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វិទ្យាស្ថានបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង ស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា

Cambodia Development Resource Institute

របាយការណ៍ថ្មីៗស្តីពីសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា

Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy

មករា ២០០៥ / January 2005

កញ្ញា អ៊ុច ចន្ទតារានី / Ms. Ouch Chandarany

លោកស្រី ប៉ុន ដូរីណា / Ms. Pon Dorina

លោក តុង គីមស៊ុន / Mr. Tong Kim Sun

ភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា

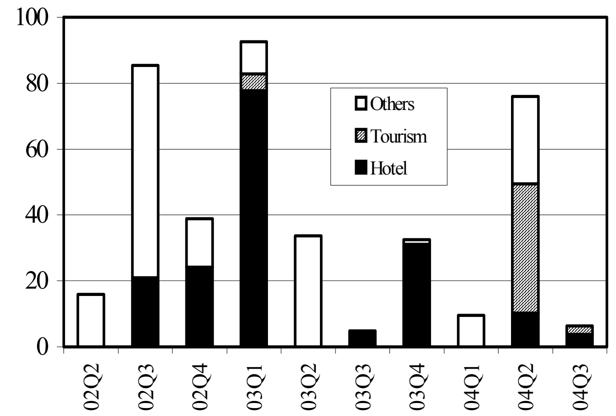
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗរបស់កម្ពុជា
Main Economic Activities of Cambodia

ក្នុងកំឡុងត្រីមាសទីបី ២០០៤ មានតែ ៦,៤លានដុល្លារប៉ុណ្ណោះ ត្រូវបានវិនិយោគក្នុងវិស័យសេវាកម្ម ធៀបនឹង ៧៦លានដុល្លារនៅត្រីមាសមុន។ វិនិយោគឯកជនលើសណ្ឋាគារ និងទេសចរណ៍ ដែលជាផ្នែករងចំបងនៃវិស័យសេវាកម្ម ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦៣% ដល់ ៣,៨លានដុល្លារ និង ៩៣% ដល់ ២,៦លានដុល្លារ រៀង១គ្នា ។

During the third quarter 2004, only $6.4 million was invested in the service sector, compared to $76 million in the preceding quarter. Within services, investment in hotels and tourism (the main sub-sectors) declined by 63 percent to $3.8 million and 93 percent to $2.6 million, respectively.

Private Investment for Services Sectors Approved by CDC (in millions of dollars)

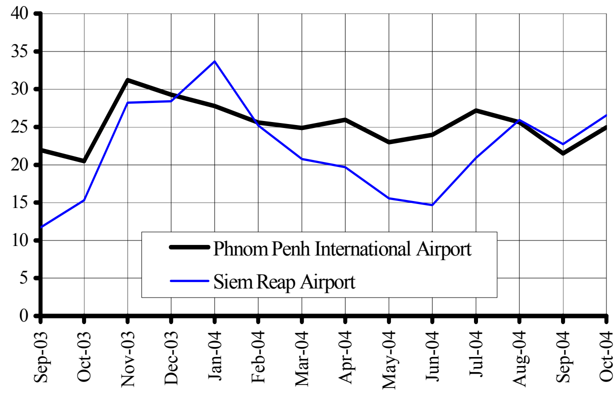


Note: The latest data available are for September 2004.
(Including expansion projects.)
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

នៅខែតុលា ២០០៤ ភ្ញៀវមកដល់កម្ពុជាតាមជើងហោះហើរអន្តរជាតិមាន ៥១.៥១៧នាក់ ឬកើនឡើង ១៦,៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន។ ភ្ញៀវមកដល់អាកាសយានដ្ឋានអន្តរជាតិភ្នំពេញ មាន ២៤.៩៦៨នាក់នៅខែតុលា ឬ ១៦,២% ច្រើនជាងនៅខែកញ្ញា។ ក្នុងពេលជាមួយគ្នាដែរ អាកាសយានដ្ឋានអន្តរជាតិសៀមរាបទទួលភ្ញៀវបាន ២៦.៥៤៩នាក់ (កំណើន ១៧%) ។

In October 2004, the number of visitors arriving on international flights totaled 51,517 persons, a rise of 16.5 percent compared to the preceding month. Visitors landing at Phnom Penh international airport numbered 24,968 persons in October, 16.2 percent more than in September. At the same time, Siem Reap international airport received 26,549 visitors, a 17 percent increase.

Number of Arrivals on Int'l Flights
(in thousands)

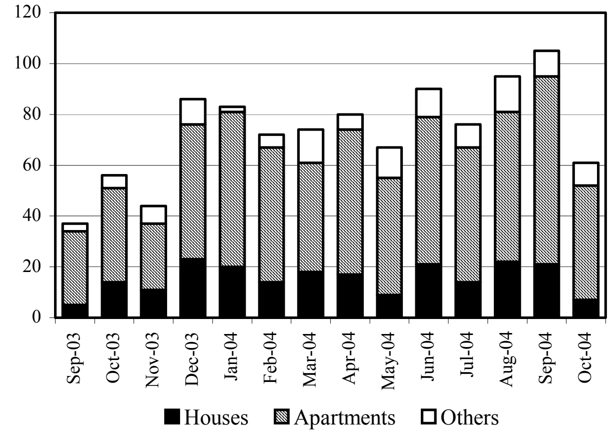


Note: The latest data available are for October 2004.
Source: Ministry of Tourism

ពាក្យសុំសំរាប់គំរោងសាងសង់ ដែលបានដាក់សុំការអនុមតិពីសាលាក្រុងភ្នំពេញ មាន ៦១គំរោងនៅខែតុលា ២០០៤ ធៀបនឹង ១០៥គំរោងនៅខែកញ្ញា។ ក្នុងនេះពាក្យសុំសាងសង់ ភូមិគ្រឹះមាន ៧គំរោង, ផ្ទះល្វែងមាន ៤៥គំរោង និងក្រៅពីនេះគឺ "សំណង់ផ្សេងទៀត"។ ធៀបនឹងខែតុលា ២០០៣ ចំនួនពាក្យសុំបានកើនឡើងបន្តិចបន្តួច ។

Sixty one applications were received by the Municipality of Phnom Penh for approval of construction projects, in October 2004 compared to 105 projects in September. Of this, 7 applications were for house construction, 45 for apartments and the rest for 'other construction'. Compared to October 2003, there was a slight increase in construction project applications.

Applications for Construction Projects in Phnom Penh



Source: Department of Cadastre and Geography of the municipality of Phnom Penh

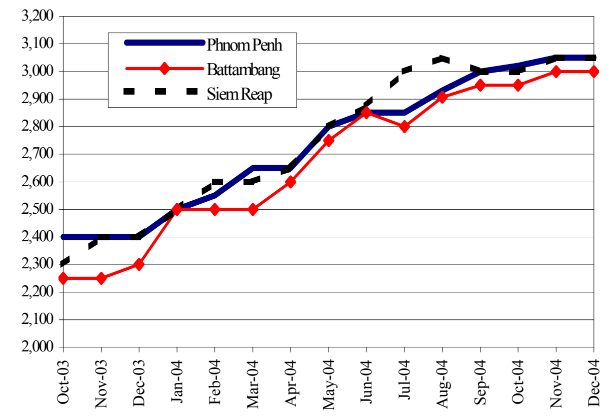
អត្រាការប្រាក់ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញ

Price and Interest Rate Developments

ពីខែវិច្ឆិកា-ធ្នូ ២00៤ ថ្លៃប្រេងសាំងនៅភ្នំពេញ បាត់ដំបង និងសៀមរាប សឹងគ្មានការប្រែប្រួល។ សាំងនៅបាត់ដំបងលក់ថ្លៃ ៣.000រៀល/លីត្រ គឺទាបជាងនៅភ្នំពេញ និងសៀមរាប ដែលមានថ្លៃ ៣.0៥0រៀល/លីត្រ ដូចគ្នា។ ថ្លៃប្រេងសាំងនៅភ្នំពេញបានកើនយ៉ាងច្រើន បើធៀបនឹងខែធ្នូ ២00៣ (២.៤00រៀល/លីត្រ)។

Between November and December 2004, gasoline prices in Phnom Penh, Battambang, and Siem Reap remained unchanged. In Battambang, the price of gasoline was 3,000 riels/litre, compared to 3,050 riels/litre in Siem Reap and Phnom Penh. Compared to December 2003, price of gasoline in Phnom Penh rose significantly, from 2,400 riels/litre to 3,050 riels/litre. Apart from an increase in world prices, the domestic price was also affected by an increase in import taxes on gasoline (a rise of 3 percent since January 2004).

