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Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy

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បក្រស្រាយតារាងសំខាន់ៗ

អត្ថបទសង្ខេបនេះ ផ្តោតលើសូចនាករសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗមួយចំនួនរបស់កម្ពុជា និងប្រទេសជាដៃគូសេដ្ឋកិច្ចចំបងៗ ដោយធ្វើការប្រៀបធៀបតួលេខនៃខែនេះ ជាមួយនឹងខែមុនៗ ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៨ និង ២០០៧ ។

នៅអំឡុងត្រីមាសទី៣ ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ តំលៃអនុមតិវិនិយោគគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់ក្នុងវិស័យសេវាកម្មកើន ៩,៤% ធៀបនឹងត្រីមាសមុន ។ កំនើនយឺតនេះបណ្តាលពី ការធ្លាក់ចុះយ៉ាងខ្លាំងអស់ ៤១%នៃតំលៃអនុមតិខាងទេសចរណ៍ តែមានការប៉ះប៉ូវវិញដោយកំនើនយ៉ាងខ្ពស់ខាងសណ្ឋាគារ និងសេវាកម្មផ្សេងៗ ។

នៅខែកញ្ញា ២០០៨ ចំនួនភ្ញៀវបរទេសមកដល់កម្ពុជាធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦,៤% មកត្រឹម ១៤៥.១៤៦នាក់ ។ ចំនួនភ្ញៀវមកសំរាកលំហែ និង ភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញថយចុះ ១០% និង ៩% ។ ប៉ុន្តែធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន ចំនួនភ្ញៀវបរទេសសរុបកើន ៦% ដែលបានមកពីកំនើន ១៦% នៃចំនួនភ្ញៀវមកសំរាកលំហែ ។

នៅខែកក្កដា ២០០៨ តំលៃអនុមតិគំរោងសាងសង់នៅភ្នំពេញកើនខ្លាំងដល់ ១៥០% ដោយសារ កំនើនយ៉ាងខ្ពស់នៃតំលៃអនុមតិសាងសង់ ភូមិគ្រឹះ ផ្ទះ និងគំរោងសាងសង់ផ្សេងៗទៀត ដែលបានជួយប៉ះប៉ូវការធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤១% នៃគំរោងសាងសង់ផ្ទះល្វែង ។ ធៀបនឹងខែដូចគ្នាឆ្នាំមុន តំលៃអនុមតិគំរោងសាងសង់ថយចុះ ២៤% ក្នុងនេះ តំលៃអនុមតិគំរោងសាងសង់ផ្ទះល្វែង និង គំរោងសាងសង់ផ្សេងៗ ធ្លាក់ចុះខ្លាំងអស់ ៦៩% និង ៧០% ប៉ុន្តែតំលៃអនុមតិគំរោងសាងសង់ភូមិគ្រឹះ និងផ្ទះ កើនខ្ពស់ដល់ ១៣០% ។

នៅខែតុលា ២០០៨ ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ពីមួយឆ្នាំទៅមួយឆ្នាំកើន ១៨,១% តែវានៅទាបជាងអត្រា ២០,៣%កាលពីខែមុន ដែលបណ្តាលពីការធ្លាក់ចុះខ្លាំងនៃថ្លៃដឹកជញ្ជូន និងគមនាគមន៍ តែថ្លៃម្ហូបអាហារ និងភេសជ្ជៈនៅខ្ពស់ដដែល ។ នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា ម៉ាស៊ូត និងសាំង បន្តធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ មកត្រឹម ៣៧៦១រៀល/លីត្រ និង ៣៨៥៥រៀល/លីត្រ ។

នៅខែសីហា ២០០៨ អត្រាការប្រាក់លើបញ្ញើជាប្រាក់រៀល និងប្រាក់ដុល្លារក្នុងរយៈ១២ខែ គឺ ៧,៦% និង ៥,៦% រីកើនឡើង ធៀបនឹងអត្រា ៧,៣% និង ៥,៣% នៅខែមុន ។ ទន្ទឹមគ្នានេះ ប្រាក់រៀលឡើងថ្លៃទល់នឹង ដុល្លារ ប្រាក់បាតថៃ និងប្រាក់ដុងវៀតណាម ០,៦%, ២,៥% និង ២,០% ។

Highlights

The brief pinpoints the key economic indicators of Cambodia and its main economic partners. It compares figures for the current months with those of earlier months in 2008 and 2007.

During the third quarter of 2008 fixed asset investment approvals in the service sector grew by 9.4 percent from the preceding quarter. The slow expansion stemmed from a considerable slump (41 percent) in tourism approvals, which was offset by high growth in the hotel and other service sectors.

In September, the total number of foreign visitors fell by 6.4 percent to 145,146. The number of holiday visitors dropped by 10 percent, followed by a 9 percent fall in the number of business arrivals. Compared to the same month in the previous year, the total number of foreign visitors surged by 6 percent, backed by a 16 percent increase in the number of holiday arrivals.

In July, the value of construction approvals in Phnom Penh rose by 150 percent. The huge rise resulted from an immense surge in the value of villa, house and other types of construction, which was offset by a 41 percent decline in construction of flats. Compared with the same month last year, the value of construction approvals decreased by 24 percent. Within that, flat construction and other project approvals shrank by 69 percent and 70 percent, but villa and house approvals were up by 130 percent.

In October, year-on-year overall consumer prices grew by 18.1 percent, lower than the 20.3 percent of a month earlier. This stemmed from a significant decrease in the costs of transportation and communication, the trends in which were not followed by the overall prices of food and beverages. In November, the prices of diesel and gasoline continued to decline and were at 3761 riels/ℓ and 3855 riels/ℓ respectively.

In August, the 12-month riel and US dollar deposit rates were 7.6 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively, up from 7.3 percent and 5.3 percent. In the same month, the value of riel appreciated by 0.6 percent, 2.5 percent and 2.0 percent against US dollar, Thai baht and Vietnamese dong, respectively.

