



**វិទ្យាស្ថានបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង ស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា**  
**CDRI—Cambodia’s leading independent**  
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**របាយការណ៍ខ្លីៗស្តីពីសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា**  
**Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy**

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**ការបកស្រាយតារាងសំខាន់**

**Highlights**

របាយការណ៍នេះ បកស្រាយពីស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចមួយចំនួនរបស់កម្ពុជា និង បណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ដោយធ្វើការប្រៀបធៀបគ្នាលើខ្លឹម ជាមួយនឹង ខែមុនៗ។

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

នៅត្រីមាសទី៤ ឆ្នាំ២០១៣ វិនិយោគជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់សរុប ក្នុងវិស័យកសិកម្ម អនុម័តដោយក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា កើនដល់ ៧៣៨,២លានដុល្លារ ធៀបនឹង ១៣៣,១លានដុល្លារ កាលពីត្រីមាសមុន។ នៅឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ការវិនិយោគមានកំណើនថេរ ប៉ុន្តែវាមានការឡើងចុះ បើគិតចាប់ពីឆ្នាំ២០១០ មក។

In the fourth quarter of 2013, total fixed asset investments in agriculture approved by the Council for the Development of Cambodia rose to USD738.2 m from USD133.1 m a quarter earlier. There was a steady rise in investments in 2013. However, investments in the sector have fluctuated since 2010.

នៅខែធ្នូ ២០១៣ ចំនួនភ្ញៀវបរទេសមកដល់សរុប កើន ១១,៧% ធៀបនឹង ខែមុន (១៣% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ភ្ញៀវមកសម្រាកលំហែ កើន ១៣% (១៧% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ប៉ុន្តែភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១១,៥% (២% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។

In December, foreign visitor arrivals rose 11.7 percent (13 percent year on year). Holiday arrivals went up 13 percent (17 percent year on year). Business arrivals dropped by 11.5 percent (2 percent year on year).

នៅខែធ្នូ ២០១៣ សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់កើន ៤,៦% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំ មុន។ ថ្លៃអាហារ និងភេសជ្ជៈគ្មានជាតិស្រា កើន ៦,១% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន, ថ្លៃសម្លៀកបំពាក់ និងស្បែកជើង កើន ៥,៤% ហើយថ្លៃស្នាក់នៅ និងទឹកភ្លើង កើន ២,៤%។ អតិផរណា នៅឆ្នាំ២០១៣ មាននិរន្តរភាពកើនឡើង ហើយ បានប៉ះពាល់ដល់កម្រិតជីវភាពរបស់ប្រជាជនក្រីក្រ និងប្រជាជនជិតក្រីក្រ។ រដ្ឋាភិបាលត្រូវគ្រប់គ្រងអតិផរណាឲ្យបានជាប់រហូត ទោះបីជនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ អាស៊ី បានគន់គូរថា អត្រាអតិផរណានឹងមានកម្រិត ៣,៥% ដូចគ្នា នៅឆ្នាំ២០១៤ និង ២០១៥។ នៅខែមករា ថ្លៃម៉ាស៊ូត និងសាំង នៅថេរ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣,១% និង ៣,៧% រៀងគ្នា ធៀបនឹង មួយឆ្នាំមុន មកត្រឹម ៤៩៤០រៀល/លីត្រ និង ៥១៤០រៀល/លីត្រ។

The consumer price index in December increased by 4.6 percent year on year. Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages went up 6.1 percent over the year, of clothing and footwear 5.4 percent and of housing and utilities 2.4 percent. Inflation in 2013 was trending upward, impacting living standards of the poor and the near poor. The government needs to monitor inflation constantly even though the Asian Development Bank projects that the rate will be 3.5 percent in both 2014 and 2015. Prices of diesel fuel and gasoline in January remained unchanged from the preceding month, but dropped by 3.1 percent and 3.7 percent year on year to KHR4940/litre and KHR5140/litre, respectively.

នៅខែមករា ២០១៤ ប្រាក់រៀលឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (០,៣% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៣៩៨៣,៥រៀល/ដុល្លារ។ ប្រាក់រៀលធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៦% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់បាតថៃ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ ៨,៩% បើធៀបមួយឆ្នាំ មុន។ ប្រាក់រៀលឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៣% (១,៤% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ទល់នឹង ប្រាក់ដុងវៀតណាម។

In January, the riel appreciated 0.3 percent from the previous month (0.3 percent year on year) to KHR3983.5/USD. It depreciated 0.6 percent from a month earlier against the Thai baht, but appreciated 8.9 percent year on year. It appreciated by 0.3 percent (1.4 percent annually) against the Vietnamese dong.

នៅខែតុលា ២០១៣ សាច់ប្រាក់ងាយស្រួលសរុបកើន ៣,៦% ធៀបខែមុន (១០,៨% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយ ឥណទានសម្រាប់វិស័យឯកជនកើន ២១,៨% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន។

In October, total liquidity went up 3.6 percent from the preceding month (10.8 percent year on year). Credit to the private sector rose by 21.8 percent year on year.

នៅខែធ្នូ ២០១៣ ការនាំចូលសម្ភារៈសំណង់កើន ៤៩,៥% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន, ក្នុងនេះ ស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍កើន ៩១,៣% ហើយដែកថែបកើន ៥៣,៣%។ ការនាំចូល សាំងធ្លាក់ចុះ ៩,៤% ធៀបខែមុន (៤,៨% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយម៉ាស៊ូត ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៩,១% (១០,៤% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។ ការនាំចូលម៉ាស៊ូតខ្មៅកើន ២៧,១% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦៨,៦% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។

In December, imports of construction equipment were 49.5 percent higher than a year earlier, of cement 91.3 percent and of steel 53.3 percent higher. Imports of gasoline in December declined by 9.4 percent from a month earlier (4.8 percent year on year) and of diesel by 9.1 percent (10.4 percent year on year). Imports of fuel oil rose by 27.1 percent from the preceding month but dropped 68.6 percent year on year.

នៅខែធ្នូដដែលនោះ ការនាំចេញសម្លៀកបំពាក់ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧,៥% ធៀបខែមុន មកត្រឹម ៤១៦,៩លានដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែកើន ១០,៨% បើធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ទោះបីមានការឡើងចុះតាមខែក្តី ក៏តម្រូវការសម្លៀកបំពាក់ និងផលិតផល វាយនភ័ណ្ឌកម្ពុជា ជាពិសេសពីសំណាក់សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក និងសហភាពអឺរ៉ុប នៅតែមានច្រើន។ ការនាំចេញស្បែកជើងធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤,៣% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែកើន ១,១% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។ ការនាំចេញវាយនភ័ណ្ឌផ្សេងទៀតធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦,៨% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែកើន ៥,៩% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។

In the same month, clothing exports dropped 7.5 percent from the preceding month to USD416.9 m, but increased 10.8 percent year on year. Despite monthly fluctuations, demand for Cambodian garment and textile products, mainly from the US and EU, continued to be strong. Exports of shoes declined by 4.3 percent from a month earlier but rose 1.1 percent year on year. Other textile exports decreased 6.8 percent from the previous month, but rose 5.9 percent year on year.

