

## Economy Watch—External Environment<sup>1</sup>

This section describes economic indicators of major world economies and economies in south and east Asia.

Recovery in the global economy seems to be underway, yet uncertainty and vulnerability continued as fluctuations and slowdown in major industrialised economies persisted in the second quarter of 2013. South-east and east Asia remained the major driving force in the global economic recovery, despite slower growth in some countries.

In the second quarter, Indonesia's real GDP growth decreased slightly, to 5.8 percent from 6.0 percent a quarter earlier and 6.4 percent a year earlier. Malaysia's GDP growth rose to 4.3 percent from 4.1 percent in the preceding quarter, but dropped from 5.4 percent a year earlier. GDP growth in Singapore increased to 3.7 percent, the highest since 2011, from 1.9 percent a year earlier. Albeit more slowly, China's economy continues to be one of the fastest growing, averaging 7.6 percent for the last five quarters. Real GDP growth in China in the second quarter dropped slightly, to 7.5 percent from 7.7 percent a quarter earlier and 7.6 percent a year earlier. There is speculation that China's economy might slow further unless serious structural adjustment is implemented. Issues such as corruption by high officials, inefficiency of state-owned enterprises and a business environment discriminating against foreign investors have to be addressed. China would also need to seek a peaceful resolution with other claimants to the disputed territories to ensure that these conflicts do not escalate to military action, which would be politically and economically damaging. Real GDP growth in Hong Kong increased to 3.3 percent from 2.8 percent a quarter earlier; in South Korea it rose to 2.3 percent from 1.5 percent.

Recovery in the euro zone is uncertain as fluctuation continued in the second quarter. GDP growth contracted to 0.7 percent in the second quarter from 1.1 percent a quarter earlier. Unemployment, particularly among youth, remains high in countries such as Spain and Italy. Achieving business competitiveness among members is also a challenge. Japan's economy was also slow, with

growth of 0.4 percent, compared to 2.8 percent a year earlier. The US continued to perform well compared with other rich economies, despite a slight drop in the second quarter to 1.4 percent from 1.8 percent a quarter earlier. Nonetheless, there are speculations that the US might plunge back into recession because of the political stalemate over the budget and raising the debt ceiling. The shutdown of some government services impacted businesses by reducing the personal consumption of furloughed officials. The effects might also jeopardise global recovery.

### World Inflation and Exchange Rates

Inflation in the second quarter in nearly all economies was reasonable. In Cambodia, inflation increased to 2.2 percent from 1.5 percent a quarter earlier, down from 2.9 percent a year earlier. Inflation in Vietnam continued to subside, to 6.6 percent from 8.6 percent a year earlier. Japan experienced a decrease in overall prices, putting upward pressure on real interest rates. Deflation persists in Japan although massive spending has been initiated through "Abenomics".

In the second quarter, the riel depreciated 0.9 percent from the previous quarter against the dollar, but appreciated 0.5 percent year on year. The Indonesian rupiah depreciated 1.1 percent from a quarter earlier (5.4 percent year on year). The Malaysian ringgit appreciated 3.2 percent from a quarter earlier. The Thai baht depreciated 0.3 percent from a quarter earlier, but appreciated 4.5 percent year on year. The euro remained unchanged against the dollar while the Japanese yen depreciated 7.0 percent (23.3 percent year on year), further increasing Japanese export competitiveness.

### Commodity Prices in World Markets

In the second quarter, the price of maize decreased 4.5 percent from the preceding quarter to USD291.4/tonne, but year on year increased by 7.7 percent. Prices of palm oil dropped by 0.3 percent (21.5 percent year on year) to USD850.3/tonne and of rubber by 17.6 percent (25.7 percent year on year) to USD2497/tonne. In the same period, the price of Thai rice decreased by 6.1 percent from a quarter earlier (5.0 percent rise year on year) to USD570/tonne, while that of soybeans rose by 2.0 percent

<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Roth Vathana, research associate at CDRI.