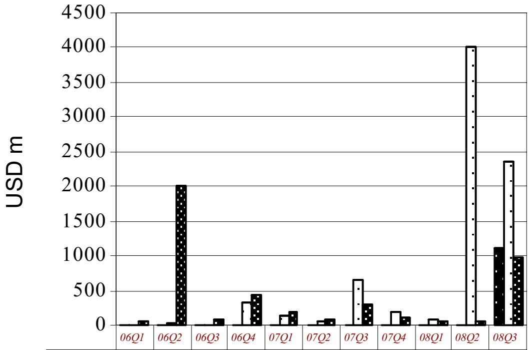
នៅខែសីហា ២00៨ ការនាំចូលបារីកើនជិតមួយជាពីរ ការនាំចូលស៊ីម៉ងត៍កើនឡើងបន្តិច ប៉ុន្តែការនាំចូលដែកថែបធ្លាក់ចុះ ១១,៣% ។ ទន្ទឹមគ្នានេះ ការនាំចេញសរុបកើន ១២% ដោយសារ កំនើនខ្ពស់ ១៥%នៃការនាំចេញសំលៀកបំពាក់ និង ១0៨%នៃការនាំចេញត្រី ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ។ ដោយឡែក ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូថយចុះ ៦% ។ ធៀបនឹងខែដូចគ្នាឆ្នាំមុន ការនាំចេញសរុបកើន ១% ។ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូកើន ១៧% រីឯការនាំចេញសំលៀកបំពាក់នៅថេរដដែល ។ ការនាំចេញត្រី ស្រុតចុះខ្លាំងអស់ ៤៩% ។	In August, cigarette imports almost doubled, followed by a slight rise in cement imports, while steel imports declined by 11.3 percent. During the same month, total exports increased by 12 percent, backed by a 15 percent jump in garment exports and a 108 percent hike in fish exports from a month earlier, while rubber exports fell by 6 percent. Compared with the same month last year, total exports were up by 1 percent. Rubber exports grew by 17 percent, while garment exports showed zero growth. Fish exports plummeted by 49 percent.
នៅខែកក្កដា ២00៨ អតិរេកថវិកាកើនឡើងវិញ ដល់ ៩២,៩ពាន់លានរៀល ។ ចំនូលថវិកាចរន្តសរុបធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦% ហើយ ចំនាយថវិកាចរន្តសរុបធ្លាក់ចុះ ២0% ដែលបណ្តាលពីការធ្លាក់ចុះគួរឱ្យកត់សំគាល់នៃ ចំនាយលើប្រាក់បៀវត្សរ៍ (១៤%) និង ឧបត្ថម្ភធនផ្សេងៗ (៦៦%) ។	In July, the budget surplus rebounded, reaching KHR 92.9 bn. Total current budget revenue declined by 6 percent, while total current budget expenditure fell by 20 percent, which resulted from a substantial deceleration of expenditure on wages (14 percent) and subsidies (66 percent).
នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា ២00៨ ម្ហូបអាហារជ្រើសរើស ដូចជា អង្ករ ត្រី សាច់ជ្រូក សាច់គោ មានថ្លៃថេរ នៅខេត្តសៀមរាប បាត់ដំបង កំពង់ចាម កំពត និង ស្វាយរៀង ។ នៅខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ សាច់ជ្រូកគុណភាពលេខ១ ចុះថ្លៃ ៦% ហើយ ត្រីស្រស់ចុះថ្លៃ ១៥% ។	In November, the prices of selected food items—rice, fish, pork and beef—were stable in Siem Reap, Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampot and Svay Rieng provinces. In Kampong Speu, prices of first quality pork and fresh fish fell by 6 percent and 15 percent, respectively.
នៅខែតុលា ២00៨ ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ពីមួយឆ្នាំទៅមួយឆ្នាំ បន្តធ្លាក់ចុះនៅទូទាំងពិភពលោក ។ ប្រទេសមួយចំនួនព្រួយបារម្ភពីបរិត្តផរណា បន្ទាប់ពីមាននិន្នាការធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ចាប់ពីខែសីហាមក ។ អតិផរណានៅ US តំបន់អឺរ៉ូ និង ជប៉ុន គឺ ៣,៧%, ៣,២% និង ១,៧% តែវានៅទាបជាងធៀបនឹងអត្រាខែមុនដែលមានកំរិត ៤,៩%, ៣,៦% និង ២,១% ។ ទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់នៅ ចិន ហុងកុង និង កូរ៉េខាងត្បូង ឡើងថ្លៃ ៤%, ១,៨% និង ៤,៨% តែវានៅទាបជាងកំនើនកាលពីខែមុន ។ អត្រាអតិផរណានៅម៉ាឡេស៊ី សិង្ហបុរី និងថៃ គឺ ៧,៦%, ៦,៤% និង ៣,៩% ។	In October, year-on-year consumer prices continued to slide across continents. The downward trend started in August of the same year creating a rising fear of deflation for a number of countries. Inflation in the US, Euro zone, and Japan were at 3.7 percent, 3.2 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively, lower than the 4.9 percent, 3.6 percent and 2.1 percent of the preceding month. Consumer prices in China, Hong Kong and South Korea grew by 4 percent, 1.8 percent and 4.8 percent, lower than those of the preceding month. Inflation in Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand were at 7.6 percent, 6.4 percent and 3.9 percent.
នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា ២00៨ ដុល្លារUS ឡើងថ្លៃទល់នឹង ប្រាក់វ៉ុនកូរ៉េខាងត្បូង ប្រាក់អឺរ៉ូ ប្រាក់បាតថៃ និងប្រាក់ដុល្លារសិង្ហបុរី ដោយប្តូរបាន ១៣៩៩,0១ វ៉ុន/ដុល្លារUS 0,៧៨អឺរ៉ូ/ដុល្លារUS ៣៥,0៣បាត/ដុល្លារUS និង ១,៥១ ដុល្លារសិង្ហបុរី/ដុល្លារUS ។ ដុល្លារUS ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃទល់នឹង ប្រាក់យ៉េនជប៉ុន ដោយប្តូរបាន ៩៦,៩៤យ៉េន/ដុល្លារUS ប៉ុន្តែវាមានថ្លៃថេរ ទល់នឹងដុល្លារហុងកុង ។	In November, the US dollar traded high against the South Korean won, the euro, Thai baht and the Singapore dollar, exchanging at 1399.01 KRW/USD, 0.78 EUR/USD, 35.03 THB/USD and 1.51 SGD/ USD. It traded low against the Japanese yen, selling at 96.94 JPY/USD. The US dollar value remained stable against the Hong Kong dollar.
នៅខែតុលា ២00៨ ទំនិញកសិកម្ម និងថាមពល មាននិន្នាការបន្តធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ។ អង្ករ (Thai 100% B) សណ្តែកសៀង ពោត និងប្រេងឆា ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១១% ២២%, ២៤% និង ២៩% ក្នុងនោះ សណ្តែកសៀងលក់ថ្លៃ ៣៩៥,៧ដុល្លារUS/តោន, ពោត ១៩៩,២ដុល្លារUS/តោន និងប្រេងឆា ៦00ដុល្លារUS/តោន ។ ប្រេងឆៅ សាំង និងម៉ាស៊ូត ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២៥%, ៤៣%, និង ២៦% មកត្រឹម ៧៣,៨ដុល្លារUS/ធុង, ៤៧,២សេន/លីត្រ និង ៥៩,១សេន/លីត្រ ។	In October, the downward trend in agriculture commodities and energy prices continued. Prices of rice (Thai 100% B), soybean, maize and palm oil were down by 11 percent, 22 percent, 24 percent and 29 percent, respectively. Soybean, maize and palm oil sold at USD 395.7/tonne, USD 199.2/tonne and USD 600/tonne. Crude oil, gasoline and diesel prices fell by 25 percent, 43 percent and 26 percent to USD 73.8/barrel, US 47.2 cents/litre and US 59.1 cents/litre.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

Fixed Asset Investment Approvals: Service Sector

2006 Q1–2008 Q3



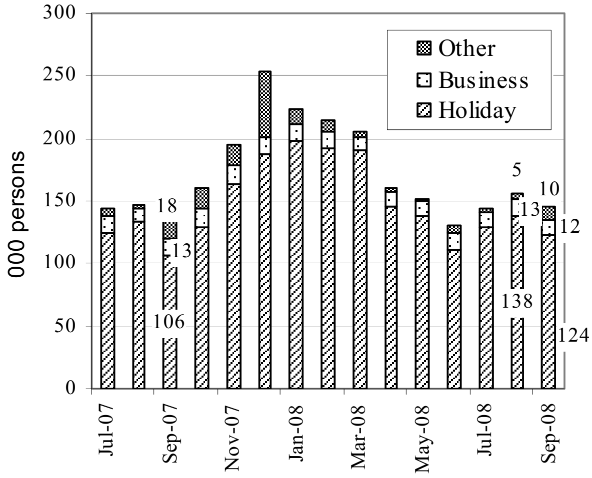
	06Q1	06Q2	06Q3	06Q4	07Q1	07Q2	07Q3	07Q4	08Q1	08Q2	08Q3
Hotels	0.0	11.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0	1120.0
Tourism	0.0	15.0	0.0	315.3	140.3	55.0	650.9	199.2	93.7	4015	2361.3
Others	60.7	2017.0	91.0	425.4	195.4	83.0	304.0	111.9	54.5	49.893	967.0

Including expansion projects

Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC)

Cambodia: Foreign Visitor Arrivals

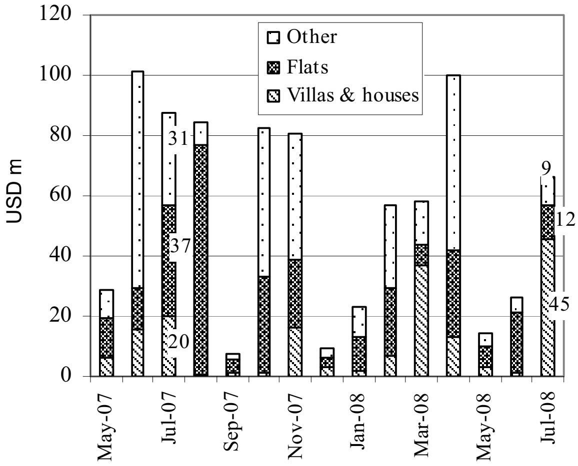
July 2007–September 2008



Source: Ministry of Tourism

Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals

May 2007–July 2008



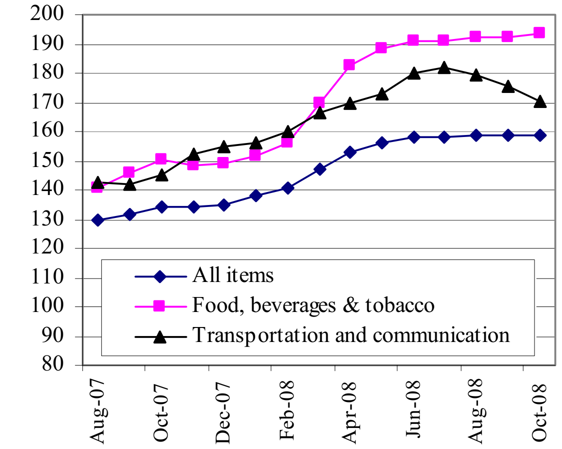
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

