



វិទ្យាស្ថានបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង ស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា  
**CDRI—Cambodia’s leading independent  
development policy research institute**

**របាយការណ៍ថ្លីៗស្តីពីសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា**  
**Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy**

មីនា ២០១៥ / March 2015

ស្រី បុប្ផារត្ន / **Sry Bopharath**  
ប៉ុន ជូរីណា / **Pon Dorina**

បកប្រែដោយ៖ យូ សិទ្ធិវិទូ និង ខេង សេង

**ភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា**  
**Phnom Penh, Cambodia**

**TO SUBSCRIBE, PLEASE CONTACT:**  
*Office address:* #56, Street 315, Tuol Kork, Phnom Penh, Cambodia; *postal address:* CDRI, PO Box 622 Phnom Penh, Cambodia;  
*tel:* (855-23) 881-384/881-701/881-916/883-603 ; *fax:* (855-23) 880-734 ; *email:* [pubs@cdri.org.kh](mailto:pubs@cdri.org.kh); *website:* <http://www.cdri.org.kh>

**ការបកស្រាយតារាងសំខាន់ៗ**

**Highlights**

របាយការណ៍នេះ បកស្រាយពីស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចមួយចំនួនរបស់កម្ពុជា និងបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ដោយធ្វើការប្រៀបធៀបតួលេខថ្មីៗ ជាមួយនឹង ខែមុនៗ។

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

នៅខែមករា វិនិយោគគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់អនុម័តក្នុងវិស័យឧស្សាហកម្ម ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៤,០% មកត្រឹម ២៦,២លានដុល្លារ ធៀបខែមុន ឬ ៦៨,៦% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។ វិនិយោគគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់សរុប កើន ១០៤,៩% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៥,០% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។

In January, approved fixed asset investments in industry dropped to USD26.2 m, down 14.0 percent from the previous month or 68.6 percent year on year. Total fixed asset investments increased 104.9 percent from the preceding month but declined 25.0 percent compared to the previous year.

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ភ្ញៀវបរទេសមកដល់កម្ពុជា ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦,៧% ធៀបខែមុន (២,៩% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ក្នុងនេះ ភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២,៤% (កើន ៤,៦% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) រីឯភ្ញៀវដទៃទៀតមកដល់កម្ពុជា ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦,៦% (កើន ១,០% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។

In February, foreign visitor arrivals decreased by 6.7 percent from a month earlier (2.9 percent year on year). Business arrivals shrank 2.4 percent but increased 4.6 from a year earlier. Other arrivals dropped 6.6 percent but rose 1.0 percent from the previous year.

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ កើន ១,១% ។ ថ្លៃអាហារ និង ភេសជ្ជៈគ្មានជាតិស្រា កើន ៤,១% ហើយថ្លៃសម្លៀកបំពាក់ និងស្បែកជើង កើន ២,៨% ប៉ុន្តែ ថ្លៃកន្លែងស្នាក់នៅ និងសម្ភារប្រើប្រាស់ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,៩% ។ សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃសង្ហារឹម និងដំណើរការក្នុងផ្ទះ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,៥% ធៀបខែមុន ឬ ១,៣% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។ ថ្លៃថែទាំសុខភាព ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,១% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែ កើន ០,៣% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។

In February, the consumer price index increased 1.1 percent year on year. The price of food and non-alcoholic beverages rose 4.1 percent and of clothing and footwear 2.8 percent, but the price of housing and utilities dropped 1.9 percent. The price index of household furnishings and operations dropped 0.5 percent from the previous month and 1.3 percent from a year earlier. Health costs went down 0.1 percent from the previous month but rose 0.3 percent year on year.

នៅខែមីនា ម៉ាស៊ូត ឡើងថ្លៃ ២,៣% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៤,៧% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន មកត្រឹម ៣៦៩៣,៨រៀល/លីត្រ។ ថ្លៃសាំង ឡើងថ្លៃ ២,០% ក្នុងខែដដែល ប៉ុន្តែ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២៤,៧% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន មកត្រឹម ៣៨៥៤,៦រៀល/លីត្រ។

In March, the price of diesel fuel increased 2.3 percent compared with the preceding month but declined 24.7 percent from a year earlier, to KHR3693.8/litre. The price of gasoline increased 2.0 percent in the month but declined 24.7 percent year on year, to KHR 3854.6/litre.

នៅខែមីនា ប្រាក់រៀល ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៧% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុល្លារ ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៣% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។ ប្រាក់រៀល ឡើងថ្លៃទល់នឹង ប្រាក់បាតថៃ ០,៨% (០,៤% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) និង ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុង វៀតណាម ១,២% (១,២% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។

In March, the riel appreciated 0.7 percent against the dollar compared to a month earlier but depreciated 0.3 percent year on year. It appreciated against the Thai baht 0.8 percent (0.4 percent year on year) and against Vietnamese dong 1.2 percent (1.2 percent year on year).

នៅខែធ្នូ ២០១៤ រូបិយវត្ថុទូទៅ M2 កើនក្នុងអត្រាប្រចាំឆ្នាំ ៥៦,០%។ សាច់ប្រាក់ងាយស្រួលសរុប កើន ៣,៦% ធៀបខែមុន (២៩,៩% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។ ឥណទានផ្តល់ឱ្យវិស័យឯកជន កើន ៤,២% ប៉ុន្តែបញ្ជី រដ្ឋាភិបាល ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២,០% ធៀបខែមុន។

In December, broad money, M2, increased at an annual rate of 56.0 percent. Total liquidity increased by 3.6 percent compared to the preceding month (29.9 percent year on year). Credit to the private sector expanded 4.2 percent, but government deposits dropped 2.0 percent from the previous month.

នៅខែមករា ការនាំចូលសម្ភារសំណង់ កើន ២,១% ធៀបខែមុន, ការនាំចូលស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ កើន ២៩,១% ប៉ុន្តែ ការនាំចូលដែកថែប ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១១,៨%។ នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ការនាំចូលសាំង កើន ១៦,៩% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែ ការនាំចូលម៉ាស៊ូត ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១២,៨%។

In January, imports of construction equipment increased 2.1 percent from the preceding month and of cement 29.1 percent, but steel imports contracted 11.8 percent. In February, imports of gasoline grew 16.9 percent from a month earlier but imports of diesel declined 12.8 percent.

នៅខែមករា ការនាំចេញសម្លៀកបំពាក់ កើន ១៨,៧% ធៀបខែមុន ឬ ៦,២% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។ ការនាំចេញស្បែកជើង កើន ១៩,៨% ធៀបខែមុន ឬ ៥១,១% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។ ការនាំចេញផលិតផល វាយនភ័ណ្ឌដទៃទៀត កើន ១០៥,៦% ធៀបខែមុន ឬ ១២៩,២% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។

In January, clothing exports rose 18.7 percent from the previous month, or 6.2 percent from a year earlier. Shoes exports increased 19.8 percent from the previous month or 51.1 percent from a year earlier. Other textile product grew 105.6 percent compared with the previous month (129.2 percent year on year).

