



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

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**ការបកស្រាយតារាងសំខាន់ៗ**

**Highlights**

របាយការណ៍នេះ បកស្រាយពីសូចនាករសេដ្ឋកិច្ចមួយចំនួនរបស់កម្ពុជា និងបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ដោយធ្វើការប្រៀបធៀបតួលេខថ្មីៗ ជាមួយនឹងខែមុនៗ។

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

នៅខែមករា ២០១៤ ចំនួនភ្ញៀវបរទេសមកដល់សរុប កើន ២,៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៩,៤% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ភ្ញៀវមកសម្រាកលំហែ កើន ២,៣% (១០% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញ កើន ៣,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣,៤% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ វិស័យទេសចរណ៍បន្តរីកលូតលាស់កាន់តែរឹងមាំឡើង។ កម្ពុជាបានទាក់ទាញភ្ញៀវទេសចរបានប្រហែល ៤,២លាននាក់ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ឬជាមធ្យម ៣៥០.០០០នាក់ ក្នុងមួយខែ។

In January, foreign visitor arrivals went up 2.4 percent from a month earlier (9.4 percent year on year). Holiday arrivals went up 2.3 percent (10.0 percent year on year). Business arrivals rose 3.1 percent from the previous month, but dropped 3.4 percent year on year. Tourism continues to strengthen. Cambodia attracted about 4.2 m tourists in 2013, on average 350,000 tourists a month.

នៅខែមករា តម្លៃអនុម័តគម្រោងសាងសង់ កើនដល់ ១២៤,៤លានដុល្លារ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤២,៥% បើធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ តម្លៃអនុម័តគម្រោងភូមិគ្រឹះ និងផ្ទះ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៩២,៧% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន ខណៈតម្លៃអនុម័តគម្រោងផ្ទះល្វែង កើន ៩,៩% ។

In January, the value of construction approvals increased to USD124.4 m from the preceding month, but dropped 42.5 percent year on year. The value of villa and house approvals declined 92.7 percent from a year earlier, while that of flats rose 9.9 percent.

នៅខែមករា សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ កើន ៤,៦% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ថ្លៃអាហារ និងភេសជ្ជៈគ្មានជាតិស្រា កើន ៥,៩% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន, ថ្លៃសម្លៀកបំពាក់ និងស្បែកជើង កើន ៦% ហើយថ្លៃស្នាក់នៅ និងទឹកភ្លើង កើន ២,៧%។ ថ្លៃថែទាំសុខភាព កើន ៩,២% ហើយថ្លៃអប់រំ កើន ៨,៦%។ ជាមួយសន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃទំនិញបានកើនឡើងគិតចាប់ពីឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ទោះបីក្នុងអត្រាតូលេខមួយខ្លះក្តី។ រដ្ឋាភិបាល ត្រូវតាមដានយ៉ាងយកចិត្តទុកដាក់ លើកត្តាសំខាន់ៗបី៖ ថ្លៃដើមផលិត ការផ្គត់ផ្គង់រូបិយវត្ថុ និងផលិតភាព។ នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ម៉ាស៊ូតចុះថ្លៃ ៤,៩% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (៩,៧% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៤៦៩៧,៥រៀល/លីត្រ រីឯសាំងឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៣% ធៀបមួយខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែចុះថ្លៃ ៦,១% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៥១៥៤,៦ រៀល/លីត្រ។

The consumer price index in January increased 4.6 percent year on year. Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages went up 5.9 percent over the year, of clothing and footwear 6.0 percent and of housing and utilities 2.7 percent. The prices of health care and education increased 9.2 and 8.6 percent, respectively. While still in single digits, overall prices have been rising since 2008. The government needs to monitor closely the three important factors: costs of production, money supply and productivity. In February, the price of diesel fuel dropped 4.9 percent from a month earlier (9.7 percent year on year) to KHR4697.5/litre. The price of gasoline increased 0.3 percent from the previous month, but declined 6.1 percent from a year earlier, to KHR5154.6/litre.

នៅខែមីនា ប្រាក់រៀលចុះថ្លៃ ០,៥% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (០,២% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុល្លារ មកត្រឹម ៤០០២,៩ រៀល/ដុល្លារ។ ប្រាក់រៀលចុះថ្លៃ ១,៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ទល់នឹងប្រាក់បាតថៃ ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ ៨,៧% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ប្រាក់រៀលចុះថ្លៃ ០,៣% ធៀបមួយខែមុន ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុងវៀតណាម ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៦% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា រូបិយវត្ថុទូទៅ កើន ៣,៥% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (១៣,៩% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ទ្រព្យសកម្មបរទេសសុទ្ធកើន ២,៧% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (១០,៧% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ឥណទានដល់វិស័យឯកជនកើន ០,៩% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (២១,៤% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។

In March, the riel depreciated 0.5 percent from the previous month (0.2 percent year on year) to KHR4002.9/USD. It depreciated 1.3 percent from a month earlier against the Thai baht, but appreciated 8.7 percent year on year. It depreciated by 0.3 percent, but appreciated 0.6 percent annually against the Vietnamese dong. In November, total liquidity went up 3.5 percent from the preceding month (13.9 percent year on year). Net foreign assets increased 2.7 percent from a month earlier (10.7 percent year on year). Credit to the private sector rose 0.9 percent from the preceding month (21.4 percent annually).

នៅខែមករា ការនាំចូលសម្ភារៈសំណង់កើន ៥៤,១% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ការនាំចូលស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៤,៧% ធៀបមួយខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែកើន ២៨,៦% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំ។ ការនាំចូលដែកថែបធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧,៣% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (១,០% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ការនាំចូលសាំងកើន ៩,២% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (១៤,៣% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ការនាំចូលម៉ាស៊ូតកើន ៤,៧% ធៀបមួយខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦,២% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ការនាំចូលម៉ាស៊ូតខ្មៅធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤៧,៧% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (៥០,៣% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ក្នុងខែដដែល ការនាំចេញសម្លៀកបំពាក់កើន ១១,៩% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (១២,២% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន), ស្បែកជើងកើន ២៤,២% (១,៩% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយផលិតផលវាយនភ័ណ្ឌផ្សេងទៀតធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,២% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (១៣,៧% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ការនាំចេញសម្លៀកបំពាក់ និងផលិតផលវាយនភ័ណ្ឌផ្សេងទៀត មិនបានរងផលប៉ះពាល់ខ្លាំងពីការជាប់គាំងផ្នែកនយោបាយ និងការរំខងគំនិតគ្នា រវាងកម្មករនឹងនិយោជក លើការទាមទារដំឡើងបៀវត្សរ៍អប្បបរមានោះទេ។ ការងើបឡើងវិញជាបណ្តើរៗ

In January, imports of construction equipment were 54.1 percent higher than a year earlier. Imports of cement dropped 14.7 percent from a month earlier, but rose 28.6 percent year on year. Imports of steel declined 7.3 percent from the previous month (1.0 percent year on year). Imports of gasoline were 9.2 percent higher than a month earlier (14.3 percent year on year). Imports of diesel fuel rose 4.7 percent but went down 6.2 percent year on year. Imports of fuel oil were 47.7 percent lower than in the preceding month (50.3 percent year on year). In the same month, clothing exports rose 11.9 percent from the previous month (12.2 percent year on year) and shoe exports 24.2 percent (1.9 percent year on year). Exports of other textile products dropped 0.2 percent from a month earlier (13.7 percent year on year). Exports of garments and other textile products have not been significantly affected by the political deadlock and the disagreement between workers and employers on the demand for an increased minimum wages. Gradual recovery in the US