In October, total government current revenue declined 8.4 percent from a month earlier, but rose 3.8 percent

នៅខែតុលា ២០១៣ ចំណូលចរន្តសរុបរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាលបញ្ជាក់ចុះ ៨,៤% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែកើន ៣,៨% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៥៨៦,៥ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណូលពន្ធក្នុងស្រុកធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៣,២% (កើន ១១,៤% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយ ចំណូលពន្ធនាំចូលនិងនាំចេញធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣,៦% (៣,៨% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។ ចំណូលមិនមែនពន្ធកើន ២០,០% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៨,០% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។ នៅខែដដែលនេះ ចំណាយចរន្តធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣២,២% ធៀប ខែមុន (៧,៦% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ក្នុងនេះ ចំណាយលើបៀវត្សរ៍ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣៩,១% (៧,៤% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ប៉ុន្តែ ឧបត្ថម្ភធននិងជំនួយសង្គមកើន ១១,៨% (១,៧% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។ រដ្ឋាភិបាលបានបញ្ជាក់ជាថ្មីពីការប្តេជ្ញាចិត្តពង្រឹង ការប្រមូលចំណូល ពិសេសចំណូលពន្ធ។

នៅខែធ្នូ ២០១៣ អង្ករថៃធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១០,៣% ធៀបខែមុន (១៦,៧% ធៀប ឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៥៩៩ដុល្លារ/តោន, កៅស៊ូធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,៨% (១៦,០% ធៀប ឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយ ម្សៅដំឡូងឈើធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១៧,៧% (៦,២% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។ អង្ករវៀតណាមឡើងថ្លៃ ៤,១% ធៀបខែមុន (១,៩% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយ គ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទីឡើងថ្លៃ ០,២% (០,៤% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ប៉ុន្តែកៅស៊ូធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៥% (១៦,៨% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។

នៅខែធ្នូ ២០១៣ ការនាំចេញអង្ករនៅថៃកើន ១៩,៤% ធៀបខែមុន (២១,២% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន), ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូធម្មជាតិ និងជ័រធម្មជាតិកើន ១៥,១% (១៨,៦% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយ ការនាំចេញម្សៅដំឡូងឈើកើន ៥៤,០% (៧១,៥% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។ នៅខែធ្នូនេះដែរ ការនាំចេញ អង្ករវៀតណាមកើន ៧,៥% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៣,៧% ធៀបនឹង ឆ្នាំមុន។ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូកើន ៥,៣% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ១០,៤% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។

នៅខែធ្នូ ២០១៣ ការនាំចេញរបស់សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣,១% ធៀបខែមុន មកត្រឹម ១៣២,៧ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែវានៅថេរ បើធៀបនឹង ឆ្នាំមុន។ ការនាំចេញរបស់តំបន់អឺរ៉ុបធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,២% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែកើន ៥,២% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន។ ការនាំចេញរបស់ជប៉ុនធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,២% ធៀបខែមុន (៧,០% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។

នៅខែមករា ២០១៤ អង្ករនៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកឡើងថ្លៃ ០,២% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ អង្ករថៃធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៧% ធៀបខែមុន (២៥,៤% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។ នៅខែធ្នូ ២០១៣ សណ្តែកសៀង នៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកឡើងថ្លៃ ២,៤% ធៀបខែមុន (ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៧,០% ធៀប ឆ្នាំមុន) ប៉ុន្តែពោតធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៨% (៣៨,៦% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។ ប្រេងឆាធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,០% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ ១២,២% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។ កៅស៊ូឡើងថ្លៃ ១,០% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១៦,៨% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។

នៅខែមករា ២០១៤ ប្រេងនៅធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២,៧% (៤,២% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១០៤,៧ដុល្លារ/ធុង ហើយម៉ាស៊ូតធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,៤% (៤,៣% ធៀប ឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ០,៧៦ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ។ សាំងឡើងថ្លៃ ១,១% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៤,៥% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។

year on year to KHR586.5 bn. Revenue from domestic taxes went down 13.2 percent but increased 11.4 percent year on year. Revenue from import and export taxes dropped 3.6 percent from a month earlier (3.8 percent year on year). Non-tax revenue went up 20.0 percent from the preceding month but dropped 18.0 percent year on year. In the same month, current expenditure declined 32.2 percent (7.6 percent year on year). Expenditure on wages dropped by 39.1 percent from the previous month (7.4 percent year on year). Subsidies and social assistance rose by 11.8 percent from a month earlier (1.7 percent year on year). The government has reiterated its commitment to strengthen revenue collection, particularly taxes.

In December, the price of Thai rice declined by 10.3 percent from a month earlier (16.7 percent year on year) to USD599/tonne, of rubber by 1.8 percent (16.0 percent year on year) and of tapioca by 17.7 percent (6.2 percent year on year). Vietnamese rice rose 4.1 percent from the previous month (1.9 percent year on year) and of cashew nuts 0.2 percent (0.4 percent year on year). The rubber price dropped 0.5 percent from the preceding month (16.8 percent year on year).

In December, exports of Thai rice rose 19.4 percent from a month earlier (21.2 percent year on year), of natural rubber and gums 15.1 percent (18.6 percent year on year) and of tapioca 54.0 percent (71.5 percent year on year). In the same month, Vietnamese rice exports increased 7.5 percent from the preceding month but dropped 23.7 percent year on year. Exports of rubber went up 5.3 percent from a month earlier, but declined 10.4 percent year on year.

In December, US exports declined by 3.1 percent from a month earlier to USD132.7 bn but were unchanged year on year. Exports of the euro zone dropped 0.2 percent from the preceding month, but rose 5.2 percent year on year. Japanese exports declined by 0.2 percent from a month earlier (7.0 percent year on year).

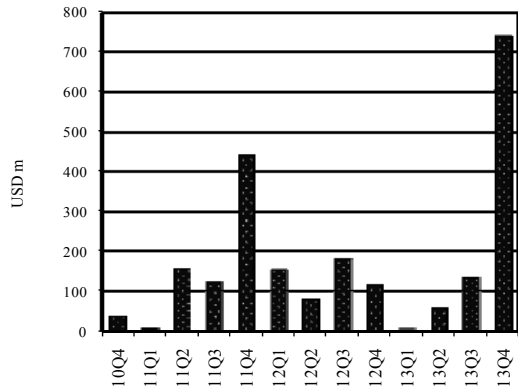
In January, the price of US rice rose 0.2 percent from a month earlier but dropped 1.8 percent year on year. The price of Thai rice declined by 0.7 percent in the month (25.4 percent year on year). In December, the price of US soybeans went up 2.4 percent from a month earlier (7.0 percent drop year on year). The price of maize decreased 0.8 percent (38.6 percent year on year). Palm oil declined by 1.0 percent from the previous month, but rose by 12.2 percent in the year. Rubber went up 1.0 percent from a month earlier, but decreased 16.8 percent year on year.

In January, the price of crude oil went down 2.7 percent (4.2 percent year on year) to USD104.7/barrel and of diesel fuel by 1.4 percent (4.3 percent year on year) to USD0.76/litre. The price of gasoline increased 1.1 percent from a month earlier, but dropped 4.5 percent year on year.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

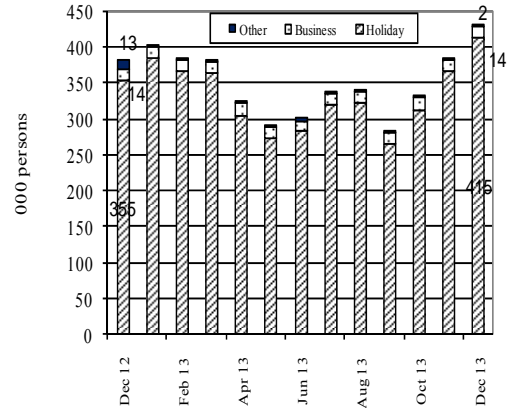
Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

