

Economy Watch— External Environment

The section highlights economic changes in some of the developed economies and Asian developing economies during the third quarter of 2009.

World Economic Growth

During the quarter, US year-on-year real GDP growth contracted by 2.5 percent, which was slightly less severe than the second quarter contraction. This slower decline resulted from a positive contribution from personal consumption expenditure, exports, private inventory investment, federal government spending and residential fixed asset investment, offset by a negative contribution from non-residential fixed investment. During the same period the contraction of annual output in the euro area remained severe at 4.7 percent. The continued downturn stemmed primarily from a decline in household final consumption expenditure and gross fixed capital formation, offset by a slight rise in government final consumption expenditure. Japanese real output continued to contract, but less acutely than in the previous quarter. The source of the improvement was improved trade and private consumption.

Chinese year-on-year real GDP growth in the third quarter continued to gain strength, reaching 8.9 percent, higher than the 7.9 percent in the second quarter. The key sources of the growth were fixed asset investment and exports. Signs of recovery were evident in Hong Kong, where output growth was -2.4 percent, better than the -3.6 percent of the second quarter. There was positive growth of private consumption expenditure and domestic capital formation, but continued negative export growth. Similar signs of recovery were seen in South Korea, where year-on-year output growth turned positive at 0.7 percent in the third quarter, after -2.2 percent in the previous quarter. The slight uptick came primarily from positive growth of private and government consumption expenditure and exports, offset by a significant contraction in gross capital formation. Output growth in Taiwan remained sluggish at -1.3 percent, but better than the -7.5 percent in the second quarter. The improvement resulted from positive growth of private final consumption expenditure (2.2 percent)

and government final consumption expenditure (3.6 percent), countered by growth in the figures for gross fixed capital formation (-6.1 percent) and exports (-8.5 percent).

Signs of recovery were also visible in Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. Year-on-year real output growth in Malaysia was -1.2 percent, an improvement on the -3.9 percent in the second quarter. The easing of contraction resulted mainly from positive growth of government final consumption expenditure (10.9 percent) and private consumption expenditure (1.5 percent), while growth of gross fixed capital formation and exports of goods and services remained negative at -7.9 percent and -13.4 percent respectively. Singapore seemed to be recovering faster than the other two countries, with positive growth of 0.6 percent. This was driven primarily by growth in government consumption expenditure (10.2 percent) and gross fixed capital formation (0.3 percent), offset by private consumption expenditure (-0.9 percent) and export of goods and services (-10.9 percent). Real GDP growth in Thailand was -2.8 percent, a smaller decline than in the previous quarter. The improvement came primarily from a 4.7 percent expansion in government expenditure and net exports.

World Inflation and Exchange Rates

Fear of deflation in several developed and developing countries continued during the third quarter of 2009. US year-on-year consumer prices continued to slide (-1.6 percent) in the third quarter. Overall consumer prices in the euro area slid by -0.3 percent. Consumer price inflation in Japan followed a downward trend similar to that in the US and euro area.

During the third quarter of 2009, the US dollar depreciated against the South Korean won and Japanese yen, trading at 1239.04 KRW/USD and 93.58 JPY/USD. It also traded lower against Taiwanese dollar at 32.77 TWD/USD. The US dollar remained stable against the Chinese yuan, Hong Kong dollar and euro.

Commodity Prices in World Markets

During the third quarter there was a slump in prices of a number of major agricultural commodities. There was a significant drop in prices of maize (14.2 percent) and rice (38.4 percent) from the previous quarter, and a milder decline in prices of

palm oil (8.3 percent) and soybeans (2.1 percent). Energy prices continued to surge from the second quarter. Crude oil increased by 18.9 percent and diesel by 14.7 percent, while gasoline went up by 8.8 percent.