(4.3 percent year on year) to USD569.8/tonne. The price of crude oil went down 7.9 percent from the previous quarter (5.4 percent year on year) to USD100.9/barrel. The US gasoline price dropped by 4.8 percent from a quarter earlier (3.8 percent year on year) to USD0.71/litre and that of diesel by 7.2 percent (2.8 percent year on year) to USD0.76/

litre. The overall decrease in prices of major commodities along with oil and gas partly signifies decreased consumption by emerging economies like China. US efforts to become fuel independent may have reduced demand, thus putting downward pressure on prices.

## Economy Watch—External Environment

**Table 1. Real GDP Growth of Selected Trading Partners, 2008–13 (percentage increase over previous year)**

	2008	2009	2010	2011			2012				2013	
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Selected ASEAN countries												
Cambodia	6.8	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	6.1	4.2	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8
Malaysia	4.6	-2.4	9.0	4.0	5.8	5.2	4.7	5.4	5.2	6.4	4.1	4.3
Singapore	1.1	-4.5	14.7	0.9	5.9	3.6	1.6	1.9	0.3	1.5	0.2	3.7
Thailand	2.6	3.3	7.9	2.6	3.5	-9.0	0.0	4.2	3.3	19.5	5.4	2.6
Vietnam	6.2	4.7	6.7	5.7	7.2	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected other Asian countries												
China	9.0	8.2	10.4	9.5	9.1	8.9	8.1	7.6	7.4	7.9	7.7	7.5
Hong Kong	2.4	-3.2	6.9	5.1	4.3	3.0	4.2	3.6	1.3	2.5	2.8	3.3
South Korea	2.2	-1.0	6.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.3
Taiwan	0.1	-3.6	11.1	4.9	3.4	1.9	0.4	-0.2	1.0	3.7	1.7	2.3
Selected industrial countries												
Euro-12	0.9	-3.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	-0.9	1.1	-0.7
Japan	-0.7	-5.4	4.1	-1.0	0.0	-1.0	2.8	3.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.9
United States	1.1	-2.5	2.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.5	1.6	1.8	1.4

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

**Table 2. Inflation Rate of Selected Trading Partners, 2008–13 (percentage price increase over previous year—period averages)**

	2008	2009	2010	2011			2012				2013	
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Selected ASEAN countries												
Cambodia	19.7	-0.5	4.1	6.2	6.7	4.9	5.5	2.9	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.2
Indonesia	10.1	4.7	5.1	5.9	4.7	4.1	3.8	4.5	4.5	4.4	5.3	5.7
Malaysia	5.3	0.4	1.7	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.8
Singapore	6.5	0.5	2.9	4.7	5.5	5.5	4.9	5.2	4.2	4.0	3.6	1.6
Thailand	5.5	-0.9	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.4	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.3
Vietnam	23.3	7.3	9.0	19.4	22.5	19.8	16.0	8.6	5.6	7.0	6.9	6.6
Selected other Asian countries												
China	5.9	-0.8	3.2	5.7	6.3	4.6	3.8	2.9	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.4
Hong Kong	4.3	-0.3	2.4	5.1	6.5	5.7	5.2	4.2	3.1	3.8	2.2	4.0
South Korea	4.6	2.8	3.0	4.2	4.8	4.1	2.9	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.1
Taiwan	3.2	-1.1	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	3.0	1.9	1.8	0.8
Selected industrial countries												
Euro-12	3.3	0.4	1.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.5
Japan	1.4	-1.3	-0.7	0.3	0.2	-0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
United States	3.8	-0.4	1.7	3.5	3.8	3.3	2.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.4

