

Economy Watch—External Environment

This section presents economic indicators of major world economies and economies in Southeast Asia during the second quarter of 2020. At the time of writing, data on real GDP growth in Cambodia was unavailable.

Real GDP growth

At first glance, there were falls in real GDP growth across all selected countries, both compared with the same quarter a year ago and the preceding quarter, the only exception being the swift recovery in China. Among the five selected ASEAN countries, Malaysia was the worst hit with GDP growth shrinking to 17.1 percent. GDP growth in Singapore contracted to 13.2 percent, in Thailand to 12.2 percent, Indonesia to 5.3 percent and Vietnam to 0.4 percent. Year on year, Malaysia's economy contracted by 22.0 percentage points, Singapore's by 13.3 percentage points, Thailand's by 14.5 percentage points, Indonesia's by 10.3 percentage points and Vietnam's by 6.3 percentage points. Compared to the preceding quarter, GDP in Malaysia declined 17.8 percentage points, in Singapore 11.0 percentage points, in Thailand 10.4 percentage points, in Indonesia 8.3 percentage points and in Vietnam 3.4 percentage points.

Except China, economic contraction in other selected Asian countries between April and June was worse than in the previous quarter. Compared with the same quarter a year ago, China's economy was also in recession. China, however, is making swift recovery with a 10.0 percentage point increase in GDP since the previous quarter albeit 3.0 percentage points lower than its growth rate year on year. Three of the four selected countries in this group experienced quarterly economic contractions. Hong Kong posted its biggest quarterly contraction ever (-9.0 percent), followed by South Korea (-3.0 percent) and Taiwan (-0.6 percent), whereas China, with a growth rate of 3.2 percent, was on the way to recovery. Year on year, Hong Kong's economy slumped by 9.5 percentage points, South Korea's by 5.1 percentage points and Taiwan's by

3.0 percentage points. Compared to the preceding quarter, GDP in Hong Kong fell 0.1 percentage points, in South Korea 4.3 percentage points and in Taiwan 2.1 percentage points.

More severe recession continued in the three selected industrial countries. The Euro-12 have experienced the lowest growth rate since the first quarter, hitting -15.0 percent this quarter. Economic growth in Japan fell to -9.9 percent and in the US to -9.5 percent. Compared to the same quarter last year, GDP fell in the Euro-12 by 16.1 percentage points, in Japan by 11.1 percentage points and in the US by 11.8 percentage points; compared to the preceding quarter, GDP fell by 11.7 percentage points, 7.9 percentage points and 9.8 percentage points, respectively.

Inflation rates

With regard to inflation rates in the 13 selected countries, compared to the same quarter last year, inflation rose in Cambodia, Vietnam and China and fell in the other 10 countries. Compared to a quarter earlier, all selected countries experienced declining inflation rates. Beginning with the selected ASEAN countries, year on year, the inflation rate in Cambodia increased by 0.7 percentage points to 2.5 percent and in Vietnam by 0.1 percentage point to 2.8 percent, giving the highest inflation rates among selected ASEAN countries. Conversely, Thailand had the lowest inflation rate (-2.7 percent), followed by Malaysia (-2.6 percent), Singapore (-0.7 percent) and Indonesia (2.3 percent). The fall in the annual inflation rate in Thailand was 3.8 percentage points, in Malaysia 3.2 percentage points, in Singapore 1.5 percentage points and in Indonesia 0.8 percentage points. Compared to the preceding quarter, the inflation rate in Malaysia decreased by 3.5 percentage points, in Thailand 3.1 percentage points, in Singapore 1.1 percentage points and in Indonesia 0.6 percentage points.

At 2.7 percent, China had the highest inflation rate among selected other Asian countries this quarter. This figure represents an annual increase of 0.1 percentage points, but a quarterly decrease of 1.7 percentage points. Compared to the same quarter last year, the inflation rate in Hong Kong

fell by 1.4 percentage points to 1.3 percent, in South Korea by 0.8 percentage points to -0.1 percent and in Taiwan by 1.8 percentage points to -1.0 percent.

Inflation rates in the selected industrialised countries continued to decline, both compared to the same quarter last year and the preceding quarter, in the Euro-12 to 0.3 percent, Japan to 0.1 percent and the US to 0.3 percent. Compared to the same quarter last year, the inflation rate in the Euro-12 fell 1.1 percentage points, in Japan 0.6 percentage points and in the US 1.5 percentage points. Compared to the preceding quarter, the inflation rate in the EU-12 fell 0.8 percentage points, in Japan 0.4 percentage points and in the US 1.8 percentage points.

Exchange rate

Compared to the preceding quarter, the Khmer riel depreciated 0.9 percent, Indonesian rupiah 5.1 percent, Malaysian ringgit 2.4 percent and Thai baht 2.6 percent against the US dollar. In contrast, the Vietnamese dong appreciated 0.5 percent against the US dollar and the Singapore dollar remained stable at 1.4 Singapore dollars/US dollar.

Among other Asian countries, only the Taiwan dollar appreciated against the US dollar by 0.7 percent compared to the preceding quarter. The Chinese yuan depreciated 1.4 percent and the South Korean won 2.4 percent against the US dollar, while

the Hong Kong dollar remained stable at 7.8 HK dollars/US dollar.