Prepared by Saing Chan Hang

Table 1: Real GDP Growth of Selected Trading Partners, 2004–2009 (percentage increase over previous year)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	(percentage increase over previous year)					
						2008			2009		
						Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Selected ASEAN countries											
Cambodia	7.7	13.4	10.6	10.2	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	5.1	5.6	5.4	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.1	5.2	4.4	3.9	4.2
Malaysia	7	5.2	5.9	6.3	4.6	6.3	4.7	0.1	-6.2	-3.9	-1.2
Singapore	8.5	5.7	7.7	7.7	1.1	1.9	-0.6	-4.2	-10.1	-3.5	0.6
Thailand	6	4.5	4.8	4.9	2.6	5.3	3.9	-4.3	-7.1	-4.9	-2.8
Vietnam	7.5	8.4	8.1	8.5	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected other Asian countries											
China	9.5	9.6	10.5	11.9	9.0	10.1	9.0	6.8	6.1	7.9	8.9
Hong Kong	8.3	6.5	6.6	6.4	2.4	4.2	1.7	-2.5	-7.8	-3.8	-2.4
South Korea	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.9	2.2	4.8	3.8	-3.6	-4.4	-2.2	0.7
Taiwan	5.7	4.1	4.6	5.2	0.1	4.3	-1.0	-8.4	-10.2	-7.5	-1.3
Selected industrial countries											
Euro-12	1.8	1.5	2.7	2.9	0.9	1.4	0.6	-1.3	-2.5	-4.8	-4.7
Japan	3.4	2.5	2.1	2.0	-0.7	1.0	-0.5	-4.6	-9.1	-6.0	-4.7
United States	4.4	3.7	3.3	2.2	1.1	2.8	-0.5	-6.3	-2.6	-3.9	-2.5

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

Table 2: Inflation Rate of Selected Trading Partners, 2004–2009 (percentage increase over previous year—period averages)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (percentage increase over previous year period averages)					
						2008		2009			
						Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Selected ASEAN countries											
Cambodia	4.0	5.8	4.7	10.5	19.7	24.9	21.7	15.7	4.3	-4.8	-3.0
Indonesia	8.3	10.5	13.4	6.4	10.1	10.1	11.9	11.4	8.5	5.6	2.7
Malaysia	1.6	3.1	3.7	2.0	5.3	4.8	8.4	5.9	3.7	1.3	-2.2
Singapore	1.7	0.5	1.0	2.1	6.5	7.5	6.5	5.5	2.1	-0.5	-0.4
Thailand	2.7	4.5	4.7	2.2	5.5	7.7	7.2	2.2	-0.2	-2.8	-2.1
Vietnam	7.8	8.2	7.7	8.3	23.3	24.4	29.0	23.6	-	-	-
Selected other Asian countries											
China	3.9	1.8	1.5	4.8	5.9	7.8	5.3	2.5	-0.6	1.5	-1.2
Hong Kong	-0.4	1.1	2.2	2.0	4.3	5.7	4.6	2.3	1.7	-0.1	-0.8
South Korea	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.5	4.6	4.8	5.5	4.5	3.9	2.8	2.0
Taiwan	1.6	2.3	0.6	1.8	3.2	4.2	4.5	1.9	0.0	-0.8	-1.3
Selected industrial countries											
Euro-12	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	3.3	3.8	3.8	2.3	1.0	0.9	-0.3
Japan	Nil	-0.3	0.5	0.1	1.4	1.4	2.2	1.0	-0.1	-1.0	-2.2
United States	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.8	4.4	5.3	1.5	-0.2	-0.9	-1.6

