

Economy Watch—External Environment

The section highlights the situation in a number of the world's leading developed economies and some east Asian developing economies during the third quarter of 2008.

World Economic Growth

During the third quarter of 2008, the USA's year-on-year real GDP grew by 0.5 percent, which marked a sharp downturn. The slump in real output growth was due primarily to negative contributions from personal consumption and expenditures (3.8 percent), residential fixed asset investment and equipment and software. A slowing economy was also evident in the euro zone as annual real output growth slid to a record low of 0.6 percent during the quarter. A weakening net export and investment spending were key impediments to growth. During the same quarter, year-on-year real output growth in Japan showed a record low of -0.5 percent, indicating a plunge into recession. The prime cause of the deepening slump was the slowdown in overseas demand, which resulted in the curtailed corporate investment and output.

Chinese real GDP growth continued to slow, to 9 percent for the year to the third quarter, the slowest expansion since the second quarter of 2003. A decline in exports, one of the main growth pillars, stemming from global financial turmoil and economic downturn, was the key factor behind the slowing. Total real output in South Korea rose by 3.8 percent from a year earlier, slowed by a contraction in manufacturing industries, namely cars, semiconductors and computers. The 12-month real GDP growth in Hong Kong and Taiwan slid sharply from 4.2 percent and 4.3 percent in the second quarter to 1.7 percent and -1.0 percent respectively in the third quarter. The change in Hong Kong resulted from a slackening net export and domestic demand, while that in Taiwan was caused by a decline in domestic demand and a sharp fall in exports.

During third quarter 2008, annual real GDP growth in Malaysia was moderate at 4.7 percent, lower than the 6.3 percent of the preceding quarter. This could be attributed to slower expansion in agriculture, mining and manufacturing. Singapore's real GDP growth during the previous 12 months contracted for the second consecutive quarter, to -0.6 percent. The downturn was exacerbated by negative growth in manufacturing (-11.4 percent) and slower growth in construction (12.8 percent, lower than the 19.8 percent of the previous

quarter). Real output growth in Thailand remained strong at 3.9 percent, but less than the 5.3 percent in the second quarter. Slower growth stemmed from sluggish production of crops, livestock, raw materials and capital goods such as motor vehicles and office machinery.

World Inflation and Exchange Rates

In the third quarter, US year-on-year overall consumer prices grew by 5.3 percent, a record high since 2003 despite a marked decline in energy prices since mid-July. Inflation in the euro zone remained high at 3.8 percent, higher than the 1.9 percent of the same quarter of the previous year. The increase was driven by a continued rise in food and service prices. Overall consumer prices in Japan jumped 2.2 percent in the 12 months, the highest rate in a decade. A doubled rise in the cost of private transport was the main cause of the hike.

In the third quarter the US dollar depreciated slightly against the Chinese yuan, to 6.8 CNY/USD, but appreciated against the Singapore dollar (4.4 percent) the euro (10.9 percent), South Korean won (18.5 percent) and Taiwanese dollar (2.5 percent). The US dollar was stable against Hong Kong dollar and Japanese yen.

Commodity Prices in World Markets

In the third quarter, the prices of a number of agricultural commodities in international markets indicated a bleak prospect for producers. The price of palm oil (north-west Europe) slumped by 12.7 percent and rice (Thai 100% B) by 21.6 percent from the second quarter, while maize (US No. 2) rose by 7.1 percent and soybeans (US No. 1) by 10.3 percent. Gasoline showed a slight rise to US 81.3 cents/litre, but the price of crude oil shrank by 1.8 percent to USD115.30/barrel and of diesel by 7.2 percent to 88.4 cents/litre.