ក្នុងទីផ្សារអាមេរិក ជាសញ្ញាល្អមួយទៀត សម្រាប់អនុវិស័យដ៏សំខាន់នេះ។

នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា ចំណូលចរន្តរដ្ឋាភិបាលសរុបកើន ៤,៤% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (១៥,៥% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៦១២,៥ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណូលពន្ធនាំចេញនាំចូល កើន ១៩,៥% (១៦,០% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) និង ចំណូលមិនមែនពន្ធកើន ១៩,០% (១១,២% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ចំណូលពន្ធក្នុងស្រុកធ្លាក់ចុះ ២,០% ប៉ុន្តែកើន ៨,៦% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ក្នុងខែដដែល ចំណាយចរន្តសរុបកើន ២៣,៤% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (២៩,៧% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥២៤,២ ពាន់លានរៀល ក្នុងនោះចំណាយលើបៀវត្សរ៍កើន ៣៩,៩% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (២៩,៤% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៤០,២ពាន់លានរៀល ហើយ ចំណាយលើ ឧបត្ថម្ភធន និងជំនួយសង្គមកិច្ចធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧,៦% ប៉ុន្តែកើន ៤៨,៧% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន។

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ អង្ករថៃធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៤,០% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (២១,៣% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥២៨,៣ដុល្លារ/តោន, កៅស៊ូធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៥,៧% (២៦,១% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២០៦៩,៨ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយ ម្សៅដំឡូងឈើធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៣% (១២,៦% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៦៧,៣ដុល្លារ/តោន។ អង្ករវៀតណាមធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៣,៧% ធៀបមួយខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ ៤,២% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៤៥៩,២ ដុល្លារ/តោន។ កៅស៊ូធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,៤% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (២៦,២% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២០៤៧,៦ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយ គ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទីឡើងថ្លៃ ៥,៧% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (៦,១% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៦២៣០,៨ដុល្លារ/តោន។

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ការនាំចេញអង្ករថៃធ្លាក់ចុះ ២,២% ធៀបមួយខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែកើន ១៧,៤% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន, កៅស៊ូធម្មជាតិ និងជីវធម្មជាតិធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥,០% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (១៣,៨% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន), រីឯម្សៅដំឡូងឈើកើន ៤,៣% (៣៦,២% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ក្នុងខែដដែល ការនាំចេញអង្ករវៀតណាម កើន ១១,៩% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (២៣,១% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ នៅថៃ ធៀបមួយខែមុន ហើយគ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី កើន ៧២,៣% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន។

នៅខែមករា ការនាំចេញរបស់សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកកើន ០,៨% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (២,៣% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៣៣,៨ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញ របស់តំបន់អឺរ៉ុបកើន ១,៧% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (៣,៤% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២១៦,៣ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញរបស់ជប៉ុនធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៦,០% ធៀប មួយខែមុន (៨,៥% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥០,២ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ អង្ករ USA ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,៥% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (៤,៥% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំ មុន) ដល់ ៥៩៦ដុល្លារ/តោន។ អង្ករថៃ ឡើងថ្លៃ ២,២% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២៤,៤% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៤៦៦ដុល្លារ/តោន។ ក្នុងខែដដែល សណ្តែកសៀង USA ឡើងថ្លៃ ២,២% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៦,២% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន), ប្រេងឆា ឡើងថ្លៃ ៥,០% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (៥,២% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៩០៨ដុល្លារ/តោន។ កៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១១,២% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (៣៧,៥% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៩៤៧,៣ដុល្លារ/តោន។ ពោត ឡើងថ្លៃ ៥,៧% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៣១,៣% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ប្រេងឆៅ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៦,៥% ធៀបមួយខែមុន ដល់ ១០៥,៤ដុល្លារ/តោន, ម៉ាស៊ូត ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៧,១% ដល់ ០,៧៩ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ ហើយសាំង ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៧,៨% ដល់ ០,៧១ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ។

market is another good sign for this important sub-sector.

In November, total government current revenue rose 4.4 percent from a month earlier (15.5 percent year on year) to KHR612.5 bn; revenue from import and export taxes increased 19.5 percent (16.0 percent from a year earlier) and from non-tax sources 19.0 percent (61.2 percent year on year). Revenue from domestic taxes dropped 2.0 percent, but increased 8.6 percent year on year. In the same month, total expenditure went up 23.4 percent from the preceding month (29.7 percent annually) to KHR524.2 bn. Expenditure on wages rose 39.9 percent from a month earlier (29.4 percent year on year) to KHR240.2 bn. Expenditure on subsidies and social assistance declined 7.6 percent but rose 48.7 percent from the previous year.

In February, the price of Thai rice declined by 4.0 percent from a month earlier (21.3 percent year on year) to USD528.3/tonne, of rubber by 5.7 percent (26.1 percent year on year) to USD2069.8/tonne and of tapioca by 0.3 percent (12.6 percent year on year) to USD267.3/tonne. The Vietnamese rice price declined 3.7 percent from a month earlier, but rose 4.2 percent year on year to USD459.2/tonne. The price of rubber went down 1.4 percent from the preceding month (26.2 percent year on year) to USD2047.6/tonne. The price of cashew nuts increased by 5.7 percent from a month earlier (6.1 percent year on year) to USD6230.8/tonne.

Exports of Thai rice in February dropped 2.2 percent from a month earlier, but increased 17.4 percent year on year. Exports of natural rubber and gums decreased 5.0 percent from the preceding month (13.8 percent year on year), whereas exports of tapioca rose 4.3 percent (36.2 percent year on year). In the same month, Vietnamese rice exports increased 11.9 percent from the preceding month (23.1 percent year on year). Exports of rubber remained unchanged from a year earlier while cashew exports rose 72.3 percent year on year.

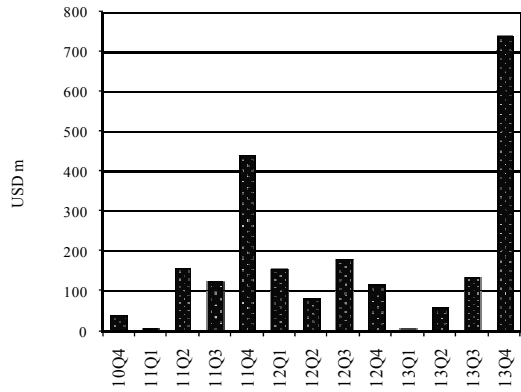
In January, US exports increased 0.8 percent from a month earlier (2.3 percent year on year) to USD133.8 bn. Exports of the euro zone rose 1.7 percent from the preceding month (3.4 percent from a year earlier) to USD216.3 bn. Japanese exports declined by 16.0 percent from a month earlier (8.5 percent year on year) to USD50.2 bn.