Price of Gasoline in Battambang, Siem Reap and Phnom Penh (riels/litre)



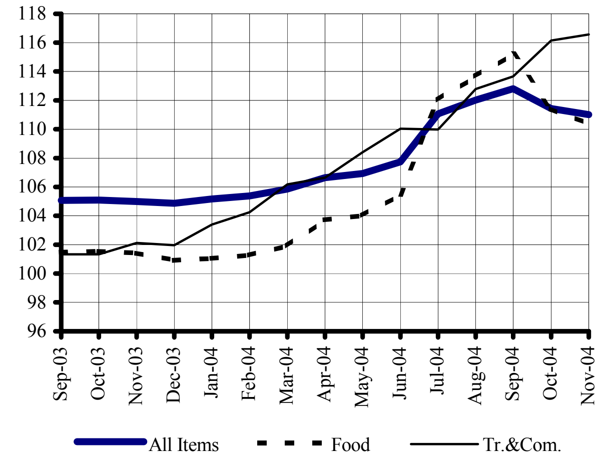
Source: CDRI and National Institute of Statistics

តាមពតិមានពីវិជ្ជាស្ថានជាតិស្ថិតិ ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា ២00៤ នៅភ្នំពេញបន្តធ្លាក់ចុះ 0,៤%ធៀបនឹងខែមុន។ ការធ្លាក់ចុះថ្លៃអាហារ (ជាពិសេស សាច់ជ្រូក មាន់ ត្រី បន្លែស្លឹក) សំលៀកបំពាក់ ស្បែកជើង និងថ្លៃថែទាំសុខភាព ធ្វើឱ្យសន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ជាទូទៅថយចុះ ទោះបីថ្លៃដឹកជញ្ជូន និងទូរគមនាគមន៏ បានកើនឡើងបន្តិចក្តី។

According to the National Institute of Statistics, consumer prices in Phnom Penh continued to decline in November 2004, dropping slightly by 0.4 percent over the preceding month. Declining food prices (mainly of pork, chicken, fish and leafy vegetables), and the price of cloth, footwear, and medical care costs, depressed the overall consumer price index, although offset slightly by an increase in the cost of transportation and communication.

Consumer Price Index

(July–December 2000 = 100)



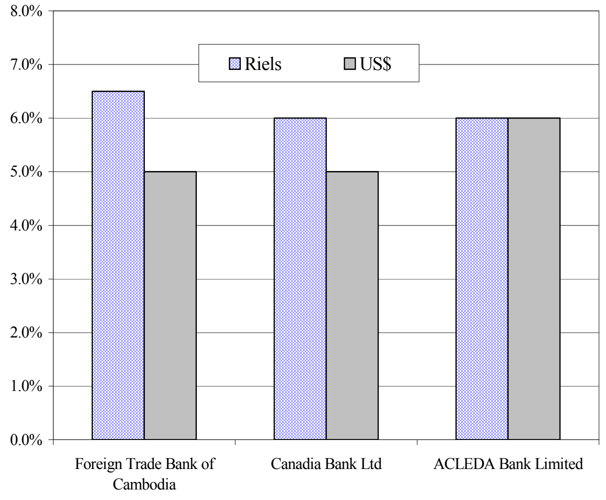
Note: The latest data available are for November 2004.
Source: National Institute of Statistics

នៅខែតុលា ២00៤ អត្រាការប្រាក់បញ្ញើមានកាលកំណត់១២ខែ ជារៀលនៅធនាគារពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេសគឺ ៦,៥% ធៀបនឹង ៦% នៅធនាគារកាណាឌីយ៉ា និង អេស៊ីលីដា។ សំរាប់ប្រាក់បញ្ញើជាដុល្លារ អេស៊ីលីដាផ្តល់ ៦% ឯធនាគារពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង កាណាឌីយ៉ា ផ្តល់ឱ្យ ៥%។

As of October 2004, the interest rate on 12-month fixed deposits (in riels) offered by the Foreign Trade Bank (FTB) was 6.5 percent, compared to 6 percent quoted by both Canadia and ACLEDA bank. For dollar-deposits, ACLEDA bank offered 6 percent, while FTB and Canadia banks quoted a 5 percent rate. Compared to October 2003, FTB reduced its interest rate by 0.5 percent on dollar-deposits, while Canadia and ACLEDA banks cut down their interest rates by 1 percent and 0.5 percent, respectively, both on riel and dollar deposits. Based on the data from ACLEDA bank, about $32 million was deposited in all types of accounts with ACLEDA bank as of October 2004, 142.6 percent more than in December 2003.

12 Month- Fixed Deposit Interest Rate

(As of October 2004)



Source: National Bank of Cambodia.

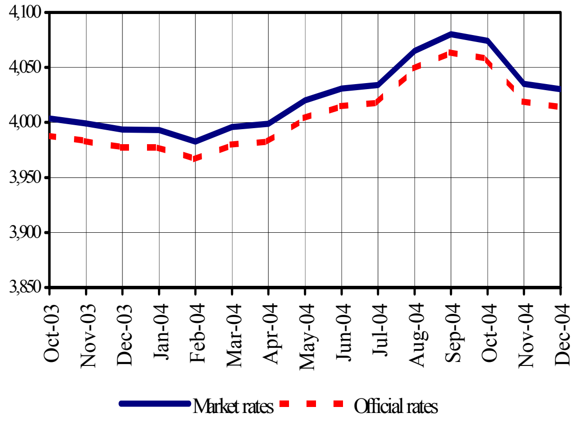
ស្ថានភាពអត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់និងរូបិយវត្ថុ

Exchange Rate and Monetary Developments

នៅចុងឆ្នាំ ២00៤ អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់រៀល-ដុល្លារគឺ ៤.0៣0រៀល/ដុល្លារ ដោយប្រាក់រៀលបានឡើងថ្លៃបន្តិចបន្តួចក្នុងកំឡុងខែវិច្ឆិកា-ធ្នូ នេះ។ ប្រាក់រៀលឡើងថ្លៃបានបីខែជាប់ៗគ្នា ធៀបនឹងដុល្លារ នៅពេលប្រាក់ដុល្លារកំពុងធ្លាក់ថ្លៃធៀបនឹង រូបិយវត្ថុអាស៊ីភាគច្រើន។

At the end of 2004 the riel-dollar exchange rate stood at 4,030 riels/dollar, appreciating very slightly over November-December. The riel continued to appreciate against the dollar for the third consecutive month, in the face of the falling value of the dollar against most Asian currencies.