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Economy Watch—External Environment

Table 1. Real GDP Growth of Selected Trading Partners, 2003–2008 (percentage increase over previous year)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 Q3	Q4	2008 Q1	Q2	Q3
Selected ASEAN countries										
Cambodia	7	7.7	13.4	10.6	10.2	8.1	13.6	-	-	-
Indonesia	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.4	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.1
Malaysia	5.4	7	5.2	5.9	6.3	6.7	7.3	7.1	6.3	4.7
Singapore	1.4	8.5	5.7	7.7	7.7	8.9	6.0	7.2	1.9	-0.6
Thailand	6.9	6	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.7	6.0	5.3	3.9
Vietnam	7	7.5	8.4	8.1	8.5	-	-	-	-	-
Selected other Asian countries										
China	9.9	9.5	9.6	10.5	11.9	11.4	11.2	10.6	10.1	9.0
Hong Kong	3.2	8.3	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.8	4.2	1.7
South Korea	3	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.7	5.7	4.8	3.8
Taiwan	3.1	5.7	4.1	4.6	5.2	6.9	6.4	6.4	4.3	-1.0
Selected industrial countries										
Euro-12	0.5	1.8	1.5	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.2	1.4	0.6
Japan	2.6	3.4	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.0	-0.5
United States	3.1	4.4	3.7	3.3	2.2	4.9	2.5	2.5	2.8	0.5

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *Economist* and countries' statistic offices

Table 2. Inflation Rate of Selected Trading Partners, 2003–2008 (percentage increase over previous year—period average)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 Q3	Q4	2008 Q1	Q2	Q3
Selected ASEAN countries										
Cambodia	1.2	4.0	5.8	4.7	10.5	6.0	9.6	16.5	24.9	21.7
Indonesia	8.3	8.3	10.5	13.4	6.4	6.5	6.7	7.6	10.1	11.9
Malaysia	1.1	1.6	3.1	3.7	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.6	4.8	8.4
Singapore	0.5	1.7	0.5	1.0	2.1	2.7	4.1	6.6	7.5	6.5
Thailand	1.8	2.7	4.5	4.7	2.2	1.7	2.9	5.0	7.7	7.2
Vietnam	3.1	7.8	8.2	7.7	8.3	8.6	10.7	16.4	24.4	29.0
Selected other Asian countries										
China	1.2	3.9	1.8	1.5	4.8	6.1	6.6	8.0	7.8	5.3
Hong Kong	-2.6	-0.4	1.1	2.2	2.0	1.6	3.5	4.6	5.7	4.6
South Korea	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.3	3.3	3.7	4.8	5.5
Taiwan	-0.3	1.6	2.3	0.6	1.8	1.4	4.5	2.3	4.2	4.5
Selected industrial countries										
Euro-12	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.8
Japan	-0.3	Nil	-0.3	0.5	0.1	-0.1	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.2
United States	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.4	3.9	4.1	4.4	5.3

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *Economist* and National Institute of Statistics

Table 3. Exchange Rates of Selected Trading Partners against US Dollar, 2003–2008 (period averages)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 Q3	Q4	2008 Q1	Q2	Q3
Selected ASEAN countries										
Cambodia (riel)	3973	4016.3	4092.5	4103.2	4062.7	4078	4026	3995.3	4030.3	4117.4
Indonesia (rupiah)	8577	8938	9705	9134	9419	9257.8	9246.3	9248.2	9265.3	9216.3
Malaysia (ringgit)	3.80	3.80	3.79	3.67	3.31	3.46	3.35	3.22	3.21	3.37
Singapore (S\$)	1.74	1.69	1.66	1.59	1.51	1.52	1.45	1.41	1.37	1.43
Thailand (baht)	41.5	40.2	40.2	37.9	32.22	31.4	33.87	32.37	32.25	34.0
Vietnam (dong)	15,510	15,777	15,859	15,994	16,030	16,206	16,084	15,896	16,881	16,517
Selected other Asian countries										
China (yuan)	8.28	8.28	8.19	7.97	8.03	7.55	7.43	7.16	6.96	6.82
Hong Kong (HK\$)	7.78	7.79	7.78	7.77	7.8	7.81	7.77	7.79	7.80	7.77
South Korea (won)	1192	1145	1024	955	929.04	927	921.23	955.89	1018.84	1207.0
Taiwan (NT\$)	34.4	33.6	32.1	32.5	32.85	32.9	32.4	31.52	30.45	31.20
Selected industrial countries										
Euro-12 (euro)	0.89	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.7	0.73	0.69	0.7	0.64	0.71
Japan (yen)	115.9	108.2	110.2	116.4	117.8	117.7	113.07	105.2	104.53	104.03