**Fixed Asset Investment Approvals by CDC\***  
Agriculture  
2010 Q4–2013 Q4



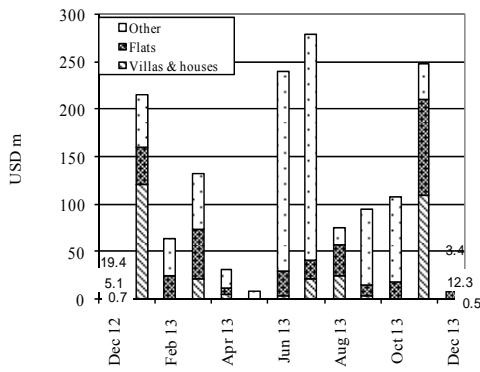
\*Including expansion projects.  
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

**Foreign Visitor Arrivals**  
December 2012–December 2013



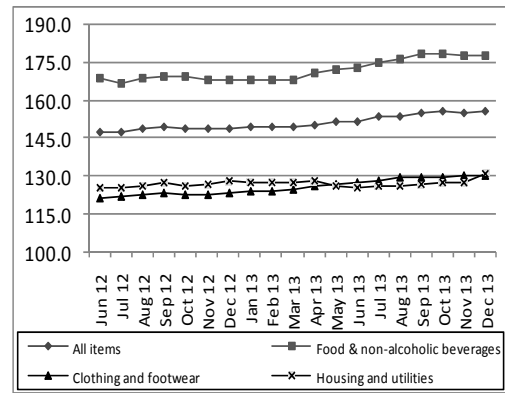
Source: Ministry of Tourism

**Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals**  
December 2012–December 2013



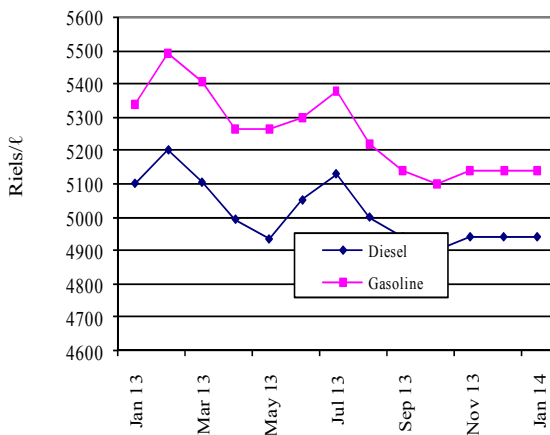
Source: Municipality of Phnom Penh

**Consumer Price Index**  
(December 2006=100)  
June 2012–December 2013



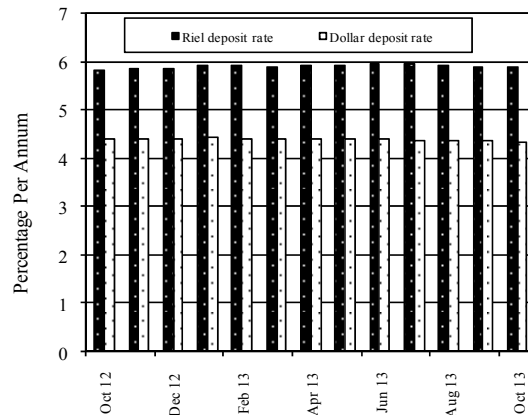
Source: National Institute of Statistics

**Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices**  
January 2013–January 2014



Source: CDRI

**Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Deposits**  
October 2012–October 2013

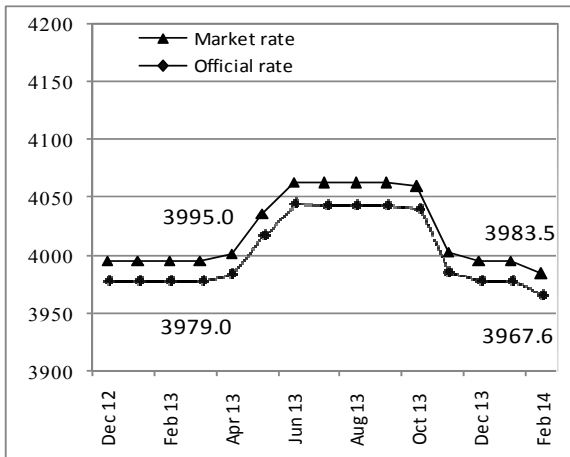


Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

## អត្រាប្តូររូបិយប័ណ្ណ និង ឥណទាន

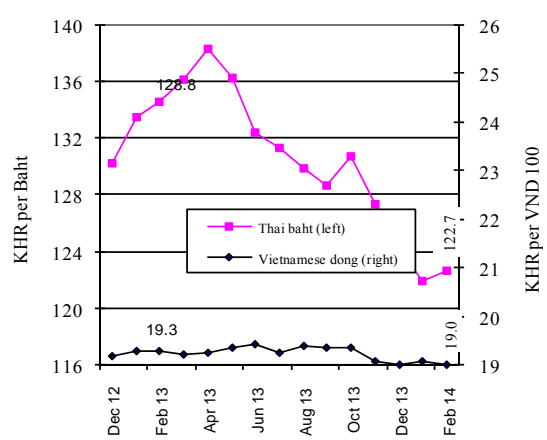
### Exchange Rates, Money and Credit

Riels per US Dollar  
December 2012–February 2014



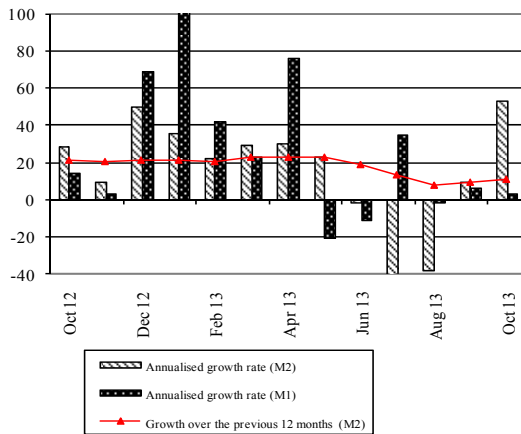
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Riels per THB & VND  
December 2012–February 2014



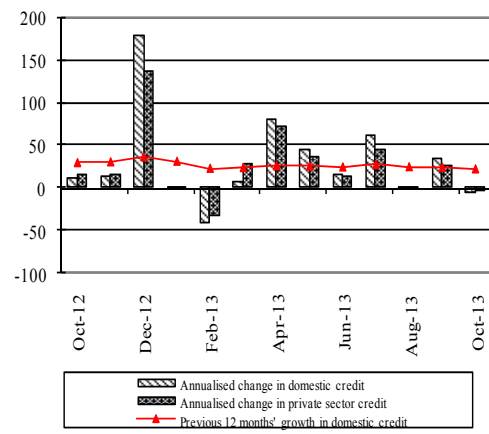
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey (%)  
October 2012–October 2013



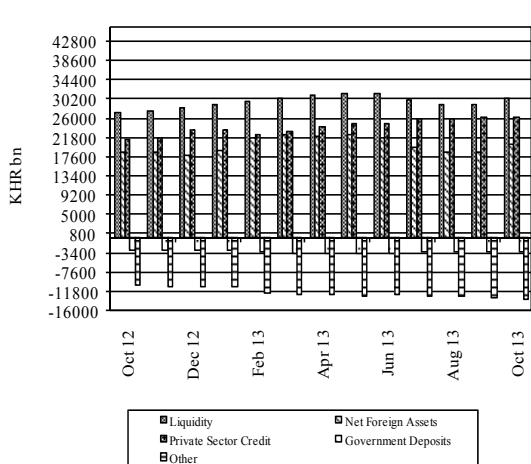
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Domestic Credit (%)  
October 2012–October 2013