In February, the price of US rice declined 1.5 percent from a month earlier (4.5 percent year on year) to USD596/tonne. The price of Thai rice rose 2.2 percent from the preceding month, but dropped 24.4 percent year on year to USD466/tonne. In the same month, the price of US soybeans went up 2.2 percent from a month earlier, but declined 6.2 percent year on year. The price of palm oil rose 5.0 percent from the previous month (5.2 percent year on year) to USD908/tonne. The price of rubber dropped 11.2 percent from a month earlier (37.5 percent year on year) to USD1947.3/tonne. The price of maize rose 5.7 percent from a month earlier, but dropped 31.3 percent year on year. The price of crude oil went down 6.5 percent from a year earlier to USD105.4/barrel, of diesel fuel by 7.1 percent to USD0.79/litre and of gasoline by 7.8 percent to USD0.71/litre.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

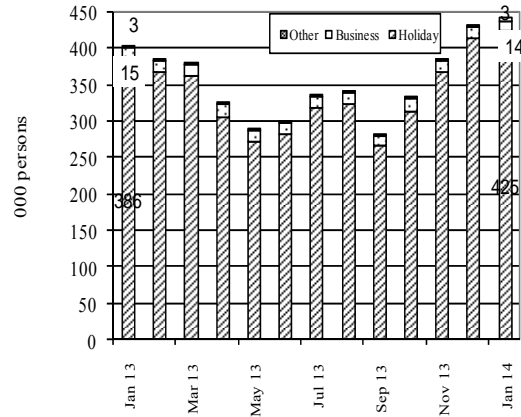
Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

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



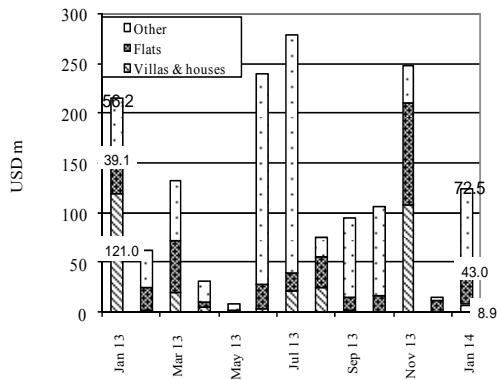
\*Including expansion projects.  
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

**Foreign Visitor Arrivals**  
January 2013 –January 2014



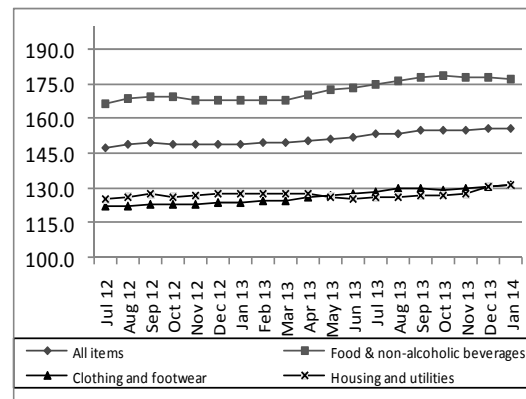
Source: Ministry of Tourism

**Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals**  
January 2013–January 2014



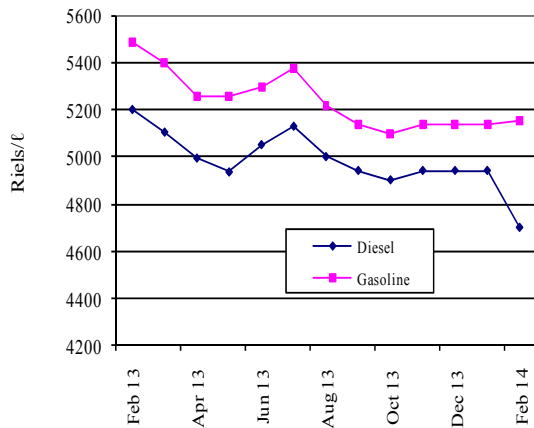
Source: Municipality of Phnom Penh

**Consumer Price Index**  
(December 2006=100)  
July 2012–January 2014



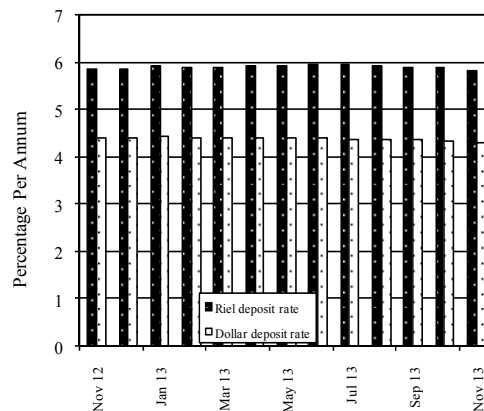
Source: National Institute of Statistics

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



Source: CDRI

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

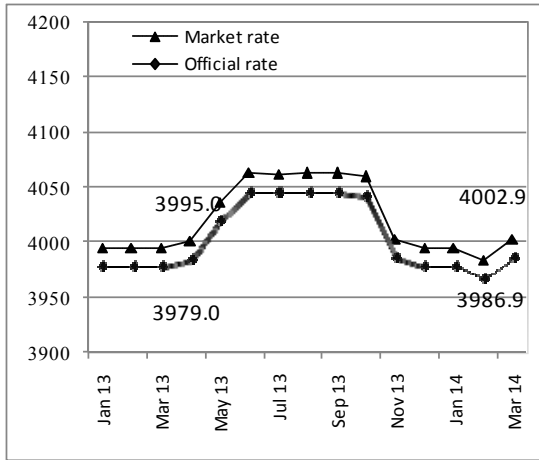


Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

## អត្រាប្តូររូបិយប័ណ្ណ និង ឥណទាន

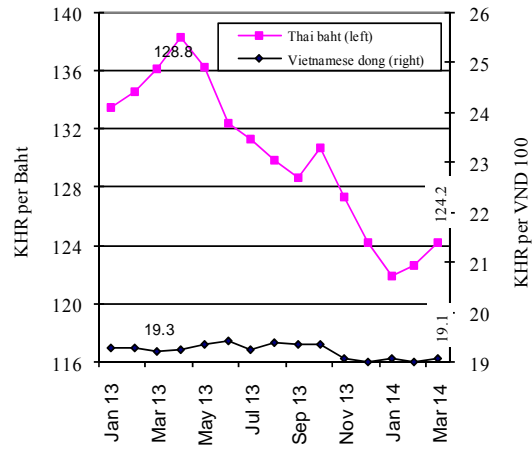
### Exchange Rates, Money and Credit

**Riels per US Dollar**  
January 2013–March 2014



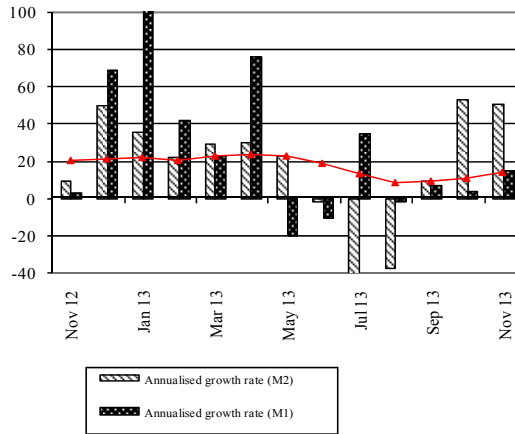
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

**Riels per THB & VND**  
January 2013–March 2014



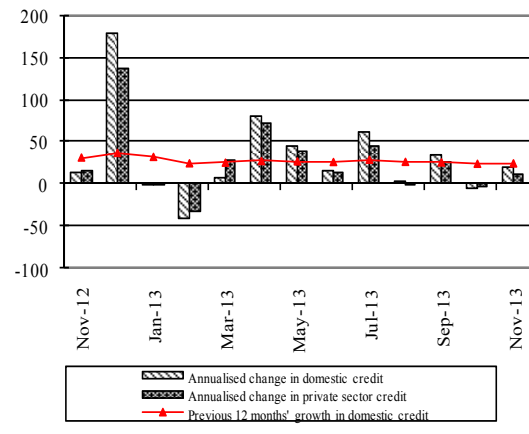
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