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

Table 3: Exchange Rates of Selected Trading Partners against US Dollar, 2004–2009 (period averages)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008		2009			
						Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Selected ASEAN countries											
Cambodia (riel)	4016.3	4092.5	4103.2	4062.7	4054.2	4030.3	4117.4	4089.8	4108.0	4128.55	4164.44
Indonesia (rupiah)	8938	9705	9134	9419	9699.0	9,265.3	9,216.3	11,060	11,630.8	10,225.0	9887
Malaysia (ringgit)	3.80	3.79	3.67	3.31	3.34	3.21	3.37	3.56	3.63	3.52	3.50
Singapore (S\$)	1.69	1.66	1.59	1.51	4.58	1.37	1.43	1.49	1.51	1.45	1.44
Thailand (baht)	40.2	40.2	37.9	32.22	33.36	32.25	34.0	34.83	35.29	33.98	33.96
Vietnam (dong)	15,777	15,859	15,994	16,030	16,382	16,881	16,517	16,537	16,954	-	-
Selected other Asian countries											
China (yuan)	8.28	8.19	7.97	8.03	6.94	6.96	6.82	6.83	6.84	6.83	6.83
Hong Kong (HK\$)	7.79	7.78	7.77	7.8	7.78	7.80	7.77	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
South Korea (won)	1145	1024	955	929.04	1137.23	1,018.84	1,207.0	1,367.2	1,412.5	1,273.9	1,239.04
Taiwan (NT\$)	33.6	32.1	32.5	32.85	31.54	30.45	31.20	33.0	34.0	33.1	32.77
Selected industrial countries											
Euro-12 (euro)	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.7	0.84	0.64	0.71	1.32	0.76	0.71	0.70
Japan (yen)	108.2	110.2	116.4	117.8	102.46	104.53	104.03	96.1	93.72	95.95	93.58

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

Table 4: Selected Commodity Prices on World Market, 2004–2009 (period averages)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008			2009		
						Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Maize (USNo.2)—USA (USD/tonne)	110.65	89.19	111.04	149.08	218.15	238.03	254.99	181.22	183.12	171.16	146.85
Palm oil—north-west Europe (USD/tonne)	427.47	381.32	433.85	707.68	912.23	1086.89	949.03	564.50	636.53	719.35	659.16
Rice (Thai 100%B)—Bangkok (USD/tonne)	221.67	262.88	282.00	305.36	615.32	839.58	657.88	519.41	522.13	499.45	307.31
Soybeans (US No.1)—USA (USD/tonne)	262.03	224.25	213.88	294.59	460.41	479.97	529.30	382.72	434.40	420.10	411.18
Crude oil—OPEC spot (USD/barrel)	33.5	50.14	61.58	69.25	95.44	117.48	115.30	55.23	42.34	57.46	68.32
Gasoline—US Gulf Coast (cents/litre)	30.9	42.19	47.70	53.58	62.22	80.90	81.27	34.52	31.97	43.11	46.92
Diesel(low sulphur No.2)—US Gulf Coast (cents/litre)	29.48	44.35	51.35	55.51	76.2	95.37	88.46	46.98	34.17	40.51	46.46

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organisation and US Energy Information Administration

Economy Watch—Domestic Performance

Main Economic Activities

In the third quarter of 2009, total investment approvals increased dramatically, by 8.8 times, from the previous quarter. This was due to a substantial increase in agriculture and services. Agricultural approvals rose from nil to USD176.1 m. Services jumped from nil to USD150.2 m. Hotels rose to USD7.2 m, tourism to USD133.3 m and other services to USD61.6 m. The investment surge in services, a major source of economic growth in Cambodia, may have been related to an increase of visitors from the previous quarter, which was a depressed period. Industry grew by 54 percent, rising from USD39.4 m in the previous quarter to USD60.6 m. The garment sub-sector decreased by 37 percent to USD21.9 m; the sub-sector is still remarkably exposed to the recession in the USA, Cambodia's primary export market, accounting for more than 50 percent of the country's export earnings. Additionally, energy dropped from USD2.7 m to USD2.5 m, while shoe manufacturing approvals rose from nil to USD13.8 m and mining from nil to USD5.9 m. Pharmaceuticals moved up to USD3.9 m and other industry rose to USD12.8 m.