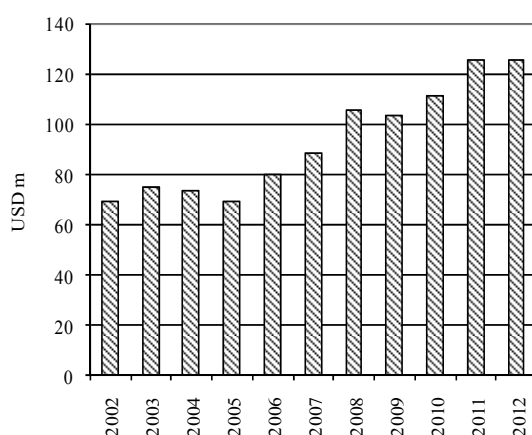
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey  
October 2012–October 2013



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

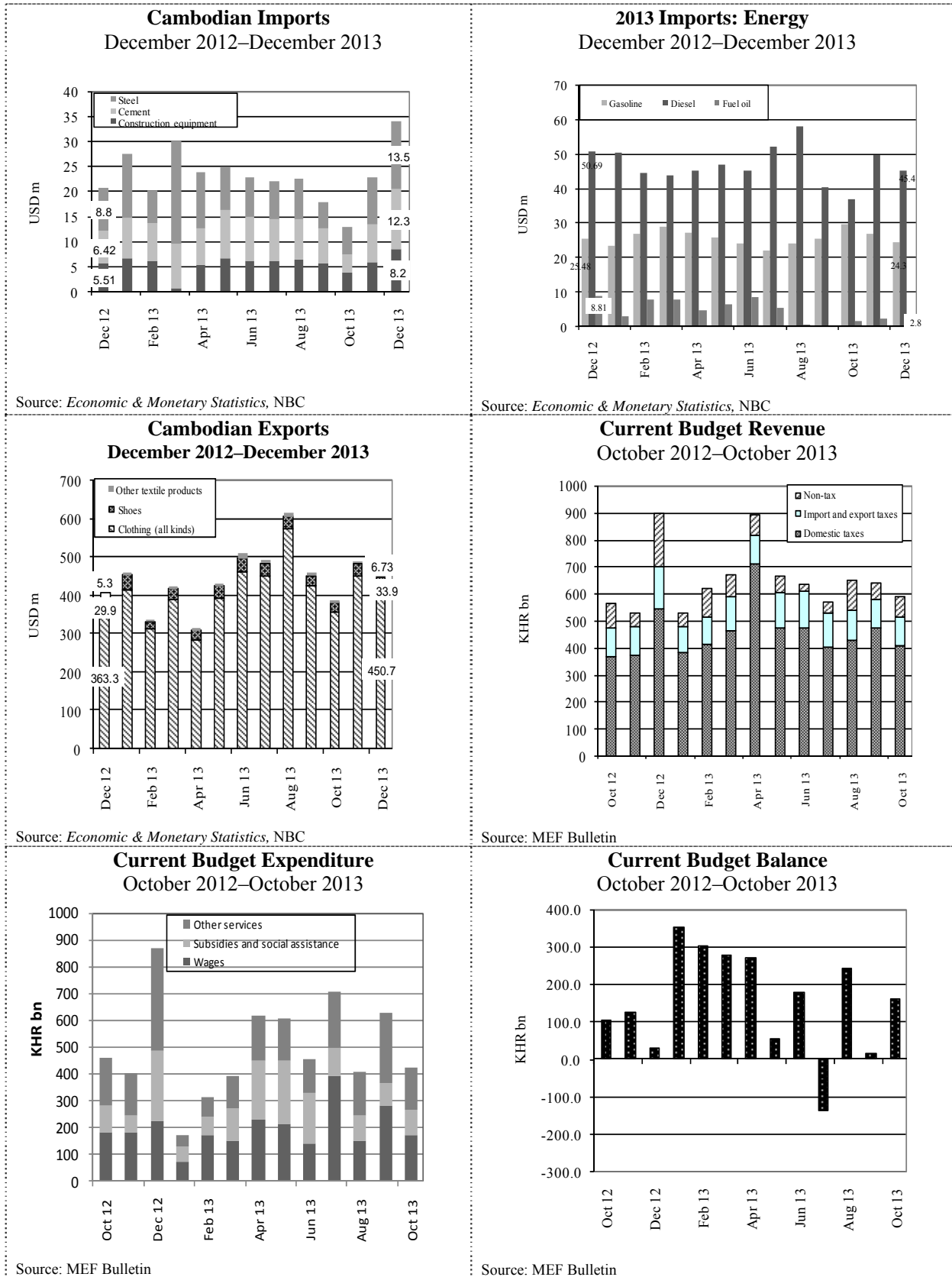
External Development Assistance Disbursement  
Education  
2002–2012



Source: CRDB/CDC 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

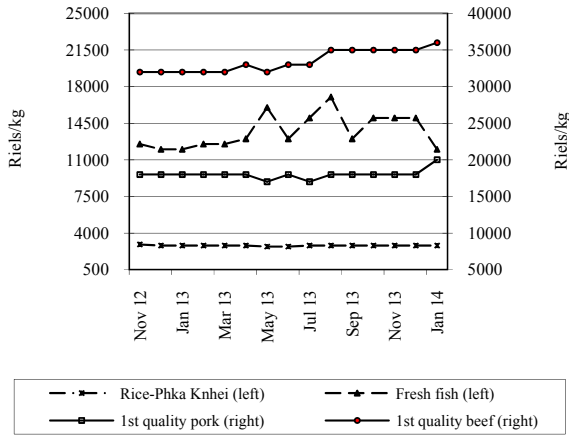
Source: MEF Bulletin

Source: MEF Bulletin

Source: MEF Bulletin

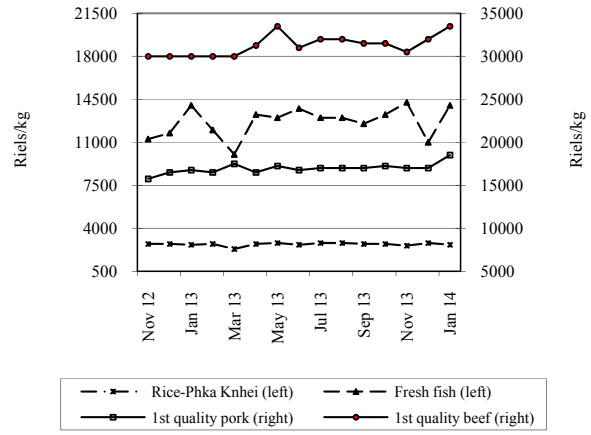
សៀវភៅតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា  
**Provincial Food Prices**

**Food Prices in Siem Reap Province**  
 November 2012–January 2014



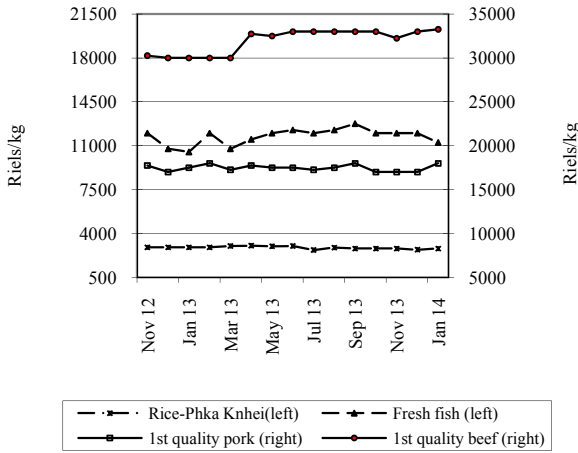
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Battambang Province**  
 November 2012–January 2014