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

**Table 3. Exchange Rates against US Dollar of Selected Trading Partners, 2008–13 (period averages)**

	2008	2009	2010	2011			2012			2013		
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Selected ASEAN countries												
Cambodia (riel)	4054.2	4140.5	4187.1	4044.9	4095.7	4071.9	4046.0	4054.3	4060.2	3995.9	3995	4032.9
Indonesia (rupiah)	9699.0	10413.8	9089.9	8593	8625.8	8985.7	9078.6	9281.3	9490.3	9614.6	9681.9	9783.6
Malaysia (ringgit)	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Singapore (S\$)	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
Thailand (baht)	33.4	34.3	31.7	30.3	30.2	31.0	31.0	31.3	31.3	30.7	29.8	29.9
Vietnam (dong)	16,382.0	17,725.2	19200.8	20,693.6	20,699.6	20,997.7	20,971.2	20,849.7	20,847.5	20,839.3	20,829.6	20,828.0
Selected other Asian countries												
China (yuan)	6.9	6.8	6.76	6.5	6.4	6.36	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.2
Hong Kong (HK\$)	7.8	7.8	7.77	7.8	7.8	7.78	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
South Korea (won)	1137.2	1277.8	1156.3	1084.3	1084.9	1144.87	1131.2	1152.6	1132.9	1089.9	1085.9	1123.4
Taiwan (NT\$)	31.5	33.0	31.3	28.9	29.2	30.26	29.7	29.6	29.8	29.2	29.5	29.9
Selected industrial countries												
Euro-12 (euro)	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.74	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Japan (yen)	102.5	93.6	87.8	81.7	77.9	77.78	79.3	80.1	78.6	81.3	92.3	98.8

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

**Table 4. Selected Commodity Prices on World Market, 2008–13 (period averages)**

	2008	2009	2010	2011			2012			2013		
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Maize (USNo.2)—USA (USD/tonne)	218.2	167.3	167.3	311.6	302.8	270.8	277.5	270.5	327.1	310.9	305.2	291.4
Palm oil—north-west Europe (USD/tonne)	912.2	686.8	834.7	1147.0	1079.0	1024.7	1106.7	1083.3	993.0	809.3	852.7	850.3
Rubber SMR 5 (USD/tonne)	2586.3	1884.8	3152.2	4968.8	4617.6	3658.0	3701.2	3361.0	2799.2	2941.5	3029.5	2497.2
Rice (Thai 100% B)—Bangkok (USD/tonne)	615.3	524.5	456.2	514.3	581.3	610.3	549.0	600.3	595.7	597.0	607.0	570.0
Soybeans (US No.1)—USA (USD/tonne)	460.4	414.0	375.4	525.7	514.0	454.8	490.8	546.5	649.4	577.8	558.4	569.8
Crude oil—OPEC spot (USD/barrel)	95.4	60.5	71.6	113.3	108.9	109.1	117.3	106.7	106.6	107.3	109.5	100.9
Gasoline—US Gulf Coast (cents/litre)	62.2	42.9	49.8	78.7	74.6	68.5	79.0	74.0	71.6	73.4	74.8	71.2
Diesel(low sulphur No.2)—US Gulf Coast (cents/litre)	76.20	43.05	51.6	75.7	77.3	77.3	83.8	77.8	81.1	80.3	81.5	75.6

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organisation and US Energy Information Administration

## Economy Watch—Domestic Performance<sup>1</sup>

### Main Economic Activities

Cambodia's economy recovered in the second quarter of 2013 from a slowdown in the preceding quarter. Despite political uncertainty arising from the result of the July national election, growth is predicted to be strong. The Asian Development Bank maintains its growth projection at 7.2 percent for this year. However, there are structural challenges to be addressed in major sub-sectors, particularly garments and agriculture, if the predicted growth rate is to be achieved.

Fixed asset investments approved by the Council for the Development of Cambodia in the second quarter skyrocketed to USD2091 m from USD219 m in the first quarter and USD273 m a year earlier. The significant increase was attributable to increased investments in agriculture, industry and services. However, investments in garments dropped by 30.2

percent from a quarter earlier (21.6 percent year on year) to USD76.4 m. The decrease might be explained by three factors: (1) economic diversification to other sub-sectors, (2) vulnerable recovery in the US and the EU and (3) political uncertainty that could affect the government receiving foreign aid and other special preferences. Since Cambodia's economy has not been greatly diversified, the drop was mainly caused by the last two factors. Frequent strikes by unions and union federations might also hold up new investments in these important sub-sectors. Investment in agriculture rose significantly from the preceding quarter, but dropped by 30 percent year on year. This presents some challenges to improve competitiveness and productivity in the sector, particularly rice. Slow investment might also affect the export goal of the government's rice policy.

Investment in hotels and other tourism-related businesses in the second quarter increased 100

<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Roth Vathana, research associate and Pon Dorina, research assistant, at CDRI.

percent from a quarter earlier, to USD106 m. Cambodia continued to attract more tourists as foreign visitor arrivals in the first quarter increased by 20.9 percent from a year earlier.

