ISSN 1810-6358

វិទ្យាស្ថានបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង ស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា

**Cambodia Development Resource Institute**

# របាយការណ៍ថ្មីៗស្តីពីសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា

# Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy

កក្កដា ២០០៨ / July 2008

សាំង ច័ន្ទហង្ស / **Saing Chan Hang**
ផាន់ ដាលីស / **Phann Dalis**
ប៉ុន ដូរីណា / **Pon Dorina**
ហ៊ីង វុត្ថា / **Hing Vutha**
ភឹម រុនស៊ីណារិទ្ធិ / **Phim Runsinarith**

បកប្រែដោយៈ យូ សិទ្ធីរិទ្ធ និង នុច ដារិទ្ធរង្សី

ភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា

**Phnom Penh, Cambodia**

**TO SUBSCRIBE, PLEASE CONTACT:**
*Office Address:* #56, Street 315, Tuol Kork, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, *Postal Address:* CDRI, PO Box 622 Phnom Penh, Cambodia
*Tel:* (855-23) 881-384/881-701/881-916/883-603 *Fax:* (855-23) 880-734 *E-mail:* pubs@cdri.forum.org.kh. *Web site:* http://www.cdri.org.kh

| បកស្រាយតារាងសំខាន់ៗ | Highlights |
|---|---|
| សេចក្តីសង្ខេបនេះ គូសបញ្ជាក់ពីនិន្នាការនៃសូចនាករសេដ្ឋកិច្ចមួយចំនួនរបស់កម្ពុជា និងប្រទេសជាដៃគូ ដោយផ្តល់ការប្រៀបធៀបតួលេខនៃខែនេះ ជាមួយនឹងខែមុនៗ ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៨ និង ឆ្នាំ២០០៧។ | The brief aims to highlight trends of a number of economic indicators of Cambodia and its partners. It compares the figures of the current months with those of the earlier months in 2008 and in 2007. |
| នៅត្រីមាសទី១ ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ វិនិយោគគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់ក្នុងវិស័យសេវាកម្ម ធ្លាក់ចុះយ៉ាងខ្លាំងពី ៣១១,១លានដុល្លារ នៅត្រីមាសទី៤ ២០០៧ មកត្រឹម ១៤៨,២លានដុល្លារ ដែលបណ្តាលពី កង្វះខាតវិនិយោគខាងសណ្ឋាគារ និងការធ្លាក់ចុះយ៉ាងខ្លាំងនៃវិនិយោគក្នុងវិស័យទេសចរណ៍។ នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ២០០៨ តំលៃអនុមតិគំរោងសាងសង់ កើនខ្ពស់ជាងខែមុន ១,៥ដង ដែលបណ្តាលពីកំនើនមួយជាបី នៃតំលៃអនុមតិគំរោងសាងសង់ផ្ទះល្វែង និងកំនើនយ៉ាងខ្ពស់នៃតំលៃអនុមតិគំរោងសាងសង់ផ្សេងៗទៀត។ | The first quarter of 2008 marked a sharp fall in fixed asset investment in the service sectors, from USD 311.1 m in the fourth quarter of 2007 to USD 148.2 m, which stemmed from a lack of investment in the hotel industry and a considerable decline in investment in the tourism sector. In February 2008, value of construction approvals was 1.5 times as high as that of the earlier month, resulting from a threefold increase in the value of flat construction and a substantial spike in the value of other construction project approvals. |
