



**វិទ្យាស្ថានបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង ស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា**  
**Cambodia Development Resource Institute—CDRI**

**របាយការណ៍ខ្លីៗស្តីពីសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា**  
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ការបកស្រាយតារាងសំខាន់	Highlights
<p>របាយការណ៍នេះ បកស្រាយពីស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចរបស់កម្ពុជា និង បណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ដោយធ្វើការប្រៀបធៀបតួលេខខ្លីៗ ជាមួយនឹងខែមុនៗ។</p>	<p>This report highlights economic indicators of Cambodia and its partners, and compares recent figures with those of earlier periods.</p>
<p>នៅត្រីមាសទី៤ ឆ្នាំ២០១៤ វិនិយោគគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់ សរុបក្នុងវិស័យកសិកម្ម អនុម័តដោយក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា ធ្លាក់ចុះ ដល់សូន្យ។ ការធ្លាក់ចុះបានកើតឡើងជាបន្តបន្ទាប់ ពី ១៣៣,១លាន ដុល្លារ ក្នុងត្រីមាសទី៣ ឆ្នាំ២០១៣ មកត្រឹម ២៨,៩លានដុល្លារ ក្នុងត្រីមាសទី១ ឆ្នាំ២០១៤ និងត្រឹម ២៧,៦លានដុល្លារ ក្នុងត្រីមាសទី២ ឆ្នាំ២០១៤។</p>	<p>In the fourth quarter of 2014, total fixed asset investments in agriculture approved by the Council for the Development of Cambodia dropped to zero. There was a continuous decrease from USD133.1 m in the third quarter in 2013 to USD28.9 m in the first quarter of 2014 and to USD27.6 m in the second quarter of 2014.</p>
<p>នៅខែមករា ២០១៥ សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ កើន ០,៤% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន។ ថ្លៃអាហារនិងភេសជ្ជៈគ្មានជាតិស្រា កើន ៣,៦% ថ្លៃសម្លៀកបំពាក់ និងស្បែកជើង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,៤% ថ្លៃស្នាក់នៅ និងទឹកភ្លើង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤,៤% ហើយថ្លៃដឹកជញ្ជូន ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១១,៥%។ ម៉ាស៊ូត ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៩,០% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ៣៩៩៦រៀល/លីត្រ ហើយសាំង ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១០% មកត្រឹម ៤១៧៤រៀល/លីត្រ។</p>	<p>The consumer price index in January increased by 0.4 percent year on year. Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages went up 3.6 percent over the year, of clothing and footwear decreased by 0.4percent, of housing and utilities 4.4 percent and of transportation 11.5 percent. Prices of diesel fuel in January dropped from the preceding month about 9.0 percent year on year to KHR3996/litre and gasoline about 10 percent to KHR4174/litre.</p>
<p>នៅខែមករា ប្រាក់រៀល ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,១% ធៀបខែមុន (១,៨% ធៀប មួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៤០៤៩,០រៀល/ដុល្លារ។ ប្រាក់រៀល ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៥% ធៀបខែមុន ទល់នឹងប្រាក់បាតថៃ និង ២,៤% បើធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។ ប្រាក់រៀល ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,១% (០,៤% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុង វៀតណាម។</p>	<p>In January, the riel appreciated 0.1 percent from the previous month (1.8 percent year on year) to KHR4049.0/USD. It appreciated 0.5 percent from a month earlier against the Thai baht, and 2.4 percent year on year. It appreciated by 0.1 percent (0.4 percent annually) against the Vietnamese dong.</p>
<p>នៅខែតុលា ២០១៤ ការផ្គត់ផ្គង់រូបិយវត្ថុទូទៅ (M2) កើន ១២,១% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។ សាច់ប្រាក់ងាយស្រួលសរុប កើន ១,០% ធៀបខែមុន (៣៥,៣% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។ ឥណទានផ្តល់ឲ្យវិស័យឯកជន កើន ២,៧% ធៀបខែមុន និង ២៩,៣% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។</p>	<p>In October, broad money M2 rose by 12.1 percent year on year. Total liquidity went up 1.0 percent from the preceding month (35.3 percent year on year). Credit to the private sector rose by 2.7 percent compared to the previous month and by 29.3 percent year on year.</p>
<p>នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា ការនាំចូលសម្ភារសំណង់ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២,២% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន ការនាំចូលស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៧,៣% ហើយ ដែកថែប ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣២,០%។ ការនាំចូលសាំង កើន ២៤,៥% ធៀបខែមុន (៣៦,២% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយម៉ាស៊ូត ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៣,៨% (១៣,៣% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។ ការនាំចូលម៉ាស៊ូតខ្មៅ ធ្លាក់ចុះដល់សូន្យ ធៀបនឹង ២,២លានដុល្លារ ក្នុងខែដូចគ្នា ឆ្នាំ២០១៣។</p>	<p>In November, imports of construction equipment were 2.2 percent lower than a year earlier, of cement 17.3 percent and of steel 32.0 percent lower. Imports of gasoline in November expanded by 24.5 percent from a month earlier (36.2 percent year on year) and of diesel by 13.8 percent (13.3 percent year on year) lower. Imports of fuel oil dropped to zero, while they were USD2.2 m in the same month last year.</p>
<p>ក្នុងខែវិច្ឆិកានេះដែរ ការនាំចេញសម្លៀកបំពាក់ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៨,៨% ធៀបខែមុន និង ១២,៦% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន មកត្រឹម ៣៩៣,៩លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញស្បែកជើង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣,០% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែកើនឡើង ២,២% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។ ការនាំចេញផលិតផលវាយនភ័ណ្ឌផ្សេងទៀត ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៨,៦% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែកើន ៥១,៣% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។</p>	<p>In November, clothing exports dropped 18.8 percent from the preceding month to USD393.9 m and 12.6 percent year on year. Exports of shoes declined by 3.0 percent from a month earlier but rose 2.2 percent year on year. Other textile exports declined 28.6 percent from the previous month, but increased 51.3 percent year on year.</p>
<p>នៅខែតុលា ចំណូលចរន្តសរុបរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល កើន ០,៧% ធៀបខែមុន និង ១៧,៥% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៧១៩,៤ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណូលពន្ធក្នុងស្រុក ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១២,៦% ប៉ុន្តែកើន ២៣,៧% ធៀប ឆ្នាំមុន។ ចំណូលពន្ធនាំចេញនិងនាំចូល ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៥,៤% ធៀបខែមុន</p>	<p>In October, total government current revenue went up 0.7 percent from a month earlier and 17.5 percent year on year to KHR719.4 bn. Revenue from domestic taxes dropped 12.6 percent but increased 23.7 percent year on year. Revenue from import and export taxes decreased 15.4 percent from the preceding month but increased</p>

ប៉ុន្តែកើន ០,៦% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។ ចំណូលមិនមែនពន្ធ កើន ៣,៣% ធៀបខែមុន និង ១២,៦% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។ ក្នុងខែតុលានេះដែរ ចំណាយចរន្ត កើន ២៦,៨% (៥១,៧% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។ ចំណាយលើបៀវត្សរ៍ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៣,៩% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែកើន ២២,០% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។ ចំណាយ ឧបត្ថម្ភធន និងជំនួយសង្គម កើន ១២៨,១% ធៀបខែមុន និង ២៥១,១% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។

នៅខែធ្នូ អង្កររំចេញ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១៣,១% ធៀបខែមុន (២១,៨% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៤៦៨,៥ដុល្លារ/តោន រីឯកៅស៊ូ មានថ្លៃថេរត្រឹម ១៤៦២,៨ ដុល្លារ/តោន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៣២,៧% បើធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។ ម្សៅដំឡូងឈើ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៩,១% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ ៧,០% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។ អង្ករវៀតណាម ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២,២% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៨% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។ កៅស៊ូវៀតណាម ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៣,៧% ធៀបខែមុន (៣៤,៨% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។ គ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៥% ធៀបខែមុន (១១,០% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។