*revised data

Cambodia: Consumer Price Index

(July–December 2000=100)

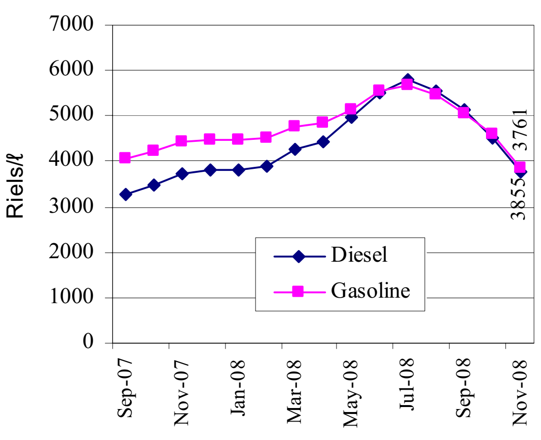
August 2007–October 2008



Source: National Institute of Statistics

Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices

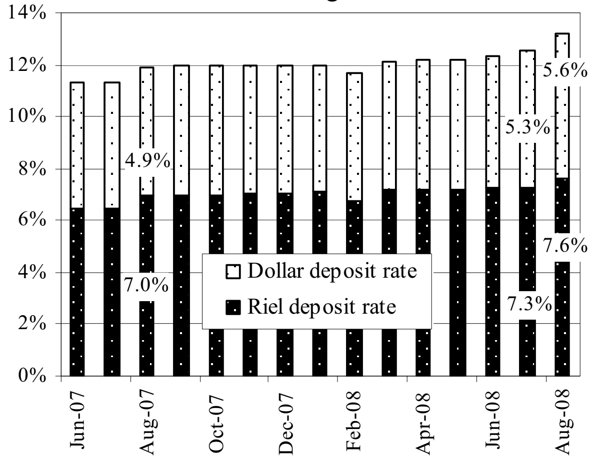
September 2007–November 2008



Source: CDRI

Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Deposits

June 2007–August 2008

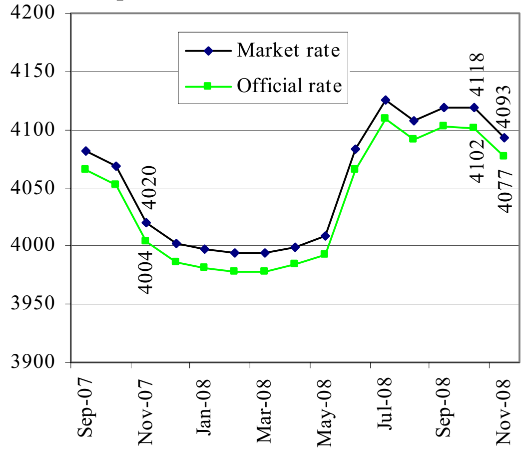


Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

ស្ថានភាពអត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ជំនួយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ពីក្រៅប្រទេស

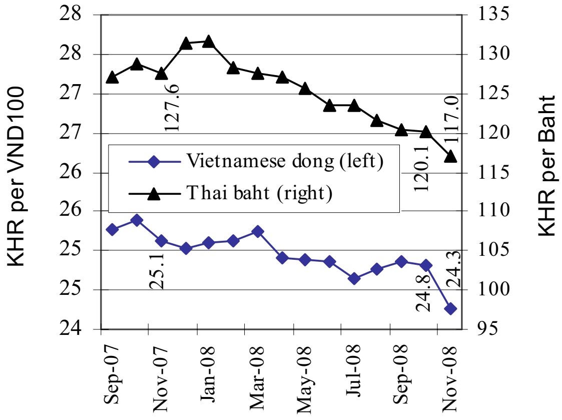
Exchange Rates and External Development Assistance

Riels per US Dollar
September 2007–November 2008



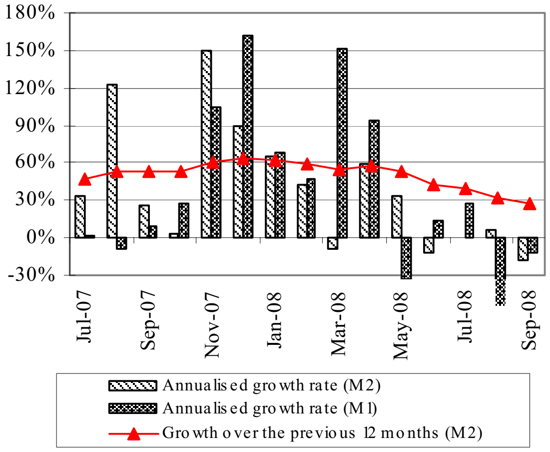
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Riels per THB & VND
September 2007–November 2008



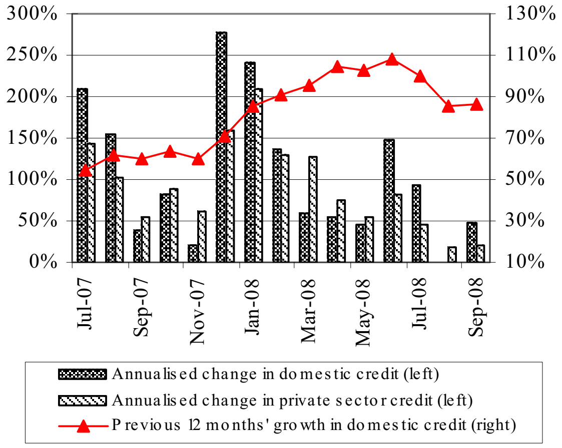
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey
July 2007–September 2008



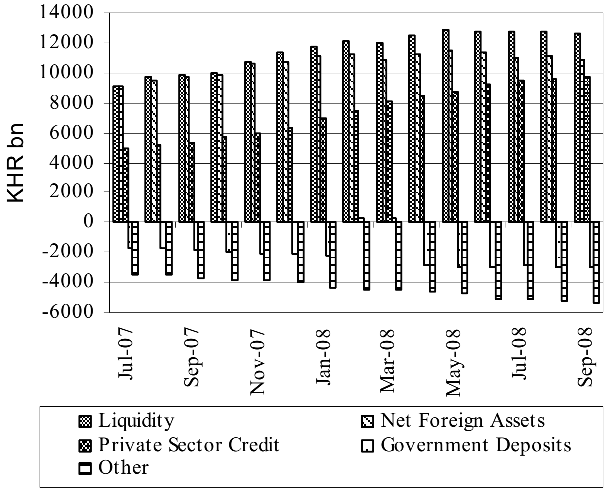
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Domestic Credit
July 2007–September 2008



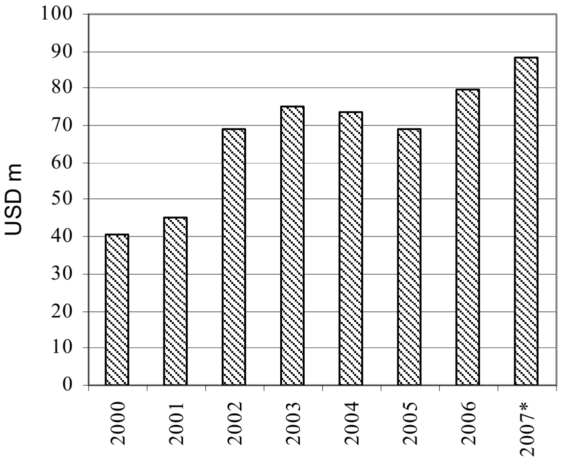
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Operations
July 2007–September 2008



