

## Economy Watch—External Environment

This section highlights economic events in a number of leading developed economies and some east Asian developing economies during the fourth quarter of 2008.

### World Economic Growth

During the last quarter of 2008, US year-on-year real GDP growth contracted by 6.3 percent. The substantial plunge was due primarily to negative contributions from exports, personal consumption expenditure, equipment and software and residential fixed investment; these were partly offset by a positive contribution from government spending. During the same period, the economy of the euro zone fell into deeper recession, posting a real GDP growth of -1.3 percent. A massive deterioration in export demand and a remarkable slump in both private and government consumption were key factors in the downturn. Real output in Japan contracted by 4.6 percent, which was attributed particularly to weakening external demand and a significant drop in private-sector investment in new plant and equipment.

The era of China's double digit growth appears to have ended, as year-on-year real GDP growth continued to slow, plunging to 6.8 percent in the last quarter of 2008. The primary causes were a decline in manufacturing exports and a downturn in the real estate sector. South Korean real GDP contracted markedly (3.6 percent) during the same period, which resulted from a significant decline in private spending, fixed asset investment and export of goods and services. Deeper recession was also evident in Hong Kong and Taiwan, the real GDP decreases of which were 2.5 percent and 8.4 percent, respectively. The slump in Hong Kong resulted from a marked drop in private consumption (3.2 percent) and a sharp reduction in gross domestic capital formation (17.3 percent), while in Taiwan it was due primarily to a tremendous drop in goods and services exports (19.75 percent) and decreasing private consumption and fixed capital formation.

During the last quarter of 2008, year-on-year real GDP growth in Malaysia continued to slow, to 0.1 percent. A sharp contraction in manufacturing and gross fixed capital formation were the factors behind the stagnation. Singapore's real GDP

growth deteriorated, sapped by a rapid deceleration in manufacturing. Real GDP growth in Thailand contracted sharply, by 4.3 percent, due to a 38.2 percent drop in net exports and 10.2 percent plunge in private investment spending.

### World Inflation and Exchange Rates

US year-on-year consumer price inflation slid to 1.5 percent, lower than the 5.3 percent of the preceding quarter. Subsiding inflationary pressure was due to a sharp drop in oil and other commodity prices, the continuing decline in house prices and a collapse in consumer demand. During the same period, 12-month inflation in the euro zone slipped to 2.3 percent, lower than the 3.8 percent of the previous quarter. Inflation remained the thrall of energy prices, plus slower rises in food, drinks, house and clothing prices. Overall consumer prices in Japan grew by 1.0 percent, sliding from 2.2 percent in the previous quarter.

In the last quarter of 2008, the US dollar was stable against the Chinese yuan, but depreciated against the Hong Kong dollar and Japanese yen, trading at 7.75 HKD/USD and 96.1 JPY/USD. It traded higher against the euro, South Korean won and Taiwanese dollar, exchanging at 1.32 EUR/USD, 1367.2 KRW/USD and 33.0 TW/USD. Appreciation of the US dollar could weaken the country's competitiveness as exports become more expensive.

### Commodity Prices in World Markets

As the world economy continued to slow, prospects for agricultural expansion in developing countries appeared bleak in the short term. In the last quarter of 2008, there was a marked slump in major agricultural commodity prices. Prices of maize (US No.2) slumped by 28.9 percent, palm oil (north-west Europe) by 40.5 percent, rice (Thai 100% B) by 21.0 percent and soybeans (US No.1) by 27.7 percent from the preceding quarter. During the same period, crude oil, gasoline and diesel prices plummeted. Crude oil sold at USD55.23/barrel, gasoline at US 34.52 cents/litre and diesel at US46.98 cents/litre.