The euro to US dollar exchange rate, apart from a slight dip in 2018 to 0.8 euros (the average rate in 2013/14) has remained stable at 0.9 euros since 2015. The Japanese yen appreciated 1.3 percent against the US dollar compared to the preceding quarter and 2.1 percent year on year.

Commodity prices

Compared to the same quarter last year, the prices of palm oil, rice and soybeans went up while the prices of other commodities fell; only the price of rice recovered compared to the preceding quarter. Year on year, the price of palm oil rose by 8.1 percent to USD614.0/tonne, rice by 27.3 percent to USD547.5/tonne and soybeans by 0.5 percent to USD349.4/tonne. The prices of maize dropped by 16.8 percent to USD146.3/tonne, of rubber by 26.1 percent to USD1,144.4/tonne, crude oil by 53.5 percent to USD30.3/barrel, gasoline by 55.9 percent to US21.8 cents/litre and diesel by 53.0 percent to US24.0 cents/litre. Compared to the preceding quarter, the price of rice increased by 13.8 percent while those of maize decreased by 12.7 percent, palm oil by 15.3 percent, rubber by 16.7 percent, soybeans by 3.1 percent, crude oil by 38.3 percent, gasoline by 36.3 percent and diesel by 38.8 percent.

Table 1: Real GDP growth of selected trading partners, 2013–20 (percentage increase over previous year)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019				2020	
							Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Selected ASEAN countries												
Cambodia	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	5.8	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	-5.3
Malaysia	4.6	6.0	4.9	4.3	5.9	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.4	3.6	0.7	-17.1
Singapore	3.8	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.8	3.2	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.8	-2.2	-13.2
Thailand	2.8	1.6	2.8	3.2	3.8	4.1	2.8	2.3	2.4	1.6	-1.8	-12.2
Vietnam	5.4	5.9	6.6	6.1	6.6	7.2	6.8	6.7	7.3	7.0	3.8	0.4
Selected other Asian countries												
China	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	-6.8	3.2
Hong Kong	3.0	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.8	3.1	0.6	0.5	2.9	-2.9	-8.9	-9.0
South Korea	2.8	3.4	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	1.8	2.1	2.0	3.4	1.3	-3.0
Taiwan	2.2	3.5	0.6	1.2	2.8	2.6	1.7	2.4	3.0	3.3	1.5	-0.6
Selected industrial countries												
Euro-12	0.1	0.7	1.3	1.6	2.3	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	-3.3	-15.0
Japan	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.8	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.7	-0.7	-2.0	-9.9
United States	1.8	2.4	2.3	1.6	2.3	3.0	3.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	0.3	-9.5

Sources: International Monetary Fund; Economist; countries' statistics offices

Table 2: Inflation rates of selected trading partners, 2013–20 (percentage price increase over previous year – period averages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019				2020	
							Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Selected ASEAN countries												
Cambodia	3.0	3.9	1.2	3.0	2.9	2.5	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	3.0	2.5
Indonesia	7.0	6.4	6.4	3.5	3.8	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.3
Malaysia	2.1	3.2	2.1	2.1	3.9	1.0	-0.3	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.9	-2.6
Singapore	2.3	1.0	-0.5	-0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	-0.7
Thailand	2.2	1.9	-0.9	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	-2.7
Vietnam	6.6	4.8	0.6	2.7	3.4	3.6	2.6	2.7	2.2	3.7	5.6	2.8
Selected other Asian countries												
China	2.6	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.9	4.3	4.4	2.7
Hong Kong	4.0	4.4	3.1	2.5	1.7	2.4	2.2	2.7	3.4	3.0	2.0	1.3
South Korea	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.8	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.2	-0.1
Taiwan	0.8	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.6	-1.0
Selected industrial countries												
Euro-12	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.3
Japan	0.4	2.8	0.9	-0.1	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1
United States	1.5	1.6	0.0	1.2	2.1	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.1	0.3

Sources: International Monetary Fund; Economist; National Institute of Statistics

Table 3: Exchange rates against the US dollar of selected trading partners, 2013–20 (period averages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019				2020	
							Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Selected ASEAN countries												
Cambodia (riel)	4027.2	4037.6	4060.4	4053.6	4047.0	4045.0	4006.6	4052.1	4086.8	4063.7	4064.1	4101.4
Indonesia (rupiah)	10419.2	11850.2	13394.8	13338.3	13379.8	14227.6	14127.8	14246.8	14117.6	14060.5	14220.3	14944.2
Malaysia (ringgit)	3.1	3.3	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3
Singapore (S\$)	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Thailand (baht)	30.7	32.5	34.2	35.3	33.9	32.3	31.6	31.6	30.7	30.3	31.2	32.0
Vietnam (dong)	20990.3	21138.2	21917.7	22507.5	22645.9	22663.3	22902.9	23255.5	23258.3	23217.3	23351.0	23244.6
Selected other Asian countries												
China (yuan)	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1
Hong Kong (HK\$)	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
South Korea (won)	1095.0	1053.6	1131.9	1161.0	1130.5	1099.9	1125.0	1165.4	1193.4	1174.7	1191.5	1219.8
Taiwan (NT\$)	29.7	30.3	31.8	32.3	30.4	30.1	30.8	31.1	31.2	30.5	30.1	29.9
Selected industrial countries												
Euro-12 (euro)	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Japan (yen)	97.6	105.9	121.0	108.8	112.1	110.4	110.1	109.9	107.3	108.7	109.0	107.6

