



វិទ្យាស្ថានបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង ស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា
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របាយការណ៍ថ្លីៗស្តីពីសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា
Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy

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ការបកស្រាយតារាងសំខាន់ៗ

Highlights

របាយការណ៍នេះ បកស្រាយពីស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចមួយចំនួនរបស់កម្ពុជា និង បណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ដោយធ្វើការប្រៀបធៀបគ្នាជាមួយខ្លួនឯង ជាមួយនឹង ខែមុនៗ។

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

នៅត្រីមាសទី១ ឆ្នាំ២០១៤ វិនិយោគគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់ខាង កសិកម្មអនុម័តដោយក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា ថយចុះអស់ ៧០,៣% ធៀបត្រីមាសមុន ប៉ុន្តែកើនឡើងមួយកម្រិតបើធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ វិនិយោគ ក្នុងវិស័យនេះឡើងចុះ ដែលជាសញ្ញាបង្ហាញពីកង្វះទំនុកចិត្តពីវិនិយោគិន។ រដ្ឋាភិបាលបានបង្វែរការយកចិត្តទុកដាក់ខ្លះទៅលើ ការពង្រឹងវិស័យកសិកម្ម ពិសេស ក្នុងការកសាងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធរូបវន្ត និងការលើកកម្ពស់ ផលិតភាពកសិកម្ម។ ប៉ុន្តែ សកម្មភាពនេះមិនទាន់ហុចផលជាដុំកំភួនទេ។

In the first quarter of 2014, fixed asset investments in agriculture approved by Council for the Development of Cambodia declined by 70.3 percent from a quarter earlier, but increased year on year. Investments in the sector have fluctuated, signalling relatively low investor confidence. The government has shifted some attention to strengthening the sector, particularly to building more infrastructure and enhancing productivity. But that has not yet resulted in significant improvement.

នៅខែមីនា ឆ្នាំ២០១៤ ចំនួនភ្ញៀវបរទេសមកដល់សរុប កើន ៤,៧% ធៀប មួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ភ្ញៀវមកសម្រាកលំហែ កើន ៤,៨% ហើយភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញ កើន ៤,៤%។ កម្ពុជាទាក់ទាញទេសចរបាន ១,៣លាននាក់ នៅត្រីមាសទី១ ក្នុងឆ្នាំនេះ។ នៅខែមីនា តម្លៃអនុម័តគម្រោងសាងសង់ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧៤,៦% ធៀបមួយខែមុន (៦៩,៧% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ តម្លៃគម្រោងសាងសង់ ភូមិគ្រឹះ និងផ្ទះ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣៤,១% (៦៦,២% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយ សម្រាប់ផ្ទះល្វែង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦៥,៣% (៦៨,៧% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។

In March, foreign visitor arrivals increased 4.7 percent from a year earlier; holiday and business arrivals went up 4.8 and 4.4 percent, respectively. Cambodia attracted 1.3 m tourists in the first three months of the year. In March, the value of construction approvals declined 74.6 percent from a month earlier (69.7 percent year on year). The value of villa and house approvals dropped 34.1 percent (66.2 percent year on year) and of flats 65.3 percent (68.7 percent year on year).

នៅខែមីនា ឆ្នាំ២០១៤ សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ កើន ៥,០% ធៀប មួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ថ្លៃស្បៀងអាហារ និងភេសជ្ជៈគ្មានជាតិស្រា កើន ៦,២% ហើយថ្លៃសម្លៀកបំពាក់ និងស្បែកជើង កើន ៤,៥%។ ថ្លៃថែទាំសុខភាព កើន ៨,៨% និងការអប់រំ កើន ៩,៥%។ នៅខែមេសា ម៉ាស៊ូតធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,២% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៣% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៥០១០រៀល /លីត្រ។ សាំង ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,២% ធៀបខែមុន (១,០% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៥២១០រៀល/លីត្រ។ នៅខែមករា អត្រាការប្រាក់បញ្ញើជាដុល្លារ និងដុល្លាររយៈពេល ១២ខែ នៅថេរ ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,១ និង ០,២ ឯកតាភាគរយ រៀងគ្នា បើធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ អត្រាការប្រាក់បញ្ញើជាដុល្លារ នៅថេរត្រឹមប្រមាណ ៦,០% នៅឆ្នាំ២០១៣ រីឯអត្រាការប្រាក់បញ្ញើជាដុល្លារ មានប្រហែល ៤,០%។ នៅខែឧសភា ២០១៤ ប្រាក់រៀល ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៣% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ ០,២% បើធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ប្រាក់រៀល ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៤% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់បាតថៃ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (៨,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។

The consumer price index in March was up 5.0 percent year on year. Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages went up 6.2 percent over the year and of clothing and footwear 4.5 percent. The prices of health care and education increased 8.8 and 9.5 percent, respectively. In April, the price of diesel fuel dropped 0.2 percent from a month earlier but increased by 0.3 percent year on year to KHR5010/litre. The price of gasoline went down 0.2 percent from the previous month (1.0 percent from a year earlier), to KHR5210/litre. In January, 12-month riel and dollar deposit rates remained unchanged from a month earlier, but year on year dropped by 0.1 and 0.2 percentage points, respectively. The riel deposit rate hovered around 6.0 percent in 2013, while the dollar rate was 4.0 percent. In May, the riel depreciated 0.3 percent against the dollar, but appreciated 0.2 percent from a year earlier. The riel appreciated 0.4 percent from the previous month against the Thai baht (8.8 percent year on year).

នៅខែមីនា ឆ្នាំ២០១៤ ការនាំចូលសម្ភារៈសំណង់ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៣,៧% ធៀប នឹងខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែកើនឡើង បើធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ការនាំចូលស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ កើន ៩,៤% ធៀបខែមុន (៤,៦% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១២,៩លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចូលដែកថែប កើន ៣៤,៣% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣៥,៣% បើធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ នៅខែដដែលនេះ ការនាំចូលសាំង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៤,៣% ធៀបខែមុន (១៨,៥% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ២៣,៥លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចូលម៉ាស៊ូត កើន ២០,២% (២៥,៨% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥៥,១លានដុល្លារ។

In March, imports of construction equipment dropped 13.7 percent from a month earlier, but increased year on year. Imports of cement were 9.4 percent higher than in the previous month (4.6 percent from a year earlier) at USD12.9 m. Imports of steel went up 34.3 percent from a month earlier, but declined 35.3 percent year on year. In the same month, imports of gasoline dropped 14.3 percent from the previous month (18.5 percent from a year earlier) to USD23.5 m. Imports of diesel increased 20.2 percent (25.8 percent year on year) to USD55.1 m.

នៅខែមីនា ២០១៤ ការនាំចេញសម្លៀកបំពាក់ (គ្រប់ប្រភេទ) ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦,៨% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែកើន ៦,៩% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៤២០,២លាន ដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញស្បែកជើង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៨,៥% ធៀបខែមុន (៣,៣% ធៀប មួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៣១,០លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញផលិតផល

In March, exports of clothing (all kinds) decreased by 6.8 percent from a month earlier, but rose 6.9 percent year on year to USD420.2 m. Shoe exports declined 8.5 percent from the previous month (3.3 percent year on year) to USD31.0 m. Exports of other textile products increased 31.2 percent (17.3 percent year on year).