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007		2008		
						Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Selected ASEAN countries										
Cambodia	7	7.7	13.4	10.6	10.2	13.6	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.4	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.2
Malaysia	5.4	7	5.2	5.9	6.3	7.3	7.1	6.3	4.7	0.1
Singapore	1.4	8.5	5.7	7.7	7.7	6.0	7.2	1.9	-0.6	-4.2
Thailand	6.9	6	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.7	6.0	5.3	3.9	-4.3
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	11.2	10.6	10.1	9.0	6.8
Hong Kong	3.2	8.3	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.7	6.8	4.2	1.7	-2.5
South Korea	3	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.9	5.7	5.7	4.8	3.8	-3.6
Taiwan	3.1	5.7	4.1	4.6	5.2	6.4	6.4	4.3	-1.0	-8.4
Selected industrial countries										
Euro-12	0.5	1.8	1.5	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.2	1.4	0.6	-1.3
Japan	2.6	3.4	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.0	-0.5	-4.6
United States	3.1	4.4	3.7	3.3	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.8	-0.5	-6.3

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		2008		
						Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Selected ASEAN countries										
Cambodia	1.2	4.0	5.8	4.7	10.5	9.6	16.5	24.9	21.7	15.7
Indonesia	8.3	8.3	10.5	13.4	6.4	6.7	7.6	10.1	11.9	11.4
Malaysia	1.1	1.6	3.1	3.7	2.0	2.2	2.6	4.8	8.4	5.9
Singapore	0.5	1.7	0.5	1.0	2.1	4.1	6.6	7.5	6.5	5.5
Thailand	1.8	2.7	4.5	4.7	2.2	2.9	5.0	7.7	7.2	2.2
Vietnam	3.1	7.8	8.2	7.7	8.3	10.7	16.4	24.4	29.0	23.6
Selected other Asian countries										
China	1.2	3.9	1.8	1.5	4.8	6.6	8.0	7.8	5.3	2.5
Hong Kong	-2.6	-0.4	1.1	2.2	2.0	3.5	4.6	5.7	4.6	2.3
South Korea	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.3	3.7	4.8	5.5	4.5
Taiwan	-0.3	1.6	2.3	0.6	1.8	4.5	2.3	4.2	4.5	1.9
Selected industrial countries										
Euro-12	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.8	2.3
Japan	-0.3	Nil	-0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.2	1.0
United States	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.9	4.1	4.4	5.3	1.5

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		2008		
						Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Selected ASEAN countries										
Cambodia (riel)	3973	4016.3	4092.5	4103.2	4062.7	4026	3995.3	4030.3	4117.4	4089.8
Indonesia (rupiah)	8577	8938	9705	9134	9419	9246.3	9248.2	9265.3	9216.3	11,060
Malaysia (ringgit)	3.80	3.80	3.79	3.67	3.31	3.35	3.22	3.21	3.37	3.56
Singapore (S\$)	1.74	1.69	1.66	1.59	1.51	1.45	1.41	1.37	1.43	1.49
Thailand (baht)	41.5	40.2	40.2	37.9	32.22	33.87	32.37	32.25	34.0	34.83
Vietnam (dong)	15,510	15,777	15,859	15,994	16,030	16,084	15,896	16,881	16,517	16,537
Selected other Asian countries										
China (yuan)	8.28	8.28	8.19	7.97	8.03	7.43	7.16	6.96	6.82	6.83
Hong Kong (HK\$)	7.78	7.79	7.78	7.77	7.8	7.77	7.79	7.80	7.77	7.75
South Korea (won)	1192	1145	1024	955	929.04	921.23	955.89	1018.84	1207.0	1,367.2
Taiwan (NT\$)	34.4	33.6	32.1	32.5	32.85	32.4	31.52	30.45	31.20	33
Selected industrial countries										
Euro-12 (euro)	0.89	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.7	0.69	0.7	0.64	0.71	1.32
Japan (yen)	115.9	108.2	110.2	116.4	117.8	113.07	105.2	104.53	104.03	96.1