Recovery in construction, one of the pillars of growth, has been uncertain. The total value of construction in the second quarter decreased 36.5 percent from the previous quarter (15.6 percent year on year) to USD282 m; villas and houses dropped by 92.9 percent (84.5 percent year on year) to USD10.3 m and flats by 71.1 percent (85 percent year on year) to USD33 m.

Exports also dropped. Total exports in the second quarter declined 8.8 percent from a year earlier to USD1620.1 m. Garments—accounting for 77.7 percent of the total export value—dropped by 14.6 percent to USD1259 m. The decrease was mainly caused by lower exports to the US (24.3 percent) and the EU (5.3 percent). Exports of agricultural commodities, of which rubber and rice are the most important, rose by 4.1 percent from the previous quarter (27.2 percent year on year) to USD128.9 m. While rice exports increased by 50.6 percent year on year, exports of rubber, wood and fish decreased in the same period. In the second quarter, total imports rose 40.2 percent from a quarter earlier (17.3 percent year on year) to USD2.2 bn. Imports of gasoline went up 0.6 percent year on year, of diesel 8.6 percent and of construction materials 25.9 percent.

### Public Finance

Continuing to strengthen tax and non-tax revenue collection is important for the government and economy. In the second quarter, total revenue rose by 21.1 percent from the preceding quarter (7.8 percent year on year) to KHR2205 bn. The increase was attributable to the increase of current revenue, rising by 20.9 percent from a quarter earlier (13.7 percent year on year). Tax revenue went up 28.5 percent (17.6 percent year on year) to KHR2024 bn. Tax revenue, consisting of revenue from domestic taxes and taxes on international trade, accounted for 92.3 percent of the total current revenue. The government also needs to focus on strengthening non-tax revenue (e.g. property income, sales of goods and services) to compensate for continuing reductions in taxes on international trade (18.3 percent of tax revenue), which are due mainly to regional and bilateral trade agreements. There

were also signs of improvement in efforts to curb government spending, as total expenditure in the second quarter dropped by 20.6 percent from a year earlier; current expenditure went down 1.4 percent. Expenditure on wages declined 18.6 percent, while that on subsidies and other social assistance rose 24.9 percent. This is a sign that the government is trying to avoid excessive numbers of civil servants. Capital expenditure decreased by 66.5 percent from a year earlier, affecting building and maintenance of roads, bridges and government buildings.

### Inflation and Foreign Exchange Rates

Although growing, inflation was well manageable in the second quarter at 2.2 percent, compared to 1.5 percent a quarter earlier and 2.9 percent a year earlier. The price index of food and non-alcoholic beverages went up to 2.7 percent, compared to 1.7 percent a quarter earlier, but year on year decreased from 3.4 percent. In the same period, the riel depreciated 1.0 percent from a quarter earlier (0.5 percent appreciation year on year) against the US dollar. In the first quarter, the price of gold dropped by 4.6 percent from the preceding quarter (3.4 percent year on year) to USD197.1/chi. The price of diesel fuel in the second quarter declined by 2.8 percent from the previous quarter to KHR4992/litre, but year on year rose 12.0 percent. The price of gasoline went down 2.5 percent from a quarter earlier (0.6 percent year on year) to KHR5274.5/litre.

### Monetary Developments

Total liquidity in the first quarter of 2013 went up 6.6 percent from a quarter earlier (22.6 percent year on year) to KHR30,481 bn, indicating increased credits available for business investment. Credit to the private sector rose 5.5 percent from a quarter earlier (32.1 percent year on year) to KHR24,820 bn. In the same period, the money supply rose 11.2 percent (12.9 percent year on year) and quasi-money by 5.8 percent (24.4 percent year on year). However, the government needs to be attentive to the level of money in circulation to avoid monetary-induced inflation even though inflation figures have not shown such upward pressure.

### Poverty Situation

In August, the real daily earnings of two among the

total of 10 groups of vulnerable workers contracted compared with the same period last year.