វាយនភ័ណ្ណ កើន ៣១,២% (១៧,៣% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។

នៅខែមករា ២០១៤ ចំណូលចរន្តសរុបរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល កើន ២៨,៦% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៦៧៧,១ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណូលពីពន្ធក្នុងស្រុក កើន ៣១,៨% ហើយចំណូលពីពន្ធនាំចូលនិងនាំចេញ កើន ៥៥,៩%។ ចំណូលមិនមែនពន្ធ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤៧,៤%។ នៅខែដដែល ចំណាយចរន្តសរុប កើន ១៨,៤% ដល់ ២០៥,៧ពាន់លានរៀល ក្នុងនេះ ចំណាយលើបៀវត្សរ៍ កើន ០,៩% ហើយចំណាយលើឧបត្ថម្ភធននិងជំនួយសង្គម កើន ៧០,១%។ ការបង្កើនចំណូលរដ្ឋាភិបាល តាមការកែលម្អការប្រមូលពន្ធ និងទប់ស្កាត់ ចំណាយខ្លះខ្លាយរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល នៅតែជាអាទិភាពរួមក្នុងរយៈពេលវែង។

នៅខែមេសា ២០១៤ អង្កររៀតធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២,១% ធៀបខែមុន (២៩,៨% ធៀប មួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៤៩៣,៦ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយកៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,៧% (២៩,២% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៩២៥,៦ដុល្លារ/តោន។ ម្សៅដំឡូងឈើ ឡើងថ្លៃ ១០,៩% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២,៦% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៣០៥,៣ដុល្លារ/តោន។ អង្កររៀតណាម ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៨% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ ០,២% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៤៤៦,៨ដុល្លារ/តោន។ កៅស៊ូ ឡើងថ្លៃ ១,៩% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២៤,៦% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ គ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទីធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,៩% ធៀបខែមុន (១៥,៩% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៦២៦០,៩ដុល្លារ/តោន។ នៅខែដដែល ការនាំចេញអង្ករនៅថ្លៃ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៩,៧% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែកើន ១៦,២% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៣៦៤,១ លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូនិងដំឡូងឈើធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៦,០%ធៀបខែមុន (២៧,៤% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៤៦៨,២លានដុល្លារ ឯការនាំចេញ ម្សៅដំឡូងឈើធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤៦,២% (០,៤% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៤៦,៦ លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញអង្ករនៅរៀតណាម កើន ២,៨% ធៀបខែមុន (០,៣% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២៩២លានដុល្លារ ឯការនាំចេញគ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី កើន ៧,៥% (៧,៥% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៤៤លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៤,០% (៣៣,៣% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៧៤លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែមីនា ២០១៤ ការនាំចេញរបស់សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក កើន ៤,១% ធៀប ខែមុន (៥,០% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ១៣៥,៧ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញ របស់តំបន់អឺរ៉ុប កើន ០,៤% (៥,៥% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ២២០,៦ពាន់លាន ដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញរបស់ជប៉ុន កើន ១០,៦% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦,៣% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន មកត្រឹម ៦២,៤ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញ របស់ម៉ាឡេស៊ី ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,៤% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន តែការនាំចូល កើន ២,៣% ធ្វើឱ្យអតិរេកពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៣,៨% មកត្រឹម ២,៩ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែមេសា ២០១៤ សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃអង្ករអន្តរជាតិ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,១% ធៀប ខែមុន (១,៣% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ អង្ករនៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក មានថ្លៃថេរ ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៨,៥% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៥៩៤ដុល្លារ/តោន។ អង្កររៀត ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៥,១% ធៀបខែមុន (៣០,៤% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៤០៨ដុល្លារ/តោន។ នៅខែនេះដែរ សណ្តែកសៀង ឡើងថ្លៃ ៣,០% ធៀបខែមុន (៣,៨% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥៧២,៤ដុល្លារ/តោន។ កៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៦,៤% (២៨,០% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ១៨៣៦,៣ ដុល្លារ/តោន។ នៅខែមេសា ប្រេងឆៅ ឡើងថ្លៃ ៣,២% ធៀបមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ១០៤,៣ដុល្លារ/តោន, សាំង ឡើងថ្លៃ ៤,៣% ដល់ ០,៧៨ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ ហើយម៉ាស៊ូត ឡើងថ្លៃ ១,៩% ដល់ ០,៧៨ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ។

In January, total government current revenue rose 28.6 percent from a year earlier to KHR677.1 bn, of which revenues from domestic taxes increased by 31.8 percent and from import and export taxes by 55.9 percent. Non-tax revenue declined 47.4 percent. In the same month, total current expenditure went up 18.4 percent to KHR205.7 bn; expenditure on wages and subsidies and social assistance rose 0.9 and 70.1 percent, respectively. Increasing government revenue through improved tax collection and curbing wasteful government spending remain long-term macro priorities.

In April, prices of Thai rice dropped by 2.1 percent from a month earlier (29.8 percent year on year) to USD493.6/tonne and of rubber by 1.7 percent (29.2 percent year on year) to USD1925.6/tonne. The price of tapioca rose 10.9 percent from the previous month, but declined 2.6 percent from a year earlier to USD305.3/tonne. The price of Vietnam's rice decreased 0.8 percent from a month earlier, but year on year increased by 0.2 percent to USD446.8/tonne. The price of rubber rose 1.9 percent from the preceding month, but went down 24.6 percent year on year. The price of cashew nuts declined 1.9 percent from a month earlier (15.9 percent year on year) to USD6260.9/tonne. In April, exports of Thai rice dropped 9.7 percent from a month earlier, but rose 16.2 percent year on year to USD364.1 m. Exports of rubber and similar natural gums declined 26.0 percent from the previous month (27.4 percent from a year earlier) to USD468.2 m and of tapioca 46.2 percent (0.4 percent year on year) to USD146.6 m. In the same month, exports of Vietnamese rice rose 2.8 percent from a month earlier (0.3 percent year on year) to USD292 m and of cashew nuts 7.5 percent (7.5 percent year on year) to USD144 m. Exports of rubber dropped 14.0 percent (33.3 percent year on year) to USD74 m.

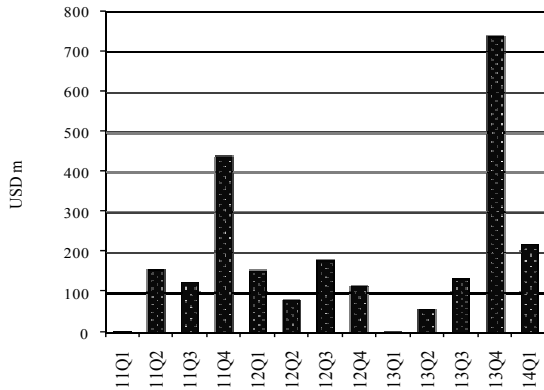
In March, US exports rose 4.1 percent from a month earlier (5.0 percent year on year) to USD135.7 bn. Exports of the euro zone increased 0.4 percent (5.5 percent from a year earlier) to USD220.6 bn. Japan's exports went up 10.6 percent from a month earlier, but declined 6.3 percent year on year to USD62.4 bn. Malaysian exports dropped 0.4 percent year on year while imports rose 2.3 percent, resulting in a 13.8 percent decrease in the trade surplus, to USD2.9 bn.