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		2008		
						Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Maize (USNo.2)—USA (USD/tonne)	95.42	110.65	89.19	111.04	149.08	156.9	198.39	238.03	254.99	181.22
Palm oil—north-west Europe (USD/tonne)	402.03	427.47	381.32	433.85	707.68	841.39	1048.49	1086.89	949.03	564.50
Rice (Thai 100% B)—Bangkok (USD/tonne)	182.22	221.67	262.88	282.00	305.36	323.92	444.43	839.58	657.88	519.41
Soybeans (US No.1)—USA (USD/tonne)	218.86	262.03	224.25	213.88	294.59	366.59	449.64	479.97	529.30	382.72
Crude oil—Dubai (USD/barrel)	26.8	33.5	50.14	61.58	69.25	82.88	93.77	117.48	115.30	55.23
Gasoline—US Gulf Coast (cents/litre)	23	30.9	42.19	47.70	53.58	59.48	64.21	80.90	81.27	34.52
Diesel (low sulphur No.2)—US Gulf Coast (cents/litre)	21.63	29.48	44.35	51.35	55.51	66.54	73.99	95.37	88.46	46.98

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organisation and US Energy Information Administration

## Economy Watch—Domestic Performance

### Main Economic Activities

In the fourth quarter of 2008, total investment approvals decreased by 65 percent to USD1580.3 m. Approvals in agriculture plummeted by 76 percent to USD4.4 m, and services slumped by 70 percent to USD1339.6 m, while industry approvals increased more than four times to USD485.4 m, compared with the preceding quarter. The increase in industrial investment resulted mainly from the USD408.3 m approval for the development of the Stung Atay hydroelectric project in Pursat, while approvals in garments slowed to USD21.4 m. According to the chair of the Garment Manufacturers Association, the downturn of the garment sub-sector was partly caused by the slowing of the US economy, where almost 70 percent of Cambodian garment products are sold. Of the total approvals in services, tourism represented 63 percent and hotels 24 percent; smaller amounts were approved for telecommunication system installation and construction services. Most fixed asset tourism approvals were for island development projects in Preah Sihanouk and Koh Kong provinces, mostly belonging to Cambodians. The total investment approvals, if implemented, will provide 32,380 jobs: 15,456 in industry, 15,666 in services and 1258 in agriculture.

Eighty-seven construction projects in Phnom Penh, worth USD351.9 m, were approved in the last quarter of 2008. Flat approvals were USD60.0 m for 38 projects (947 flats), and villas and houses were USD39.7 m for 28 projects. Compared to the previous quarter, the total value of construction fell by 28 percent—flats by 8.5 percent and villas and houses by 24 percent. However, the total rose by 104 percent from that in the same quarter in 2007. Flat construction rose by 4.2 percent, and villas and houses surged by 97 percent.

In the fourth quarter, total exports decreased by 22 percent, and total imports fell by 11 percent, compared to the previous quarter. As a result, the trade deficit worsened from USD98.4 m in the previous quarter to USD187.7 m. The decrease in exports was caused by a sharp fall of garment exports of 56 percent, to USD678.8 m, and a drop of rubber exports of 59 percent, to USD5.2 m; fish exports were unchanged.

The fall in total imports was caused by a decline in petroleum product imports of 7.8 percent to

USD62.9 m and in construction materials of 16 percent to USD 29.9 m. Of construction material imports, cement dropped 7.8 percent to USD10.5 m, steel fell by 4.9 percent to USD9.8 m, and construction equipment declined by 31 percent to USD9.6 m. Cigarette imports declined by 14 percent to USD32.8 m, and vehicles (including spare parts) decreased by 15 percent to USD84.3 m, while imports of garment components, namely clothing and fabrics, increased by 12 percent, reaching USD14.9 m.