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ អង្ករថៃ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៧,៩% ធៀបខែមុន (៤,៥% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)

In February, the price of Thai rice declined 7.9 percent

កៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២,៥% (៣៣,៥% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ពោត និងផលិតផល  
ពោត ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៤,៨% (ប៉ុន្តែ កើន ១,១% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។ អង្ករវៀតណាម  
ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១០,៦%ធៀបខែមុន (៥,៤% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយកៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ  
០,៩% (៣០,៩% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។ គ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី ឡើងថ្លៃ ២,២%  
ធៀបខែមុន (១៤,៨% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។

នៅក្នុងខែដដែល ការនាំចេញអង្កររ៉ៃ កើន ១០,៨% ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែ  
ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,៥% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២,២%  
ធៀបខែមុន (៣៨,៨% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។ ការនាំចេញ ម្សៅដំឡូងឈើ កើន  
២៤,៥% ធៀបខែមុន (០,៥% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។

នៅខែមករា ការនាំចេញនៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤,៣%  
ធៀបខែមុន មកត្រឹម ១២៨,៥ពាន់លានដុល្លារ,  
ការនាំចេញនៅសហភាពអឺរ៉ុប ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៤,៦% មកត្រឹម  
១៧៣,០ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញនៅជប៉ុន ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១១,៣%  
មកត្រឹម ៥១,៦ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញរបស់ជប៉ុន កើន ២,៧%  
ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន ក្នុងនេះ ការនាំចេញគ្រឿងម៉ាស៊ីន និងគ្រឿងម៉ាស៊ីនអគ្គិសនី  
កើន ២,៦% និង ៨,១% រៀងគ្នា។

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃអង្ករ IPO ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,៩% ធៀបខែមុន  
(៧,៩% ធៀបឆ្នាំ មុន)។ អង្ករសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,០%  
ធៀបខែមុន (១៥,៦% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។ អង្កររ៉ៃ ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,២%  
ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៧,៧% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។ ក្នុងខែដដែលនេះ  
សណ្តែកសៀងសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,៣% (២៩% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)  
ហើយ ពោតសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៦% (១៦,៨% ធៀប ឆ្នាំមុន)។  
ប្រេងឆា ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,១% (៣០,១% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន) ហើយ កៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ  
១,១% (២៥,៨% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន)។

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ប្រេងឆា ឡើងថ្លៃ ២១,៨% ប៉ុន្តែ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៤៨,៧%  
ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន មកត្រឹម ៥៤,០៦ដុល្លារ/ធុង។ សាំង ឡើងថ្លៃ ២៦,១%  
ធៀបខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៤០,៥% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។ ម៉ាស៊ូត ឡើងថ្លៃ  
១៩,១% ប៉ុន្តែ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៣៨,៧% ធៀបឆ្នាំមុន។

compared with a month earlier (4.5 percent year on year), of rubber 2.5 percent (33.5 percent year on year), of maize and maize products 4.8 percent (but increased 1.1 percent year on year). Vietnamese rice was 10.6 percent lower from the previous month (5.4 percent year on year) and rubber 0.9 percent (30.9 percent year on year). Cashew nuts increased 2.2 percent from the previous month (14.8 percent year on year).

During the same month, exports of Thai rice rose by 10.8 percent compared with the preceding month but dropped 1.5 percent from the previous year. Exports of rubber declined 2.2 percent from a month earlier (38.8 percent year on year). Exports of tapioca expanded 24.5 percent from the previous month (0.5 percent year on year).

In January, exports of the US decreased by 4.3 percent from a month earlier to USD128.5 bn, of the euro zone by 14.6 percent to USD173.0 bn and of Japan by 11.3 percent to USD51.6 bn. Japanese exports increased 2.7 percent from a year earlier, exports of machinery and electrical machinery increased by 2.6 percent and 8.1 percent, respectively.

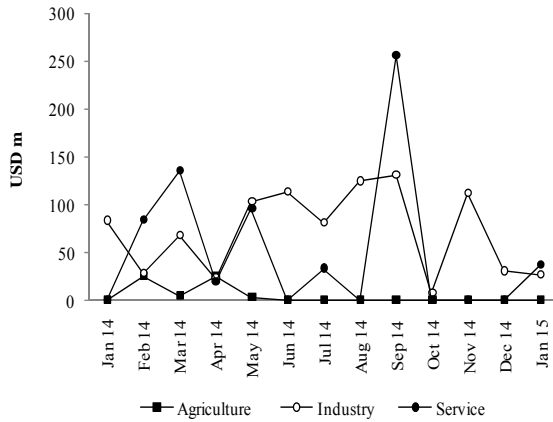
In February, the IPO rice price index decreased 0.9 percent from the previous month (7.9 percent year on year). The price of USA rice dropped 1.0 percent from a month earlier (15.6 percent year on year). The Thai rice price rose 0.2 percent from the preceding month but dropped 7.7 percent year on year. During the same month the price of US soybeans declined 1.3 percent (29 percent year on year) and of US maize 0.6 percent (16.8 percent year on year). The price of palm oil declined 1.1 percent (30.1 percent year on year) and of rubber 1.1 percent (25.8 percent year on year).

In February, the price of crude oil increased by 21.8 percent but was down by 48.7 percent from the previous year at USD54.06/barrel. The price of gasoline rose by 26.1 percent from the preceding month but dropped 40.5 percent year on year. The price of diesel fuel increased 19.1 percent, but dropped 38.7 percent from a year earlier.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

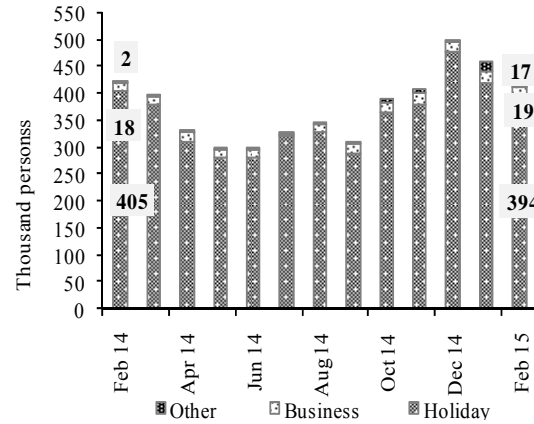
Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

**Fixed Asset Investment Approvals by CDC\***  
January 2014–January 2015



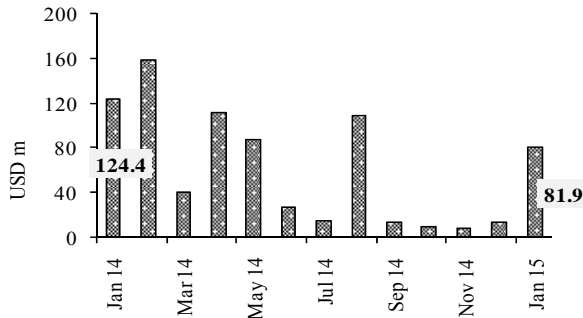
\*Including expansion projects.  
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

**Foreign Visitor Arrivals**  
February 2014–February 2015



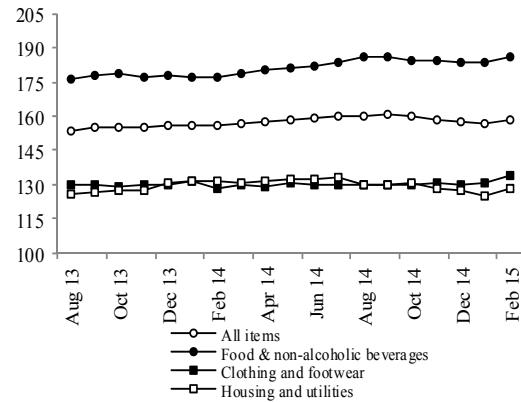
Source: Ministry of Tourism

**Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals**  
January 2014–January 2015



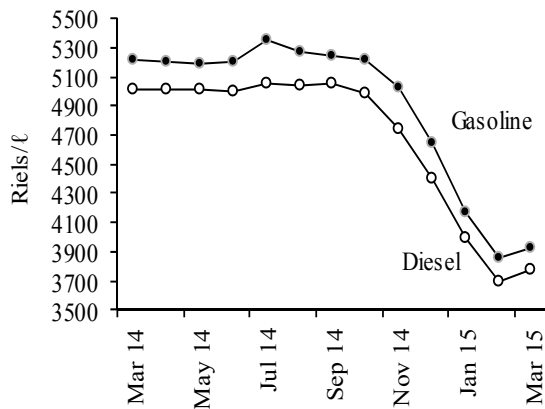
Source: Municipality of Phnom Penh

**Consumer Price Index**  
(December 2006=100)  
August 2013–February 2015



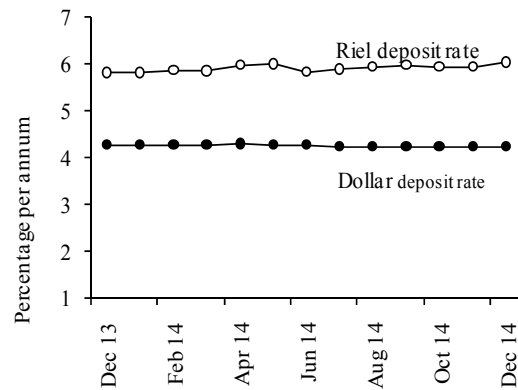
Source: National Institute of Statistics