In April, the International Rice Price Index declined 0.1 percent from the preceding month (1.3 percent year on year). The price of US rice remained unchanged from a month earlier, but dropped 8.5 percent from a year earlier to USD594/tonne. Thai rice decreased 5.1 percent from a month earlier (30.4 percent year on year) to USD408/tonne. In the same month, the price of soybeans rose 3.0 from a month earlier (3.8 percent year on year) to USD572.4/tonne. The price of rubber dropped 6.4 percent (28.0 percent year on year) to USD1836.3/tonne. In April, prices of crude oil rose 3.2 percent from a year earlier to USD104.3/barrel, of gasoline 4.3 percent to USD0.74/litre and of diesel 1.9 percent to USD0.78/litre.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

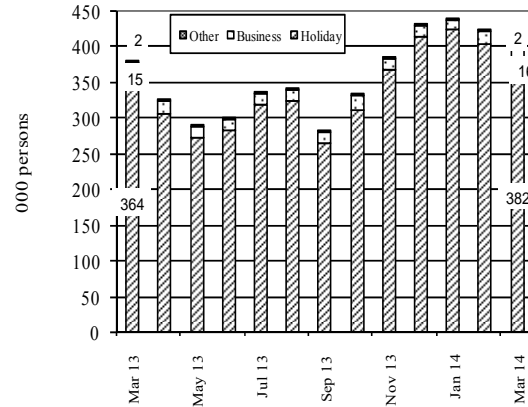
Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

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



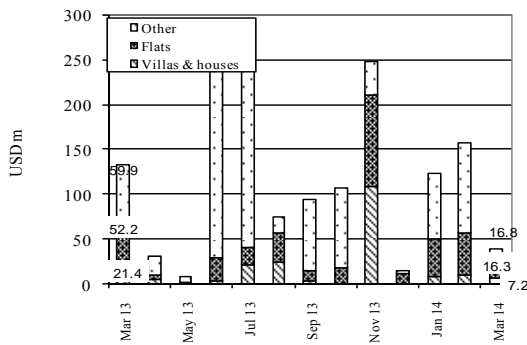
*Including expansion projects.
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

Foreign Visitor Arrivals
March 2013–March 2014



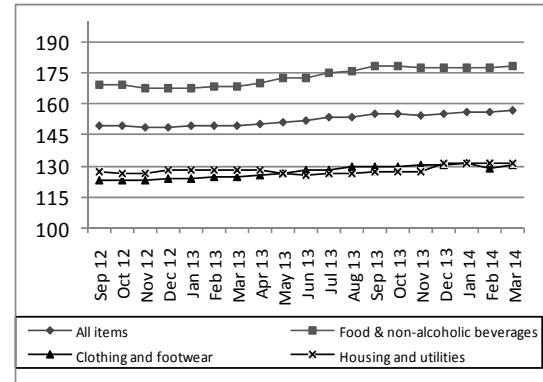
Source: Ministry of Tourism

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



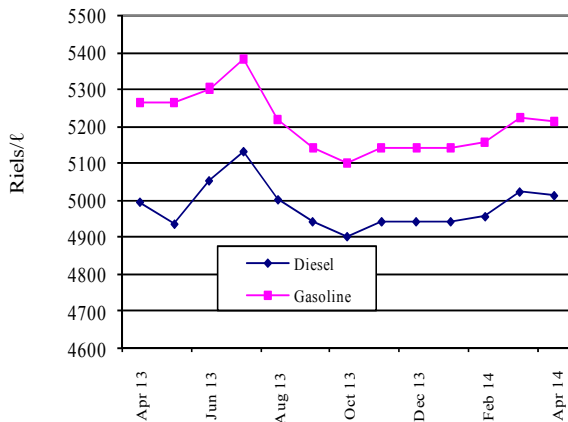
Source: Municipality of Phnom Penh

Consumer Price Index
(December 2006=100)
September 2012–March 2014



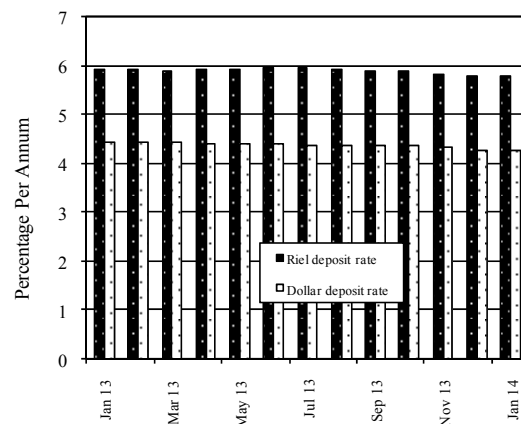
Source: National Institute of Statistics

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



Source: CDRI

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

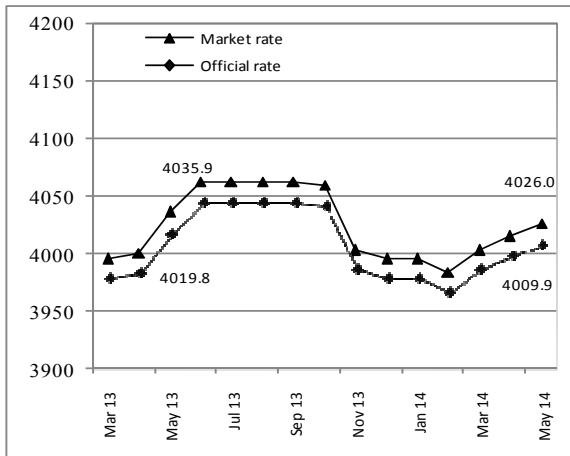


Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

អត្រាប្តូរទុន រូបិយធន និង ឥណទាន

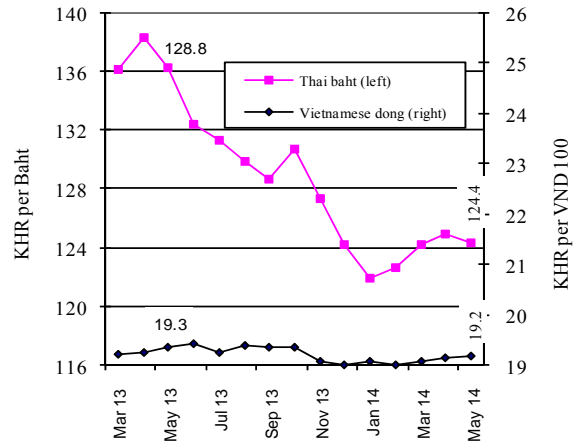
Exchange Rates, Money and Credit

Riels per US Dollar
March 2013–May 2014



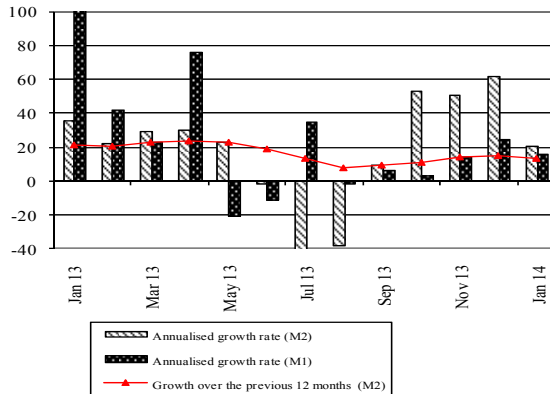
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Riels per THB & VND
March 2013–May 2014