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



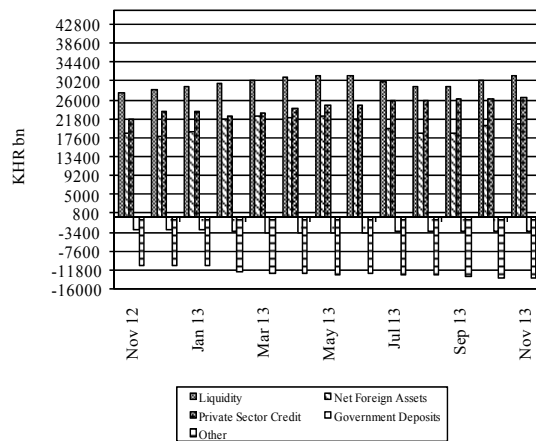
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

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



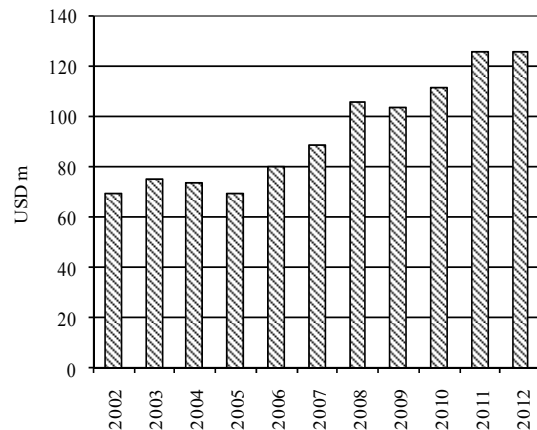
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

**Monetary Survey**  
November 2012–November 2013



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

**External Development Assistance Disbursement**  
Education  
2002–2012

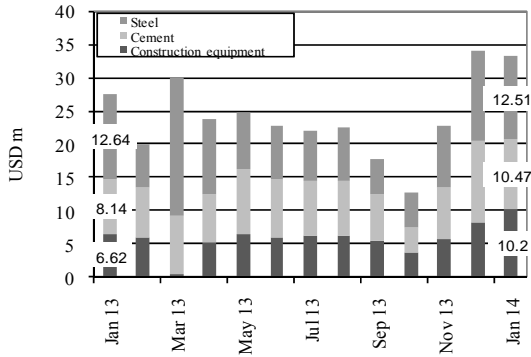


Source: CRDB/CDC 2013

ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

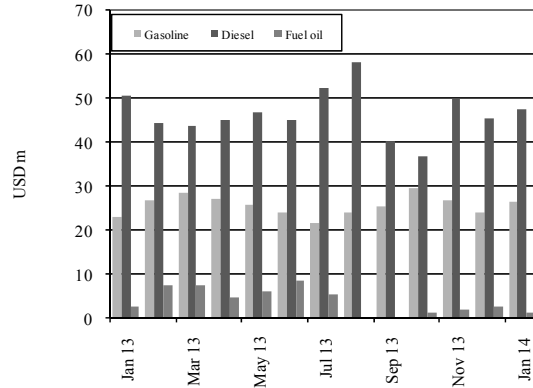
External Trade and National Budget Operations

**Cambodian Imports**  
January 2013–January 2014



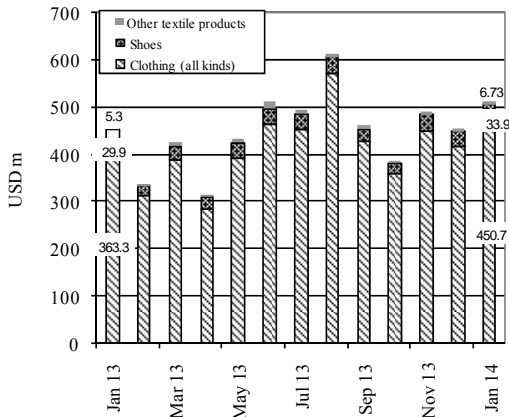
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

**2013 Imports: Energy**  
January 2013–January 2014



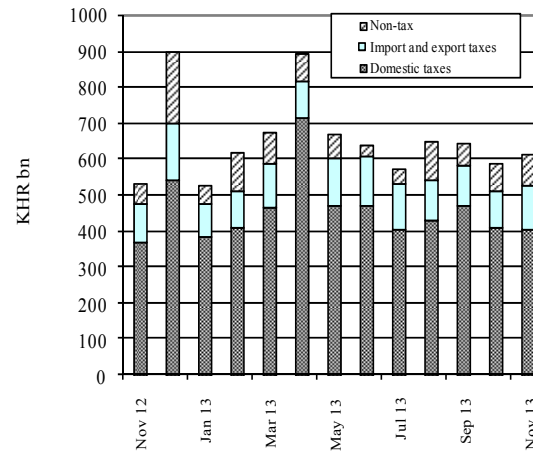
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

**Cambodian Exports**  
January 2013–January 2014



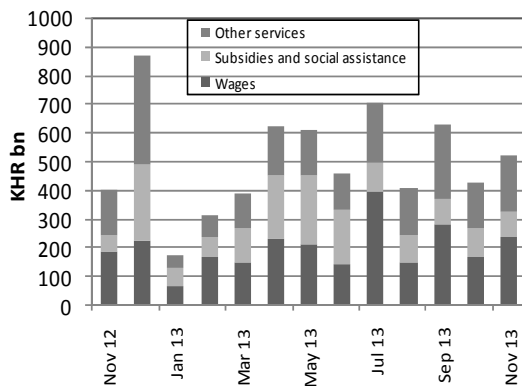
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

**Current Budget Revenue**  
November 2012–November 2013



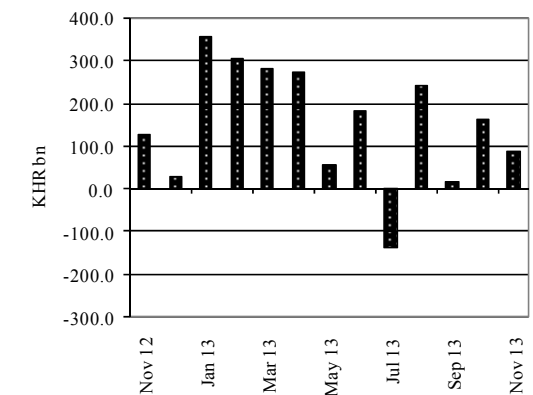
Source: MEF Bulletin

**Current Budget Expenditure**  
November 2012–November 2013



Source: MEF Bulletin

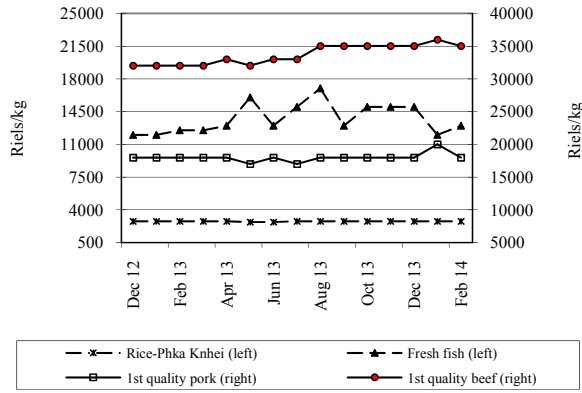
**Current Budget Balance**  
November 2012–November 2013