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



Source: CDRI

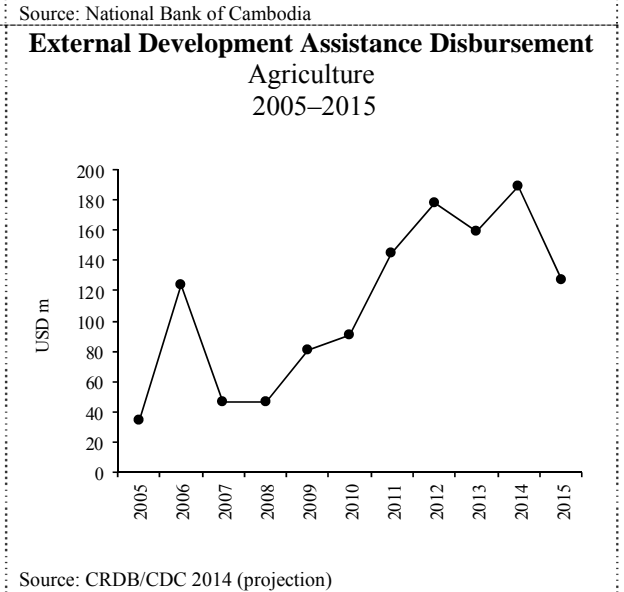
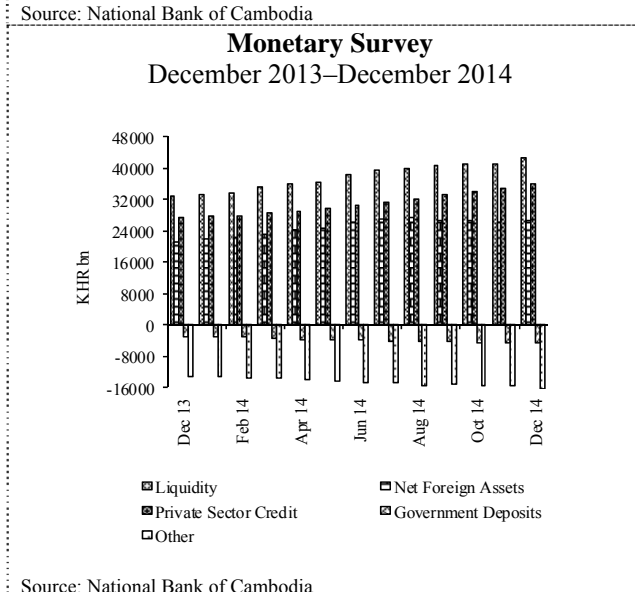
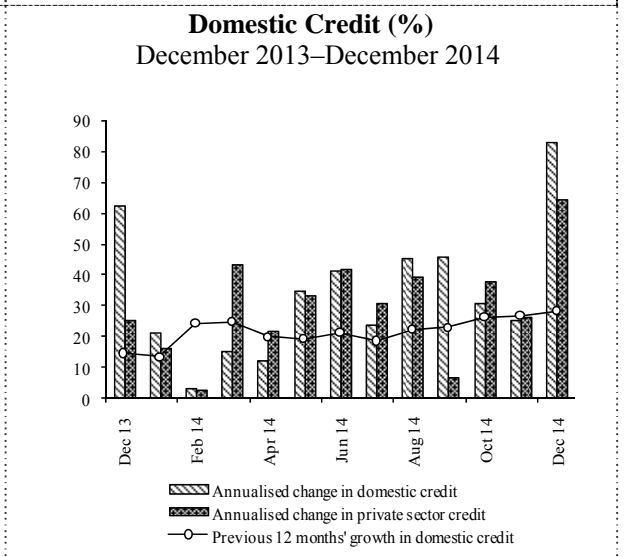
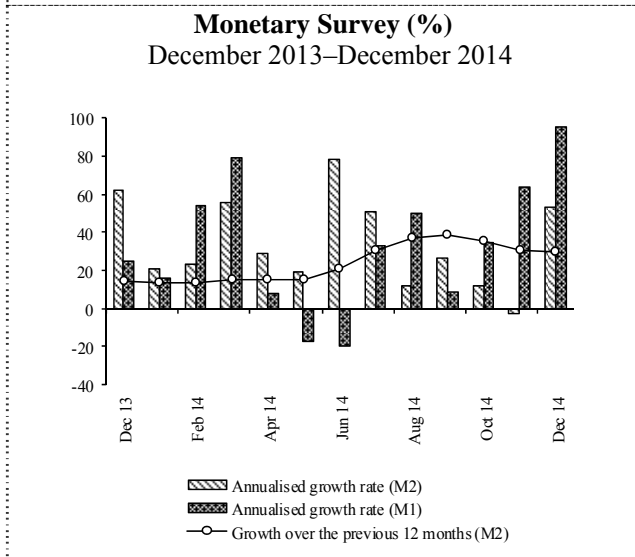
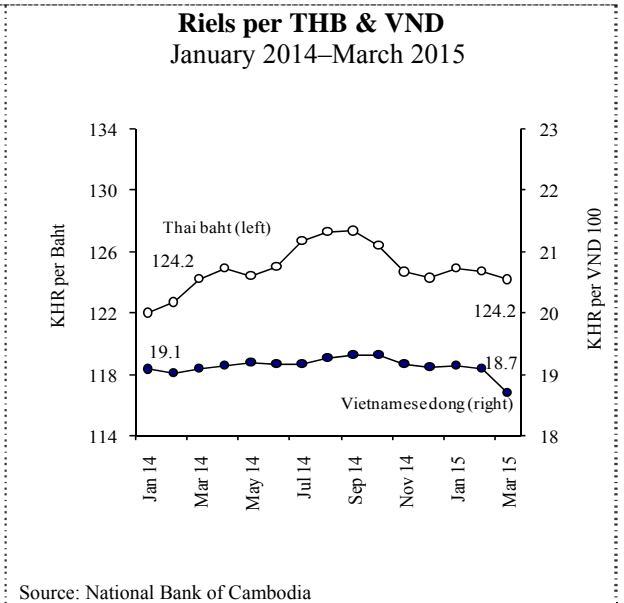
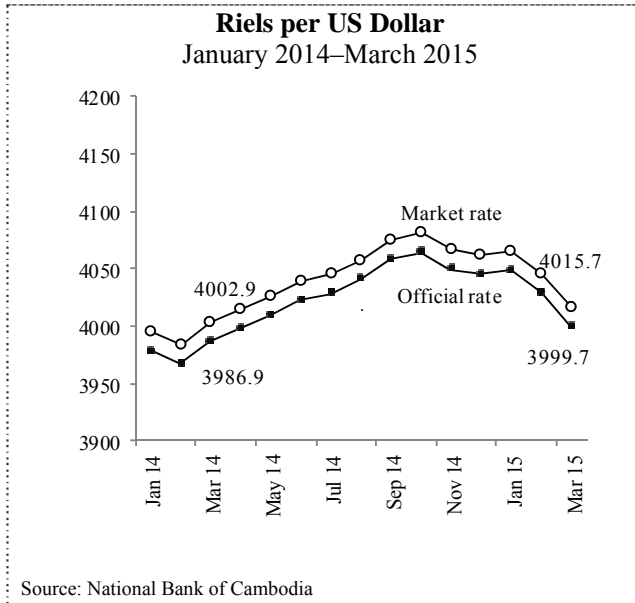
**Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Deposits**  
December 2013–December 2014



Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

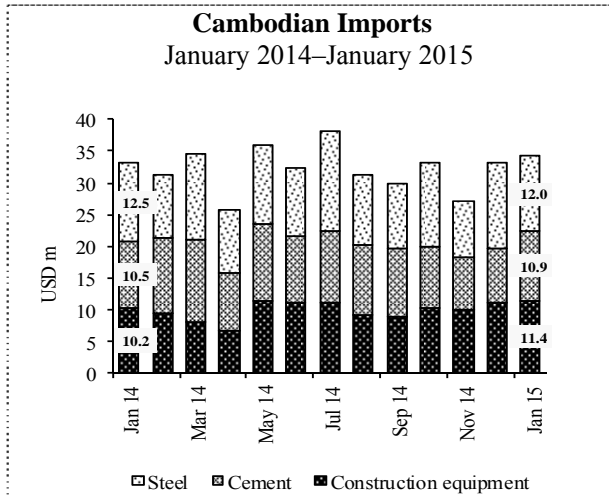
## អត្រាប្តូរទ្រព្យ រូបិយប័ណ្ណ និង ឥណទាន