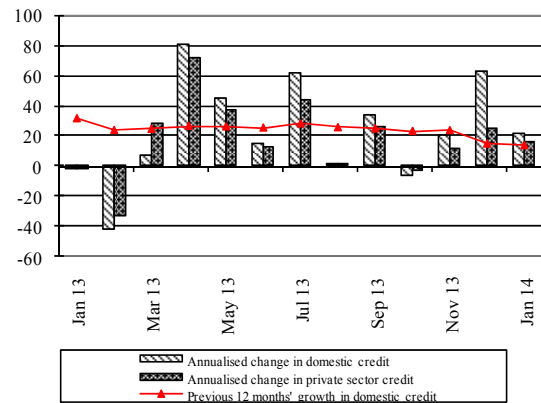
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey (%)
January 2013–January 2014



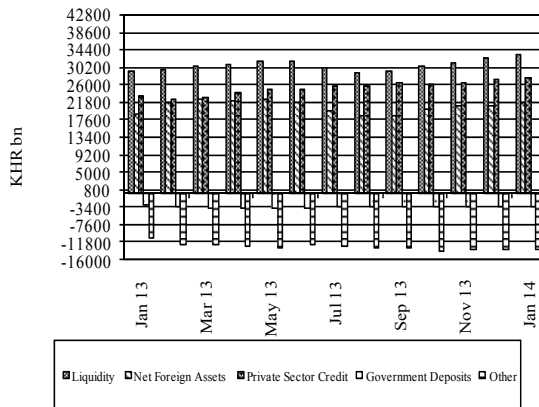
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Domestic Credit (%)
January 2013–January 2014



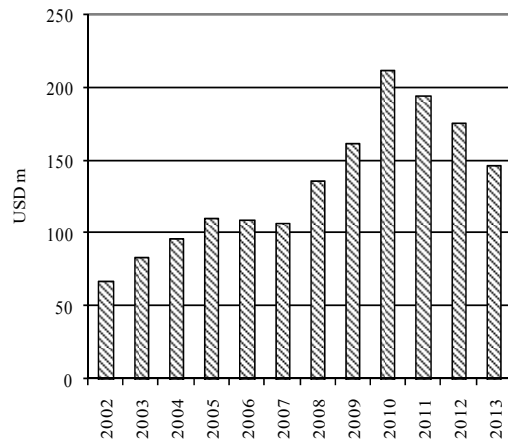
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey
January 2013–January 2014



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

External Development Assistance Disbursement
Health
2002–2013

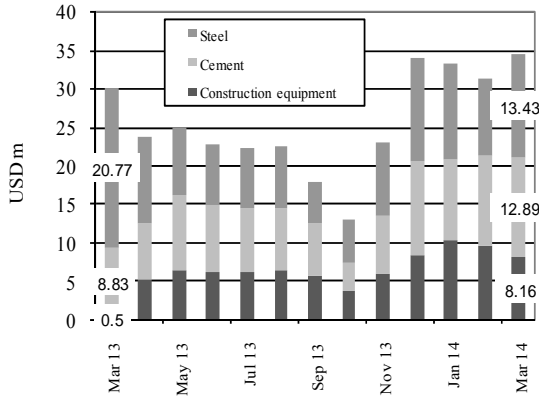


Source: CRDB/CDC 2013

ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

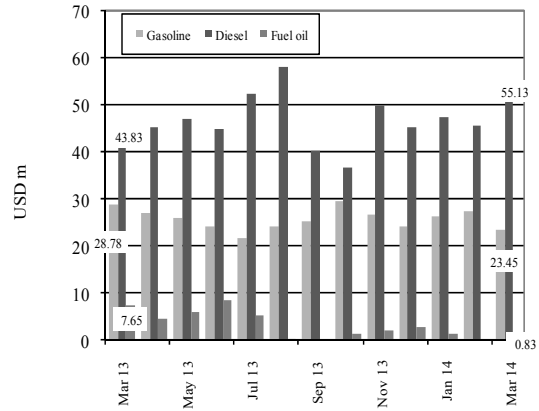
External Trade and National Budget Operations

Cambodian Imports
March 2013–March 2014



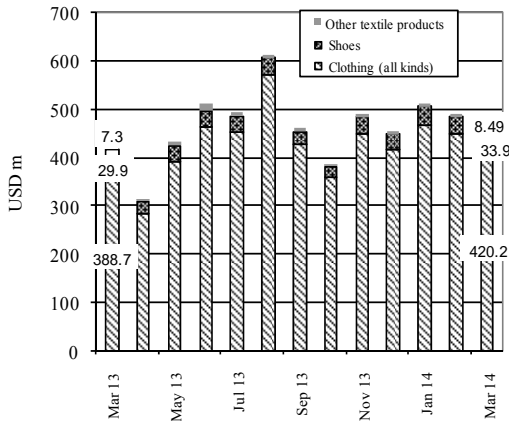
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

2013 Imports: Energy
March 2013–March 2014



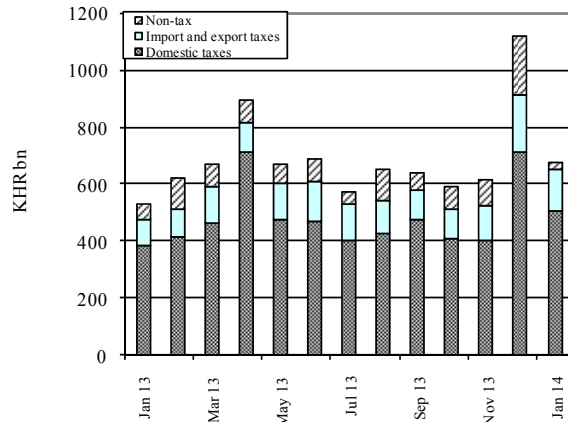
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

Cambodian Exports
March 2013–March 2014



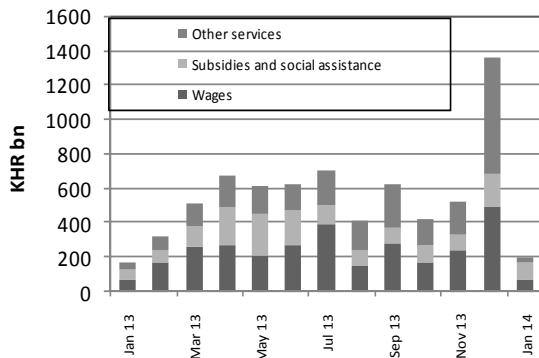
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