Source: MEF Bulletin

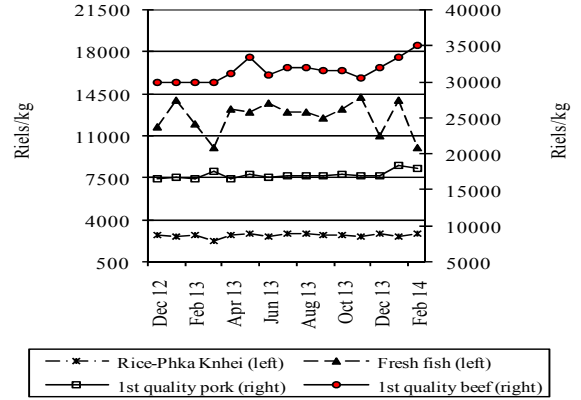
## សៀវភៅតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា Provincial Food Prices

**Food Prices in Siem Reap Province**  
December 2012–February 2014



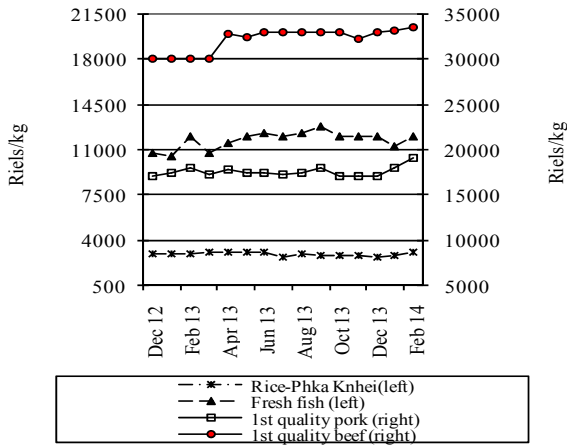
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Battambang Province**  
December 2012–February 2014



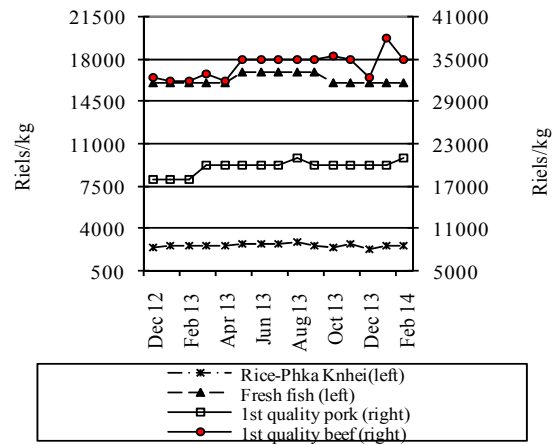
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Kompong Cham Province**  
December 2012–February 2014



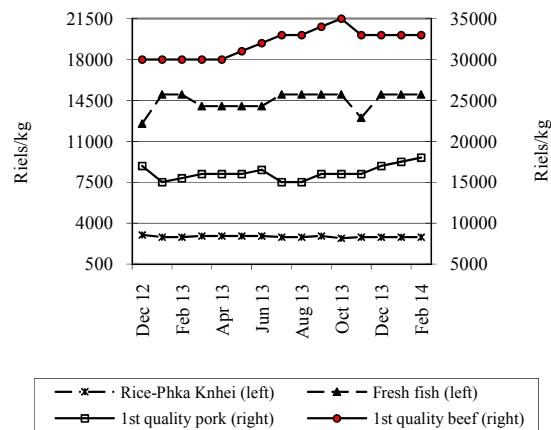
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Kampot Province**  
December 2012–February 2014



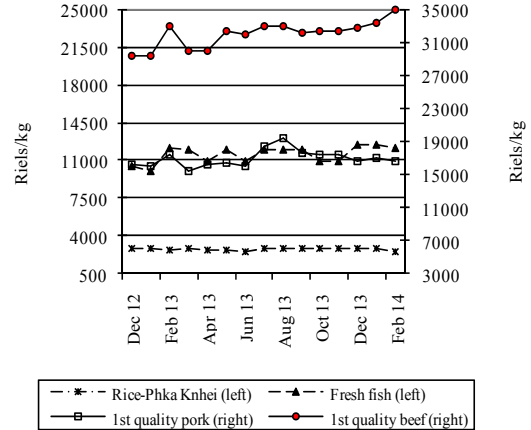
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province**  
December 2012–February 2014



Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Kompong Speu Province**  
December 2012–February 2014

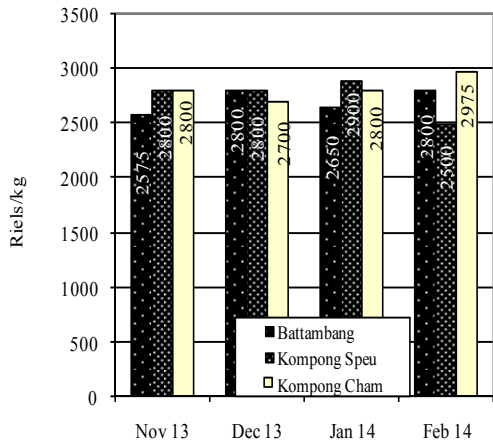


Source: CDRI

ស្ថិតិវិញ្ញាណកម្មសេដ្ឋកិច្ចប្រទេសកម្ពុជា៖ តារាងមូលដ្ឋាន

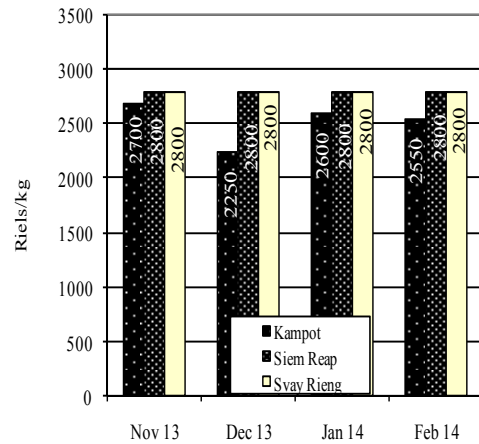
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia

Cambodia: Rice Prices in Three Provinces



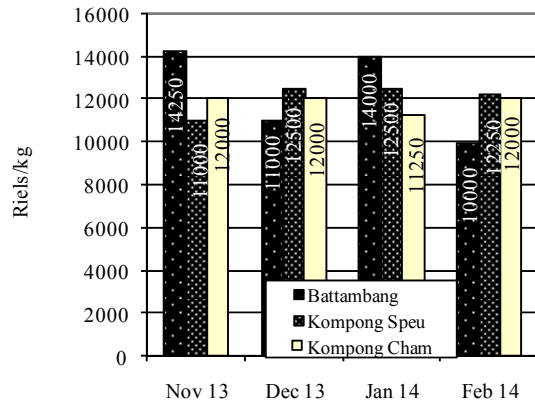
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Rice Prices in Three Provinces



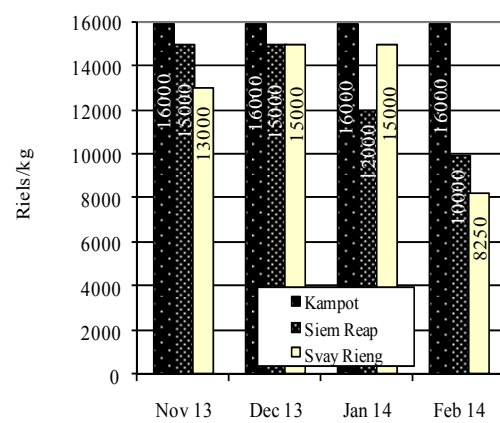
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Prices in Three Provinces