Riels per US Dollar
(market and official rates)

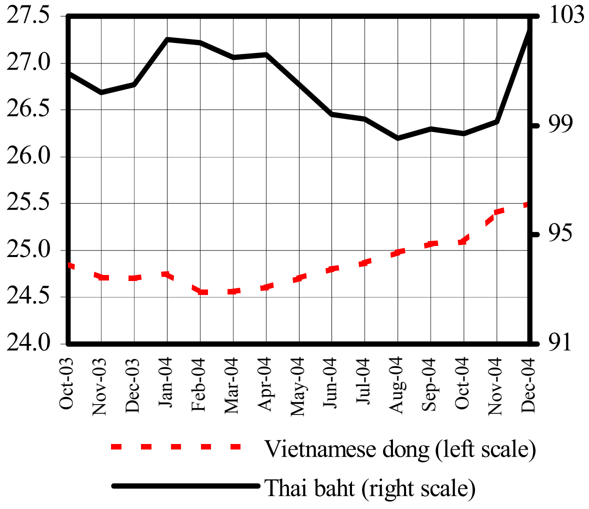


Source: National Bank of Cambodia and CDRI

ធៀបនឹងប្រាក់បាត ប្រាក់រៀលបន្តចុះថ្លៃយ៉ាងខ្លាំងនៅខែធ្នូ ២00៤ គឺប្តូរបាន ១0២,៥រៀល/បាត ធៀបនឹង ៩៩,១រៀល/បាតនៅខែមុន។ ផ្ទុយទៅវិញ ធៀបនឹងប្រាក់ដុងវៀតណាម ប្រាក់រៀលសឹងគ្មានការប្រែប្រួលនៅត្រឹម ២៥,៥រៀល/១00ដុង។

The riel continued to depreciate against the Thai bath, falling sharply in December 2004, trading at 102.5 riels/baht compared to 99.1 riels/baht in the preceding month. Against the Vietnamese dong, however, the riel remained largely unchanged at around 25.5 riels per 100 dongs.

Riels per Thai Baht and 100 Vietnamese Dong

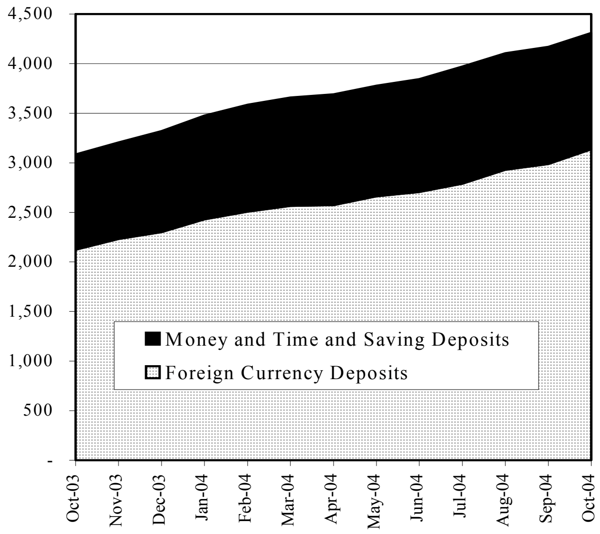


Source: CDRI and the Economist

នៅខែតុលា ២00៤ រូបិយវត្ថុទូទៅ (M2) មាន ៤.៣0៩,៤ពាន់លានរៀល ឬ ៣,៤% ច្រើនជាងខែមុន។ តួលេខនេះឆ្លុះបញ្ចាំងនូវកំណើនរូបិយវត្ថុផ្សេងៗជិតដល់ ៥% ដែលរួមមានប្រាក់បញ្ញើជារូបិយវត្ថុបរទេស (កើន ៤,៨% ដល់ ៧៧៣,៨លានដុល្លារ) និង ប្រាក់បញ្ញើមានកាលកំណត់ និងប្រាក់សន្សំជារៀល (កើន ២,៥% ដល់ ១0៤,៧ពាន់លានរៀល) ខណៈដែលរូបិយវត្ថុ (M1) ធ្លាក់ចុះតិចតួច ប្រហែល ១% ពីខែកញ្ញា ដល់ខែតុលា ២00៤ ។

In October 2004, total money supply (M2) was 4309.4 billion riels, 3.4 percent higher than in the preceding month. This reflected a rise of nearly 5 percent in quasi-money, mainly consisting of foreign currency deposits (FCD) and time and savings deposits. FCD rose by 4.8 percent to $773.8 million, and time and savings deposits increased by 2.5 percent to 104.7 billion riels in October 2004, compared to September. M1 declined, but more modestly by 1 percent.

Liquidity through the Banking System
(in billion riels)



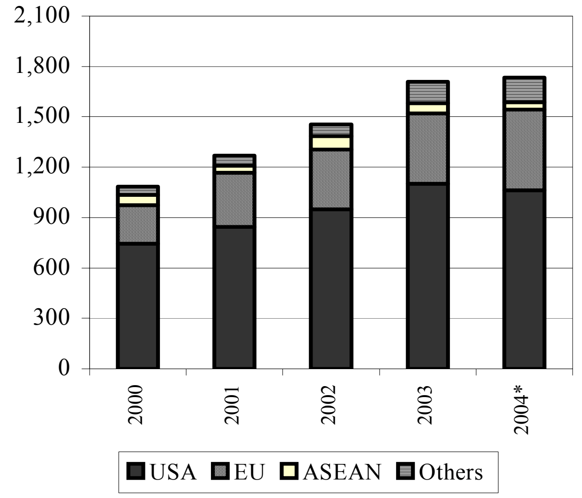
Note: The latest data available are for October 2004 (provisional data).
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស
External Trade

តាមពតិមានពីទីចាត់ការគយនិងរដ្ឋាករ ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២00៤ (គិតមកដល់ខែតុលា) ការនាំចេញរបស់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជាមានសរុប ១.៧៣២,៣លានដុល្លារ ឬ ២៤% ច្រើនជាងរយៈពេលដូចគ្នាក្នុងឆ្នាំ២00៣។ ក្នុងនេះការនាំចេញទៅ US មាន ៦១,៤% ឬ ១.0៦៣,៧លានដុល្លារ, ការនាំចេញទៅ EU កើនយ៉ាងខ្លាំងបាន ៤៣% ដល់ ៤៧៨,៤លានដុល្លារ,ឯការនាំចេញទៅប្រទេសអាស៊ាននានា ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤% ដល់ ៤៣,៣លានដុល្លារ ។

In the year leading up to October 2004, Cambodia's exports totaled $1,732.3 million, 24 percent more than the same period in 2003, according to the Customs and Excise Department. Of this, exports to US markets accounted for 61.4 percent. Over the same period, exports to the EU rose sharply by 43 percent to $478.4 million. Exports to ASEAN countries, however, fell by 4 percent to $43.3 million.

Cambodia's Exports by Regions
(in millions of dollars)

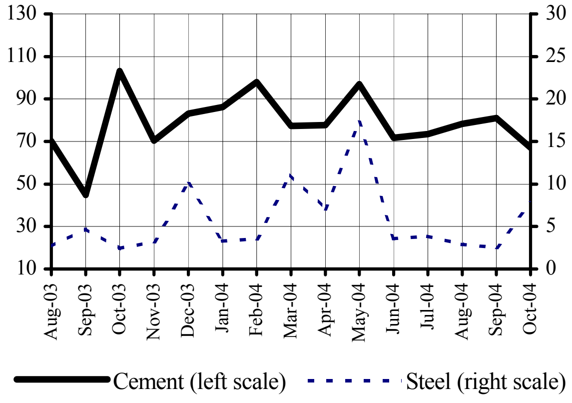


Note: The latest data available are for October 2004.
Source: Customs and Excise Department

ការនាំចូលស៊ីម៉ង់ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៧% ដល់ ៦៧.១0២តោននៅខែតុលា ២00៤ ពីកំរិត ៨0.៩៧៨តោននៅខែកញ្ញា ។ ផ្ទុយមកវិញ ការនាំចូលដែក កើនឡើងជាងពីរដង រហូតដល់ ៧.៧២៨តោន ធៀបនឹង ២.៥៧៨តោននៅខែកញ្ញា។ ក្នុង ១0ខែដើមឆ្នាំ ២00៤ ការនាំចូលស៊ីម៉ង់មានសរុប ៨0៨.២១៨តោន ឬ ៤%ច្រើនជាងរយៈពេលដូចគ្នាឆ្នាំ២00៣ ។ ក្នុងកំឡុងពេលនេះដែរ ការនាំចូលដែកកើន ៤៧% ដល់ ៦២.៩0៤តោន ។

In terms of main items of imports, cement imports fell by 17 percent to 67,102 tonnes in October 2004, from 80,978 tonnes in September. In contrast, steel imports more than doubled reaching 7,728 tonnes, compared to 2,578 tonnes between September and October. For the first ten months of 2004, cement imports totaled 808,218 tonnes, 4 percent more than the same period in 2003. During this period, the import of steel rose by 47 percent to 62,904 tonnes.