នៅខែធ្នូដដែល ការនាំចេញអង្កររំចេញ កើន ៧៧,៨% ធៀបខែមុន (៦៧,០% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ និងជ័រធម្មជាតិ កើន ១៥,២% ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤៣,០% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។ ការនាំចេញ ម្សៅដំឡូងឈើ កើន ៥៥,១% ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣,១% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។ ការនាំចេញអង្ករវៀតណាម ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៧,៧% ធៀបខែមុន (៩,១% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,៩% ធៀបខែមុន (៤៣,១% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយការនាំចេញគ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១២,៥% (៣,៤% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។

នៅខែធ្នូ ការនាំចេញនៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,៨% ធៀបខែមុន មកត្រឹម ១៣៤,៣ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែកើនឡើង ១,២% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។ ការនាំចេញនៅសហភាពអឺរ៉ុប ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២,៣% ធៀបខែមុន (៤,៨% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។ ការនាំចេញនៅជប៉ុន កើន ៤,៩% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ២,៨% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។

នៅខែធ្នូនេះដែរ សទ្ធស្បន្តថ្លៃអង្ករអន្តរជាតិ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣,៩% ធៀបខែមុន (១,៣% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។ អង្ករសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,៨% (១៤,២% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។ ថ្លៃអង្កររំចេញ នៅថេរ ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧,០ ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។ ក្នុងខែដដែល សណ្តែកសៀងអាមេរិក ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៧% (២១,១% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។ ពោត ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,២% (១០,០% ធៀប ឆ្នាំមុន)។ ប្រេងឆា ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៦,៣% ធៀបខែមុន (២៤,៩% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយកៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៣,៥% (៣៦,៦% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។

នៅខែមករា ២០១៥ ប្រេងឆា ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២៥,៤% (៥៧,៦% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៤៤,៤ដុល្លារ/ធុង ម៉ាស៊ូតធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១០,៨% (៤៧,៤% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ០,៤១ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ ហើយ សាំង ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៧,៣% ធៀបខែមុន (៥០,១% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ០,៣៤ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ។

0.6 percent year on year. Non-tax revenue grew 3.3 percent from the earlier month and 12.6 percent year on year. In the same month, current expenditure increased 26.8 percent (51.7 percent year on year). Expenditure on wages dropped by 13.9 percent from the previous month but grew 22.0 percent year on year. Subsidies and social assistance rose by 128.1 percent from a month earlier (251.1 percent year on year).

In December, the price of Thai rice declined by 13.1 percent from a month earlier (21.8 percent year on year) to USD468.5/tonne, while rubber remained constant at USD1462.8/tonne and dropped by 32.7 percent year on year. Tapioca decreased by 9.1 percent compared to the previous month but rose 7.0 percent year on year. Vietnamese rice dropped 2.2 percent from the previous month but rose 0.8 percent year on year. The Vietnamese rubber price contracted 3.7 percent compared to the previous month (34.8 percent year on year). The cashew nuts price increased 0.5 percent from the preceding month (11.0 percent year on year).

In December, exports of Thai rice rose 77.8 percent from a month earlier (67.0 percent year on year). Natural rubber and gums rose 15.2 percent, but dropped 43.0 percent year on year. Tapioca rose by 55.1 percent, but decreased 3.1 percent year on year. In the same month, Vietnamese rice exports dropped 27.7 percent from the preceding month (9.1 percent year on year). Exports of rubber decreased 1.9 percent from a month earlier (43.1 percent year on year), of cashew nuts 12.5 percent (3.4 percent year on year).

In December, US exports declined by 1.8 percent from a month earlier to USD134.3 bn but increased 1.2 percent year on year. Exports of the euro zone dropped 2.3 percent from the preceding month (4.8 percent year on year). Japanese exports rose by 4.9 percent from a month earlier but decreased 2.8 percent year on year.

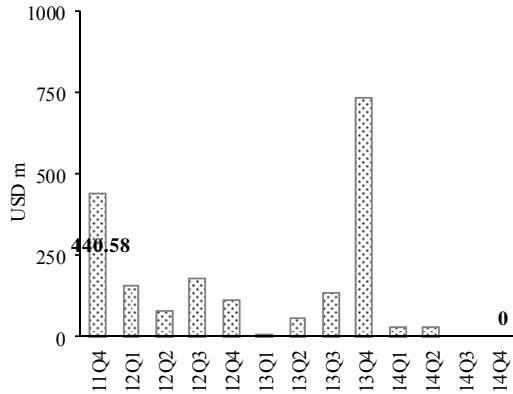
In December, the IPO rice index shrank 3.9 percent from a month earlier (1.3 percent year on year). The USA rice price declined 1.8 percent (14.2 year on year). The price of Thai rice remained constant from the previous month and declined 7.0 percent year on year. During the same month, the price of US soybeans went down 0.7 percent (21.1 percent year on year). The price of maize increase 0.2 percent (10.0 percent year on year). Palm oil declined by 6.3 percent from the previous month (24.9 percent year on year), and rubber 3.5percent (36.6 percent year on year).

In January, the price of crude oil went down 25.4 percent (57.6 percent year on year) to USD44.4/barrel, of diesel fuel 10.8 percent (47.4 percent year on year) to USD0.41/litre and of gasoline 7.3 percent from a month earlier (50.1 percent year on year) to USD0.34/litre.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

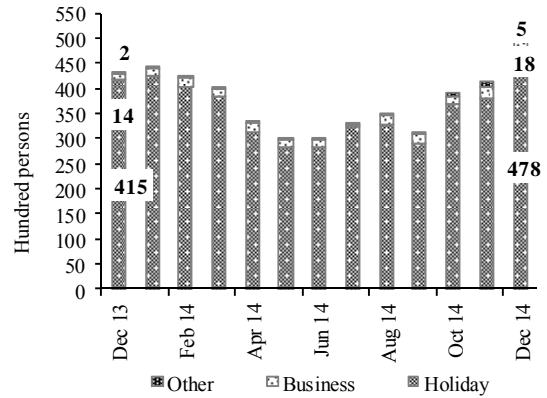
Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

**Fixed Asset Investment Approvals by CDC\***  
Services  
2011 Q4–2014 Q4



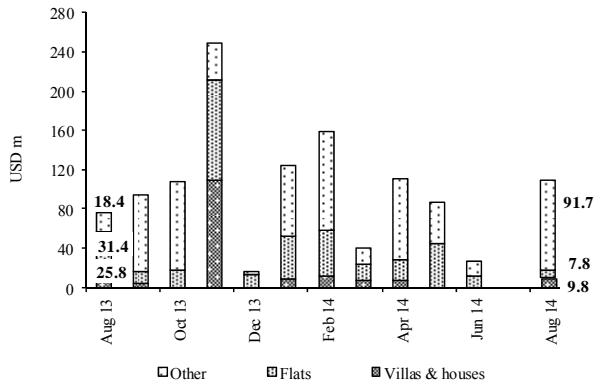
\*Including expansion projects.  
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

**Foreign Visitor Arrivals**  
December 2013–December 2014



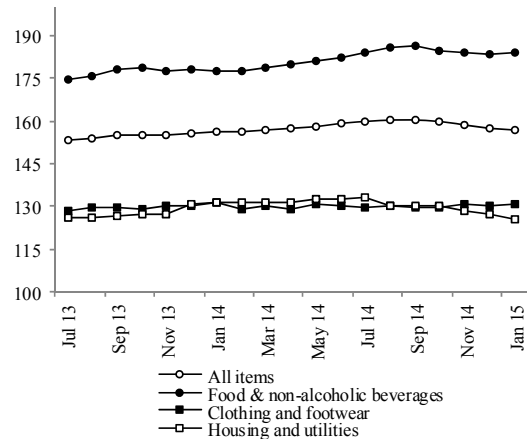
Source: Ministry of Tourism

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



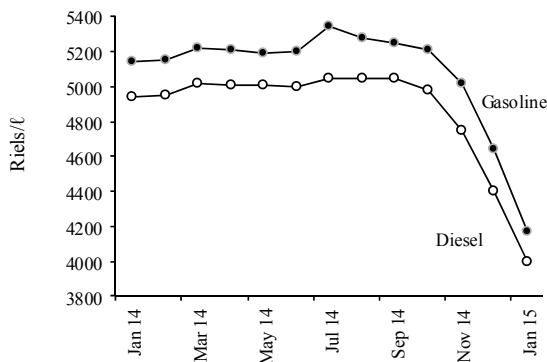
\*Data in July is not available.  
Source: Municipality of Phnom Penh