The value of construction approvals in Phnom Penh dropped by 88 percent compared with the previous quarter and 85 percent compared with the same quarter a year earlier. Villas and houses fell by 67 percent to USD2.2 m, flats and other construction approval by 66 percent to USD6.3 m and to USD12.2 m. Construction activities slowed because South Korean property developers were still suffering from the global economic crisis.

In the third quarter, total foreign visitor arrivals rose by 5.0 percent from the previous quarter. Arrivals by air increased by 12 percent to 247,173; Phnom Penh airport received 51 percent and Siem Reap 49 percent. Visitors by land rose to 25,677 and by water to 13,556. Among ASEAN countries, Vietnam had the most visitor arrivals (80,973), followed by Laos (25,220), while Brunei had the fewest (105). Although many tourists arrived from neighbouring countries, they tended to spend less on accommodation, food, transportation and other expenses.

The trade deficit improved from USD627.3 m in the second quarter to USD91.2 m in the third quarter. The improvement originated from fewer total imports, while exports dropped slightly. Imports decreased 68 percent from the previous quarter to USD336.5 m due to a 68 percent drop in the import of construction materials. Cement import increased by 15 percent to USD10.6 m, while steel decreased by 22 percent to USD9.8 m. Other imports slumped by 75 percent but the import of petroleum products increased 23 percent.

During the same period, exports dropped 43 percent to USD245.3 m. This was due to a 36 percent decrease of garment exports to USD240.0 m, a 40 percent decrease of rubber exports to USD4.9 m and a 47 percent decrease of fish exports to USD0.4 m, while there were no wood exports.

Public Finance

The budget deficit worsened in the third quarter by 76 percent from the previous quarter, to KHR904.8 bn. Current revenue collection shrank by 5.0 percent to KHR1174.9 bn. Tax collection decreased by 9.0 percent to KHR999.5 bn, while non-tax collection increased by 18 percent to KHR 176.0 bn. Total expenditure rose 18 percent, resulting from an increase of capital expenditure by 25 percent and of current expenditure by 21 percent. Within current expenditure, wage expenditure went up by 2.0 percent to KHR526.6 bn, and expenditure on subsidiaries and social assistance climbed 47 percent to KHR272.6 bn.

Inflation and Foreign Exchange Rates

The overall consumer price index in Phnom Penh decreased by 3.0 percent in the year to the third quarter, the second consecutive quarter of deflation. Food and non-alcoholic beverages declined by 2.7 percent and the cost of housing and utilities by 9.6 percent. Transportation subsided 13.8 percent and communications 8.6 percent. An increase occurred in education (14 percent), restaurants and hotels (8.4 percent), health care (8.0 percent), clothing and footwear (5.3 percent), alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics (8.0 percent).

Economy Watch—Domestic Performance

During the same period, the riel depreciated 0.9 percent against the US dollar compared with the previous quarter and appreciated 1.0 percent compared with the same quarter in 2008. In this quarter, the riel fell to a low of KHR4164.4/USD. It dropped by 3.0 percent against the Thai baht and 0.9 percent against the Vietnamese dong. The baht traded at KHR122.9/baht and dong at KHR23.5 per 100 dong.

Monetary Developments

In September 2009, broad money (M2) was up 3.0 percent from the previous quarter to KHR2773.0 bn. The rise was due to a rise of 2.0 percent to KHR2657.6 bn of currency outside banks, of 25 percent to KHR115.0 bn in demand deposits and of 9.0 percent to KHR12,139.0 bn in quasi-money.

During the same period, domestic credit escalated by 6.0 percent to KHR7663.0 bn. Net claims on the government were negative KHR2463.0 bn, comprising KHR270.5 bn claims on government and negative KHR2734.0 bn government deposits. During the same period, credit to the private sector dropped by 0.02 percent to KHR10,127.0 bn. Other liabilities increased by 10 percent to KHR6621.0 bn. This resulted in a decrease in net domestic assets of 17 percent to KHR1042.0 bn.

Poverty Situation

In November, real daily earning of vulnerable workers declined by 15.6 percent compared with November 2008. However, five out of 10 groups reported that their earnings increased slightly (see Table 8).