Imports of Construction Materials
(thousand tonnes)

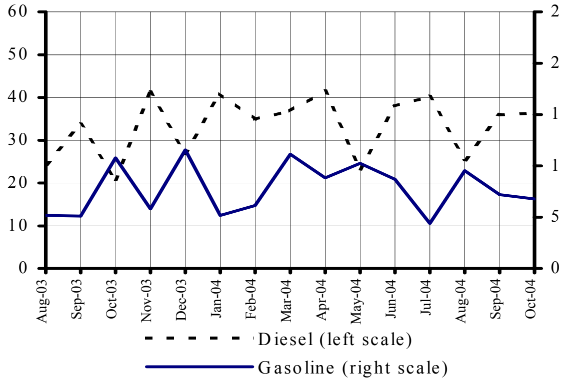


Note: The latest data available are for October 2004.
(Excluding public sector imports.)
Source: Customs and Excise Department

នៅខែតុលា ២00៤ ការនាំចូលប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូតមានចំនួន ៣៦.៣២0តោន ឬ ១,២%ច្រើនជាងនៅខែមុន ។ តាមពតិមានពីទីចាត់ការគយ និងរដ្ឋាករ តំលៃគិតពន្ធនៃប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូតនាំចូលគឺ ១.0៨0រៀល/លីត្រ រីឯពន្ធប្រមូលយកគឺ ៥៧0រៀល/លីត្រ នៅខែតុលានេះ។ ផ្ទុយទៅវិញ ការនាំចូលប្រេងសាំងធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥,៥% នៅខែតុលា ២00៤ បើធៀបនឹងខែកញ្ញា ។

In October 2004, 36,320 tonnes of diesel was imported, 1.2 percent higher than in the preceding month. According to the Custom and Excise Department, the custom value of imported diesel was 1,080 riels/litre while taxes levied amounted to 570 riels/litre, in October. Gasoline imports fell by 5.5 percent in the month leading up to October.

Imports of Petroleum Products
(thousand tonnes)



Note: The latest data available are for October 2004.
(Excluding public sector imports.)
Source: Customs and Excise Department

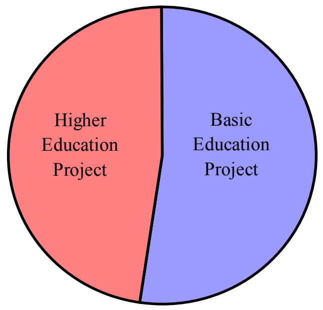
ប្រភពនិងការប្រើប្រាស់ជំនួយបរទេស

Sources and Uses of Foreign Assistance

មានសំណើកំចី ៤៥លានដុល្លារពីធនាគារពិភពលោកសំរាប់ ក) គំរោងអប់រំមូលដ្ឋាននៅកម្ពុជា (២០លានដុល្លារ) ដែលផ្តោតលើការអប់រំថ្នាក់បឋមសិក្សា (៧០%) និងថ្នាក់មធ្យមសិក្សា (៣០%) ដើម្បីពង្រីក និងបង្កើនគុណភាពការអប់រំជាមូលដ្ឋានសំរាប់កុមារក្រីក្រនិងគ្មានលទ្ធភាព និង ខ) គំរោងអប់រំកំរិតខ្ពស់ (២៥លានដុល្លារ) សំរាប់បង្កើនគុណភាពឧត្តមសិក្សា និងលក្ខណៈសមស្របតាមតំរូវការទីផ្សារ ។

A total of about $45 million dollars has been requested from the World Bank for two education projects: (a) the Cambodia-Basic Education Project, which concentrates on primary education (70 percent) and secondary education (30 percent) with the aim of expanding access to basic education of poor and disadvantaged children, and improve the quality of basic education ($20 million), and (b) the Cambodia-Higher Education Project which aims to produce more skilled university graduates by improving the quality and market relevance of higher education.

Proposed Projects on Education for World Bank Loan
(in millions of dollars)

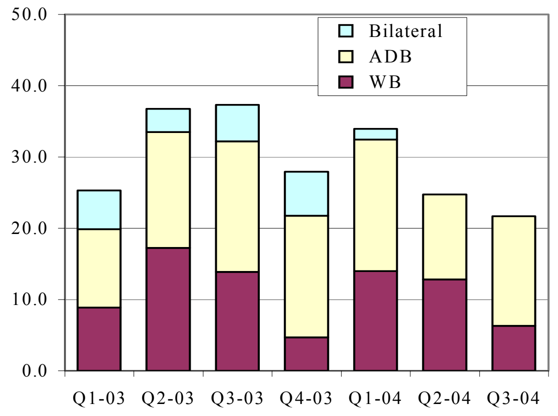


Source: World Bank

នៅត្រីមាសទីបី ២០០៤ ការបើកផ្តល់ប្រាក់កំចីរបស់ធនាគារពិភពលោក ក្នុងក្របខ័ណ្ឌនៃគំរោងជំនួយមាន ៦,៣លានដុល្លារ និងរបស់ធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ីមាន ១៥,៤លានដុល្លារ ។ ពីខែមករា ដល់កញ្ញា ២០០៤ ធនាគារទាំងពីរបានបើកផ្តល់ប្រាក់កំចីសរុប ៣៣,១លានដុល្លារ និង ៤៥,៨លានដុល្លាររៀងៗគ្នា ដែលស្មើនឹងជាង ៩៨% នៃជំនួយទាំងអស់ដែលបានបើកផ្តល់ ។

Project aid disbursed by the World Bank in the third quarter 2004 was $6.3 million while similar ADB loans disbursed reached $15.4 million. From January to September 2004, the disbursement of loans by these two agencies totaled $33.1 million and $45.8 million, respectively, accounting for over 98 percent of all aid disbursed.

External Loans for Project Aid Disbursement by Major Donors (in millions of dollars)

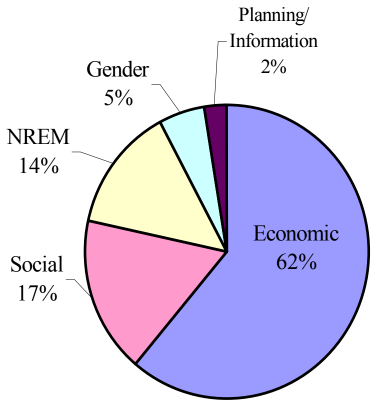


Note: Provisional for January-September 2004
Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

ថវិកាឆ្នាំ២០០៤ របស់កម្មវិធីសីលាសំរាប់វិនិយោគតាមខេត្តមាន ១១,១លានដុល្លារ ក្នុងនេះ ៦២% (៦,៨លានដុល្លារ) សំរាប់ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចដោយផ្តោតលើកសិកម្ម ផ្លូវជនបទ និងធារាសាស្ត្រ, ១៧% សំរាប់ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សង្គមកិច្ច ជាពិសេស អប់រំ សុខាភិបាល ទឹក-អនាម័យ, ១៤%សំរាប់ការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិ និងបរិស្ថាន, ៥% សំរាប់គំរោងខាងយេនឌ័រ, និងប្រាក់នៅសល់ (០,៣លាន)សំរាប់ការធ្វើផែនការ និងពតិមាន ។

The budget for the Program for Provincial Investment of the SEILA program in 2004 was $11.1 million, broken down as follows: 62 percent ($6.8 million) for economic development (mainly agriculture, rural roads, and irrigation); 17 percent ($1.9 million) for social development, especially education, health, and water-sanitation; 14 percent ($1.6 million) used for Natural Resource and Environment Management (NREM) program and 5 percent ($0.6 million) for gender related projects. The remainder ($0.3 million) was allocated for planning/information.