Rice-field workers earned KHR7723 per day, 9.0 percent less than in the previous year. Compared with May, these earnings were 20 percent higher due to increasing wage rates because of a decline in the number of workers. Fifty-four percent of respondents worked almost the whole month, while others worked fewer than 20 days per month. Seventy-seven percent responded that their income at least could cover their daily expenditure, which accounted for around 51 percent of their income.

Real daily earnings of cyclo drivers fell by 1.1 percent from the preceding year to KHR10,572. All the respondents were the main income earner in their family. They came to Phnom Penh from the provinces; a majority were from Svay Rieng and Takeo. Only 18 percent rented a house, sharing costs with other drivers. Workers spent an average 81 percent of their total income.

Porters' daily earnings increased by 13 percent to KHR14,071, 9.7 percent higher than in the May survey. All the respondents rent housing; they shared the cost and spent on average USD5 per month. Only 33 percent came to Phnom Penh with their families. Their daily expenditure took 74 percent of their income.

Vegetable sellers were the main income source for their families. Their earnings improved from the previous year, but decreased 1.3 percent compared

with May. Traders' daily expenditure accounted for 72 percent of their income.

Daily earnings of unskilled construction workers went up by 21 percent from a year earlier to KHR12,944, but fell 5.7 percent from the previous survey. All respondents were from the provinces. Among them, 78 percent rented housing. Their daily spending took 58 percent of their income, but they were not able to save.

Ninety percent of motor-taxi drivers were from the provinces. They earned on average KHR13,573 per day, a 6.0 percent increase from last year and 8.4 percent more than in May. Ninety-seven percent of respondents could afford their daily expenses from their earnings.

Waiters/waitresses earned KHR6750 per day, a 21 percent rise from the same month last year. All the respondents were from the provinces; they were given accommodation by the restaurant owners. Seventy-five percent were an important source of income in their family. These workers could not save for the future.

Garment workers' earnings rose by 7.9 percent from a year earlier to KHR10357 per day. None of the interviewed workers had completed primary education. However, 19 percent participated in skills training before being employed in the factory. They worked six days for a total 58 hours per week. With this income, they could not completely support their families left behind.

## Economy Watch—Indicators

Table 1. Private Investment Projects Approved, 2008–13\*

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013				
							Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
	Fixed Assets (USD m)											
Agriculture	498.0	135.6	92.0	615.0	530.68	725	154.7	81.2	181.1	114.6	2.3	56.8
Industry	365.3	709.1	724.9	818.5	403.66	2860.1	208.7	173.7	245.6	196.5	195.4	1928.3
<i>. Garments</i>	89.4	170.7	142.8	90.1	122.81	393.9	139.4	97.5	107.2	152.9	109.5	76.4
Services	2939.1	1742.5	10,003.2	4432.0	1337.34	3425.4	50.9	18.0	2.1	845.6	21.2	106.0
<i>. Hotels and tourism</i>	345.0	1048.3	8758.1	3980.1	1105.14	2850.9	50.9	0.0	0.0	640.6	0.0	106.0
Total	3802.4	2587.2	10,570.9	5865.5	2271.7	7010.42	414.4	273.0	428.8	1156.6	218.9	2091.1
	Percentage change from previous quarter											
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-69	-33.9	55.6	169.8	-81.1	855.5
	Percentage change from previous year											
Total	275.6	246.6	308.6	-44.5	-61.3	209	48.4	-89.6	-84.4	-13.6	-47.5	666.0

\* Including expansion project approvals. Source: Cambodian Investment Board



**Table 2. Value of Construction Project Approvals in Phnom Penh, 2008–12**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012				2013	
							Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
	USD m											
Villas and houses	33.1	79.1	154.7	64.3	36.2	185.5	64.8	66.6	18.3	8.5	145.2	10.3
Flats	213.3	297.2	221.6	149.6	183.8	219.6	60.8	219.3	61.6	10.2	114.1	33.0
Other	76.8	259.6	740.9	227.3	269.7	199.9	197.2	47.8	94.9	41.2	154.4	238.3
Total	323.3	635.8	1117.0	441.2	489.8	605.0	322.8	333.6	174.9	59.9	443.7	281.6
	Percentage change from previous quarter											
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	117.1	3.3	-47.6	-65.8	590.9	-36.5
	Percentage change from previous year											
Total	-9.9	96.7	75.7	-60.5	11	23.5	637.1	331.1	-29.3	-59.7	28.1	-15.6