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

External Development Assistance Disbursement: Culture & Arts
2000–2007

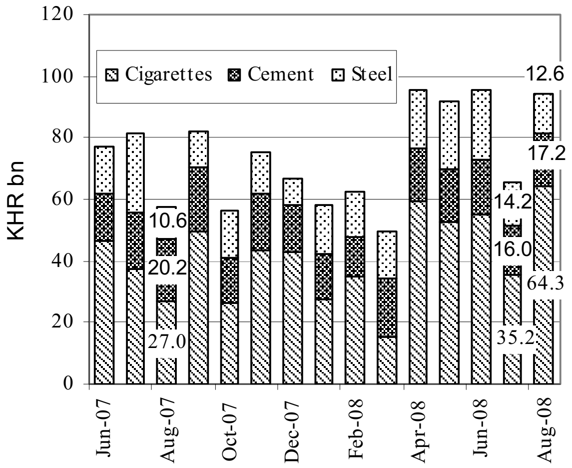


Source: *Cambodia Aid Effectiveness Report 2007*, CDC

ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

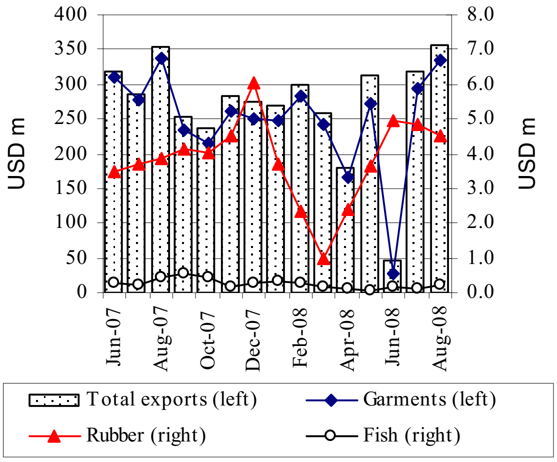
External Trade and National Budget Operations

Imports: Cigarettes & Construction Materials
June 2007–August 2008



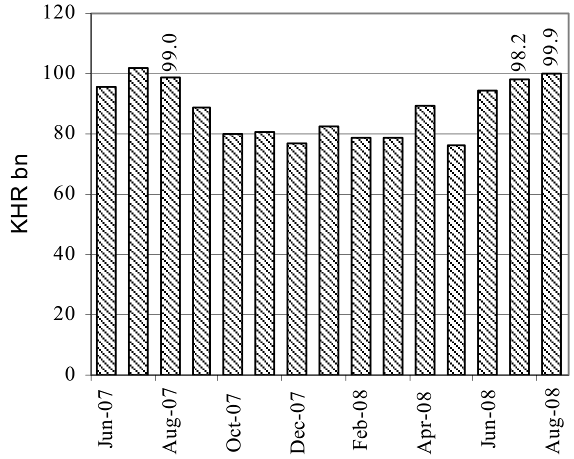
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

Cambodia: Main Exports
June 2007–August 2008



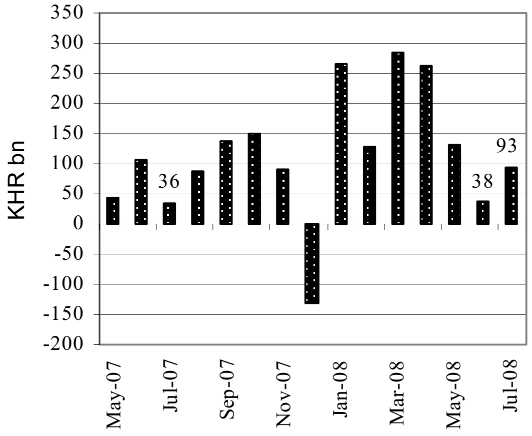
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

Imports: Petroleum Products
June 2007–August 2008



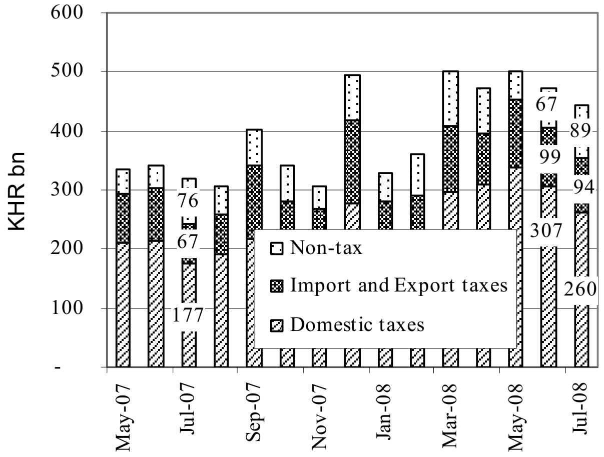
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

Current Budget Operations
May 2007–July 2008



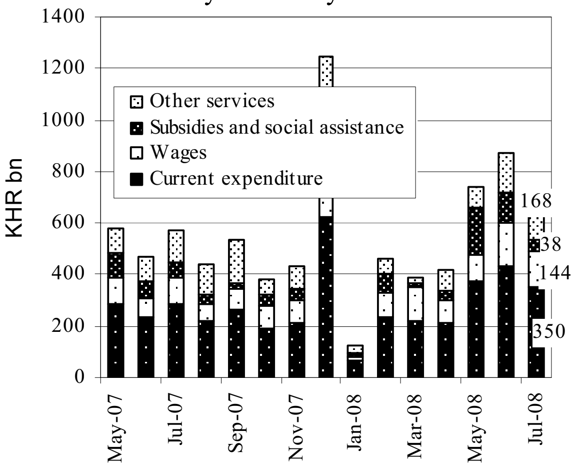
Source: MEF website

Current Budget Revenue
May 2007–July 2008



Source: MEF website

Current Budget Expenditure
May 2007–July 2008

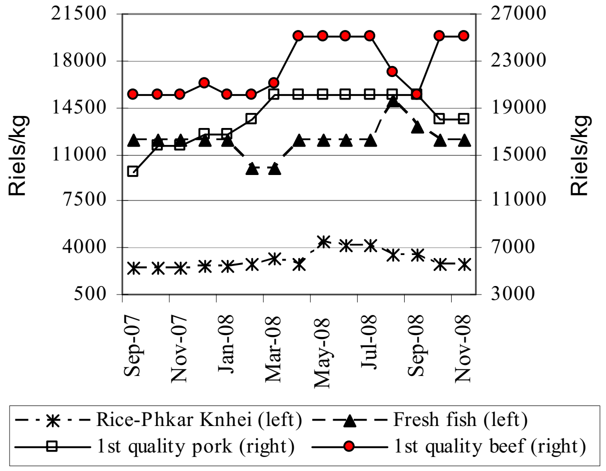


Source: MEF website

ថ្លៃទំនិញតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

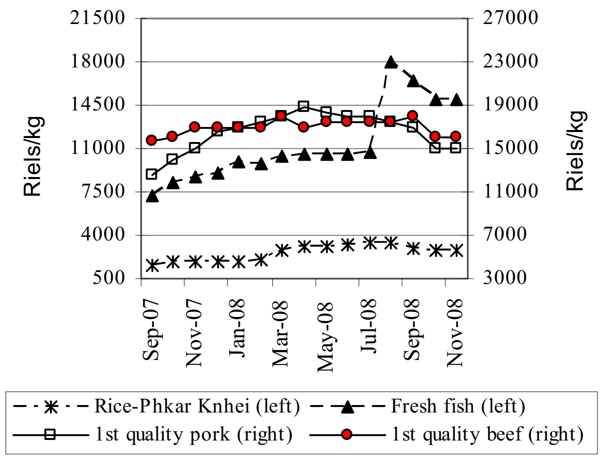
Provincial Food Prices

Cambodia: Food Prices in Siem Reap Province
September 2007–November 2008



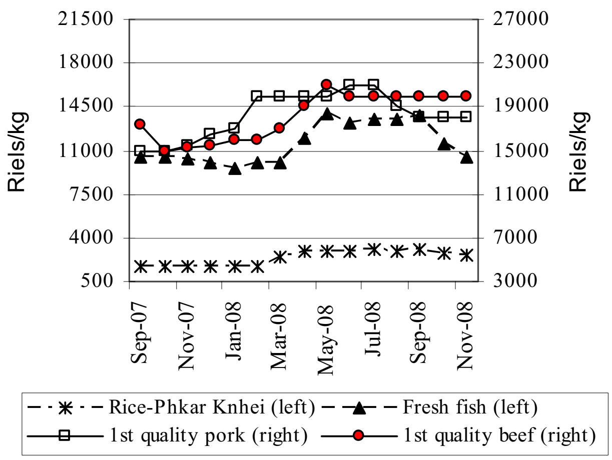
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Food Prices in Battambang Province
September 2007–November 2008



