

Economy Watch—External Environment¹

This section describes economic indicators of major world economies and economies in Southeast and East Asia.

Global recovery was still uncertain and vulnerable in the third quarter of 2012, as signs of economic slowdown persisted in major economies, especially in Asia and Europe.

Real GDP growth in Indonesia decreased slightly in the third quarter, to 6.2 percent from 6.4 percent a quarter earlier and 6.5 year on year, and Malaysian GDP dropped to 5.2 percent from a year earlier. GDP growth in Singapore contracted to 0.3 percent, the lowest since 2010, from 5.9 percent a year earlier. Albeit slower, China's economy is still one of the fastest growing, with GDP growth at 7.4 percent in the third quarter, a slight drop from 7.5 percent a quarter earlier. China's exports performed relatively well, increasing by 20.3 percent in 2011 and accounting for 28.6 percent of GDP, according to statistics published by the Asian Development Bank. Although territorial disputes over a number of islets between China and Japan, and between China and several south-east Asian countries, have increased political tensions and, to some extent, military tensions, the conflicts have not significantly affected China's trade with and foreign investment from the disputing countries. Despite the fact that Japanese investors in China are eyeing opportunities elsewhere, the number of investors withdrawing has not been damaging, and the efforts to resolve the dispute peacefully and diplomatically may succeed. Real GDP growth in Hong Kong contracted to 1.3 percent from 3.6 percent a quarter earlier; in South Korea it declined to 1.5 percent from 2.4 percent.

Recovery efforts in the euro zone have not been so successful. Despite financial bail-out packages given to Greece, there has been speculation about a possible breakdown of the zone. GDP growth in the euro zone contracted to -0.6 percent in the third quarter. Japan's economy was also slow, having growth of 0.1 percent, compared to 3.5 percent a quarter earlier. The US continued to perform well

compared with other rich economies, growing at 2.5 percent after 2.2 percent in the previous quarter. The achievement came amid speculation that the United States might plunge back into a second recession because of the looming fiscal cliff, a combination of tax hikes and spending cuts.

World Inflation and Exchange Rates

Prices were not a policy concern in the third quarter in nearly all economies, as inflation was reasonably well controlled. Japan even experienced deflation. In Cambodia, inflation dropped to 1.6 percent from 2.9 percent a quarter earlier and from 6.7 percent a year earlier. Inflation in Vietnam further decreased to 5.6 percent, the lowest point since the start of the financial crisis, from 22.5 percent a year earlier. Japan experienced a decrease in overall prices, putting upward pressure on real interest rates.

In the third quarter, the riel depreciated 0.1 percent against the dollar, but appreciated 0.9 percent year on year. The Indonesian rupiah depreciated 2.3 percent from a quarter earlier (10 percent year on year) and Malaysian ringgit 0.3 percent (3.3 percent year on year). The euro depreciated 3.9 percent against the dollar (12.7 percent year on year). The Japanese yen appreciated 1.8 percent against the dollar in the same period.

Commodity Prices in World Markets

In the third quarter, prices of maize (US No. 2) increased 21 percent (8.0 percent year on year) to USD327.1/tonne, of soybeans (US No. 1) 18.8 percent (26.3 percent year on year) to USD649.4/tonne and of diesel (low sulphur No. 2) 4.2 percent (4.9 percent year on year) to USD0.82/litre. Prices of rubber (SMR 5) dropped by 16.7 percent (39.4 percent year on year) to USD2799.2/tonne, of crude oil (OPEC spot) by 0.1 percent (2.1 percent year on year) to USD106.6/barrel and of gasoline by 3.3 percent (4.1 percent year on year) to USD0.72/litre. Thai rice price (Thai 100% B) went down 0.8 percent in the third quarter from a quarter earlier to USD595.7/tonne, but increased 2.5 percent year on year.

¹ Prepared by Roth Vathana, research associate at CDRI.

Economy Watch—External Environment

Table 1. Real GDP Growth of Selected Trading Partners, 2006–2012 (percentage increase over previous year)

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|-----|------|------|
| | | | | | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 |
| Selected ASEAN countries | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 10.6 | 10.2 | 6.8 | 0.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Indonesia | 5.4 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 4.2 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 |
| Malaysia | 5.9 | 6.3 | 4.6 | -2.4 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| Singapore | 7.7 | 7.7 | 1.1 | -4.5 | 12.0 | 8.3 | 0.9 | 5.9 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 0.3 |
| Thailand | 4.8 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.5 | -9.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 3.3 |
| Vietnam | 8.1 | 8.5 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 7.3 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 6.1 | - | - | - |
| Selected other Asian countries | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China | 10.5 | 11.9 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 7.4 |
| Hong Kong | 6.6 | 6.4 | 2.4 | -3.2 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 1.3 |
| South Korea | 5.0 | 4.9 | 2.2 | -1.0 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 1.5 |
| Taiwan | 4.6 | 5.2 | 0.1 | -3.6 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 0.4 | -0.2 | 1.0 |
| Selected industrial countries | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Euro-12 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 0.9 | -3.8 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | -0.4 | -0.6 |
| Japan | 2.1 | 2.0 | -0.7 | -5.4 | 2.2 | -1.0 | -1.0 | 0.0 | -1.0 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 0.1 |
| United States | 3.3 | 2.2 | 1.1 | -2.5 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.5 |