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *Economist* and National Bank of Cambodia

Table 4. Selected Commodity Prices on World Market, 2003–2008 (period averages)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 Q3	Q4	2008 Q1	Q2	Q3
Maize (USNo.2)—USA (USD/tonne)	95.42	110.65	89.19	111.04	149.08	139.81	156.9	198.39	238.03	254.99
Palm oil—north-west Europe (USD/tonne)	402.03	427.47	381.32	433.85	707.68	745.86	841.39	1048.49	1086.89	949.03
Rice (Thai 100% B)—Bangkok (USD/tonne)	182.22	221.67	262.88	282.00	305.36	304.75	323.92	444.43	839.58	657.88
Soybeans (US No.1)—USA (USD/tonne)	218.86	262.03	224.25	213.88	294.59	299.99	366.59	449.64	479.97	529.30
Crude oil—Dubai (USD/barrel)	26.8	33.5	50.14	61.58	69.25	72.48	82.88	93.77	117.48	115.30
Gasoline—US Gulf Coast (cents/litre)	23	30.9	42.19	47.70	53.58	55.49	59.48	64.21	80.90	81.27
Diesel(low sulphur No.2)—US Gulf Coast (cents/litre)	21.63	29.48	44.35	51.35	55.51	56.62	66.54	73.99	95.37	88.46

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organisation and US Energy Information Administration

Economy Watch—Domestic Performance

During the third quarter of 2008, growth was evident in most sectors of the Cambodian economy. The number of investment approvals in construction rose dramatically, while the total of investment approvals in the three main sectors exhibited a slight rise. The trade deficit improved, and there was a small drop in number of visitor arrivals.

Main Economic Activities

There was a minor increase in fixed asset investment approvals in the third quarter. The total value of investment approvals jumped to USD4560.7 m, a 9.2 percent surge from the previous quarter. This expansion was backed by growth in services, which increased by 9.5 percent to USD4450.5 m, and agriculture, where approvals were up by 11 percent to USD18.6 m. Approvals in the tourism sub-sector, including hotels and entertainment centres, were 78 percent of the total approvals for services, while construction service approvals were USD2.3 m and other service approval were USD 976.8 m. The value of industry sector approvals was down by 3.5 percent from the previous quarter, shrinking to USD91.6 m. Approvals in garments fell by 34 percent to USD31.3 m. Approvals in energy, which has long been considered important for national economic growth, were USD46.5 m in this third quarter. It is estimated that if all investment approvals were fully implemented, they would create 43,294 jobs—1944 in agriculture, 18,066 in services and 23,284 in industry.

The value of construction approvals in Phnom Penh in the third quarter was USD486.9 m, an increase of two and a half times compared with that in the preceding quarter. Villa and house approvals tripled in value, rising to USD52.1 m, and the value of flat construction approvals rose by 19 percent to USD65.6 m. Compared to the same period in the previous year, the value of total construction approvals increased by approximately 171 percent while that of villa and house construction approvals more than doubled. Flat construction approvals slumped by 44 percent.

Cambodia's trade deficit improved during the third quarter because of a spike in total exports of 72 percent, reaching USD928.7 m, while total imports dropped by 13 percent to USD1027.1 m. The surge in exports was driven by garment exports, which increased 87 percent. Fish exports rose by 79 percent, reaching USD0.6 m, and rubber exports by 17 percent to USD12.9 m.