Tourism arrivals increased after a fall in the two previous quarters. In fourth quarter 2008, total arrivals mounted to 577,536, a rise of 30 percent from the preceding quarter. Arrivals by air climbed by 22 percent to 316,169; of these, Phnom Penh International Airport received 46 percent and Siem Reap airport 54 percent. Arrivals by land were 242,053, up 41 percent; arrivals by water were 19,314, an increase of 36 percent. Visitors on holiday increased by 18 percent, to 462,399, while those on business fell by 0.4 percent. South Korea (50,094) provided the largest number of visitors, followed by Vietnam (49,385) and Japan (42,836).

### Public Finance

The budget was in surplus in the first quarter of 2008, but the balance worsened throughout the year. In the fourth quarter, the total deficit amounted to KHR495.9 bn, compared to KHR365.8 bn in the previous quarter. Both revenue collection and expenditure increased. Revenue collection rose by 3.0 percent, to KHR1335.3 bn, of which tax revenue was up 3.2 percent, reaching KHR1105.7 bn. Domestic tax collection was KHR796.3 bn, of which taxes on income, profits and capital gains were KHR146.3 bn, up 11 percent. Taxes on specific goods rose by 5.2 percent to KHR218.0 bn and on specific services by 1.4 percent to KHR34.1 bn, while general tax on goods and services fell 1.4 percent to KHR391.0 bn. Of the total general tax collection, the value added tax accounted for KHR386.1 bn, down 1.6 percent. Tax on international trade increased 5.1 percent to KHR309.4 bn. Of that, taxes and duties on imports climbed by 14 percent, reaching KHR294.7 bn, while those on exports dropped by 59 percent, to KHR14.8 bn. Non-tax revenue slipped by 17 percent to KHR309.4 bn; within that, rental income

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from land and public enterprises fell by 7.6 percent to KHR10.2 bn. Revenue from the sale of goods and services, including administrative fees and rental income from invested assets, was up by 10 percent, to KHR109.8 bn. Capital revenue surged by more than four times, rising to KHR49.3 bn.

In the fourth quarter, total expenditure was KHR1831.2 bn, a 10 percent rise from the previous quarter. Spending on wages, generally the largest amount in the last quarter of the year, was KHR415.7 bn, 14 percent more than in the preceding quarter. Social subsidies and donations increased more than two times, reaching KHR385.2 bn. Capital expenditure increased 36 percent to KHR874.0 bn, a result of increased government purchase of tangible assets and land. Of the total spending on capital, 19 percent was financed domestically and 81 percent externally.

### Inflation and Foreign Exchange Rates

In the fourth quarter, year-on-year inflation was lower than in the previous quarter: 15.8 percent compared to 21.7 percent. Prices of food, beverages and tobacco were up 26.1 percent. Medical care rose 10.8 percent, 2.2 percent less than in the previous quarter. The inflation rate of household utilities was 6.7 percent, 1.2 percent less than in the previous quarter; for household operations, it was 26 percent, 1.4 percent less than previously. The inflation rate for transport and communications was 8.0 percent, down from 25.4 percent in the previous quarter. The lower inflation was caused by the fall of petroleum prices, a good harvest and improved fish catch, according to the minister of planning.

The riel traded at 4089.8 to the US dollar in fourth quarter 2008, an appreciation of 0.7 percent from the previous quarter; however, it depreciated by 1.5 percent compared to the same quarter of 2007. Against the Thai baht, the riel increased 3.4 percent, to 117.7 riels/baht. The riel appreciated 1.8 percent against the Vietnamese dong, trading at 24.3 riels per 100 dong.

### Monetary Developments

In December 2008, net foreign assets were KHR10,345.6 bn, a 3.6 percent decline from the same month of the previous year. Domestic credit was up, to KHR6907.1 bn; of that, claims on

government declined by 8.9 percent, to KHR270.5 bn. Government deposits rose to KHR3257.5 bn, and credit to the private sector was up by 55 percent, to KHR9894.1 bn.

