



វិទ្យាស្ថានបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង ស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា
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របាយការណ៍ខ្លីៗស្តីពីសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា
Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy

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ការបកស្រាយតារាងសំខាន់

Highlights

របាយការណ៍នេះ បកស្រាយពីស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចមួយចំនួនរបស់កម្ពុជា និង បណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ដោយធ្វើការប្រៀបធៀបគ្នាជាមួយខ្លួន ជាមួយនឹង ខែមុនៗ។

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

នៅខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ២០១៤ ចំនួនភ្ញៀវបរទេសមកដល់សរុបកើន ១,៧% ធៀប មួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ភ្ញៀវមកលំហែកើន ១,៥% រីឯភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញកើន ១០,០%។ តំបន់ប្រាសាទបុរាណរបស់កម្ពុជា បន្តទាក់ទាញភ្ញៀវទេសចរកាន់តែច្រើនឡើង។ ក្រសួងទេសចរណ៍បានប៉ាន់ស្មានថា កម្ពុជានឹងទទួលបានភ្ញៀវទេសចរ ប្រហែល ៤,៦លាននាក់ ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១៤ គឺកើនឡើង ១០% បើធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំ២០១៣។ នៅខែនេះដែរ តម្លៃអនុម័តគម្រោងសាងសង់ភូមិគ្រឹះ និងផ្ទះ កើន ១០,៤% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៦,៦លានដុល្លារ។ តម្លៃអនុម័តគម្រោងផ្ទះល្វែង កើនដល់ ២១,១លានដុល្លារ ធៀបនឹង ៥,៤លានដុល្លារ កាលពីឆ្នាំមុន។

In April, foreign visitor arrivals rose 1.7 percent from the previous year. Holiday arrivals increased 1.5 percent and business arrivals 10.0 percent. Cambodia continues to attract more tourists to its archaeological sites. The Ministry of Tourism estimates that Cambodia will welcome approximately 4.6 m tourists in 2014, a 10 percent increase over 2013. In April, the value of villas and house construction approvals rose 10.4 percent from a year earlier to USD6.6 m. The value of flat approvals increased to USD21.1 m from USD5.4 m the previous year.

នៅខែមេសា ២០១៤ សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ កើន ៤,៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំ មុន។ ថ្លៃស្បៀងអាហារ និងភេសជ្ជៈគ្មានជាតិស្រា កើន ៥,៦% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន, ថ្លៃសម្លៀកបំពាក់និងស្បែកជើង កើន ២,៥% ហើយ ថ្លៃសង្ហារឹម និងដំណើរការ ក្នុងផ្ទះ កើន ៨,៧%។ ថ្លៃសេវាថែទាំសុខភាព កើន ៩,២% និងថ្លៃអប់រំ កើន ៩,៥%។ ធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី ព្យាករណ៍ថា អតិផរណាមានអត្រាប្រមាណ ៣,៥% សម្រាប់ឆ្នាំ២០១៤ ដែលជាកម្រិតមួយអាចគ្រប់គ្រងបាន។ នៅខែឧសភា ម៉ាស៊ូត នៅថ្ងៃចេញ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ ១,៦% បើធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៥០១០រៀល/លីត្រ។ សាំង ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១,៤% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥១៩០រៀល/លីត្រ។ នៅខែមិថុនា ប្រាក់រៀលធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៣% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុល្លារអាមេរិក ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៦% បើធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ប្រាក់រៀលធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៥% ធៀបខែមុន ទល់នឹងប្រាក់បាតថៃ ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ ៨,៨% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន។

The consumer price index in April was up 4.9 percent from the preceding year. Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages increased 5.6 percent over the year, of clothing and footwear 2.5 percent and of household furnishings and operations 8.7 percent. Health care and education prices increased 9.2 and 9.5 percent, respectively. The ADB's inflation projection for 2014 is about 3.5 percent, which is manageable. In May, the price of diesel fuel remained unchanged from a month earlier, but rose 1.6 percent from a year earlier to KHR5010/litre. The gasoline price declined 0.4 percent (1.4 percent year on year) to KHR5190/litre. In June, the riel depreciated 0.3 percent against the dollar, but appreciated 0.6 percent from a year earlier. The riel depreciated 0.5 percent from the previous month against the Thai baht, but appreciated 8.8 percent year on year.

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ការផ្គត់ផ្គង់រូបិយវត្ថុទូទៅ (M2) កើន ១,៨% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ឬកើន ១៣,៦% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន។ ឥណទានសម្រាប់វិស័យឯកជន កើន ២២,២% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន។ កំណើនរូបិយវត្ថុទូទៅ និងការផ្តល់ឥណទាន ជាដំណឹងល្អ សម្រាប់អាជីវកម្ម។ ប៉ុន្តែ ធនាគារជាតិ ត្រូវពិនិត្យតាមដានដោយប្រុងប្រយ័ត្ន ដើម្បីជៀសវាង អតិផរណាផុសចេញពីការផ្គត់ផ្គង់រូបិយវត្ថុក្នុងរយៈពេលវែង។

In February, the broad money supply (M2) increased 13.6 percent from a year earlier. Liquidity rose 1.8 percent from the preceding month. Credit to the private sector rose 22.2 percent year on year. Increased liquidity and credit are good news for business. Nonetheless, the central bank needs to be watchful to prevent long-term monetary-induced inflation.

នៅខែមេសា ការនាំចូលសម្ភារៈសំណង់ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៧,៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន, ប៉ុន្តែ កើន ៣០,៧% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៦,៧លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចូល ដែកថែប ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៦,៥% (១២,៩% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៩,៩លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចូលស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៩,៣% ប៉ុន្តែកើន ២៤,៨% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៩,១លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចូលសាំង កើន ១៨,៤% (២,២% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៧,៨លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចូលម៉ាស៊ូត ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦,១% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែកើន ១៤,៤% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៥១,៨លានដុល្លារ។

In April, imports of construction equipment declined 17.5 percent from a month earlier, but rose 30.7 percent year on year to USD6.7 m. Imports of steel dropped 26.5 percent (12.9 percent from a year earlier) to USD9.9 m. Imports of cement went down 29.3 percent, but rose 24.8 percent from the previous year to USD9.1 m. Imports of gasoline increased 18.4 percent (2.2 percent year on year) to USD27.8 m. Imports of diesel fuel dropped 6.1 percent from a month earlier, but increased 14.4 percent year on year to USD51.8 m.

នៅខែមេសា ការនាំចេញសម្លៀកបំពាក់ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២២,៦% (កើន ១៤,៣% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៣២៥,៣លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញស្បែកជើង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៦,៦% ធៀបខែមុន (កើន ២,៨% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៥,៨លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញវាយនភ័ណ្ឌផ្សេងទៀត កើន ៤,៤% (៧៦,៥% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៨,៩លានដុល្លារ។ ភាពតានតឹងផ្នែកនយោបាយ និងកូដកម្មកម្មករខាង កាត់ដេរ មិនបានប៉ះពាល់ខ្លាំងទៅលើផលិតកម្ម និងកំណើនជាទូទៅទេ។

In April, exports of clothing decreased 22.6 percent (14.3 percent increase year on year) to USD325.3 m. Shoe exports declined 16.6 percent from the previous month (2.8 percent rise year on year) to USD25.8 m. Exports of other textiles increased 4.4 percent (76.5 percent year on year) to USD8.9 m. Political tensions and labour strikes in garments have not had alarming effects on production and general growth.