The value of cigarette imports was USD28.7 m in the third quarter, lower than the USD41.5 m in the previous quarter. Imports of construction material dropped by 13 percent to USD35.6 m, cement falling by 12 percent to USD11.4 m and steel by 35 percent to USD10.3 m. Imports of construction

equipment rose by 17 percent to USD13.9 m. Most commodity imports showed a marked drop in the quarter, petroleum products declining by 5.8 percent to USD68.3 m and fabrics and clothing shrinking by 20 percent to USD13.2 m.

The number of visitor arrivals was 445,467, higher than the 442,233 in the preceding quarter. Visitor arrivals by air were 259,190, 1.1 percent lower than in the second quarter. During the third quarter, Phnom Penh International Airport received 133,508 foreign visitors, while Siem Reap Airport received 125,682. Arrivals by land decreased by 4.9 percent to 172,051, while visitor arrivals by water rose 28 percent to 14,226 persons. Holiday visitors were 390,663 persons, a 0.9 percent shrinkage from the previous quarter. Figures released by the Ministry of Tourism showed a 6.0 percent decline in the third quarter in the number of foreign visitors to Siem Reap, to 209,005.

Public Finance

The overall government budget deficit deteriorated in the third quarter, reaching KHR365.8 bn compared to KHR281.1 bn in the second quarter. This stemmed from an 11 percent drop in total revenue and a 4.7 percent decrease in total expenditure. Total revenue amounted to KHR1297.0 bn, 83 percent of which was from tax. Total tax collection decreased by 15 percent from the previous quarter. Domestic tax revenue fell by 19 percent to KHR776.7 bn, and taxes on international trade dropped by 1.6 percent to KHR294.5 bn. Non-tax collections, including property income and sale of goods and services, increased by 13 percent to KHR217.1 bn. Capital revenue decreased by 48 percent to KHR8.7 bn.

On the other side, government expenditures slid from KHR1744.7 bn in the second quarter to KHR1662.8 bn in the third quarter. The decline was led by a 66 percent fall in subsidies and social disbursement, which dropped to KHR111.9 bn. Expenditure on wages dropped by 0.9 percent to KHR363.6 bn. There was also a decline in capital expenditure of 1.1 percent, to KHR641.2 bn. Sixty-three percent of total capital spending was funded externally.

Inflation and Foreign Exchange Rates

In the third quarter, Phnom Penh's year-on-year overall consumer prices jumped 21.7 percent, compared with 24.9 percent in the preceding quarter and 6.0 percent in the third quarter of 2007. Prices of food and beverages, which were the main drivers of inflation, increased by 35.2 percent, and transportation costs were up 25.4 percent. Household furniture and household operations jumped by 27.4 percent. Medical care costs rose by 12.9 percent, while clothing and footwear increased 0.6 percent.

The riel depreciated against the US dollar, from 4030 riels in the previous quarter to 4117. The riel appreciated against the Thai baht and the Vietnamese dong. The riel traded at 121.8 riels/baht, an appreciation of 2.8 percent, while 24.7 riels bought 100 dong, a 0.5 percent appreciation.

Monetary Developments

As of September 2008, liquidity (M2) was KHR12,557.2 bn, up from KHR9908.2 bn a year earlier. Riels in circulation rose by 34 percent to KHR2258.9 bn and riel deposits by 46 percent to KHR256.5 bn. Foreign currency deposits increased 25 percent, reaching KHR10,041.7 bn.

Compared to a year earlier, net foreign assets in September rose 11 percent to KHR10,808.7 bn. The rise was backed by a 29 percent increase in foreign assets and a 255 percent rise in foreign liabilities, to KHR2792.5 bn. Net domestic assets rose sharply, to KHR1748.478 bn, from KHR140.2 bn in September 2007. The significant increase in net domestic assets was affected by a rise in domestic credit to KHR7128.1 bn, while other liabilities rose to KHR5379.6 bn. Government deposits, which are an element of domestic credit, increased by 59 percent to KHR2923.0 bn, while its credit account fell by 8.8 percent to KHR270.5 bn. Credit to the private sector went up to KHR9780.7 bn from KHR5376.4 bn in September 2007.