Current Budget Revenue
January 2013–January 2014



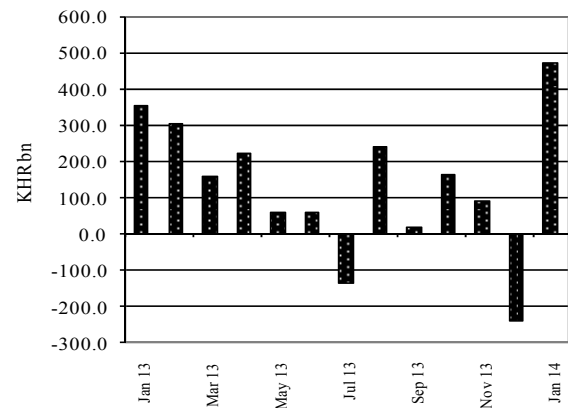
Source: MEF Bulletin

Current Budget Expenditure
January 2013–January 2014



Source: MEF Bulletin

Current Budget Balance
January 2013–January 2014

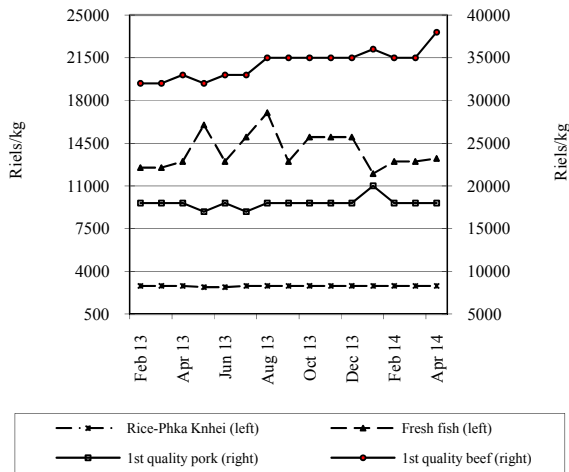


Source: MEF Bulletin

សៀវភៅអំពីតម្លៃសេដ្ឋកិច្ចខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

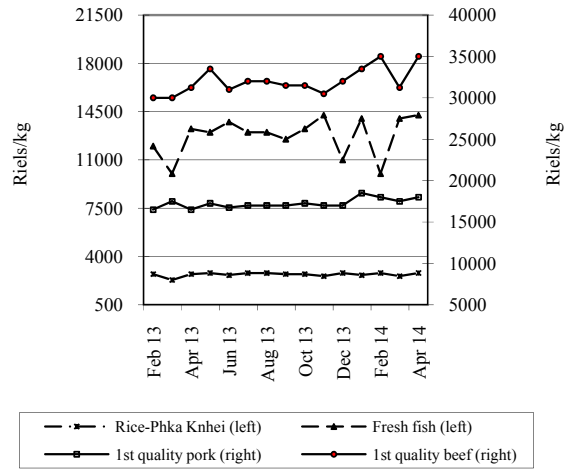
Provincial Food Prices

Food Prices in Siem Reap Province
February 2013–April 2014



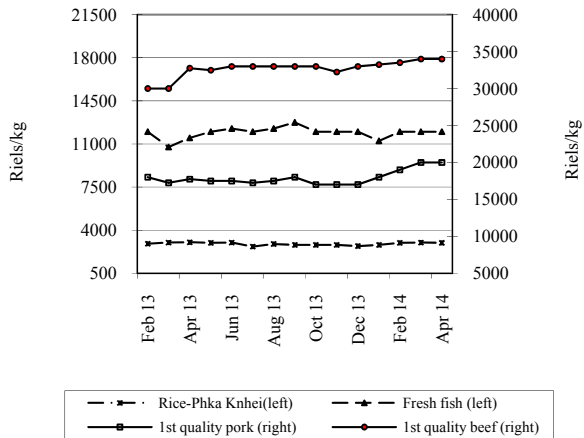
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Battambang Province
February 2013–April 2014



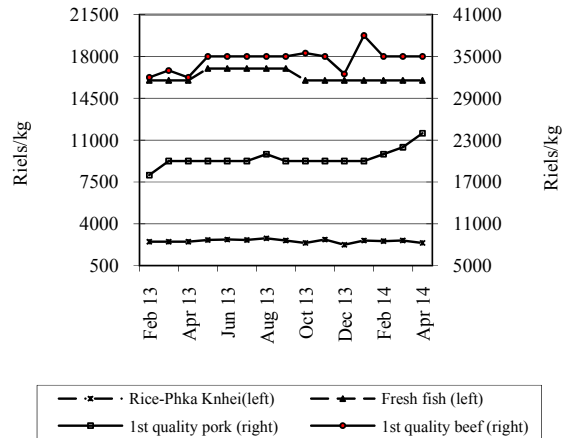
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kompong Cham Province
February 2013–April 2014



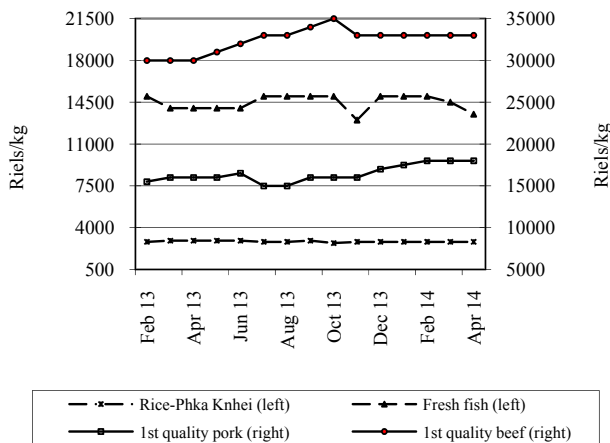
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kampot Province
February 2013–April 2014



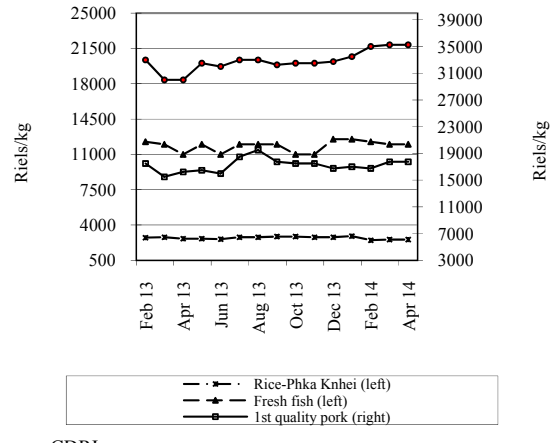
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province
February 2013–April 2014



Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kompong Speu Province
February 2013–April 2014

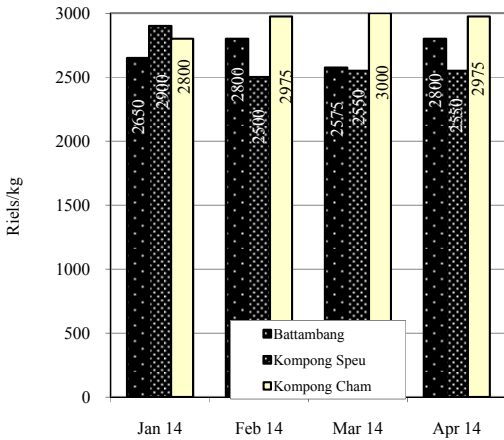


Source: CDRI

ផ្លូវទំនិញតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា៖ តាមមុខទំនិញ

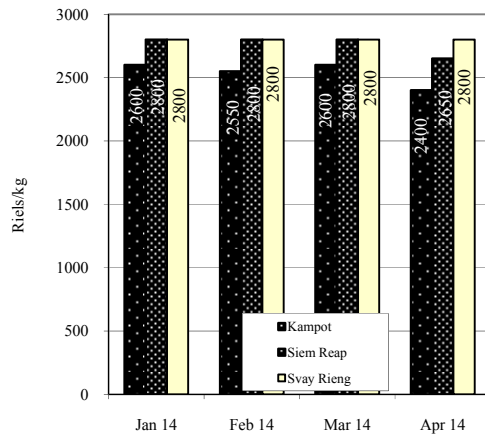
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia

Cambodia: Rice Prices in Three Provinces



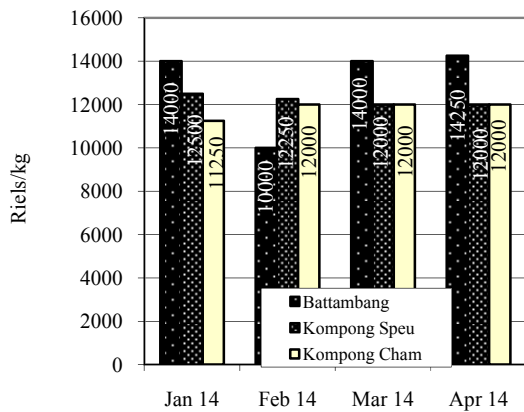
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Rice Prices in Three Provinces



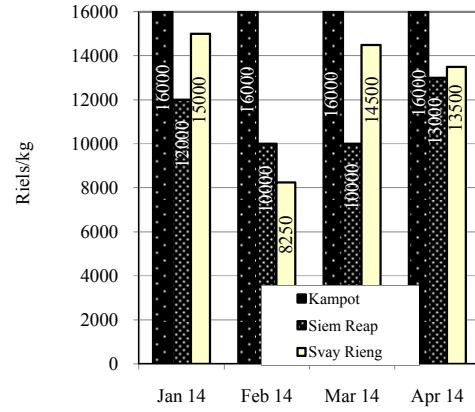
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Prices in Three Provinces



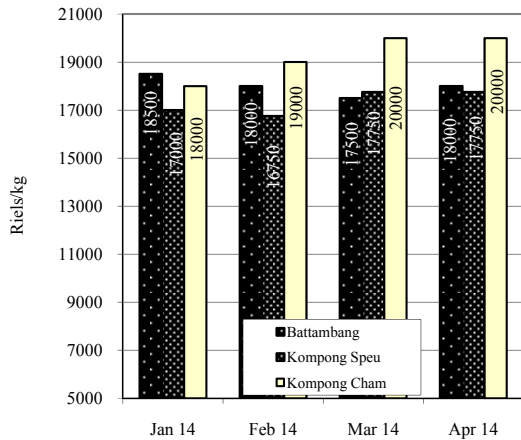
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Prices in Three Provinces



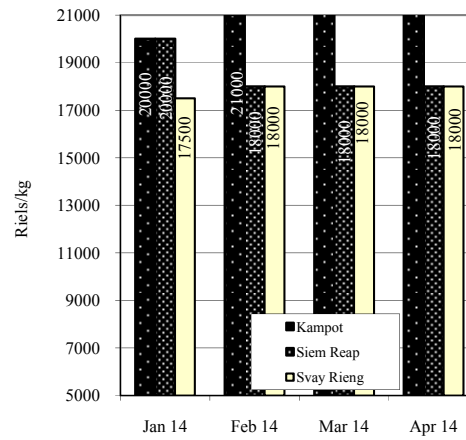
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Prices in Three Provinces



Source: CDRI

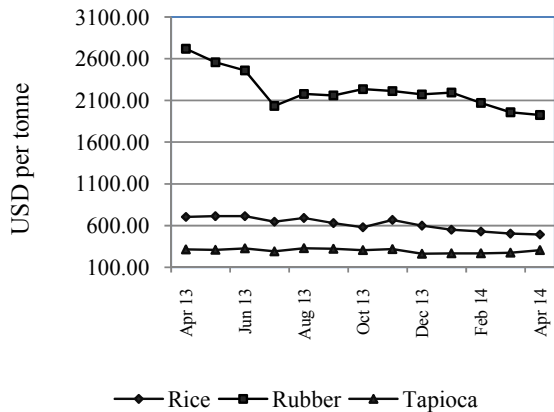
Cambodia: Pork Prices in Three Provinces



Source: CDRI

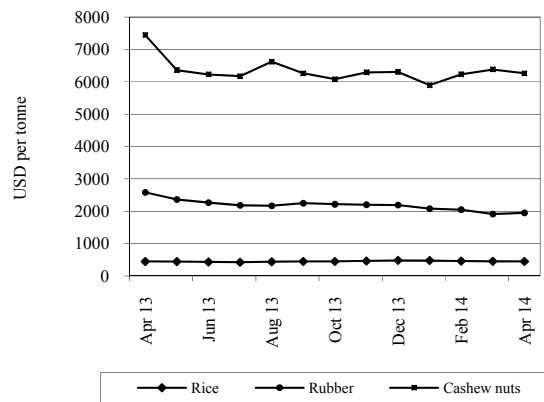
ថ្លៃទំនិញ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិទៅដល់ប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា
Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia

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



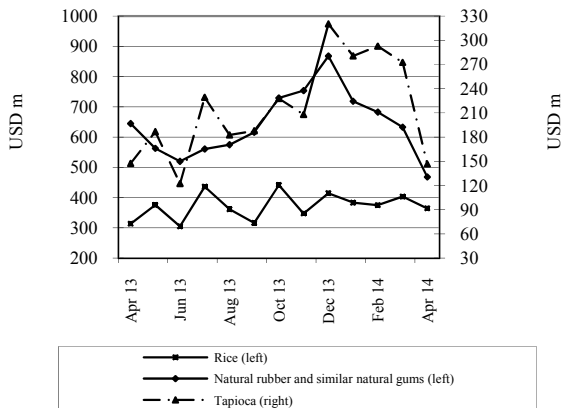
Source: Bank of Thailand, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

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



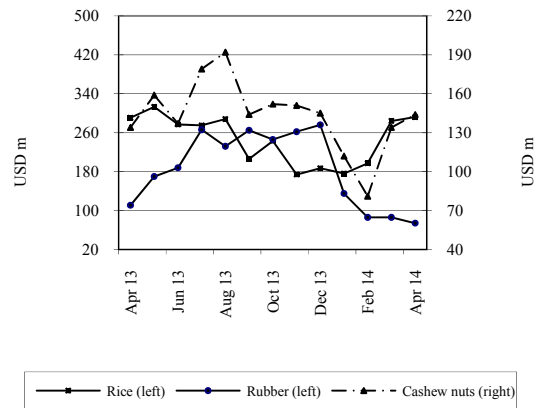
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: Exports
April 2013–April 2014



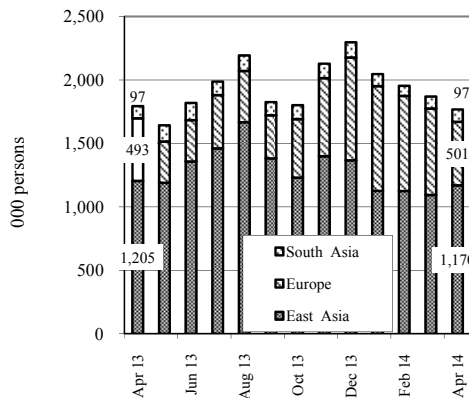
Source: Customs Department of Thailand

Vietnam: Exports
April 2013–April 2014



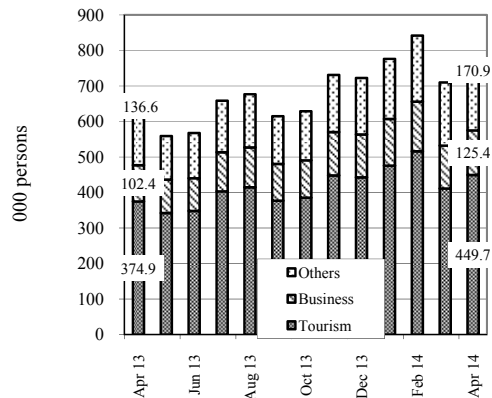
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: International Arrivals
April 2013–April 2014



