



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

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**ការបកស្រាយតារាងសំខាន់**

**Highlights**

របាយការណ៍នេះ បកស្រាយពីសូចនាករសេដ្ឋកិច្ចមួយចំនួននៅកម្ពុជា និងនៅបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ដោយធ្វើការប្រៀបធៀបគ្នាលើខ្លឹមសារ ជាមួយនឹងខែមុនៗ។

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

នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា ចំនួនភ្ញៀវបរទេសមកដល់សរុបកើន ១៦% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១៦% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ក្នុងនេះ ភ្ញៀវមកលំហែកើន ១៨% (២០% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) រីឯភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៣% ប៉ុន្តែ កើន ១១% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន។

In November, total foreign visitor arrivals increased by 16 percent from a month earlier (16 percent year on year). Holiday arrivals went up 18 percent (20 percent year on year). Business arrivals dropped by 13 percent from the preceding month, but rose by 11 percent year on year.

នៅខែកញ្ញា តម្លៃអនុម័តគម្រោងសាងសង់សរុបកើនដល់ ៩៥,១លានដុល្លារ ធៀបនឹង ៣៣,៤លានដុល្លារ កាលពីខែមុន។ តម្លៃអនុម័តគម្រោងសាងសង់ ភូមិគ្រឹះ និងផ្ទះឆ្នាក់ចុះ ៨៦,១% (៣,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៣,៦លានដុល្លារ។ តម្លៃគម្រោងផ្ទះល្វែងធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦០,៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែ កើន ៦,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ១២,៣លានដុល្លារ។

In September, the total value of construction approvals increased to USD95.1 m from USD33.4 m a year earlier. The value of villa and house approvals declined 86.1 percent from the previous month (3.4 percent year on year) to USD3.6 m. The value of flats decreased by 60.7 percent from a month earlier, but year on year went up 6.8 percent to USD12.3 m.

នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ (គ្រប់មុខទំនិញ) ធ្លាក់ ០,៣% ធៀបនឹង ខែមុន (កើន ៤,១% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ថ្លៃអាហារ និងភេសជ្ជៈគ្មានជាតិស្រាធ្លាក់ ០,៦% (កើន ៥,៧% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយថ្លៃសម្លៀកបំពាក់ និងស្បែកកើន កើន ០,៧% (៥,៩% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន)។ សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ កើនឡើង បន្តិច នៅឆមាសទី១ ឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ដោយមានអត្រាកំណើនជាមធ្យម ១,៩% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន ប៉ុន្តែកើនខ្លាំង នៅឆមាសទី២ ដោយមានអត្រាកំណើនជាមធ្យម ៤% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន។ អតិផរណា នៅឆ្នាំ២០១៣ មានជាមធ្យម ២,៩%។ នៅខែ ធ្នូ ថ្លៃម៉ាស៊ូត និងសាំងនៅថេរ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣,១% និង ២,៨% រៀងគ្នា ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន មកត្រឹម ៤៩៤០រៀល/លីត្រ និង ៥១៤០រៀល/លីត្រ។

In November, the consumer price index (all items) declined by 0.3 percent from the previous month (a 4.1 percent rise year on year). Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages dropped by 0.6 percent (5.7 percent increase year on year). Prices of clothing and footwear increased by 0.7 percent (5.9 percent year on year). The CPI increase was relatively small in the first half of 2013, averaging 1.9 percent year on year. However, it was trending upward in the second half of the year, increasing, on average, by 4.0 percent year on year. Inflation in 2013 averaged 2.9 percent. Prices of diesel fuel and gasoline in December remained unchanged from the preceding month, but dropped by 3.1 percent and 2.8 percent year on year to KHR4940/litre and KHR5140/litre, respectively.

នៅមករា ប្រាក់រៀលនៅថេរ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន និងធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ ដុល្លារ គឺ ៣៩៧៩រៀល/ដុល្លារ។ ប្រាក់រៀលឡើងថ្លៃ ១,៨% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៨,៦% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ទល់នឹងប្រាក់បាតថៃ។ ប្រាក់រៀលចុះថ្លៃ ០,៤% ធៀប នឹងខែមុន ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុល្លារអាមេរិក ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ ១,១% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន។ នៅខែកញ្ញា អត្រាការប្រាក់លើកម្ចីជាប្រាក់រៀលនៅថេរ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែកើន ០,១២ ឯកតាភាគរយ ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន។ អត្រាការប្រាក់លើកម្ចីជាប្រាក់ដុល្លារ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,០៧% ឯកតាភាគរយ (០,៦៧ ឯកតាភាគរយ ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន)។ ក្នុងខែដដែល សាច់ប្រាក់ងាយស្រួលសរុបកើន ០,៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៩,៣% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន)។ ឥណទានសម្រាប់វិស័យឯកជនកើន ១,៩% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២៣,៦% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន)។ ក្នុងនេះរដ្ឋាភិបាល ជាពិសេស ធនាគារជាតិ ត្រូវ ធានាថា ចរន្តសាច់ប្រាក់នេះ វាមិនរួមចំណែកបង្កើនអតិផរណាទេ។ ការបង្កើន ផលិតភាព ជាគន្លឹះសម្រួលឲ្យនិរន្តរភាពទំនិញឡើងថ្លៃ ប្រែមកដូចធម្មតាវិញ។

In January, the riel remained unchanged from the previous month and year on year against the US dollar, at an exchange rate of KHR3979/USD. The riel appreciated 1.8 percent from the previous month (8.6 percent year on year) against the Thai baht. The riel depreciated 0.4 percent from a month earlier against the Vietnamese dong, but appreciated 1.1 percent year on year. In September, the interest rate on riel loans remained unchanged from the previous month, but went up 0.12 percentage points year on year. The rate on dollar loans dropped 0.07 percentage points (0.67 percentage points year on year). In the same month, total liquidity rose by 0.7 percent from a month earlier (9.3 percent year on year). Credit to the private sector also increased, by 1.9 percent from the preceding month (23.6 percent year on year). Although the increase indicates credit availability to businesses, the government and particularly the central bank need to make sure that money circulation does not contribute to inflation. Increasing productivity is the key to normalising the upward trend of prices.

នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា ការនាំចូលដែកថែបកើន ៧៤,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (០,៩% ធៀបនឹង ឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៩,៤លានដុល្លារ, ស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍កើន ១០៣,២% (១៧,៥% ធៀបនឹង ឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៧,៦លានដុល្លារ ហើយសម្ភារៈសំណង់កើន ៥៧,៩% (៤៤,៥% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥,៨លានដុល្លារ។ ក្នុងខែដដែល ការនាំចេញសម្លៀក បំពាក់ (គ្រប់មុខ) កើន ២៥,៨% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២៤,១% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៤៥០,៧លានដុល្លារ, ស្បែកកើន ៤៤,៩% (១៣,៦% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៣៣,៩លានដុល្លារ ហើយផលិតផលវាយនភ័ណ្ឌផ្សេងទៀតកើន ២៨,៤% (២៧% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន)។ ភាពតានតឹងខាងនយោបាយ ដែលប៉ះពាល់ដល់ ទំនុកចិត្តរបស់វិនិយោគិន និងការទាមទារនាពេលថ្មីៗពីកម្ពុជា ឲ្យកម្លើងប្រាក់ខែ អប្បបរមាដល់ ១៦០ដុល្លារ មិនមានឥទ្ធិពលអវិជ្ជមានលើការនាំចេញសម្លៀក បំពាក់ទេ ប៉ុន្តែ ដំណោះស្រាយដោយសន្តិវិធីគ្រប់គ្រងការពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ជាជម្រើសដ៏ល្អ បំផុតសម្រាប់គ្រប់គ្នា ជាពិសេស សេដ្ឋកិច្ច។ ការនាំចូល សាំងធ្លាក់ចុះ ៩,២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៣,៣% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៦,៨លានដុល្លារ, ម៉ាស៊ូតកើន ៣៥,៦% (៨,៤% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥០លានដុល្លារ, ហើយម៉ាស៊ូតខ្មៅកើន ៦៥,២% (ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៩,៤% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២,២លានដុល្លារ។

In November, imports of steel went up 74.1 percent from a month earlier (0.9 percent year on year) to USD9.4 m, of cement by 103.2 percent (17.5 percent year on year) to USD7.6 m and of construction equipment by 57.5 percent (44.5 percent year on year) to USD5.8 m. In the same month, exports of clothing (all kinds) rose by 25.8 percent from a month earlier (24.1 percent year on year) to USD450.7 m, of shoes by 44.9 percent (13.6 percent year on year) to USD33.9 m and of other textile products by 28.4 percent (27.0 percent year on year). Political tension, which affects investors' confidence, and the recent demand by workers to increase the minimum wage to USD160/month have not had a damaging effect on garment exports. However, a peaceful solution from all parties involved is the best option for everyone and especially for the economy. Imports of gasoline in November dropped 9.2 percent from the preceding month (3.3 percent year on year) to USD26.8 m. Imports of diesel increased by 35.6 percent from the preceding month (8.4 percent year on year) to USD50 m. Imports of fuel oil went up 65.2 percent from a month earlier, but dropped by 29.4 year on year to USD2.2 m.