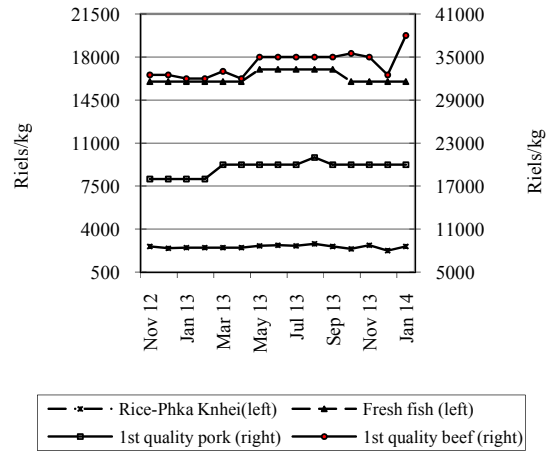
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Kompong Cham Province**  
 November 2012–January 2014



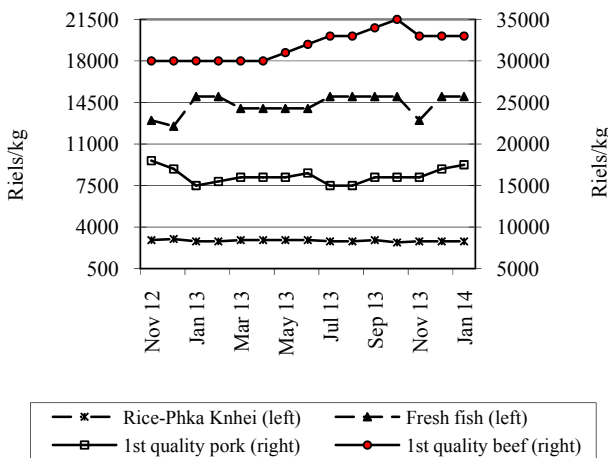
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Kampot Province**  
 November 2012–January 2014



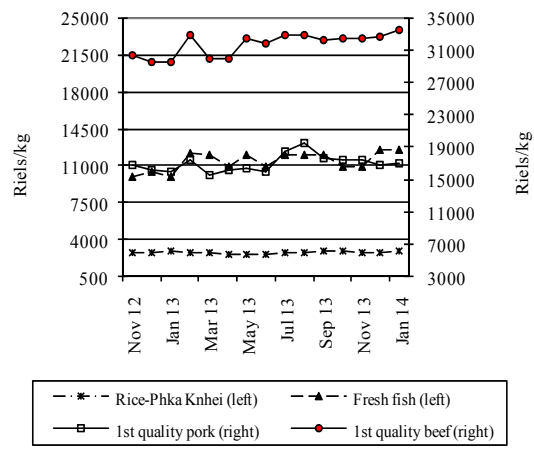
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province**  
 November 2012–January 2014



Source: CDRI

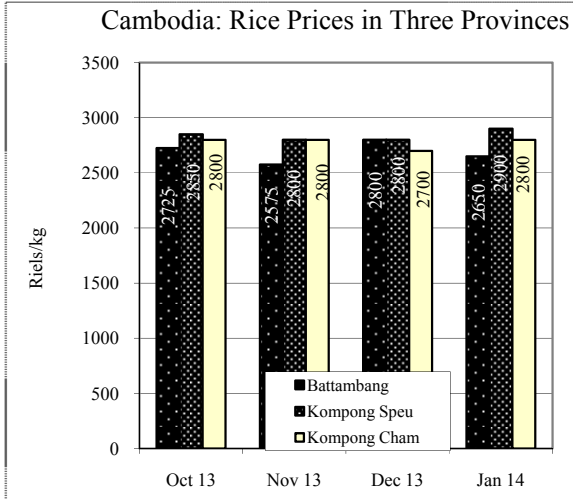
**Food Prices in Kompong Speu Province**  
 November 2012–January 2014



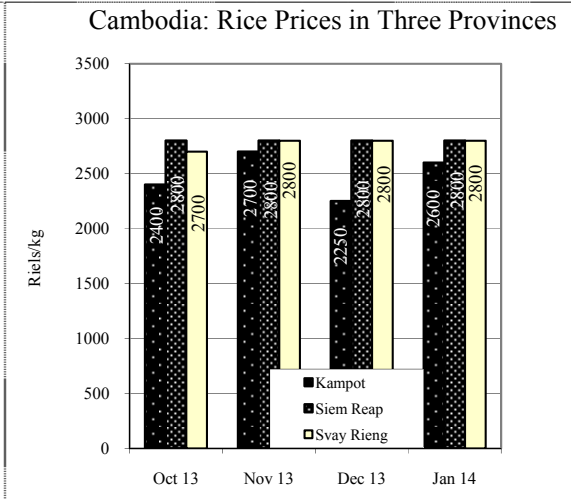
Source: CDRI

ផ្លូវដំណើរការលក្ខណៈប្រទេសកម្ពុជា៖ តាមផ្នែកសិប្បកម្ម

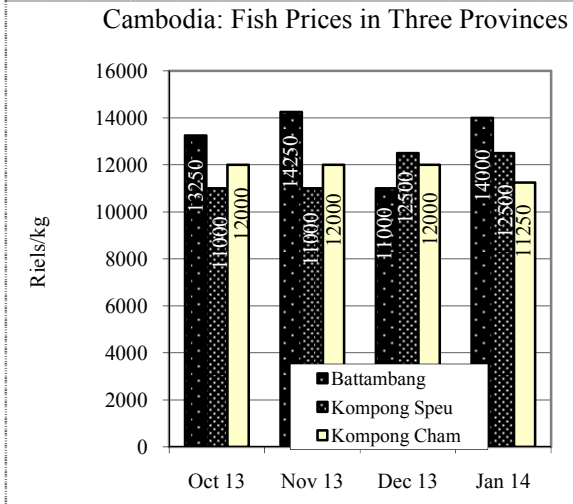
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia



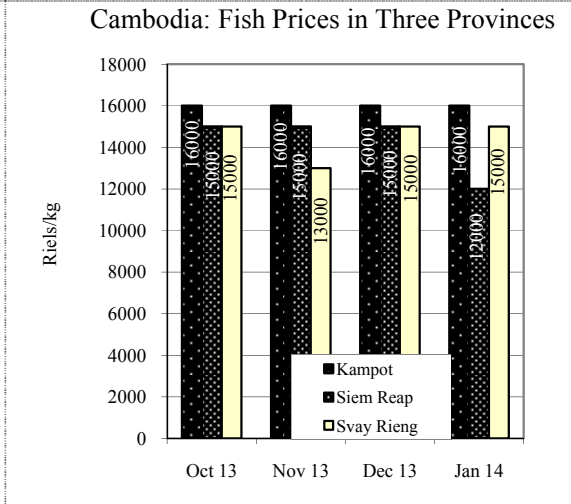
Source: CDRI



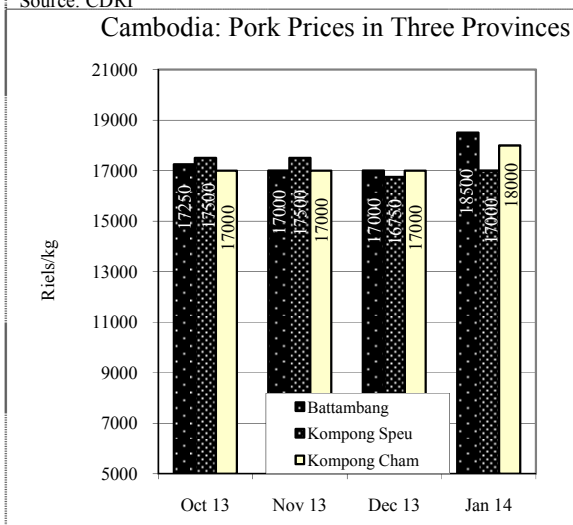
Source: CDRI



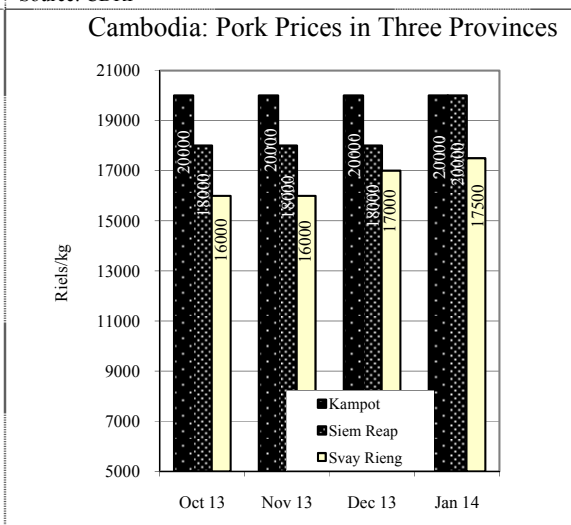
Source: CDRI



Source: CDRI



Source: CDRI

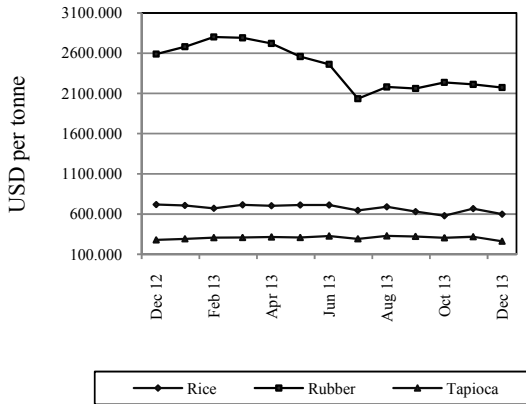


Source: CDRI



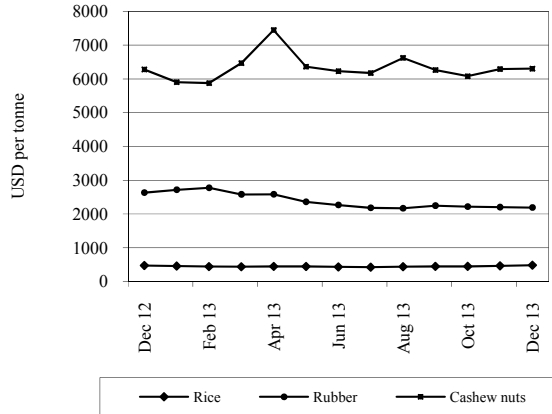
**ផ្លូវនិរន្តរ៍ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិទៅដល់ប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា**  
**Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia**

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



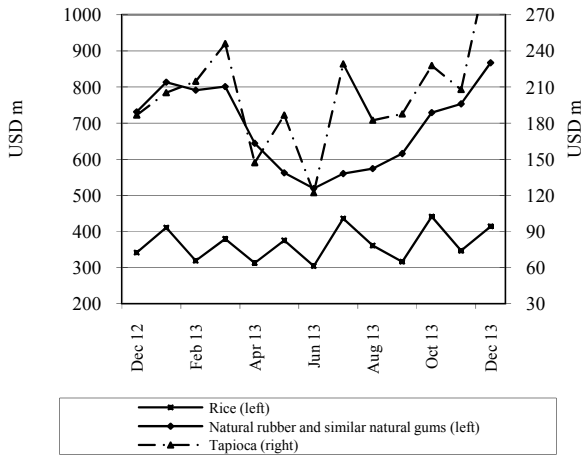
Source: Bank of Thailand, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

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



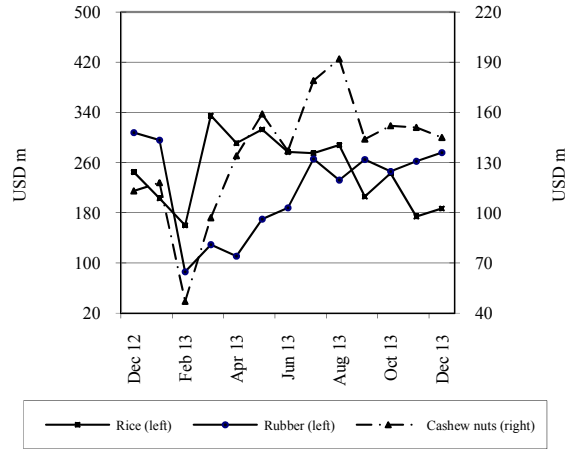
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**Thailand: Exports**  
December 2012–December 2013



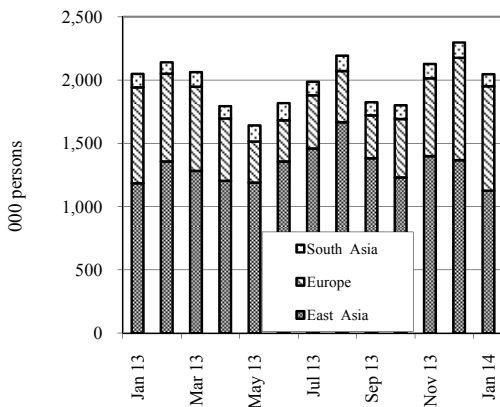
Source: Customs Department of Thailand

**Vietnam: Exports**  
December 2012–December 2013



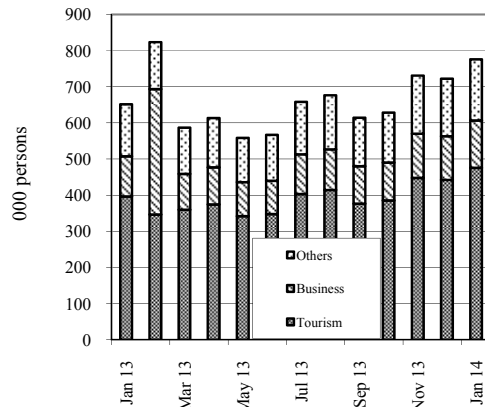
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

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



Source: Thailand Office of Tourism Development

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

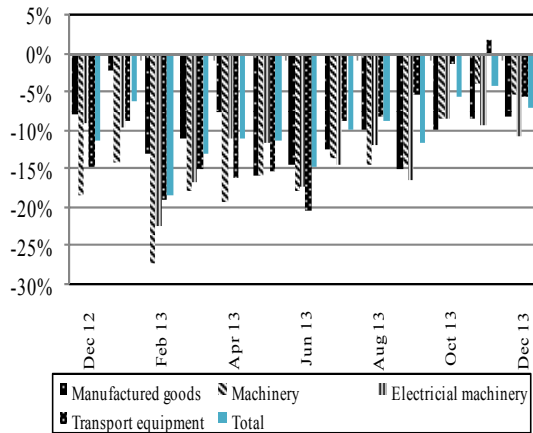


Source: Estimates by General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អត្រាអតិថិជនលើបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា**