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ចំណូលចរន្តសរុបរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល កើន ៧,០% ធៀបខែមុន (១៦,៨% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៧២៤,៨លានដុល្លារ។ ចំណូលពន្ធក្នុង ស្រុក កើន ៦,០% (២៩,៤% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥៣១,៧លានដុល្លារ ហើយចំណូលពន្ធនាំចូលនាំចេញ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦,៣% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែកើន

៣៧,៥% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ១៣៩,៨ពាន់លានរៀល។ នៅខែដដែលនេះ ចំណាយចរន្ត កើនដល់ ៦៥៤,៣ពាន់លានរៀល ក្នុងនេះ ចំណាយលើ ប្រៀបត្រូវ កើនដល់ ៤៥២,៣ពាន់លានរៀល ធៀបនឹង ៧២,៤ពាន់លានរៀល កាលពីខែមុន និង ១៧៤ពាន់លានរៀល កាលពីឆ្នាំមុន។ ចំណាយលើ ឧបត្ថម្ភធន និងជំនួយសង្គម ធ្លាក់ចុះដល់ ៣៨,៥ពាន់លានរៀល ធៀបនឹង ១០២,៦ពាន់លានរៀល កាលពីខែមុន។

នៅខែឧសភា ២០១៤ អង្ករថៃ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៩% ធៀបខែមុន (៣១,៤% ធៀប ឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៤៨៩ដុល្លារ/តោន, កៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៦,៤% (២៩,៥% ធៀប ឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១៨០២,៤ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយ ម្សៅដំឡូងឈើ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៧,៨% (៨,៧% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។ អង្ករវៀតណាម ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,៨% ធៀបខែមុន (១,២% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៤៣៨,៥ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយ កៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២,៤% (១៩,៥% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១៩០០ដុល្លារ/តោន។ គ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី ឡើងថ្លៃ ៤,២% ធៀបខែមុន (២,៥% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៦៥២១,៧ដុល្លារ/តោន។ ការនាំចេញអង្ករនៅថៃ កើន ១៨,៣% ធៀប ខែមុន (១៤,៧% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៤៣០,៩លានដុល្លារ, ការនាំចេញ កៅស៊ូធម្មជាតិ និងជីវធម្មជាតិ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧,៦% (២៣,១% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៤៣២,៧លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែឧសភានេះដែរ ការនាំចេញអង្ករ នៅវៀតណាម ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២,៤% (៨,៩% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ២៨៥លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ កើន ២៨,៤% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤៤,១% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។

នៅខែមេសា ការនាំចេញរបស់សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក កើន ៣,១% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ១៣៥,១ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញរបស់តំបន់អឺរ៉ុប កើន ៦,៥% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ២២០,៤ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញរបស់ជប៉ុនធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,៦% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន មកត្រឹម ៥៩,២ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែមេសានេះដែរ អត្រាអតិផរណានៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក នៅតែមានកម្រិតទាប គឺ ២,០% ទោះបីមានកិច្ចការឡើងកម្រិតថ្លៃសរុប បង្កដោយ គោលនយោបាយ ពង្រីករូបិយវត្ថុ ដើម្បីដោះស្រាយវិបត្តិសេដ្ឋកិច្ចរួមចុះក្តី។ នៅជប៉ុន ក៏ឃើញ មានកំណើនកម្រិតថ្លៃសរុបដែរ បន្ទាប់ពីមានបរិច្ឆេទវិបត្តិយ៉ាងយូរ។

នៅខែឧសភា សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃអង្ករអន្តរជាតិ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,៨% ធៀបខែមុន (២,៥% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។ អង្ករសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក និងថៃ មានថ្លៃថេរ ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៨,៩% និង ២៨,៩% រៀងគ្នា បើធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន។ ពោត ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,៦% ធៀបខែមុន (២៥,៨% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ២០២ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយកៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៤,៩% (៣២,១% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១៧៥០,៩ដុល្លារ/តោន។ សណ្តែកសៀង ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៤% ប៉ុន្តែ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៣% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន មកត្រឹម ៥៧៤,៨ដុល្លារ/តោន។ នៅខែឧសភានេះដែរ ប្រេងនៅ ឡើងថ្លៃ ៤,៨% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ១០៥,៤ដុល្លារ/ធុង, សាំង ឡើងថ្លៃ ២,០% ដល់ ០,៧៧ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ និងម៉ាស៊ូត ឡើងថ្លៃ ២,១% ដល់ ០,៧៧ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ។

In February, total government current revenue went up 7.0 percent from the preceding month (16.8 percent from a year earlier) to KHR724.8 bn; revenues from domestic taxes increased 6.0 percent (29.4 percent year on year) to KHR531.7 bn. Revenue from import and export taxes dropped 6.3 percent from a month earlier, but went up 37.5 percent year on year to KHR139.8 bn. In the same month, total current expenditure increased to KHR654.3 bn. Expenditure on wages rose to KHR452.3 bn from KHR72.4 bn from a month earlier and KHR174 bn the preceding year. Expenditure on subsidies and social assistance dropped to KHR38.5 bn from KHR102.6 bn in the previous month.

In May, prices of Thai rice declined 0.9 percent from a month earlier (31.4 percent year on year) to USD489/tonne, of rubber 6.4 percent (29.5 percent from a year earlier) to USD1802.4/tonne and of tapioca 7.8 percent (8.7 percent year on year). In the same month, prices of Vietnamese rice dropped 1.8 percent from the previous month (1.2 percent year on year) to USD438.5/tonne and of rubber 2.4 percent (19.5 percent from a year earlier) to USD1900/tonne. The price of cashew nuts rose 4.2 percent from the preceding month (2.5 percent year on year) to USD6521.7/tonne. Exports of Thai rice in May went up 18.3 percent from the previous month (14.7 percent year on year) to USD430.9 m; exports of rubber and similar natural gums decreased 7.6 percent (23.1 percent from a year earlier) to USD432.7 m. In the same month, exports of Vietnamese rice declined 2.4 percent (8.9 percent from a year earlier) to USD285 m. Rubber exports rose 28.4 percent from a month earlier, but dropped 44.1 percent year on year.

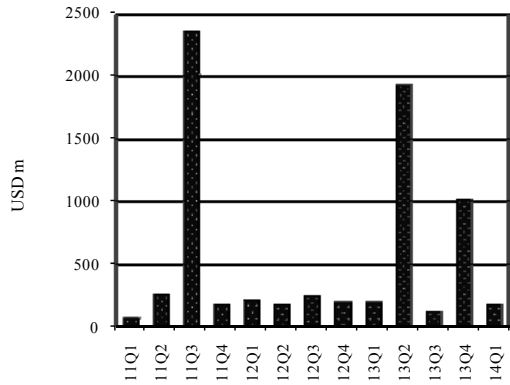
In April, US exports increased 3.1 percent from a year earlier to USD135.1 bn. The euro zone also increased exports 6.5 percent year on year to USD220.4 bn. Japan's exports declined 1.6 percent from the preceding year to USD59.2 bn. The US inflation rate in April remained low at 2.0 percent even though there have been concerns of increased overall prices caused by the expansionary monetary policy to tackle recession. Japan in April observed increased overall prices after a long period of deflation.