នៅខែកញ្ញា ចំណូលចរន្តរដ្ឋាភិបាលសរុបធ្លាក់ ១,៤% ធៀបខែមុន (កើន៩,១%

In September, total government current revenue declined by 1.4 percent from the previous month, but increased by 9.1 percent year on year to KHR640.5 bn. Revenue from domestic taxes went up 10.7 percent (23.6 percent year on year) to KHR471.6 bn. Revenue from import and export taxes dropped 4.4 percent from a

ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៦៤០,៥ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណូលពន្ធក្នុងស្រុកកើន ១០,៧% (២៣,៦% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៤៧១,៦ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណូលពន្ធនាំចេញ នាំចូលធ្លាក់ ៤,៤% (កើន ១,៨% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១០៦,៩ពាន់លានរៀល។ ក្នុងខែដដែល ចំណាយបច្ចុប្បន្នសរុបកើន ៥៣,៤% ធៀបខែមុន (៨២% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៦២៦,៣ពាន់លានរៀល ក្នុងនោះចំណាយលើប្រៀបប្រួលកើន ៨៨,៦% (១៤៩,៦% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៨២,២ពាន់លានរៀល ហើយ ចំណាយលើ ឧបត្ថម្ភធន និងជំនួយសង្គមកិច្ចធ្លាក់ចុះ ៩,៣% (កើន ២០,៣% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៨៦,៥ពាន់លានរៀល។ រដ្ឋាភិបាលបានប្តេជ្ញាចិត្តពង្រឹងការប្រមូលចំណូល ក្នុងអាណត្តិថ្មី ប៉ុន្តែការអនុវត្តមានជួបបញ្ហាច្រើនផ្នែកនយោបាយនិងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច។ កំណើនចំណាយលើប្រៀបប្រួលមន្ត្រីស៊ីវិល ជាពិសេស នៅថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ អាច បើកទឹកចិត្តពួកគេឲ្យផ្តល់សេវា ទាន់ពេល និងមានគុណភាព។ ប៉ុន្តែរដ្ឋាភិបាល ក៏ត្រូវទប់ស្កាត់ចំណាយខ្លះខ្លាយ ជាពិសេសលើមន្ត្រី “ខ្មោច” និង មន្ត្រីអសកម្ម។

នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា អង្ករថៃឡើងថ្លៃ ១៥,៣% ធៀបខែមុន (ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ៥,១% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៦៦៧,៨ដុល្លារ/តោន។ ម្សៅដំឡូងឈើឡើងថ្លៃ ៤,៥% (៧% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៣១៨,៧ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយកៅស៊ូធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,១% (១៥,៩% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២២១២,៤ដុល្លារ/តោន។ នៅខែដដែល អង្ករវៀតណាមឡើងថ្លៃ ៣,៤% (ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ៤,៨% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៤៦២,៨ដុល្លារ/តោន, គ្រាប់ស្លាយចន្ទីឡើងថ្លៃ ៣,៥% (២,៣% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៦២៩១,៧ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយកៅស៊ូធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៧% (១៨,២% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២២០១,៧ដុល្លារ/តោន។ ការធ្លាក់តម្លៃ កៅស៊ូនេះ ក៏អាចប៉ះពាល់ដល់តម្លៃនាំចេញកៅស៊ូនៅកម្ពុជាដែរ។

នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា ការនាំចេញអង្ករថៃធ្លាក់ចុះ ២១,៤% ធៀបខែមុន (២៥,៧% ធៀប ឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៣៤៧,១លានដុល្លារ, កៅស៊ូធម្មជាតិ និងជីវធម្មជាតិកើន ៣,៣% (១៣,២% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៧៥៣,៣លានដុល្លារ, ដំឡូងឈើធ្លាក់ចុះ ៨,៧% (៣,២% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២០៧,៩លានដុល្លារ។ វិបត្តិនយោបាយនៅថៃ អាចប៉ះពាល់ខ្លាំងដល់ទំនុកចិត្តវិនិយោគិន និងអនាគតសេដ្ឋកិច្ច។ មានការជំរុញ ការវិនិយោគសាធារណៈពីគម្រោងជួយស្រូវអង្ករដែលអនុវត្តដោយរដ្ឋាភិបាលបច្ចុប្បន្ន។

នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា ការនាំចេញរបស់សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកកើន ១,១% ធៀបខែមុន (៥,៩% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៣៧,១ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញរបស់តំបន់អឺរ៉ុបធ្លាក់ ចុះ ២,១% (កើន ៥,៨% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២១៣,២ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញរបស់ជប៉ុនធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣,៦% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៤% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៦០ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ ការងើបសេដ្ឋកិច្ចឡើងវិញនៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ក្នុងឆ្នាំ ២០១៣ មានភាពរឹងមាំ ទោះបីមានក្តីបារម្ភថា កិច្ចការនយោបាយសហព័ន្ធ អាច ជំនឿតារាខ្លះក្តី។ ការងើបឡើងវិញនេះ ក៏ជះឥទ្ធិពលដល់ការនាំចេញសម្លៀក បំពាក់របស់កម្ពុជាដែរ ព្រោះសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកជាទីផ្សារមួយដ៏សំខាន់របស់កម្ពុជា។ ជប៉ុន កំពុងខិតខំស្តារសកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងកសាងប្រទេសឡើងវិញ បន្ទាប់ពី ជួបគ្រោះរលកស៊ុណាមី។ ទោះបីជាកម្មវិធី “Abenomics” បានជួយសេដ្ឋកិច្ច មួយផ្នែកក្តី ប៉ុន្តែគំនិតផ្តួចផ្តើមនេះ មិនមែនជាឱសថទិព្វនោះទេ។

នៅខែធ្នូ អង្ករ USA 2/4 ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (០,៧% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៦០៤ដុល្លារ/តោន, អង្ករថៃ (100% B) ឡើងថ្លៃ ១,៨% (ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២៣,៤% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៤៥៨ដុល្លារ/តោន, សណ្តែកសៀង (US No. 1) ឡើងថ្លៃ ២,៤% (ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៧% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥២៤,៨ដុល្លារ/តោន, ពោត (US No. 2) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៨% (៣៨,៦% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៩៨ដុល្លារ/តោន, ប្រេងឆា ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១% (កើន ១២,២% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៩១២ដុល្លារ/តោន, រីងកៅស៊ូ (SMR 5) ឡើងថ្លៃ ១% (ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១៦,៨% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៣៧៨,៧ដុល្លារ /តោន។ ប្រេងនៅ (OPEC spot) ឡើងថ្លៃ ២,៦% ធៀបខែមុន (១,១% ធៀប ឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១០៧,៧ដុល្លារ/តោន, សាំង (US Gulf Coast) ឡើងថ្លៃ ២,៨% (១,៨% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ០,៦៧ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ ហើយម៉ាស៊ូត (low sulphur No. 2) ឡើងថ្លៃ ៣,៤% (ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,២% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ០,៧៨ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ។

month earlier, but increased 1.8 percent year on year to KHR106.9 bn. Revenue from non-taxes decreased by 44.4 percent from the preceding month (38.2 percent year on year) to KHR61.9 bn. In the same month, total current expenditure rose by 53.4 percent from a month earlier (82.0 percent year on year) to KHR626.3 bn. Expenditure on wages increased by 88.6 percent from a month earlier (149.6 percent year on year) to KHR282.2 bn. Expenditure on subsidies and social assistance declined by 9.3 percent, but rose by 20.3 percent year on year to KHR86.5 bn. The government has shown commitment to strengthening revenue collection in its new mandate. However, implementation is still politically and economically challenging. The increased public expenditure on wages to civil servants, especially at sub-national levels, can encourage them to provide timely and quality public services. However, the government also needs to curb wasteful spending, particularly on “ghost” and inactive civil servants.

In November, the price of Thai rice rose by 15.3 percent from a month earlier, but declined 5.1 percent year on year to USD667.9/tonne. The price of tapioca increased by 4.5 percent from the preceding month (7.0 percent year on year) to USD318.7/tonne. The price of rubber dropped by 1.1 percent from a month earlier (15.9 percent year on year) to USD2212.4/tonne. In the same month, the price of Vietnamese rice rose 3.4 percent from the previous month, but dropped 4.8 percent year on year to USD462.8/tonne. The price of cashew nuts went up 3.5 percent from a month earlier (2.3 percent year on year) to USD6291.7/tonne. The price of rubber declined by 0.7 percent (18.2 percent year on year) to USD2201.7/tonne. The decrease in rubber price might also affect the export value of rubber in Cambodia.