Source: Department of Cadastre and Geography of Phnom Penh municipality

**Table 3. Foreign Visitor Arrivals, 2008–13**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012				2013	
							Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
	Thousands											
By air	33.1	79.1	1239.4	1111.7	1304.3	1480.4	513.6	317.1	370.5	500.7	611.2	398.1
By land and water	213.3	297.2	881.9	999.7	1094.6	14014.6	481.5	424.3	450.3	506.1	560.9	522.5
Total	76.8	259.6	2121.3	2111.5	2398.9	28818.6	995.2	761.4	820.9	1006.8	1172.1	920.5
	Percentage change from previous quarter											
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.9	-23.5	7.8	22.6	16.4	-21.5
	Percentage change from previous year											
Total	-9.9	96.7	5.3	0.5	13.6	20.1	27.8	25.5	17.3	26.3	17.8	20.9

Source: Ministry of Tourism

**Table 4. Exports and Imports, 2008–13\***

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012				2013	
							Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
	USD m											
Total exports	2922.8	3161.6	3097.8	2901.6	3630.2	4929.5	1280.1	1775.9	1595.8	1454.7	1576.9	1620.1
Of which: Garments	2810.8	3050.2	2986.2	2565.3	3223.4	4259.6	1070.8	1474.7	1329.1	1140.83	1225.2	1258.95
. To US	1851.7	1959.9	1908.3	1512.6	1853.9	2055.3	493.3	627.3	566.6	456.07	526.8	474.62
. To EU	603.0	660.9	689.0	644.7	809.5	1322.2	328.4	504.1	462.7	421.82	397.5	477.47
. To ASEAN	80.4	90.3	10.76	6.9	9.9	17.63	6.4	11.7	11.4	9.76	13.0	12.66
. To Japan	40.6	30.1	25.2	44.5	86.5	146.97	50.1	48.9	47.1	42.47	57.6	51.39
. To rest of the world	235.1	309.0	352.9	356.5	463.6	717.5	192.5	282.7	241.3	210.71	230.3	242.81
Agriculture	59.7	55.6	44.5	73.1	164.9	362.05	80.5	101.3	86.1	108.77	123.8	128.9
. Rubber	41.5	41.0	35.8	51.6	89.1	197.63	40.3	46.4	46.1	43.84	36.6	38.67
. Wood	8.6	8.7	3.4	3.5	34.1	48.79	8.9	12.4	4.1	11.6	14.5	8.88
. Fish	5.9	3.2	2.3	3.9	2.8	3.12	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
. Rice	3.7	2.7	2.6	10.9	34.7	106.56	27.1	37.5	31.7	50.2	65.8	56.47
. Other agriculture	52.3	55.8	0.5	3.0	4.1	5.95	3.9	4.4	3.9	2.8	6.6	24.41
Others	512.2	554.8	67.1	263.22	242.0	307.86	128.8	199.9	180.6	205.1	274.9	232.24
Total imports	38.8	58.7	4272.5	4331.5	5190.6	6375.9	1609.2	1885.4	2015.2	1938.2	1576.9	2211.4
Of which: Gasoline	113.0	122.8	84.8	91.13	108.6	294.4	70.7	76.7	78.0	78.8	1225.2	77.19
Diesel	56.5	69.0	19.5	180.67	203.8	447	139.4	126.6	138.3	139.9	526.8	137.44
Construction materials	303.9	304.3	56.3	49.74	57.6	48.09	13.5	14.1	16.5	16.6	397.5	17.75
Other	2410.6	2606.8	4011.8	4010	4820.6	5586.4	1386	1668.0	1782.4	1703.0	13.0	1979
Trade balance	2922.8	3161.6	-1174.7	-1429.9	-1560.5	-1446.4	-329.1	-642.2	-419.4	-483.6	-1606.68	-591.24
	Percentage change from previous quarter											
Total garment exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-5.2	-37.7	-9.9	-14.2	7.4	2.8
Total exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3.3	38.7	-10.1	-8.8	8.4	2.7
Total imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-6.0	17.2	6.9	-3.8	13.1	0.9
	Percentage change from previous year											
Total garment exports	19.5	8.5	1.6	-14.1	25.7	32.1	21.6	53.0	3.4	1.0	14.4	-14.6
Total exports	19.2	8.2	1.6	-6.3	25.1	35.8	25.8	56.9	9.6	9.9	23.2	-8.8
Total imports	-79.6	8.3	1.3	1.4	19.8	22.8	10.6	11.6	32.7	13.2	36.2	17.8

