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វិទ្យាស្ថានបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង ស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា

Cambodia Development Resource Institute

របាយការណ៍ថ្មីៗស្តីពីសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា

Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy

សីហា ២០០៨ / August 2008

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ភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា

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បកស្រាយតារាងសំខាន់ៗ	Highlights
របាយការណ៍សង្ខេបនេះ គូសបញ្ជាក់ពីនិន្នាការនៃសូចនាករសេដ្ឋកិច្ចមួយចំនួនរបស់កម្ពុជា និង ប្រទេសជាដៃគូ ដោយផ្តល់ការប្រៀបធៀបតួលេខនៃខែនេះ ជាមួយនឹងខែមុនៗ ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៨ និង ឆ្នាំ២០០៧ ។	This brief report highlights trends of a number of economic indicators of Cambodia and its partners. It also compares figures of the current months with those of the earlier months in 2008 and in 2007.
នៅត្រីមាសទី២ ២០០៨ អនុមតិវិនិយោគឯកជនគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់ កើនឡើងគួរឱ្យកត់សំគាល់ ដែលបណ្តាលពីកំនើនយ៉ាងខ្លាំងនៃអនុមតិសេវាកម្ម (២៦០%) និងអនុមតិឧស្សហកម្ម (៧៣%) ធៀបនឹងត្រីមាសមុន ទោះបីអនុមតិកសិកម្មបានថយចុះ ៦០% ក្តី ។ ធៀបនឹងត្រីមាសទី២ ឆ្នាំ២០០៦ វិនិយោគក្នុងវិស័យឧស្សាហកម្ម និងសេវាកម្ម មាននិន្នាការស្រដៀងគ្នា ប៉ុន្តែអនុមតិកសិកម្មកើនឡើងមួយជាម្ភៃ ។	The second quarter of 2008 saw a noticeable rise in fixed asset private investment approvals, resulting from a 260 percent spike in service approvals, followed by a 73 percent increase in industry approvals from the previous quarter, while agriculture approvals were down by 60 percent. Compared to the same quarter last year, there were similar trends for investments in the industry and services sector, but agriculture approvals were up by 20-fold.
នៅខែឧសភា ២០០៨ ចំនួនភ្ញៀវមកដល់កម្ពុជាក្នុងគោលបំណងជំនួញ និងសំរាកលំហែ នៅថេរដដែល ប៉ុន្តែធៀបនឹងខែឧសភា ២០០៧ ចំនួននេះបានកើនឡើងបន្តិច ។	In May 2008, the number of foreign arrivals for business and holiday purposes was unchanged, but was slightly higher than the figure for the same month last year.
នៅខែមីនា ២០០៨ តំលៃសរុបនៃអនុមតិគំរោងសាងសង់នៅភ្នំពេញ នៅថេរ ប៉ុន្តែវាមានការប្រែប្រួលក្នុងប្រភេទគំរោងសាងសង់អនុម័ត ។ ក្នុងនោះ អនុមតិគំរោងសាងសង់ផ្ទះល្វែង ថយចុះ ៨០% រីឯ អនុមតិគំរោងសាងសង់ភូមិគ្រឹះ និងផ្ទះ កើនឡើងមួយជាប្រាំ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ។ តំលៃសរុបនៃអនុមតិគំរោងសាងសង់ កើនឡើងមួយជាពីរ ធៀបនឹងខែមីនា ២០០៧ ។	In March 2008, the total value of construction approvals in Phnom Penh was stable, but there was a change in approval patterns. Therein, flat construction approvals declined by 80 percent, while villas and houses increased by five-fold from the preceding month. The total value of construction approvals was twice that of March last year.
នៅខែកក្កដា ២០០៨ សាំង និង ម៉ាស៊ូត មាននិន្នាការឡើងថ្លៃដដែល ។ សាំង និង ម៉ាស៊ូត ឡើងថ្លៃដល់ ៥៥៦០រៀល/លីត្រ និង ៥៥១២រៀល/លីត្រ ធៀបនឹងខែមុនត្រឹម ៥៥៤០រៀល/លីត្រ និង ៥៥២០រៀល/លីត្រ ។ ធៀបនឹងខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំមុន ម៉ាស៊ូតឡើងថ្លៃ ៨៤% រីឯសាំងឡើងថ្លៃ ៤២,៥% ។	The upward trends in diesel and gasoline prices remained the same in July 2008. Prices of diesel and gasoline reached 5512 riels/ℓ and 5560 riels/ℓ, rising from 5520 riels/ℓ and 5540 riels/ℓ in the previous month. Compared to July 2007, the diesel price was up by 84 percent, while the price of gasoline increased by 42.5 percent.
នៅខែមេសា ២០០៨ អត្រាការប្រាក់លើប្រាក់បញ្ញើរយៈ១២ខែ ទាំងជាដុល្លារ និងប្រាក់រៀល នៅថេរ គឺស្មើគ្នានឹងខែមុន និង ឆ្នាំមុន។	In April 2008, interest rates of 12-month deposits in both US dollar and riel currencies were the same as those of the preceding month and the same month a year earlier.
នៅខែកក្កដា ២០០៨ ប្រាក់រៀល ឡើងថ្លៃ ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុងវៀតណាម ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ទល់នឹងដុល្លារUS ដោយប្តូរបាន ៤១២៦រៀល/ដុល្លារUS ។ ទន្ទឹមគ្នានេះ តំលៃប្រាក់រៀលនៅថេរ ទល់នឹងប្រាក់បាតថៃ ។ ធៀបនឹងខែកក្កដា ២០០៧ ប្រាក់រៀលឡើងថ្លៃ ទល់នឹងដុល្លារUS ដោយប្តូរបាន ៤០៨៣រៀល/ដុល្លារUS ។	In July 2008, riel values appreciated against the Vietnamese dong, but lost value against the US dollar, trading at 4126 riel per dollar. In the same month, the value of riel was stable against Thai baht. Compared to July 2007, riel traded lower at 4083 riel per dollar.

នៅខែឧសភា ២០០៨ ការនាំចូលបារី និង សំភារៈសំនង់ មានការប្រែប្រួលតិចតួចប៉ុណ្ណោះ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ។ ទន្ទឹមគ្នានេះ ការនាំចេញសរុបកើនឡើង ៧៦% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន និង ៤៣% ធៀបនឹងខែឧសភា ២០០៧ ។ ការនាំចេញកើនឡើងយ៉ាងខ្លាំង ដោយសារកំនើនការនាំចេញដ៏ខ្ពស់ខាងសំលៀកបំពាក់ (៦៥%) និងកៅស៊ូ (៥១%) ។ ការនាំចេញសំលៀកបំពាក់ស្ទុះឡើងជាខ្លាំង ព្រោះមានកំនើនតំរូវការសំលៀកបំពាក់ពីសហគមន៍អឺរ៉ុប និងកាណាដា ព្រមទាំង កំនើនចំណាយផលិតកម្មនៅចិន។

In May 2008, there were meagre changes in imports of cigarettes and construction materials from the previous month. During the same month, total exports grew by 76 percent from the previous month and by 43 percent from May 2007. The surge in exports was mainly driven by the substantial rise in garment (65 percent) and rubber (51 percent) exports. The high spike in garment exports was the result of increasing demand for clothing from the EU and Canada and the rising cost of production in China.

នៅខែមីនា ២០០៨ ប្រតិបត្តិការថវិកាចរន្ត មានអតិរេកស្ទុះឡើងវិញ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ។ អតិរេកនេះកើនឡើងមួយជាពីរ បើធៀបនឹងខែមុន និង ឆ្នាំមុន ។ ទន្ទឹមគ្នានេះ ចំនូលចរន្តកើន ៣៩% (ដែលបានពីកំនើនចំនូលពន្ធពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ៦៨% និង កំនើនចំនូលពន្ធក្នុងស្រុក ៣៣%) ធៀបនឹងខែមុន និងកើន ៣០% បើធៀបនឹងខែមីនា ២០០៧ ។ ចំនាយសរុបថយចុះតិចតួច ធៀបនឹងខែមុន តែមានទំហំប្រហាក់ប្រហែលគ្នានឹងចំនាយ កាលពីមួយឆ្នាំមុន ។

In March 2008, the surplus in current budget operations rebounded from a month earlier. The rebound was double twice that of the previous month and a year earlier. In the same month, current revenue grew by 39 percent backed by 68 percent and 33 percent increases in trade taxes and domestic taxes from the previous month, and increased by 30 percent from the same month last year. Total expenditure exhibited a small drop from the previous month and was close to the expenditure amount of a year earlier.