Exports of Thai rice in November dropped by 21.4 percent (25.7 percent year on year) to USD347.1 m. Exports of natural rubber and similar natural gums increased 3.3 percent (13.2 percent year on year) to USD753.3 m. Exports of tapioca declined by 8.7 percent from a month earlier, 3.2 percent year on year, to USD207.9 m. The political crisis in Thailand could severely affect investors’ confidence and economic prospects. There have also been controversies surrounding the rice scheme implemented by the current government.

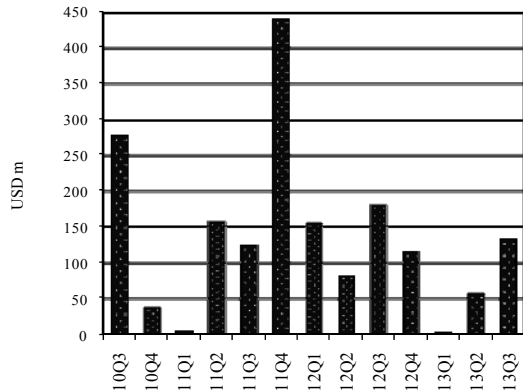
In November, US exports went up 1.1 percent from a month earlier (5.9 percent year on year) to USD137.1 bn. Exports of the euro zone dropped by 2.1 percent from the preceding month, but rose 5.8 percent year on year to USD213.2 bn. Japanese exports declined by 3.6 percent from a month earlier (4.0 percent year on year) to USD60 bn. Recovery in the US in 2013 has been solid despite concerns over federal politics that might drag down recovery efforts. The recovery also has a positive impact on Cambodia’s garment exports since the US is one of its major markets. Japan is still struggling to revitalise the economy and rebuild from the tsunami. Although “Abenomics” has partly helped the economy, this initiative is not a magic bullet.

In December, the price of USA 2/4 rice declined by 0.7 percent from the preceding month (0.7 percent year on year) to USD604/tonne. The price of Thai rice (100% B) rose by 1.8 percent from a month earlier, but declined by 23.4 year on year to USD459/tonne. In December, the price of soybeans (US No. 1) went up 2.4 percent from a month earlier (7.0 percent drop year on year) to USD524.8/tonne. The price of maize (US No. 2) decreased by 0.8 percent from a month earlier (38.6 percent year on year) to USD198/tonne. The price of palm oil declined by 1.0 percent from the previous month, but rose by 12.2 percent to USD912/tonne. The price of rubber (SMR 5) went up 1.0 percent from a month earlier, but decreased by 16.8 percent year on year to USD2378.7/tonne. In December, the price of crude oil (OPEC spot) rose by 2.6 percent from a month earlier (1.1 percent year on year) to USD107.7/barrel, of gasoline (US Gulf Coast) by 2.8 percent (1.8 percent year on year) to USD0.67/litre. The price of diesel fuel (low sulphur No. 2) went up 3.4 percent from a month earlier, but dropped by 0.2 percent year on year to USD0.78/litre.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

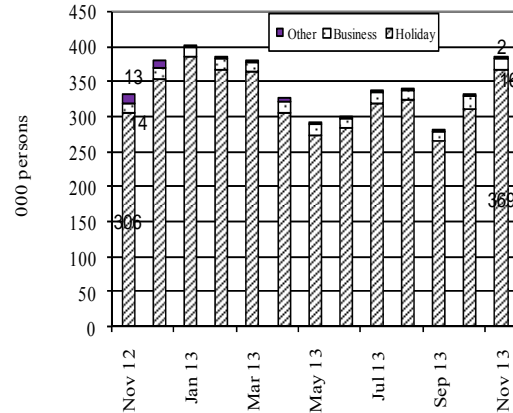
Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

**Fixed Asset Investment Approvals by CDC\***  
Agriculture  
2010 Q3–2013 Q3



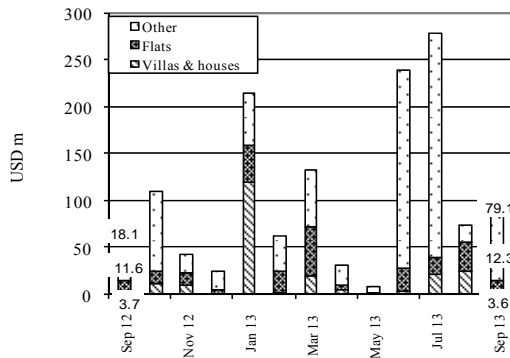
\*Including expansion projects.  
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

**Foreign Visitor Arrivals**  
November 2012–November 2013



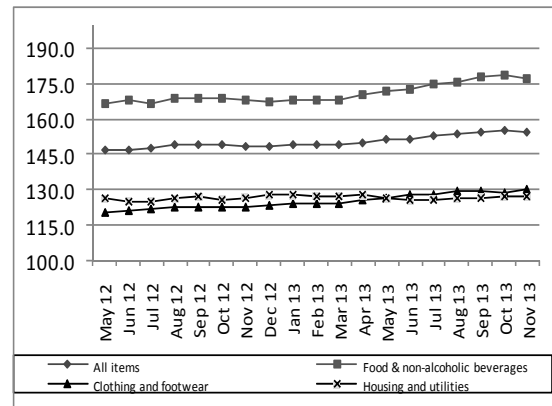
Source: Ministry of Tourism

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



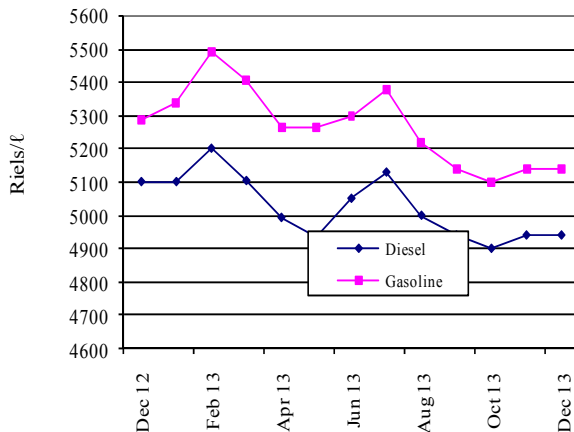
Source: Municipality of Phnom Penh

**Consumer Price Index**  
(December 2006=100)  
May 2011–November 2013



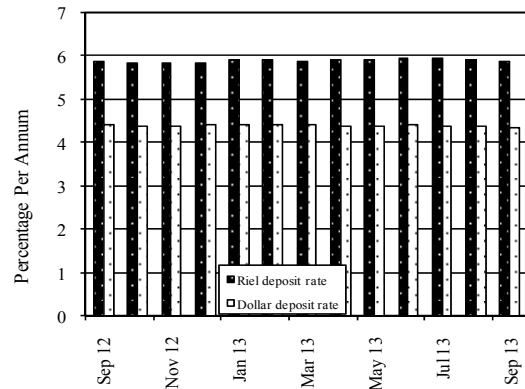
Source National Institute of Statistics

**Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices**  
December 2012–December 2013



Source: CDRI

**Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Loans**  
September 2012–September 2013

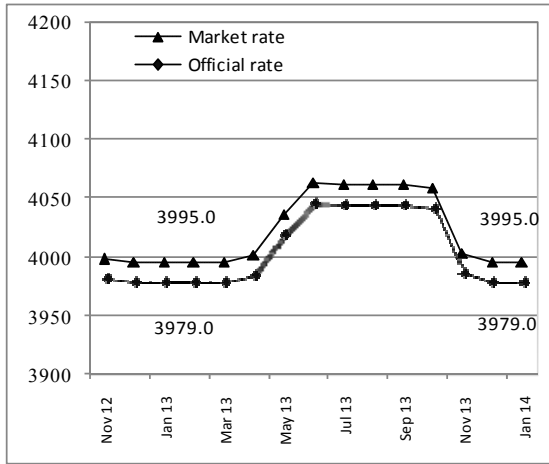


Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

## អត្រាប្តូររូបិយប័ណ្ណ និង ឥណទាន

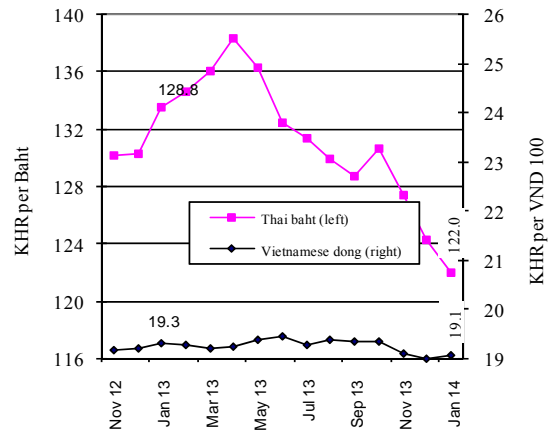
### Exchange Rates, Money and Credit

**Riels per US Dollar**  
November 2012–January 2014



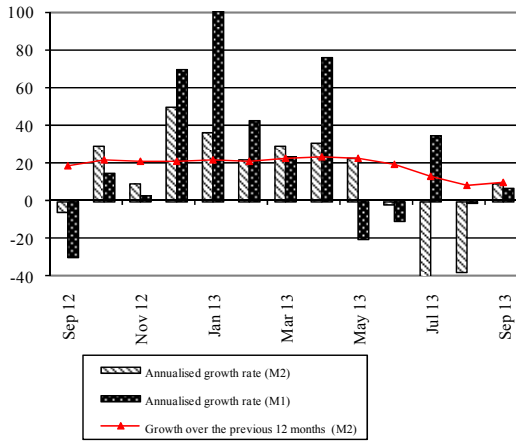
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