Liquidity (M2) reached KHR11,858.9 bn, from KHR11,310.7 bn at the same time of the previous year. Riels in circulation were up by 15 percent, rising to KHR2294.8 bn, and riel deposits surged by 58 percent to KHR289.6 bn. Foreign currency deposits were up slightly, reaching KHR9274.5 bn.

### Poverty Situation

In February 2009, real daily earnings of seven out of 10 vulnerable groups decreased compared to November 2008. The survey revealed that the groups interviewed believed that the fall in real daily earnings was partly caused by the world economic crisis.

Real daily earnings of cyclo drivers fell by 34 percent, from 12,628 riels in November to 8366 riels in February. Half of the interviewees said that their earning decrease resulted from an increase in the number of cyclo drivers. Most said that their unstable earnings just allowed them to survive from day to day. Moreover, 82 percent said they have to pay a cyclo rent of 2000 to 2500 riels a day even if they earn no money during the day.

Of interviewed motorcycle taxi drivers, 75 percent were from rural provinces, and about 60 percent of those have rented a house. They reported that their real earnings slumped by 27 percent from November 2008; 77.5 percent said they saved nothing because of the fall in earnings. They complained that recently they sometimes had almost no money to spend on food.

In February, real earnings of skilled construction workers dropped by 9 percent from November last year. The fall was mainly due to a temporary decline in construction projects, according to 32.5 percent of the skilled construction workers interviewed. Sixty percent of them added that there was a reduction in the number of workers in some sites because of fewer projects. The earnings of unskilled construction workers slipped by 32 percent from November, to 5995 riels per day. The decline resulted from uncertain employment. Sometimes they did not have work, or not a full day's work. However, the number of unskilled people seeking



construction work increased during this period, according to 62.5 percent of the workers.

Garment workers' real daily income was virtually unchanged from November. Forty-nine percent of the interviewees said there was no more overtime work for them in early 2009, and 36 percent had overtime work infrequently, while only 15 percent had such work regularly. The workers complained not only that overtime work had been cut but that the number of workers had also been reduced due to the closing of garment factories (two of 10 factories in the survey sample). They remarked that there will be more jobs lost if the number of foreign orders continues declining, which will force more factories to close. This was a big concern for their futures because it would be hard for them to find another job.

Real daily earnings of small traders were down from 9897 riels in November to 7464 riels in February. Eighty percent of interviewees stated that their daily earnings decreased at the same time as the number of small traders rose. About half the traders

also said that they borrowed from moneylenders to conduct their business.

Scavengers earned more money in February than in November, their earnings increasing by 9 percent, to 5068 riels per day. This stemmed from an increase in the amount of rubbish, according to 73 percent of the interviewees. Sixty-four percent of the interviewed scavengers came from the countryside with the whole family; of these, 35 percent were landless households, 53 percent had a hectare or less of agricultural land, while the other 12 percent had land of more than a hectare.

Porters' earnings climbed by 14 percent in February, compared with November, from 9004 to 10,270 riels per day. Most of them said that they still did not save any money for their families because their expenditure on food also rose, to 7000 riels a day.

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# Economy Watch—Domestic Performance

**Table 1. Private Investment Projects Approved, 2003–08**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007				2008			
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Fixed Assets (USD m)											
Agriculture	3.7	12.3	26.8	498.0	19.1	2.1	12.0	102.4	52.3	16.7	18.6	4.4
Industry	137.2	187.9	914.6	365.3	142.7	51.2	187.2	328.0	52.9	95.0	91.6	485.4
<i>. Garments</i>	68.1	132.6	174.4	89.4	36.6	24.3	40.7	69.1	42.3	47.8	31.3	21.4
Services	168.4	91.8	155.5	2939.1	335.7	138.0	957.7	311.1	148.2	4064.9	4450.5	1339.6
<i>. Hotels and tourism</i>	124.1	55.9	102.6	345.0	140.3	55.0	653.8	199.2	93.7	4015.0	3481.3	1168.1
Total	309.3	292.0	1096.9	3802.4	497.5	191.3	1156.9	741.5	253.4	4176.5	4560.7	1580.3
	Percentage change from previous quarter											
Total	-	-	-	-	-48.8	-61.6	504.7	-35.9	-78.1	1548.2	9.2	-65.3
	Percentage change from previous year											
Total	22.1	-5.6	275.6	246.6	118.9	91.8	334.6	-23.7	-49.1	2083.2	294.2	113.1