នៅខែកក្កដា ២០០៨ ថ្លៃអង្ករគុណភាពលេខ១ (អង្ករផ្កាខ្ញី) ត្រីស្រស់ សាច់ជ្រូក និងសាច់គោ នៅថេរ នៅតាមខេត្តជ្រើសរើសភាគច្រើនលើកលែងតែនៅ ស្វាយរៀង និង កំពង់ស្ពឺ ដែលត្រីស្រស់ឡើងថ្លៃយ៉ាងខ្ពស់ ។

In July 2008, prices of first quality Phka Knhey rice, fresh fish, pork and beef were unchanged in most selected provinces in Cambodia, except for Svay Rieng and Kg. Speu, which showed a marked increase in the prices of fresh fish.

នៅខែមិថុនា ២០០៨ អត្រាអតិផរណាពីមួយឆ្នាំទៅមួយឆ្នាំនៅ US និង ជប៉ុន មាននិន្នាការបន្តកើនឡើង រីឯអត្រាអតិផរណានៅតំបន់អឺរ៉ូ នៅថេរត្រឹម ៤,0% ដដែល។ ទន្ទឹមគ្នានេះ ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់នៅចិន កើន ៧,១% ធៀបនឹងកាលពីមួយឆ្នាំមុន តែនៅទាបជាងអត្រាកំណើននៅខែមុន (៧,៧%)។ នៅ ហុងកុង និង កូរ៉េខាងត្បូង ក៏មាននិន្នាការឡើងថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ដែរ។ នៅ ម៉ាឡេស៊ី ថៃ និង សិង្ហបុរី អត្រាអតិផរណាបានកើនខ្ពស់បំផុតមិនធ្លាប់មានក្នុងអំឡុងពីរបីឆ្នាំចុងក្រោយនេះ ដោយឡើងដល់ ៧,៧%, ៩,២% និង ៧,៥%។

In June 2008, year-on-year inflation in the US and Japan continue to trend upwards, while inflation in the Euro zone remained at 4.0 percent. In the same month, China’s consumer prices grew by 7.1 percent from a year earlier, lower than the 7.7 percent in May of the same year. The upward movements of consumer prices were also evident in Hong Kong and South Korea. Inflation in Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore hit their highest records at 7.7, 9.2, and 7.5 percent, respectively, during the last couple of years.

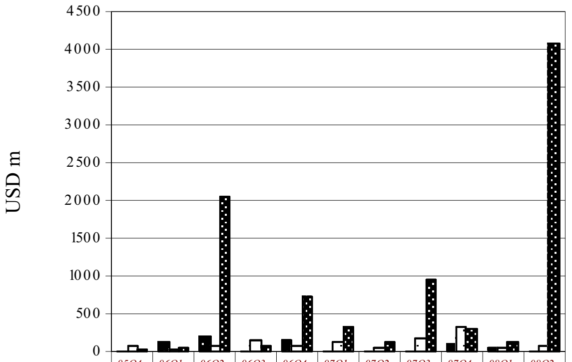
នៅខែកក្កដា ២០០៨ ប្រាក់ដុល្លារUS ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ទល់នឹងដុល្លារហុងកុង ប្រាក់វ៉ុនកូរ៉េខាងត្បូង ប្រាក់អឺរ៉ូ ប្រាក់យ៉េនជប៉ុន និង ដុល្លារសិង្ហបុរី ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ ទល់នឹងប្រាក់បាតថៃ ។ ទន្ទឹមគ្នានេះ សាំង និង ម៉ាស៊ូត ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃបន្តិច ។ ប្រេងឆៅ លក់ថ្លៃ ១៣៣,៤ដុល្លារ/ធុង រីឯសាំង និង ម៉ាស៊ូត លក់ថ្លៃ ៨៣,៤សេន/លីត្រ និង ៩៩,៦សេន/លីត្រ។

US dollar values were weak against Hong Kong, South Korea, Euro, Japanese and Singapore currencies, but strong against the Thai baht in July 2008. During the same period, gasoline and diesel prices dropped slightly. Crude oil was traded at 133.4 USD/barrel, while diesel and gasoline sold at USD 99.6 cents/ℓ and USD 83.4 cents/ℓ, respectively.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់នៅកម្ពុជា

Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices of Cambodia

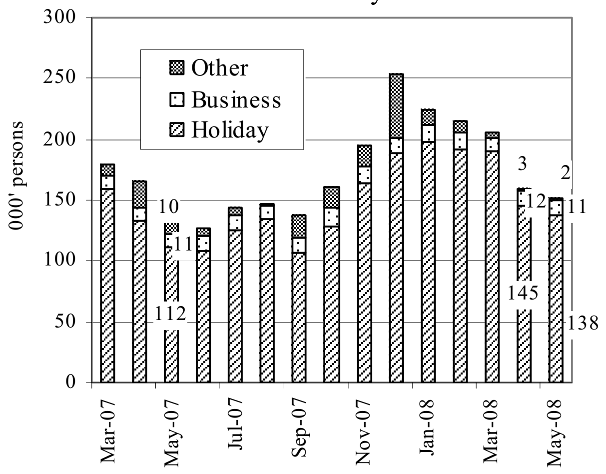
Fixed Assets Private Investment Approvals
2005 Q4–2008 Q2



	05Q4	06Q1	06Q2	06Q3	06Q4	07Q1	07Q2	07Q3	07Q4	08Q1	08Q2
Agriculture	9.1	126.5	216.9	0.0	154.6	19.1	2.1	12.0	102.4	52.3	20.4
Industry	82.0	40.1	76.9	171.7	76.6	142.7	51.2	187.2	328.0	52.9	91.3
Services	28.1	60.7	2043.2	94.5	740.7	335.7	138.0	957.7	311.1	148.2	4064.9

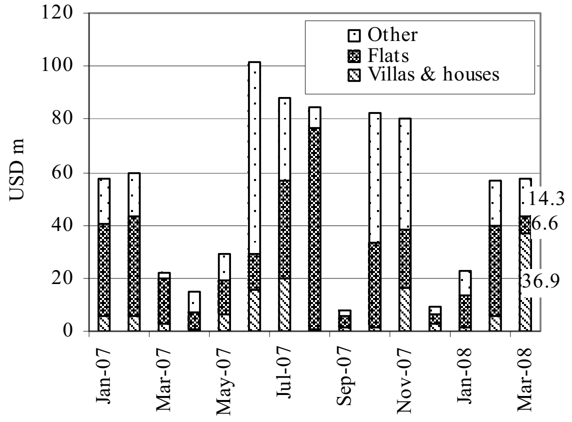
Including expansion projects.
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

Cambodia: Foreign Visitor Arrivals
March 2007–May 2008



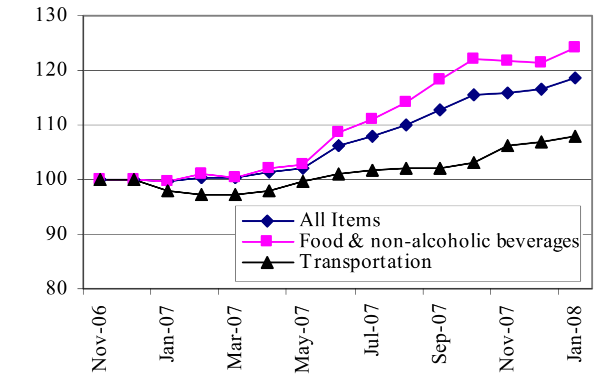
Source: Ministry of Tourism

Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals
January 2007–March 2008



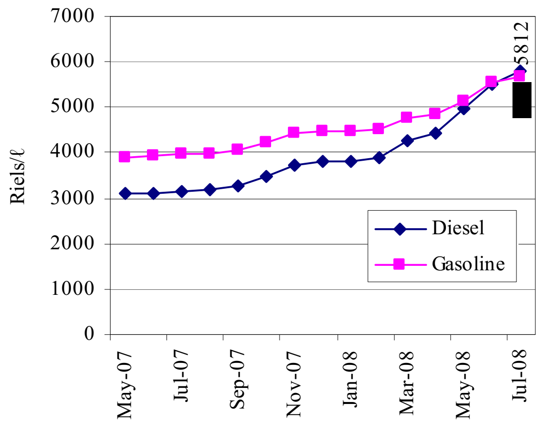
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