Budget Plan 2004 of Seila Program for Provincial Investment by Development Category (in millions of dollars)



Source: Seila Task Force (January 2004), Annual Work Plan and Budget 2004

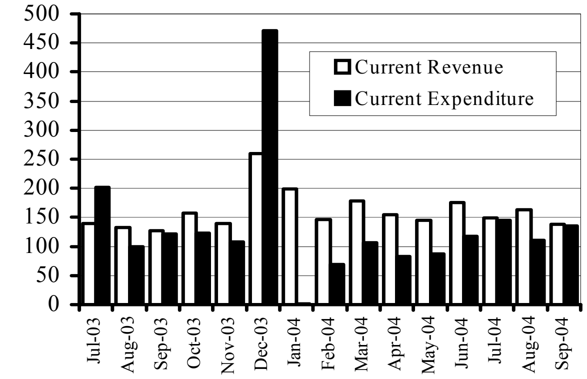
ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

National Budget Operations

តាមទិន្នន័យបណ្ដោះអាសន្នរបស់ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ចនិងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ ការអនុវត្តថវិកាចរន្តសំរាប់ខែកញ្ញា ២004 មានអតិរេក ២,៨ពាន់លានរៀល គឺទាបជាងខែមុនបន្តិច។ ជាទូទៅនៅចុងឆ្នាំ ចំនាយរដ្ឋាភិបាលតែងកើនឡើង បើធៀបនឹងចំណូល ហើយនិន្នាការនេះមានមូលហេតុមិនសូវច្បាស់ទេ ។

According to the provisional data from Ministry of Economy and Finance current budget implementation for September 2004 shows a surplus of 2.8 billion riels – somewhat lower than in the preceding month. Generally government spending tends to rise relative to revenues towards the end of the year. The reason for this shift in the trend is not apparent.

Current Budget Operations
(in billion riels)

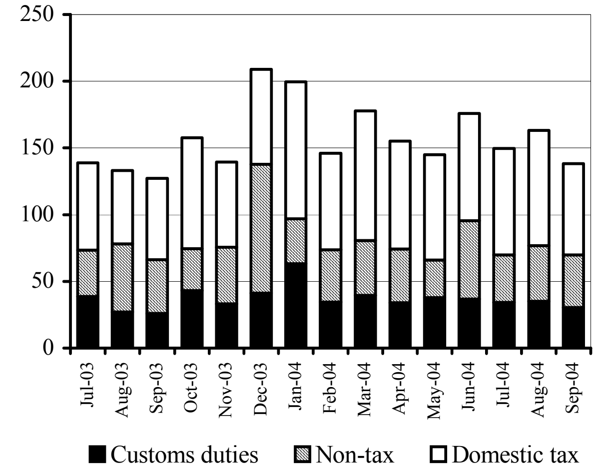


Note: Provisional for January-September 2004.
Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

ចំនូលថវិកាចរន្តថយចុះ ១៥% ដល់ ១៣៨ពាន់លានរៀលនៅខែកញ្ញា ២004 ធៀបនឹង ១៦៣ពាន់លានរៀលនៅខែសីហា។ ក្នុងនេះចំនូលពន្ធធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៨,៥%, ឯ ចំនូលមិនមែនពន្ធធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥,៤%។ ចំនូលពីពន្ធលើប្រាក់ចំណេញ អាករពិសេស អាករលើតំលៃបន្ថែម និងពន្ធគយ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៧%, ២៥,៦%, ១៨,៤% និង ១៣,២% រៀងៗគ្នា ។

Current budget revenues contracted by 15 percent to 138 billion riels in September 2004, compared to 163 billion riels in August. Tax revenues fell by 18.5 percent while non-tax revenues went down by 5.4 percent. Revenues from profit tax, excise duties, VAT, and customs duties declined by 27 percent, 25.6 percent, 18.4 percent, and 13.2 percent, respectively.

Current Budget Revenue (in billion riels)

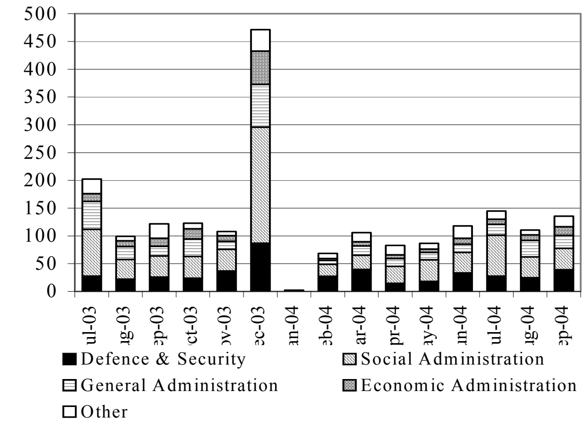


Note: Provisional for January-September 2004.
Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

ចំនាយចរន្តកើន ២២,៥% ដល់ ១៣៥,៥ពាន់លានរៀល ពីខែសីហា ដល់កញ្ញា ២004។ ចំនាយលើបៀវត្សរ៍ ដែលស្មើនឹង ៤៤%នៃចំនាយចរន្តសរុប កើនតិចតួចត្រឹម ៣,៥% ចំណែកឯ ចំនាយមិនមែនបៀវត្សរ៍ កើនឡើង ៤៣% ។

Current expenditures increased by 22.5 percent to 135.5 billion riels over August-September 2004. Expenditures on wages, which make up 44 percent of total current expenditures, rose slightly by 3.5 percent. In addition, non-wage expenditures increased by 43 percent.

Current Budget Expenditure
(in billion riels)



Note: Provisional for January-September 2004.
Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចនៃបណ្ដាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

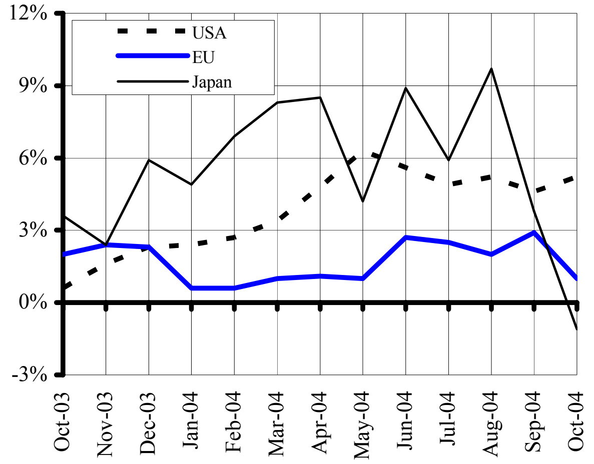
Economic Activity of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

នៅខែតុលា ២០០៤ ផលិតកម្មឧស្សាហកម្មជប៉ុន រួមចុះ ១,១% ដែលជាការធ្លាក់ចុះលើកទី១ តាំងពីខែសីហា ២០០៣ ហើយវាមានគួបផ្សំទាំងការថយកំណើនការនាំចេញ ដែលនាំឱ្យធនាគារកណ្ដាលជប៉ុនត្រូវកាត់បន្ថយតួលេខវាយតំលៃកំណើនសេដ្ឋកិច្ចមកវិញ។ ក្នុងរយៈពេលដដែល ផលិតកម្មឧស្សាហកម្ម US កើន ៥,២% បើធៀបនឹងខែដូចគ្នាឆ្នាំមុន ។

In October 2004, industrial production in Japan contracted by 1.1 percent, the first decline since August 2003. This was accompanied by a slowdown in export growth prompting Japan's central bank to downgrade its assessment of the economy for the first time in more than a year, as reported in the Daily News. During the same period, US industrial production expanded by 5.2% over the same month last year.