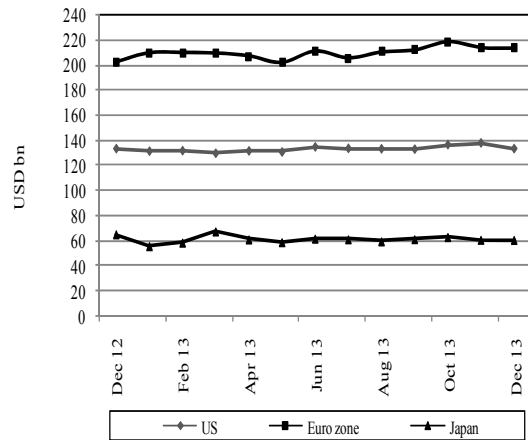
**Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia**

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



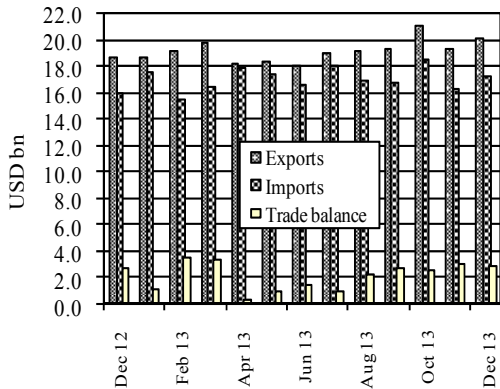
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

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



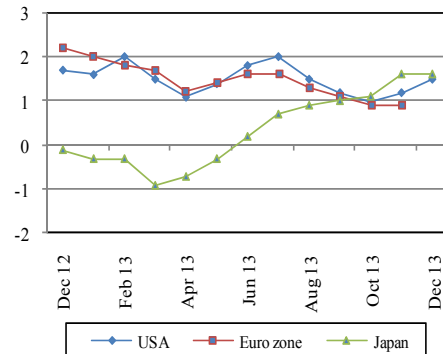
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

**External Trade: Malaysia**  
December 2012–December 2013



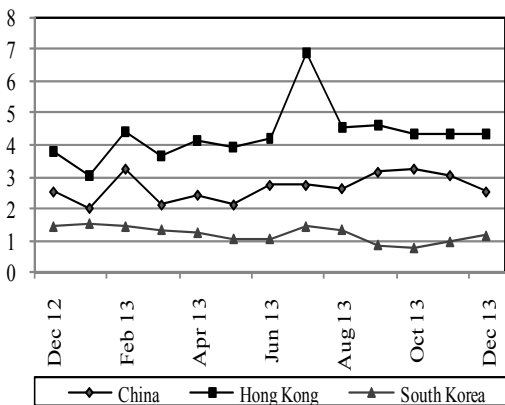
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

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



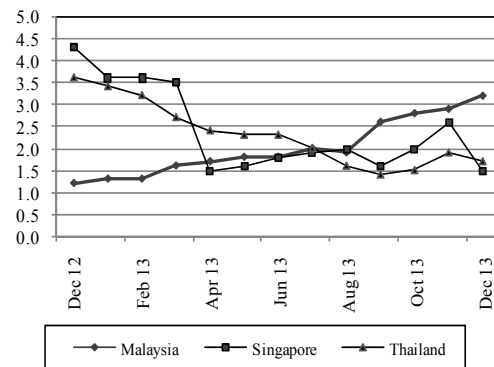
Sources: IMF and Economist (25-31 January 2014)

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



Sources: IMF and Economist (25-31 January 2014)

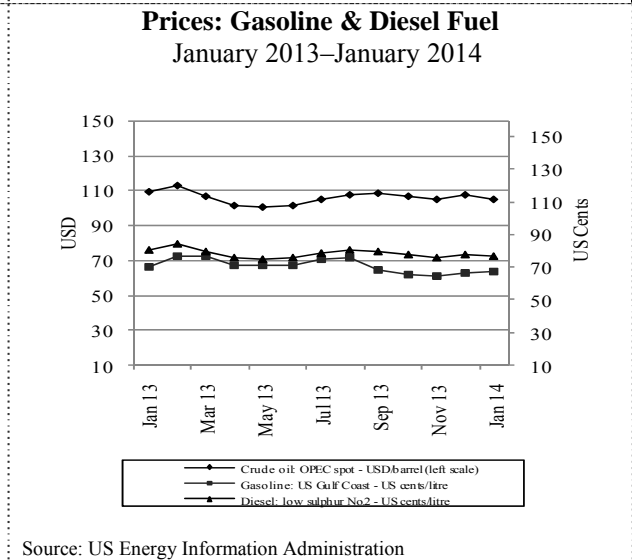
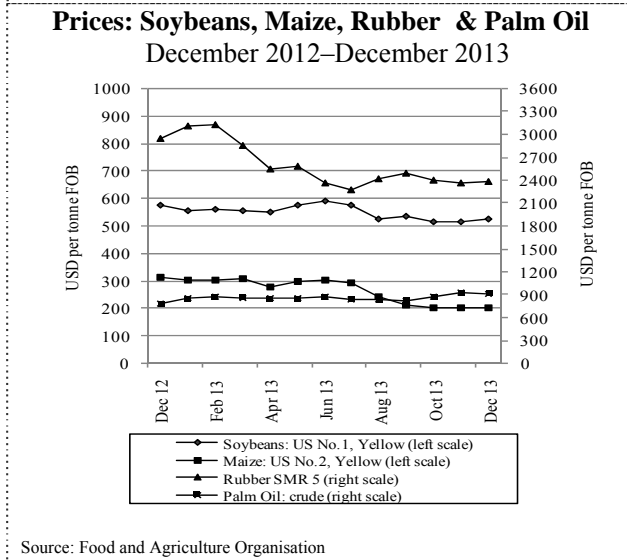
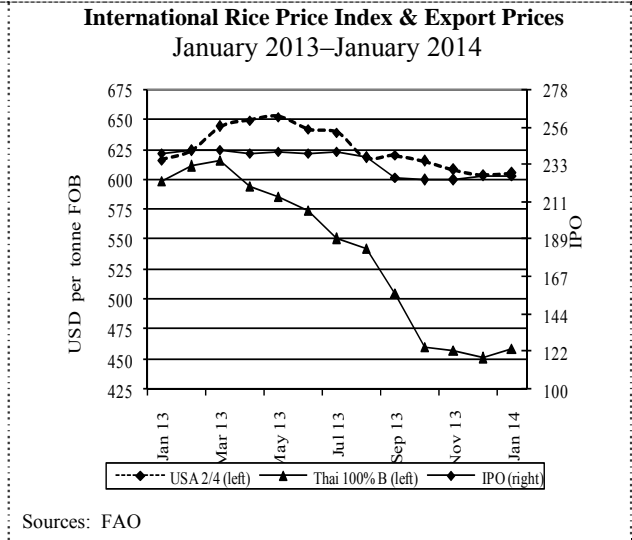
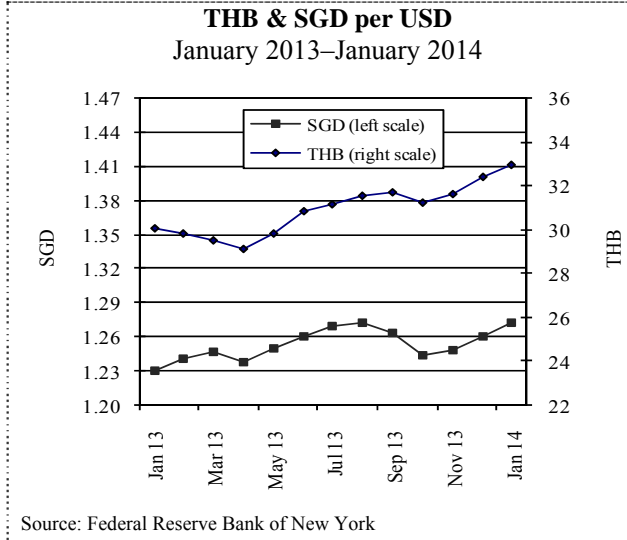
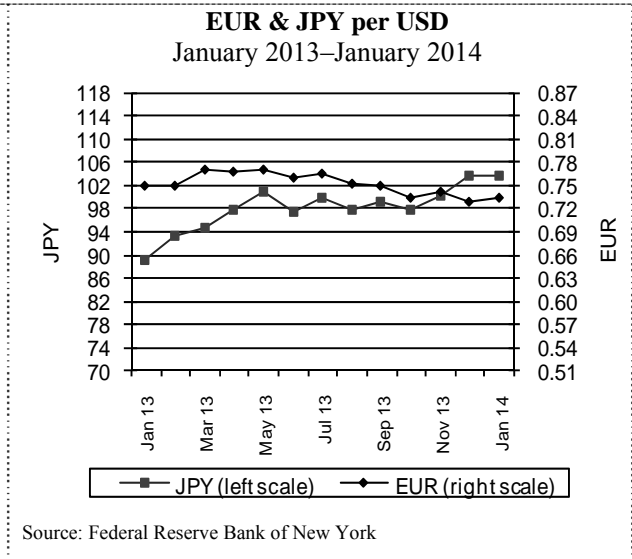
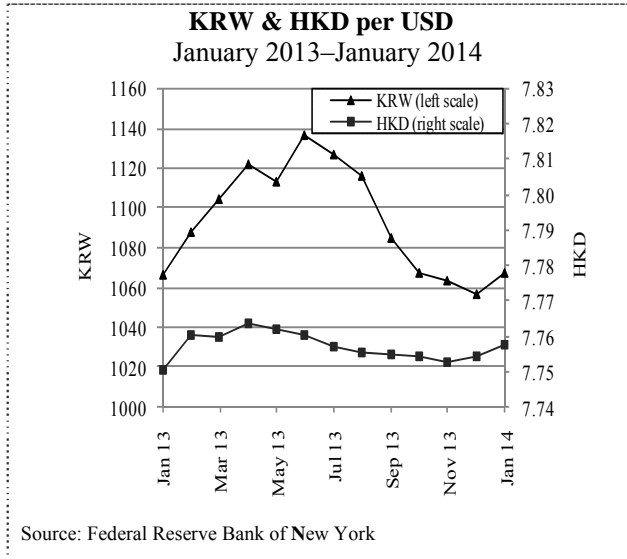
**Inflation Rates: Selected ASEAN Countries**  
(percent price change from a year earlier)  
December 2012–December 2013