Cambodia: Consumer Price Index*
(July–December 2006=100)
November 2006–January 2008



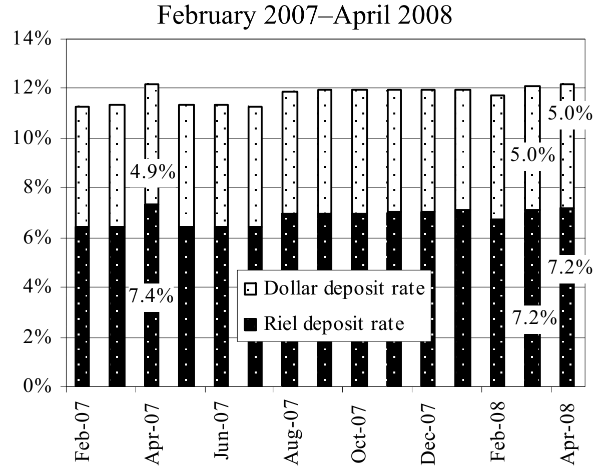
Source: National Institute of Statistics
*Data is available to January 2008

Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices
May 2007–July 2008



Sources: CDRI

Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Deposits
February 2007–April 2008

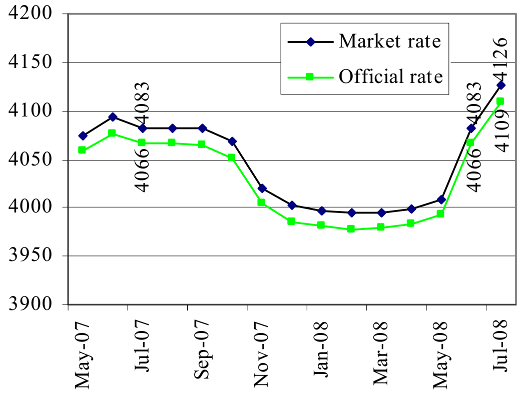


Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ជំនួយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ពីក្រៅប្រទេស

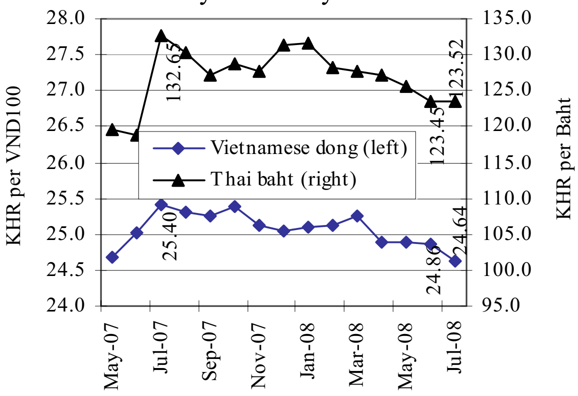
Exchange Rates and External Development Assistance

Riels per US Dollar
May 2007–July 2008



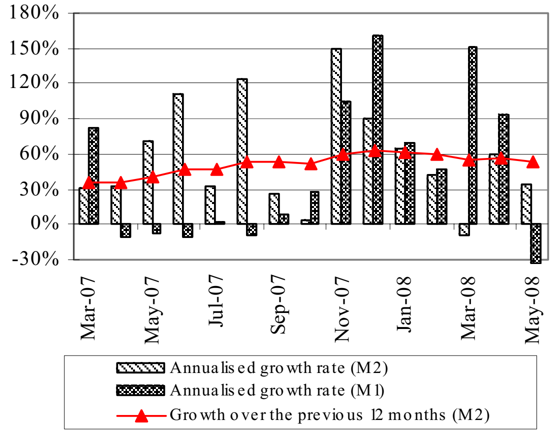
Sources: National Bank of Cambodia

Riels per THB & VND
May 2007–July 2008



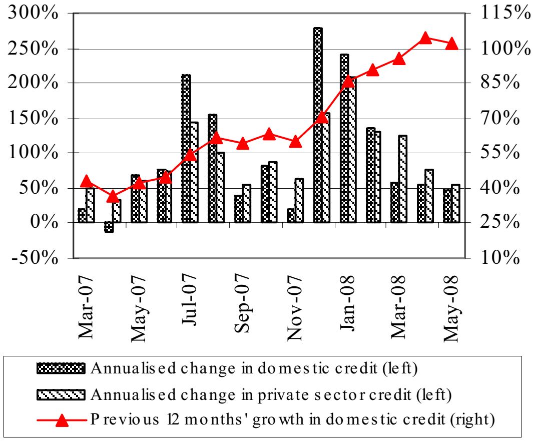
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey
March 2007–May 2008



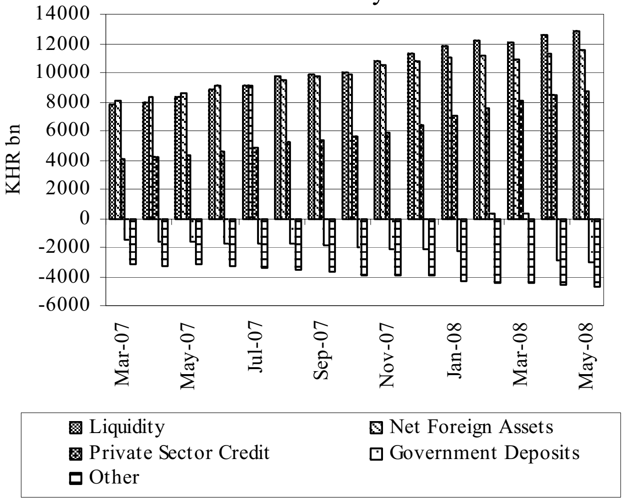
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Domestic Credit
March 2007–May 2008



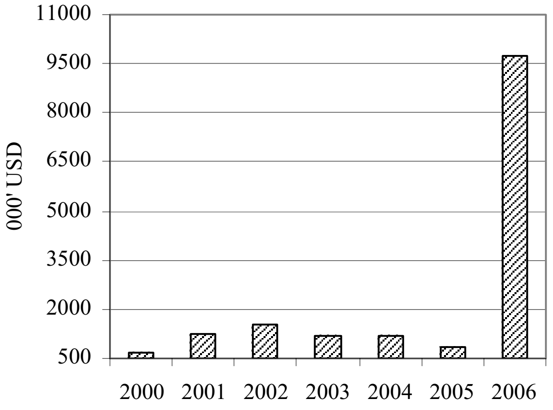
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Operation
March 2007–May 2008



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

External Development Assistance Disbursement: Post & Telecommunication
2000–2006

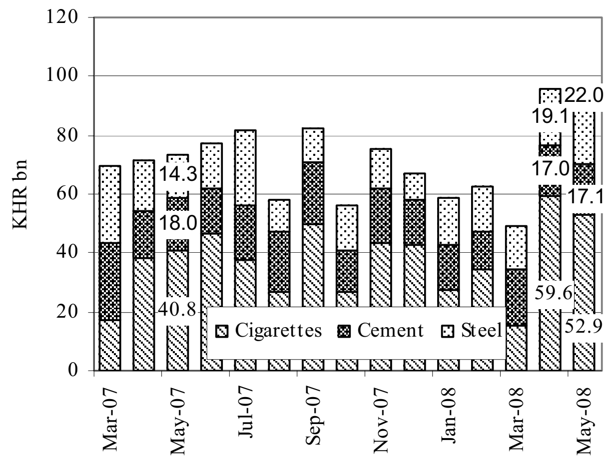


Source: Cambodia Aid Effectiveness Report 2007, CDC

ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

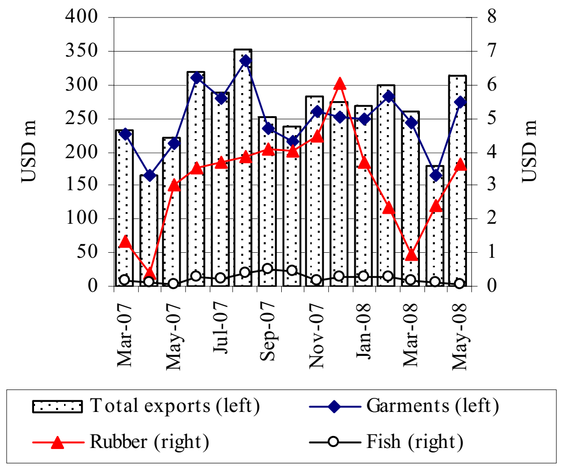
External Trade and National Budget Operation