### Exchange Rates, Money and Credit

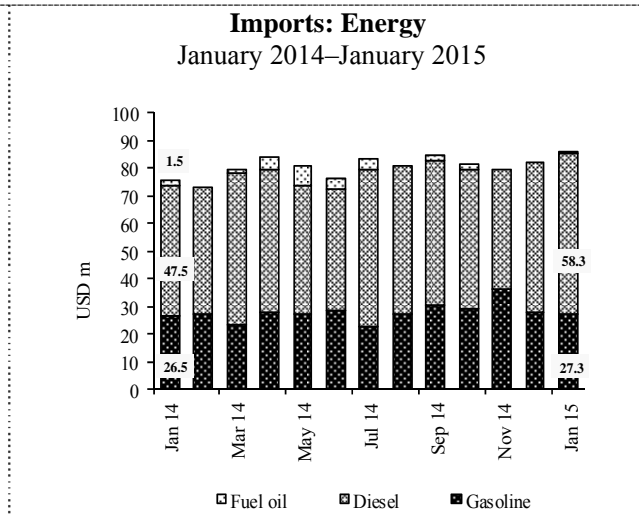


ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

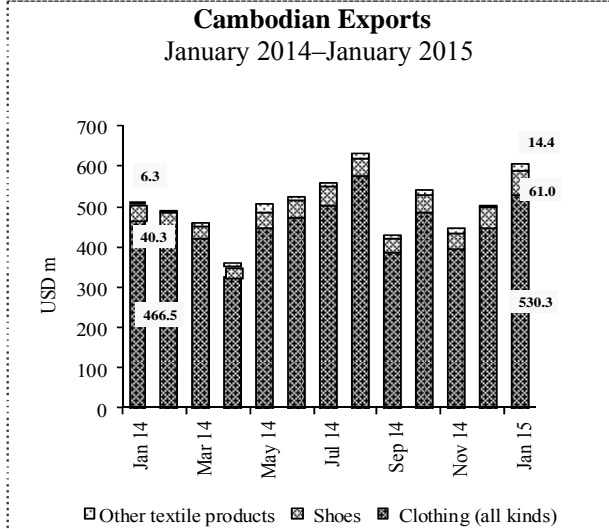
External Trade and National Budget Operations



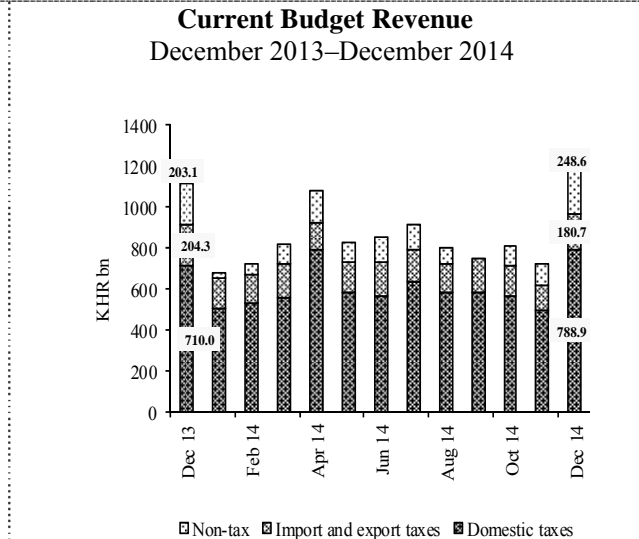
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC



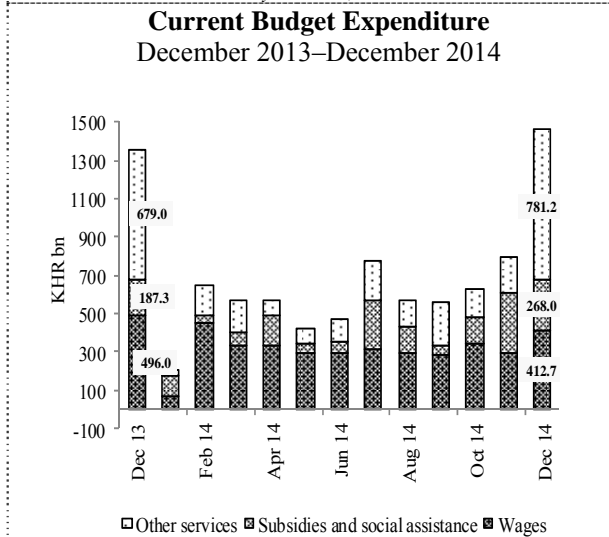
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC



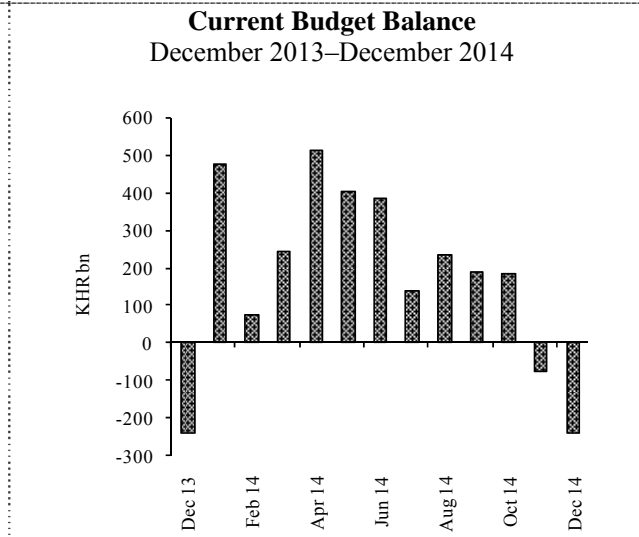
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC



Source: MEF Bulletin



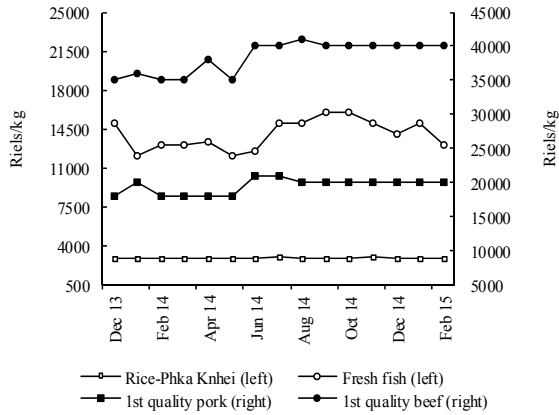
Source: MEF Bulletin



Source: MEF Bulletin

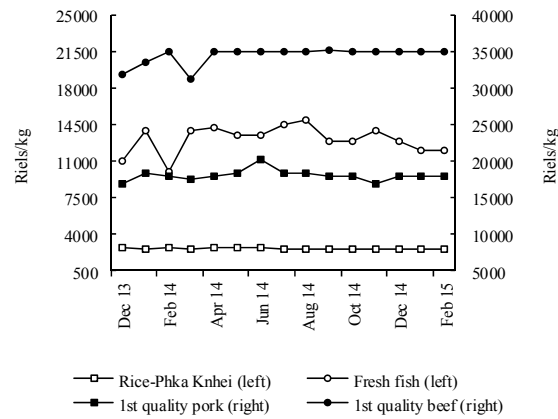
**ផ្លូវស្បៀងអាហារតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា**  
**Provincial Food Prices**

**Food Prices in Siem Reap Province**  
 December 2013–February 2015



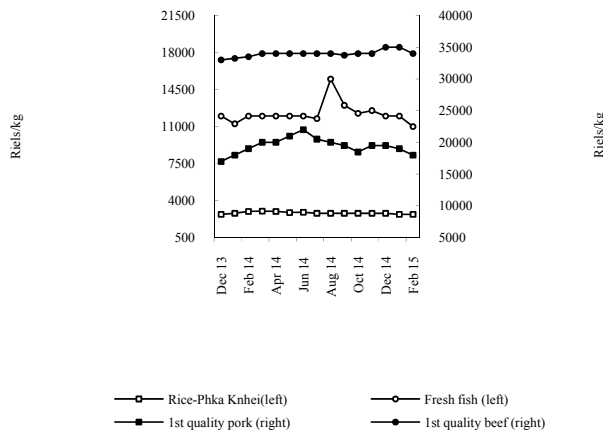
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Battambang Province**  
 December 2013–February 2015