**Consumer Price Index**  
(December 2006=100)  
July 2013–January 2015



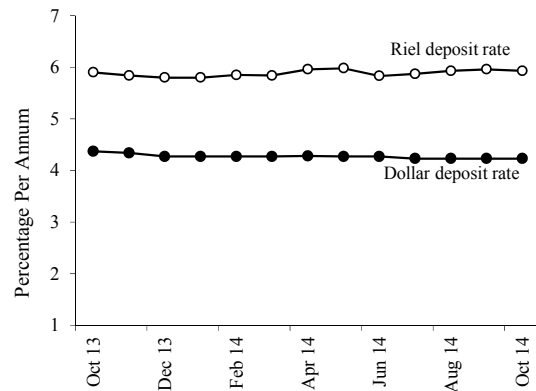
Source: National Institute of Statistics

**Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices**  
January 2014–January 2015



Source: CDRI

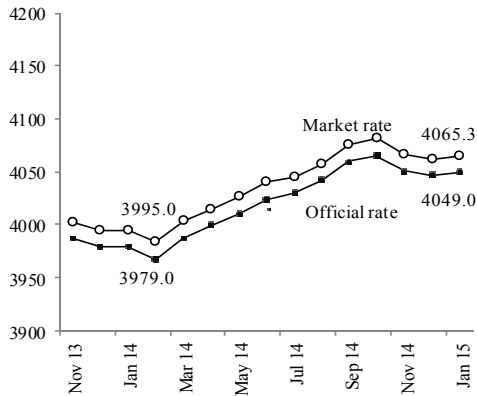
**Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Deposits**  
October 2013–October 2014



Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

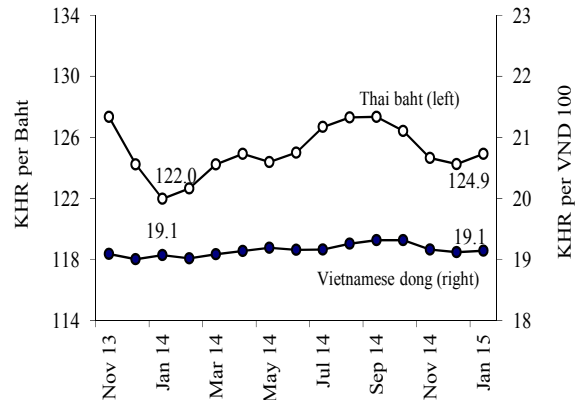
## អត្រាប្តូររូបិយប័ណ្ណ និង ឥណទាន Exchange Rates, Money and Credit

**Riels per US Dollar**  
November 2013–January 2015



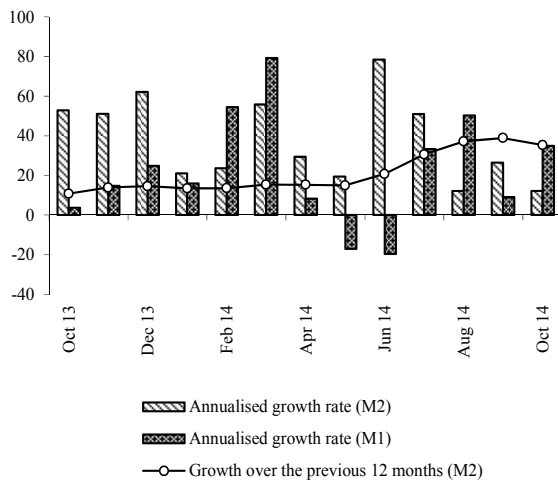
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

**Riels per THB & VND**  
November 2013–January 2015



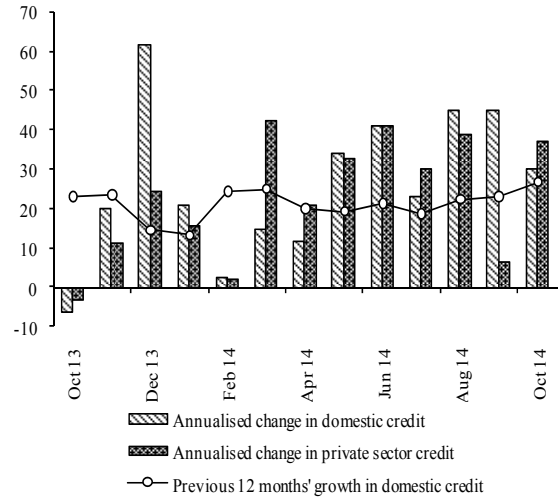
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

**Monetary Survey (%)**  
October 2013–October 2014



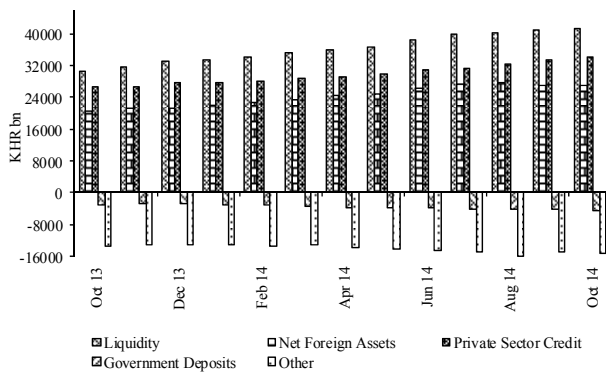
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

**Domestic Credit (%)**  
October 2013–October 2014



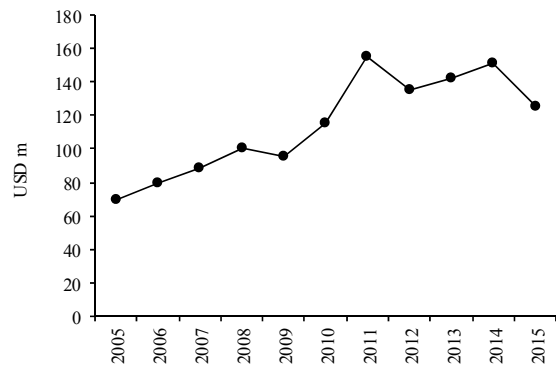
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

**Monetary Survey**  
October 2013–October 2014



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

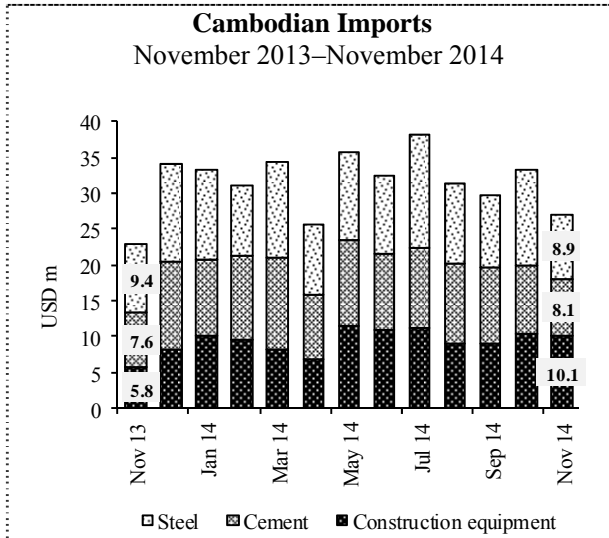
**External Development Assistance Disbursement**  
Education  
2005–2015



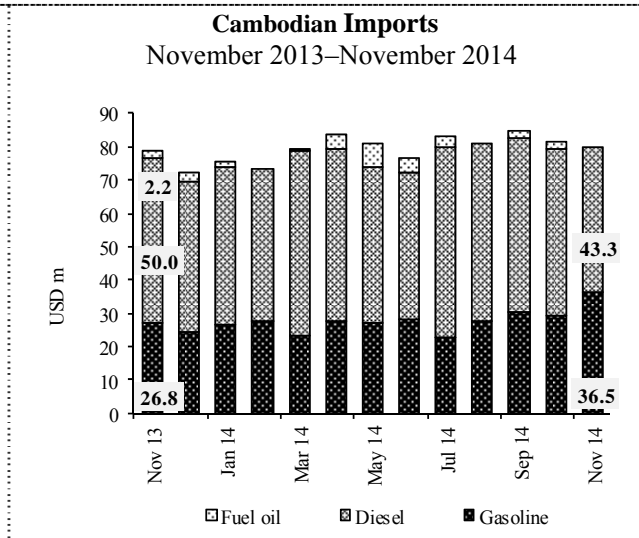
Source: CRDB/CDC 2014 (project)

ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

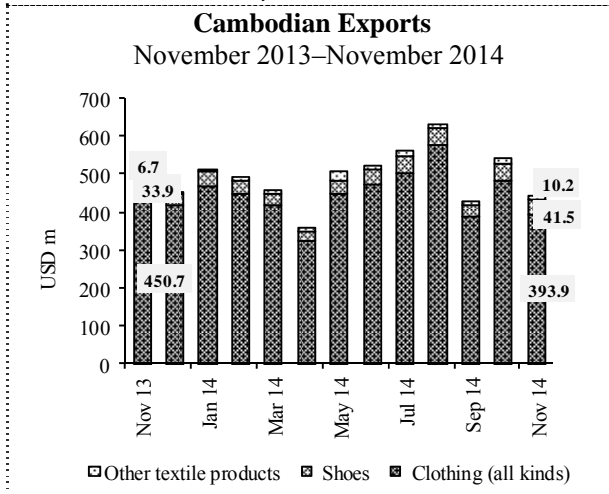
External Trade and National Budget Operations



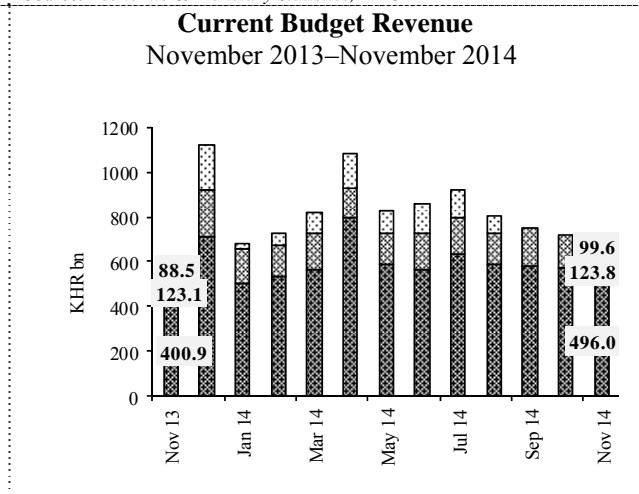
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC



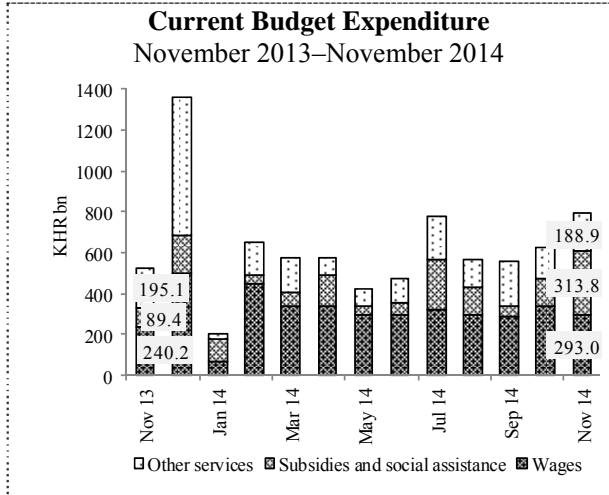
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC



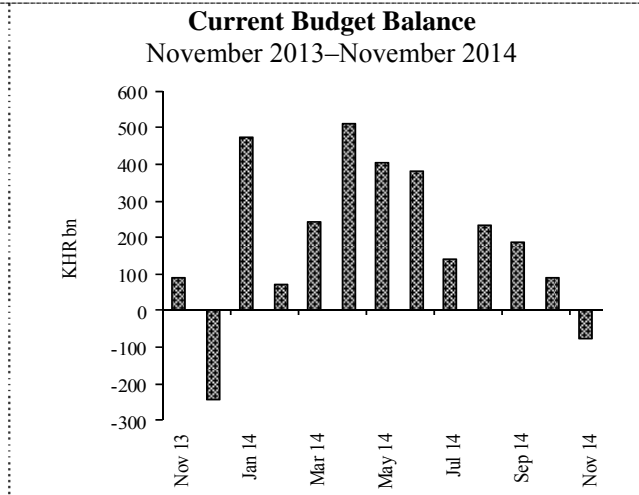
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC



Source: MEF Bulletin



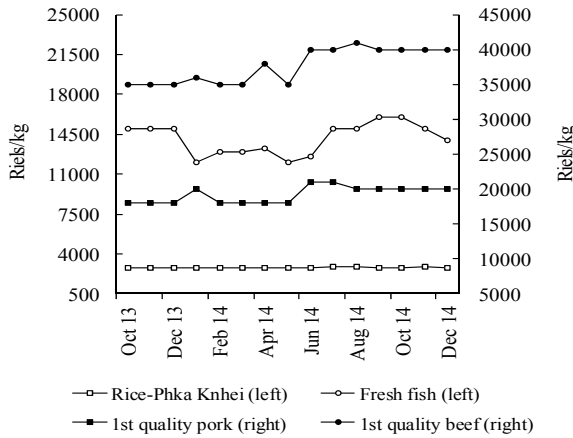
Source: MEF Bulletin



Source: MEF Bulletin

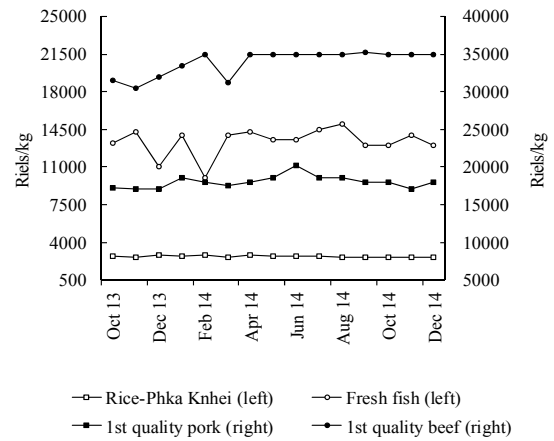
**ផ្លូវស្បៀងអាហារតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា**  
**Provincial Food Prices**

**Food Prices in Siem Reap Province**  
 October 2013–December 2014



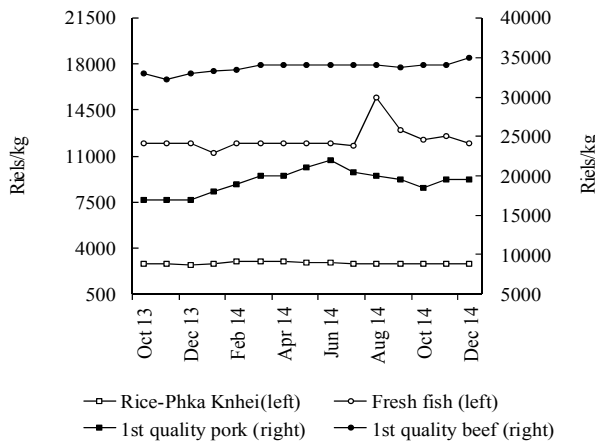
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Battambang Province**  
 October 2013–December 2014



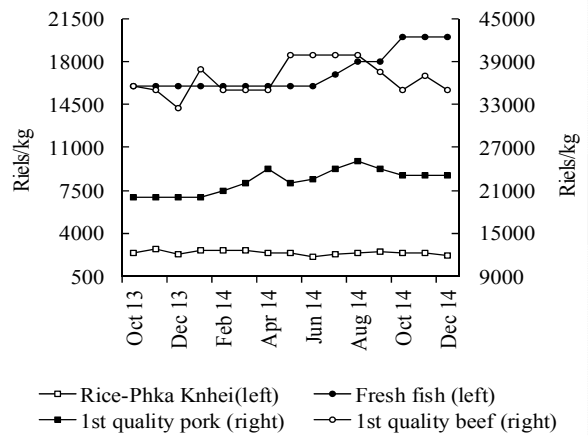
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Kompong Cham Province**  
 October 2013–December 2014