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

Table 2. Inflation Rate of Selected Trading Partners, 2006–2012 (percentage price increase over previous year—period averages)

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|
| | | | | | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 |
| Selected ASEAN countries | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 4.7 | 10.5 | 19.7 | | 3.3 | 3.6 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 2.9 | 1.6 |
| Indonesia | 13.4 | 6.4 | 10.1 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Malaysia | 3.7 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| Singapore | 1.0 | 2.1 | 6.5 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 4.2 |
| Thailand | 4.7 | 2.2 | 5.5 | -0.9 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Vietnam | 7.7 | 8.3 | 23.3 | 7.3 | 10.9 | 12.8 | 19.4 | 22.5 | 19.8 | 16.0 | 8.6 | 5.6 |
| Selected other Asian countries | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China | 1.5 | 4.8 | 5.9 | -0.8 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 1.9 |
| Hong Kong | 2.2 | 2.0 | 4.3 | -0.3 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 3.1 |
| South Korea | 2.4 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 1.6 |
| Taiwan | 0.6 | 1.8 | 3.2 | -1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 3.0 |
| Selected industrial countries | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Euro-12 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Japan | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.4 | -1.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | -0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | -0.4 |
| United States | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.8 | -0.4 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 |

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

Table 3. Exchange Rates against US Dollar of Selected Trading Partners, 2007–2012 (period averages)

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|--|
| | | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | |
| Selected ASEAN countries | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambodia (riel) | 4062.70 | 4054.20 | 4140.48 | 4187.09 | 4041.90 | 4044.89 | 4095.66 | 4071.89 | 4045.98 | 4054.26 | 4060.21 | |
| Indonesia (rupiah) | 9419.00 | 9699.00 | 10413.83 | 9089.94 | 8902.02 | 8593.94 | 8625.83 | 8985.65 | 9078.63 | 9281.28 | 9490.25 | |
| Malaysia (ringgit) | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.52 | 3.22 | 3.05 | 3.02 | 3.02 | 3.15 | 3.06 | 3.11 | 3.12 | |
| Singapore (S\$) | 1.51 | 1.42 | 1.45 | 1.36 | 1.28 | 1.24 | 1.23 | 1.29 | 1.26 | 1.26 | 1.25 | |
| Thailand (baht) | 32.22 | 33.36 | 34.34 | 31.73 | 30.56 | 30.28 | 30.15 | 30.98 | 31.00 | 31.28 | 31.34 | |
| Vietnam (dong) | 16,030.00 | 16,382.00 | 17,725.24 | 19,200.79 | 20,273.83 | 20,693.58 | 20,699.60 | 20,997.70 | 20,971.18 | - | - | |
| Selected other Asian countries | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China (yuan) | 8.03 | 6.94 | 6.83 | 6.76 | 6.58 | 6.50 | 6.42 | 6.36 | 6.31 | 6.33 | 6.35 | |
| Hong Kong (HK\$) | 7.80 | 7.78 | 7.75 | 7.77 | 7.79 | 7.78 | 7.79 | 7.78 | 7.76 | 7.76 | 7.76 | |
| South Korea (won) | 929.04 | 1137.23 | 1277.76 | 1156.32 | 1120.19 | 1084.27 | 1084.90 | 1144.87 | 1131.17 | 1152.59 | 1132.85 | |
| Taiwan (NT\$) | 32.85 | 31.54 | 33.04 | | 29.30 | 28.86 | 29.19 | 30.26 | 29.68 | 29.62 | 29.82 | |
| Selected industrial countries | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Euro-12 (euro) | 0.70 | 0.84 | 0.72 | 0.76 | 0.73 | 0.70 | 0.71 | 0.74 | 0.76 | 0.77 | 0.80 | |
| Japan (yen) | 117.80 | 102.46 | 93.60 | 87.80 | 82.33 | 81.66 | 77.86 | 77.78 | 79.30 | 80.07 | 78.60 | |

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

Table 4. Selected Commodity Prices on World Market, 2007–2017 (period averages)