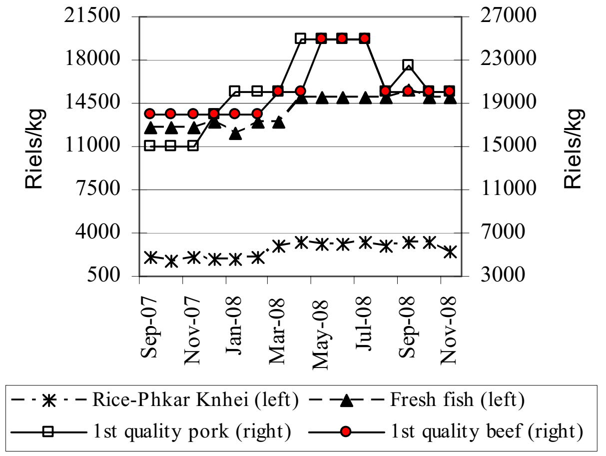
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Food Prices in Kg. Cham Province
September 2007–November 2008



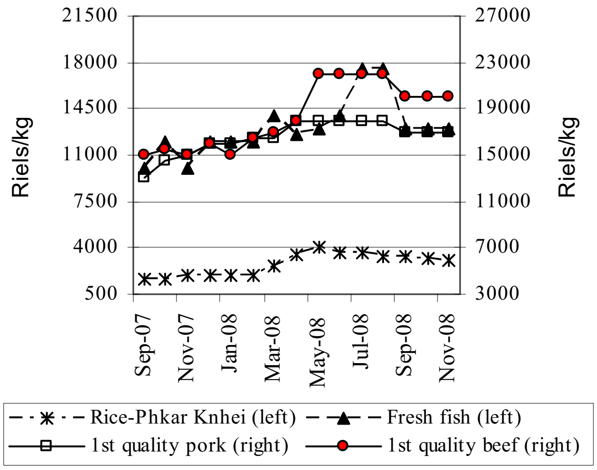
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Food Prices in Kampot Province
September 2007–November 2008



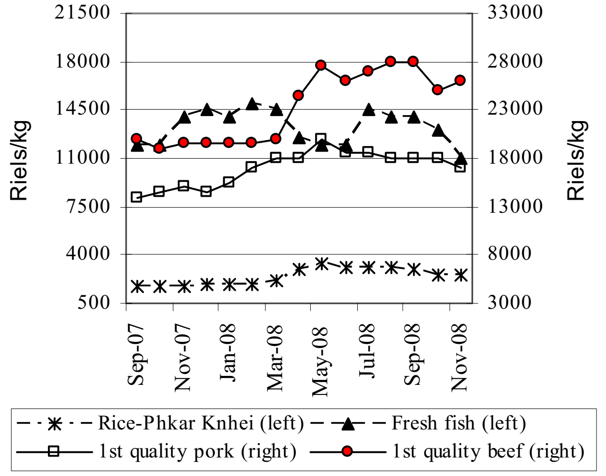
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province
September 2007–November 2008



Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Food Prices in Kg. Speu Province
September 2007–November 2008

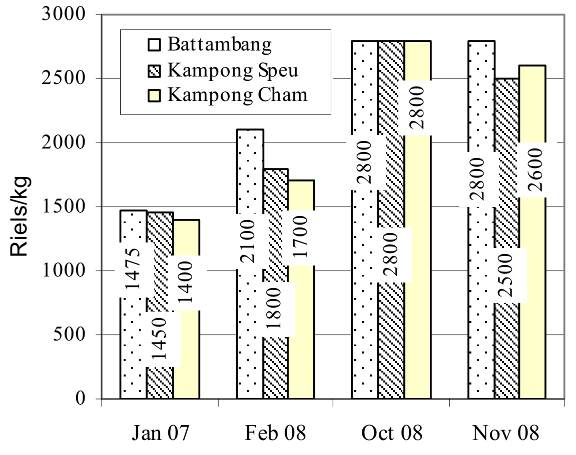


Source: CDRI

ថ្លៃទំនិញតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា: តាមមុខទំនិញ

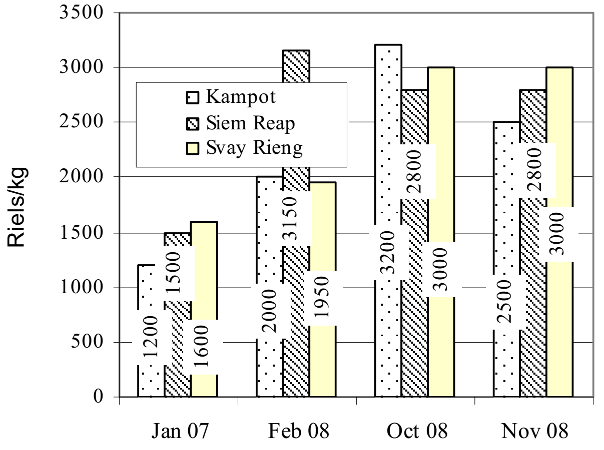
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia by Products

Cambodia: Rice Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



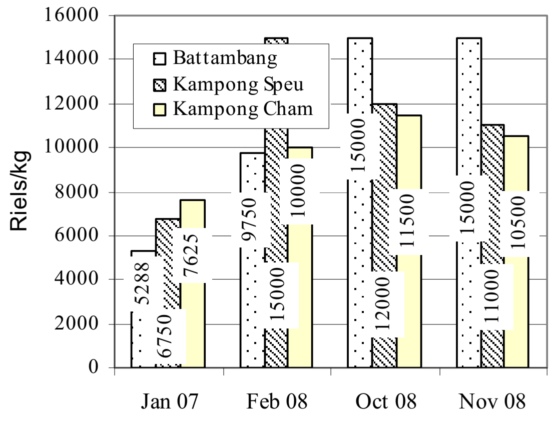
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Rice Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



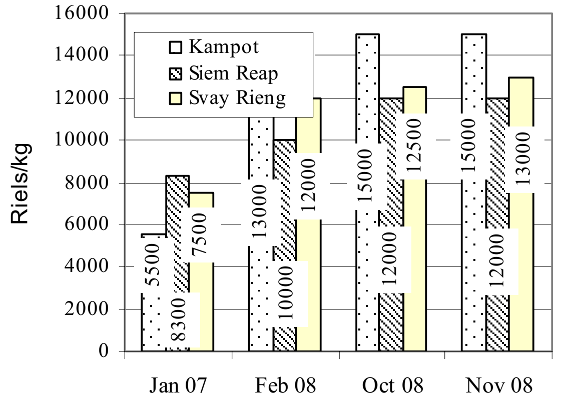
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



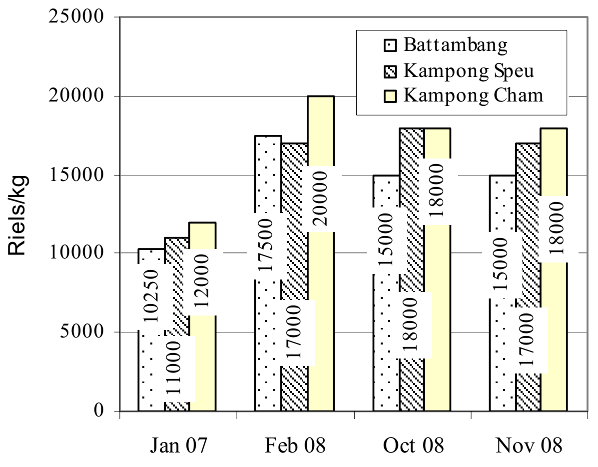
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