In May, the International Rice Price Index dropped 0.8 percent from the preceding month (2.5 percent year on year). Prices of US and Thai rice remained unchanged from a month earlier, but declined 8.9 and 28.9 percent year on year, respectively. Prices of maize went down 1.6 percent from the previous month (25.8 percent from a year earlier) to USD202/tonne and of rubber 4.9 percent (32.1 percent year on year) to USD1750.9/tonne. The price of soybeans rose 0.4 percent, but declined 0.3 percent year on year to USD574.8/tonne. In May, prices of crude oil increased 4.8 percent from a year earlier to USD105.4/barrel, of gasoline 2.0 percent to USD0.73/litre and of diesel oil 2.1 percent to USD0.77/litre.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

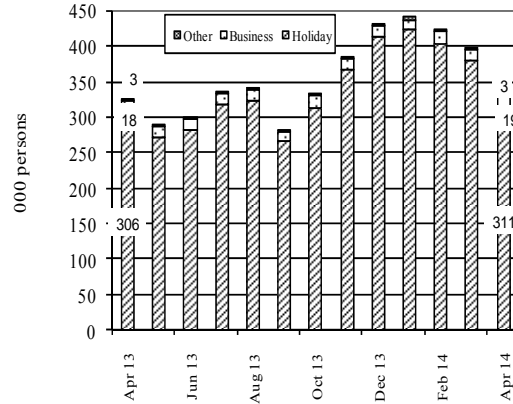
Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

Fixed Asset Investment Approvals by CDC*
Industry
2011 Q1–2014 Q1



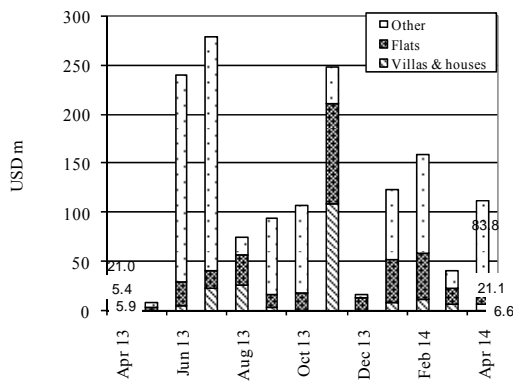
*Including expansion projects.
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

Foreign Visitor Arrivals
April 2013–April 2014



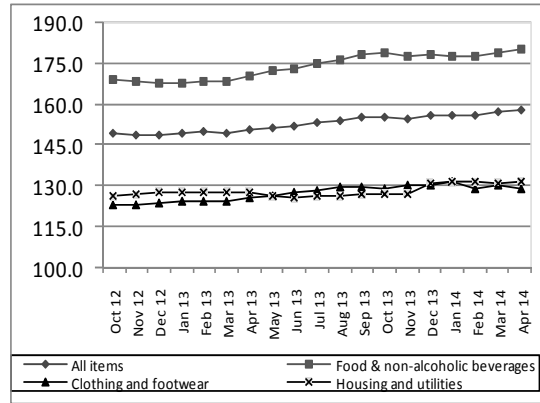
Source: Ministry of Tourism

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



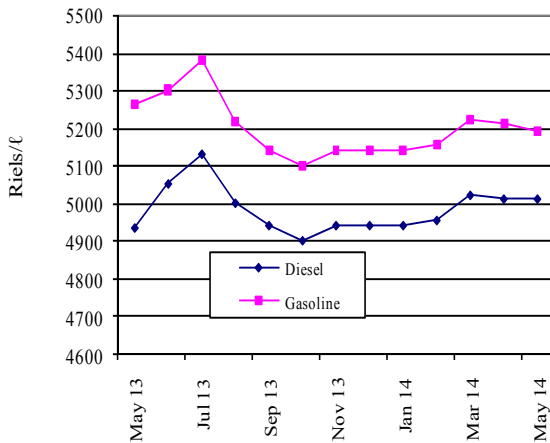
Source: Municipality of Phnom Penh

Consumer Price Index
(December 2006=100)
October 2012–April 2014



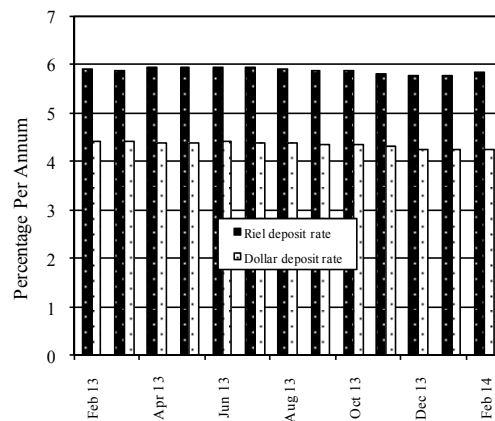
Source: National Institute of Statistics

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



Source: CDRI

Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Deposits
February 2013–February 2014

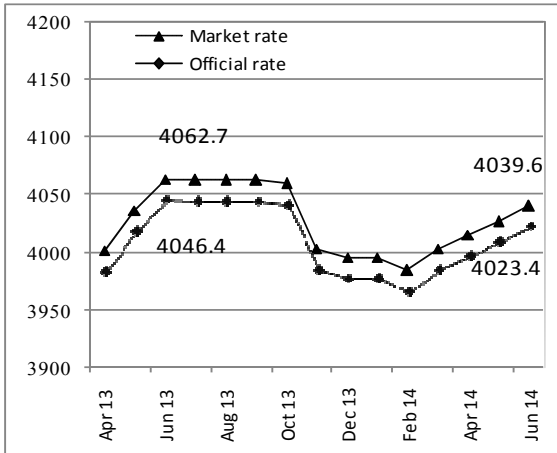


Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

អត្រាប្តូររូបិយប័ណ្ណ និង ឥណទាន

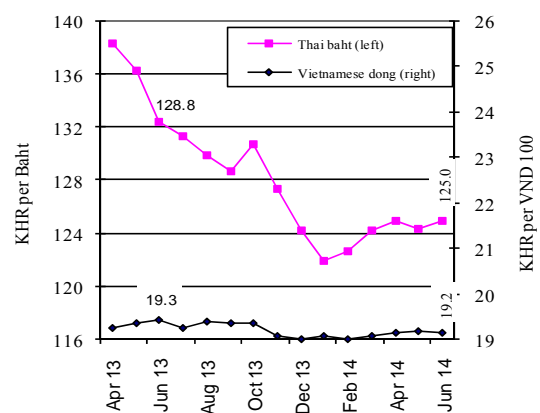
Exchange Rates, Money and Credit

Riels per US Dollar
April 2013–June 2014



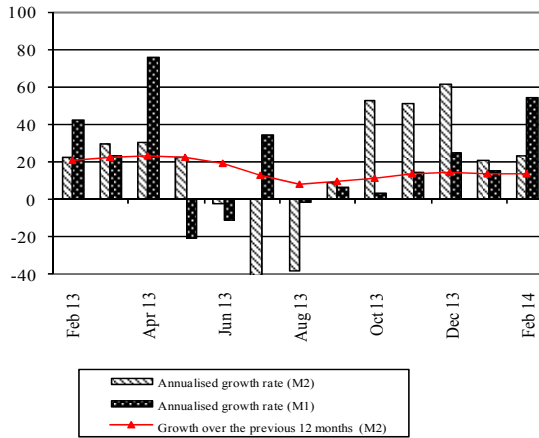
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Riels per THB & VND
April 2013–June 2014



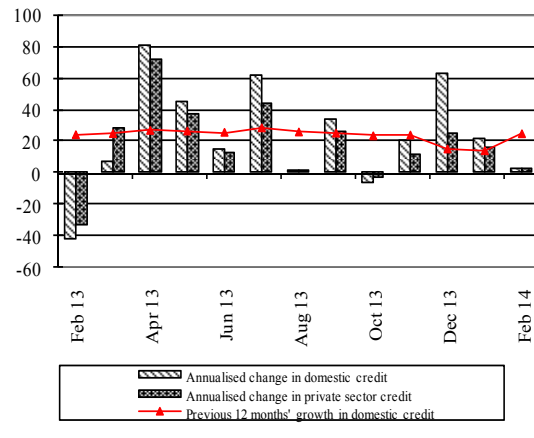
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey (%)
February 2013–February 2014