Including expansion project approvals. Source: Cambodian Investment Board

**Table 2. Value of Construction Project Approvals in Phnom Penh, 2003–08**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007				2008			
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	USD m											
Villas and houses	20.0	30.3	45.5	33.1	14.4	22.8	21.7	20.2	45.3	17.6	52.1	39.7
Flats	91.6	167.6	204.2	213.3	88.9	33.2	117.5	57.6	40.9	55.1	65.6	60.0
Other	87.3	65.6	109.1	76.8	35.9	88.8	40.6	94.3	51.2	68.2	369.3	252.2
Total	198.9	263.5	358.8	323.3	139.2	144.7	179.7	172.2	137.3	140.9	486.9	351.9
	Percentage change from previous quarter											
Total	-	-	-	-	78.0	3.9	24.2	-4.2	-1.4	2.6	245.6	-27.7
	Percentage change from previous year											
Total	-9.5	32.5	36.2	-9.9	106.5	76.0	88.2	120.2	-1.4	-2.6	170.9	104.4

Source: Department of Cadastre and Geography of Phnom Penh municipality

**Table 3. Exports and Imports, 2003–08**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007				2008			
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	USD m											
Total exports	1708.1	2108.1	2352.8	2799.9	707.8	705.0	890.8	793.4	803.1	539.6	928.7	728.6
Of which: Garments	1628.4	2027	2253.3	2698.9	677.5	688.2	846.1	727.1	773.4	463.8	868.8	678.8
Rubber	35.1	38.3	36.7	41.4	8.4	6.9	11.7	14.6	7.0	11.0	12.9	5.2
Wood	10.2	11.1	10.3	8.6	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fish	2.8	10.6	10.1	5.9	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.6
Total imports	1824.9	2149.0	2513.0	3057.0	790.9	911.6	924.5	982.7	983.8	1178.5	1027.1	916.3
Of which: Petroleum products	191.6	187.0	184.8	238.5	66.5	68.5	71.0	58.9	60.0	64.6	68.3	62.9
Construction materials	80.8	95.3	134.7	154.4	44.1	31.6	34.9	32.5	39.7	40.7	35.6	29.9
Other	1601.3	1914.0	2245.0	2731.0	699.2	807.5	818.6	891.3	884.1	1073.2	923.2	823.5
Trade balance	-116.8	-40.9	-160.1	-257.1	-83.1	-208.1	-30.7	-189.3	-180.7	-638.9	-98.4	-187.7
	Percentage change from previous quarter											
Total garment exports	-	-	-	-	-5.4	1.6	22.9	-14.1	6.4	-40.0	87.3	-21.9
Total exports	-	-	-	-	-3.9	0.4	26.4	-10.9	1.2	-32.8	72.1	-21.5
Total imports	-	-	-	-	-2.0	15.3	1.4	6.3	0.1	19.8	-12.8	-10.8
	Percentage change from previous year											
Total garment exports	-54.1	-64.9	291.4	19.8	19.2	8.8	8.2	1.6	14.2	-32.6	2.7	-6.6
Total exports	17.5	23.4	11.6	19.0	17.3	8.0	10.3	7.7	13.5	-23.5	4.3	-8.2
Total imports	6.9	17.8	16.9	21.6	14.5	17.6	17.9	21.7	24.4	29.3	11.1	-6.8