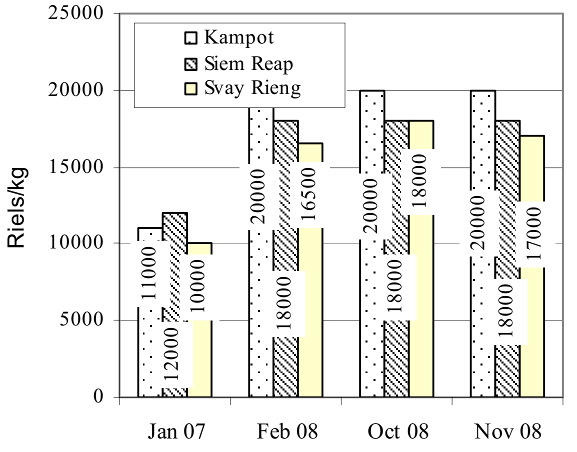
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)

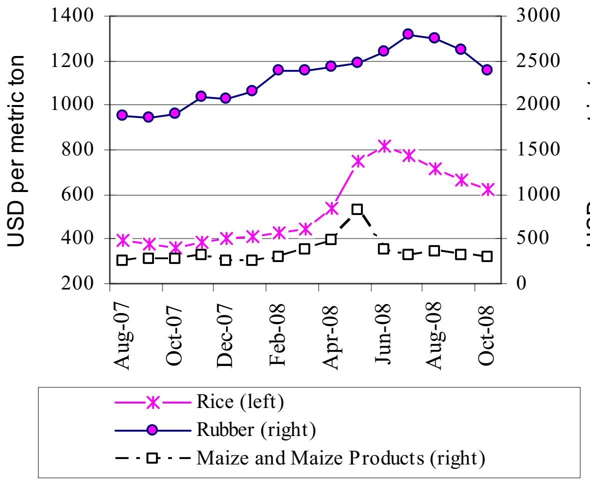


Source: CDRI

ថ្លៃទំនិញ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិនៅក្នុងប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

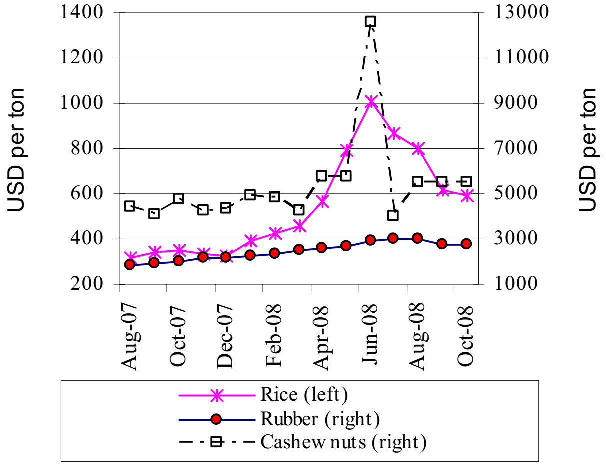
Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia

Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Maize
August 2007–October 2008



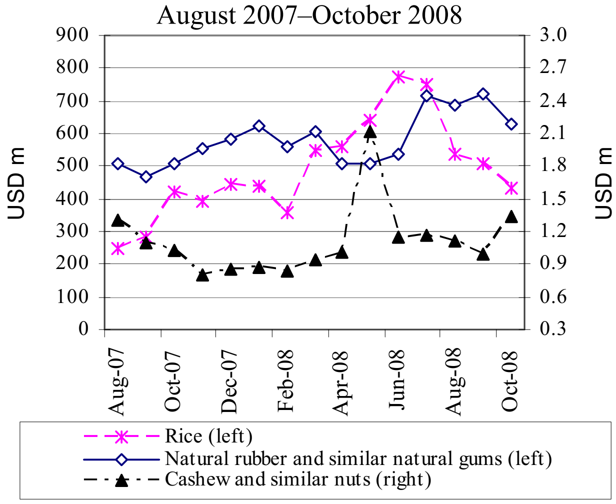
Source: Bank of Thailand, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

Vietnam: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Cashew Nuts
August 2007–October 2008



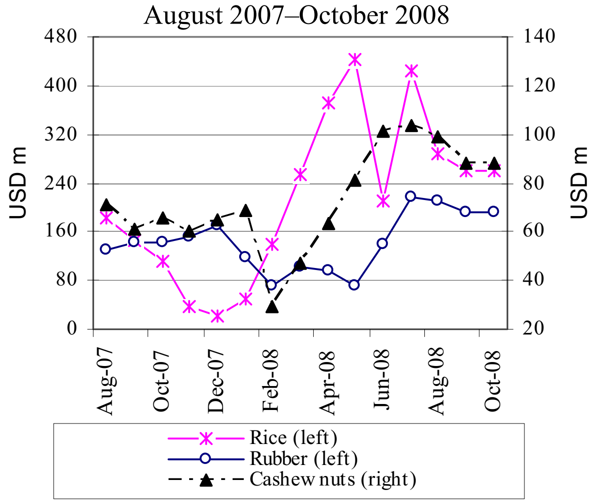
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: Exports to the World
August 2007–October 2008



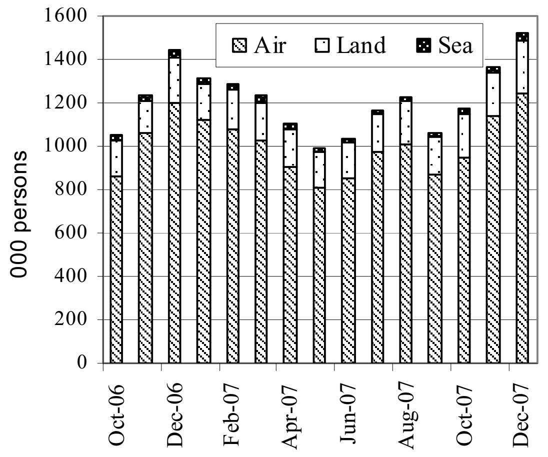
Source: Customs Department of Thailand

Vietnam: Exports to the World
August 2007–October 2008



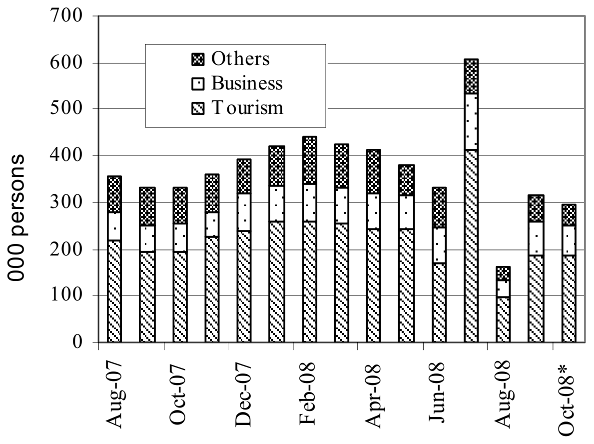
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: International Arrivals
October 2006–December 2007*



Source: Tourism Authority of Thailand
*Data is available to December 2007

Vietnam: International Arrivals
August 2007–October 2008

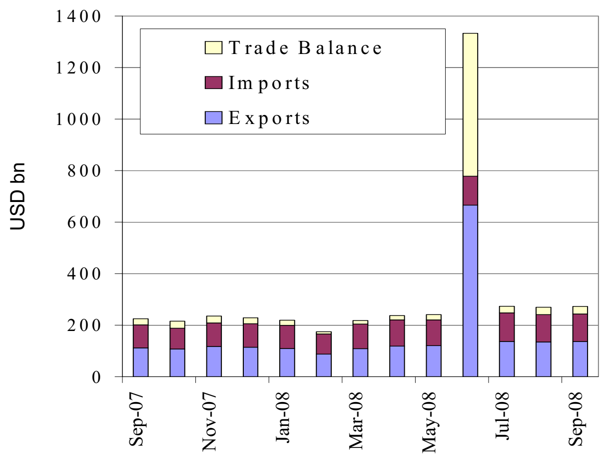


Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam
*Data was estimated for October 2008

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង ស្ថានភាពអត្រាអតិផរណានៃបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