Sources: International Monetary Fund; Economist; National Bank of Cambodia

Table 4: Selected commodity prices on the world market, 2013–20 (period averages)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019				2020	
							Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Maize (US No. 2) – USA(USD/tonne)	259.4	192.9	169.8	159.2	154.5	164.4	167.5	175.9	170.1	166.8	167.6	146.3
Palm oil – northwest Europe (USD/tonne)	856.9	821.4	622.7	643.6	714.7	638.7	586.9	568.1	570.1	680.2	724.7	614.0
Rubber SMR 5 USD/tonne)	2575.3	1755.6	1392.7	1416.1	1688.3	1401.4	1436.6	1549.5	1389.7	1410.1	1374.4	1144.4
Rice (Thai 100% B) – Bangkok (USD/tonne)	533.8	434.9	395.5	406.7	452.3	444.2	426.7	430.0	439.7	442.7	481.3	547.5
Soybeans (US No.1) – USA (USD/tonne)	538.4	491.8	390.4	405.7	400.6	405.4	353.3	347.8	339.7	347.3	360.7	349.4
Crude oil – OPEC spot (USD/barrel)	105.9	96.2	49.6	40.7	52.6	69.5	60.5	65.1	59.7	60.3	49.1	30.3
Gasoline – US Gulf Coast (cents/litre)	71.2	65.6	41.0	35.2	42.4	49.6	40.9	49.4	46.0	43.3	34.2	21.8
Diesel (low sulphur No.2) – US Gulf Coast (cents/litre)	78.4	71.5	41.7	34.8	42.9	53.8	49.5	51.1	48.9	49.4	39.2	24.0

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organisation; US Energy Information Administration

Economy Watch—Domestic Performance

Main economic activities

In the second quarter of 2020, total fixed asset investment approvals decreased by 53.2 percent year on year to USD1,254.1 m, though this figure represents a 36.9 percent increase compared to the preceding quarter. The year-on-year drop, mainly driven by decreases in approvals of 25.7 percent for agriculture, 80.9 percent for services and 92.0 percent for hotels and tourism, was buoyed to some extent by increases in approvals of 548.2 percent for industry and 61.3 percent for garments. The quarterly growth was due to increases in approvals of 215.0 percent for industry and 52.2 percent for hotels and tourism, coupled with approvals of USD35.8 m for agriculture which had zero approvals in the preceding quarter.

International visitor arrivals from all destinations slumped 97.4 percent this quarter compared to the same quarter last year and 93.9 percent compared to a quarter earlier. In this quarter, the largest number of international arrivals was from China (15,941), followed by Thailand (8,430), South Korea (962), US (259), Vietnam (248), Japan (178), the UK (95), Malaysia (69) and France (65) with a further 8,500 from unspecified destinations.

Total exports increased by 25.8 percent year on year and by 19.8 percent compared to the preceding quarter. Annual export growth was mostly driven by increases in automotive exports (136.3 percent), agricultural exports (71.4 percent) and others (239.5 percent). These three exports were behind the rise in total exports compared to the preceding quarter, with increases of 65.4 percent, 15.8 percent and 261.1 percent, respectively. Compared to the same quarter last year, garment exports dropped by 21.5 percent due to declining demand from all major importing countries, except ASEAN. Garment exports to the US decreased by 13.5 percent, the EU by 27.6 percent, Japan by 10.9 percent, the UK by 30.9 percent and the rest of the world by 28.7 percent, whereas garment exports to ASEAN rose by 32.2 percent. Compared to the previous quarter, garment exports to the US dropped by 26.6 percent,

the EU by 17.9 percent, Japan by 40.4 percent, the UK by 28.2 percent and the rest of the world by 25.8 percent, while garment exports to ASEAN remained stable. Despite the annual and quarterly falls, garments retained the largest share (46.7 percent) of total exports, followed by unspecified sectors (others) (42.6 percent), agriculture (7.2 percent), electronics (2.6 percent) and automotive (1.0 percent). Rice exports made the largest contribution (34.6 percent) to total agriculture exports, followed by wood (30.8 percent), unspecified agricultural products (21.4 percent), rubber (13.1 percent) and fish (0.03 percent). Disaggregating agricultural exports by sector shows a 5.2 percent decline in rubber exports compared to the previous year, but substantial increases in exports of wood (166.5 percent), unspecified agricultural commodities (131.7 percent) and rice (46.1 percent). Fish exports remained stable at USD0.1 m. Compared to the previous quarter, only rice exports dropped (by 27.7 percent) while other exports rose (wood 113.2 percent, unspecified agricultural commodities 54.3 percent and rubber 29.9 percent) and fish exports remained stable.