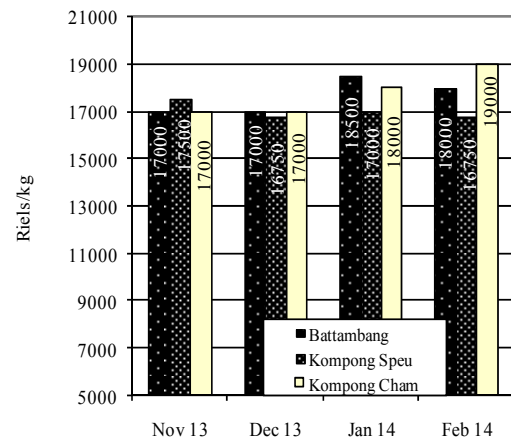
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Prices in Three Provinces



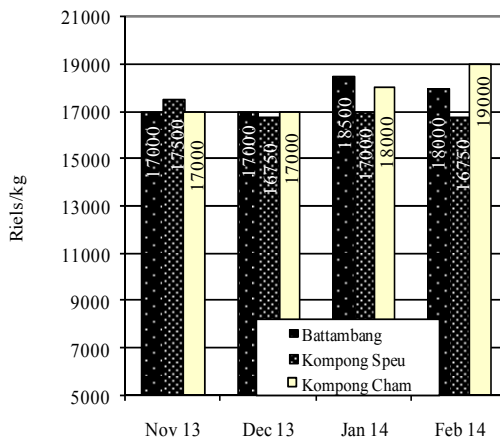
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Prices in Three Provinces



Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Prices in Three Provinces

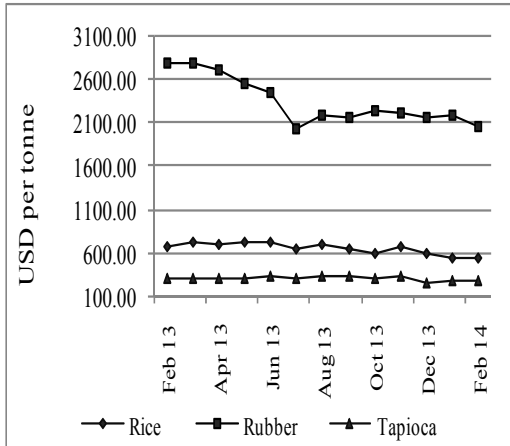


Source: CDRI



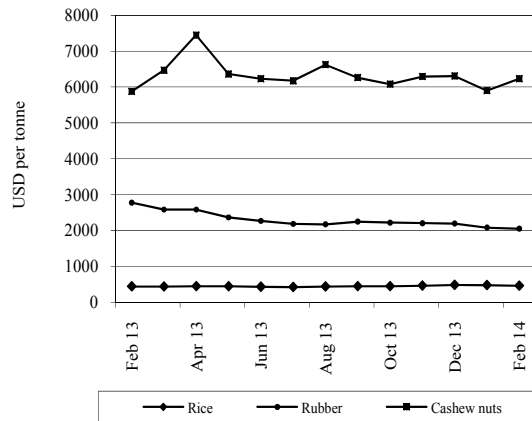
**ផ្លូវដំណើរ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិទៅដល់ប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា**  
**Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia**

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



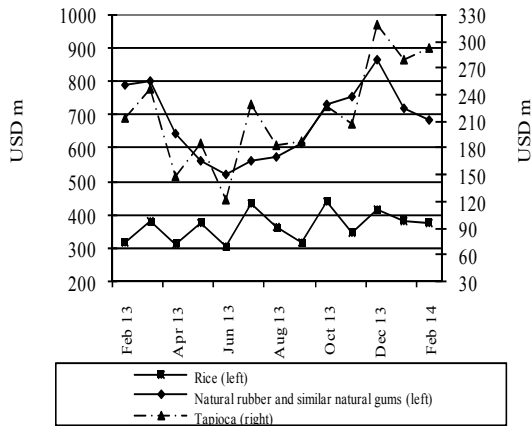
Source: Bank of Thailand, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

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



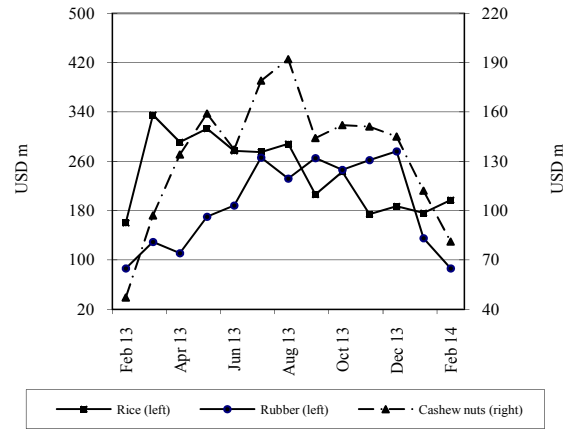
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**Thailand: Exports**  
February 2013–February 2014



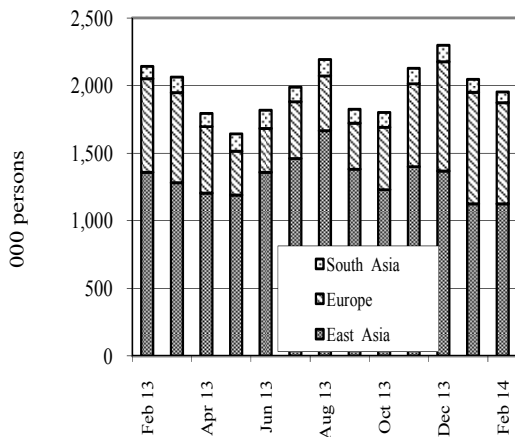
Source: Customs Department of Thailand

**Vietnam: Exports**  
February 2013–February 2014



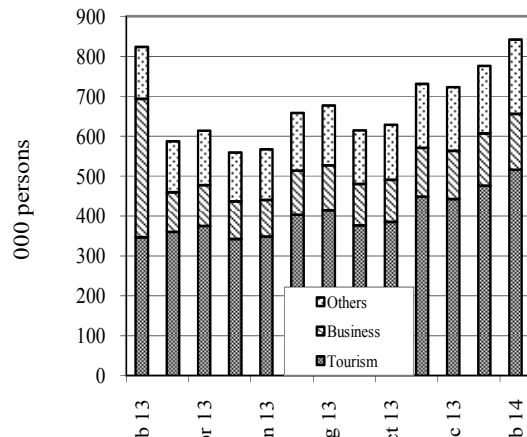
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

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



Source: Thailand Office of Tourism Development

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

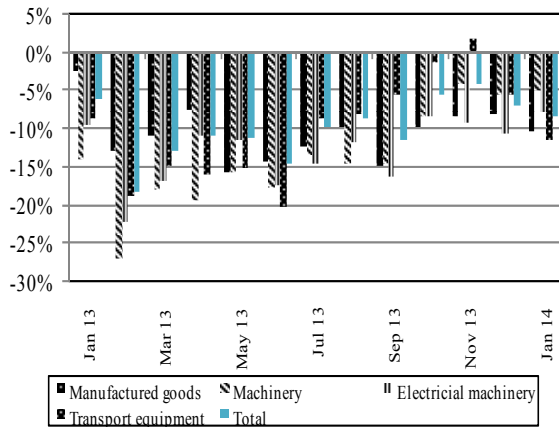


Source: Estimates by General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អត្រាអតិថិជនលើបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា**