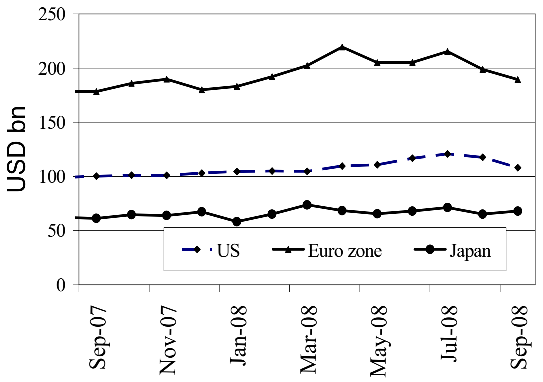
Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

External Trade: China
September 2007–September 2008



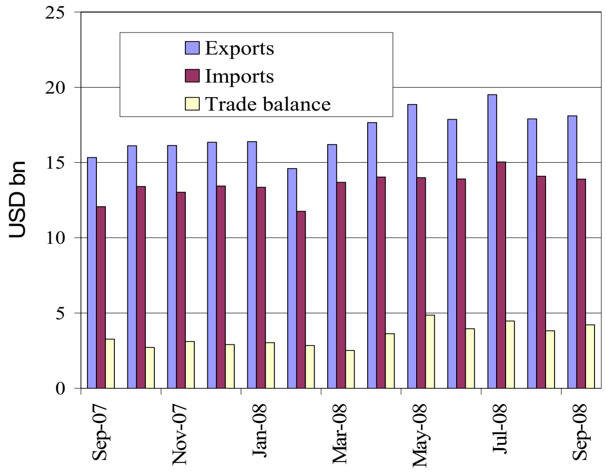
Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China

Goods Exports: US, Euro Zone & Japan
September 2007–September 2008



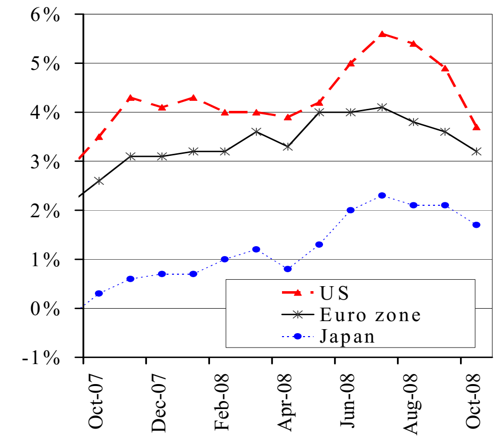
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

External Trade: Malaysia
September 2007–September 2008



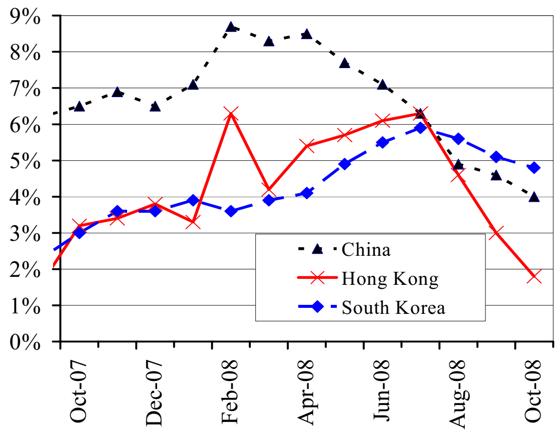
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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



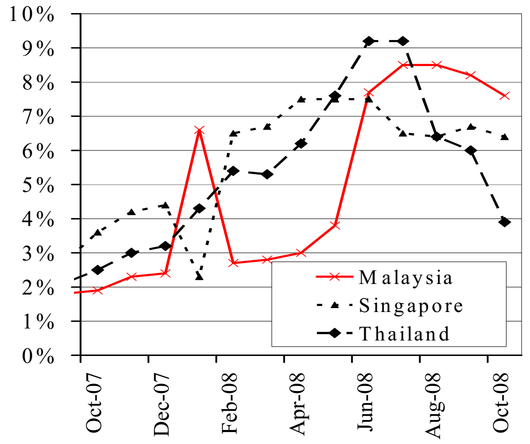
Note: The latest data available are for October 2008
Sources: IMF and *The Economist (20 November 2008)*

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



Note: The latest data available are for October 2008
Sources: IMF and *The Economist (20 November 2008)*

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



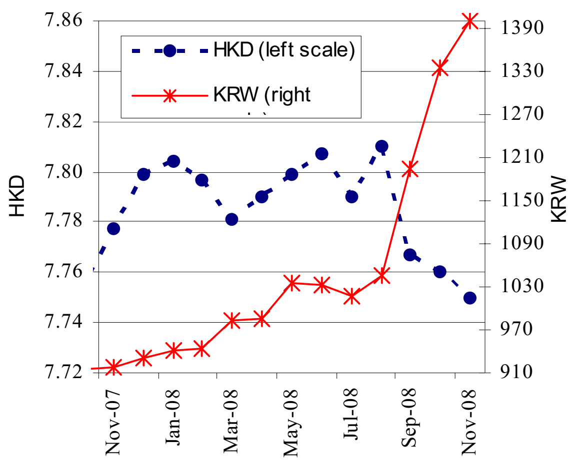
Note: The latest data available are for October 2008
Sources: IMF and *The Economist (20 November 2008)*

អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ស្ថានភាពថ្លៃទំនិញលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ

Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets

KRW & HKD per USD

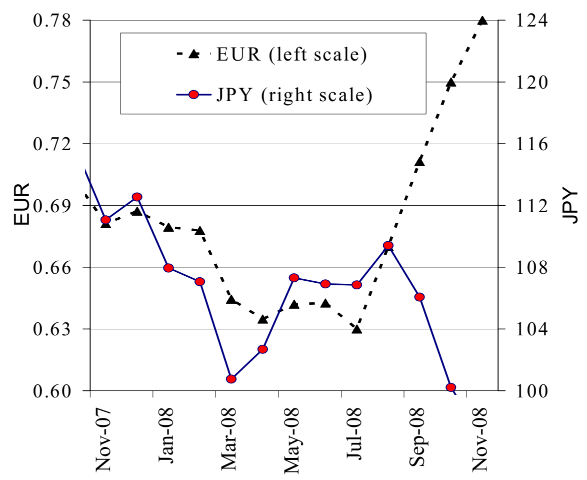
November 2007–November 2008 (monthly average)



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

EUR & JPY per USD

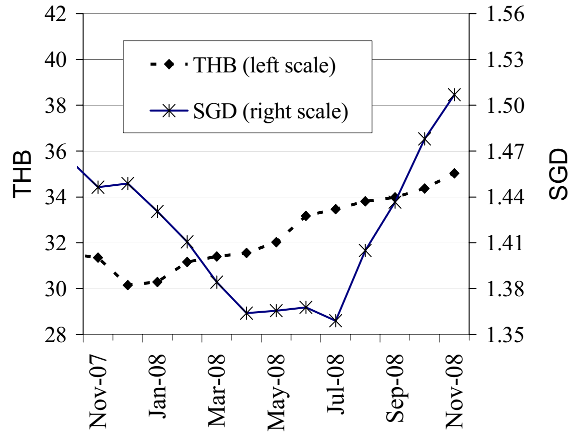
November 2007–November 2008 (monthly average)



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

THB & SGD Per USD

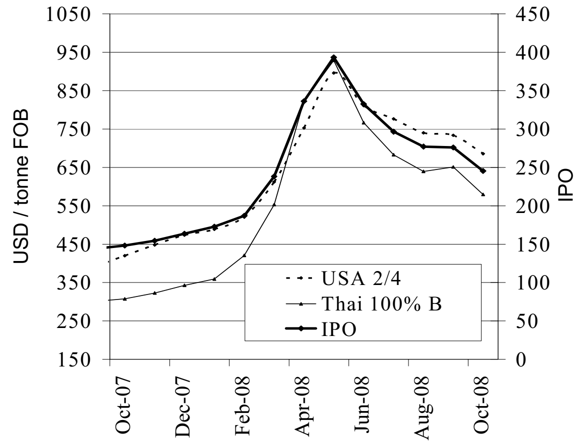
November 2007–November 2008 (monthly average)



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Rice: International Prices Index & Export Prices

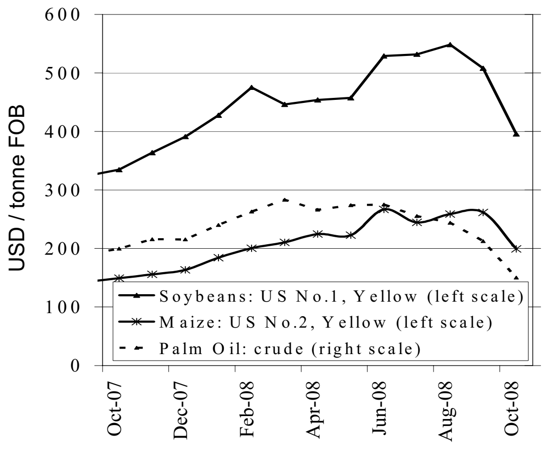
October 2007–October 2008



Sources: Osiriz/InfoArroz and InterRice.