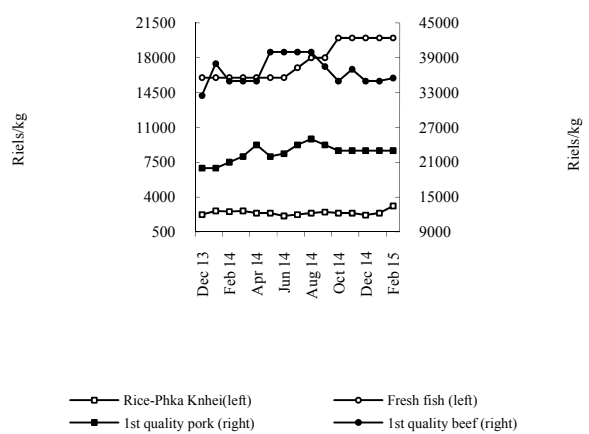
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Kompong Cham Province**  
 December 2013–February 2015



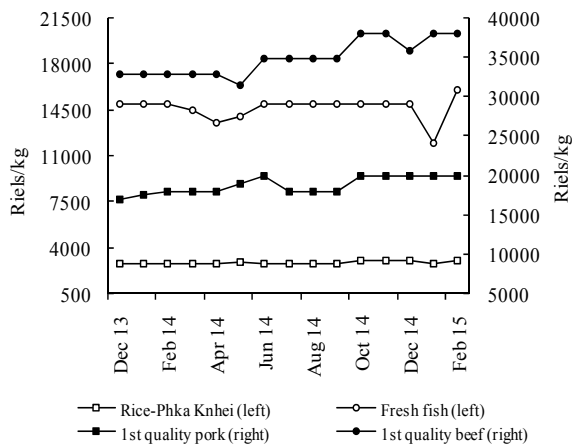
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Kampot Province**  
 December 2013–February 2015



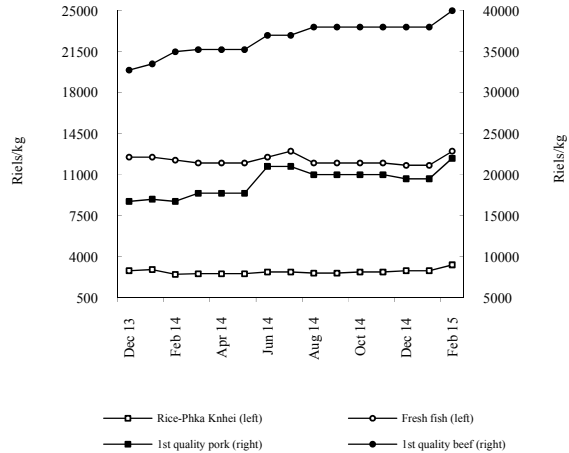
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province**  
 December 2013–February 2015



Source: CDRI

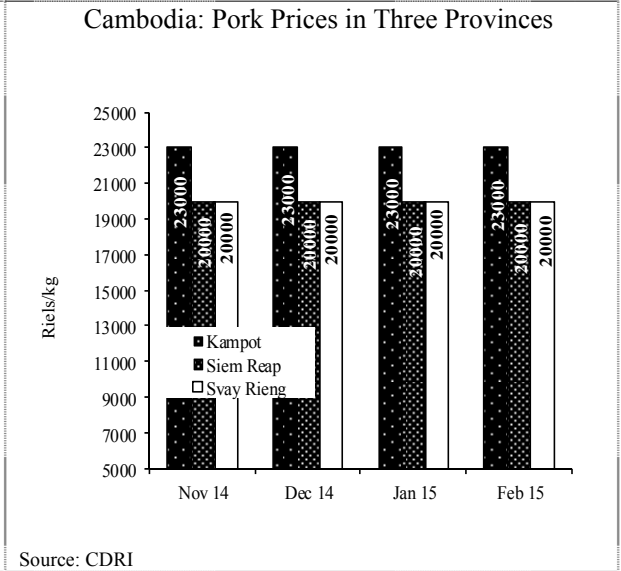
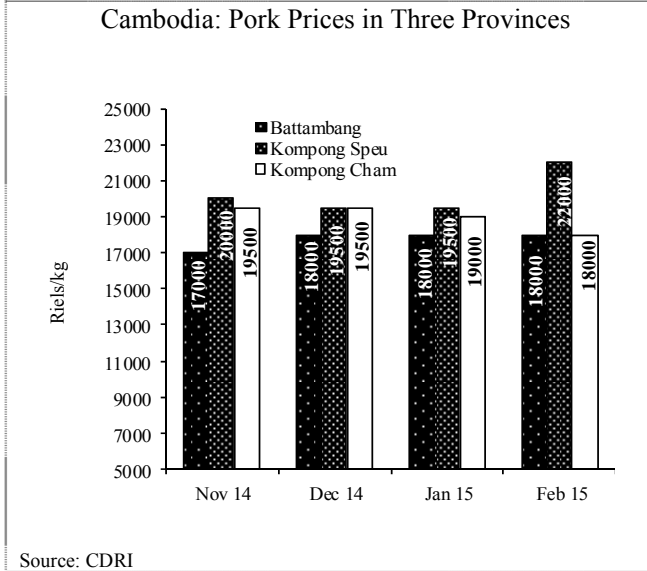
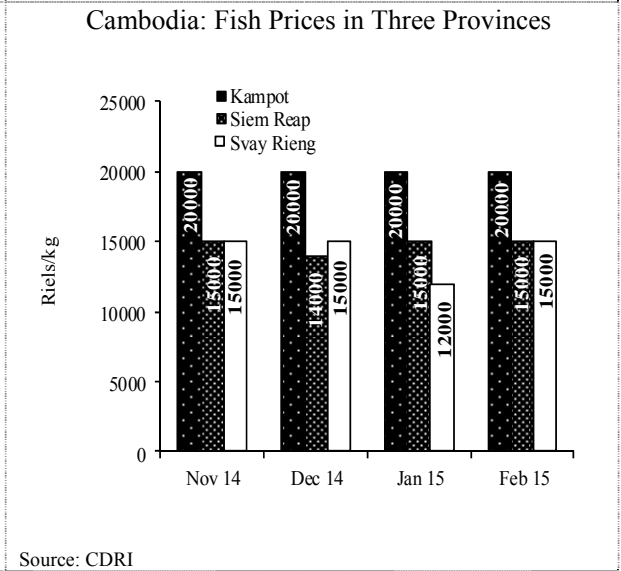
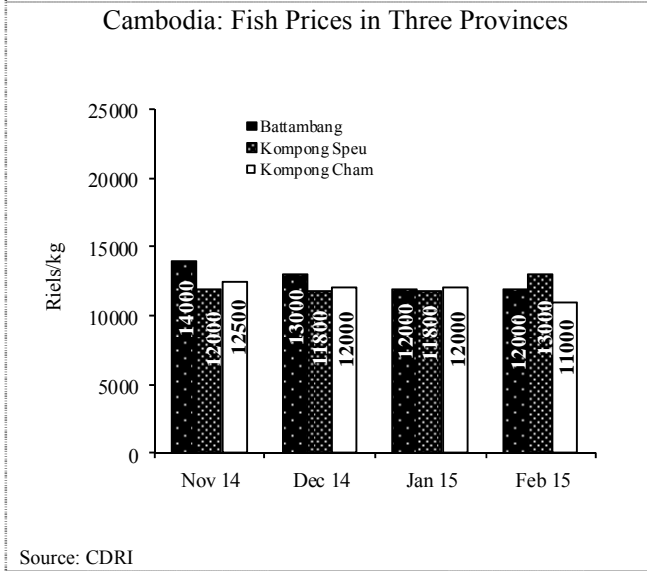
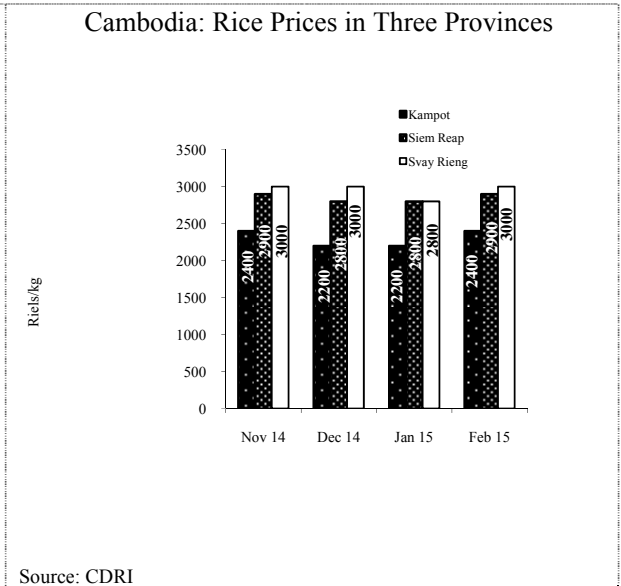
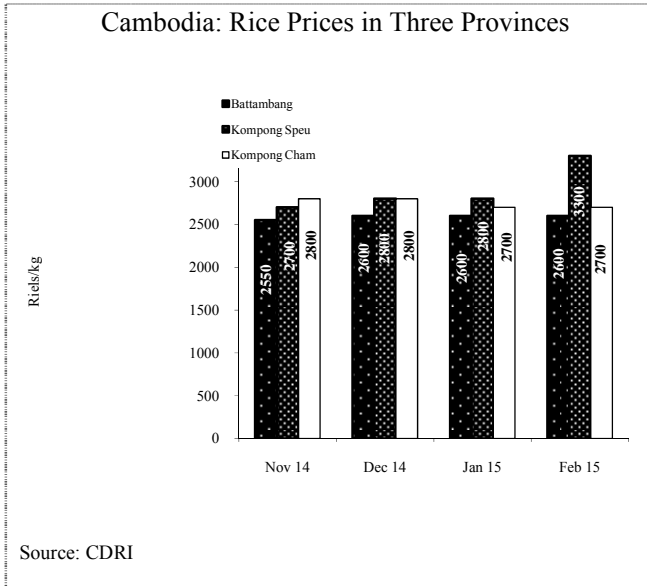
**Food Prices in Kompong Speu Province**  
 December 2013–February 2015