Industrial Production in the US, Europe and Japan

(percentage change over the previous year)



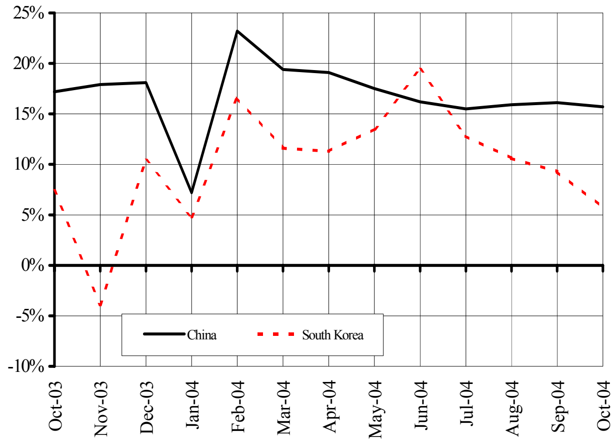
Sources: The *Economist* (Dec.4-10, 2004)

នៅខែតុលា ២០០៤ អត្រាកំណើនផលិតកម្មឧស្សាហកម្មចិនគឺ ១៥,៧% ហើយនៅខែវិច្ឆិកា វាធ្លាក់ចុះដល់ ១៤,៨% (ក៏រិតទាបបំផុតក្នុង ១៨ខែ) ។ រឿងនេះឆ្លុះបញ្ចាំងពីការរឹតបន្តឹងនយោបាយរូបិយវត្ថុ ដើម្បីទប់សេដ្ឋកិច្ចដែលរត់ក្ដៅពេក ។ ក្នុងរយៈពេលដូចគ្នា ផលិតកម្មឧស្សាហកម្មកូរ៉េខាងត្បូងកើនឡើង ៥,៧% ។

In October 2004, annual industrial production in China rose by 15.7 percent falling to 14.8 percent (the slowest pace in 18 months) in November 2004. This reflects a tighter monetary policy in an effort to cool down the overheated economy. During the same period, South Korea's industrial production rose by 5.7% compared to the previous.

Industrial Production in China and South Korea

(percentage change over the previous year)



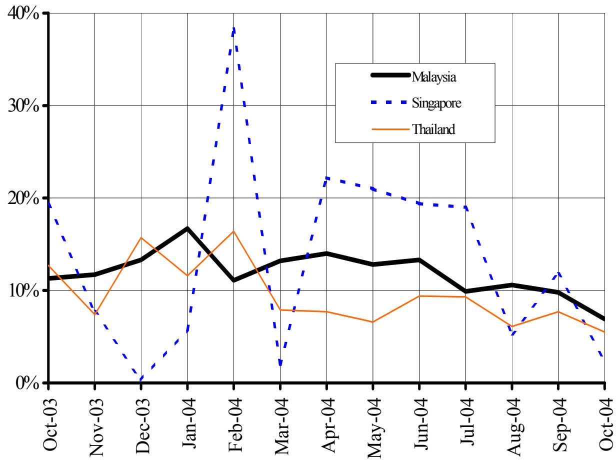
Sources: The *Economist* (Dec.4-10, 2004)

នៅខែតុលា ២០០៤ ផលិតកម្មឧស្សាហកម្មសិង្ហបូរីមានអត្រាកំណើនប្រចាំឆ្នាំធ្លាក់ចុះមកត្រឹម ២,៤% ។ យោងតាមនាយកដ្ឋានស្ថិតិសិង្ហបូរី រឿងនេះបណ្ដាលពីការរួមចុះនៃផលិតកម្មផលិតផលខាងពេទ្យ ។ ផលិតកម្មឧស្សាហកម្មនៅ ថៃ និង ម៉ាឡេស៊ី ក៏មានអត្រាកំណើនធ្លាក់ចុះមកត្រឹម ៥,៥% និង ៦,៩% រឿងៗគ្នាដែរ នៅខែតុលា ២០០៤ នេះ ។

In October 2004, the industrial production index in Singapore fell to 2.4 percent, year-on-year basis. According to the Singapore Department of Statistics, this was due to contraction in production of biomedical products. Industrial production in Thailand and Malaysia also experienced slower growth of 5.5% and 6.9% in October 2004, respectively.

Industrial Production in Some ASEAN Countries

(percentage change over the previous year)



Sources: The *Economist* (Dec.4-10, 2004)

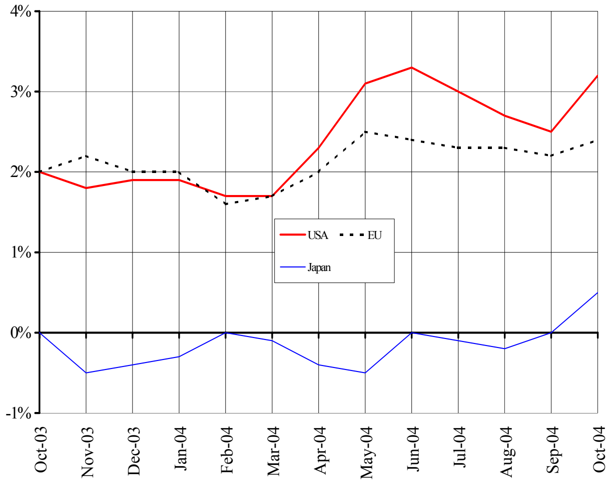
ស្ថានភាពអតិផរណានៃបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

Inflation rates in Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

នៅខែតុលា ២00៤ ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់នៅ US ឡើងដល់ ៣,២% ហើយបន្តឡើងដល់ ៣,៥%នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា (ជាកំណើនខ្ពស់បំផុតតាំងពីខែឧសភា ២00១) ។ របាយការណ៍ពីអតិផរណា បានជំរុញធនាគារកណ្តាល US ឱ្យតំលើងថែម 0,២៥%ទៀត នូវ អត្រាឱ្យខ្ចីប្រាក់គោល ឱ្យវាឡើងដល់ ២,២៥% នៅពាក់កណ្តាលខែធ្នូ ២00៤។ នៅខែតុលា ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់នៅតំបន់អឺរ៉ូ កើន ២,៤% ធៀបនឹងកាលពីឆ្នាំមុន ។

In October 2004, consumer prices in the US climbed to 3.2 percent and continued to rise further to 3.5 percent in November, the highest increase since May 2001. The inflation report pushed the Fed to raise its benchmark (overnight) bank-lending rate by a quarter percentage point in mid-December 2004, to 2.25 percent. During October, consumer prices in EU area rose by 2.4 percent over the previous year.

Inflation Rate in the US, Europe and Japan
(percentage change over the previous year)

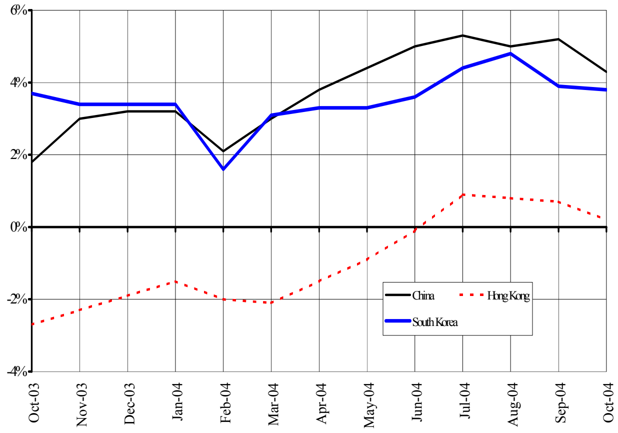


Note: The latest data available are EU area and Japan for Oct 2004.
Sources: IMF and the *Economist* (Dec. 4-10, 2004)

នៅខែតុលា ២00៤ ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់នៅហុងកុង កើនបន្តិចដល់ 0,២% ធៀបនឹងកាលពី១ឆ្នាំមុន ហើយ Associated Press លើកថា រឿងនេះបណ្តាលពីការថយចុះ ថ្លៃមាន់ទា និង ថ្លៃដំណើរទេសចរណ៍ជាក្រុម ។ ក្នុងរយៈពេលដដែល អត្រាអតិផរណានៅចិន និងកូរ៉េខាងត្បូង ចុះដល់ ៤,៣% និង 0,២% ។

In October 2004, consumer prices in Hong Kong rose slightly by 0.2 percent, year-on-year basis. According to the Associated Press, this is attributable to lower poultry prices and cost of package tours. Over the same period, inflation rates in China and South Korea fell by 4.3 percent and 0.2 percent.