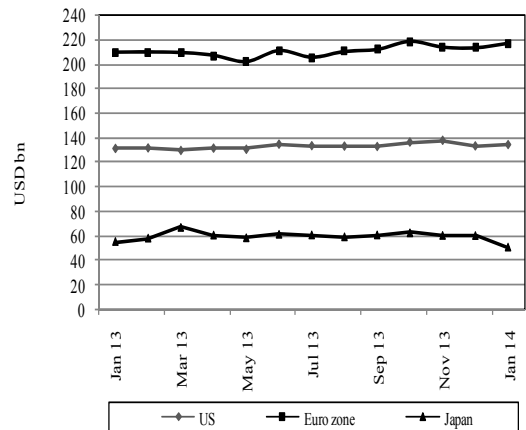
**Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia**

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



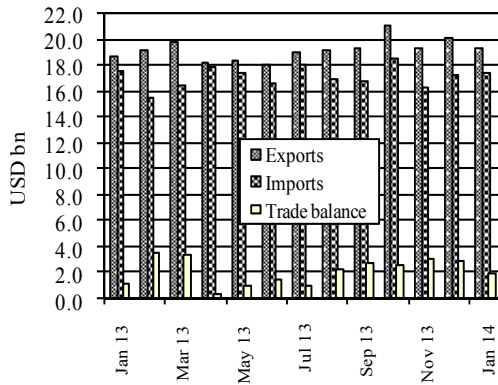
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

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



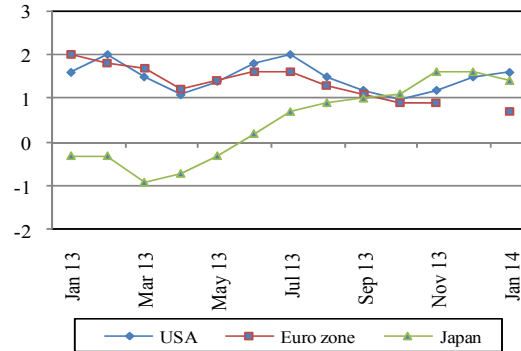
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

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



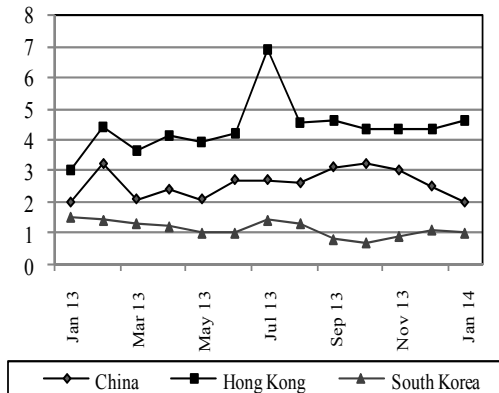
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

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



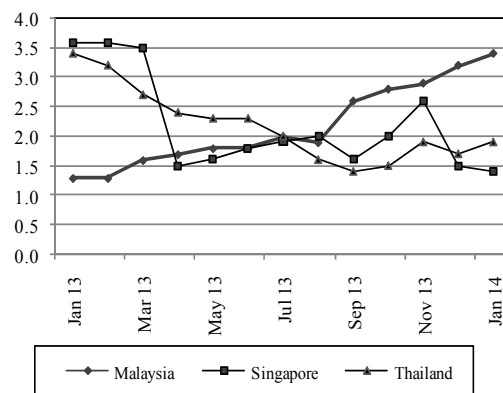
Sources: IMF and Economist (01 March 2014)

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



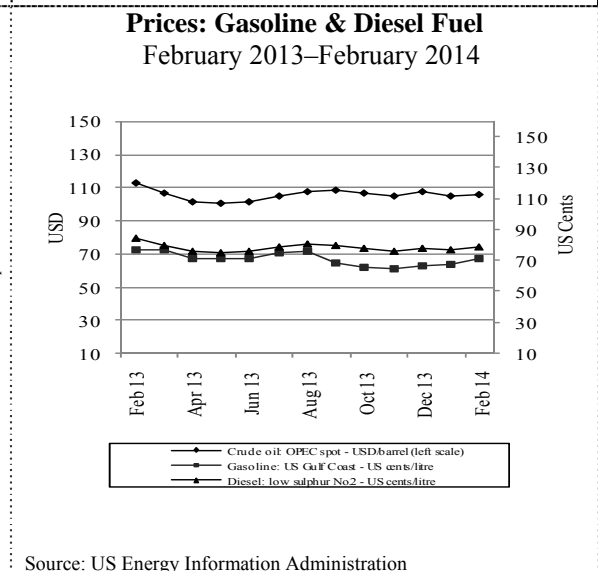
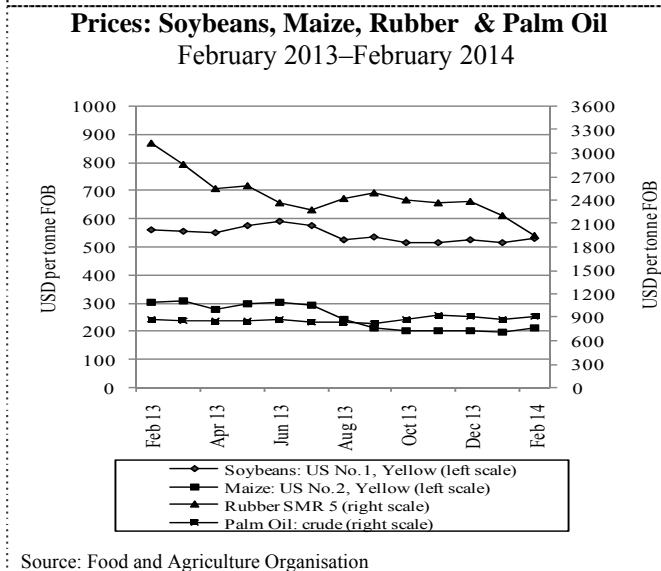
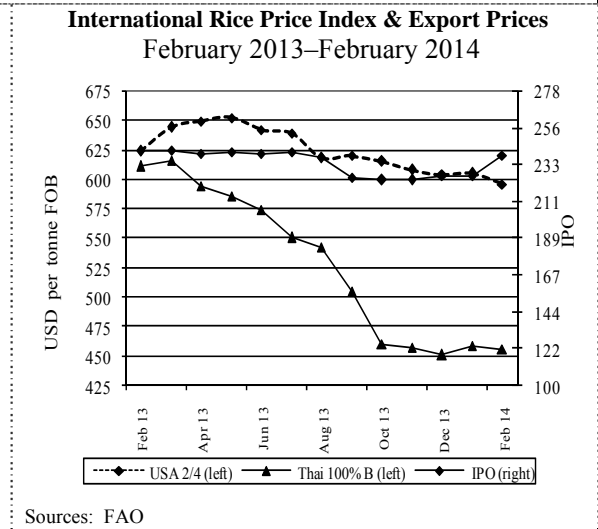
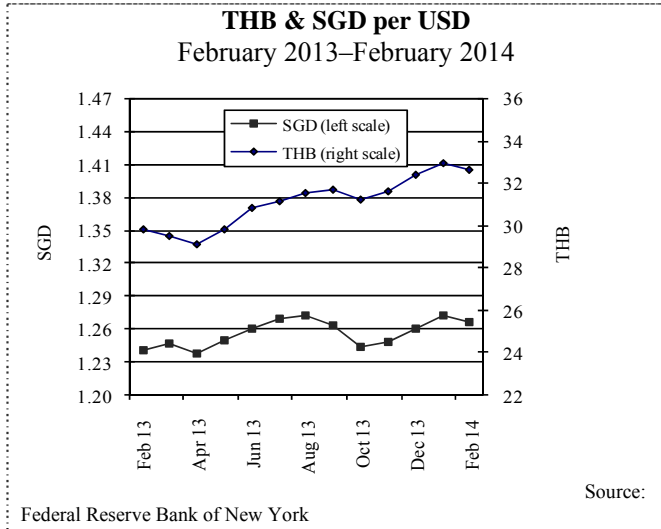
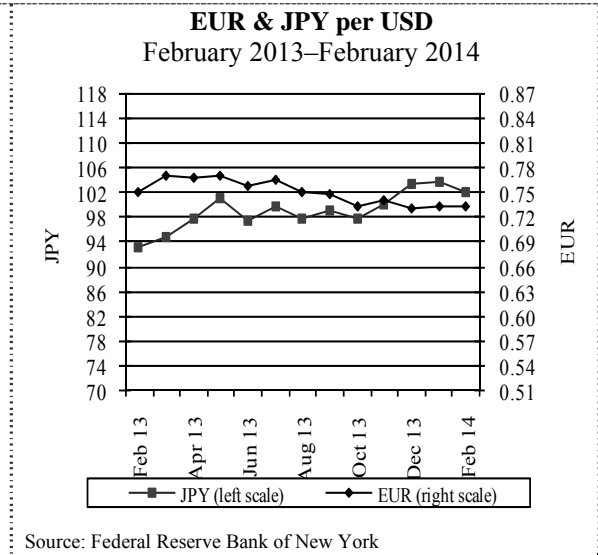
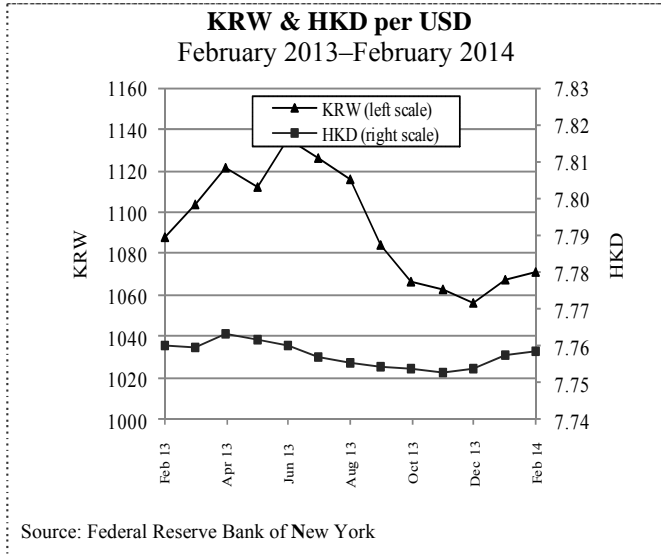
Sources: IMF and Economist (01 March 2014)