In November, the real earnings of cyclo drivers dropped by 41 percent, from 12,628 riels in the same period last year to 7446 riels. The earnings of cyclo drivers have fluctuated since early 2009, according to 82.5 percent of interviewees. Normally, cyclo drivers spent around 4300 riels for food; therefore, they could not save much to send home, reported 60 percent. Household livelihood had improved since coming to work in Phnom Penh for 32.5 percent of interviewees; 40 percent reported no change within their households; 27.5 percent had a worse situation. Sixty percent of cyclo drivers said their households had gone into debt because of the income fall.

Small vegetable traders' earnings declined 23 percent compared with the same month in 2008; the figure was down from 9926 riels last year to 7647 riels. A lack of capital was a factor in the fall in income, 72.5 percent of interviewees revealed. Approximately 80 percent of small traders had investments of less than 50,000 riels. The traders increased their spending on food by 20 percent compared with last year, to 4300 riels per day. Borrowing was the only way to survive when income fell, said 60 percent of the interviewees.

In November, real daily earnings of motorcycle taxi drivers decreased by 38.2 percent from a year earlier to 9696 riels. About 95 percent of motorcycle taxi drivers said that their earnings were not enough to support the whole family, because it provided them just enough to support themselves. Almost 93 percent of motor-taxi drivers were from the provinces. They usually spent around 4700 riels for food daily.

The real daily earnings of skilled construction workers increased 2.4 percent from a year earlier to 13,011 riels per day. The increase was not enough to support their household's expenditures, according to 85.7 percent of the interviewees. This caused 35 percent of interviewees' households to go into debt. Most of the skilled construction workers were from rural areas. Therefore, they had to pay not only for food but also house rent.

The earnings of unskilled workers decreased by 7.4 percent compared to November 2008. The decline was mainly due to an increase in the number of workers, as reported by 75 percent of the interviewees.

The earnings of scavengers rose 0.9 percent compared to November 2008. However, they dropped compared with other surveys in 2009 (Table 8). The scavengers expressed concern at not having enough savings to send home because they are living from hand to mouth.

In November the real earnings of garment workers increased by 18.2 percent over the same month in 2008 to 7745 riels. There was no overtime work for 35.8 percent, while 26.7 percent had extra work steadily and 37.5 percent worked occasional overtime.

Prepared by Sry Bopharath and Pon Dorina

Table 1: Private Investment Projects Approved, 2003–09

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009					
					Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
	Fixed Assets (USD m)											
Agriculture	3.7	12.3	26.8	498.0	102.4	52.3	16.7	18.6	4.4	175.3	0.0	176.1
Industry	137.2	187.9	914.6	365.3	328.0	52.9	95.0	91.6	485.4	257.7	39.4	60.6
<i>. Garments</i>	<i>68.1</i>	<i>132.6</i>	<i>174.4</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>69.1</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>47.8</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>21.9</i>
Services	168.4	91.8	155.5	2939.1	311.1	148.2	4064.9	4450.5	1339.6	495.6	0.0	150.2
<i>. Hotels and tourism</i>	<i>124.1</i>	<i>55.9</i>	<i>102.6</i>	<i>345.0</i>	<i>199.2</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>4015.0</i>	<i>3481.3</i>	<i>1168.1</i>	<i>254.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>150.2</i>
Total	309.3	292.0	1096.9	3802.4	741.5	253.4	4176.5	4560.7	1580.3	928.6	39.4	386.3
	Percentage change from previous quarter											
Total	-	-	-	-	-35.9	-78.1	1548.2	9.2	-65.3	-41.2	-95.7	882.0
	Percentage change from previous year											
Total	22.1	-5.6	275.6	246.6	-23.7	-49.1	2083.2	294.2	113.1	266.5	-99.0	-91.5