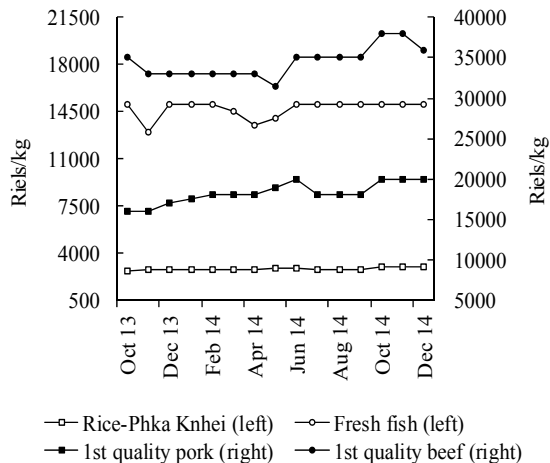
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Kampot Province**  
 October 2013–December 2014



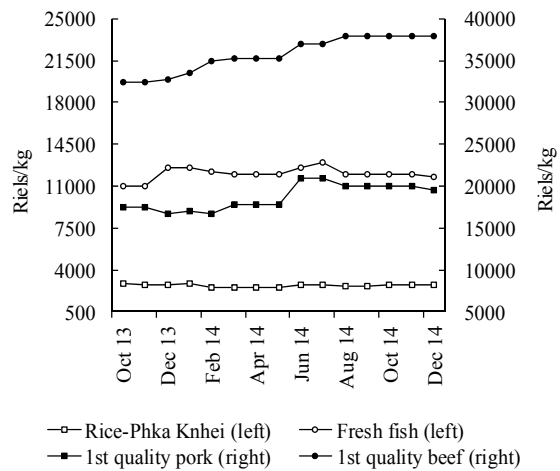
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province**  
 October 2013–December 2014



Source: CDRI

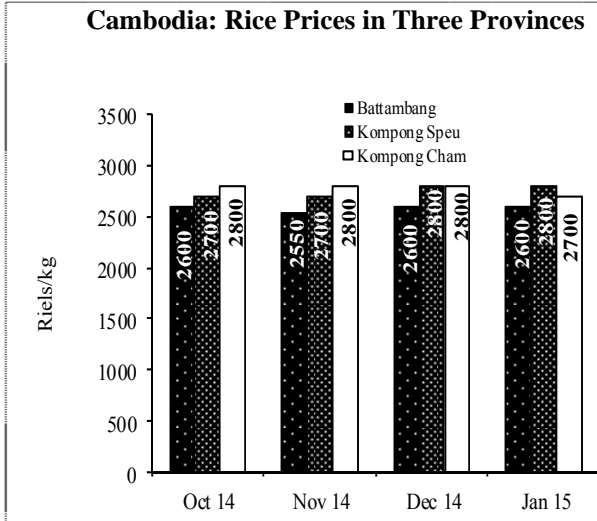
**Food Prices in Kompong Speu Province**  
 October 2013–December 2014



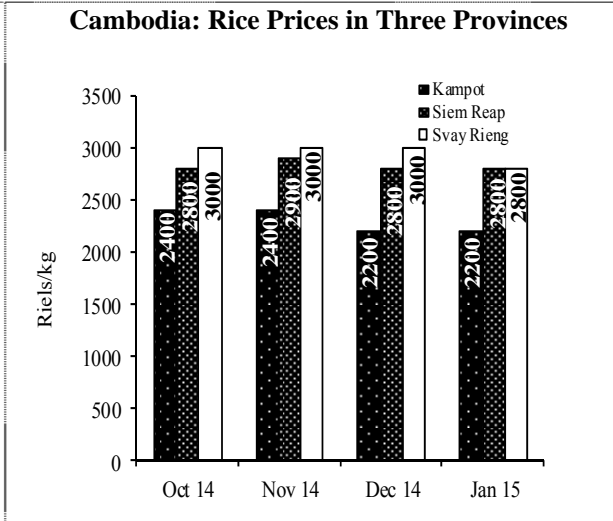
Source: CDRI

ស្ថិតិវិញ្ញាណកម្មសេដ្ឋកិច្ចប្រទេសកម្ពុជា៖ តារាងមូលដ្ឋាន

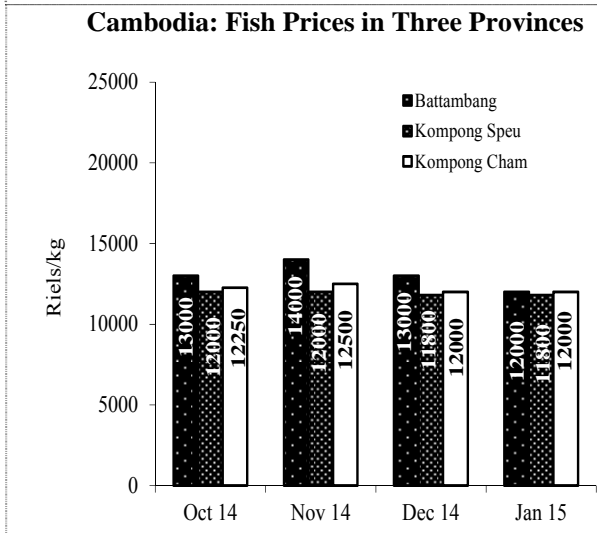
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia



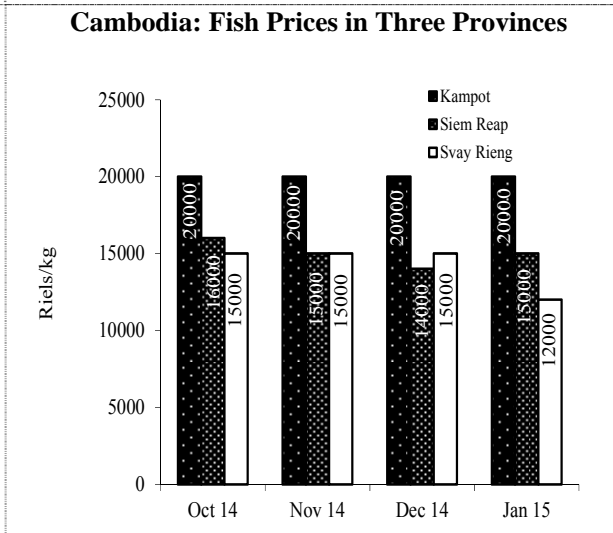
Source: CDRI



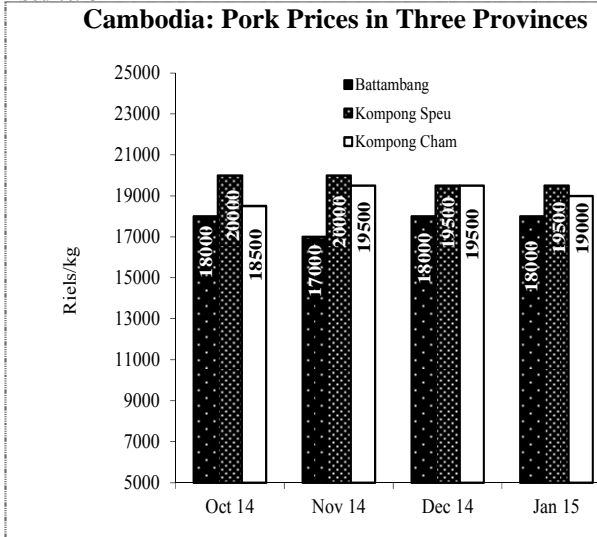
Source: CDRI



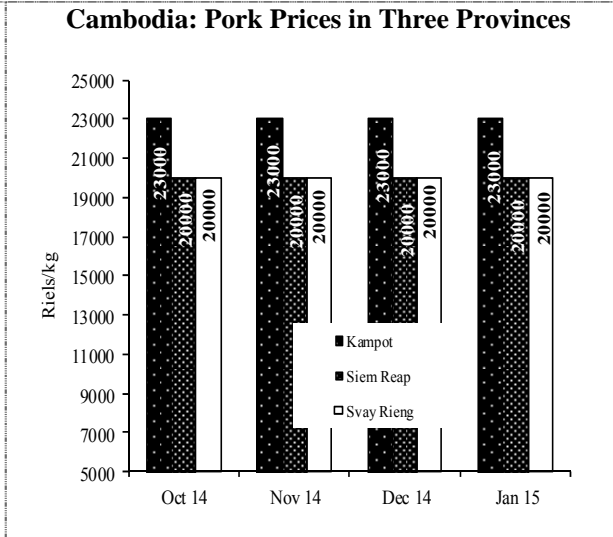
Source: CDRI



Source: CDRI



Source: CDRI

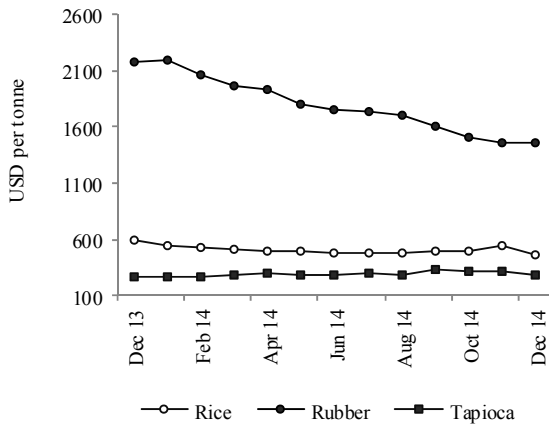


Source: CDRI



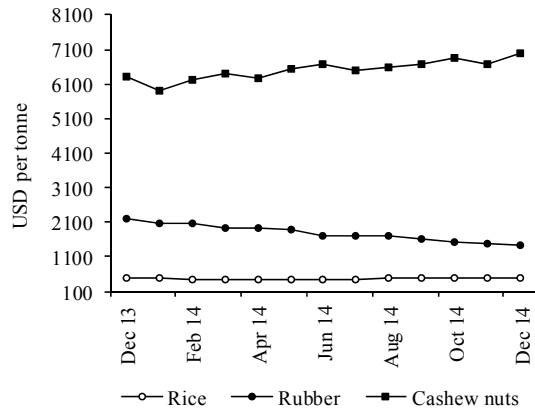
**ផ្លូវនិងត្រូវ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិទៅដល់ប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា**  
**Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia**

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



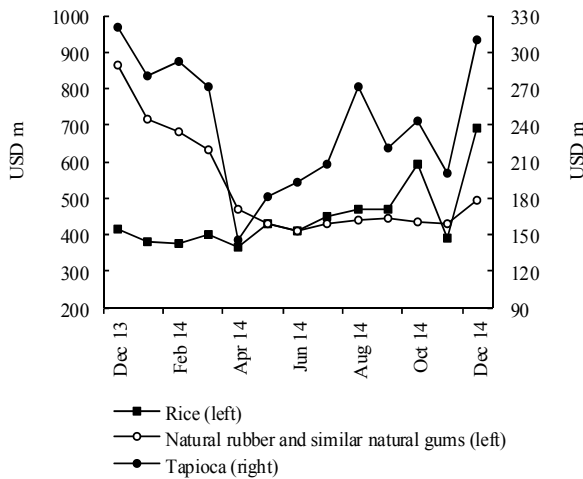
Source: Bank of Thailand, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

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



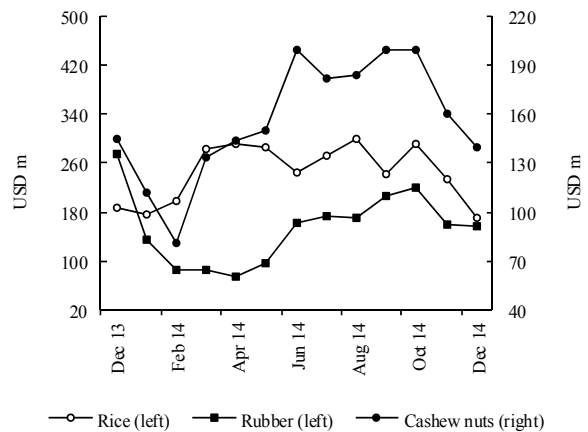
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**Thailand: Exports**  
December 2013–December 2014



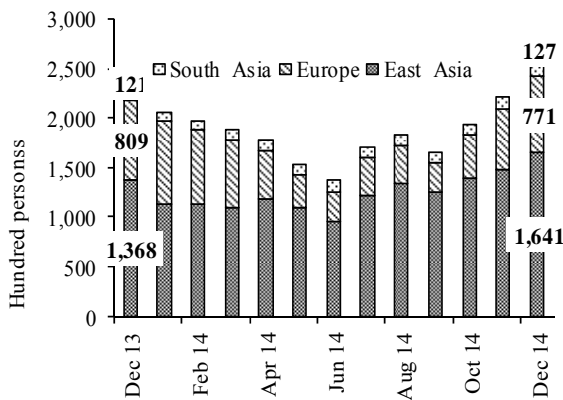
Source: Customs Department of Thailand

**Vietnam: Exports**  
December 2013–December 2014



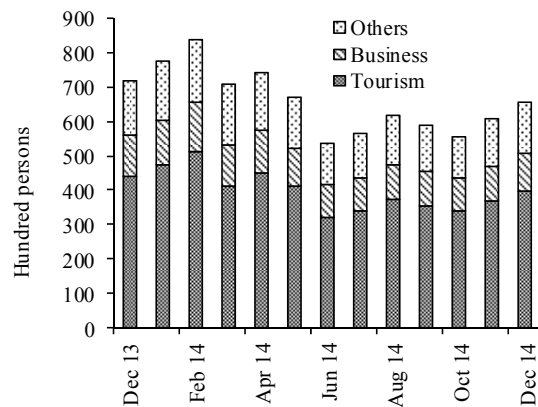
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

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



Source: Thailand Office of Tourism Development

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

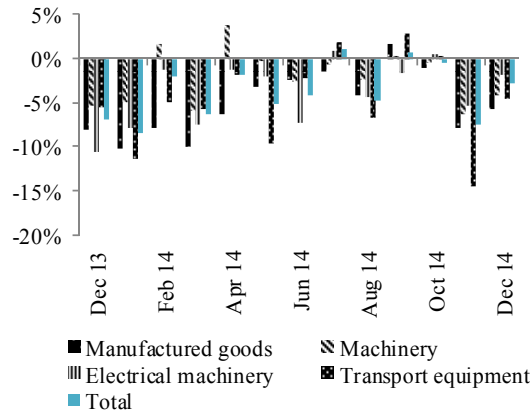


Source: Estimates by General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អត្រាអតិថិជននៅបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា**

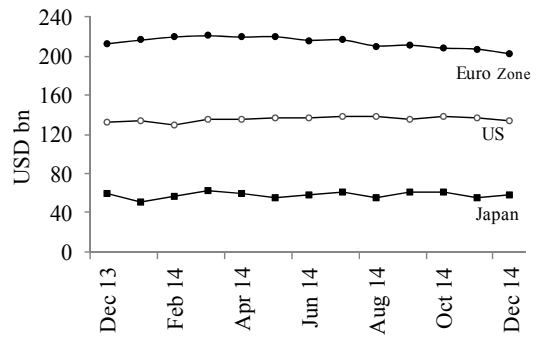
**Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia**

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



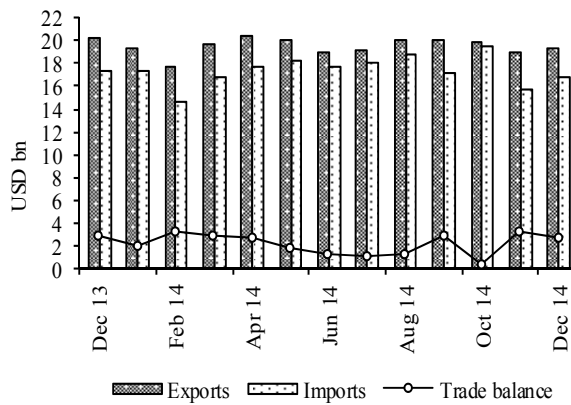
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