Poverty Situation—Real Daily Earnings of Vulnerable Workers

In November, CDRI surveyed 10 groups of vulnerable workers. Nine of the groups were in Phnom Penh and one group (rice-field workers) in Kandal and Kompong Speu provinces. The survey reports the views of small groups, and so is not representative at the national level.

Most cyclo drivers are originally from the provinces; 72 percent of them have farmland of less than a hectare. Since their land is too small to be cultivated, they have migrated to work in Phnom Penh. In November 2008, the real daily earnings of cyclo drivers increased from 9393 riels in the same period a year earlier to 12,628 riels. The increase was an indirect effect of the rise of food prices and other consumer items since early 2008. Although their earnings increased by 34 percent, most of them complained that their earnings were not consistent with consumer prices. They reported that they previously spent about 5000 riels per day on food, but now 8600 riels per day. Although their income had risen, it was not enough to pay for their basic needs. Their families lacked food, which caused them to go into debt.

Real daily earnings of motorcycle taxi drivers reached 15,600 riels, a 36 percent increase from the same period in 2007. Their earnings were only enough to pay for their food consumption, with nothing left over to create new businesses.

Twenty percent of the surveyed motorcycle taxi drivers were not married yet, but had nevertheless quit school to earn money.

The real daily earnings of both skilled and unskilled construction workers had increased 16 percent. The rise was in response to the surge of consumer prices, especially food and transportation costs. Skilled construction workers earned 12,710 riels per day, 45 percent more than unskilled construction workers. Most unskilled workers reported that their earnings were only enough for food; therefore they could not save much to support their families. Both groups added that the reason for coming to work in Phnom Penh was that they did not have enough farmland. However, they spent only seven months per year working in the city.

Ninety-three percent of the small traders were from Svay Rieng, Takeo, Prey Veng and Kandal province. They came to Phnom Penh because they thought they could sell their vegetables at higher prices. In November, their real daily earnings increased by 19 percent to 9893 riels; still, 67 percent of them complained that their income was not enough to live on.

The survey found a marked increase in real daily earnings of rice-field workers, 57 percent over the same period in the previous year. These people spent only one or two months per year selling labour for farm work. Nevertheless, it was reported by the majority of rice-field worker that there were fewer people working on farms since more and more young people have moved out to work in urban areas.

Real daily earnings of scavengers decreased by 16.3 percent from the same period a year earlier, shrinking to 4650 riels per day. This was due to a decline in the price of rubbish stemming from a reduction of rubbish exports to Vietnam and Thailand, middlemen reported. Ninety-five percent of scavengers were from the provinces, and 75 percent of them came to Phnom Penh with their whole family to collect rubbish. Their settlement was near the rubbish tip, and they had to pay a rental of 40,000 riels per month. Because the price of rubbish had decreased, 30 percent of the scavengers were in debt to pay for food or medical care. They added that their living depended completely on the price of rubbish. If this price remains low, their lives will be worse.

In November, the real daily earnings of garment workers declined from 8207 riels a day in the previous year to 7582 riels. The decline was the result of overtime work being reduced, 67.5 percent of garment workers reported. During this time, 20 percent of the interviewees did not have overtime work. Still, 80 percent of them remitted money home to support their families. They also reported that their earnings were not enough to live on in the city because they spent about USD50 a month.

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Economy Watch—Domestic Performance

Table 1. Private Investment Projects Approved, 2002–08

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007					2008		
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2*	Q3	
	Fixed Assets (USD m)												
Agriculture	40.3	3.7	12.3	26.8	498.0	19.1	2.1	12.0	102.4	52.3	16.7	18.6	
Industry	67.7	137.2	187.9	914.6	365.3	142.7	51.2	187.2	328.0	52.9	95.0	91.6	
<i>Garments</i>	27.2	68.1	132.6	174.4	89.4	36.6	24.3	40.7	69.1	42.3	47.8	31.3	
Services	145.3	168.4	91.8	155.5	2939.1	335.7	138.0	957.7	311.1	148.2	4064.9	4450.5	
<i>Hotels and tourism</i>	47.1	124.1	55.9	102.6	345.0	140.3	55.0	653.8	199.2	93.7	4015.0	3481.3	
Total	253.3	309.3	292.0	1096.9	3802.4	497.5	191.3	1156.9	741.5	253.4	4176.5	4560.7	
	Percentage change from previous quarter												
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-48.8	-61.6	504.7	-35.9	-78.1	1548.2	9.2	
	Percentage change from previous year												
Total	13.1	22.1	-5.6	275.6	246.6	118.9	91.8	334.6	-23.7	-49.1	2083.2	294.2	