**Riels per THB & VND**  
November 2012–January 2014



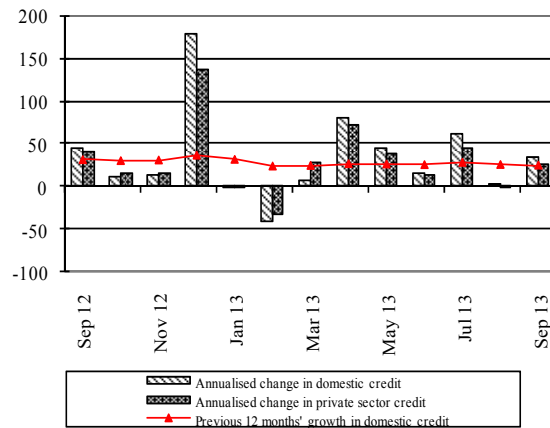
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

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



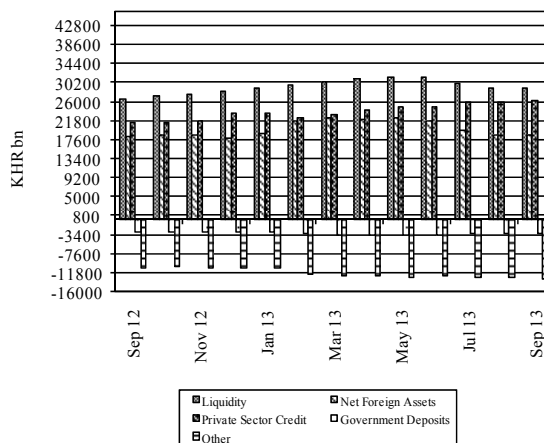
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

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



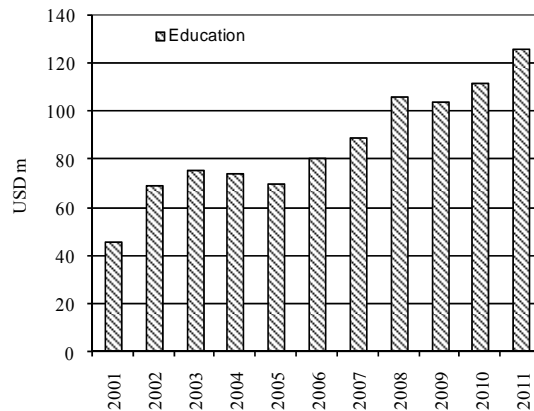
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

**Monetary Survey**  
September 2012–September 2013



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

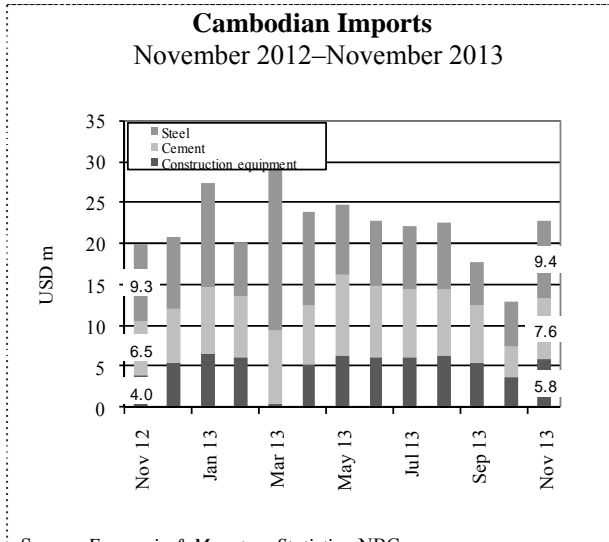
**External Development Assistance Disbursement**  
Education  
2001–2011



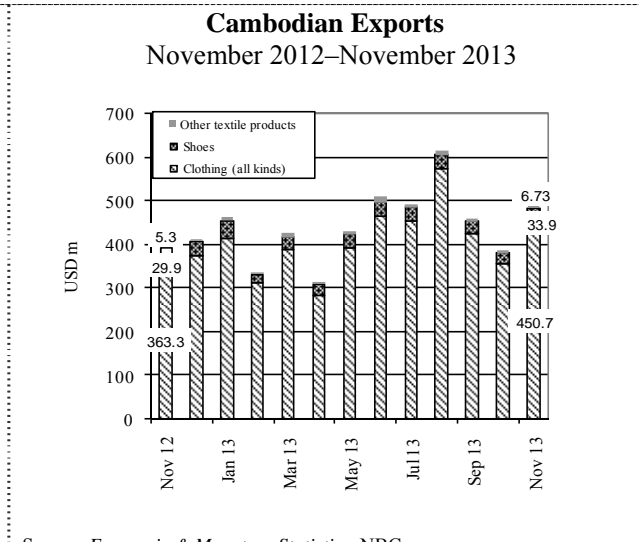
Source: The Cambodia Development Effectiveness Report 2011, CDC

ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

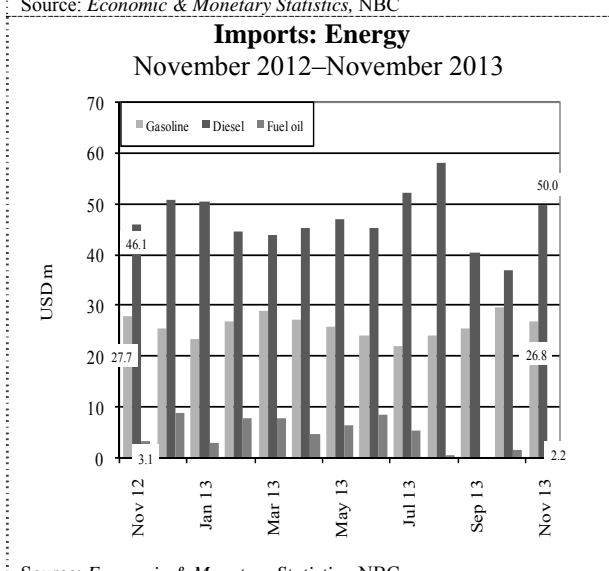
External Trade and National Budget Operations



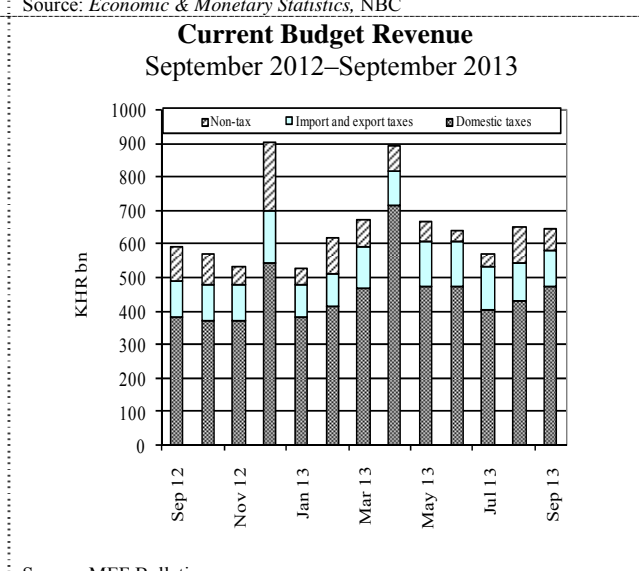
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC



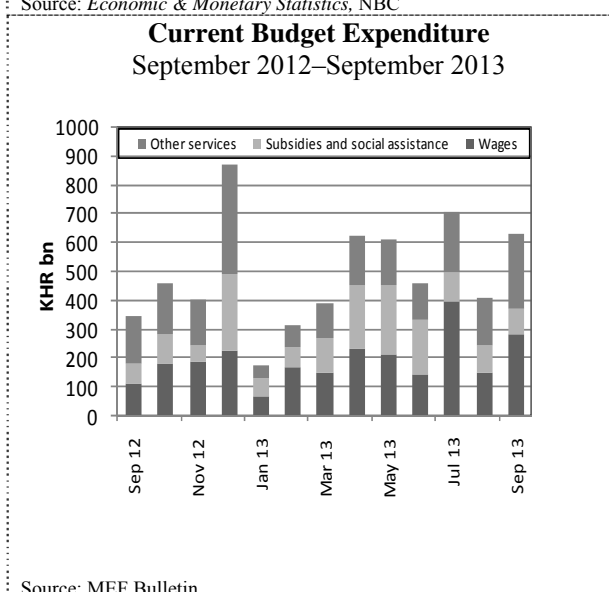
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC



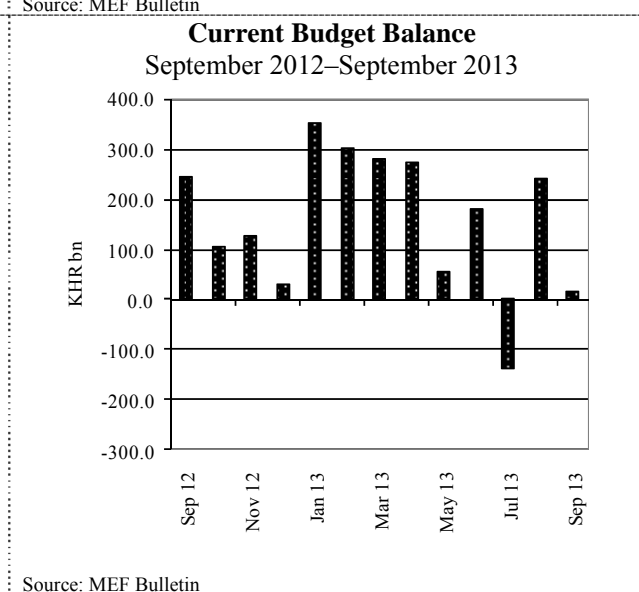
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC



Source: MEF Bulletin



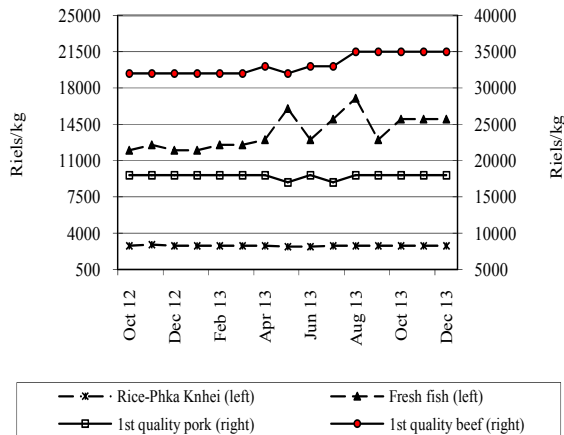
Source: MEF Bulletin



Source: MEF Bulletin

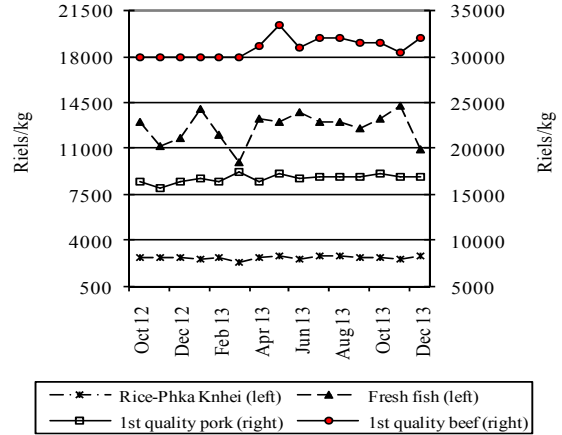
**ផ្លូវស្បៀងអាហារតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា**  
**Provincial Food Prices**

**Food Prices in Siem Reap Province**  
 October 2012–December 2013



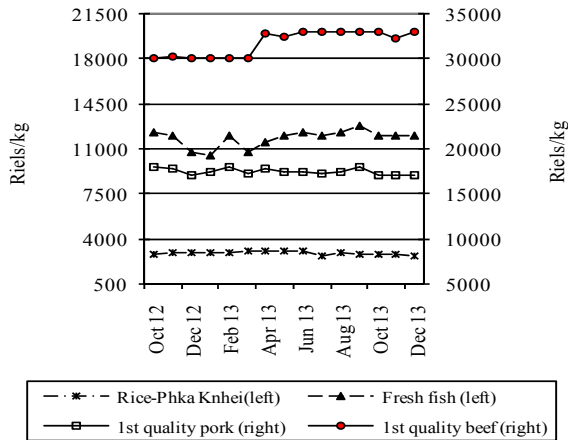
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Battambang Province**  
 October 2012–December 2013



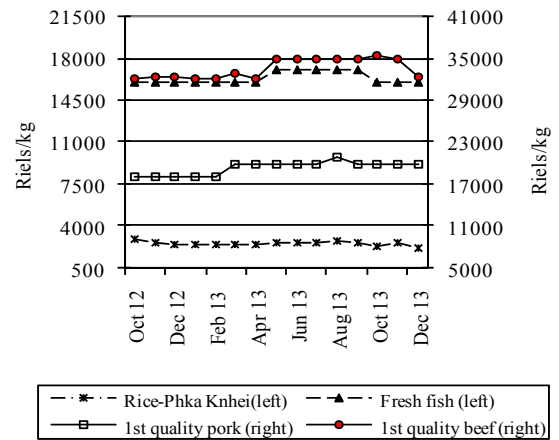
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Kompong Cham Province**  
 October 2012–December 2013



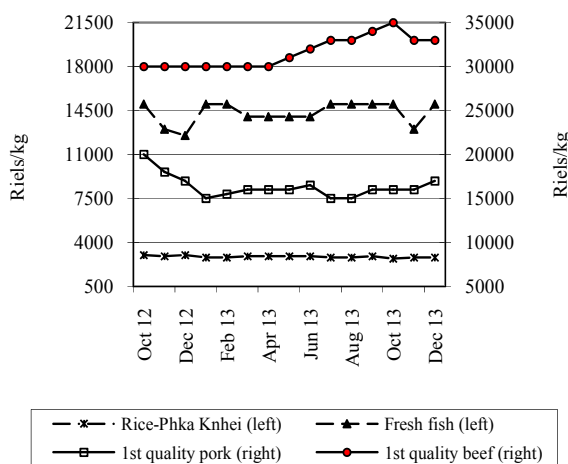
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Kampot Province**  
 October 2012–December 2013



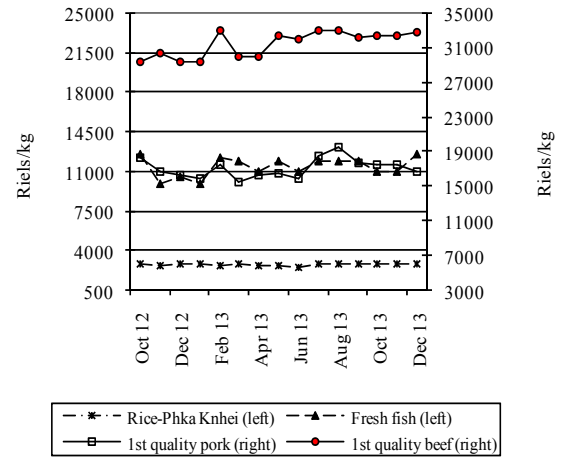
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province**  
 October 2012–December 2013



Source: CDRI

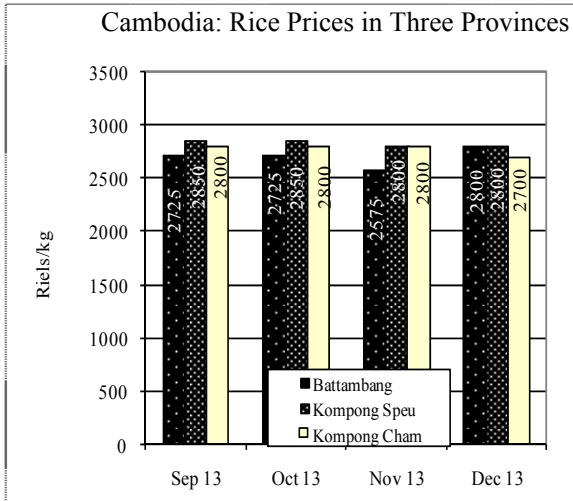
**Food Prices in Kompong Speu Province**  
 October 2012–December 2013