| នៅខែមេសា ២០០៨ ចំនួនភ្ញៀវទេសចរមកដល់កម្ពុជាធ្លាក់ចុះមកត្រឹម ១៦០.០០០នាក់ ធៀបនឹង ២០៦.០០០នាក់ នៅខែមីនា។ ចំនួនភ្ញៀវមកសំរាកលំហែ ថយចុះខ្លាំងជាងគេ ធៀបនឹងចំនួនភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញ និងភ្ញៀវដទៃទៀត។ និន្នាការនេះស្រដៀងគ្នានឹងកាលពីខែមេសា ២០០៧ ដែរ។ | The number of tourist arrivals continued to fall, from 206,000 persons in March to 160,000 persons in April 2008. Holiday tourist arrivals showed the greatest fall compared with business and other arrivals. These trends appeared similar to those of April 2007. |
| នៅខែមិថុនា ២០០៨ សាំង និង ម៉ាស៊ូត មាននិន្នាការបន្តឡើងថ្លៃ។ សាំង និង ម៉ាស៊ូត ឡើងថ្លៃ ដល់ ៥៥៤០រៀល/លីត្រ និង ៥៥២០រៀល/លីត្រ ធៀបនឹងខែមុនត្រឹម ៥១២១រៀល/លីត្រ និង ៤៩៧៧រៀល/លីត្រ ។ ធៀបនឹងខែមិថុនា ២០០៧ សាំង និង ម៉ាស៊ូត ឡើងថ្លៃ ៤១% និង ៧៩%។ | The upward trends of gasoline and diesel prices continued in June 2008. Gasoline and diesel prices were up at 5540 riels/ℓ and 5520 riels/ℓ from 5121 riels/ℓ and 4977 riels/ℓ in May 2008. Compared with those of June 2007, gasoline and diesel prices rose by 41 percent and 79 percent, respectively. |
| នៅខែមីនា ២០០៨ អត្រាការប្រាក់លើកំចីធនាគាររយៈ១២ខែ នៅថេរ គឺ ២២,៥% សំរាប់កំចីជាប្រាក់រៀល និង ១៥,៨% សំរាប់កំចីជាប្រាក់ដុល្លារ US។ នៅខែមិថុនា ២០០៨ ប្រាក់រៀលឡើងថ្លៃបន្តិច ទល់នឹងប្រាក់បាតថៃ និង ប្រាក់ដុងវៀតណាម ប៉ុន្តែធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ទល់នឹងដុល្លារUS ដោយប្តូរបាន ២៤,៩រៀល/បាត, ១២៣,៥រៀល/ដុង និង ៤០៨៣រៀល/ដុល្លារUS។ | In March 2008, interest rates on 12-month bank loans were stable at 22.5 percent (riel loan) and 15.8 percent (US dollar loan). In June 2008, the value of riel slightly appreciated against Thai baht and Vietnamese dong, but depreciated against the US dollar. Riels were traded at 123.5 riels/dong; at 24.9 riels/baht and at 4083 riels/USD. |
| នៅខែមេសា ២០០៨ ការនាំចូលរបស់កម្ពុជា មានតំលៃ ១១៦៣,៩ពាន់លានរៀល រឺកើន ១១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន។ ការនាំចូលបារី និង សំភារៈសំនង់សរុប កើន ៩៤% ក្នុងនេះការនាំចូលបារីកើនឡើងយ៉ាងខ្លាំងដល់ ៥៩,៦ពាន់លានរៀល ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ១៥,៥ពាន់លានរៀល។ ទន្ទឹមគ្នានេះ ការនាំចេញសរុប ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដោយសារមានការថយចុះ ការនាំចេញសំលៀកបំពាក់ ៣២% និង ការនាំចេញត្រី ៤៧%។ ការនាំចូលផលិតផលប្រេងកាតកើនដល់ ៨៩,៦ពាន់លានរៀល ធៀបនឹងខែមីនា ត្រឹម ៧៨,៥ពាន់លានរៀល។ | In April 2008, Cambodia's imports amounted to KHR 1163.9 bn, an increase of 11 percent from the previous month. Total imports of cigarettes and construction increased by 94 percent due to a substantial hike in cigarette imports, from KHR 15.5 bn in March to KHR 59.6 bn. During the same period, total exports declined by 31 percent from the preceding month resulting from a 32 percent fall in garment exports and a 47 percent decrease in fish exports. Petroleum imports were up from KHR 78.5 bn in March to KHR 89.6 bn in April. |