Source: CDRI

ផ្លូវដំណើរការតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា៖ តាមមូលដ្ឋាន

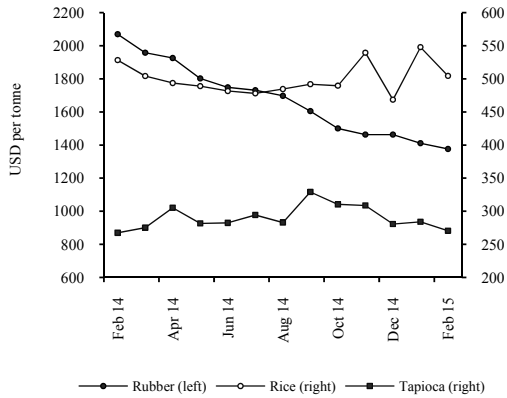
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia





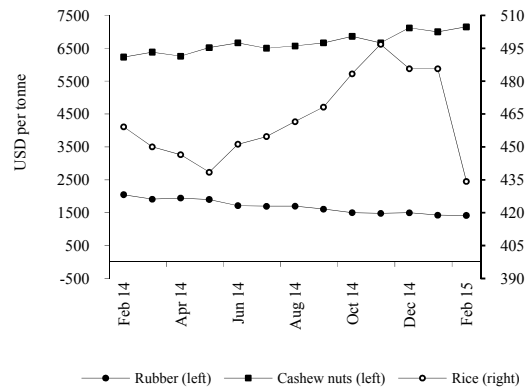
**ផ្លែទំនិញ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិទៅដល់ប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា**  
**Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia**

**Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Tapioca**  
February 2014–February 2015



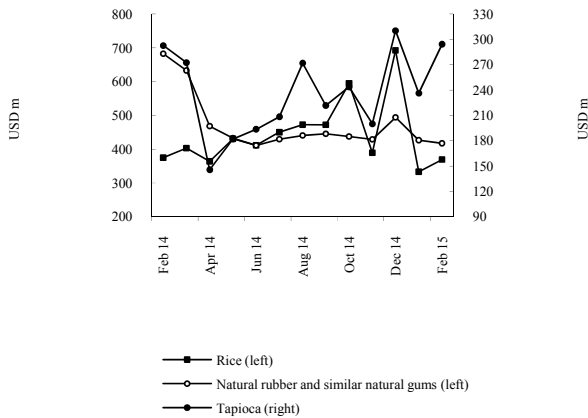
Source: Bank of Thailand, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

**Vietnam: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Cashew Nuts**  
February 2014–February 2015



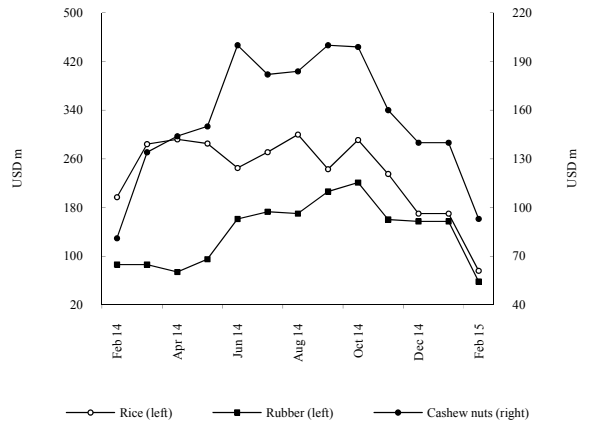
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**Thailand: Exports**  
February 2014–February 2015



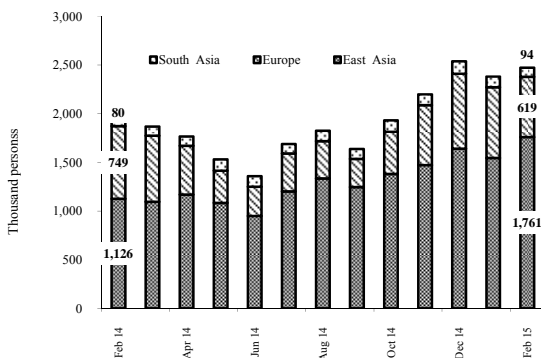
Source: Customs Department of Thailand

**Vietnam: Exports**  
February 2014–February 2015



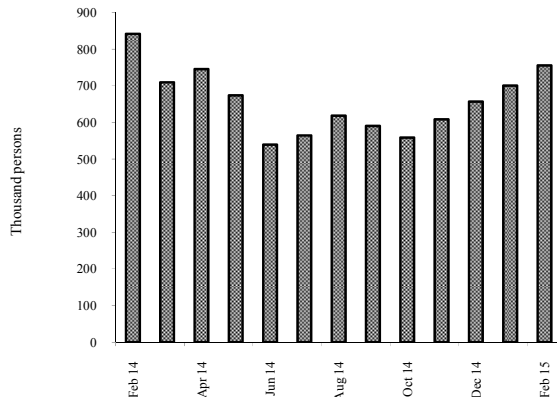
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**Thailand: International Arrivals**  
February 2014–February 2015



Source: Thailand Office of Tourism Development

**Vietnam: International Arrivals**  
February 2014–February 2015

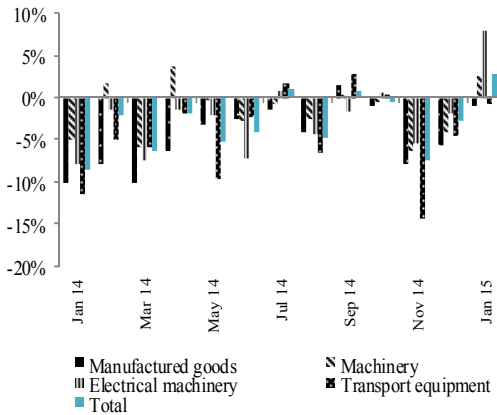


Source: Estimates by General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អត្រាអតិថិជនលើបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា**