Total imports dropped by 18.1 percent year on year and by 16.9 percent compared to the preceding quarter. Unspecified imports took the largest share (86.2 percent) of total imports, followed by diesel (6.1 percent), construction materials (4.9 percent) and gasoline (2.8 percent). Looking at the changes compared to the same quarter last year, imports of gasoline rose by 4.7 percent and of diesel by 6.0 percent. Unspecified imports declined by 20.5 percent and construction materials by 7.7 percent. Compared to the preceding quarter, diesel imports increased by 6.9 percent and construction materials by 20.6 percent, whereas unspecified imports decreased by 19.9 percent and gasoline by 6.7 percent.

The trade balance in the second quarter was still negative with a deficit of USD110.1 m. Even so this figure represents a significant improvement in trade performance compared to the same quarter last year (USD1,990.6 m) and the preceding quarter (USD1,700.9 m).

Public finance

Government revenue was 12.6 percent lower than the same quarter last year, but 0.2 percent higher than the preceding quarter. Current revenue was 12.9 percent lower year on year, and 0.4 percent lower than the preceding quarter. The year-on-year decline in revenue was because of a 7.5 percent drop in tax revenue driven by decreases of 3.2 percent in domestic tax, 37.5 percent in taxes on international trade and 59.4 percent in non-tax revenue. The sharp decline in non-tax revenue was due to drops of 60.2 percent in sale of goods and services and 49.2 percent in other non-tax revenues that were barely offset by the 8.2 percent increase in property income tax. Capital revenue was 45.1 percent higher than the same quarter last year. Compared to the preceding quarter, however, tax revenue rose by 11.5 percent and capital revenue by 151.5 percent, while non-tax revenue fell by 67.7 percent.

Total government expenditure was 26.9 percent higher than the same quarter last year and 19.6 percent higher than the previous quarter. Year on year, capital expenditure increased by 64.4 percent and current expenditure by 12.4 percent driven by increases of 1.2 percent in wages, 35.2 percent in subsidies and social assistance and 25.1 percent in other current expenditure. Compared to the preceding quarter, capital expenditure rose by 81.8 percent and current expenditure by 0.3 percent due to increases of 11.4 percent in subsidies and social assistance and 6.8 percent in other current expenditure despite a 6.0 percent drop in wages.

Inflation and foreign exchange rates

There was a 0.7 percentage point increase in the overall consumer price index for Phnom Penh compared to the same quarter last year, but a 0.5 percentage point decrease compared to the previous quarter. Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages rose by 3.3 percentage points and transport costs dropped by 9.3 percentage points year on year.

Compared to the previous quarter, the riel depreciated 0.6 percent against the US dollar to KHR4,087.0 per dollar and 0.6 percent against the Vietnamese dong to KHR17.7 per 100 dongs but appreciated 2.4 percent against the Thai baht to KHR127.5 per baht.

Gold price dropped by 1.5 percent to USD185.5 per chi, diesel by 28.4 percent to KHR2,399.0 per

litre and gasoline by 29.8 percent to KHR2,483.8 per litre.

Vulnerable survey

This section describes the situation of vulnerable workers using data from a CDRI survey in August 2020 with 480 vulnerable workers – 120 garment workers and 360 workers from nine other worker groups (see Table 8). Among the 10 types of vulnerable workers, skilled construction workers earned the highest daily income (KHR31,298), followed by small vegetable sellers (KHR19,479), unskilled construction workers (KHR17,870), porters (KHR15,346), motorcycle taxi drivers (KHR15,210), garment workers (KHR14,211), cyclo drivers (KHR10,779) and scavengers (KHR10,742). Rice-field workers and waiters/waitresses earned the lowest daily incomes of KHR8,712 and KHR8,997, respectively.

There are some notable changes compared to the same quarter last year and to the preceding quarter. Year on year, daily earnings increased for four types of vulnerable workers, by 24.0 percent for skilled construction workers, 7.0 percent for motorcycle taxi drivers, 5.1 percent for waiters/waitresses and 1.5 percent for small vegetable sellers, while daily earnings decreased by 18.1 percent for scavengers, 11.6 percent for garment workers, 7.3 percent for porters, 5.1 percent for rice-field workers, 3.0 percent for cyclo drivers and 2.5 percent for unskilled construction workers. Compared to the previous quarter, there were increases in daily earnings of 67.5 percent for motorcycle taxi drivers, 29.1 percent for scavengers, 18.7 percent for cyclo drivers, 16.9 percent for skilled construction workers, 7.1 percent for garment workers and 6.9 percent for waiter/waitresses, whereas the daily incomes of porters decreased by 14.1 percent, unskilled construction workers by 9.5 percent, small vegetable sellers by 3.5 percent and rice-field workers by 1.1 percent. Despite the recovery in the daily incomes of cyclo drivers, motorcycle taxi drivers and scavengers from the preceding quarter, their current earnings remained lower than in the first quarter of 2020 due to substantial drops in their earnings in the second quarter.

Excluding garment workers, in this report, the vulnerable worker types are categorised into three subgroups based on their daily earnings: below

KHR10,000, KHR10,000 to KHR15,000, and above KHR15,000. Changes in earnings for workers in these subgroups and for garment workers are described below.