Imports: Cigarettes & Construction Material
March 2007–May 2008



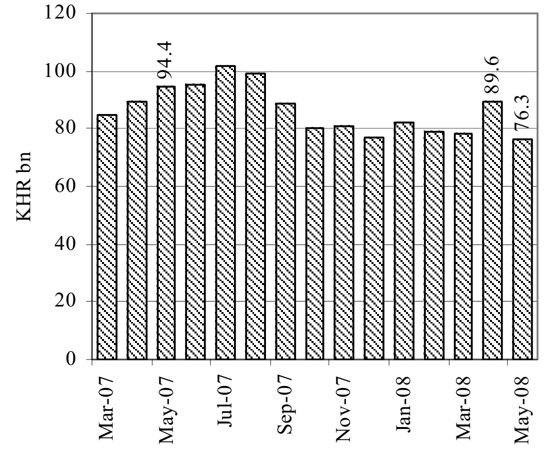
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistic, Monthly Bulletin of NBC*

Cambodia: Main Exports
March 2007–May 2008



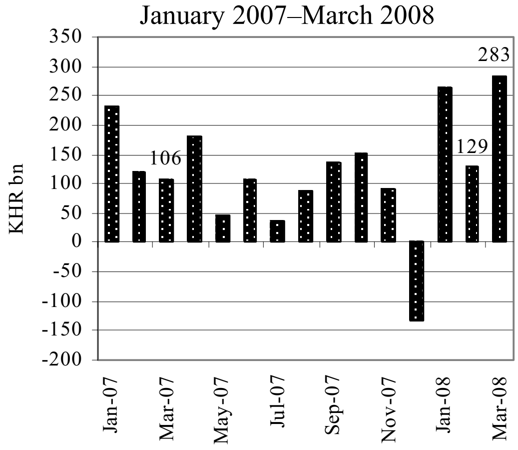
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistic, Monthly Bulletin of NBC*

Imports: Petroleum Products
March 2007–May 2008



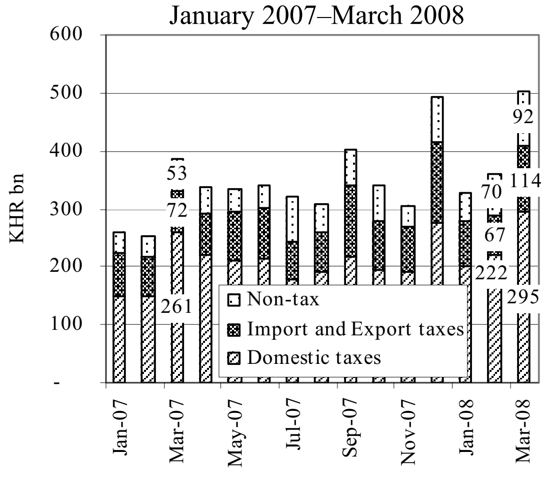
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistic, Monthly Bulletin of NBC*

Current Budget Operations
January 2007–March 2008



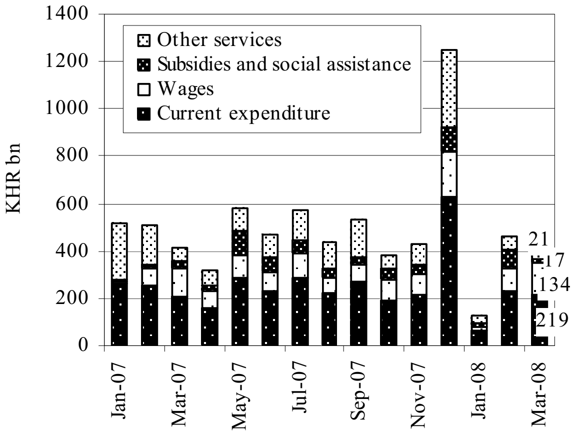
Source: *MEF website*

Current Budget Revenue
January 2007–March 2008



Source: *MEF website*

Current Budget Expenditure Components
January 2007–March 2008

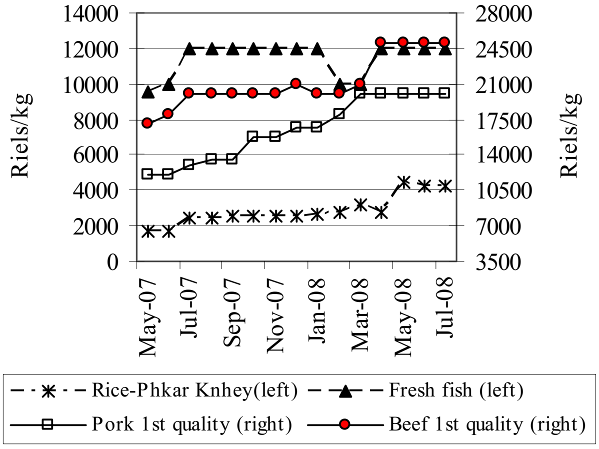


Source: *MEF website*

ថ្លៃទំនិញតាមបណ្តាខេត្តនៃប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

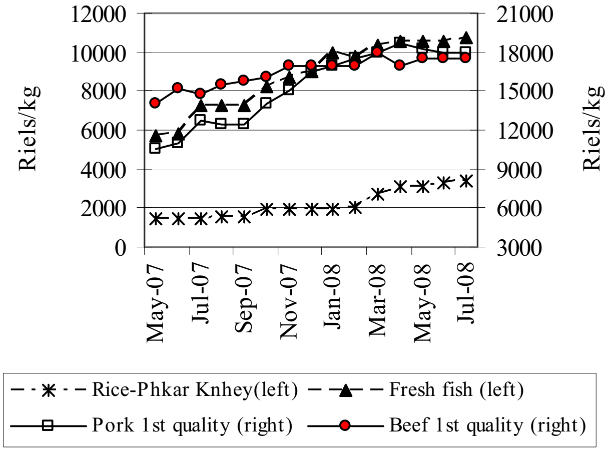
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia

Cambodia: Food Prices in Siem Reap Province
May 2007–July 2008



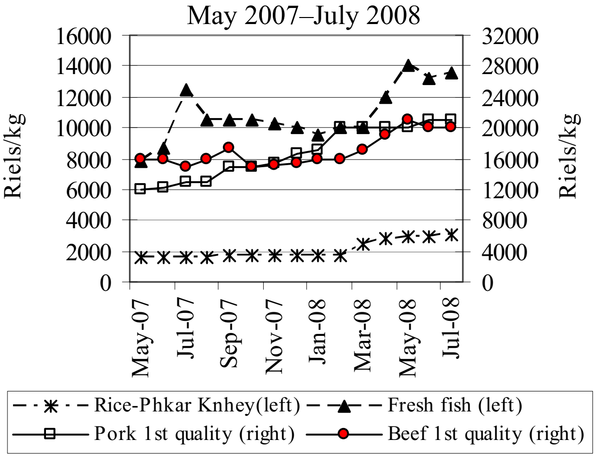
Source: *CDRI*

Cambodia: Food Prices in Battambang Province
May 2007–July 2008



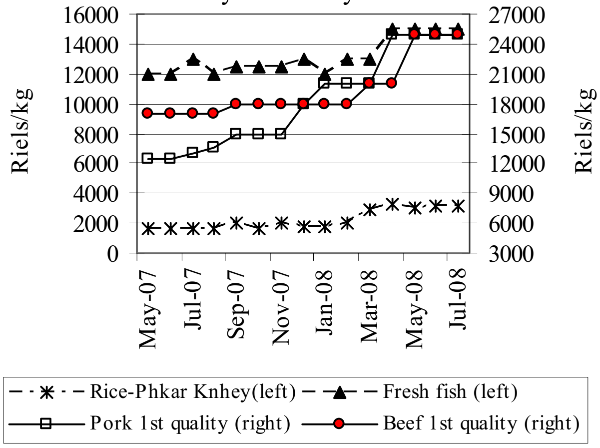
Source: *CDRI*

Cambodia: Food Prices in Kg. Cham Province
May 2007–July 2008



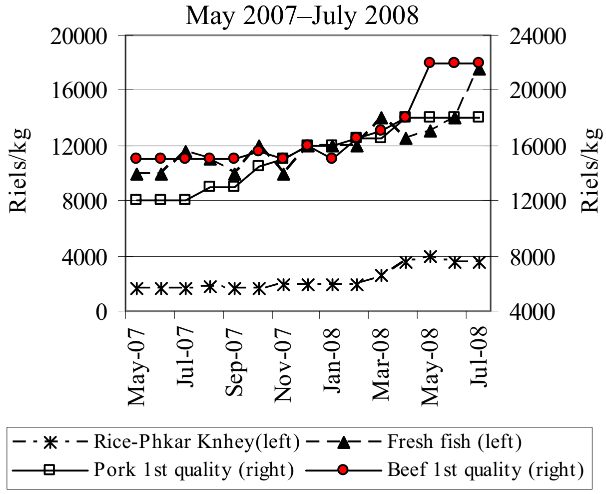
Source: *CDRI*

Cambodia: Food Prices in Kampot Province
May 2007–July 2008



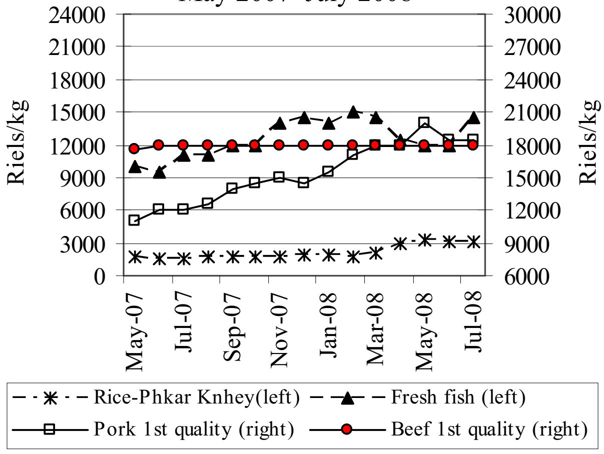
Source: *CDRI*

Cambodia: Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province
May 2007–July 2008



Source: *CDRI*

Cambodia: Food Prices in Kg. Speu Province
May 2007–July 2008

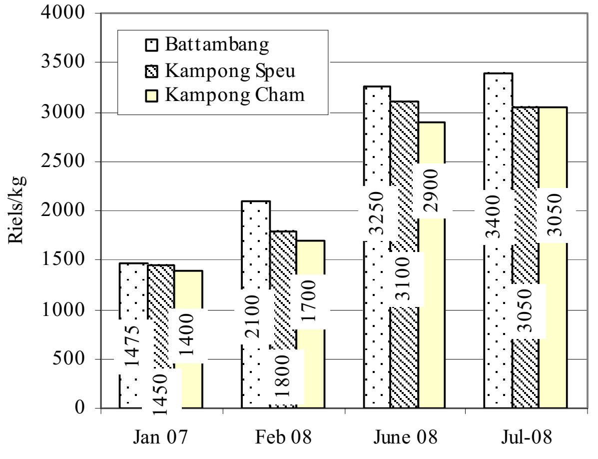


Source: *CDRI*

ថ្លៃទំនិញតាមបណ្តាខេត្តនៃប្រទេសកម្ពុជា: តាមមុខទំនិញ

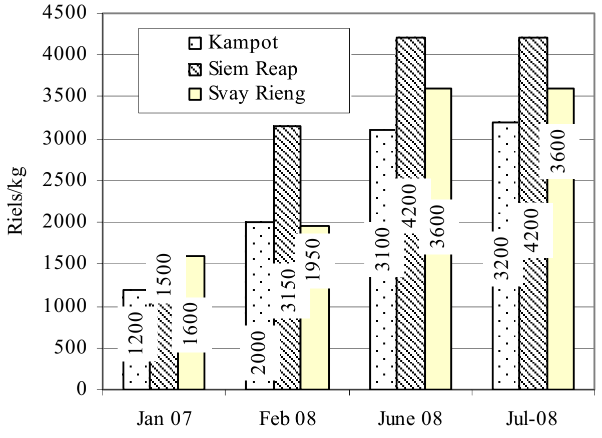
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia by Products

Cambodia: Rice Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



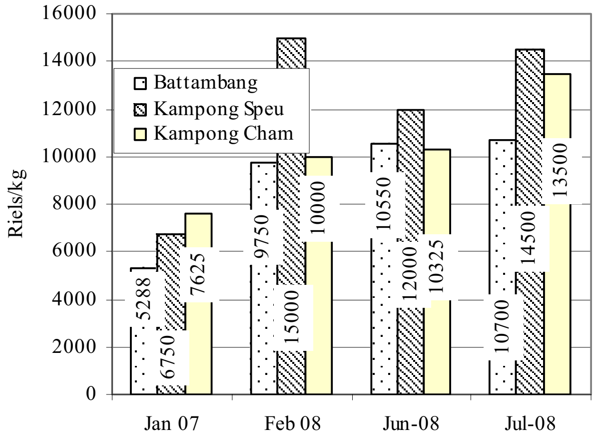
Source: *CDRI*

Cambodia: Rice Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



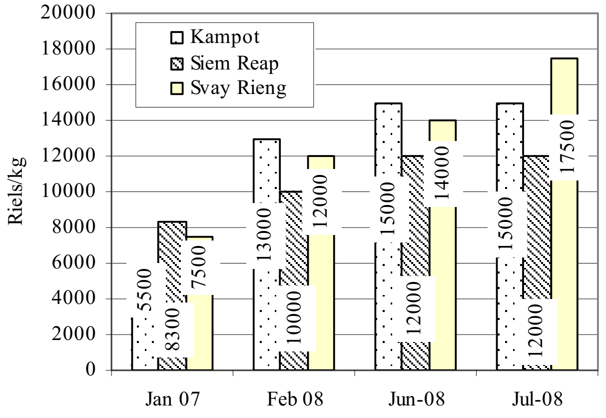
Source: *CDRI*

Cambodia: Fish Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



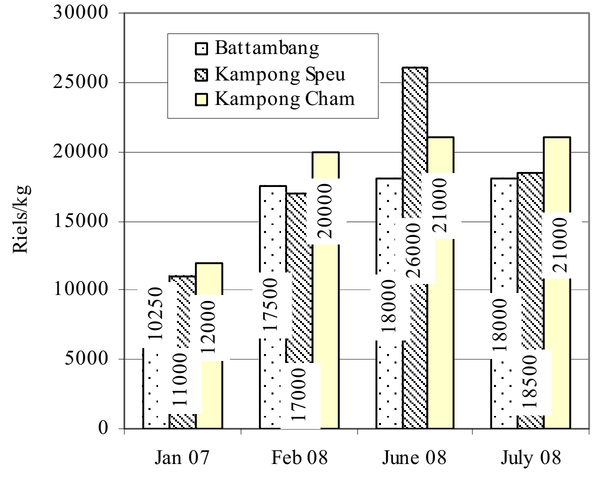
Source: *CDRI*

Cambodia: Fish Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



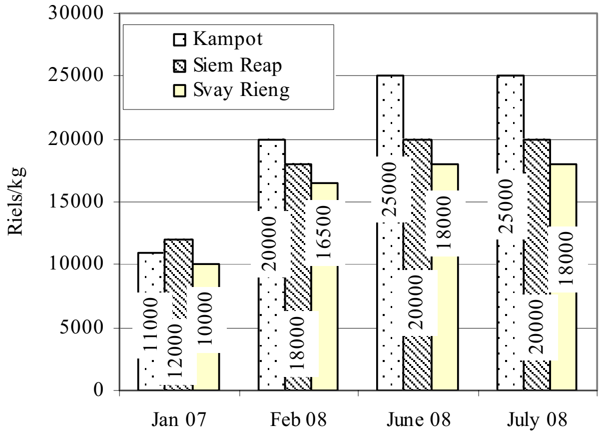
Source: *CDRI*

Cambodia: Pork Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



Source: *CDRI*

Cambodia: Pork Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)