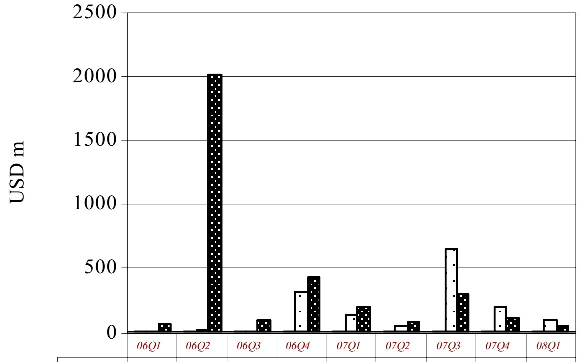
| | |
|---|---|
| នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ២០០៨ អតិរេកថវិកាបានថយចុះ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន រីឯចំនូលថវិកាចរន្តកើនឡើង។ ចំនូលមិនមែនពន្ធកើន ៤៣% ហើយពន្ធក្នុងស្រុកកើនយ៉ាងខ្លាំងដល់ទៅ ៩%។ នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ២០០៨ ចំនាយថវិកាចរន្តស្ទុះឡើងយ៉ាងខ្លាំង បន្ទាប់ពីការធ្លាក់ចុះយ៉ាងច្រើន នៅខែមករា ២០០៨។ កំណើនខ្ពស់ៗបែបនេះ អាចពិនិត្យឃើញនៅគ្រប់ខ្ទង់ចំនាយ។ | In February 2008, the budget surplus was lower than in the preceding month. In the same month, current budget revenue improved compared with the previous month. Non-tax revenue increased by 43 percent, and domestic taxes surged by 9 percent. There was a significant surge in current budget expenditure in February 2008 after a major fall in January 2008. High rises were evident across expenditure components. |
| នៅខែមិថុនា ២០០៨ ថ្លៃអង្ករ ត្រីស្រស់ សាច់ជ្រូក និង សាច់គោ នៅថេរ នៅតាមខេត្តជ្រើសរើសភាគច្រើន លើកលែងតែនៅខេត្តកំពង់ចាម និង កំពង់ស្ពឺ។ នៅខេត្តកំពង់ចាម ថ្លៃត្រី ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៦% ហើយនៅខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ ថ្លៃសាច់ជ្រូក ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៨% និង ថ្លៃសាច់គោ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥%។ | In June 2008, prices of rice, fresh fish, pork and beef remained stable in most selected provinces except for Kg. Cham and Kg. Speu where the former location experienced a 26 percent drop in the price of fish and the latter showed 8 percent and 5 percent falls in the prices of pork and beef. |
| នៅខែឧសភា ២០០៨ អត្រាអតិផរណាកើនឡើងគ្រប់ទិសទីក្នុងតំបន់ លើកលែងតែនៅ ចិន ដែលវាថយចុះមកត្រឹម ៧,៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ៨,៥%។ អត្រាអតិផរណានៅ US, តំបន់អឺរ៉ូ និង ជប៉ុន គឺ ៤,២%, ៤,0% និង ១,៣%។ អត្រាអតិផរណានៅហុងកុង និង កូរ៉េ ខាងត្បូង កើនឡើងដល់ ៥,៧% និង ៤,៩%។ បណ្តាប្រទេសអាស៊ាន ក៏មានកំណើនអត្រាអតិផរណាដែរ គឺ នៅម៉ាឡេស៊ីឡើងដល់ ៣,៨% សិង្ហបុរី ៧,៥% និង ថៃ ៧,៦%។ | In May 2008, the upward movements of inflation rates were evident across the region except for China, which experienced a reduction to 7.7 percent from 8.5 percent the previous month. Inflation in the US, Euro zone and Japan were at 4.2 percent, 4.0 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively. The two tigers, namely Hong Kong and South Korea, also suffered high rates, at 5.7 percent and 4.9 percent. Other ASEAN members were similarly affected: Malaysia at 3.8 percent; Singapore at 7.5 percent and Thailand at 7.6 percent. |
| នៅខែមិថុនា ២០០៨ នៅទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ ដុល្លារUS ឡើងថ្លៃ ទល់នឹងដុល្លារហុងកុង និងប្រាក់បាតថៃ ដោយប្តូរបាន ៧,៨ដុល្លារហុងកុង/ដុល្លារUS និង ៣៣,២បាត/ដុល្លារUS ប៉ុន្តែវាធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ទល់នឹងប្រាក់វ៉ុនកូរ៉េខាងត្បូង និងប្រាក់យ៉េនជប៉ុន ដោយប្តូរបាន ១០៣១វ៉ុន/ដុល្លារUS និង ១០៦,៩២យ៉េន/ដុល្លារUS។ តំលៃប្រាក់ដុល្លារនៅថេរ ទល់នឹងដុល្លារសិង្ហបុរី និង អឺរ៉ូ។ | In June 2008, the values of the US currency at the international market appreciated against the Hong Kong dollar and Thai baht, trading at 7.8 HKD/USD and 33.2 THB/USD, but depreciated against the Korean won, and Japanese yen, exchanging at 1,031 KRW/USD and 106.92 JPY/USD. The values of the US dollar were stable against the Singapore dollar and the Euro. |
| នៅខែមិថុនា ២០០៨ ថ្លៃនាំចេញអង្ករ US 2/4 និង អង្ករថៃ 100% B ធ្លាក់ចុះមកត្រឹម ៨១០,៨៦ដុល្លារ/តោន និង ៧៦៦,៤២ដុល្លារ/តោន ធៀបនឹង ៨៩៦,១២ដុល្លារ/តោន និង ៩២៨,៧៧ដុល្លារ/តោន។ ទន្ទឹមគ្នានេះ នៅទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ ថ្លៃសណ្តែកសៀង កើន ១៥% ពោត ១៩% និង ប្រេងឆា 0,៤១%។ នៅខែឧសភា ២០០៨ ថ្លៃប្រេងឆៅ គឺ ១២៨,៣ ដុល្លា/ធុង, សាំង ៨៦,៧៦សេន/លីត្រ និង ម៉ាស៊ូត ១០០,៩៨ សេន/លីត្រ។ | In June 2008, export prices of US 2/4 and Thai 100% B rice declined from 896.12 USD/tonne and 928.77 USD/tonne to 810.86 USD/tonne and 766.42 USD/tonne. In the same month, prices of soybean, maize and palm oil in the international market were up by 15 percent, 19 percent and 0.41 percent, respectively. In May 2008, the prices of crude oil, gasoline and diesel were at 128.3 USD/barrel, USD 86.76 cents/ℓ and USD 100.98 cents/ℓ, respectively. |

# សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់នៅកម្ពុជា

# Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices of Cambodia

## Fixed Assets Private Investment Approvals for the Service Sector

2006 Q1–2008 Q1

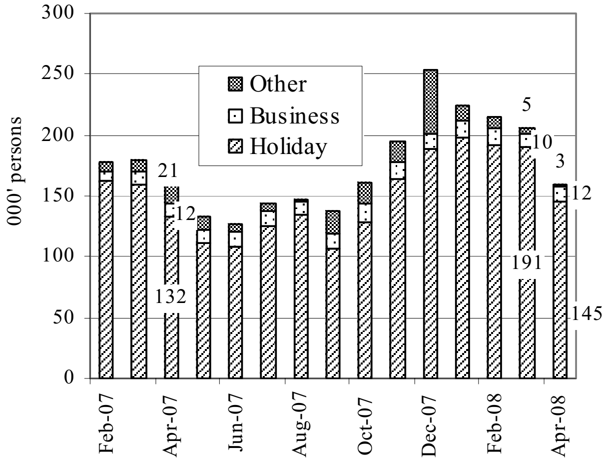



| | 06Q1 | 06Q2 | 06Q3 | 06Q4 | 07Q1 | 07Q2 | 07Q3 | 07Q4 | 08Q1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hotels | 0.0 | 11.2 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Tourism | 0.0 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 315.3 | 140.3 | 55.0 | 650.9 | 199.2 | 93.7 |
| Others | 60.7 | 2017.0 | 91.0 | 425.4 | 195.4 | 83.0 | 304.0 | 111.9 | 54.5 |