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| | | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 |
| Maize (USNo.2)—USA (USD/tonne) | 149.08 | 218.15 | | 169.90 | 280.32 | 311.63 | 302.79 | 270.77 | 277.50 | 270.46 | 327.14 |
| Palm oil—north-west Europe (USD/tonne) | 707.68 | 912.23 | 686.84 | 834.75 | 1251.00 | 1147.00 | 1079.00 | 1024.67 | 1106.67 | 1133.0 | - |
| Rubber SMR 5 (USD/tonne) | 2202.30 | 2586.30 | 1884.84 | 3152.17 | 5278.03 | 4968.77 | 4617.57 | 3658.00 | 3701.17 | 3361.0 | 2799.23 |
| Rice (Thai 100% B)—Bangkok (USD/tonne) | 305.36 | 615.32 | 524.47 | 456.67 | 528.25 | 514.33 | 581.3 | 610.33 | 549.00 | 600.3 | 595.67 |
| Soybeans (US No.1)—USA (USD/tonne) | 294.59 | 460.41 | 414.03 | 375.38 | 537.24 | 525.66 | 513.98 | 454.83 | 490.79 | 546.5 | 649.36 |
| Crude oil—OPEC spot (USD/barrel) | 69.25 | 95.44 | 60.50 | 71.61 | 100.70 | 113.31 | 108.91 | 109.1 | 117.3 | 106.7 | 106.6 |
| Gasoline—US Gulf Coast (cents/litre) | 53.58 | 62.22 | 42.91 | 49.83 | 67.92 | 78.73 | 74.63 | 68.50 | 78.97 | 74.0 | 71.56 |
| Diesel (low sulphur No.2)—US Gulf Coast (cents/litre) | 55.51 | 76.20 | 43.05 | 51.62 | 72.47 | 75.72 | 77.27 | 77.31 | 83.75 | 77.8 | 81.09 |

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organisation and US Energy Information Administration

Economy Watch—Domestic Performance¹

Main Economic Activities

Fluctuation and uncertainty in the global economy continued to affect Cambodia's growth and recovery, especially in major growth-driving sectors. The still struggling recovery in the euro zone, the looming fiscal cliff in the US and the slowdown in major economies in Asia might explain the relatively slow growth in main economic activities of the country in the third quarter of 2012.

Although the total value of private investment projects approved increased by 57.1 percent in the third quarter from a quarter earlier, it went down 84.4 percent year on year to USD428.8 m. Investment in agriculture rose by 105.8 percent from a quarter earlier (34.9 percent year on year). Investment in industry increased by 49.4 percent in the third quarter from the preceding quarter to USD259.9 m, but year on year dropped by 89 percent. In the same period, investment in services decreased by 88.3 percent (99.2 percent year on year) to USD2.1 m. No investment was made in hotels and tourism. Investment in garments—accounting for 41.3 percent of total investment approved in industry and one of the main export commodities—increased 9.9 percent from a quarter earlier, but declined by 2.3 percent year on year. Real estate has not fully recovered to its pre-crisis level, as construction value continued to fluctuate. In the third quarter, the value of villas and houses dropped 72.5 percent from a quarter earlier (82.8 percent year on year) to USD18.3 m and of flats by 71.9 percent (31.6 percent year on year) to USD61.6 m. The value of “other” rose by 98.5 percent from the preceding quarter (85.7 percent year on year). In the same period, the number of tourist arrival continued its upward trend, increasing 7.8 percent (17.3 percent year on year) to 821,000.

Total exports declined by 10.1 percent in the third quarter (9.6 percent rise year on year) to USD1596 m; garment exports dropped by 9.9 percent (3.4 percent increase year on year) to USD1329 m. Garment exports to the US (42.6 percent of all garment exports) decreased by 9.7 percent (8.5 percent year on year) to USD566.6 m, whereas exports to the EU (34.8 percent of garment exports) declined 8.2

percent, but year on year increased by 16.4 percent to USD462.7 m. Agricultural exports, accounting for 5.4 percent of total exports, went down 15 percent in the third quarter from the previous quarter (13 percent year on year) to USD86.1 m; exports of rubber declined by 0.6 percent (17.8 percent year on year), of wood by 66.9 percent (74.5 percent year on year) and of fish by 42.9 percent (71.4 percent year on year). Rice exports decreased by 15.5 percent to USD31.7 m, but year on year rose by 41.5 percent. In the same period, total imports increased by 6.9 percent (32.7 percent year on year) to USD2015 m; imports of gasoline went up 1.7 percent (5.7 percent year on year), of diesel 9.2 percent (16.3 percent year on year) and of construction materials 17 percent (42.2 percent year on year).

Public Finance

Continued efforts to strengthen revenue collection and reduce wasteful government spending should remain on the agenda. Although the government budget fluctuated on a quarterly basis in the third quarter of 2012, year on year the trend was satisfactory. Total revenue declined 7.1 percent in the third quarter from a quarter earlier (25.9 percent increase year on year) to KHR1900.8 bn. Current revenue dropped by 6.9 percent (20 percent rise year on year); revenue from taxes decreased by 9.4 percent, but year on year increased by 18.8 percent to KHR1560.7 bn. In the same period, total expenditure went up 21.7 percent (27.7 percent year on year) to KHR2951.3 bn. Cambodia's ASEAN chairmanship partly explained the increased spending. Capital expenditure rose by 66.8 percent (49.1 percent year on year)—a sign that the government has increasingly spent on construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure. Current expenditure increased by 2.8 percent from a quarter earlier (16.4 percent year on year) to KHR1756.7 bn; expenditure on wages dropped 9.3 percent (4.4 percent increase year on year) and on subsidies and social assistance by 10.2 percent (42.9 percent year on year).