Including expansion project approvals. Source: Cambodian Investment Board

Table 2: Value of Construction Project Approvals in Phnom Penh, 2003–09

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009					
					Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
	USD m											
Villas and houses	20.0	30.3	45.5	33.1	20.2	45.3	17.6	52.1	39.7	32.1	6.7	2.2
Flats	91.6	167.6	204.2	213.3	57.6	40.9	55.1	65.6	60.0	95.2	18.9	6.3
Other	87.3	65.6	109.1	76.8	94.3	51.2	68.2	369.3	252.2	53.7	36.7	12.2
Total	198.9	263.5	358.8	323.3	172.2	137.3	140.9	486.9	351.9	181.1	62.3	20.7
	Percentage change from previous quarter											
Total	-	-	-	-	-4.2	-1.4	2.6	245.6	-27.7	-48.5	-65.6	-66.8
	Percentage change from previous year											
Total	-9.5	32.5	36.2	-9.9	120.2	-1.4	-2.6	170.9	104.4	31.9	-55.8	-95.7

Source: Department of Cadastre and Geography of Phnom Penh municipality

Table 3: Foreign Visitor Arrivals, 2003–09

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009					
					Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
	Thousands of passengers											
By air	456.0	626.1	856.5	1029.0	368.8	402.0	262.0	259.2	316.2	335.2	221.2	247.2
By land and water	245.0	428.9	565.1	672.9	239.2	242.2	192.0	186.3	261.4	287.1	243.0	240.2
Total	701.1	1055.0	1421.6	1701.9	608.0	644.2	454.0	445.5	577.6	622.3	464.2	487.4
	Percentage change from previous quarter											
Total	-	-	-	-	40.8	6.0	-29.5	-1.9	29.6	7.7	-25.4	5.0
	Percentage change from previous year											
Total	-10.9	50.5	34.7	19.7	17.8	17.0	6.9	3.2	-5.0	-3.4	2.2	9.4

Source: Ministry of Tourism

Table 4: Exports and Imports, 2003–09

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009					
					Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
	USD m											
Total exports	1708.1	2108.1	2352.8	2799.9	793.4	803.1	539.6	928.7	728.6	721.4	433.5	245.3
Of which: Garments	1628.4	2027	2253.3	2698.9	727.1	773.4	463.8	868.8	678.8	606.9	377.3	240.0
Rubber	35.1	38.3	36.7	41.4	14.6	7.0	11.0	12.9	5.2	11.8	8.2	4.9
Wood	10.2	11.1	10.3	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0
Fish	2.8	10.6	10.1	5.9	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4
Total imports	1824.9	2149.0	2513.0	3057.0	982.7	983.8	1178.5	1027.1	916.3	987.7	1060.8	366.5
Of which: Petroleum products	191.6	187.0	184.8	238.5	58.9	60.0	64.6	68.3	62.9	67.3	72.2	89.0
Construction materials	80.8	95.3	134.7	154.4	32.5	39.7	40.7	35.6	29.9	41.4	30.9	9.9
Other	1601.3	1914.0	2245.0	2731.0	891.3	884.1	1073.2	923.2	823.5	879.0	957.7	237.5
Trade balance	-116.8	-40.9	-160.1	-257.1	-189.3	-180.7	-638.9	-98.4	-187.7	-157.6	-627.3	-91.2
	Percentage change from previous quarter											
Total garment exports	-	-	-	-	-14.1	6.4	-40.0	87.3	-21.9	-10.5	-37.8	-36.3
Total exports	-	-	-	-	-10.9	1.2	-32.8	72.1	-21.5	-0.9	-39.9	-43.4
Total imports	-	-	-	-	6.3	0.1	19.8	-12.8	-10.8	7.8	7.4	-68.3
	Percentage change from previous year											
Total garment exports	-54.1	-64.9	291.4	19.8	1.6	14.2	-32.6	2.7	-6.6	-21.5	-18.6	-72.4
Total exports	17.5	23.4	11.6	19.0	7.7	13.5	-23.5	4.3	-8.2	-10.2	-19.7	-73.6
Total imports	6.9	17.8	16.9	21.6	21.7	24.4	29.3	11.1	-6.8	0.4	-9.9	-67.2