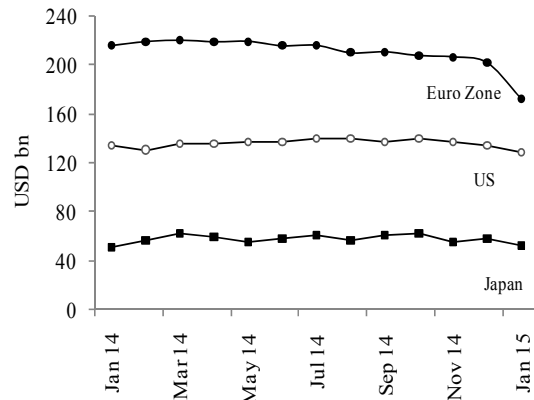
**Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia**

**Year-on-Year Growth of Main Exports: Japan**  
January 2014–January 2015



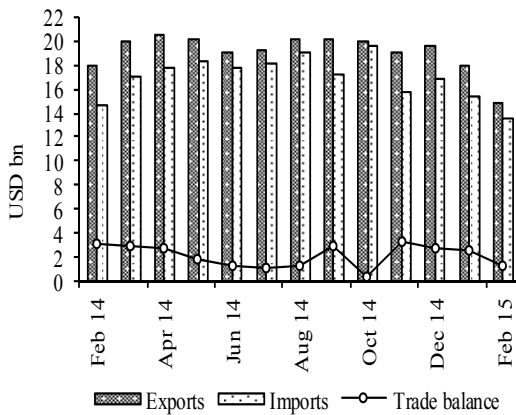
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

**Goods Exports: US, Euro Zone & Japan**  
January 2014–January 2015



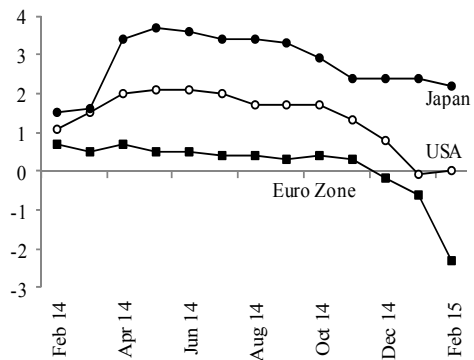
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

**External Trade: Malaysia**  
February 2014–February 2015



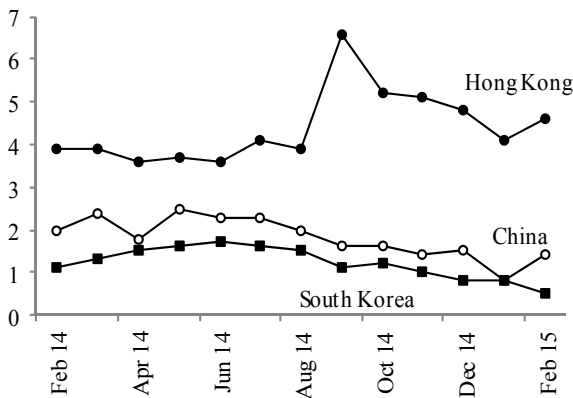
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

**Inflation Rates: US, Euro Zone & Japan**  
(percent price change from a year earlier)  
February 2014–February 2015



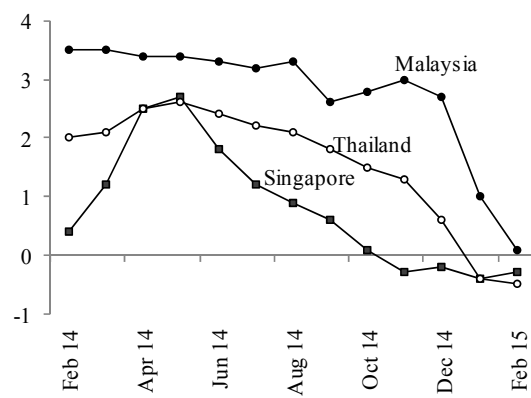
Sources: IMF and Economist (28 Mar 2015)

**Inflation Rates: China, Hong Kong & South Korea**  
(percent price change from a year earlier)  
February 2014–February 2015



Sources: IMF and Economist (28 Mar 2015)

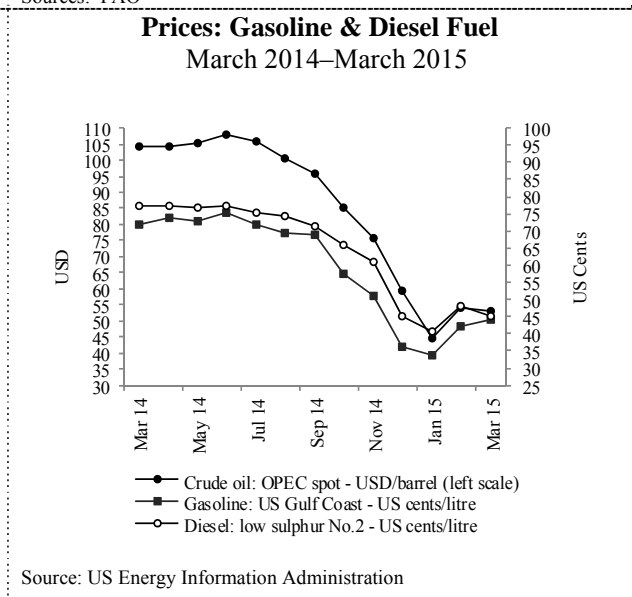
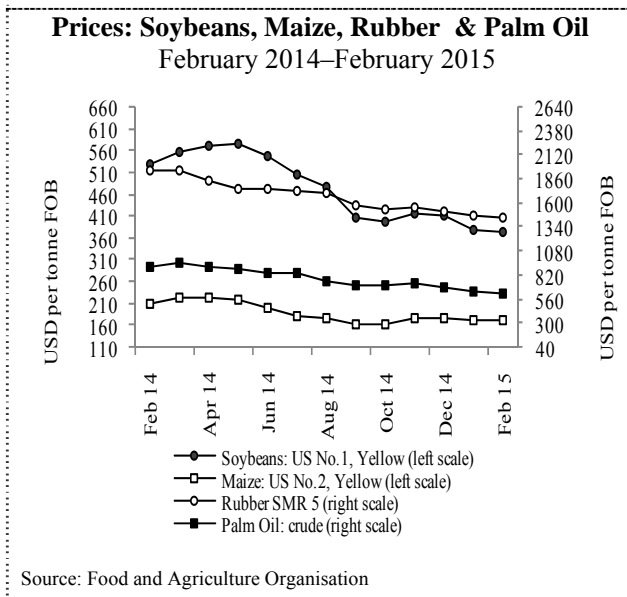
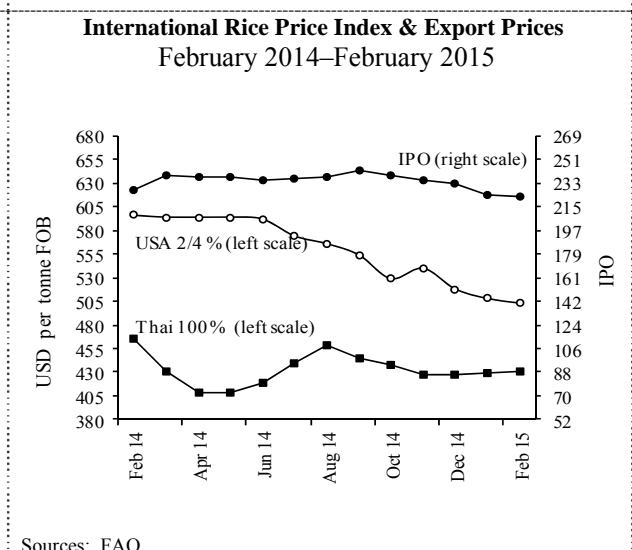
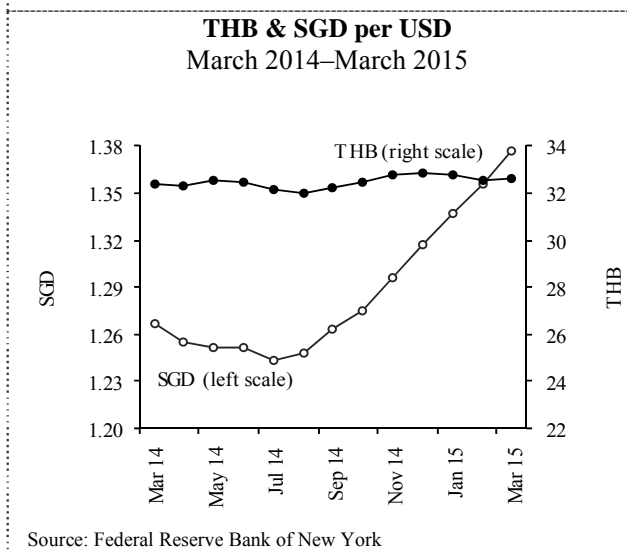
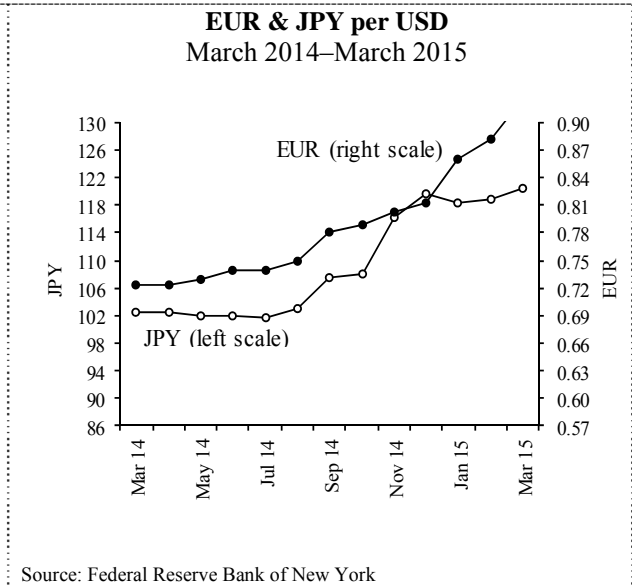
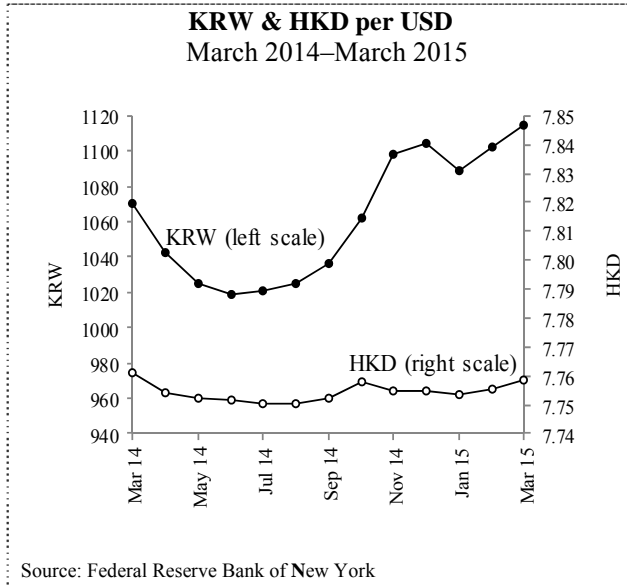
**Inflation Rates: Selected ASEAN Countries**  
(percent price change from a year earlier)  
February 2014–February 2015