¹ Prepared by Roth Vathana, research associate, Sry Bopharath and Pon Dorina, research assistants, at CDRI.

Inflation and Foreign Exchange Rates

Inflation was manageable. In the third quarter, overall prices in Phnom Penh increased by 1.6 percent from a year earlier; food and non-alcoholic beverages rose by 1.3 percent and transportation by 1.1 percent. The riel depreciated 0.2 percent against the dollar, but year on year appreciated 0.9 percent. In the third quarter the price of gold increased by 2.0 percent from a quarter earlier (3.1 percent decrease year on year) to USD198.3/chi and of diesel by 11.8 percent (1.2 percent rise year on year). The price of gasoline declined by 1.1 percent, but year on year increased 0.1 percent.

Monetary Developments

In the second quarter, net foreign assets rose by 0.4 percent from a quarter earlier (3.5 percent year on year) to KHR18729.6 bn and net domestic assets by 27.5 percent (102.7 percent year on year) to KHR7922.3 bn. Total liquidity increased by 21.1 percent year on year, money by 9.4 percent and quasi-money by 23.4 percent.

Poverty Situation

CDRI's regular quarterly survey of vulnerable workers, which was conducted November 6-21 2012, showed an increase in daily earnings for most vulnerable worker groups compared to the same period of the previous year. This included cyclo drivers, porters, small vegetable traders, waiters/waitresses, rice-field workers, garment workers, motor taxi drivers and construction workers. Among these, small vegetable traders' earnings rose the most.

The average real daily earnings of cyclo drivers rose 12.5 percent to KHR10,454 in November. Their average daily consumption was KHR5481.4. Ninety percent of interviewed cyclo drivers rented their cyclo, and only 11.4 percent were members of the cyclo association.

The average daily earnings of porters rose by 9.5 percent from the same period in 2011 to KHR12,574; their expenses dropped by 0.7 percent, from KHR7238.6 to KHR7184.8/day. Ninety-five percent said that they rented their house, which had an average of seven people. Among the interviewed porters, 97.5 percent were the main income earners in their family.

Motor taxi drivers' average daily incomes increased 1.0 percent, from KHR12,256 to KHR13,042. On average they had worked in this occupation for three years, for 8.4 hours per day. Of motor taxi drivers interviewed, 25 percent were in debt an average of KHR713,920. Ninety-five percent of them stated that increases in food prices had the most direct impact on them.

Unskilled construction workers' average real daily earnings increased 15.4 percent, from KHR9859 to KHR11,375, while skilled construction workers' incomes decreased 4.4 percent from KHR14,930. Only 5 percent of skilled construction workers knew about the construction workers association, and none of them were members.

Small vegetable traders' daily earnings increased 49 percent to KHR10,542 in November. All of the traders interviewed were the breadwinners for an average five people in their families.

Rice-field workers' daily incomes went up 9.9 percent to KHR5000. Among the interviewed workers, 35 percent didn't have their own land, 60 percent had one hectare and the other 5 percent had three hectares. Rice-field workers had the lowest daily total expenditure: KHR2388.

The average real daily earnings of scavengers dropped by 9.3 percent in November compared with the previous year. Their daily total expenditure was KHR5262, including KHR3846 for food. Twenty-five percent of interviewed scavengers migrated to Phnom Penh or Siem Reap alone; the other 75 percent came with their families.

The average real daily earnings of garment workers rose by 4.9 percent compared with November 2011. Before working in their current occupation, 7.5 percent went to private training, 11.7 percent received training at home and 52.5 percent were trained in the factory; the other 28.3 percent had no skill. They spent KHR4154 for their daily food and in the last three months had saved an average KHR161,797. Forty-eight percent were union members of the Free Workers, Khmer Youth and Kamkor Kampuchea. Eighty-five percent were optimistic about their current factory. If the factory closed, 65 percent would look for other jobs in Phnom Penh, while 31 percent would return home and 4 percent didn't know what they would do.