Inflation Rate in China, Hong Kong and South Korea
(percentage change over the previous year)

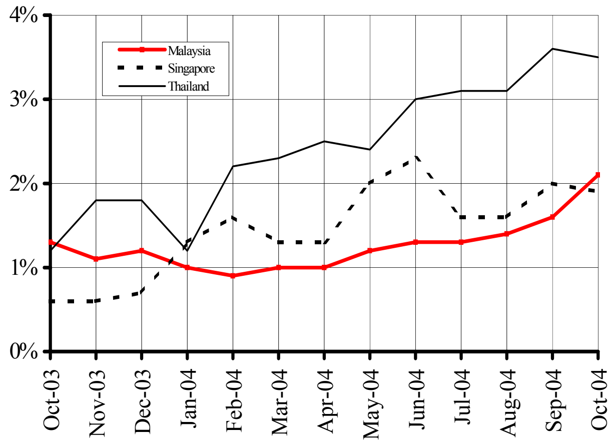


Note: The latest data available are for Oct 2004
Sources: IMF and the *Economist* (Oct. 4-10, 2004)

នៅខែតុលា ២00៤ ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់នៅថៃ មានអត្រាកំណើនប្រចាំឆ្នាំ ៣,៥% ឬ 0,១%ទាបជាងខែមុន។ Bloomberg News រាយការណ៍ថា ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់នៅថៃ កើនតែ៣%ទេក្នុងរយៈ៥ខែ ដោយសារប្រេងឆៅចុះថ្លៃវិញ និងប្រាក់បាតឡើងថ្លៃ ។ នៅខែតុលា ២00៤ ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់នៅម៉ាឡេស៊ី និងសិង្ហបុរី កើន ២,១% និង ១,៩% រៀងៗគ្នា ធៀបនឹងកាលពីឆ្នាំមុន ។

In October 2004, consumer prices in Thailand rose at an annual rate of 3.5 percent, 0.1 percentage points slower than in the previous month. Bloomberg News reported that Thai consumer prices in November 2004 grew at only 3 percent in five months in the face of falling crude oil costs and a stronger bath. During October, consumer prices in Malaysia and Singapore rose by 2.1 percent and 1.9 percent over the previous year, respectively.

Inflation Rate in Selected ASEAN Countries
(percentage change over the previous year)



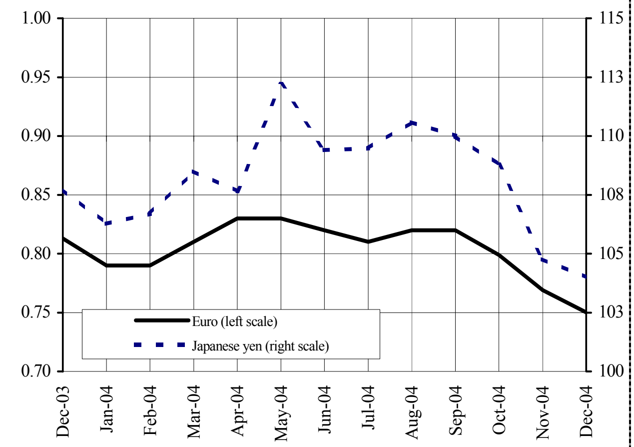
Note: The latest data available are for Oct 2004.
Sources: IMF and the *Economist* (Oct. 4-10, 2004)

អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់លើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ
Exchange Rate in the World Markets

នៅខែធ្នូ ២០០៤ ដុល្លារUS បន្តចុះថ្លៃ៤ខែជាប់គ្នាទល់នឹងយ៉េន ដោយប្តូរបាន ១០៣,៩យ៉េន/ដុល្លារ ឬចុះថ្លៃ ០,៧%ធៀបនឹងខែវិច្ឆិកា ។ តាម Bloomberg News រឿងនេះអាចឆ្លុះបញ្ចាំងពីកំណើនសុទិដ្ឋិនិយមស្តីពីការរើបសេដ្ឋកិច្ចជប៉ុននៅឆ្នាំ២០០៥។ ក្នុងខែធ្នូនេះដែរ ដុល្លារUS ចុះថ្លៃ ២,៤% ទល់នឹងអឺរ៉ូ ដោយប្តូរបាន ០,៧៥អឺរ៉ូ/ដុល្លារ ធៀបនឹង ០,៧៧អឺរ៉ូ/ដុល្លារ កាលពីខែវិច្ឆិកា ។

In December 2004, the US dollar continued to depreciate against the Japanese yen for the fourth consecutive month, falling to 103.9 yen/US$ — a depreciation of 0.7 percent from November. According to Bloomberg News, the rise may reflect greater optimism regarding Japan’s economic recovery in 2005. During the same period, the US dollar depreciated against the Euro by 2.4 percent, falling to 0.75 Euro/dollar compared to 0.77 Euro/dollar, in November.

Euro and Japanese Yen Against the US Dollar

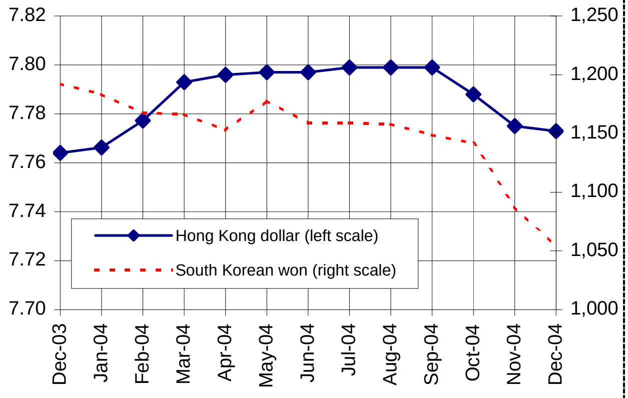


Note: Data are up to 20 December 2004
Sources: The Federal Reserve Bank of New York

នៅខែធ្នូ ២០០៤ ប្រាក់វ៉ុនកូរ៉េខាងត្បូង បន្តឡើងថ្លៃទល់នឹងដុល្លារUS ដល់ ១.០៥២.៩វ៉ុន/ដុល្លារ ឬឡើងថ្លៃ ៣.២%ធៀបនឹងខែវិច្ឆិកា ហើយធនាគារជាតិកូរ៉េ បានធ្វើអន្តរាគមន៍ក្នុងទីផ្សារប្តូរប្រាក់ ដើម្បីទប់ការឡើងថ្លៃប្រាក់វ៉ុន ។ ក្នុងពេលជាមួយគ្នា ដុល្លារហុងកុងស្ទើរគ្មានការប្រែប្រួលធៀបនឹងដុល្លារ ដោយប្តូរបាន ៧.៧៧ដុល្លារហុងកុង/ដុល្លារUS ។

In December 2004, the South Korean won continued to strengthen against the US dollar, rising to 1,052.9 won/US$—an appreciation of 3.2 percent compared to November. The Bank of Korea has intervened in the foreign exchange market to stem the won’s appreciation, according to Bloomberg News. At the same time, the Hong Kong dollar remained mostly unchanged against the greenback, trading at 7.77 HK dollar/US$.