As mentioned earlier, rice-field workers and waiters/waitresses were the lowest daily earners. Most of them were from four provinces: Kandal (37.5 percent), Kampong Speu (15.0 percent), Kampot (10.0 percent) and Prey Veng (10.0 percent). Half of them (51.3 percent) owned less than 1 ha of agricultural land, 16.3 percent 1 ha, 10.0 percent from 1.5 to 2 ha, and 25.0 percent owned no agricultural land. Most of them (65.8 percent) were from large families with 5 to 8 members, 23.8 percent from families with 4 members and 10.0 percent from families with fewer than 3 or fewer members. Seventy percent of them reported that they were the main income earner in their family, while the other 30.0 percent were not, and 100.0 percent of them migrated alone to work in cities. The vast majority of them (97.5 percent) worked in cities for 12 months a year. More than half (60.0 percent) of them had worked as rice-field workers or waiters/waitresses for 1 to 3 years, 37.5 percent for more than 3 years and only 2.5 percent for less than 1 year. Responding to the question, “can your income support your family?”, 78.8 percent said “some”, 11.3 percent “yes” and 10.0 percent “no”. Their income was mainly spent on food (62.6 percent), unspecified expenses (29.9 percent), health (7.4 percent) and accommodation (0.2 percent).

Cyclo drivers and scavengers fell into the KHR10,000–15,000 per day group. Most of them came from five provinces: Prey Veng (38.6 percent), Takeo (21.3 percent), Kandal (13.8 percent), Kampong Speu (10.0 percent) and Svay Rieng (8.8 percent). Just over half of them (52.5 percent) had no agricultural land, 30.0 percent had less than 1 ha, 8.8 percent 1 ha, 5.0 percent 2 ha and 3.75 percent 1.5 ha. Most of them (62.5 percent) were from an extended family with more than 5 members, 21.3 percent from families with 4 members and 16.25 percent from families with 3 or fewer members. The vast majority of them (92.5 percent) were the main income earner in their family; 51.3 percent migrated alone to cities, while 48.8 percent migrated with their family. The majority of them (86.3 percent) worked as cyclo drivers or scavengers for 10 to 12 months per year. They mainly spent their income on

food (73.6 percent), accommodation (12.2 percent), unspecified expenses (9.0 percent), health (5.1 percent) and transport (0.09 percent).

Porters, small vegetable sellers, motorcycle taxi drivers, unskilled construction workers and skilled construction workers earned more than KHR15,000 a day. Mostly, they were from Prey Veng province (30.5 percent), Svay Rieng (24.0 percent), Kandal (7.5 percent) and Phnom Penh (6.5 percent). Most of them either had no agricultural land (28.0 percent) or owned less than 1 ha (27.5 percent), 26.0 percent owned more than 1 ha and 18.5 percent owned 1 ha. They were mainly (43.0 percent) from extended families with 5 to 8 members, 4 members (25.0 percent), 3 or fewer members (13.0 percent), and 9 or more members (3.0 percent). The vast majority of them (91.5 percent) reported that they were the main income earner in their family. About half of those (47.5 percent) working as porters, small vegetable sellers, motorcycle taxi drivers, unskilled or skilled construction workers had work for 12 months a year, 18.0 percent for 10 months, 10.0 percent for 6 months, 7.0 percent 8 months, 5.0 percent 9 months, 4.5 percent 7 months, 3.0 percent 5 months, 4.0 percent 11 months, and only 0.5 percent had worked for just 3 months. They mainly spent their income on food (71.6 percent), accommodation (14.9 percent), unspecified expenses (5.4 percent), health (4.2 percent) and transport (3.8 percent).

Garment workers earned KHR14,211 per day on average. They were from 16 provinces with 25.8 percent from Prey Veng, 13.3 percent from Kandal, 10.8 percent from Takeo, 9.2 percent from Kampong Cham, 9.2 percent from Kampong Thom and 7.5 percent from Kampong Speu. The largest proportion of garment workers either had no agricultural land (39.2 percent) or owned less than 1 ha (25.0 percent), 20.0 percent owned 1 ha, 9.2 percent 2 ha, 4.2 percent 1.5 ha, and 2.5 percent 2.5 to 4 ha. Of the interviewed garment workers, 44.2 percent were from extended families with 5 or more members, 30.0 percent from families with 4 members and 25.8 percent from families with 3 or fewer members. Answering the question “can your income support your family?” 47.5 percent said “some”, 28.3 percent “yes” and 24.2 percent “no”. Their income was mainly spent on food (67.4 percent), accommodation (24.2 percent), unspecified expenses (5.7 percent), health (2.1 percent) and transport (0.7 percent).