Table 1. Private Investment Projects Approved, 2006–12*

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | 2012 | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------|----------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 |
| | Fixed Assets (USD m) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 498.0 | 135.6 | 92.0 | 615.0 | 530.68 | 4.1 | 156.4 | 123.9 | 440.6 | 154.7 | 81.2 | 167.1 |
| Industry | 365.3 | 709.1 | 724.9 | 818.5 | 403.66 | 67.1 | 257.1 | 2361.0 | 174.9 | 208.7 | 173.7 | 259.5 |
| <i>. Garments</i> | 89.4 | 170.7 | 142.8 | 90.1 | 122.81 | 57.1 | 108.4 | 109.7 | 118.7 | 139.4 | 97.5 | 107.2 |
| Services | 2939.1 | 1742.5 | 10,003.2 | 4432.0 | 1337.34 | 209.5 | 2229.2 | 264.1 | 722.6 | 50.9 | 18.0 | 2.1 |
| <i>. Hotels and tourism</i> | 345.0 | 1048.3 | 8758.1 | 3980.1 | 1105.14 | 107.9 | 2221.9 | 264.1 | 257.0 | 50.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 3802.4 | 2587.2 | 10,570.9 | 5865.5 | 2271.7 | 280.72 | 2642.7 | 2748.9 | 1338.1 | 414.4 | 273.0 | 428.8 |
| Total | - | - | - | - | - | -77 | 8.41 | -4 | -51.3 | -69 | -33.9 | 55.6 |
| Total | 246.6 | -32 | 308.6 | -44.5 | -61.3 | -24.8 | 643.2 | 753 | 9.6 | 48.4 | -89.6 | -84.4 |

*Including expansion project approvals. Source: Cambodian Investment Board

Table 2. Value of Construction Project Approvals in Phnom Penh, 2006–12

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | 2012 | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 |
| | USD m | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Villas and houses | 33.1 | 79.1 | 154.7 | 64.3 | 36.2 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 106.3 | 60.9 | 64.8 | 66.6 | 18.3 |
| Flats | 213.3 | 297.2 | 221.6 | 149.6 | 183.8 | 16.1 | 22.8 | 90.0 | 58.5 | 60.8 | 219.3 | 61.6 |
| Other | 76.8 | 259.6 | 740.9 | 227.3 | 269.7 | 23.6 | 48.7 | 51.1 | 29.3 | 197.2 | 47.8 | 94.9 |
| Total | 323.3 | 635.8 | 1117.0 | 441.2 | 489.8 | 43.8 | 77.4 | 247.4 | 148.7 | 322.8 | 333.6 | 174.9 |
| Total | - | - | - | - | - | - | 76.7 | 219.7 | -39.9 | 117.1 | 3.3 | -47.6 |
| Total | -9.9 | 96.7 | 75.7 | -60.5 | 11 | -14.8 | -61.7 | 215.6 | 40.29 | 637.1 | 331.1 | -29.3 |

Source: Department of Cadastre and Geography of Phnom Penh municipality

Table 3. Foreign Visitor Arrivals, 2005–12

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | 2012 | | |
|-------------------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 |
| | Thousands | | | | | | | | | | | |
| By air | 1029.0 | 1296.5 | 1239.4 | 1111.7 | 1304.3 | 427.4 | 286.9 | 335.3 | 430.7 | 513.6 | 317.1 | 370.5 |
| By land and water | 672.9 | 718.6 | 881.9 | 999.7 | 1094.6 | 351.0 | 319.6 | 364.5 | 366.3 | 481.5 | 424.3 | 450.3 |
| Total | 1701.9 | 2015.1 | 2121.3 | 2111.5 | 2398.9 | 778.4 | 606.5 | 699.8 | 797.1 | 995.2 | 761.4 | 820.9 |
| Total | - | - | - | - | - | 10.4 | -22.1 | 15.4 | 13.9 | 24.9 | -23.5 | 7.8 |
| Total | 19.7 | 28.4 | 5.3 | 0.5 | 13.6 | 13.9 | 12.8 | 20.2 | 13.0 | 27.8 | 25.5 | 17.3 |