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



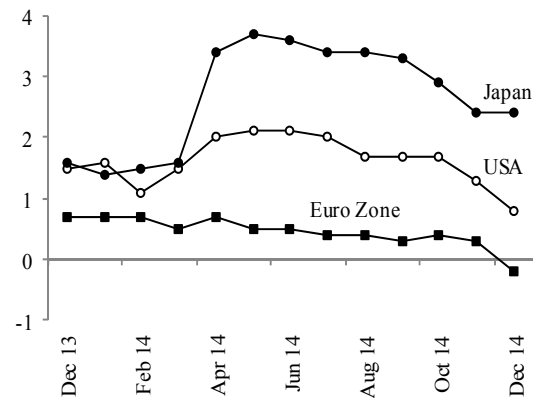
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

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



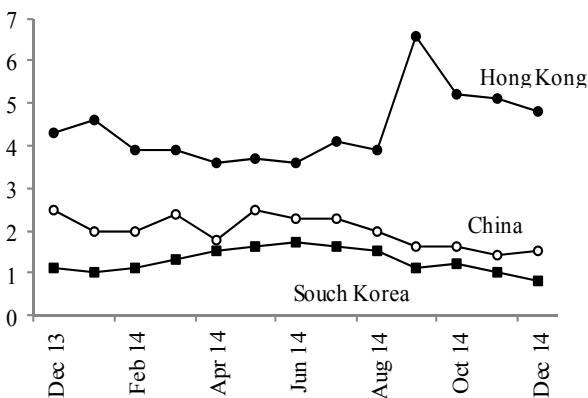
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

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



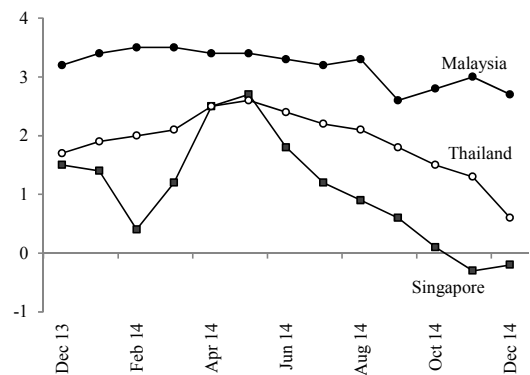
Sources: IMF and Economist (27 Jan 2015)

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



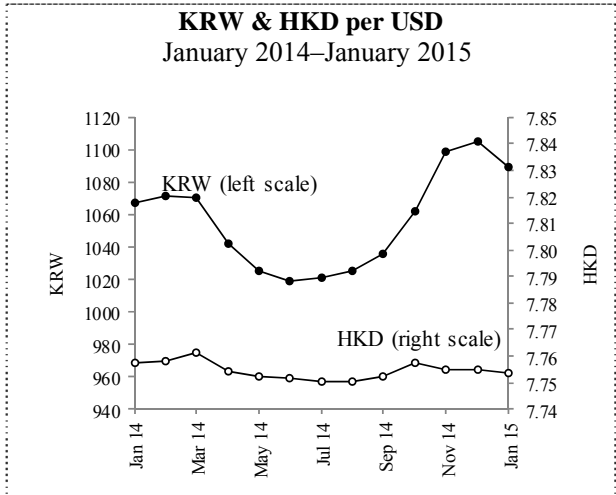
Sources: IMF and Economist (27 Jan 2015)

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

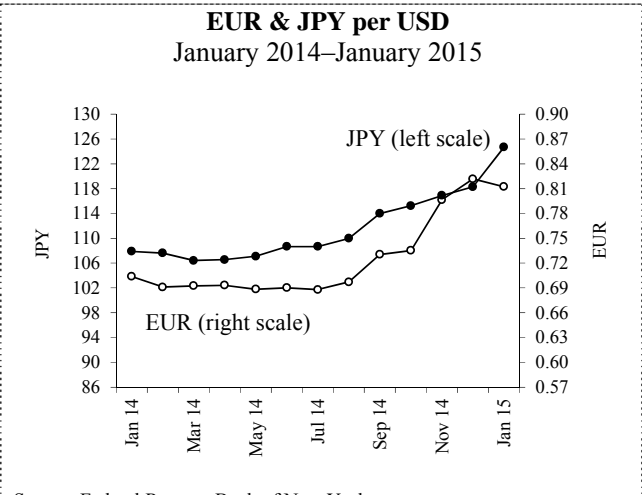


Sources: IMF and Economist (27 Jan 2015)

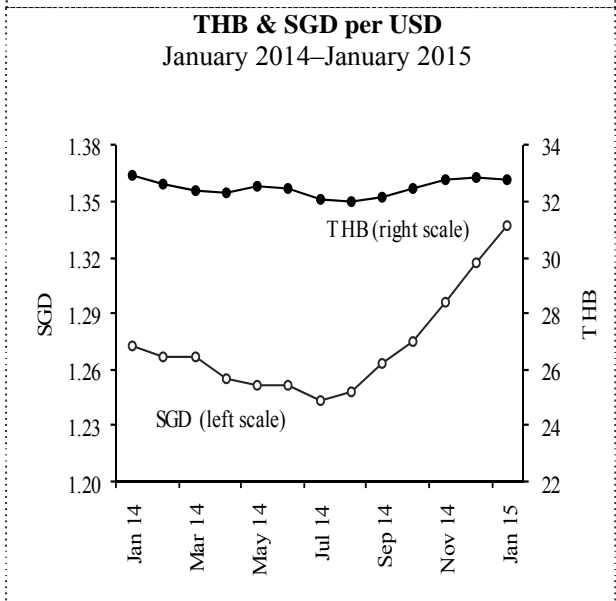
**អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ស្ថានភាពផ្ទៃដីនិព្វានលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ**  
**Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets**



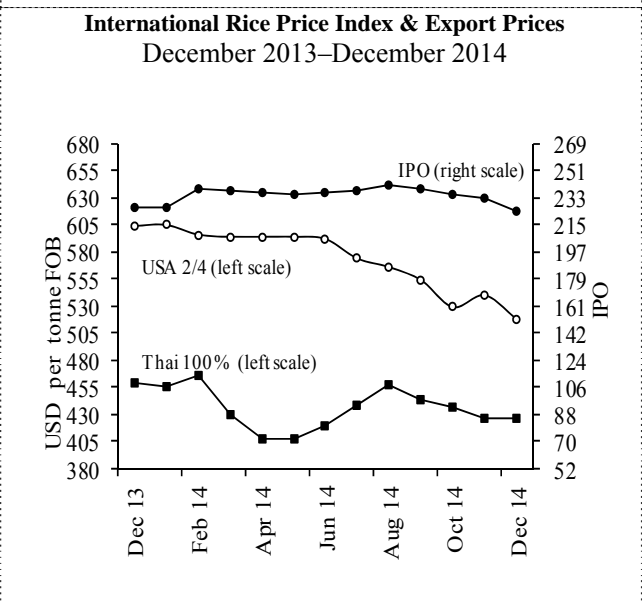
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York



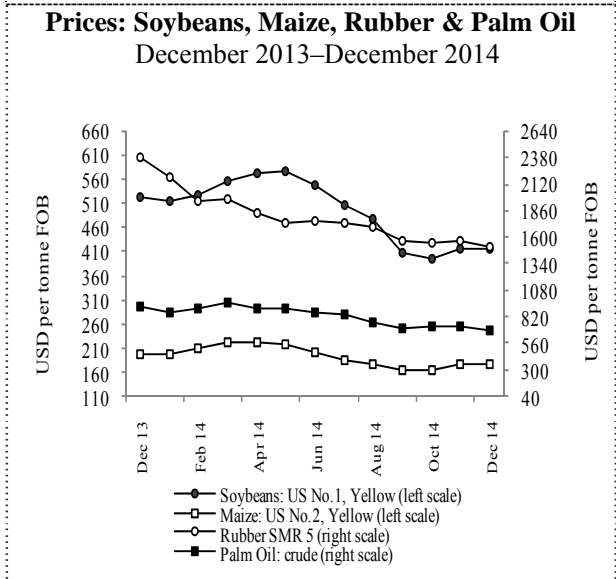
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York