Including expansion project approvals. Source: Cambodian Investment Board, * Revised data.

Table 2. Value of Construction Project Approvals in Phnom Penh, 2002–08

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007					2008		
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
	USD m												
Villas and houses	23.4	20.0	30.3	45.5	33.1	14.4	22.8	21.7	20.2	45.3	17.6	52.1	
Flats	179.9	91.6	167.6	204.2	213.3	88.9	33.2	117.5	57.6	40.9	55.1	65.6	
Other	16.6	87.3	65.6	109.1	76.8	35.9	88.8	40.6	94.3	51.2	68.2	369.3	
Total	219.9	198.9	263.5	358.8	323.3	139.2	144.7	179.7	172.2	137.3	140.9	486.9	
	Percentage change from previous quarter												
Total	-	-	-	-	-	78.0	3.9	24.2	-4.2	-1.4	2.6	245.6	
	Percentage change from previous year												
Total	12.0	-9.5	32.5	36.2	-9.9	106.5	76.0	88.2	120.2	-1.4	-2.6	170.9	

Source: Department of Cadastre and Geography of Phnom Penh municipality.

Table 3. Exports and Imports, 2002–08

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007					2008		
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
	USD m												
Total exports	1453.2	1708.1	2108.1	2352.8	2799.9	707.8	705.0	890.8	793.4	803.1	539.6	928.7	
Of which: Garments	1355.8	1628.4	2027	2253.3	2698.9	677.5	688.2	846.1	727.1	773.4	463.8	868.8	
Rubber	29.7	35.1	38.3	36.7	41.4	8.4	6.9	11.7	14.6	7.0	11.0	12.9	
Wood	16.0	10.2	11.1	10.3	8.6	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Fish	4.3	2.8	10.6	10.1	5.9	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.6	
Total imports	1707.8	1824.9	2149.0	2513.0	3057.0	790.9	911.6	924.5	982.7	983.8	1178.5	1027.1	
Of which: Petroleum products	157.5	191.6	187.0	184.8	238.5	66.5	68.5	71.0	58.9	60.0	64.6	68.3	
Construction materials	12.9	80.8	95.3	134.7	154.4	44.1	31.6	34.9	32.5	39.7	40.7	35.6	
Other	1568.2	1601.3	1914.0	2245.0	2731.0	699.2	807.5	818.6	891.3	884.1	1073.2	923.2	
Trade balance	-254.6	-116.8	-40.9	-160.1	-257.1	-83.1	-208.1	-30.7	-189.3	-180.7	-638.9	-98.4	
	Percentage change from previous quarter												
Total garment exports	-	-	-	-	-	-5.4	1.6	22.9	-14.1	6.4	-40.0	87.3	
Total exports	-	-	-	-	-	-3.9	0.4	26.4	-10.9	1.2	-32.8	72.1	
Total imports	-	-	-	-	-	-2.0	15.3	1.4	6.3	0.1	19.8	-12.8	
	Percentage change from previous year												
Total garment exports	9.2	-54.1	-64.9	291.4	19.8	19.2	8.8	8.2	1.6	14.2	-32.6	2.7	
Total exports	14.6	17.5	23.4	11.6	19.0	17.3	8.0	10.3	7.7	13.5	-23.5	4.3	
Total imports	13.7	6.9	17.8	16.9	21.6	14.5	17.6	17.9	21.7	24.4	29.3	11.1	