Source: Thailand Office of Tourism Development

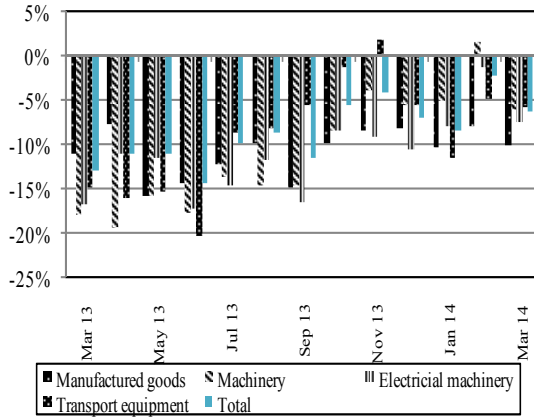
Vietnam: International Arrivals
April 2013–April 2014



Source: Estimates by General Statistics Office of Vietnam

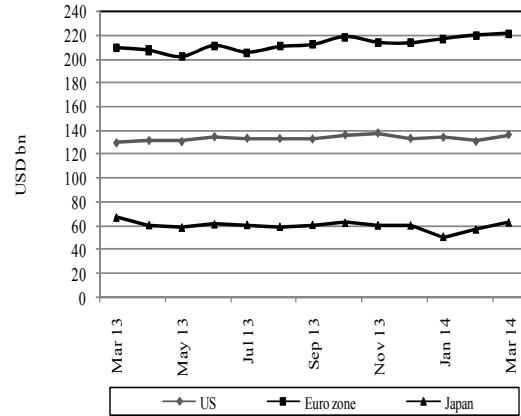
សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អត្រាអតិថិជននៅបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា
Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

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



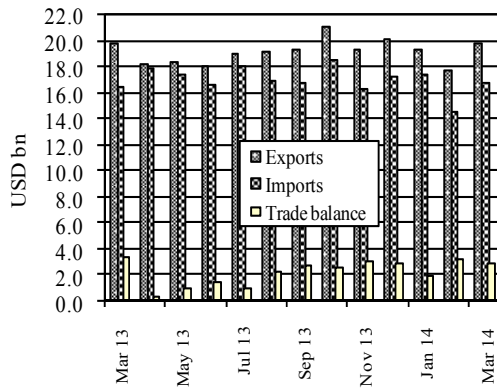
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

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



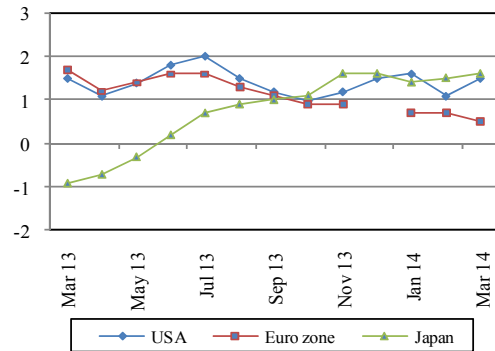
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

External Trade: Malaysia
 March 2013–March 2014



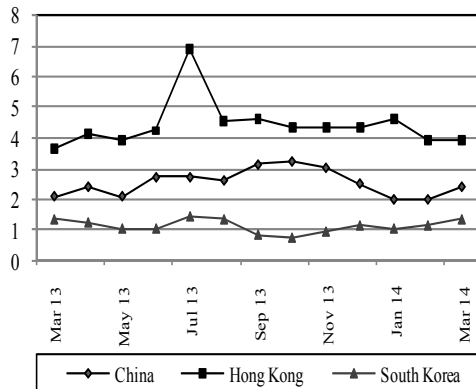
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

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



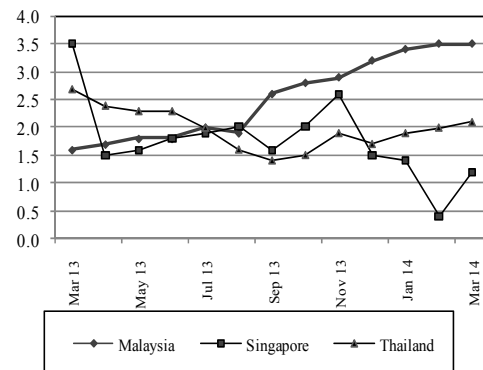
Sources: IMF and Economist (03 May 2014)