\*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, 2008–13 (billion riels)**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013				
								Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Total revenue	3259.2	1146.1	5290.0	5988.99	2805.83	6251.4	1728.9	2045.1	1900.8	2017.0	1820.2	2204.8
Current revenue	2881.8	1141.6	5210.7	5859.08	2786.12	6179.3	1725.8	1928.6	1796.4	1993.1	1814.3	2193.3
Tax revenue	2270.9	965.2	4409.9	4692.96	2457.02	5277.5	1403.82	1721.8	1560.7	1648.5	1575.3	2024.1
Domestic tax	-	661.8	3248.4	3533.57	1727.10	4071.6	1092.27	1403.4	1230.0	1277.2	1253.1	1653.0
Taxes on international trade	-	303.5	1161.5	1159.39	639.00	1205.9	311.253	318.4	330.7	371.4	322.3	371.1
Non-tax revenue	610.9	176.4	800.8	1166.13	507.13	901.8	330.98	206.9	235.7	344.6	239.0	169.2
Property income	-	13.6	78.0	291.13	4.87	63.8	91.28	13.1	22.5	16.2	8.2	18.1
Sale of goods and services	-	124.3	424.7	460.07	268.08	588.7	166.899	171.4	132.8	196.3	152.8	137.0
Other non-tax revenue	-	38.5	298.2	408.91	391.70	249.3	63.8	22.4	80.5	132.1	78.0	14.0
Capital revenue	377.4	4.5	79.3	129.92	2019.39	72.1	3.148	116.4	104.4	23.9	5.9	11.5
Total expenditure	4174.7	1689.7	6297.8	8784.65	4259.67	9032.4	1688.33	2425.6	2951.3	2751.5	925.9	1925.7
Capital expenditure	1638.1	807.4	2574.4	2853.23	1495.19	3546.9	699.937	716.2	1194.5	1017.7	146.3	239.8
Current expenditure	2536.8	882.3	3809.0	4773.07	2848.81	5341.2	988.398	1709.4	1756.7	1733.9	879.6	1685.8
Wages	822.0	362.6	1397.0	2048.81	1208.81	2170.6	508.919	725.2	657.5	595.0	395.3	590.2
Subsidies and social assistance	-	194.2	927.1	1099.42	613.31	1518.8	189.594	514.6	462.1	420.5	247.4	642.5
Other current expenditure	-	325.5	1384.9	1624.84	1067.07	1651.8	289.9	469.7	637.1	718.4	236.9	453.2
Overall balance	-915.6	-543.6	-1007.8	-2795.66	-1453.83	-1271.4	196.5	-380.6	-1050.5	-734.5	0.0	279.2
Foreign financing	1360.7	741.5	2055.10	1845.21	772.81	-2781.0	577.8	491.5	959.3	429.2	894.4	129.0
Domestic financing	-445.1	-185.8	-127.00	938.64	567.96	2379.2	-565.7	148.4	22.1	62.4	-44.2	0.0