Import data include tax-exempt imports. Source: Customs and Excise Department, cited by NBC

Table 4. Foreign Visitor Arrivals in Cambodia, 2002–08

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007					2008		
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
	Thousands of passengers												
By air	523.0	456.0	626.1	856.5	1029.0	373.6	275.6	278.5	368.8	402.0	262.0	259.2	
By land and water	263.5	245.0	428.9	565.1	672.9	177.2	148.9	153.3	239.2	242.2	192.0	186.3	
Total	786.5	701.1	1055.0	1421.6	1701.9	550.8	424.5	431.8	608.0	644.2	454.0	445.5	
	Percentage change from previous quarter												
Total	-	-	-	-	-	6.7	-22.9	1.7	40.8	6.0	-29.5	-1.9	
	Percentage change from previous year												
Total	30.0	-10.9	50.5	34.7	19.7	20.4	19.2	16.5	17.8	17.0	6.9	3.2	

Source: Ministry of Tourism

Table 5. National Budget Operations on Cash Basis, 2002–08 (billion riels)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008					
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Total revenue	1744	1764	2126	2625	3259.2	824.9	1016.8	1031.4	1146.1	1194.1	1463.6	1297.0
Current revenue	1728	1733	2107	2474	2881.8	824.9	1012.4	1031.4	1141.6	1189.4	1447.0	1288.3
Tax revenue	1227	1220	1577	1911	2270.9	699.9	887.7	844.6	965.2	978.0	1255.0	1071.2
Domestic tax	-	-	-	-	-	487.9	642.1	584.8	661.8	719.9	955.5	776.7
Taxes on international trade	-	-	-	-	-	212.1	245.6	259.8	303.5	258.1	299.5	294.5
Non-tax revenue	501	513	530	563	610.9	125.0	124.7	186.9	176.4	211.4	192.1	217.1
Property income	-	-	-	-	-	27.9	15.5	14.8	13.6	2.9	53.9	11.0
Sale of goods and services	-	-	-	-	-	88.8	93.0	100.1	124.3	118.9	96.3	99.7
Other non-tax revenue	-	-	-	-	-	8.3	16.2	72.0	38.5	89.6	41.9	106.4
Capital revenue	16	31	19	152	377.4	0.0	4.5	0.0	4.5	4.8	16.5	8.7
Total expenditure	2948	2757	2932	3295	4174.7	923.9	1098.7	1126.1	1689.7	1059.1	1744.7	1662.8
Capital expenditure	1388	1171	1163	1328	1638.1	367.1	408.1	355.1	807.4	411.0	648.2	641.2
Current expenditure	1560	1586	1769	1967	2536.8	556.8	681.6	771.0	882.3	648.1	1096.5	918.0
Wages	587	615	640	711	822.0	199.7	242.7	253.4	362.6	250.7	367.0	363.6
Subsidies and social assistance	-	-	-	-	-	61.9	184.0	115.0	194.2	104.3	325.7	111.9
Other current expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	295.2	254.9	402.6	325.5	193.1	403.8	442.6
Overall balance	-1204	-993	-806	-706	-915.6	-99.0	-81.9	-78.7	-543.6	135.0	-281.1	-365.8
Foreign financing	1249	886	864	1127	1360.7	344.0	313.9	290.3	741.5	299.2	615.8	438.0
Domestic financing	-45	106	148	-396	-445.1	-245.0	-213.0	-148.0	-185.8	-294.1	-236.5	35.1

Source: MEF web site

Table 6. Consumer Price Index, Exchange Rates and Gold Prices (period averages), 2002–08