Import data include tax-exempt imports. Source: Customs and Excise Department, cited by National Bank of Cambodia

**Table 4. Foreign Visitor Arrivals, 2003–08**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007				2008			
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Thousands of passengers											
By air	456.0	626.1	856.5	1029.0	373.6	275.6	278.5	368.8	402.0	262.0	259.2	316.2
By land and water	245.0	428.9	565.1	672.9	177.2	148.9	153.3	239.2	242.2	192.0	186.3	261.4
Total	701.1	1055.0	1421.6	1701.9	550.8	424.5	431.8	608.0	644.2	454.0	445.5	577.6
	Percentage change from previous quarter											
Total	-	-	-	-	6.7	-22.9	1.7	40.8	6.0	-29.5	-1.9	29.6
	Percentage change from previous year											
Total	-10.9	50.5	34.7	19.7	20.4	19.2	16.5	17.8	17.0	6.9	3.2	-5.0

Source: Ministry of Tourism

**Table 5. National Budget Operations on Cash Basis, 2003–08** (billion riels)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007				2008			
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total revenue	1764	2126	2625	3259.2	824.9	1016.8	1031.4	1146.1	1194.1	1463.6	1297.0	1335.3
Current revenue	1733	2107	2474	2881.8	824.9	1012.4	1031.4	1141.6	1189.4	1447.0	1288.3	1286.0
Tax revenue	1220	1577	1911	2270.9	699.9	887.7	844.6	965.2	978.0	1255.0	1071.2	1105.7
Domestic tax	-	-	-	-	487.9	642.1	584.8	661.8	719.9	955.5	776.7	796.3
Taxes on international trade	-	-	-	-	212.1	245.6	259.8	303.5	258.1	299.5	294.5	309.4
Non-tax revenue	513	530	563	610.9	125.0	124.7	186.9	176.4	211.4	192.1	217.1	180.2
Property income	-	-	-	-	27.9	15.5	14.8	13.6	2.9	53.9	11.0	10.2
Sale of goods and services	-	-	-	-	88.8	93.0	100.1	124.3	118.9	96.3	99.7	109.8
Other non-tax revenue	-	-	-	-	8.3	16.2	72.0	38.5	89.6	41.9	106.4	60.3
Capital revenue	31	19	152	377.4	0.0	4.5	0.0	4.5	4.8	16.5	8.7	49.3
Total expenditure	2757	2932	3295	4174.7	923.9	1098.7	1126.1	1689.7	1059.1	1744.7	1662.8	1831.2
Capital expenditure	1171	1163	1328	1638.1	367.1	408.1	355.1	807.4	411.0	648.2	641.2	874.0
Current expenditure	1586	1769	1967	2536.8	556.8	681.6	771.0	882.3	648.1	1096.5	918.0	1146.4
Wages	615	640	711	822.0	199.7	242.7	253.4	362.6	250.7	367.0	363.6	415.7
Subsidies and social assistance	-	-	-	-	61.9	184.0	115.0	194.2	104.3	325.7	111.9	385.2
Other current expenditure	-	-	-	-	295.2	254.9	402.6	325.5	193.1	403.8	442.6	345.4
Overall balance	-993	-806	-706	-915.6	-99.0	-81.9	-78.7	-543.6	135.0	-281.1	-365.8	-495.9
Foreign financing	886	864	1127	1360.7	344.0	313.9	290.3	741.5	299.2	615.8	435.0	705.1
Domestic financing	106	148	-396	-445.1	-245.0	-213.0	-148.0	-185.8	-294.1	-236.5	234.7	168.9