Source: MEF web site

**Table 6. Consumer Price Index, Exchange Rates and Gold Prices (period averages), 2008–13**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013					
								Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
(October-December 2006:100)	Consumer price index (percentage change over previous year)												
Phnom Penh													
- All Items	4.7	5.8	19.7	-0.7	4.1	5.4	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.2	
- Food & non-alcoholic bev.	6.4	9.9	33.1	-0.3	4.4	6.5	3.4	3.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.7	
- Transportation	9.1	5.8	19.4	-10.7	7.0	6.9	3.0	3.0	1.1	1.2	-0.8	-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	4063.6	4046.0	4054.3	4060.7	3995.9	3995	4033.1	
Riels per Thai baht	108.7	122.8	123.5	121.1	133.13	133.2	130.2	129.0	129.3	131.3	134.7	135.74	
Riels per 100 Vietnamese dong	25.1	25.0	24.8	23.4	21.725	19.7	19.3	19.4	19.5	19.2	19.3	19.34	
Gold (US dollars per chi)	70.6	83.2	105.9	113.1	147.58	184.5	204.1	194.5	198.3	206.5	197.1	196	
Diesel (riels/litre)	3140.0	3262.3	4555.2	3170.9	3859.3	4761.2	5193.9	4458.3	4983.9	5128.8	5134.4	4992	
Gasoline (riels/litre)	4004.0	4005.0	4750.8	3593.1	4368.1	5044.5	5395.8	5308.3	5251.3	5295.4	5410.5	5274.5	

Sources: NIS, NBC and CDRI

**Table 7. Monetary Survey, 2007–12 (end of period)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013				
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
	Billion riels												
Net foreign assets	5475.0	7224.0	10,735.0	10,345.0	14,655.0	16,697.9	17893.9	18,652.3	18,729.6	18,463.8	18,154.5	19,976.7	
Net domestic assets	-450.0	-282.0	576.0	1513.3	1573.0	2778.9		6211.2	7922.3	8400.3	10437.4	10,504.1	
Net claims on government	-421.0	-953.0	-1816.0	-2987.0	-2252.0	-2126.6	-2123.1	-2542.4	-2399.9	-2440.6	-2486.4	-2991.6	
Credit to private sector	2394.0	3630.0	6386.0	9894.0	10,532.0	13,331.2	17552.8	18,789.0	20,081.4	21,398.2	23,536.6	24,820.2	
Total liquidity	5025.0	6942.0	11,311.0	11,858.0	16,228.0	19,476.8	23654.7	24,863.5	26,651.9	26,864.1	28,591.9	30,480.8	
Money	1323.0	1658.0	2052.0	2399.0	3120.0	3220.9	3956.2	3984.6	3871.8	3818.2	4045.7	4500.6	
Quasi-money	3702.0	5285.0	9259.0	9459.0	13,108.0	16,255.9	19698.5	20,878.9	22,780.1	23,046.0	24,546.2	25,980.2	
	Percentage change from previous year												
Total liquidity	16.1	38.1	62.9	4.8	36.9	20.0	17.8	20.2	21.1	18.6	20.9	22.6	
Money	14.7	25.3	23.8	16.9	30.1	3.2	16.9	11.4	9.4	3.7	2.3	12.9	
Quasi-money	16.6	42.8	75.2	2.2	38.6	24.0	17.9	22.0	23.4	21.5	44.6	24.4	

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		
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013			2013			
					Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Feb	May	Aug
Cyclo drivers	12,628	8091	9055	9532	10690	10454	9588	10,681	10,572	2.2	-0.0	-1.1
Porters	9005	9549	9964	10,785	12,479	12,574	12,744	12,823	14,071	18.0	0.9	12.8
Small vegetable sellers	9926	8273	8266	8337	10,347	10,542	9949	11,571	11,421	-19.1	16.9	10.4
Scavengers	4652	5857	6698	8388	9139	9328	9483	10,440	9561	18.7	26.3	4.6
Waitresses*	4327	4646	5607	5986	5569	6436	6527	6744	6750	5.6	7.7	21.2
Rice-field workers	8697	6197	5691	5695	8483	5000	5828	6427	7723	23.8	-0.1	-9.0
Garment workers	6554	7085	7746	8409	9599	8989	10,000	9776	10,357	16.9	13.6	7.9
Motorcycle-taxi drivers	15,691	10,685	10,623	11,568	12,807	13,042	14,427	12,522	13,573	17.7	-8.0	6.0
Unskilled construction workers	8779	8343	8790	10,307	10,690	11,375	12,548	13,728	12,944	17.7	18.5	21.1
Skilled construction workers	12,710	12,487	11,952	13,159	14,029	14,270	15,156	14,136	15,726	9.6	10.0	12.1

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