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

Table 5: National Budget Operations on Cash Basis, 2003–09 (billion riels)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009					
					Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Total revenue	1764	2126	2625	3259.2	1146.1	1194.1	1463.6	1297.0	1335.3	1101.7	1252.7	1184.7
Current revenue	1733	2107	2474	2881.8	1141.6	1189.4	1447.0	1288.3	1286.0	1097.7	1245.7	1174.9
Tax revenue	1220	1577	1911	2270.9	965.2	978.0	1255.0	1071.2	1105.7	947.4	1096.5	999.5
Domestic tax	-	-	-	-	661.8	719.9	955.5	776.7	796.3	712.0	838.7	731.8
Taxes on international trade	-	-	-	-	303.5	258.1	299.5	294.5	309.4	235.4	257.8	268.0
Non-tax revenue	513	530	563	610.9	176.4	211.4	192.1	217.1	180.2	150.3	149.2	176.1
Property income	-	-	-	-	13.6	2.9	53.9	11.0	10.2	13.1	9.7	27.5
Sale of goods and services	-	-	-	-	124.3	118.9	96.3	99.7	109.8	93.5	100.9	91.7
Other non-tax revenue	-	-	-	-	38.5	89.6	41.9	106.4	60.3	43.7	38.6	56.5
Capital revenue	31	19	152	377.4	4.5	4.8	16.5	8.7	49.3	4.0	7.0	9.8
Total expenditure	2757	2932	3295	4174.7	1689.7	1059.1	1744.7	1662.8	1831.2	1650.6	1766.1	2089.5
Capital expenditure	1171	1163	1328	1638.1	807.4	411.0	648.2	641.2	874.0	693.6	607.1	759.2
Current expenditure	1586	1769	1967	2536.8	882.3	648.1	1096.5	918.0	1146.4	752.4	1064.7	1290.4
Wages	615	640	711	822.0	362.6	250.7	367.0	363.6	415.7	327.4	515.5	526.6
Subsidies and social assistance	-	-	-	-	194.2	104.3	325.7	111.9	385.2	217.3	185.9	272.6
Other current expenditure	-	-	-	-	325.5	193.1	403.8	442.6	345.4	207.7	363.2	491.2
Overall balance	-993	-806	-706	-915.6	-543.6	135.0	-281.1	-365.8	-495.9	-548.9	-513.4	-904.8
Foreign financing	886	864	1127	1360.7	741.5	299.2	615.8	435.0	705.1	507.8	326.7	484.5
Domestic financing	106	148	-396	-445.1	-185.8	-294.1	-236.5	234.7	168.9	-310.3	236.5	316.4

Source: MEF web site.

Table 6: Consumer Price Index, Exchange Rates and Gold Prices (period averages), 2003–09

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009					
					Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
(October-December 2006:100)					Consumer price index (percentage change over previous year)							
Phnom Penh- All Items	-	-	-	-	12.3	20.6	33.3	28.7	17.8	4.3	-4.8	-3.0
- Food & non-alcoholic bev.	-	-	-	-	18.9	29.5	47.6	37.4	24.1	6.1	-5.2	-2.7
- Transportation	-	-	-	-	9.6	21.7	28.9	27.8	4.1	-13.0	-16.5	-13.8
					Exchange rates, gold and oil prices (Phnom Penh market rates)							
Riels per US dollar	3973.3	4016.3	4119.7	4119.0	4030.1	3995.3	4030.2	4117.5	4089.8	4111.6	4128.6	4164.4
Riels per Thai baht	95.8	99.9	102.6	108.7	129.3	129.1	125.4	121.9	117.7	116.6	119.2	122.9
Riels per 100 Vietnamese dong	25.6	25.5	25.8	25.1	25.2	25.2	24.9	24.8	24.3	23.6	23.3	23.5
Gold (US dollars per chi)	41.4	46.3	54.0	70.6	94.4	111.6	107.7	106.0	98.2	105.6	110.7	123.2
Diesel (riels/litre)	1508	2088	2633	3140	3679	3982	4975	5495	3768.9	2873.7	3056.9	3867.0
Gasoline (riels/litre)	2150	2833	3442	4004	4368	4580	5171	5391	3861.3	3112.6	3452.4	3371.1