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



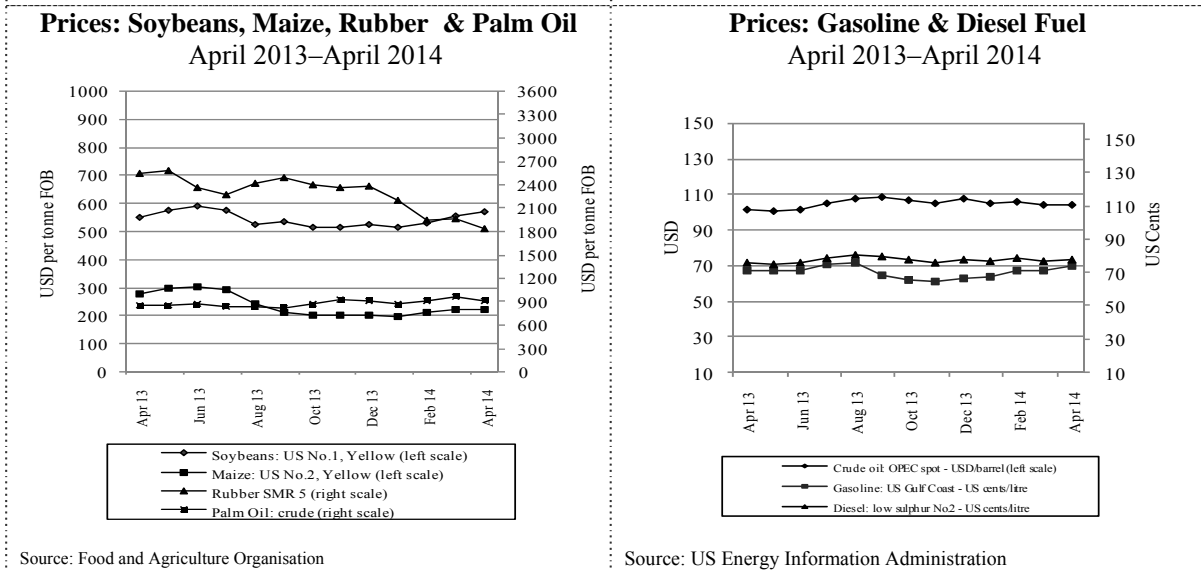
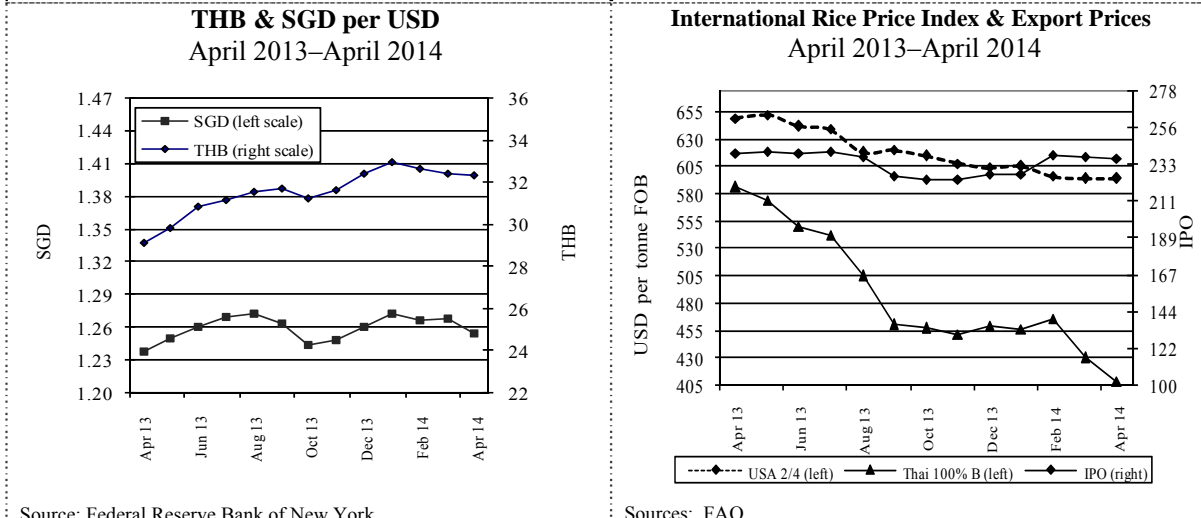
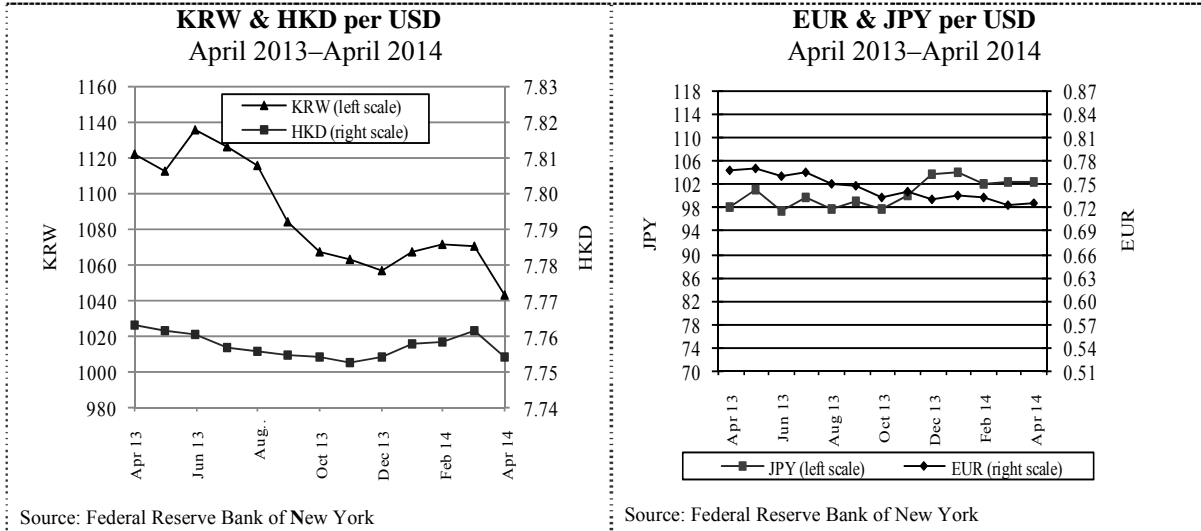
Sources: IMF and Economist (03 May 2014)

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



Sources: IMF and Economist (03 May 2014)

អត្រាប្តូររូបិយប័ណ្ណ និង គ្រួសារសាច់ប្រាក់ផ្នែកពិភពលោក Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets



ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច
Economic News

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ

កម្ពុជានាំចេញកៅស៊ូ ២១.២២២ តោន ក្នុងរយៈពេល ៤ ខែ

ក្នុងរយៈពេល ៤ខែ ដើមឆ្នាំ២០១៤ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ កើនឡើង ៣១,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ២១,២២២តោន ប៉ុន្តែ តម្លៃនាំចេញ សរុបបានធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧,៩% មកត្រឹម ៤០,៨លានដុល្លារ ដោយសារ ថ្លៃកៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ចុះ។ ប្រទេសអាស៊ានជាទីផ្សារនាំចេញចម្បង ជាពិសេស ប្រទេសថៃ និងវៀតណាម។ មិនមានការនាំចេញ ទៅកាន់ទីផ្សារ ផ្សេងទៀត ដូចជា សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក សហភាពអឺរ៉ុប ឬជប៉ុនទេ។ ពីឆ្នាំ ២០១១ ដល់ ២០១៣ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូជាមធ្យម គឺ ៦០.៩៤១តោន មានតម្លៃ ១៨៣,១លានដុល្លារ ក្នុងមួយឆ្នាំ។

នៅខែឧសភា ផលិតកម្មកៅស៊ូសរុបមាន ២៩.៤៦១តោន ក្នុងនេះមាន ២២.៤១៣តោន ត្រូវបានលក់ យោងតាមរបាយការណ៍ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ។ ប្រភពដដែលក៏បានបង្ហាញពី អតិរេកផលិតកម្ម សម្រាប់ឆមាសទី១ នៃឆ្នាំនេះ ដែលបង្ហាញថា កម្ពុជាត្រូវពង្រីកទីផ្សារ របស់ខ្លួន ដើម្បីស្របយកអតិរេកនេះ។ ការពឹងផ្អែកលើល្បួញកណ្តាល នៅប្រទេសថៃ ឬវៀតណាម ក៏អាចប៉ះពាល់ដល់ថ្លៃកៅស៊ូផងដែរ។

Economic News Highlights

Cambodia exports 21,222 tonnes of rubber in four months

Rubber exports in the first four months of 2014 rose 31.3 percent from a year earlier to 21,222 tonnes. However, the export value dropped 7.9 percent in the same period to USD40.8 m due mainly to the decreased price. ASEAN countries were the main destination, particularly Thailand and Vietnam. No exports were made to other markets like the US, EU or Japan. Between 2011 and 2013, exports of rubber averaged 60,941 tonnes, worth USD183.1 m per annum.

In May, total rubber production was 29,461 tonnes, of which 22,413 tonnes were sold, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The same source also reveals a production surplus for the first six months of the year, indicating that Cambodia needs to expand its markets to absorb the surplus. The reliance on middle people in Vietnam or Thailand could also affect the selling price.

Links to others economic news

1. “Cambodia needs 26.5 bln USD for next five-year development plan” (http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2014-05/30/c_133374027.htm)
2. “ADB lends 75 mln USD to Cambodian bank to support small firms” (http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2014-05/28/c_133368436.htm)
3. “Cambodia's oil imports up 10 pct in Q1” (http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2014-05/20/c_133347829.htm)