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



Sources: IMF and Economist (01 March 2014)

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



**មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច**  
**Economic News**

**ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ**

**Economic News Highlights**

**កម្ពុជានាំចេញកៅស៊ូ ១៦.៣០៣តោន ក្នុងរយៈពេល ៣ខែ**

**Cambodia exports 16,303 tonnes of rubber in three months**

ក្នុងរយៈពេល ៣ខែ ដើមឆ្នាំ២០១៤ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ កើនឡើង ២៣,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ១៦.៣០៣តោន យោងតាមទិន្នន័យ ចេញផ្សាយដោយក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ។ ប៉ុន្តែ តម្លៃនាំចេញសរុប បានធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៣,៣% ដល់ ៣១,៧លានដុល្លារ ដោយសារ ថ្លៃកៅស៊ូក្នុង ពិភពលោក ធ្លាក់ចុះ។ ឧទាហរណ៍ នៅខែមករា ថ្លៃកៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៩,៤% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន។

Rubber exports increased by 23.3 percent in the first three months of 2014 from a year earlier to 16,303 tonnes, according to data of the Ministry of Finance and Economy. The value of exports, however, declined by 13.3 percent to USD31.7 m, due mainly to the decreased world price. In January, for instance, the price of rubber was down 29.4 percent from a year earlier.

ពីឆ្នាំ២០០០ ដល់ ២០១៣ កម្ពុជានាំចេញកៅស៊ូ ជាមធ្យម ៤៥.៧០២ តោន/ឆ្នាំ ដោយមានការនាំចេញច្រើនបំផុត នៅឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ដល់ ៧៦.៦២៣តោន។ ប៉ុន្តែ នៅឆ្នាំ២០១៣ កៅស៊ូមានចំណែកតែ ២,៥% ប៉ុណ្ណោះ នៃតម្លៃនាំចេញសរុប។ ទីផ្សារនាំចេញចម្បង គឺបណ្តាប្រទេស អាស៊ាន។

Between 2000 and 2013, Cambodia exported on average 45,702 tonnes per year, reaching the highest point in 2013 with 76,623 tonnes. In 2013, however, rubber accounted for only 2.5 percent of the total export value. The main export market is ASEAN countries.

រដ្ឋាភិបាល បានផ្តោតសំខាន់លើការដាំកៅស៊ូ ដើម្បីជំរុញដំណាំលក់យក សាច់ប្រាក់។ ទោះយ៉ាងនេះក្តី ដោយសារដំណាំកៅស៊ូត្រូវការផ្ទៃដីធំៗនោះ ការអភិវឌ្ឍបែបនេះបានបង្កើតបញ្ហាសង្គម ជាពិសេសការរំលោភយកដី និងភាពតានតឹងរវាងអ្នកអភិវឌ្ឍចំណាំ និងសហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន លើការបណ្តេញចេញដោយបង្ខំ និងបញ្ហាសំណង។ នៅឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ចំការកៅស៊ូគ្របដណ្តប់លើផ្ទៃដី ២៣១៩ហិកតា ដែលកាលពីមុន រដ្ឋជាម្ចាស់កម្មសិទ្ធិ និង ១៤.៩៣២ហិកតា ដែលជាសម្បទានដីសេដ្ឋកិច្ច បើយោងតាមរបាយការណ៍ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ។

Rubber has been a focus in government efforts to encourage cash crops. Nonetheless, due to its demands for large land areas, such development has generated social problems, particularly land grabbing and tensions between developers and local communities over forced evictions and compensation controversies. In 2013, rubber plantation covered 2319 hectares previously owned by the state and 14,932 hectares of economic land concessions, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

**Links to others economic news**

1. Corruption remains major obstacle to businesses in Cambodia: new survey ([http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2014-03/12/c\\_133180671.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2014-03/12/c_133180671.htm))
2. Lacks of skilled labor, quality human capital major concerns for Cambodia: survey ([http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2014-03/12/c\\_133181171.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2014-03/12/c_133181171.htm))
3. Cambodia reports 390 mln USD trade deficit in two months ([http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2014-03/13/c\\_133184206.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2014-03/13/c_133184206.htm))