South Korean Won and Hong Kong Dollar Against the US Dollar

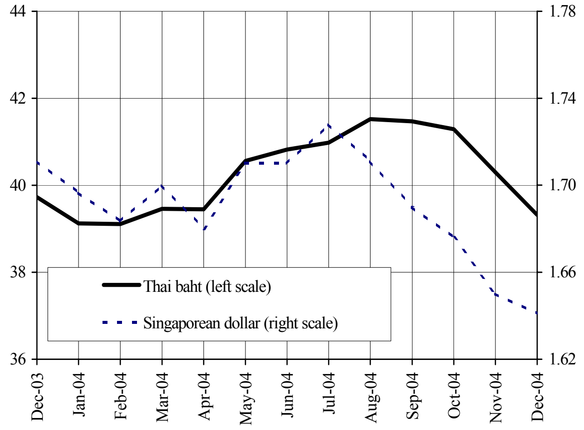


Note: Data are up to 20 December 2004
Sources: The Federal Reserve Bank of New York

នៅខែធ្នូ ២០០៤ ប្រាក់បាតថៃ និង ដុល្លារសិង្ហបុរី បន្តឡើងថ្លៃធៀបនឹងដុល្លារUSដល់ ៣៩.៣២បាត/ដុល្លារUS និង ១.៦៤ដុល្លារសិង្ហបុរី/US$ ។ គិតក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៤ ទាំងមូល ប្រាក់បាតថៃ និង ដុល្លារសិង្ហបុរី ប្តូរបាន ៤០.២៨បាត/ដុល្លារUS និង ១.៦៩ដុល្លារសិង្ហបុរី/ដុល្លារUS ឬឡើងថ្លៃ ៣.០៤% និង ៣.០៣% ធៀបនឹងកាលពីមួយឆ្នាំមុន ។

In December 2004, both the Thai baht and Singapore dollar continued to appreciate against the US dollar, rising to 39.32 baht/US$ and 1.64 S$/US$, respectively. In 2004 as a whole, the Thai baht and Singapore dollar traded at 40.28 baht and 1.69 S$ per US$, an appreciation of 3.04 percent and 3.03 percent, compared to a year ago.

Thai Baht and Singaporean Dollar Against the US Dollar



Note: Data are up to 20 December 2004
Sources: The Federal Reserve Bank of New York

ស្ថានភាពតំលៃទំនិញលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ

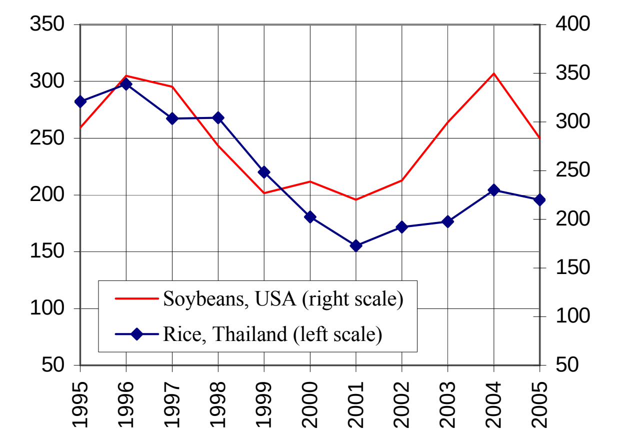
Commodity Prices in the World Markets

បន្ទាប់ពីឡើងថ្លៃបានពឆ្នាំជាប់គ្នា អង្ករ និងសណ្តែកសៀង លើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិរំពឹងថានឹងចុះថ្លៃវិញនៅឆ្នាំ២០០៥ (ក្រាហ្វិក) ។ ប៉ុន្តែ Dow Jones news នៅថ្ងៃ១៦ ធ្នូ រាយការណ៍ថា ថ្លៃអង្ករនឹងនៅរឹងប៉ឹងក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៥ ដោយសាររដ្ឋាភិបាលថៃ បានចាប់អនុវត្តកម្មវិធីជួយទ្រទ្រង់ថ្លៃ និងគោលនយោបាយរឹតបន្តឹងការផ្គត់ផ្គង់អង្ករ ។

After rising for the third consecutive year, the price of rice and soybean in the international market is expected to fall in 2005 (chart). However, Dow Jones news released on December 16 reported that rice prices would remain strong in 2005, as the Thai government has launched a price support program and a tight rice supply policy.

Prices of Rice and Soybeans

(US$/tonne)



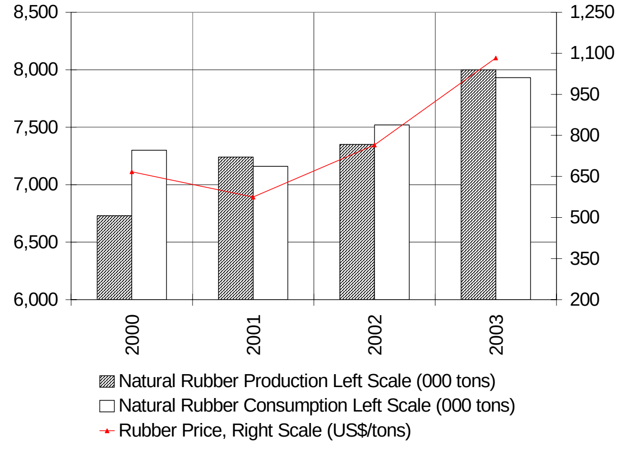
Note: Data for 2005 is estimated by the World Bank
Source: The World Bank

ផលិតកម្មកៅស៊ូធម្មជាតិក្នុងពិភពលោកមាន ៨លានតោននៅឆ្នាំ២០០៣ ធៀបនឹង ៧,៣៥លានតោននៅឆ្នាំ២០០២ ។ ដូចគ្នាដែរ ថ្លៃកៅស៊ូកើនយ៉ាងច្រើនដល់ ១.០៨៣ដុល្លារ/តោន ឬកំណើន ៤១,៥%ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន ។ គួរកត់សំគាល់ថា ផលិតកម្មកៅស៊ូធម្មជាតិថៃ តំណាងឱ្យប្រហែល ៣៥% នៃកៅស៊ូផ្គត់ផ្គង់ក្នុងពិភពលោកនៅឆ្នាំ២០០៣ ដែលធ្វើឱ្យថៃក្លាយជាប្រទេសធំជាងគេដែលផលិតកៅស៊ូធម្មជាតិ ។

World natural rubber production amounted to 8,000,000 tonnes in 2003, up from 7,350,000 tonnes in 2002. Similarly, rubber prices edged up significantly to 1,083 US$/tonnes, an increase of 41.5 percent from the previous year. It is worth noting that Thai natural rubber production accounted for around 35 percent of world supply in 2003, the single largest producer amongst natural rubber producing countries.

Prices of Rubber

(US$/tonne)

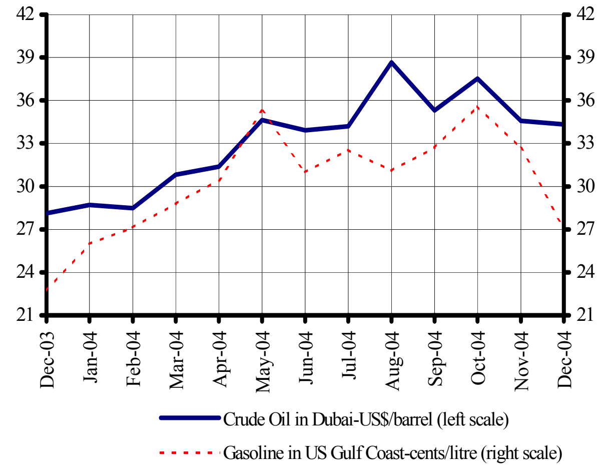


Source: The World Bank

នៅខែធ្នូ ២០០៤ ប្រេងឆៅបន្តចុះថ្លៃអស់២ខែជាប់គ្នាដល់ ៣៤,៣៤ដុល្លារ/ធុង ឬចុះថ្លៃ ០,៧%ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ។ យោងតាម China Views តំរូវការប្រេងឆៅនៅឆ្នាំ២០០៥ រំពឹងថានឹងកើនដល់ ៨៣,៩៦លានធុងក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃ ។ ប្រេងឆៅនឹងឡើងថ្លៃបើសិន OPEC រក្សាផលិតកម្មនៅត្រឹមកំរិតបច្ចុប្បន្ន។ ថ្លៃប្រេងសាំង បន្តធ្លាក់ចុះដល់ ២៧,០៦សេន/លីត្រ នៅខែធ្នូ ២០០៤ ។

In December 2004, the price of crude oil continued to fall for the second consecutive month to 34.34 US$/barrel, a decrease of 0.7 percent from the previous month. According to China Views, the demand for crude oil in 2005 is expected to increase to 83.96 million barrels per day. The price will rise if the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) maintains its production at the current level. The price of gasoline continued to fall, reaching 27.06 cents/litre in December 2004.

Prices of Crude Oil and Gasoline



***Note: Data are up to** 15 December 2004*
Sources: EIA and IEA