(October-December 2000:100)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008					
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Consumer price index (percentage change over previous year)												
Phnom Penh - All Items	3.3	1.1	3.9	5.8	4.7	3.0	4.6	6.0	9.7	16.5	24.9	21.7
- Food & non-alcoholic bev.	1.8	1.5	6.4	8.6	6.4	3.0	7.2	11.3	18.1	27.6	43.5	35.2
- Transportation	0.3	4.9	9.7	11.4	9.1	5.2	5.0	3.1	9.9	18.8	25.3	25.4
Exchange rates, gold and oil prices (Phnom Penh market rates)												
Riels per US dollar	3912.1	3973.3	4016.3	4119.7	4119.0	4063.0	4075.4	4082.3	4030.1	3995.3	4030.2	4117.5
Riels per Thai baht	91.1	95.8	99.9	102.6	108.7	113.7	118.0	130.0	129.3	129.1	125.4	121.9
Riels per 100 Vietnamese dong	25.6	25.6	25.5	25.8	25.1	24.6	24.7	25.3	25.2	25.2	24.9	24.8
Gold (US dollars per chi)	36.8	41.4	46.3	54.0	70.6	77.7	79.8	80.8	94.4	111.6	107.7	106.0
Diesel (riels/litre)	1521	1508	2088	2633	3140	3067	3100	3203	3679	3982	4975	5495
Gasoline (riels/litre)	2084	2150	2833	3442	4004	3750	3900	4002	4368	4580	5171	5391

Sources: NIS, NBC and CDRI

Table 7. Monetary Survey, 2002–08 (end of period)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008					
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Billion riels												
Net foreign assets	3737	4027	4797	5475	7224	8056	9048	9768	10735	10911	11353	10809
Net domestic assets	-849	-698	-467	-450	-282	-263	-172	140	576	1136	1345	1748
Net claims on government	-119	-128	-209	-421	-953	-1176	-1403	-1547	-1816	-2400	-2678	-2653
Credit to private sector	1059	1337	1817	2394	3630	4066	4537	5376	6386	8050	9206	9781
Total liquidity	2888	3329	4330	5025	6942	7793	8876	9908	11311	12047	12698	12557
Money	813	937	1153	1323	1658	1794	1748	1750	2052	2389	2467	2335
Quasi-money	2075	2392	3177	3702	5285	5999	7128	8158	9259	9658	10231	10223
Percentage change from previous year												
Total liquidity	31.0	15.2	30.0	16.1	38.1	36.5	46.8	53.4	62.9	54.5	43.1	26.7
Money	33.5	15.3	23.0	14.7	25.3	23.9	15.7	12.0	23.8	33.2	41.1	33.4
Quasi-money	30.0	15.2	32.8	16.6	42.8	40.7	57.3	66.5	75.2	61.0	43.5	25.3

Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Table 8. Real Average Daily Earnings of Vulnerable Workers (at constant November 2000 prices)

	Daily earnings (riels)									Percentage change from previous year		
	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008			2007	2008	
	Nov				Nov	May	Aug	Nov	Nov	Aug	Nov	Nov
Cyclo drivers	7594	8572	7614	7469	7393	9245	7126	9393	12,628	18	27	34
Porters	6233	6676	6895	6545	7045	9798	7704	8852	9004	47	26	2
Small vegetable sellers	5256	6532	6947	6000	6125	8951	9116	8303	9893	75	36	19
Scavengers	2718	3944	4446	4416	3903	5533	6038	5560	4651	42	42	-16
Waitresses*	2111	4932	4448	4426	4498	5150	4193	4508	4327	-2	0	-4
Rice-field workers	4198	4177	4139	4365	4653	4531	4561	4790	7541	10	3	57
Garment workers	6701	9577	9277	8816	8957	8347	9033	8207	7582	-2	-8	-8
Motorcycle-taxi drivers	8610	10092	9204	8201	8386	12,886	8979	11,525	15,658	33	37	36
Unskilled construction workers	5399	6558	6382	5918	6028	6075	5901	7550	8779	-2	43	16
Skilled construction workers	13,127	13,111	12,679	10,316	9466	11,892	11,723	10,956	12,710	24	7	16

* Waitresses' earnings do not include meals and accommodation provided by shop owners. Surveys on the revenue of waitresses, rice-field workers, garment workers, unskilled workers, motorcycle taxi drivers and construction workers began in February 2000. Source: CDRI