Source: MEF web site

**Table 6. Consumer Price Index, Exchange Rates and Gold Prices** (period averages), 2003–08

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007				2008			
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Consumer price index (percentage change over previous year)											
Phnom Penh - All Items	1.1	3.9	5.8	4.7	3.0	4.6	6.0	9.7	16.5	24.9	21.7	15.7
- Food & non-alcoholic bev.	1.5	6.4	8.6	6.4	3.0	7.2	11.3	18.1	27.6	43.5	35.2	26.1
- Transportation	4.9	9.7	11.4	9.1	5.2	5.0	3.1	9.9	18.8	25.3	25.4	8.0
	Exchange rates, gold and oil prices (Phnom Penh market rates)											
Riels per US dollar	3973.3	4016.3	4119.7	4119.0	4063.0	4075.4	4082.3	4030.1	3995.3	4030.2	4117.5	4089.8
Riels per Thai baht	95.8	99.9	102.6	108.7	113.7	118.0	130.0	129.3	129.1	125.4	121.9	117.7
Riels per 100 Vietnamese dong	25.6	25.5	25.8	25.1	24.6	24.7	25.3	25.2	25.2	24.9	24.8	24.3
Gold (US dollars per chi)	41.4	46.3	54.0	70.6	77.7	79.8	80.8	94.4	111.6	107.7	106.0	98.2
Diesel (riels/litre)	1508	2088	2633	3140	3067	3100	3203	3679	3982	4975	5495	3768.9
Gasoline (riels/litre)	2150	2833	3442	4004	3750	3900	4002	4368	4580	5171	5391	3861.3

Sources: NIS, NBC and CDRI

**Table 7. Monetary Survey, 2003–08** (end of period)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007				2008			
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Billion riels											
Net foreign assets	4027	4797	5475	7224	8056	9048	9768	10,735	10,911	11,353	10,809	10,345
Net domestic assets	-698	-467	-450	-282	-263	-172	140	576	1136	1345	1748	1513.3
Net claims on government	-128	-209	-421	-953	-1176	-1403	-1547	-1816	-2400	-2678	-2653	-2987
Credit to private sector	1337	1817	2394	3630	4066	4537	5376	6386	8050	9206	9781	9894
Total liquidity	3329	4330	5025	6942	7793	8876	9908	11,311	12,047	12,698	12,557	11,858
Money	937	1153	1323	1658	1794	1748	1750	2052	2389	2467	2335	2399
Quasi-money	2392	3177	3702	5285	5999	7128	8158	9259	9658	10231	10,223	9459
	Percentage change from previous year											
Total liquidity	15.2	30.0	16.1	38.1	36.5	46.8	53.4	62.9	54.5	43.1	26.7	4.8
Money	15.3	23.0	14.7	25.3	23.9	15.7	12.0	23.8	33.2	41.1	33.4	16.9
Quasi-money	15.2	32.8	16.6	42.8	40.7	57.3	66.5	75.2	61.0	43.5	25.3	2.2

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	2009		2007	2008	2009
	Nov				Nov	Aug	Nov	Nov	Feb	Nov	Nov	Feb
Cyclo drivers	7594	8572	7614	7469	7393	7126	9393	12,628	8366	27	34	-34
Porters	6233	6676	6895	6545	7045	7704	8852	9004	10,270	26	2	14
Small vegetable sellers	5256	6532	6947	6000	6125	9116	8303	9893	7464	36	19	-25
Scavengers	2718	3944	4446	4416	3903	6038	5560	4651	5068	42	-16	9
Waitresses*	2111	4932	4448	4426	4498	4193	4508	4327	4198	0	-4	-3
Rice-field workers	4198	4177	4139	4365	4653	4561	4790	7541	6256	3	57	-17
Garment workers	6701	9577	9277	8816	8957	9033	8207	7582	7617	-8	-8	1
Motorcycle-taxi drivers	8610	10,092	9204	8201	8386	8979	11,525	15,658	11,422	37	36	-27
Unskilled construction workers	5399	6558	6382	5918	6028	5901	7550	8779	5995	43	16	-32
Skilled construction workers	13,127	13,111	12,679	10,316	9466	11,723	10,956	12,710	11,539	7	16	-9

\* 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