Sources: NIS, NBC and CDRI

Table 7: Monetary Survey, 2003–09 (end of period)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009					
					Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
					Billion riels							
Net foreign assets	4,027	4,797	5,475	7,224	10,735	10,911	11,353	10,809	10,345	11,222	12,611	13,869
Net domestic assets	-698	-467	-450	-282	576	1,136	1,345	1,748	15,133	1,266	1,249	1,042
Net claims on government	-128	-209	-421	-953	-1,816	-2,400	-2,678	-2,653	-2,987	-3,048	-2,889	-2,463
Credit to private sector	1,337	1,817	2,394	3,630	6,386	8,050	9,206	9,781	9,894	9,814	10,129	10,127
Total liquidity	3,329	4,330	5,025	6,942	11,311	12,047	12,698	12,557	11,858	12,488	13,859	14,912
Money	937	1,153	1,323	1,658	2,052	2,389	2,467	2,335	2,399	2,545	2,695	2,773
Quasi-money	2,392	3,177	3,702	5,285	9,259	9,658	10,231	10,223	9,459	9,942	11,164	12,139
					Percentage change from previous year							
Total liquidity	15.2	30.0	16.1	38.1	62.9	54.5	43.1	26.7	4.8	3.7	9.1	18.7
Money	15.3	23.0	14.7	25.3	23.8	33.2	41.1	33.4	16.9	6.5	9.2	18.7
Quasi-money	15.2	32.8	16.6	42.8	75.2	61.0	43.5	25.3	2.2	2.9	9.1	18.7

Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Table 8: Real Average Daily Earnings of Vulnerable Workers (Real daily earnings base on November 2000)

	Daily earnings (riels)										Percentage change		
	2005	2006	2007	2007	2008	2009					Feb 09	May 09	Nov 08
				Nov	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov		-May 09	-Aug 09	-Nov 09
Cyclo drivers	8,085	7,469	8,075	9,675	12,628	8,534	8,896	7,738	7,446	4.2%	-13.0%	-41.0%	
Porters	6,734	6,545	8,588	9,119	9,005	10,476	10,319	8,159	9,566	-1.5%	-20.9%	6.2%	
Small vegetable sellers	7,739	6,390	8,220	8,552	9,926	7,614	9,764	8,323	7,647	28.2%	-14.8%	-23.0%	
Scavengers	5,167	4,416	5,422	5,727	4,652	5,170	6,637	7,087	4,693	28.4%	6.8%	0.9%	
Waitresses*	4,344	4,412	4,482	4,643	4,327	4,283	4,346	4,574	5,568	1.5%	5.3%	28.7%	
Rice-field workers	4,370	5,306	5,516	6,426	8,697	7,044	7,126	5,785	5,003	1.2%	-18.8%	-42.5%	
Garment workers	7,359	7,649	7,568	7,240	6,554	6,754	6,691	7,410	7,745	-0.9%	10.8%	18.2%	
Motorcycle-taxi drivers	10,595	8,201	10,634	11,872	15,691	11,655	12,148	9,569	9,696	4.2%	-21.2%	-38.2%	
Unskilled construction workers	6,712	5,918	6,155	7,777	8,779	6,115	9,956	9,444	8,132	62.8%	-5.1%	-7.4%	
Skilled construction workers	12,049	10,316	11,154	11,286	12,710	11,771	13,688	11,918	13,011	16.3%	-12.9%	2.4%	

* 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