Table 1: Private investment projects approved, 2013–2020

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019				2020	
							Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
	fixed assets (USD m)											
Agriculture	930.5	56.5	169.8	117.1	62.9	214.9	17.2	48.2	1.9	27.5	0.0	35.8
Industry	3257.0	1002.5	1014.7	1436.4	982.2	1186.2	292.9	113.7	302.0	919.9	234.0	737.0
. <i>Garments</i>	324.1	393.5	225.2	380.7	211.1	187.3	73.9	34.4	47.3	74.1	106.0	55.5
Services	140.7	622.6	2734.4	1664.3	3858.6	4351.8	1625.6	2518.2	849.7	1440.4	682.1	481.2
. <i>Hotels and tourism</i>	106.0	446.9	98.6	1366.9	2759.6	1584.0	1618.8	2518.2	808.7	1703.8	133.0	202.4
Total	4328.0	1583.9	3918.9	3217.7	4903.7	5752.9	1935.6	2680.1	1153.5	2387.8	916.1	1254.1
	percentage change from previous quarter											
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	38.5	-57.0	107.0	-61.6	36.9
	percentage change from previous year											
Total	63.4	-63.4	147.4	-17.9	52.4	17.3	312.5	12.6	8.9	29.4	-52.7	-53.2

Note: Including expansion project approvals. Source: Cambodian Investment Board

Table 2: Value of construction project approvals in Phnom Penh, 2009–2015

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014					2015	
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
	USD m											
Villas, houses and flats	213.9	220.1	405.1	547.3	658.9	133.6	84.0	33.1	20.4	122.3	-	637.6
Other	227.3	217.8	199.9	463.6	859.6	190.0	141.7	105.6	11.7	49.8	-	252.6
Total	441.2	489.8	605.0	1010.9	1518.5	323.6	225.7	138.7	32.1	172.0	-	897.4
	percentage change from previous quarter											
Total	-	-	-	-	-	34.3	-30.2	-38.5	-77.8	437.3	-	-
	percentage change from previous year											
Total	-60.5	11.0	23.5	67.1	28.1	8.0	-9.2	-64.2	-86.7	-46.8	-	-

Source: Department of Cadastre and Geography of Phnom Penh municipality

Table 3: Foreign visitor arrivals, 2013–2020

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019				2020	
							Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
	thousands											
China	463.1	560.3	694.7	830.0	1210.8	2024.4	683.4	609.1	572.5	496.9	259.7	15.9
Vietnam	854.1	905.8	987.8	959.7	835.4	800.1	186.9	214.8	235.7	271.5	179.5	0.2
South Korea	435.0	424.4	395.3	357.2	345.0	301.8	95.7	43.6	47.4	68.1	41.7	1.0
Thailand	221.3	279.5	349.9	398.1	394.9	382.3	97.9	76.3	113.9	178.4	152.7	8.4
US	185.0	191.4	217.5	238.7	256.5	250.8	79.0	53.2	45.5	71.2	42.7	0.3
Japan	206.9	215.8	193.3	191.6	203.4	210.5	60.2	40.4	48.9	58.2	39.8	0.2
France	131.5	141.1	145.7	150.3	166.4	170.8	59.4	27.3	32.9	44.5	41.8	0.1
UK	123.9	133.3	154.3	159.5	171.2	162.4	59.4	29.7	28.5	45.6	44.2	0.1
Malaysia	130.7	144.4	149.4	152.8	179.3	201.1	48.7	43.2	46.5	64.6	24.9	0.1
By air	2017.7	2273.5	2476.0	2778.0	3312.7	6405.6	1299.1	1054.8	1039.9	1010.2	663.6	26.3
By land or water	2192.5	2229.3	2299.2	2331.4	2289.4	3242.2	578.7	405.8	436.0	786.1	491.6	8.4
Total	4210.2	4502.8	4775.2	4980.4	5602.2	9647.7	1877.9	1460.6	1475.8	1796.3	1155.2	34.7
	percentage change from previous quarter											
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	-22.2	1.0	21.7	-35.7	-93.6
	percentage change from previous year											
Total	17.5	7.0	6.1	4.3	12.5	72.2	9.7	13.2	7.4	-1.6	-38.5	-97.4