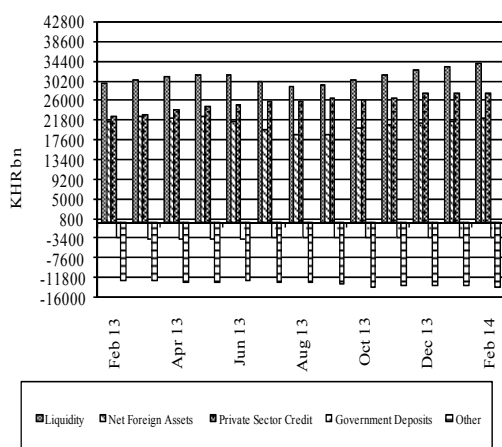
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Domestic Credit (%)
February 2013–February 2014



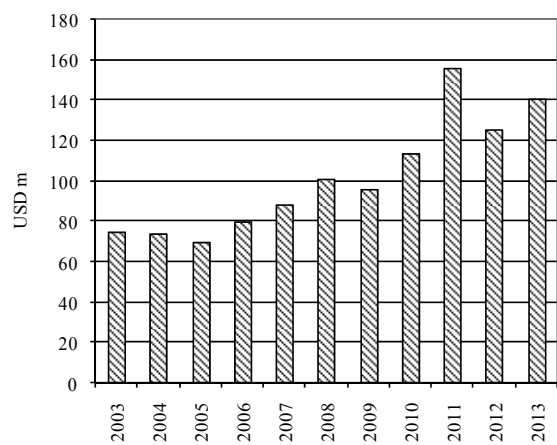
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey
February 2013–February 2014



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

External Development Assistance Disbursement
Education
2003–2013

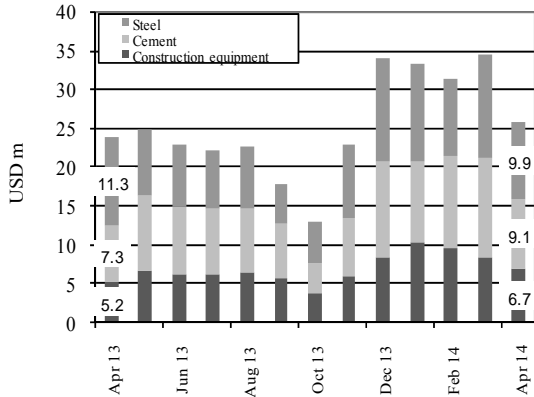


Source: CRDB/CDC 2013 (as of plan in 2013)

ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

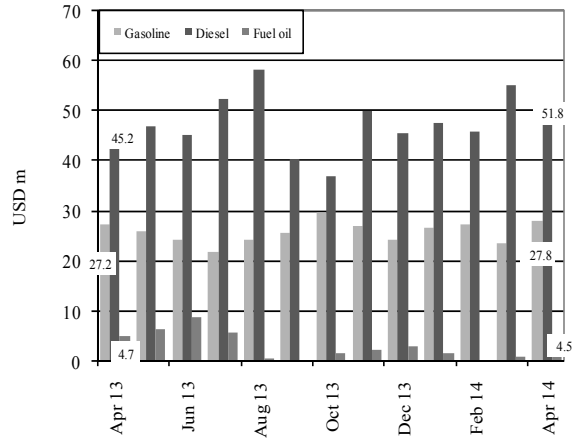
External Trade and National Budget Operations

Cambodian Imports
April 2013–April 2014



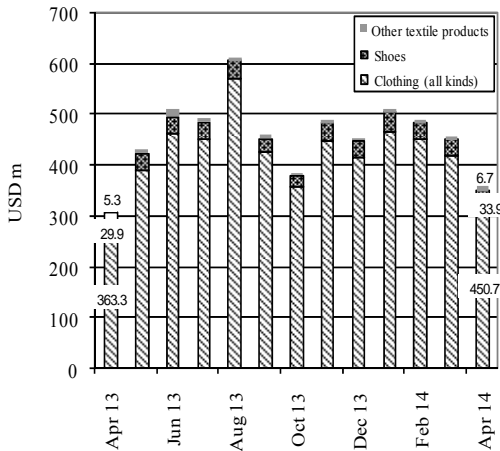
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

Cambodian Imports: Energy
April 2013–April 2014



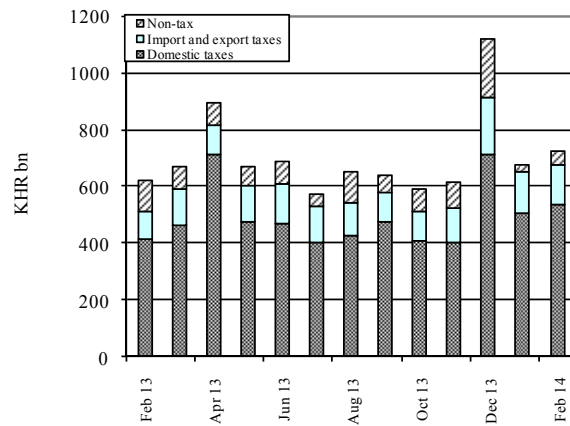
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

Cambodian Exports
April 2013–April 2014



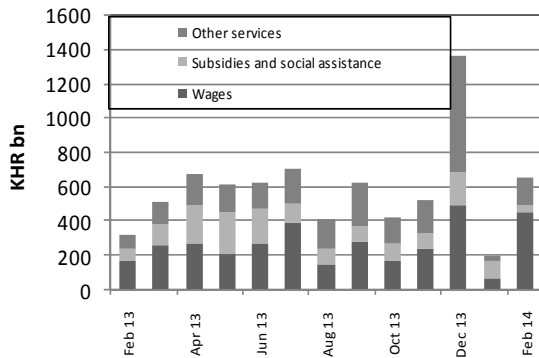
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

Current Budget Revenue
February 2013–February 2014



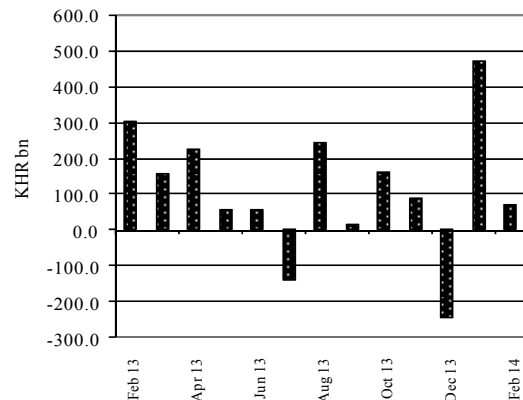
Source: MEF Bulletin

Current Budget Expenditure
February 2013–February 2014



Source: MEF Bulletin

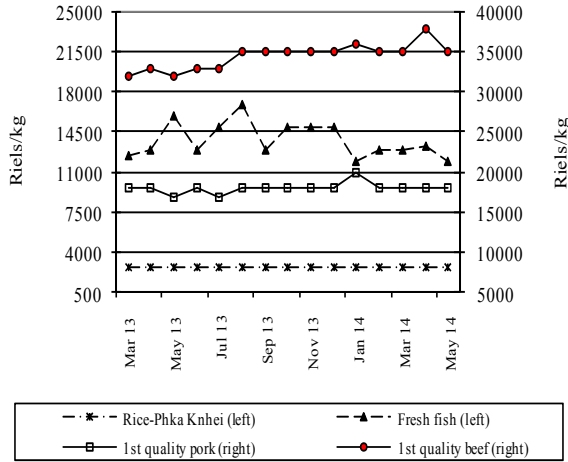
Current Budget Balance
February 2013–February 2014