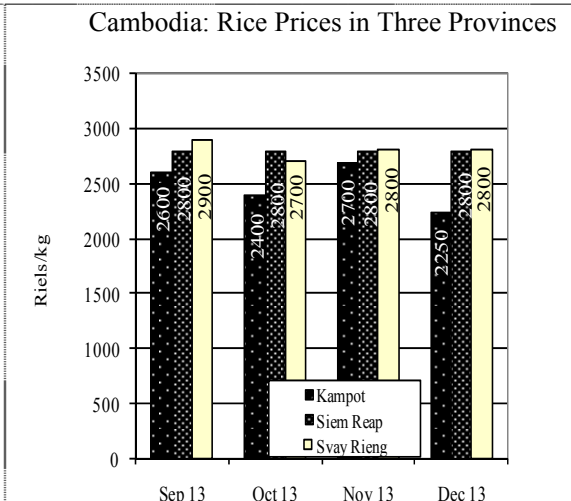
Source: CDRI

ស្ថិតិវិញ្ញាណកម្មសេដ្ឋកិច្ចប្រទេសកម្ពុជា៖ តារាងមូលដ្ឋាន

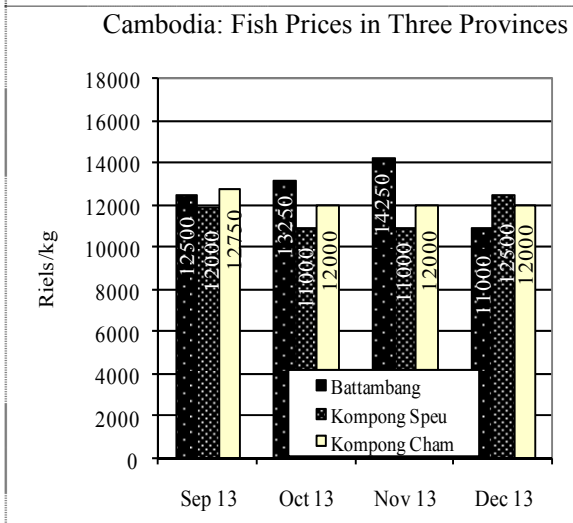
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia



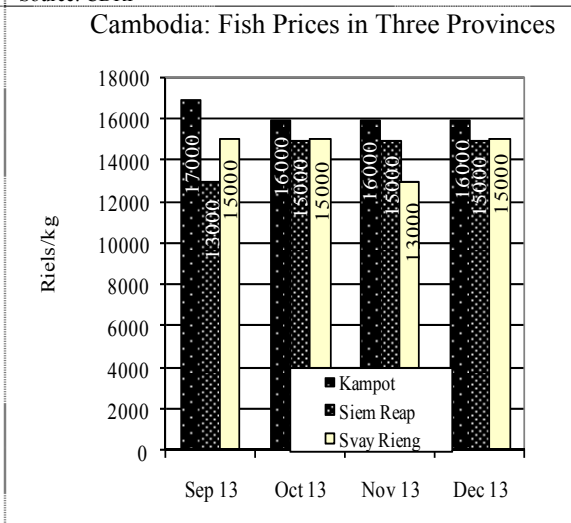
Source: CDRI



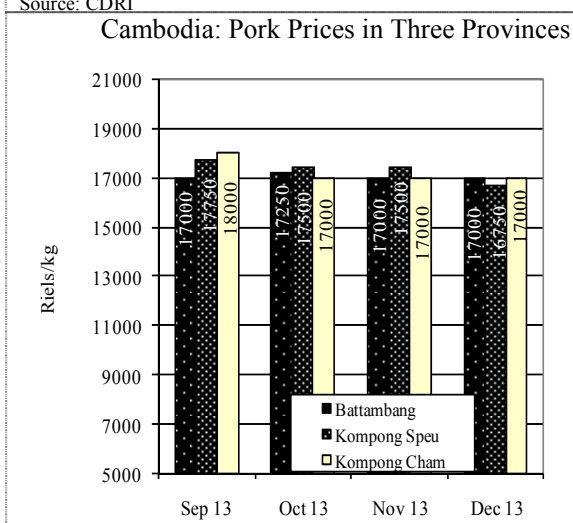
Source: CDRI



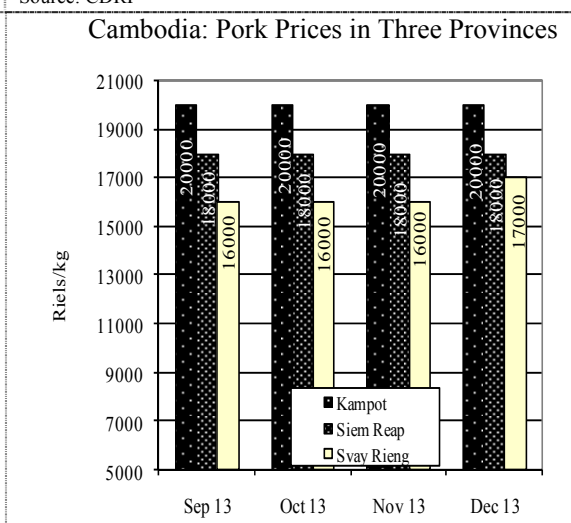
Source: CDRI



Source: CDRI



Source: CDRI

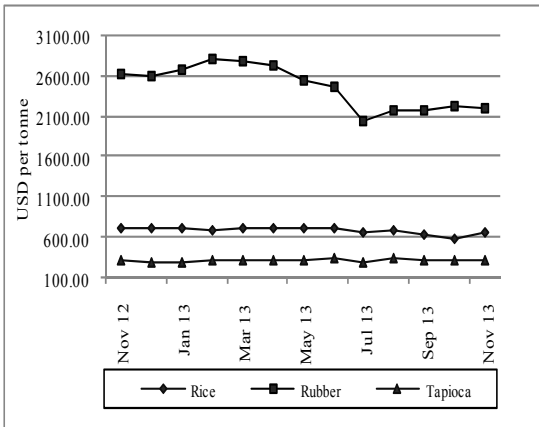


Source: CDRI



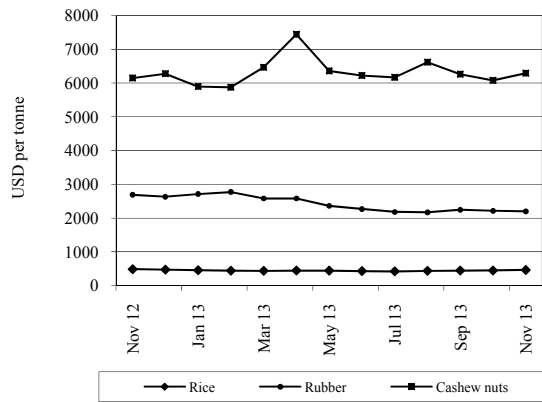
**ផ្លូវនិងតម្លៃ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិទៅដល់ប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា**  
**Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia**

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



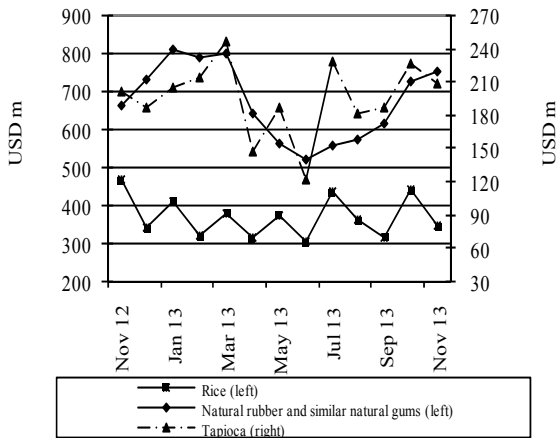
Source: Bank of Thailand, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

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



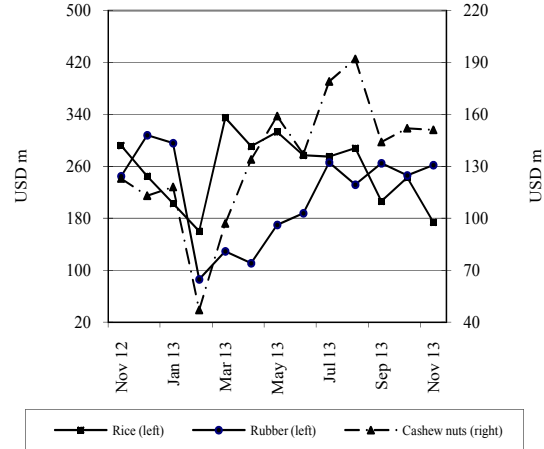
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**Thailand: Exports**  
November 2012–November 2013



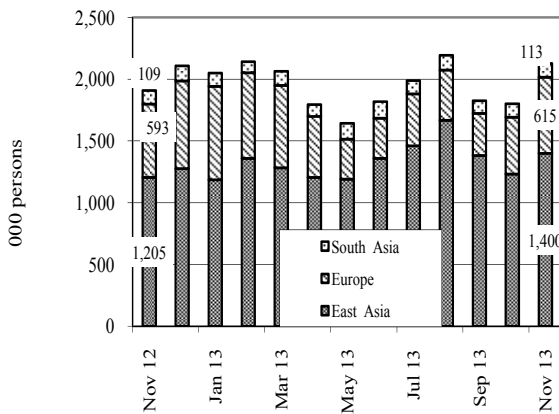
Source: Customs Department of Thailand

**Vietnam: Exports**  
November 2012–November 2013



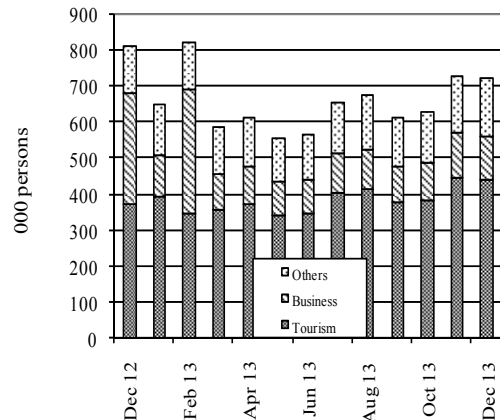
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**Thailand: International Arrivals**  
November 2012–November 2013



