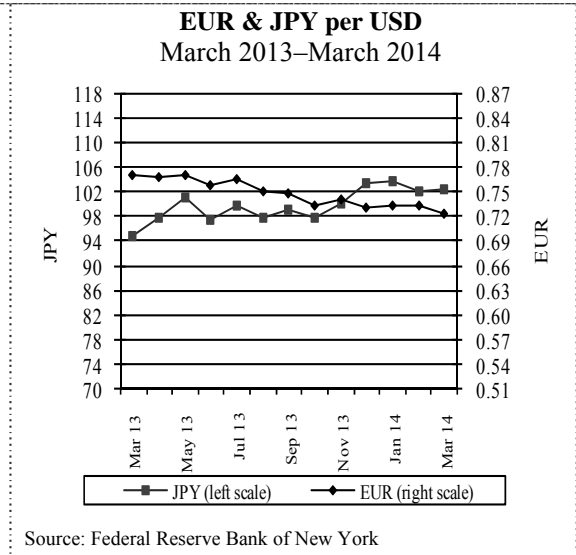
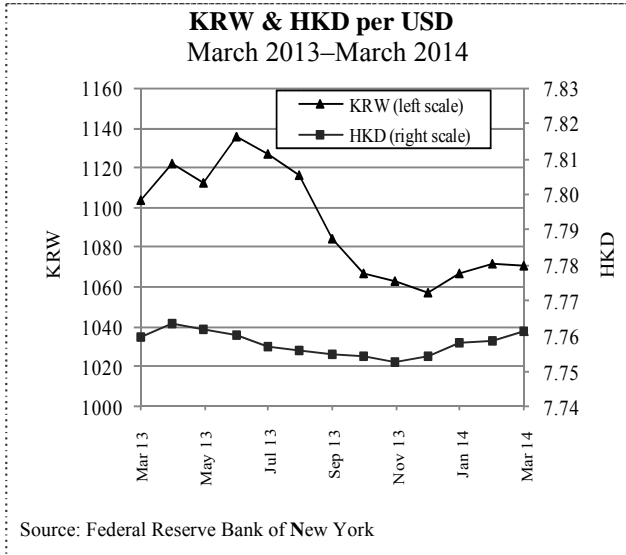
Sources: IMF and Economist (04 April 2014)

**Inflation Rates: Selected ASEAN Countries**  
(percent price change from a year earlier)  
February 2013–February 2014



Sources: IMF and Economist (04 April 2014)

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



**ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច**  
**Economic News**

<b>ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ</b>	<b>Economic News Highlights</b>
<p><b>ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេសរបស់កម្ពុជាកើន ១៥% ក្នុងពេលកំពុងបន្តមានការខ្វែងមតិខាងនយោបាយ</b></p> <p>ជម្លោះមិនទាន់ដោះស្រាយរវាងគណបក្សកាន់អំណាច និងគណបក្សប្រឆាំង ទាក់ទងនឹងលទ្ធផលនៃការបោះឆ្នោតនោះ មិនបាននាំឲ្យតម្លៃនៃពាណិជ្ជកម្មរបស់កម្ពុជា ជាមួយប្រទេសដទៃទៀតធ្លាក់ចុះទេ ដោយវាកើនឡើង ១៥% ដល់ ៤,៤៦ ពាន់លានដុល្លារ នៅត្រីមាសទី១ ឆ្នាំ២០១៤។</p> <p>ការនាំចេញកើន ១៩% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ១,៩៩ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចូលកើន ១២% ដល់ ២,៤៧ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ ផលិតផលកាត់ដេរជាទំនិញនាំចេញចម្បង ដោយមានចំណែក ៨០% ក្នុងផលិតផលនាំចេញសរុប។ ដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្មសំខាន់ៗ របស់កម្ពុជា រួមមាន ប្រទេសនៅតំបន់អឺរ៉ុប សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ចិន កូរ៉េខាងត្បូង ជប៉ុន ថៃ វៀតណាម សិង្ហបុរី និង ម៉ាឡេស៊ី។</p> <p>ទោះបីជាជម្លោះក្រោយការបោះឆ្នោត នៅមិនទាន់ដោះស្រាយបានក៏ដោយ ក៏កម្ពុជានៅតែអាចរក្សាស្ថិរភាពនយោបាយ និងម៉ាក្រូសេដ្ឋកិច្ចបានល្អដែរ។ អ្នកនាំពាក្យក្រសួងពាណិជ្ជកម្ម បានបញ្ជាក់ថា វិនិយោគិនបរទេសនៅតែមានទំនុកចិត្តលើប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។</p>	<p><b>Cambodia’s foreign trade up 15 percent amid ongoing political row</b></p> <p>Unsettling conflict between the ruling and opposition parties over the election result has not lowered Cambodia’s trade value with other countries, which rose by 15 percent in the first quarter of 2014 to USD 4.46 bn.</p> <p>Exports increased by 19 percent to USD1.99 bn compared with the same quarter last year, while imported goods rose by 12 percent to USD2.47 bn. Garment products have always been the major exports, 80 percent of the total. The main trading partners were European countries, the United States, China, South Korea, Japan, Thailand, Vietnam, Singapore and Malaysia.</p> <p>Although the post-election conflict has not been resolved, the country has still managed political stability and a sound macro-economy. The country still has the trust of foreign investors, according to a Commerce Ministry spokesperson.</p> <p><i>Links to others economic news</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “Cambodia largest port sees rise in cargo shipment in first quarter” <a href="http://www.asean-china-center.org/english/2014-04/18/c_133273471.htm">http://www.asean-china-center.org/english/2014-04/18/c_133273471.htm</a></li> <li>2. “Hong Kong’s KeyBridge acquires 65 percent shares of Cambodia telecom firm” <a href="http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2014-04/09/c_133249446.htm">http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2014-04/09/c_133249446.htm</a></li> <li>3. “Cambodian, Thai stock market regulators ink cooperation deal” <a href="http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2014-04/02/c_133233007.htm">http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2014-04/02/c_133233007.htm</a></li> </ol>