Source: Ministry of Tourism

Table 4: Exports and imports, 2013–2020

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019				2020	
							Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
	USD m											
Total exports	6106.4	8106.0	9256.4	10043.3	10772.9	12783.8	3222.7	3379.0	4263.9	3524.9	3550.1	4251.5
Of which: Garments	5015.4	5960.5	6827.0	7308.0	8020.3	9506.0	2463.4	2526.3	3143.8	2530.9	2647.2	1983.8
. To US	2143.3	1963.6	2009.4	1831.5	1923.8	2483.2	739.8	802.9	1006.5	848.0	945.9	694.3
. To EU	1716.9	2403.7	2903.9	2928.7	2782.2	3155.3	719.2	801.1	965.4	716.2	706.3	579.9
. To ASEAN	39.4	83.3	103.4	98.4	106.9	135.3	38.1	41.3	48.2	53.1	54.6	54.6
. To Japan	188.6	383.1	524.2	655.5	701.2	890.8	262.9	175.8	291.2	236.8	262.9	156.7
. To UK		-	-	439.8	904.0	1007.0	211.5	197.7	272.9	200.3	190.2	136.6
. To rest of the world	927.2	1126.8	1286.3	1354.2	1602.2	1834.3	491.7	507.5	559.7	476.4	487.3	361.7
Electronics	-	-	-	-	380.0	328.7	71.9	123.8	142.3	116.3	113.0	111.0
Automotive	-	-	-	-	11.6	94.4	20.4	18.2	22.7	24.1	26.0	43.0
Agriculture	376.7	624.4	548.8	534.1	706.4	850.9	210.4	177.7	211.0	288.1	262.9	304.5
. Rubber	176.6	153.9	165.4	165.3	273.5	217.6	43.8	42.2	60.0	73.3	30.8	40.0
. Wood	36.8	132.0	46.3	47.2	100.5	142.3	22.2	35.2	42.4	47.5	44.0	93.8
. Fish	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
. Rice	146.4	248.5	315.3	300.8	255.1	413.6	122.4	72.2	84.5	140.2	145.9	105.5
. Other agriculture	14.9	89.1	21.3	20.2	76.7	76.2	21.9	28.1	24.1	26.9	42.2	65.1
Others	714.4	1520.1	1880.2	2201.2	1654.7	2003.8	456.6	532.9	744.0	565.6	501.0	1809.2
Total imports	8639.4	10295.4	11494.5	15013.4	16815.4	16904.7	4437.7	5328.6	5091.4	5324.3	5250.9	4361.5
Of which: Gasoline	306.4	334.7	377.3	384.8	256.7	320.5	121.1	117.1	118.6	121.9	131.4	122.6
Diesel	569.1	602.3	607.8	709.1	472.9	594.1	228.2	250.2	166.4	248.9	248.1	265.1
Construction materials	80.8	117.6	164.4	253.2	304.3	564.5	170.8	231.4	271.2	224.4	177.0	213.5
Other	7682.6	9240.7	10345.1	13666.3	15781.6	15425.7	3917.7	4729.9	4535.2	4729.1	4694.4	3760.4
Trade balance	-1610.9	-2184.3	-2238.1	-4970.0	-5974.1	-4120.9	-1215.0	-1990.6	-827.5	-1799.4	-1700.9	-110.1
	percentage change from previous quarter											
Total garment exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	2.6	24.4	-19.5	4.6	-25.1
Total exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	7.8	26.2	-17.3	0.7	19.8
Total imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	27.2	-4.5	4.6	-1.4	-16.9
	percentage change from previous year											
Total garment exports	7.4	10.7	14.5	7.0	9.7	18.5	17.7	12.8	9.5	9.9	7.5	-21.5
Total exports	14.3	16.1	14.2	8.5	7.9	17.9	13.7	12.6	11.8	12.4	10.2	25.8
Total imports	15.4	19.7	11.7	30.6	12.0	0.5	4.6	18.5	28.0	27.1	18.3	-18.1

Note: Import data includes tax-exempt imports. Sources: Department of Trade Preference Systems; Ministry of Commerce and Customs and Excise Department; Ministry of Economy and Finance (website)

Table 5: National budget operations on cash basis, 2013–2020 (billion riels)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019				2020	
							Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Total revenue	8255.2	10543.4	11879.9	14201.5	16582.0	19743.1	5097.5	6357.1	6364.5	6930.3	5544.2	5554.9
Current revenue	8233.2	10359.4	11759.0	14088.7	16481.4	19549.0	5066.8	6322.2	6309.2	6869.7	5524.0	5504.1
Tax revenue	7198.1	8995.2	10502.4	12196.5	14314.3	17019.2	4524.3	5663.5	5415.1	6009.8	4697.1	5236.7
Domestic tax	5728.1	7226.5	8591.7	10185.8	12338.7	14648.3	3904.9	4944.9	4634.1	5215.9	4076.5	4787.8
Taxes on international trade	1470.0	1822.7	1910.7	2010.7	1875.6	2370.9	619.4	718.6	781.0	793.9	620.6	448.9
Non-tax revenue	1035.2	1310.3	1256.6	1892.2	2167.2	2520.9	542.5	658.7	894.1	859.9	826.9	267.4
Property income	84.0	88.5	77.3	116.0	127.2	197.3	177.4	34.0	30.2	22.9	289.6	36.8
Sale of goods and services	750.3	871.2	1047.1	1248.3	1517.0	2075.6	330.7	531.2	798.5	750.0	500.9	211.6
Other non-tax revenue	200.8	350.5	132.2	528.0	523.1	253.9	34.5	93.5	65.5	87.1	36.4	47.5
Capital revenue	73.4	184.0	121.0	113.4	100.5	194.1	30.7	35.0	55.4	60.7	20.2	50.8
Total expenditure	12535.7	13306.5	13849.5	13775.4	17251.0	19027.1	4150.4	4997.6	5386.5	7676.8	5301.7	6342.8
Capital expenditure	5567.5	5590.7	5290.3	3785.3	5207.2	5730.2	1025.0	1392.7	1358.6	3195.4	1259.3	2289.2
Current expenditure	6968.3	7715.8	8544.6	9990.1	12043.7	13297.0	3125.4	3604.9	4027.9	4481.3	4042.5	4053.5
Wages	2997.3	3755.5	4271.9	5381.7	6647.4	7558.4	1820.2	1911.1	2102.0	1883.3	2058.0	1934.4
Subsidies and social assistance	1563.0	1627.0	1742.9	1774.9	2314.8	2505.4	729.2	1061.9	855.5	1620.3	1288.2	1435.6
Other current expenditure	2408.0	2333.4	2529.8	2833.5	5394.3	5738.6	1305.2	1693.8	1925.8	2598.1	1984.4	2119.2
Overall balance	-160.8	-2763.1	-1969.6	426.1	-669.1	-205.4	947.1	1,359.6	978.0	-746.4	242.4	-787.9
Foreign financing	-4280.6	3972.1	3729.4	1878.9	3358.1	716.1	652.8	895.5	608.8	1383.3	369.5	1180.5
Domestic financing	4326.2	-1428.7	-2034.9	-1858.7	-2454.1	2513.5	-44.4	-7.6	11.9	-18.0	3.2	18.7