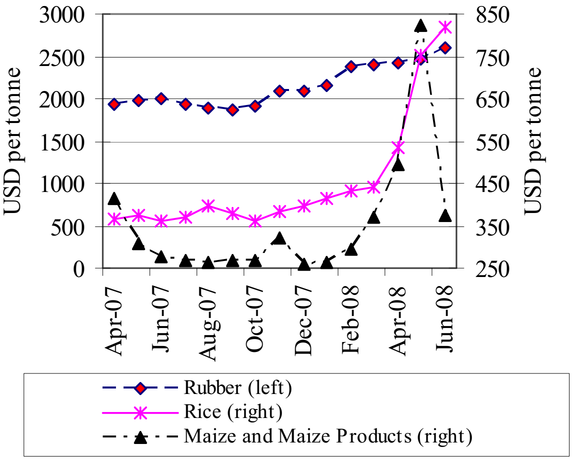


Source: *CDRI*

ថ្លៃទំនិញ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិនៅប្រទេសដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

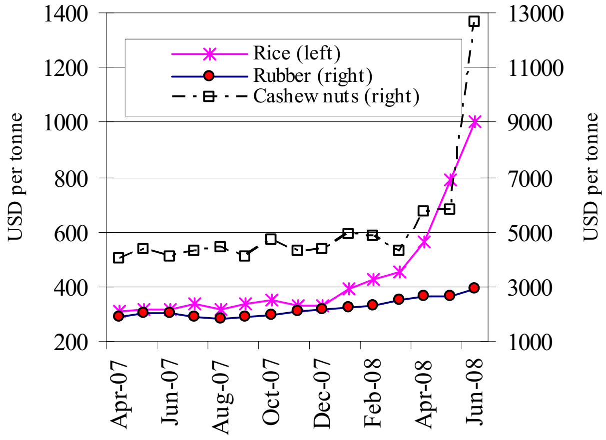
Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia

Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Maize
April 2007–June 2008



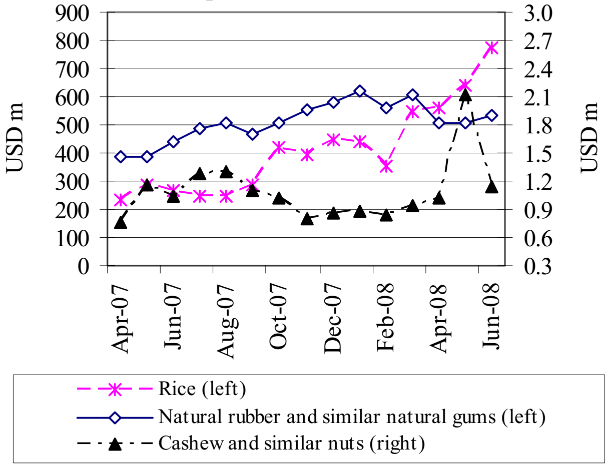
Source: *Bank of Thailand, Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

Vietnam: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Cashew nuts
April 2007–June 2008



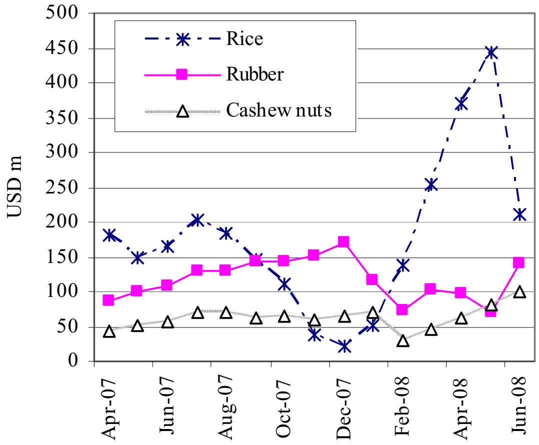
Source: *General Statistics Office of Vietnam*

Thailand: Exports to the World
April 2007–June 2008



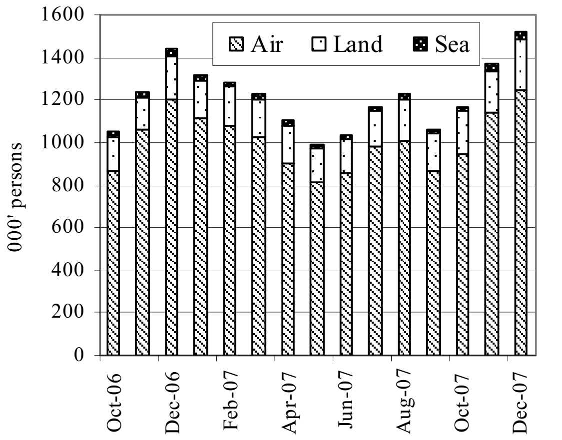
Source: *The Customs Department of Thailand*

Vietnam: Exports to the World
April 2007–June 2008



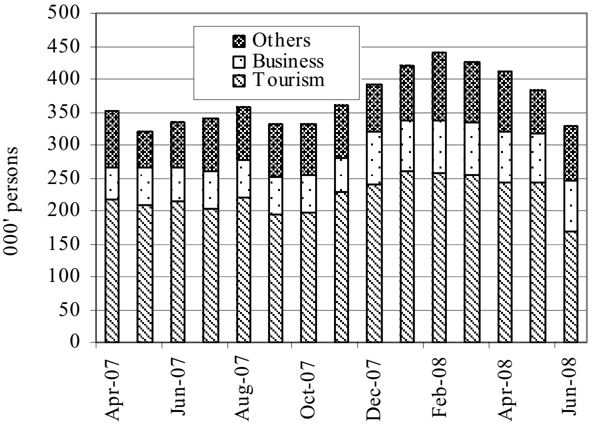
Source: *General Statistics Office of Vietnam*

Thailand: International Tourist Arrivals*
October 2006–December 2007



Source*: The Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT)*
**Data is available to December 2007*

Vietnam: International Tourist Arrivals
April 2007–June 2008

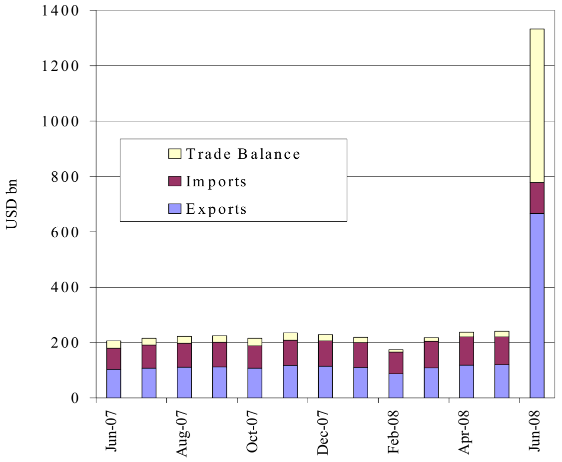


Source: *General Statistics Office of Vietnam*

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អត្រាអតិផរណានៅបណ្ដាប្រទេសដៃគូសេដ្ឋកិច្ចរបស់កម្ពុជា

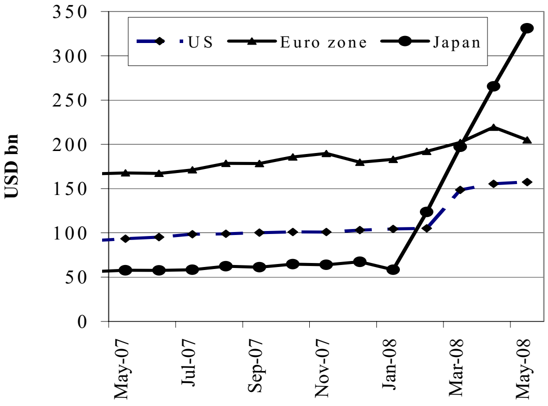
Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

External Trade: China
June 2007–June 2008



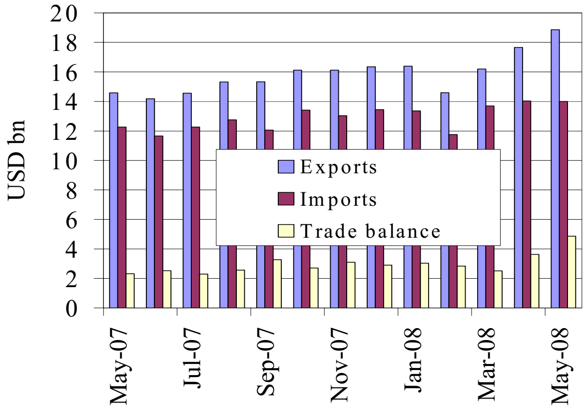
Sources: National Bureau of Statistics of China