Prices: Soybeans, Maize & Palm Oil

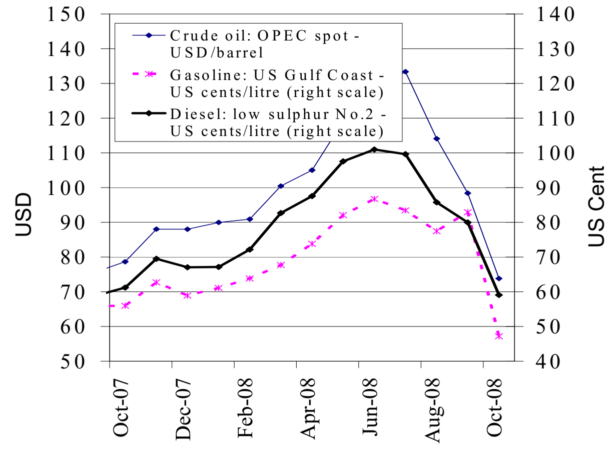
October 2007–October 2008



Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation

Prices: Crude Oil, Gasoline & Diesel

October 2007–October 2008



Source: *US Energy Information Administration*

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច

Economic News

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ:

ការសម្ពោធរោងចក្រអេតាណុលទី១ នៅកម្ពុជា សំរាប់ផលិតជីវៈឥន្ធនៈ : កាលពីថ្ងៃច័ន្ទ ទី១៧ វិច្ឆិកា រោងចក្រផលិតអេតាណុលទី១ នៅកម្ពុជា បានបើកទ្វារដំណើរការផលិតជីវៈឥន្ធនៈពីម្សៅដំឡូងឈើក្នុងស្រុក ។ នៅពិធីសម្ពោធគំរោងវិនិយោគឈានមុខរបស់ក្រុមហ៊ុន MH Bio-energy Group មកពីកូរ៉េខាងត្បូងនេះ សម្តេចនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី ហ៊ុនសែន បញ្ជាក់ថា "រោងចក្រផលិតអេតាណុលទី១នៅកម្ពុជានេះ នឹងក្លាយជាទីផ្សារសំរាប់ផលិតផលដំឡូងឈើរបស់កសិករក្នុងស្រុក" ។ សម្តេចបានលើកទៀតថា "រោងចក្រនេះនឹងផ្តល់ឱកាសការងារចំនួន ១៩២ ដល់កម្មករក្នុងមូលដ្ឋាន ហើយនឹងជំរុញឱ្យកសិករដាំដំណាំដំឡូងឈើច្រើនជាងមុន ខណៈដែលរោងចក្រនេះផ្ទាល់ក៏បានវិនិយោគដាំដំឡូងឈើលើផ្ទៃដី ៨000ហ.ត នៅខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺដែរ" ។ គំរោងវិនិយោគនេះ (៤0លានដុល្លារ) បានបើកសាខាពីររួចហើយ នៅខេត្តកំពង់ចាម និងបាត់ដំបង ដើម្បីទិញដំឡូងឈើពីកសិករក្នុងមូលដ្ឋាន ។ ឯ.ឧ. ស៊ុយ សែម រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងឧស្សាហកម្ម រ៉ែ និងថាមពល បានលើកក្នុង ពិធីសម្ពោធថា នាបច្ចុប្បន្នរោងចក្រមានសមត្ថភាពផលិតឥន្ធនៈអេតាណុល ៣៦.000តោន/ឆ្នាំ សំរាប់នាំចេញទៅទីផ្សារអឺរ៉ុប ហើយក្រុមហ៊ុនគ្រោងបង្កើនបរិមាណនាំចេញទ្វេមួយជាពីរ នៅអំឡុងពីរបីឆ្នាំខាងមុខ ។ ឯ.ឧ. បន្ថែមទៀតថា នាបច្ចុប្បន្នក្រុមហ៊ុនត្រូវការម្សៅដំឡូងឈើស្ងួតប្រមាណ ១00.000តោន/ឆ្នាំ ហើយជីវៈឥន្ធនៈដែលក្រុមហ៊ុនផលិតបានអាចប្រើជំនួសប្រេងសាំងសំរាប់យានយន្ត។ លោក សពៅ ប្រធានផ្នែករដ្ឋបាលរបស់រោងចក្រនេះបានប្រាប់សារព័ត៌មាន Xinhua ថា នៅទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ ឥន្ធនៈអេតាណុលអាចលក់បានក្នុងតំលៃប្រហែល ៧00ដុល្លារUS/តោន ។ គាត់បានលើកទៀតថា "រោងចក្រផ្តោតលើទីផ្សារបរទេស ព្រោះកម្ពុជាមានទីផ្សារតូចសំរាប់ផលិតផលអេតាណុល។ យានយន្តនៅទីនេះប្រើសាំង និងម៉ាស៊ូត ហើយយើងនឹងផ្តោតលើទីផ្សារកម្ពុជានៅពេលក្រោយ" ។ គាត់បន្តថា ដំឡូងឈើជាដំណាំសេដ្ឋកិច្ចដ៏សំខាន់មួយនៅជនបទកម្ពុជា ។ យោងតាមតួលេខផ្លូវការ នៅឆ្នាំ២00៥ ផ្ទៃដីប្រមាណ ៣0.000ហ.ត គេបានប្រើប្រាស់ដាំដំឡូងឈើនៅកម្ពុជា ហើយផលិតម្សៅដំឡូងបានប្រហែល ៥៣៦.000តោន ។

(ប្រភព: Xinhua, 17 Nov)

Economic News Highlights:

Cambodia inaugurates its first ethanol factory to produce bio-fuel: Cambodia opened its first ethanol factory to generate bio-fuel from cassava flour here on Monday (November 17). "This is the first ethanol factory in Cambodia and it will become the market place for cassava product for local farmers," Prime Minister Hun Sen said at the opening ceremony of the pioneer venture invested by the MH Bio-energy Group of South Korea. It will directly provide 192 job opportunities for local workers and encourage farmers to plant more cassava, he said, adding that the factory itself has created investment in growing cassava on 8,000 hectares of land in Kampong Speu province. The project, with 40 million U.S. dollars of investment, has already opened two branches in Kampong Cham and Battambang provinces to purchase cassava from local farmers, he added. Industry, Mines and Energy Minister Suy Sem said at the ceremony that the factory now has a designed capacity of 36,000 tons of ethanol fuel for export per year, to the European market in particular. "The factory plans to double its export volume during the next few years. It now needs about 100,000 tons of dry cassava flour each year," he said, adding that the ethanol fuel it produces can replace gasoline for vehicles. Sar Peov, head of the administration unit of the factory, told Xinhua that a ton of ethanol fuel currently sells at about 700 U.S. dollars on the international market. "We focus on the foreign market because Cambodia has a small market for ethanol products and the vehicles here use gasoline and diesel," he said. We will focus on the Cambodian market later, he added. Cassava is one of the most important economic crops in rural Cambodia. According to official figures, around 30,000 hectares of land were planted with cassava in 2005 in the kingdom, and produced around 536,000 tons of flour. *(Source: Xinhua, Nov. 17)*

Links to other economic news:

1. "EC air ban won't affect Siem Reap Airways" (http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-11/18/content_10376664.htm)
2. " Malaysia to tap protein from rubber for animal feed" (http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-11/17/content_10370724.htm)
3. "GM and Toyota to cut Thai output" (http://www.reuters.com/article/ousiv/idUSTRE4AJ16E20081120)
4. "Vietnam plans return to two-child policy to tackle population growth" (http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2008/nov/21/vietnam-population-baby-boom)