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance website

Table 6: Consumer price index, exchange rates and gold prices (period averages), 2013–2020

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019				2020	
							Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
	consumer price index (percentage change from previous year)											
Phnom Penh – All Items	3.0	3.9	1.2	3.1	2.9	2.5	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.5
- Food and non-alcoholic beverages	3.9	4.9	4.0	5.6	3.4	2.5	2.1	1.6	2.2	2.4	3.7	4.9
- Transport	-0.6	-1.0	-9.2	-6.9	4.1	2.9	-3.8	-1.5	-2.5	-1.4	2.6	-10.8
	exchange rates, gold and oil prices (Phnom Penh market rates)											
Riels per US dollar	4037.3	4036.2	4060.4	4053.7	4047.5	4045.0	4006.6	4052.1	4086.8	4063.7	4064.1	4087.0
Riels per Thai baht	133.1	124.9	119.4	115.5	120.0	125.9	127.4	128.9	133.7	134.9	130.7	127.5
Riels per 100 Vietnamese dong	19.3	19.1	18.7	18.2	17.9	17.7	17.4	17.5	17.7	17.6	17.6	17.7
Gold (US dollars per chi)	175.9	152.3	140.6	151.2	151.5	152.8	156.6	157.1	175.7	178.1	188.3	185.5
Diesel (riels/litre)	5019.0	4852.1	3771.3	3004.0	3385.8	3808.7	3413.9	3595.4	3499.7	3499.5	3343.5	2393.0
Gasoline (riels/litre)	5264.2	5083.3	3951.7	3336.8	3716.0	3982.5	3405.7	3770.2	3629.3	3685.9	3538.8	2483.8

Sources: National Institute of Statistics, National Bank of Cambodia, CDRI

Table 7: Monetary survey, 2013–2020 (end of period)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019				2020	
							Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
	billion riels											
Net foreign assets	21260.1	26699.7	26665.5	31814.5	42575.3	55214.3	58148.8	55238.0	58667	60182.9	57001.8	63515.6
Net domestic assets	11508.3	15859.8	22157.6	25802.3	28743.5	33228.9	33997.2	55274.0	34814.3	34856.1	62221.0	60598.8
Net claims on government	-2794.9	-4359.1	-6428.8	-8148.5	-11066.5	-14803.7	-17381.0	-19828.0	-21574.8	-23884.4	-24650.6	-24152.1
Credit to private sector	27608.8	36244.6	46071	56458.8	66922.6	82419.3	86575.2	111686.0	119358.9	125629.4	131815.3	132849.9
Total liquidity	32768.4	42559.5	48823.1	57616.6	71318.9	88443.2	92146.0	110512.0	116766.5	118436.4	119222.8	124114.4
Money	4878.2	6308.4	6741.4	7273.0	9428.4	10226.8	10782.0	9883.0	11933.4	11906.3	12880.5	12650.4
Quasi-money	21260.1	26699.7	42081.7	50343.8	61890.4	78216.4	81364.0	95196.0	98378.3	99650.6	99700.8	103956.6
	percentage change from previous year											
Total liquidity	14.6	29.9	14.7	18.0	23.8	24.0	24.0	22.6	21.3	20.4	29.4	12.3
Money	20.6	29.3	6.9	7.9	29.6	8.5	8.5	12.6	18.0	32.7	19.5	28.0
Quasi-money	13.6	30.0	16.1	19.6	22.9	26.4	26.4	24.1	21.7	18.8	22.5	9.2

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		
	2017	2018	2019				2020			2020		
			Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Feb	May	Aug
Cyclo drivers	10793	10793	11764	10567	11114	12046	10997	9081	10779	-6.5	-14.1	-3.0
Porters	14942	14942	15882	17323	16560	18802	18246	17856	15346	14.9	3.1	-7.3
Small vegetable sellers	17015	17015	18912	21472	19197	18651	15207	20181	19479	-19.6	-6.0	1.5
Scavengers	11591	11591	12941	12685	13123	13099	14759	8322	10742	14	-34.4	-18.1
Waitresses*	22901	22901	8299	8348	8564	8724	8706	8420	8997	4.9	0.9	5.1
Rice-field workers	17341	17341	8209	7909	9180	9376	9154	8812	8712	11.5	11.4	-5.1
Garment workers	14231	14231	16073	15166	16076	16578	16483	13271	14211	2.6	-12.5	-11.6
Motorcycle taxi drivers	8093	8093	14705	15104	14219	14904	17748	9081	15210	20.7	-11.9	7.0
Unskilled construction workers	8055	8055	19820	17987	18322	18814	22916	19741	17870	15.6	9.7	-2.5
Skilled construction workers	14093	14093	26265	24743	25235	27225	27164	26778	31298	3.4	8.2	24.0

Notes: * 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. November 2015 data are not available. Source: CDRI