Source: Thailand Office of Tourism Development

**Vietnam: International Arrivals**  
December 2012–December 2013

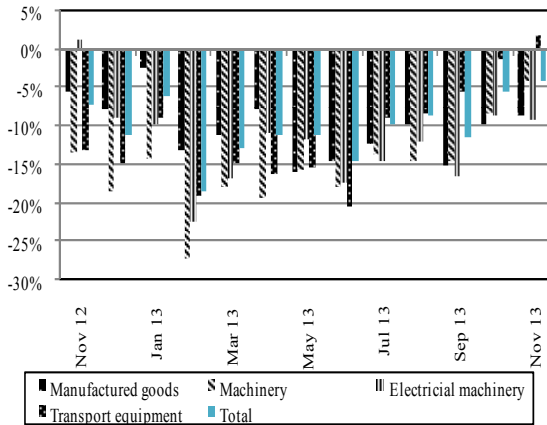


Source: Estimates by General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អត្រាអតិថិជននៅបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា**

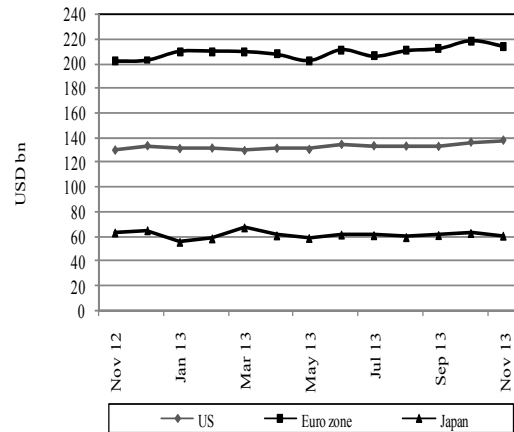
**Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia**

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



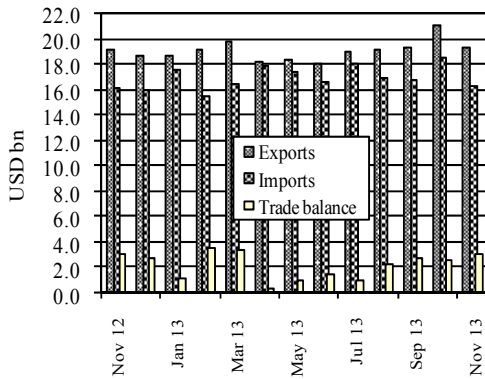
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

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



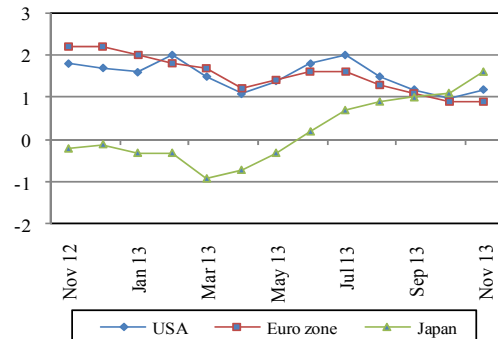
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

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



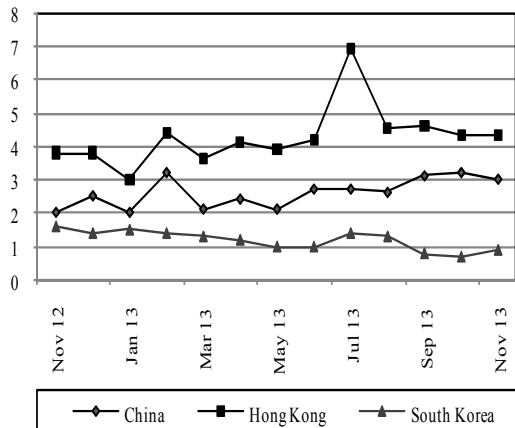
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

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



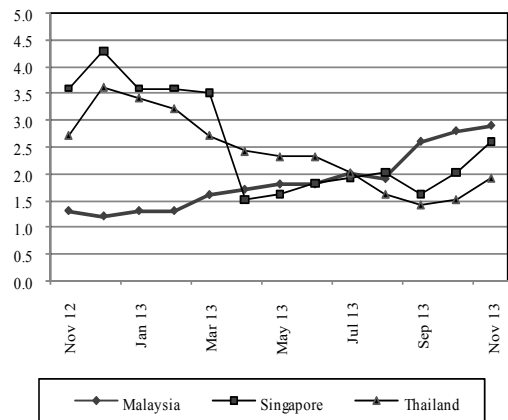
Sources: IMF and Economist (18 January 2014)

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



Sources: IMF and Economist (18 January 2014)

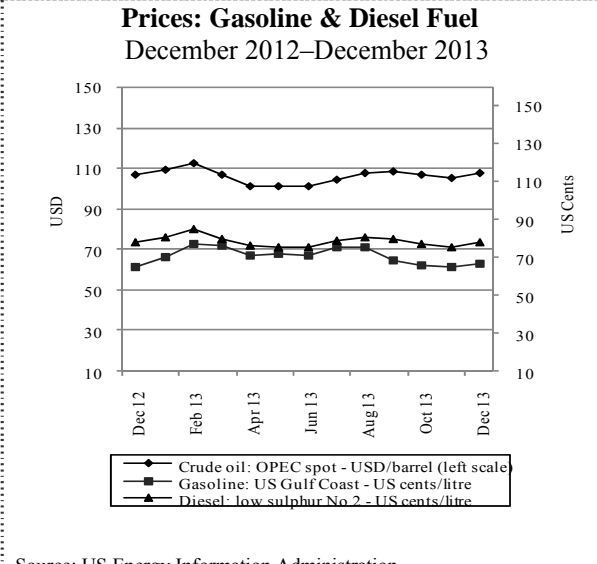
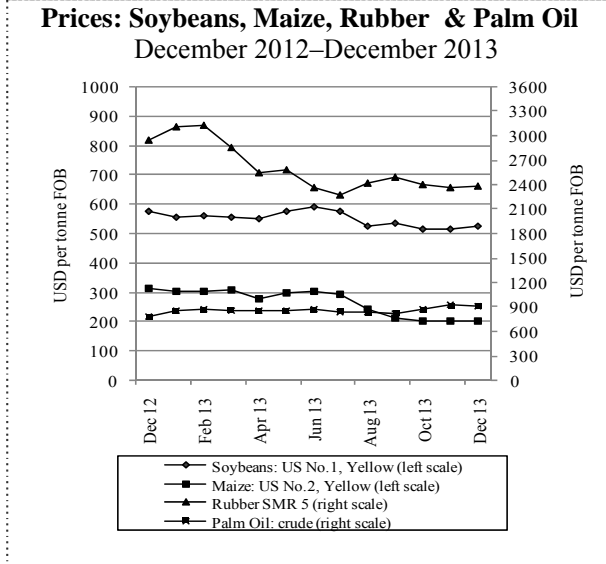
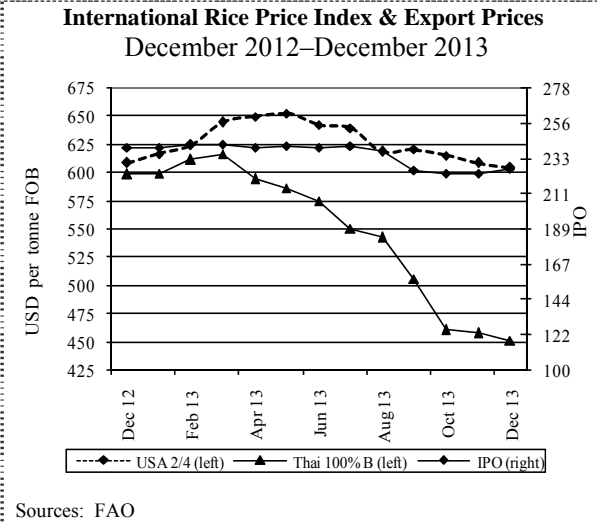
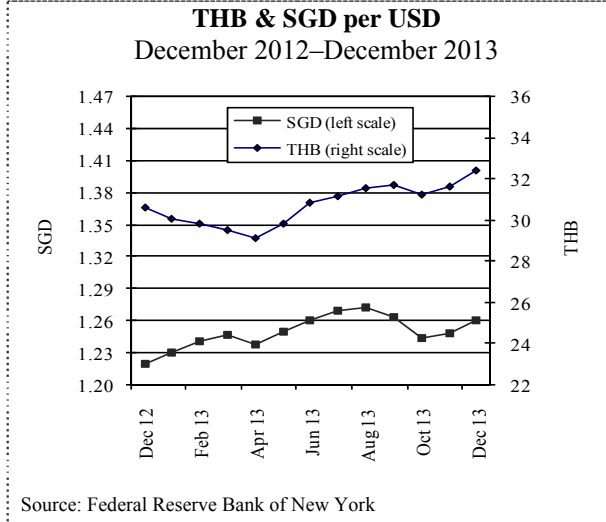
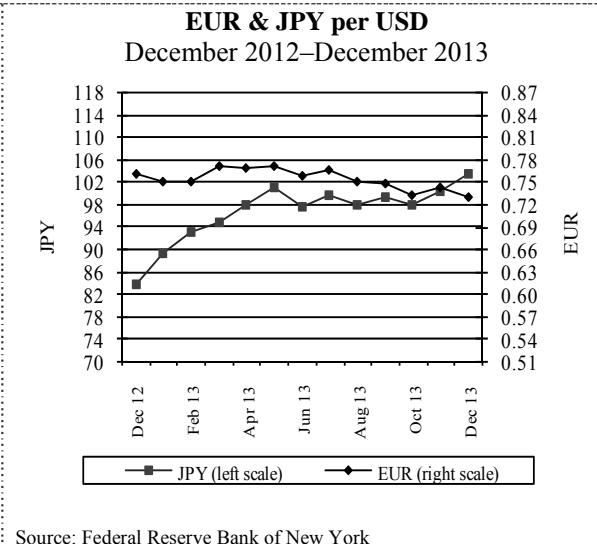
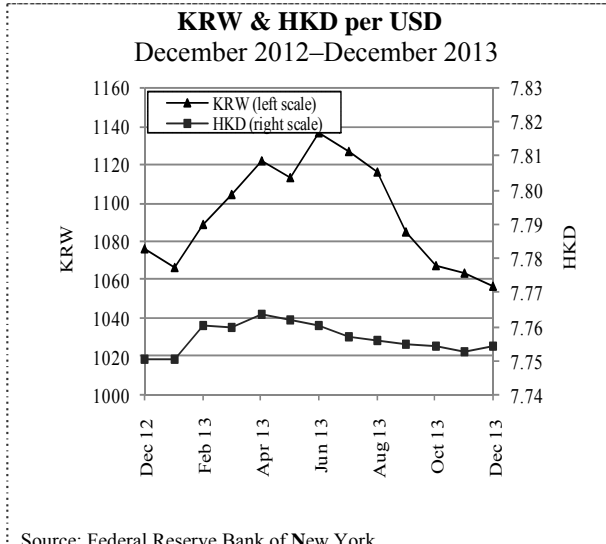
**Inflation Rates: Selected ASEAN Countries**  
(percent price change from a year earlier)  
November 2012–November 2013