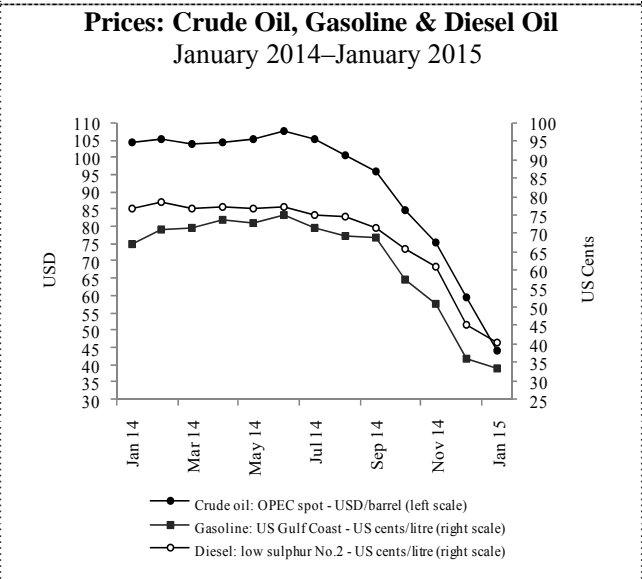
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York



Sources: FAO



Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation



Source: US Energy Information Administration

**ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច**  
**Economic News**

**ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ**

**ធនាគារពិភពលោក បានព្យាករណ៍កំណើនសេដ្ឋកិច្ចយឺតជាងមុននៅកម្ពុជា ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១៥**

កាលពីថ្ងៃច័ន្ទ ទី១៣ ខែមេសា ធនាគារពិភពលោក បានលើកឡើងថា តាមការគន់គូរ កំណើនសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជាក្នុងឆ្នាំនេះនឹងថយចុះបន្តិចមកត្រឹម ៦,៩% ឬតិចជាងឆ្នាំមុន ០,១ ឯកតាភាគរយ។

កំណើនសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជាពឹងផ្អែកលើវិស័យជាប្រពៃណី ដូចជា កាត់ដេរ, ទេសចរណ៍, សំណង់, និង កសិកម្ម ជាដើម។

ធនាគារពិភពលោក បានលើកឡើងនៅក្នុងរបាយការណ៍ បច្ចុប្បន្នភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា ថា “ការធ្លាក់ចុះនូវភាពប្រកួតប្រជែង ដោយសារបន្ទុកចំណាយកើនឡើង, ប្រាក់ដុល្លារឡើងថ្លៃ និងដៃគូប្រជែងថ្មីៗ នឹងបន្តជះឥទ្ធិពលលើកំណើនការនាំចេញសម្លៀកបំពាក់ ហើយការសម្រេចបានវិញនូវអត្រាកំណើនលេខពីរខ្ទង់ នៃចំនួនភ្ញៀវទេសចរមកដល់កម្ពុជានៅមិនទាន់ប្រាកដប្រជាឡើយទេ។”

ធនាគារពិភពលោកក៏បានលើកឡើងដែរថា “វិស័យកសិកម្មទំនងបន្តមានកំណើនបន្តិចបន្តួច ដោយរងការប៉ះពាល់ពីការធ្លាក់ថ្លៃផលិតផលកសិកម្ម និងកំណើនយឺតនៃទិន្នផលដំណាំ។ ហានិភ័យចំពោះវិស័យនេះមានដូចជាការរីករាលដាលនៃជំងឺរាតត្បាត, ភាពយឺតយ៉ាវក្នុងការរើបឡើងវិញនៃសេដ្ឋកិច្ចនៅអឺរ៉ុប និងការបន្តធ្លាក់ចុះថ្លៃស្រូវអង្ករ ដោយសារការចូលប្រកួតប្រជែងឡើងវិញនៃអង្ករមកពីថៃ និងមីយ៉ាន់ម៉ា។”

លោក Enrique Aldaz-Carroll សេដ្ឋវិទូជាន់ខ្ពស់របស់ធនាគារពិភពលោកប្រចាំនៅកម្ពុជា បាននិយាយថា កំណើនសេដ្ឋកិច្ចរបស់កម្ពុជានៅមានកម្រិតខ្ពស់ ទោះបីវាទាបជាងកម្រិត ៧% ក្នុងឆ្នាំមុនបន្តិចក្តី។ ការធ្លាក់ថ្លៃប្រេងនាពេលថ្មីៗ រំពឹងថានឹងជួយជំរុញកំណើនសេដ្ឋកិច្ចបាន ០,៥% នៅឆ្នាំ២០១៥។ លោកក៏បានកោតសរសើរកម្ពុជាសម្រាប់ការកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្របានលឿនក្នុងជិតមួយទសវត្សរ៍កន្លងទៅ ដោយនិយាយថា ពីឆ្នាំ២០០៤ ដល់ ២០១២ អត្រាភាពក្រីក្រនៅកម្ពុជាបានធ្លាក់ចុះយ៉ាងច្រើនពី ៥០,២% មកត្រឹម ១៧,៧%។

លោកបន្តទៀតថា កម្ពុជាកំពុងស្ថិតលើគន្លងដើម្បីឈានឡើងជាប្រទេសមានចំណូលមធ្យមមកម្រិតទាបក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១៥។ ផ្អែកតាមចំណាត់ថ្នាក់របស់ធនាគារពិភពលោក ប្រទេសមានចំណូលមធ្យមមកម្រិតទាប ត្រូវមានផលស គិតក្នុងមនុស្សម្នាក់ ក្នុងចន្លោះពី ១.០៤៥ដុល្លារ ដល់ ៤.១២៥ដុល្លារ។

លោក Enrique Aldaz-Carroll និយាយថា ផ្អែកលើការគណនារបស់ធនាគារពិភពលោក ផលស គិតក្នុងមនុស្សម្នាក់នៅកម្ពុជា គឺ ១.០៣៥ដុល្លារ កាលពីឆ្នាំមុន ហើយរំពឹងថានឹងកើនដល់ ១.០៩៦ដុល្លារនៅឆ្នាំនេះ។ (សារព័ត៌មាន Xinhua ថ្ងៃទី២៨ មេសា ២០១៥)

**Economic News Highlights**

**World Bank forecasts slower growth for Cambodia in 2015**

PHNOM PENH, April 13 (Xinhua) -- The World Bank said Monday that Cambodia's economic growth is projected to slightly moderate to 6.9 percent this year, 0.1 percentage points lower than that of last year.

The country's economic growth depends on traditional sectors such as garments, tourism, construction and agriculture.

“Reduced competitiveness due to increased costs, dollar appreciation, and new competitors will continue to affect garment export growth while the return to a double-digit tourist arrival growth rate is yet uncertain,” the lender said in its Cambodia Economic Update.

“Agricultural growth will likely continue to be modest, affected by dampened agricultural commodity prices and slow crop yield improvements,” it said, adding that downside risks include potential renewed labor unrest, a delay in economic recovery in Europe, and the further dampening of rice prices with the reentry of Thailand and Myanmar.

World Bank-Cambodia senior economist Enrique Aldaz-Carroll said Cambodia's growth remains high despite [being] slightly below the last year's 7 percent growth.

He said the recent oil price decline is expected to boost economic growth in 2015 by 0.5 percent.

The expert also hailed Cambodia for rapid poverty reduction in nearly a decade, saying that between 2004 and 2012, poverty incidence declined significantly from 50.2 percent to 17.7 percent.

He said Cambodia is on track to become a lower-middle income nation in 2015. According to the World Bank's classifications, a lower-middle income nation is defined by the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per capita between 1,045 U.S. dollars and 4,125 U.S. dollars.

Enrique Aldaz-Carroll said based on World Bank calculation, Cambodia's GDP per capita was 1,035 U.S. dollars last year and is expected to reach 1,096 U.S. dollars this year. (Xinhua, 28 April 2015)

**Links to others economic news**

1. “26<sup>th</sup> ASEAN summit concludes with three declarations adopted” ([http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-04/27/c\\_134189463.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-04/27/c_134189463.htm))
2. “Cambodia launches online system for tourism licenses” ([http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-04/21/c\\_134169816.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-04/21/c_134169816.htm))
3. “Cambodia to export crocodile skins to France next month” ([http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-04/27/c\\_134188946.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-04/27/c_134188946.htm))