Source: Ministry of Tourism

Table 4. Exports and Imports, 2006–12

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | 2012 | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 |
| | USD m | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total exports | 2810.9 | 3050.3 | 3097.8 | 2901.6 | 3630.2 | 1017.7 | 1132 | 1455.6 | 1324.2 | 1280.1 | 1775.9 | 1595.8 |
| Of which: Garments | 2698.8 | 2938.9 | 2986.2 | 2565.3 | 3223.4 | 880.48 | 964.15 | 1285.71 | 1129.23 | 1070.8 | 1474.7 | 1329.1 |
| <i>. To U S</i> | 1847.2 | 1956.5 | 1908.3 | 1512.6 | 1853.9 | 464.47 | 466.7 | 619.38 | 504.71 | 493.3 | 627.3 | 566.6 |
| <i>. To EU</i> | 601.0 | 654.3 | 689.0 | 644.7 | 809.5 | 232.0 | 301.4 | 397.5 | 391.3 | 328.4 | 504.1 | 462.7 |
| <i>. To ASEAN</i> | 2.6 | 3.2 | 10.76 | 6.9 | 9.9 | 3.77 | 4.18 | 4.73 | 4.95 | 6.4 | 11.7 | 11.4 |
| <i>. To Japan</i> | 29.4 | 28.5 | 25.2 | 44.5 | 86.5 | 34.3 | 28 | 43.4 | 41.25 | 50.1 | 48.9 | 47.1 |
| <i>. To rest of the world</i> | 218.7 | 296.4 | 352.9 | 356.5 | 463.6 | 145.9 | 163.89 | 220.68 | 187.03 | 192.5 | 282.7 | 241.3 |
| Agriculture | 59.7 | 55.7 | 44.5 | 73.1 | 164.9 | 74.01 | 97.07 | 98.91 | 92.06 | 80.5 | 101.3 | 86.1 |
| <i>. Rubber</i> | 41.5 | 41.0 | 35.8 | 51.6 | 89.1 | 49.86 | 48.6 | 56.11 | 43.06 | 40.3 | 46.4 | 46.1 |
| <i>. Wood</i> | 8.6 | 8.7 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 34.1 | 6.2 | 16.8 | 16.1 | 9.7 | 8.9 | 12.4 | 4.1 |
| <i>. Fish</i> | 6.0 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| <i>. Rice</i> | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 10.9 | 34.7 | 16.9 | 30.3 | 22.4 | 37.0 | 27.1 | 37.5 | 31.7 |
| <i>. Other agriculture</i> | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 3.9 |
| Others | 52.33 | 55.8 | 67.1 | 263.22 | 242.0 | 63.2 | 70.8 | 71.0 | 102.9 | 128.8 | 199.9 | 180.6 |
| Total imports | 3047.9 | 3770.2 | 4272.5 | 4331.5 | 5190.6 | 1454.9 | 1690.1 | 1519.1 | 1711.9 | 1609.2 | 1885.4 | 2015.2 |
| Of which: Gasoline | 49.4 | 73.6 | 84.8 | 91.13 | 108.6 | 62.2 | 76.7 | 73.8 | 81.8 | 70.7 | 76.7 | 78.0 |
| <i>Diesel</i> | 121.6 | 133.7 | 119.5 | 180.67 | 203.8 | 92.7 | 129.9 | 118.9 | 105.5 | 139.4 | 126.6 | 138.3 |
| <i>Construction materials</i> | 33.8 | 44.31 | 56.3 | 49.74 | 57.6 | 11.8 | 12.7 | 11.6 | 12.0 | 13.5 | 14.1 | 16.5 |
| <i>Other</i> | 2843.1 | 3518.5 | 4011.8 | 4010 | 4820.6 | 1288 | 1471 | 1315 | 1513 | 1386 | 1668.0 | 1782.4 |
| Trade balance | -237.0 | -719.9 | -1174.7 | -1429.9 | -1560.5 | -437.2 | -558.1 | -63.5 | -387.6 | -329.1 | -642.2 | -419.4 |
| Total garment exports | - | - | - | - | - | -6.6 | 9.5 | 33.4 | -12.2 | -5.2 | -37.7 | -9.9 |
| Total exports | - | - | - | - | - | -4.9 | 11.2 | 28.6 | -9.0 | -3.3 | 38.7 | -10.1 |
| Total imports | - | - | - | - | - | 8.9 | 16.2 | -10.1 | 12.7 | -6.0 | 17.2 | 6.9 |
| Total garment exports | 19.8 | 8.9 | 1.6 | -14.1 | 25.7 | 40.8 | 34.5 | 37.0 | 19.8 | 21.6 | 53.0 | 3.4 |
| Total exports | 19.5 | 8.5 | 1.6 | -6.3 | 25.1 | 46.7 | 37.9 | 39.3 | 23.7 | 25.8 | 56.9 | 9.6 |
| Total imports | 21.5 | 23.7 | 13.3 | 1.4 | 19.8 | 30.1 | 33.7 | 3.2 | 28.1 | 10.6 | 11.6 | 32.7 |

Import data include tax-exempt imports. Sources: Department of Trade Preference Systems, MOC, and Customs and Excise Department, MEF (web site)

Table 5. National Budget Operations on Cash Basis, 2006–12 (billion riels)