Source: MEF Bulletin

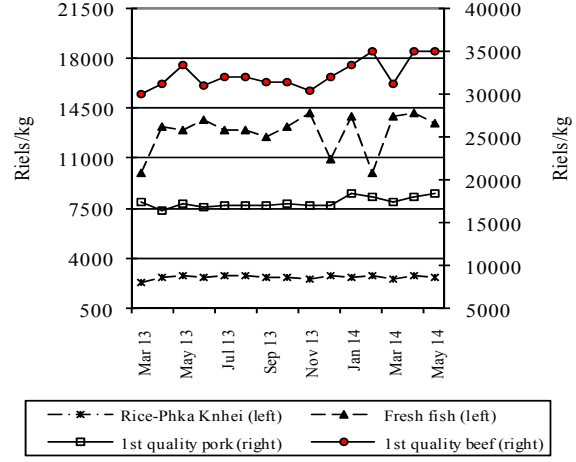
សៀវភៅតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា
Provincial Food Prices

Food Prices in Siem Reap Province
March 2013–May 2014



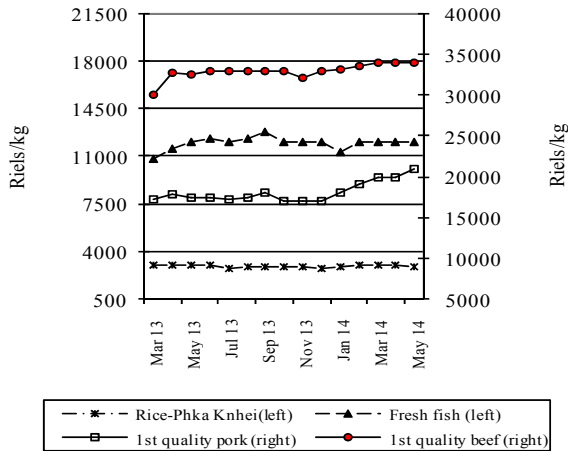
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Battambang Province
March 2013–May 2014



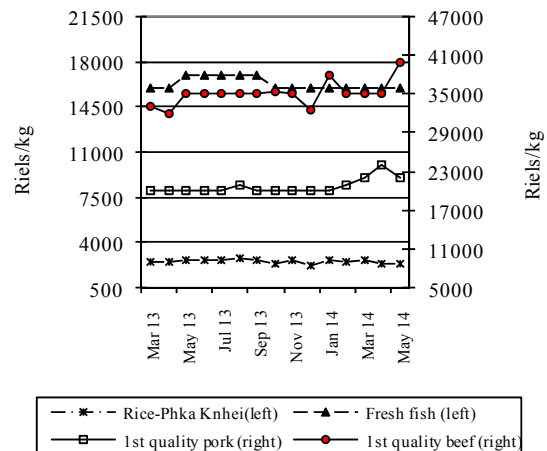
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kompong Cham Province
March 2013–May 2014



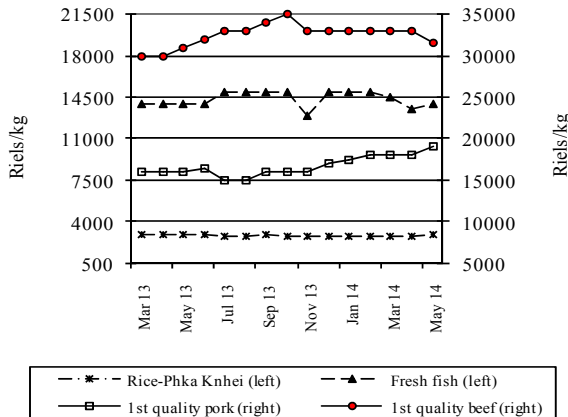
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kampot Province
March 2013–May 2014



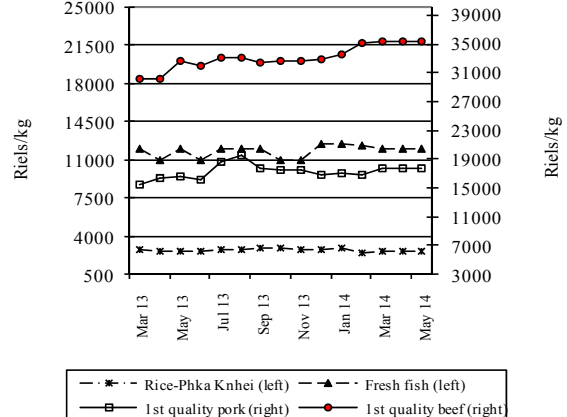
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province
March 2013–May 2014



Source: CDRI

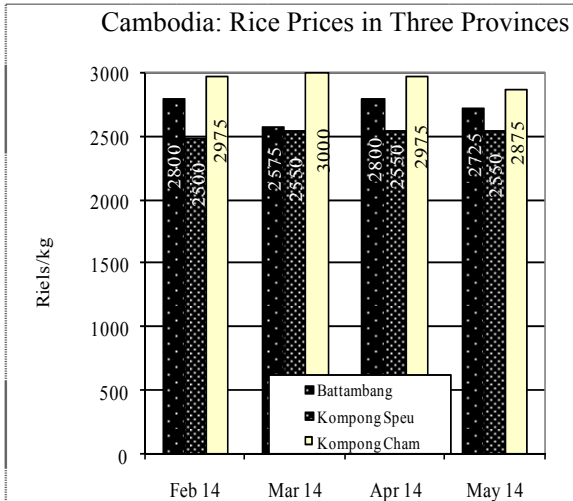
Food Prices in Kompong Speu Province
March 2013–May 2014



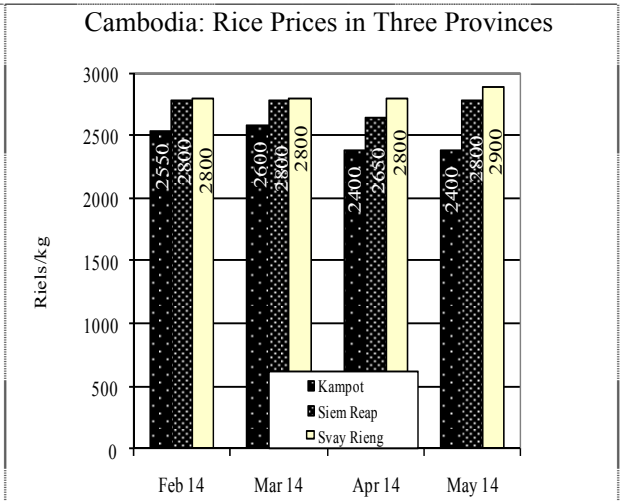
Source: CDRI

ស្ថិតិវិញ្ញាណកម្មសេដ្ឋកិច្ចប្រទេសកម្ពុជា៖ តារាងមូលដ្ឋាន

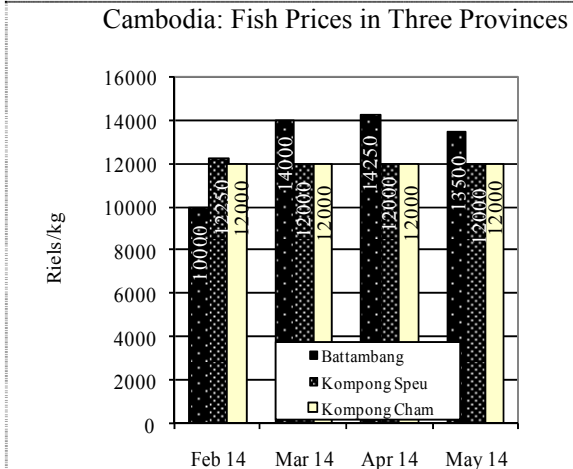
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia



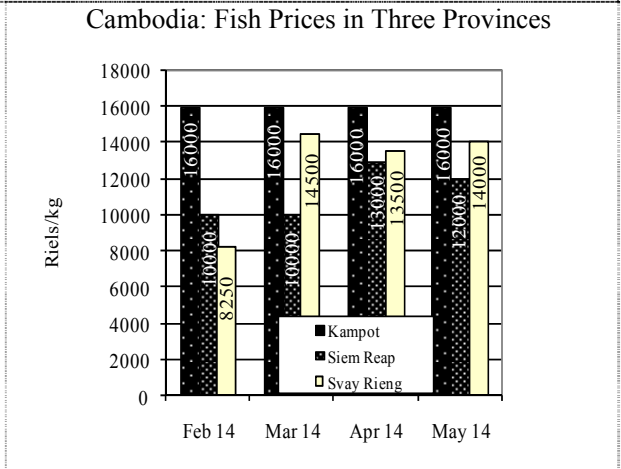
Source: CDRI



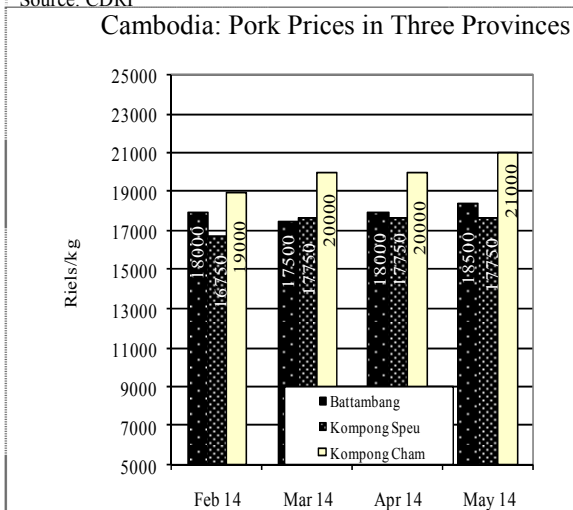
Source: CDRI



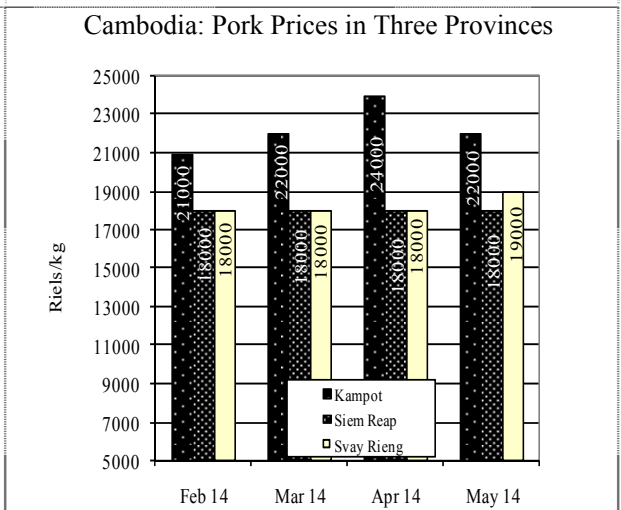
Source: CDRI



Source: CDRI



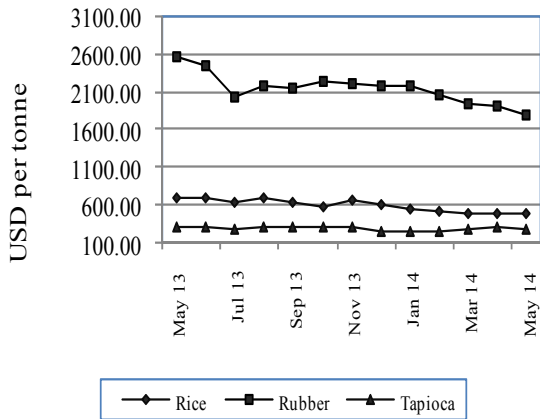
Source: CDRI



Source: CDRI

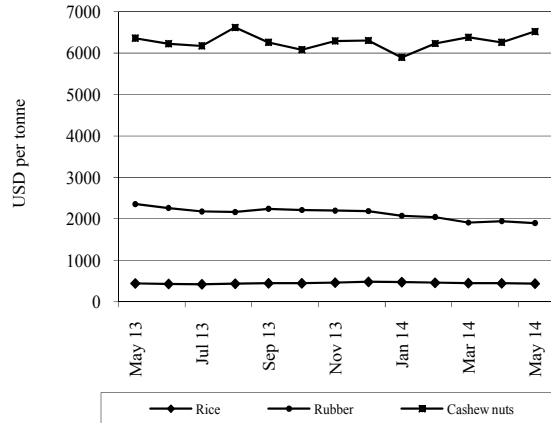
ផ្លូវដំណើរ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិទៅដល់ប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា
Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia

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



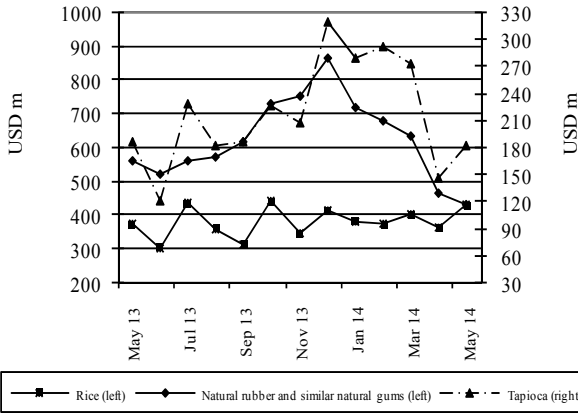
Source: Bank of Thailand, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

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



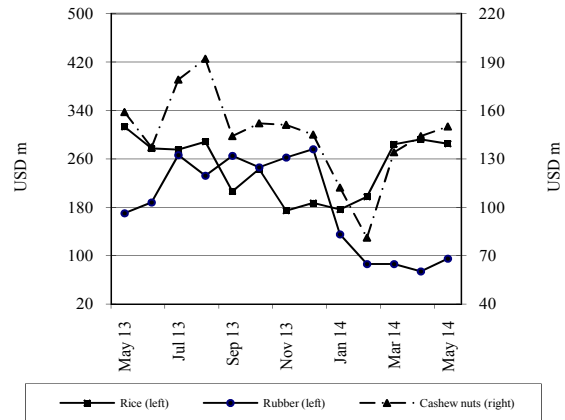
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: Exports
May 2013–May 2014



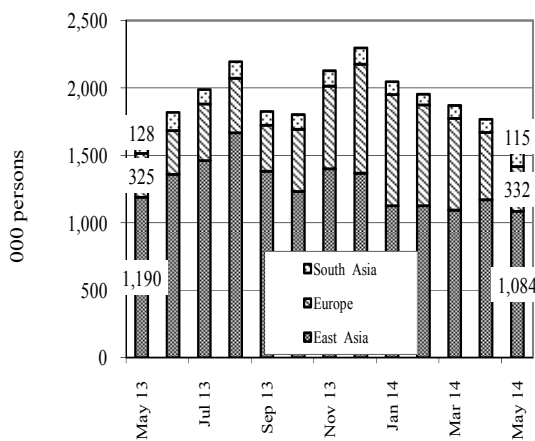
Source: Customs Department of Thailand

Vietnam: Exports
May 2013–May 2014



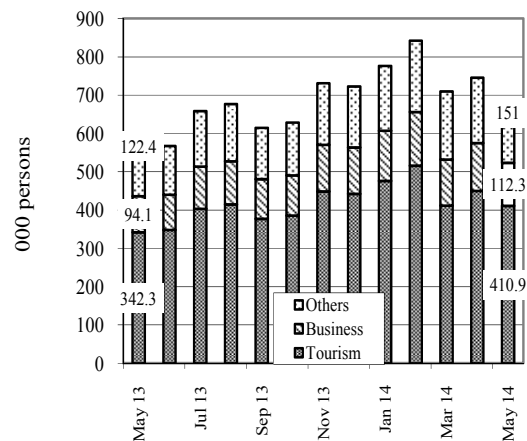
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: International Arrivals
May 2013–May 2014