Sources: IMF and Economist (28 Mar 2015)

## អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង គុណភាពផ្ទៃដីនិព្វានលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ

### Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets



**ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច**  
**Economic News**

**ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ**

**រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីការបរទេសប្រទេស ណូវែលសេឡង់ និង សិង្ហបុរី ព្យាយាម ជម្រុញពាណិជ្ជកម្ម**

WELLINGTON, ថ្ងៃទី២៥ ឧសភា (Xinhua)៖ តំណភ្ជាប់ពាណិជ្ជកម្ម និង សេដ្ឋកិច្ច នឹងត្រូវដាក់ក្នុងរបៀបវារៈនៃកិច្ចសន្ទនារវាង រដ្ឋមន្ត្រី ការបរទេសណូវែលសេឡង់ លោក Murray McCully និង សមភាគី សិង្ហបុរី នាអាទិត្យនេះ។

រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីការបរទេសសិង្ហបុរី K. Shanmugam នឹងស្ថិតក្នុងប្រទេស ណូវែលសេឡង់ នៅថ្ងៃ ច័ន្ទ និង អង្គារ យោងតាមសេចក្តីថ្លែងការណ៍មួយ របស់លោក McCully នៅថ្ងៃច័ន្ទ។

លោក McCully បានបញ្ជាក់ថា “ឆ្នាំនេះ យើងប្រារព្ធពិធីខួប ៥០ឆ្នាំ នៃទំនាក់ទំនងការទូតរវាង ប្រទេស ណូវែលសេឡង់ និង សិង្ហបុរី និងខួបទី ៥០ ដែល សិង្ហបុរី ក្លាយជា រដ្ឋមួយ ។”

ឆ្នាំនេះក៏ជាខួបឆ្នាំទី ៤០ នៃទំនាក់ទំនងរបស់ ណូវែលសេឡង់ ជាមួយនឹង សហគមន៍ប្រជាជាតិអាស៊ីអាគ្នេយ៍ (អាស៊ាន) ដែល សិង្ហបុរី ក៏ជា សមាជិកស្ថាបនិកមួយដែរ។

លោក McCully បានលើកឡើងថា “សិង្ហបុរីជាដៃគូក្នុងតំបន់ ដ៏សំខាន់សម្រាប់ ណូវែលសេឡង់ និងជាដៃគូ ពាណិជ្ជកម្មធំជាងគេ លំដាប់ទី៦ របស់យើង ដោយមាន ពាណិជ្ជកម្មដោះដូរទំនិញពីរទិស មានតម្លៃជាង ៣ពាន់លានដុល្លារណូវែលសេឡង់ (២,១៩ពាន់លាន ដុល្លារអាមេរិក)។”

លោកក៏បានលើកឡើងផងដែរថា “យើងនៅមានសក្តានុពលដ៏ធំធេង ក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍថែមទៀតនូវ តំណភ្ជាប់សេដ្ឋកិច្ចផ្សេងៗរវាងប្រទេស យើងទាំងពីរ ដូចជាចម្លើយឃើញតាម កិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងប្រើលេខកូដរួមគ្នា (code-sharing) នាពេលថ្មីៗ រវាង ក្រុមហ៊ុនអាកាសចរណ៍ ណូវែលសេឡង់ និង សិង្ហបុរី ហើយកិច្ចពិភាក្សារបស់យើងនឹងផ្តោតខ្លាំង លើវិធីដែលយើងអាចជម្រុញពាណិជ្ជកម្មបាន។” (Xinhua, ២៥, ឧសភា, ២០១៥)

**Economic News Highlights**

**New Zealand, Singapore foreign ministers aiming to boost trade**

WELLINGTON, 25 May (Xinhua)—Trade and economic links will be on the agenda in talks between New Zealand Foreign Minister Murray McCully and his Singaporean counterpart this week.

Singaporean Foreign Minister K. Shanmugam would be in New Zealand Monday and Tuesday, McCully said in a statement Monday.

“This year we mark 50 years of diplomatic relations between New Zealand and Singapore, and the 50th anniversary of Singapore as a state”, McCully said.

This year was also the 40th anniversary of New Zealand’s relationship with the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), of which Singapore was a founding member.

“Singapore is an important regional partner for New Zealand and our sixth largest trading partner, with two-way merchandise trade valued at more than 3 billion NZ dollars (USD2.19 billion)”, said McCully.

“There is huge potential to further develop the economic links between our two countries, as evidenced by the recent code-sharing agreement between Air New Zealand and Singapore Airlines, and our talks will have a strong focus on how we can boost trade.” (Xinhua, 25 May 2015)

**Links to others economic news**

1. “France provides 41.6 mln USD to Cambodia for socio-economic development” ([http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-05/19/c\\_134252663.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-05/19/c_134252663.htm))
2. “Entrepreneurs from South Korea, Japan support trilateral FTA with China” ([http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-05/14/c\\_134239283.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-05/14/c_134239283.htm))
3. “Cambodian, Malaysian entrepreneurs meet to explore business opportunities” ([http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2014-02/21/c\\_133133088.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2014-02/21/c_133133088.htm))