Sources: IMF and Economist (25-31 January 2014)

## អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង គ្រួសារតម្លៃទំនិញលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ

### Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets



**មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច**  
**Economic News**

**ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ**

**ការវិនិយោគ ៤,៣ពាន់លានដុល្លារអាមេរិក ត្រូវបានអនុម័ត នៅឆ្នាំ២០១៣**

ការវិនិយោគគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់សរុប អនុម័តដោយ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា បានកើនឡើង ៩០% ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ធៀបនឹងមូលដ្ឋានដល់ ៤,៣ពាន់លានដុល្លារអាមេរិក។ អនុម័តនៅក្នុងវិស័យឧស្សាហកម្មមានតម្លៃ ៣,៣ពាន់លានដុល្លារអាមេរិក ស្មើនឹង ៧៦,៧% នៃតម្លៃវិនិយោគសរុប បន្ទាប់មកគឺ វិស័យកសិកម្ម (២១,៥%) និងវិស័យសេវាកម្ម (៣,៣%)។ ការវិនិយោគក្នុងវិស័យកសិកម្ម កើនឡើង ៧៥,១% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន រីឯក្នុងសេវាកម្ម ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៨៤,៦%។

វិស័យទទួលបានអនុម័តវិនិយោគសំខាន់ៗរួមមាន វិស័យផលិតកម្មសម្លៀកបំពាក់ វាយនភ័ណ្ឌ និងស្បែកជើង ដែលមានចំណែក ៤៥,៧% នៃចំនួនវិនិយោគសរុប បន្ទាប់មកគឺ វិស័យកសិឧស្សាហកម្ម (៩,១%)។ វិនិយោគិនបរទេសសំខាន់ៗ មាន ចិន (វិនិយោគ ៣៧៤,៤លានដុល្លារ), វៀតណាម (២៤១,៥លានដុល្លារ), កូរ៉េខាងត្បូង (៧៣,៨លានដុល្លារ), អង់គ្លេស (៨៤,៦លានដុល្លារ), តៃវ៉ាន់ (៦៨លានដុល្លារ) និង ហុងកុង (៤៣លានដុល្លារ)។

ការទាក់ទាញ វិនិយោគផ្ទាល់ពីបរទេសដែលមានគុណភាពខ្ពស់ជាងមុន និងរយៈពេលកាន់តែវែង គឺជាគោលដៅយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រសំខាន់របស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល។ ទោះជាយ៉ាងណាក្តី នៅមានបញ្ហាចោទជាច្រើនក្នុងបរិយាកាសអាជីវកម្មជាមួយ ដែលរដ្ឋាភិបាលត្រូវដោះស្រាយ។ បញ្ហាទាំងនេះ រួមមាន អគ្គិសនីមានតម្លៃខ្ពស់ និងផ្គត់ផ្គង់មិនបានគ្រប់គ្រាន់, ការប្រកួតប្រជែងមិនស្មើភាព, អំពើពុករលួយ, កង្វះជំនាញ និងគុណភាពទាបនៃការអប់រំ។ ឧបសគ្គជាលក្ខណៈរចនាសម្ព័ន្ធទាំងនេះត្រូវដោះស្រាយឲ្យបាន ដើម្បីធានាថា សេដ្ឋកិច្ចមានកម្លាំងប្រកួតប្រជែង និងមានកំណើនប្រកបដោយចីរភាពក្នុងរយៈពេលវែង។

**Economic News Highlights**

**USD4.3 bn of investment approved in 2013**

Total fixed asset investments approved by the Council for the Development of Cambodia rose by 90 percent in 2013 from a year earlier, to USD4.3 bn. The approvals in industry were worth USD3.3 bn, accounting for 76.7 percent of total investment value, followed by agriculture (21.5 percent) and services (3.3 percent). Investments in agriculture rose 75.1 percent from the previous year, whereas those in services declined by 84.6 percent.

Important investments included garments, textile and shoe manufacturing, accounting for 45.7 percent of the total invested, followed by agro-industry (9.1 percent). Top foreign investors were China with investments of USD374.4 m, Vietnam (USD241.5 m), South Korea (USD73.8 m), the United Kingdom (USD84.6 m), Taiwan (USD68 m) and Hong Kong (USD43 m).

Attracting more quality and long-term foreign direct investment is an important strategic goal of the government. Nonetheless, there are issues of overall business environment the government must resolve. These include a high electricity price and insufficient supply, unfair competition, corruption, skills shortages and low quality of education. These structural constraints need to be addressed to ensure that the economy is competitive and long-term sustainable growth is possible.

**Links to others economic news**

1. “Cambodia's trade with China’s Hong Kong up 19 pct last year”  
[http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2014-02/21/c\\_133134205.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2014-02/21/c_133134205.htm)
2. “ADB unveils 3.6 mln USD grant to aid Asian firms with job creation”  
[http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2014-02/21/c\\_133133461.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2014-02/21/c_133133461.htm)
3. “Cambodian, Malaysian entrepreneurs meet to explore business opportunities”  
[http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2014-02/21/c\\_133133088.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2014-02/21/c_133133088.htm)