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | 2012 | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|--------|---------|
| | | | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 |
| Total revenue | 3259.2 | 1146.1 | 5290.0 | 5988.99 | 2805.83 | 1400.46 | 1564.25 | 1510.1 | 1776.61 | 1728.9 | 2045.1 | 1900.8 |
| Current revenue | 2881.8 | 1141.6 | 5210.7 | 5859.08 | 2786.12 | 1378.61 | 1563.01 | 1497.59 | 1740.12 | 1725.8 | 1928.6 | 1796.4 |
| Tax revenue | 2270.9 | 965.2 | 4409.9 | 4692.96 | 2457.02 | 1142.29 | 1367.52 | 1313.35 | 1454.33 | 1403.82 | 1721.8 | 1560.7 |
| Domestic tax | - | 661.8 | 3248.4 | 3533.57 | 1727.10 | 875.569 | 1095.26 | 996.642 | 1104.12 | 1092.27 | 1403.4 | 1230.0 |
| Taxes on international trade | - | 303.5 | 1161.5 | 1159.39 | 639.00 | 266.719 | 272.27 | 316.709 | 350.207 | 311.253 | 318.4 | 330.7 |
| Non-tax revenue | 610.9 | 176.4 | 800.8 | 1166.13 | 507.13 | 236.329 | 195.48 | 184.23 | 285.8 | 330.98 | 206.9 | 235.7 |
| Property income | - | 13.6 | 78.0 | 291.13 | 4.87 | 10.6426 | 18.64 | 15.19 | 19.35 | 91.28 | 13.1 | 22.5 |
| Sale of goods and services | - | 124.3 | 424.7 | 460.07 | 268.08 | 129.982 | 138.92 | 144.192 | 175.627 | 166.899 | 171.4 | 132.8 |
| Other non-tax revenue | - | 38.5 | 298.2 | 408.91 | 391.70 | 95.7053 | 37.9 | 24.856 | 90.815 | 63.8 | 22.4 | 80.5 |
| Capital revenue | 377.4 | 4.5 | 79.3 | 129.92 | 2019.39 | 21.8524 | 1.25 | 12.513 | 36.486 | 3.148 | 116.4 | 104.4 |
| Total expenditure | 4174.7 | 1689.7 | 6297.8 | 8784.65 | 4259.67 | 1581.62 | 2025.15 | 2310.61 | 3115.05 | 1688.33 | 2425.6 | 2951.3 |
| Capital expenditure | 1638.1 | 807.4 | 2574.4 | 2853.23 | 1495.19 | 579.818 | 721.01 | 801.167 | 1444.89 | 699.937 | 716.2 | 1194.5 |
| Current expenditure | 2536.8 | 882.3 | 3809.0 | 4773.07 | 2848.81 | 857.492 | 1304.13 | 1509.44 | 1670.15 | 988.398 | 1709.4 | 1756.7 |
| Wages | 822.0 | 362.6 | 1397.0 | 2048.81 | 1208.81 | 401.0 | 531.6 | 629.697 | 608.253 | 508.919 | 725.2 | 657.5 |
| Subsidies and social assistance | - | 194.2 | 927.1 | 1099.42 | 613.31 | 257.356 | 450.85 | 323.282 | 487.345 | 189.594 | 514.6 | 462.1 |
| Other current expenditure | - | 325.5 | 1384.9 | 1624.84 | 1067.07 | 199.1 | 321.7 | 556.5 | 574.6 | 289.9 | 469.7 | 637.1 |
| Overall balance | -915.5 | -543.6 | -1007.8 | -2795.66 | -1453.83 | -181.2 | -460.9 | -800.5 | -1,338.4 | 196.5 | -380.6 | -1050.5 |
| Foreign financing | 1360.7 | 741.5 | 2055.10 | 1845.21 | 772.81 | 544.4 | 576.9 | 272.9 | 985.0 | 577.8 | 491.5 | 959.3 |
| Domestic financing | -445.1 | -185.8 | -127.00 | 938.64 | 567.96 | -1,745.2 | 238.7 | 312.5 | 105.6 | -565.7 | 148.4 | 22.1 |

Source: MEF web site.

Table 6. Consumer Price Index, Exchange Rates and Gold Prices (period averages), 2006–12

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | 2012 | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 |
| (October-December 2006:100) | Consumer price index (percentage change over previous year) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phnom Penh | Consumer price index (percentage change over previous year) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - All Items | 4.7 | 5.8 | 19.7 | -0.7 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 1.6 |
| - Food & non-alcoholic bev. | 6.4 | 9.9 | 33.1 | -0.3 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 6.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 1.3 |
| - Transportation | 9.1 | 5.8 | 19.4 | -10.7 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 7.3 | 8.8 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 1.1 |
| | Exchange rates, gold and oil prices (Phnom Penh market rates) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Riels per US dollar | 4119.0 | 4062.7 | 4058.2 | 4140.5 | 4187.1 | 4041.9 | 4044.9 | 4095.7 | 4071.9 | 4046.0 | 4054.3 | 4060.7 |
| Riels per Thai baht | 108.7 | 122.8 | 123.5 | 121.1 | 133.13 | 132.7 | 133.8 | 135.2 | 131.1 | 130.2 | 129.0 | 129.3 |
| Riels per 100 Vietnamese dong | 25.1 | 25.0 | 24.8 | 23.4 | 21.725 | 19.9 | 19.6 | 19.8 | 19.4 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 19.5 |
| Gold (US dollars per chi) | 70.6 | 83.2 | 105.9 | 113.1 | 147.58 | 147.9 | 181.5 | 204.6 | 203.8 | 204.1 | 194.5 | 198.3 |
| Diesel (riels/litre) | 3140.0 | 3262.3 | 4555.2 | 3170.9 | 3859.3 | 4427.2 | 4784.6 | 4924.5 | 4908.3 | 5193.9 | 4458.3 | 4983.9 |
| Gasoline (riels/litre) | 4004.0 | 4005.0 | 4750.8 | 3593.1 | 4368.1 | 4750.1 | 5065.5 | 5248.4 | 5113.8 | 5395.8 | 5308.3 | 5251.3 |