Goods Exports: US, Euro zone & Japan
May 2007–May 2008



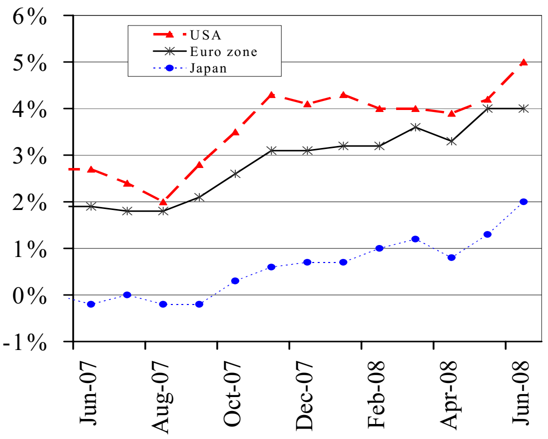
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

External Trade: Malaysia
May 2007–May 2008



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

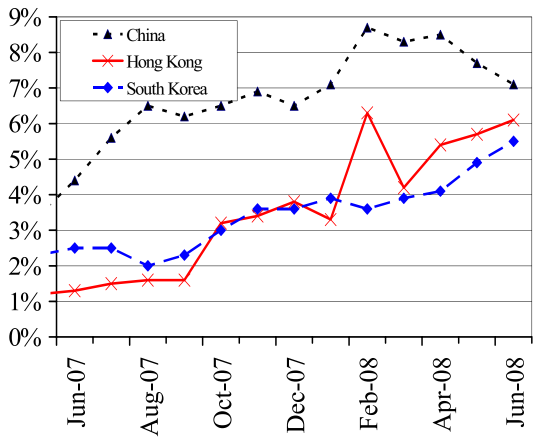
Inflation Rates: US, Euro zone & Japan
(price change from a year earlier)



Note: The latest data available are for June 2008

Sources: IMF and *Economist* (5 August 2008)

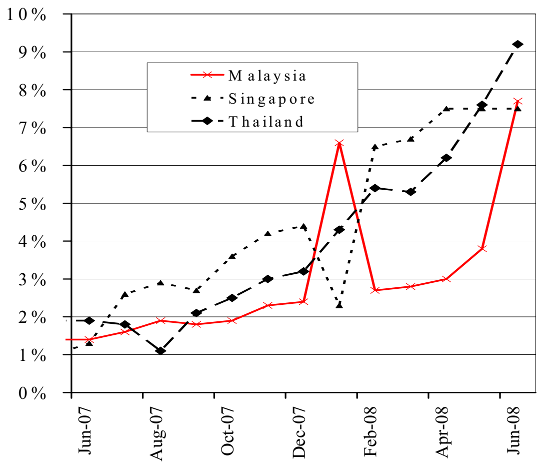
Inflation Rate: China, Hong Kong & South Korea
(price change from a year earlier)



Note: The latest data available are for June 2008

Sources: IMF and *Economist* (5 August 2008)

Inflation Rate: Selected ASEAN Countries
(price change from a year earlier)



Note: The latest data available are for June 2008

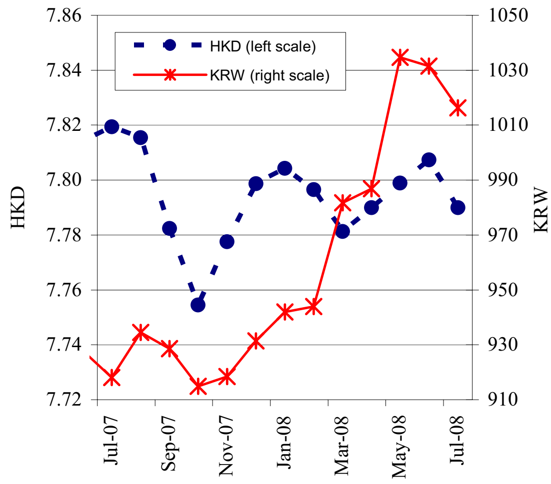
Sources: IMF and *Economist* (5 August 2008)

អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ

Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets

KRW & HKD per USD

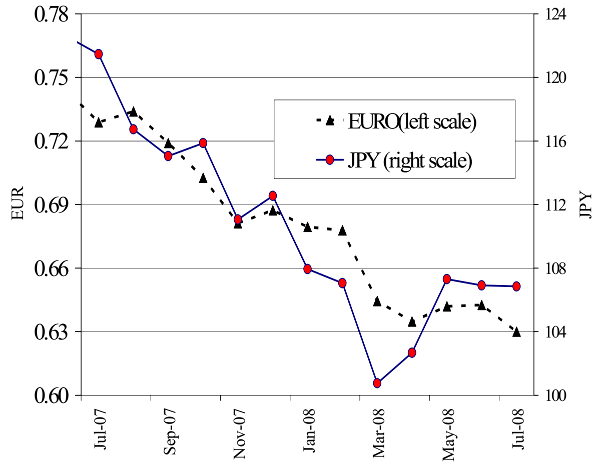
July 07–July 08 (monthly average)



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

EUR & JPY per USD

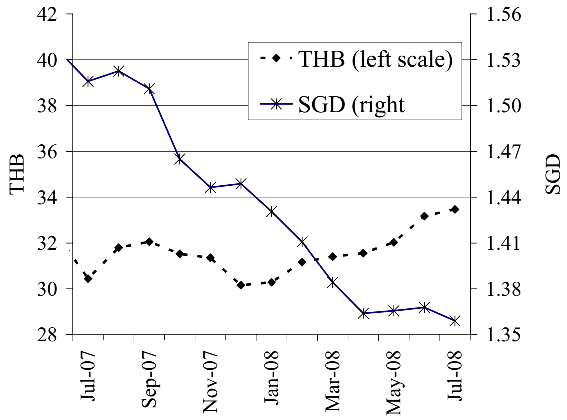
July 07–July 08 (monthly average)



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

THB & SGD Per USD

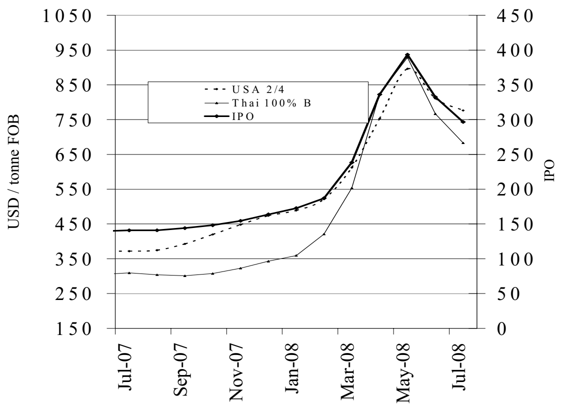
July 07–July 08 (monthly average)



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Rice: International Prices Index & Export Prices

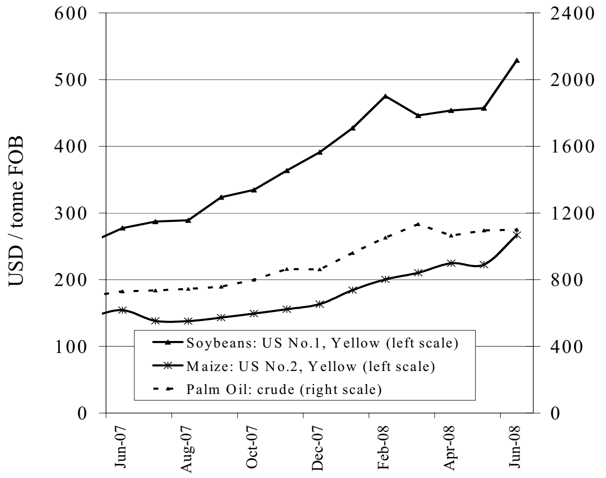
July 2007–July 2008



Sources: Osiriz/InfoArroz and InterRice.