Source: Thailand Office of Tourism Development

Vietnam: International Arrivals
May 2013–May 2014

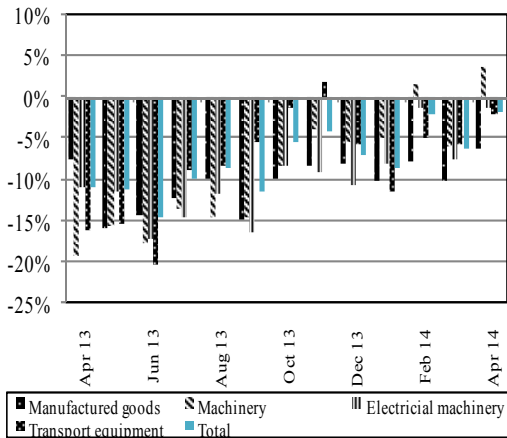


Source: Estimates by General Statistics Office of Vietnam

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អត្រាអតិថិជននៅបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

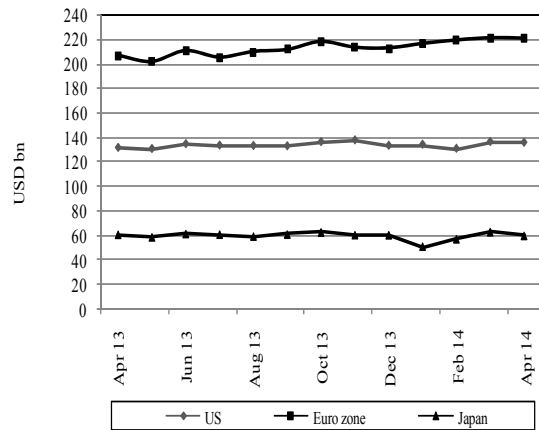
Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

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



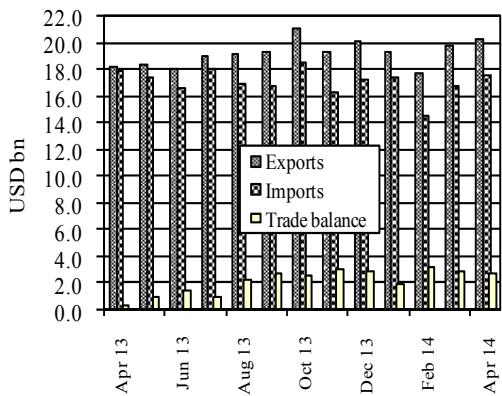
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

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



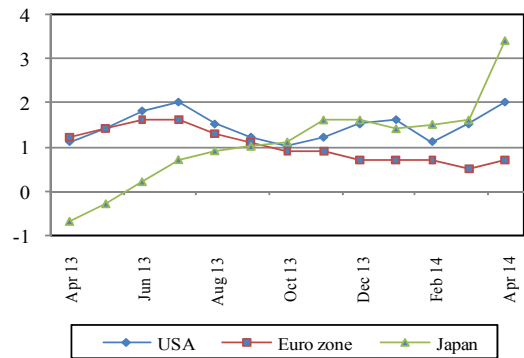
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

External Trade: Malaysia
April 2013–April 2014



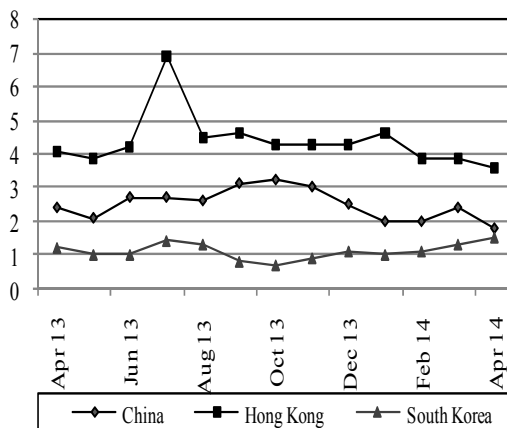
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

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



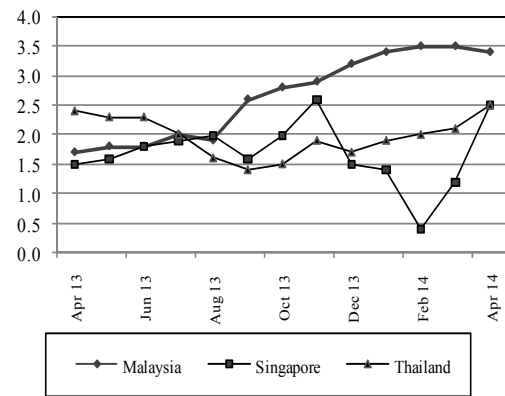
Sources: IMF and Economist (24 May 2014)