Sources: NIS, NBC and CDRI

Table 7. Monetary Survey, 2006–12 (end of period)

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | | | 2012 | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----|
| | | | | | | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 |
| | Billion riels | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net foreign assets | 7224.0 | 10,735.0 | 10,345.0 | 14,655.0 | 16,903.0 | 16,697.9 | 17,079.1 | 18,099.9 | 17,695.2 | 17,893.9 | 18,652.3 | 18,729.6 | |
| Net domestic assets | -282.0 | 576.0 | 1513.3 | 1573.0 | 1984.8 | 2778.9 | 3199.2 | 3907.7 | 4961.6 | 5760.8 | 6211.2 | 7922.3 | |
| Net claims on government | -953.0 | -1816.0 | -2987.0 | -2252.0 | -2120.4 | -2126.6 | -2252.7 | -2184.2 | -1925.8 | -2123.1 | -2542.4 | -2399.9 | |
| Credit to private sector | 3630.0 | 6386.0 | 9894.0 | 10,532.0 | 12,479.8 | 13,331.2 | 13,909.0 | 15,290.6 | 16,385.7 | 17,552.8 | 18,789.0 | 20,081.4 | |
| Total liquidity | 6942.0 | 11,311.0 | 11,858.0 | 16,228.0 | 18,887.8 | 19,476.8 | 20,278.3 | 22,007.6 | 22,656.8 | 23,654.7 | 24,863.5 | 26,651.9 | |
| Money | 1658.0 | 2052.0 | 2399.0 | 3120.0 | 3061.7 | 3220.9 | 3497.2 | 3539.8 | 3681.3 | 3956.2 | 3984.6 | 3871.8 | |
| Quasi-money | 5285.0 | 9259.0 | 9459.0 | 13,108.0 | 15,826.1 | 16,255.9 | 16,781.1 | 18,467.8 | 18,975.5 | 19,698.5 | 20,878.9 | 22,780.1 | |
| | Percentage change from previous year | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total liquidity | 38.1 | 62.9 | 4.8 | 36.9 | 26.7 | 20.0 | 17.7 | 20.5 | 20.0 | 21.5 | 20.2 | 21.1 | |
| Money | 25.3 | 23.8 | 16.9 | 30.1 | 10.4 | 3.2 | 11.1 | 13.6 | 20.2 | 22.8 | 11.4 | 9.4 | |
| Quasi-money | 42.8 | 75.2 | 2.2 | 38.6 | 30.4 | 24.0 | 19.1 | 21.9 | 19.9 | 21.2 | 22.0 | 23.4 | |

Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Table 8. Real Average Daily Earnings of Vulnerable Workers (base November 2000)

| | Daily earnings (riels) | | | | | | | | | | Percentage change from previous year | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|--------------------------------------|------|-----|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | | | | 2012 | | | |
| | | | | | | Nov | Feb | May | Aug | Nov | May | Aug | Nov |
| Cyclo drivers | 8075 | 12,628 | 8091 | 9055 | 9348 | 9380 | 10,686 | 10,690 | 10,454 | 29.9 | 8.6 | 12.5 | |
| Porters | 8588 | 9005 | 9549 | 9964 | 11,554 | 10,804 | 12,713 | 12,479 | 12,574 | 27.9 | 18.5 | 9.4 | |
| Small vegetable sellers | 8220 | 9926 | 8273 | 8266 | 7116 | 12,292 | 9,901 | 10,347 | 10,542 | 14.2 | 22.4 | 49.0 | |
| Scavengers | 5422 | 4652 | 5857 | 6698 | 10,347 | 7986 | 8266 | 9139 | 9328 | -5.3 | 20.2 | -9.3 | |
| Waitresses* | 4482 | 4327 | 4646 | 5607 | 6271 | 6179 | 6261 | 5569 | 6436 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 3.2 | |
| Rice-field workers | 5516 | 8697 | 6197 | 5691 | 4577 | 4690 | 6431 | 8483 | 5000 | 6.6 | 14.8 | 9.9 | |
| Garment workers | 7568 | 6554 | 7085 | 7746 | 8620 | 8555 | 8391 | 9599 | 8989 | 4.7 | 9.8 | 4.9 | |
| Motorcycle-taxi drivers | 10,634 | 15,691 | 10,685 | 10,623 | 12,971 | 12,256 | 13,616 | 12,807 | 13,042 | 27.1 | 14.2 | 1.1 | |
| Unskilled construction workers | 6155 | 8779 | 8343 | 8790 | 9914 | 10,658 | 11,589 | 10,690 | 11,375 | 22.1 | 1.0 | 15.4 | |
| Skilled construction workers | 11,154 | 12,710 | 12,487 | 11,952 | 15,013 | 13,824 | 12,847 | 14,029 | 14,270 | 3.1 | 10.0 | -4.4 | |

* 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