Sources: IMF and Economist (18 January 2014)

## អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ស្ថានភាពផ្ទៃដីនិព្វានលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ

### Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets



**មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច**  
**Economic News**

**ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ**

**កម្ពុជានាំចេញអង្ករ ៣៦០.០០០ តោន ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១៣**

កម្ពុជាបាននាំចេញអង្ករ ៣៦៥.៦៨៧តោន ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ឬកើនឡើង ៧៦,៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ តម្លៃនាំចេញសរុបកើនឡើង ៧៩,៥% ដល់ ២៦២លានដុល្លារ យោងតាមទិន្នន័យចេញផ្សាយដោយក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ។ រដ្ឋាភិបាលបានបង្កើនកិច្ចប្រឹងប្រែងលើកកម្ពស់ ម៉ាកអង្ករកម្ពុជា ដែលនាពេលថ្មីៗបានឡើងដល់លំដាប់លើគេបំផុតនៅក្នុង ចំណាត់ថ្នាក់គុណភាពអង្ករអន្តរជាតិ។ សហភាពអឺរ៉ុបជាអ្នកនាំចូលធំ ជាងគេ ដោយស្របយក ៦៦,១% នៃចំនួននាំចេញ ហើយបន្ទាប់មកគឺ ប្រទេសអាស៊ាន (១៥,២%)។ ការនាំចេញទៅសហភាពអឺរ៉ុបបានកើន ៦០% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ២៤១.៦២៩តោន (១៥៦លានដុល្លារ)។ ការនាំចេញទៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក មានត្រឹម ០,៤% នៃចំនួនសរុបចំណុះ។ ចាប់តាំងពីការចាប់អនុវត្តគោលនយោបាយអង្ករក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១០ មក កម្ពុជា មាននាំចេញអង្ករសរុប ៨០២.៨០៥តោន (៥៤៩លានដុល្លារ)។

ទន្ទឹមគ្នានឹងការទទួលស្គាល់ថា នៅមានបញ្ហាប្រឈមមួយចំនួនក្នុងការ ផ្សព្វផ្សាយលើកកម្ពស់អង្ករកម្ពុជា រដ្ឋាភិបាលនិងវិស័យឯកជនបានប្រឹង ធ្វើការដើម្បីធានាឲ្យមានបរិយាកាសអាជីវកម្មល្អ ឈានទៅសម្រេចបាន ការនាំចេញអង្ករ ១លានតោនក្នុងមួយឆ្នាំ នៅឆ្នាំ២០១៥។ ផ្នែកនានានៃ សហប្រតិបត្តិការ រួមមាន ការទាក់ទាញវិនិយោគកាន់តែច្រើនពីប្រភព ក្នុងស្រុកនិងបរទេស មកក្នុងវិស័យស្រូវអង្ករ, ធ្វើឲ្យសាមញ្ញថែមទៀតនូវ បែបបទខាង ពាណិជ្ជកម្ម គយ និង ភស្តុភារដឹកជញ្ជូន។ ថ្លៃអគ្គិសនី ក៏ត្រូវបានលើកមកពិភាក្សាដែរ។ នៅក្នុងវេទិកាវិស័យសាធារណៈ និងឯកជន លើកទី១៧ តំណាងមកពី វិស័យឯកជនបានស្នើឲ្យរដ្ឋាភិបាល បញ្ចុះថ្លៃអគ្គិសនីមកត្រឹម ៥០០រៀលក្នុងមួយគីឡូវ៉ាត់ម៉ោង។ ប៉ុន្តែ សំណើនេះពុំអាចដោះស្រាយបានទេ ក្នុងរយៈពេលជាមធ្យម ឬយូរជាងនេះទៀត ដោយសារតម្លៃយ៉ាងខ្ពស់នៃការផ្គត់ផ្គង់អគ្គិសនី។

**Economic News Highlights**

**Cambodia exports 360,000 tonnes of rice in 2013**

Cambodia exported 365,687 tonnes of milled rice in 2013—a 76.5 percent increase in quantity from a year earlier. The total export value rose by 79.5 percent to USD262 m, according to data released by the Ministry of Economy and Finance. The government has intensified its branding efforts for Cambodia’s rice, which has recently obtained top spot in international quality ranking. The EU topped the list of importers, accounting for 66.1 percent of export quantity, followed by ASEAN countries (15.2 percent). Exports to the EU went up 60 percent from a year earlier to 241,629 tonnes (USD156 m). Exports to the US accounted for only 0.4 percent of the total quantity. Since the launch of the rice policy in 2010, Cambodia has exported a total of 802,805 tonnes of rice (USD549 m).

While acknowledging remaining challenges in rice promotion, the government and private sector have been working to ensure a friendly business environment to achieve 1 m tonnes of rice export by 2015. Areas of cooperation include attracting more domestic and foreign investment in the rice sector and further simplifying trade, customs and logistical procedures. The electricity price has also been discussed. During the 17th Public-Private Sector Forum, representatives from the private sector asked the government to lower the electricity price to KHR500/kWh. However, the suggestion could not be met, at least in the medium term, given the relatively high costs of electricity supply.

**Links to others economic news**

- 1. “China an example of stability leading to industrial development: UNIDO chief” ([http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2014-01/21/c\\_133060702.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2014-01/21/c_133060702.htm))
- 2. “Chinese investment in Cambodia up in 2013” ([http://www.asean-china-center.org/english/2014-01/20/c\\_133059657.htm](http://www.asean-china-center.org/english/2014-01/20/c_133059657.htm))
- 3. “Cambodia sends 22,300 laborers abroad last year” ([http://www.asean-china-center.org/english/2014-01/15/c\\_133047425.htm](http://www.asean-china-center.org/english/2014-01/15/c_133047425.htm))