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



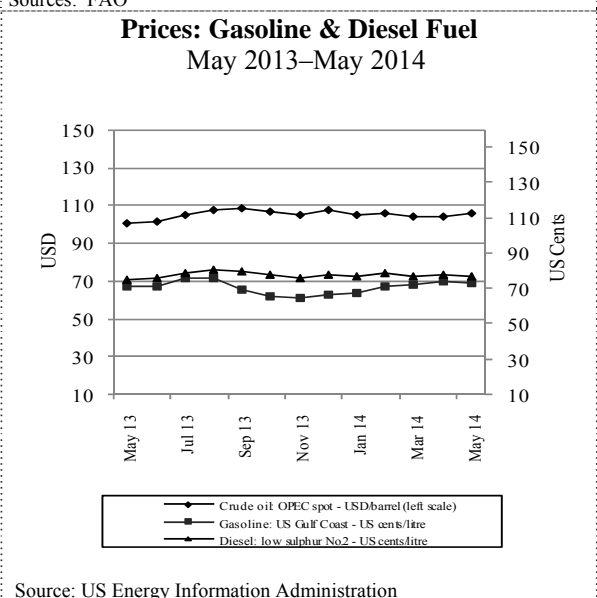
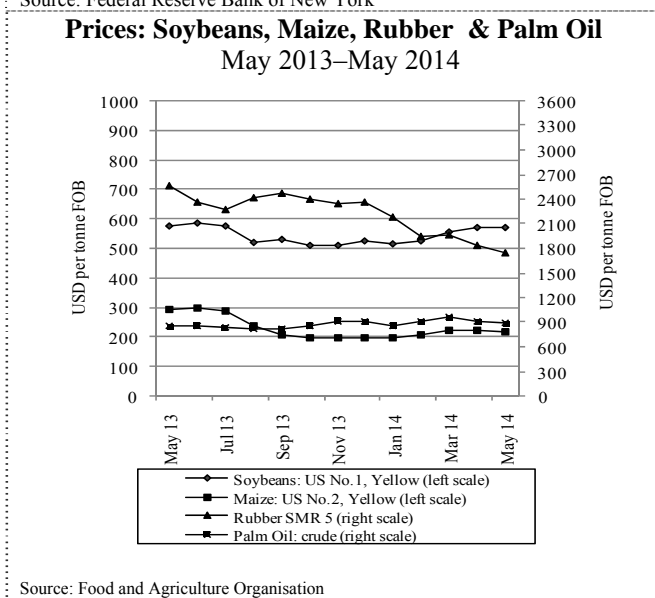
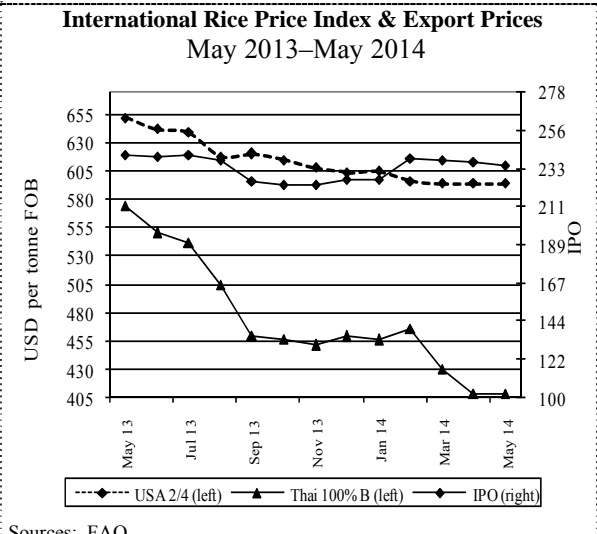
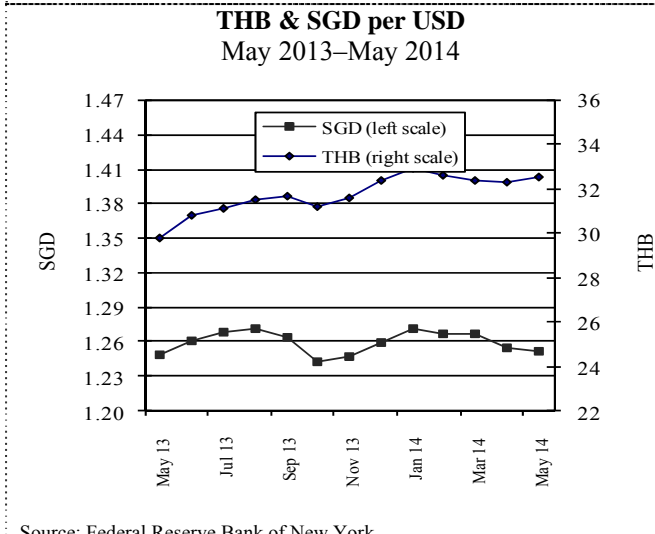
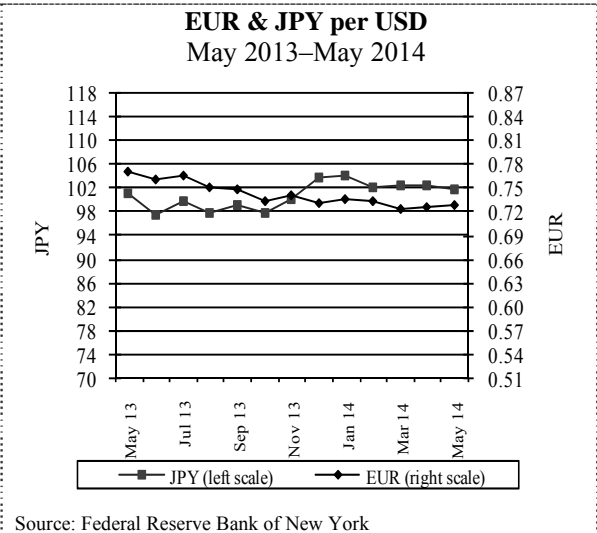
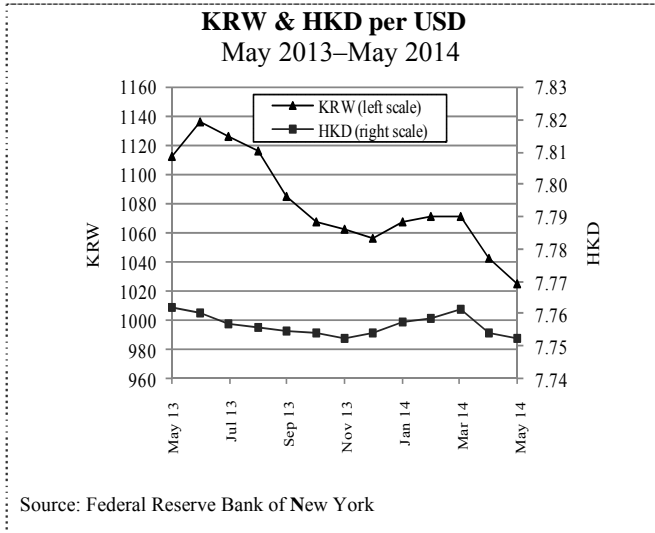
Sources: IMF and Economist (24 May 2014)

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



Sources: IMF and Economist (24 May 2014)

អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ស្ថានភាពផ្ទៃដីនិព្វានលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ
Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets



ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច
Economic News

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ

ឱនភាពពាណិជ្ជកម្មកម្ពុជាធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣៣,៥% ក្នុងពេល ៤ខែ ដើមឆ្នាំ
ទិន្នន័យក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ បង្ហាញថា ឱនភាពពាណិជ្ជកម្មកម្ពុជា ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣៣,៥% ក្នុង ៤ខែ ដើមឆ្នាំ២០១៤ ធៀបនឹងអំឡុងពេលដូចគ្នាក្នុងឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៥៧៨,២លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញរបស់កម្ពុជា មានតម្លៃដល់ ២,៥ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចូល មានតម្លៃ ៣,១ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។

ការនាំចូលក្រណាត់ រួមចំណែក ២១,៩% នៃតម្លៃនាំចូលសរុប (៦៦៩លានដុល្លារ) ហើយបន្ទាប់មកមាន ការនាំចូលម៉ាស៊ូត (៦,៦%), សាំង(៣,៥%) និងផលិតផលផ្សេងៗទៀត(៣៩,៤%)។ នៅអំឡុងពេលដដែលនេះ ទំនិញនាំចេញសំខាន់ៗ រួមមាន សម្លៀកបំពាក់ ស្បែកជើង និងផលិតផលវាយនភ័ណ្ឌផ្សេងទៀត (៧៣,៧%), អង្ករ(៣,១%) និង ឈើ(២,៦%)។

នៅឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ការនាំចេញ កើន ១៤,៣% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៧,០ពាន់លានដុល្លារ រីឯការនាំចូល កើន ១០,៧% ដល់ ៨,៦ ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ ស្ថានភាពនេះនាំឲ្យមានឱនភាពពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ១,៦ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។

ធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី ព្យាករណ៍ថា ការនាំចេញនឹងបន្តកើនឡើង ទៀតនៅឆ្នាំនេះ ធ្វើឲ្យឱនភាពគណនីចរន្តមានកម្រិត ១១,៣% នៃ ផសស។ កំណើនសេដ្ឋកិច្ចត្រូវបានព្យាករណ៍ថា នឹងមានកម្រិត ៧,០%។

Economic News Highlights

Trade deficit 33.5 percent lower in first four months

Data from Ministry of Finance and Economy reveal that Cambodia’s trade deficit declined 33.5 percent in the first four months of the year from a year earlier to USD578.2 m. Cambodian exports amounted to USD2.5 bn while imports were USD3.1 bn.

Fabrics accounted for 21.9 percent of total import values, worth USD669 m, followed by diesel fuel (6.6 percent) and gasoline (3.5 percent). “Others” shared 39.4 percent of the total value. In the same period, major exported commodities included clothing, shoes and other textile products (73.7 percent of total export value), rice (3.1 percent) and timber (2.6 percent).

In 2013, exports increased 14.3 percent from the preceding year to USD7.0 bn, whereas imports amounted to USD8.6 bn, a 10.7 percent rise. This resulted in a USD1.6 bn trade deficit.

The ADB forecasts a continued growth in imports this year, resulting in a current account deficit of 11.3 percent of GDP. Economic growth is projected at 7.0 percent.

Links to others economic news

1. “Cambodia’s tax revenue up 12 pct in first 5 months”
http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2014-06/04/c_133384006.htm
2. “New business registrations in Cambodia rise 55 pct in 5 months”
http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2014-06/20/c_133424091.htm
3. “Cambodian migrant workers leaving Thailand hit 225,000: official”
http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2014-06/19/c_133421174.htm