Prices: Soybean, Maize and Palm Oil

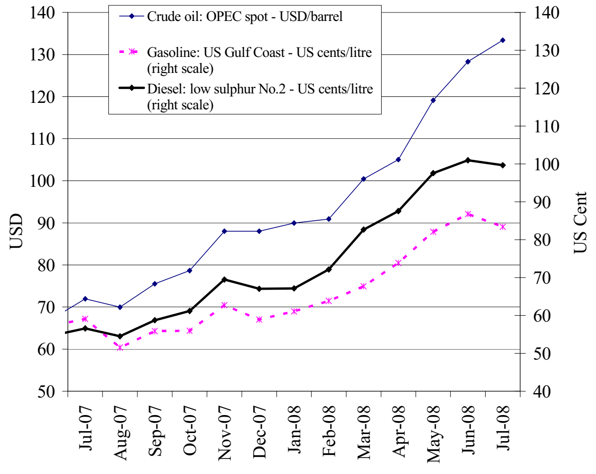
June 2007–June 2008



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Prices: Crude Oil, Gasoline and Diesel

July 2007–July 2008



Source: US Energy Information Administration

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច

Economic News

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ:

កម្ពុជាមានជំហរវិជ្ជមានចំពោះគំរោងកសិកម្មរបស់ Kuwait : ឯ.ឧ ច័ន្ទ សារុន រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងកសិកម្ម មានប្រសាសន៍ថា គំរោងធ្វើក្រុមហ៊ុនចំរុះទុនកសិកម្មទ្វេភាគីមួយរវាងកម្ពុជា និង Kuwait ដែលបានលើកឡើងក្នុងពេលទស្សនកិច្ចជាផ្លូវការរបស់នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី Kuwait ធ្វើឱ្យកម្ពុជាសង្ឃឹមច្រើនថានឹងមានកិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការទៅអនាគត ។ កាលពីថ្ងៃទី៥ មិថុនា នេះ លោកនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី Sheikh Nasser al-Mohammed all-Ahmed al-Jaber al-Sabah បានមាតុភូមិនិវត្តវិញបន្ទាប់ពីធ្វើទស្សនកិច្ចជាផ្លូវការបីថ្ងៃនៅកម្ពុជា។ ទស្សនកិច្ចពាក់ព័ន្ធប្រធានបទជាច្រើនដូចជា ជំនួយបច្ចេកទេសរុករកប្រេង និងជើងហោះហើរផ្ទាល់។ ឯ.ឧ ច័ន្ទ សារុន លើកថា ប្រធានបទគួរឱ្យចាប់អារម្មណ៍ជាងគេចំពោះកម្ពុជា គឺ សំនើផ្លាស់ប្តូរបច្ចេកទេសកសិកម្មសំរាប់ផ្ទៃដីដាំដុះស្បៀងដ៏ធំមួយ (ប្រហែលជាស្រូវ) ដើម្បីនាំចេញទៅ Kuwait។ Kuwait ដែលស្ថិតនៅឈូងសមុទ្រពែក្ស សំបូរប្រេងណាស់ ប៉ុន្តែមានផ្ទៃដីភាគច្រើនជាវាលខ្សាច់ ដែលពិបាកនឹងផលិតស្បៀងឱ្យបានគ្រប់គ្រាន់សំរាប់ផ្គត់ផ្គង់ប្រជាជនជាង ២លាននាក់របស់ខ្លួន។ Qatar ជារដ្ឋឈូងសមុទ្រពែក្ស មួយទៀតដែលបានស្នើដូចគ្នាក្នុងពេលនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី Sheikh Hamad bin Jassem bin Jabor al-Thani របស់ខ្លួនមកធ្វើទស្សនកិច្ចនៅខែមីនា ហើយក៏មានពាក្យចចាមអារ៉ាមថា ប្រទេសឯទៀតក្នុងតំបន់នឹងអាចធ្វើដូចគ្នាដែរ។ ថ្មីៗនេះកម្ពុជាបានប្រកាសថា ការកែប្រែបច្ចេកទេសផលិតកម្មឱ្យបានស៊ីជំរៅ និងកំណែលំអហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ ដូចជា ធារាសាស្ត្រ និងម៉ាស៊ីនកិនស្រូវ អាចជួយលើកស្ទួយកម្ពុជាឱ្យក្លាយជាប្រទេសនាំចេញអង្ករដ៏ធំមួយនៅក្នុងតំបន់។ *(ប្រភព: AP, August 05)*

វៀតណាមអាចនឹងលុបចោលពន្ធលើការនាំចេញស្រូវ : កាលពីថ្ងៃច័ន្ទ ទី៤ សីហា សារព័ត៌មាន Labor បានរាយការណ៍ថា សមាគមស្បៀងវៀតណាមបានស្នើឱ្យរដ្ឋាភិបាលលុបចោល រឺកែសំរួលពន្ធលើការនាំចេញអង្ករ ពីព្រោះទំនិញក្នុងទីផ្សារក្នុងស្រុកកំពុងធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ។ សមាគមបានលើកទៀតថា អង្ករនាំចេញពីវៀតណាមស្ថិតក្នុងចន្លោះថ្លៃ ៦២០-៦៣០ដុល្លារ/តោន រីឯអង្ករអន្តរជាតិស្ថិតក្នុងចន្លោះថ្លៃ ៧៥០-៧៨០ដុល្លារ/តោន ។ យោងតាមសេចក្តីសំរេចរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាលនៅថ្ងៃទី២១ កក្កដា អត្រាពន្ធដាច់ខាតលើផលិតផលមួយតោន មានចាប់ពី ៥០០.០០០ដុង (២៩,៩ដុល្លារ) ដល់ ២,៩លានដុង (១៧៣,៧ដុល្លារ)។ វៀតណាមនាំចេញអង្ករប្រហែល ២,៨លានតោន មានតំលៃសរុប ១,៨ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ក្នុង ៧ខែដើមឆ្នាំនេះ។ យោងតាមការិយាល័យស្ថិតិទូទៅវៀតណាម ការនាំចេញនេះមានបរិមាណថយចុះ ៦,៨% តែមានតំលៃកើនឡើង ៨៧,៦%។

Economic News Highlights:

Cambodia positive about Kuwait agriculture proposals: A bilateral agricultural venture between Cambodia and Kuwait proposed during an official visit by Kuwait's prime minister left Cambodia very positive about future cooperation, Agriculture Minister Chan Sarun said. Prime Minister Sheikh Nasser al-Mohammed al-Ahmed al-Jaber al-Sabah left Cambodia Tuesday after a three-day official visit which covered a range of subjects, including technical assistance in oil exploration and proposed direct flights. But the most interesting topic for Cambodia was a proposal to exchange agricultural technology for a large area of land to grow food – probably rice – for export to the Gulf state, Chan Sarun said. Kuwait is oil-rich but largely covered in desert, making it difficult to grow enough food for its two million-plus residents. Another Gulf state, Qatar, also made overtures along the same lines when its Prime Minister Sheikh Hamad bin Jassem bin Jabor al-Thani visited in March, and there are rumours that others in that region may follow suit. Cambodia recently announced that drastic overhauls of its rice production techniques and improvements in infrastructure such as better irrigation and mills could boost it to become one of the biggest rice exporters in the region. *(source: AP, August 05)*

Vietnam might remove rice export tax: The Vietnam Food Association has proposed that the Vietnamese government remove or adjust rice export taxes, mainly because the commodity's prices in the domestic market are decreasing, the daily newspaper *Labor* reported Monday. The Vietnam Food Association also said the export price of Vietnamese price is now 620–630 U.S. dollars per ton, while the world price stands at 750–780 dollars per ton. According to the government's decision on July 21, depending on export prices of local rice, the absolute tax rates on the commodity vary from 500,000 Vietnamese dong (VND) (29.9 dollars) to 2.9 million VND (nearly 173.7 U.S. dollars) per ton. Vietnam is likely to export 500,000 tons of rice this month, Young People said. Vietnam exported roughly 2.8 million tons of rice totaling 1.8 billion dollars in the first seven months of this year, down 6.8 percent in volume but up 87.6 percent in value, according to the country's General Statistics Office. *(Source: Xinhua, August 4)*

Links to other economic news:

1. "ECONOMY-THAILAND: IPR Violations High on Bush Visit Agenda" (http://www.ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=43356)