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

## Cambodia: Foreign Visitor Arrivals

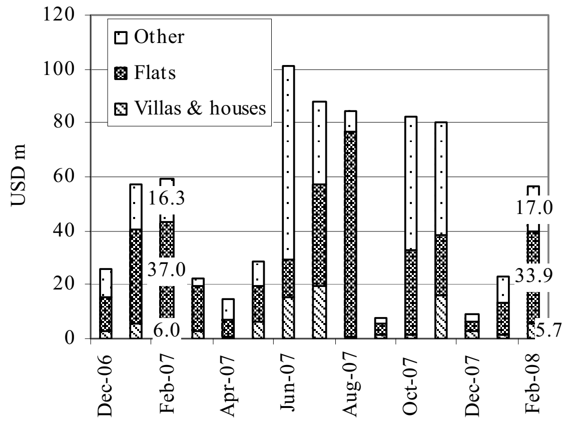
February 2007–April 2008




Source: *Ministry of Tourism*

## Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals

December 2006–February 2008

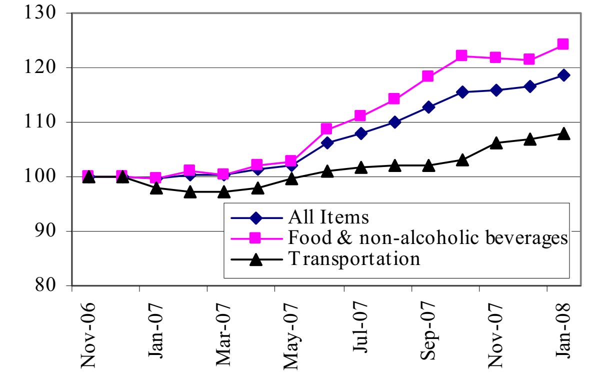



Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC*

## Cambodia: Consumer Price Index*

(July–December 2006=100)

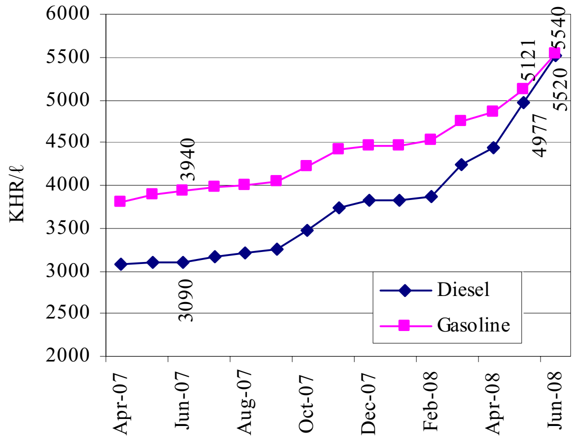
November 2006–January 2008




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

## Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices

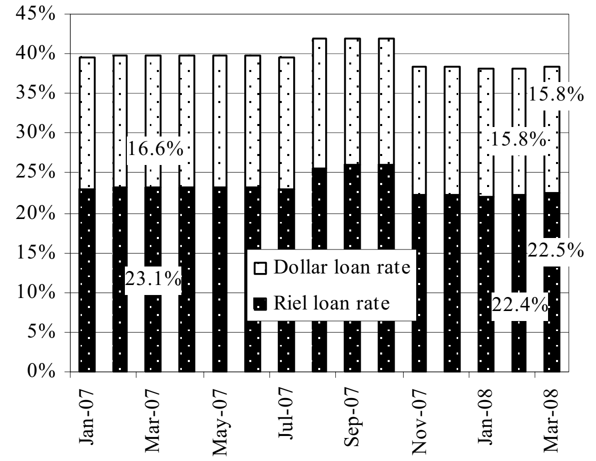
April 2007–June 2008




Sources: *CDRI*

## Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Loans

January 2007–March 2008

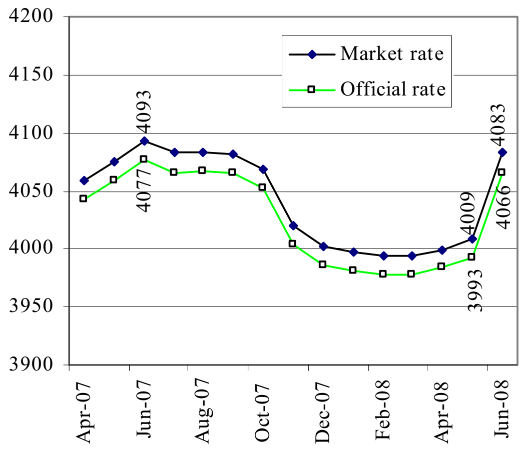



Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC*

# អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ជំនួយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ពីក្រៅប្រទេស

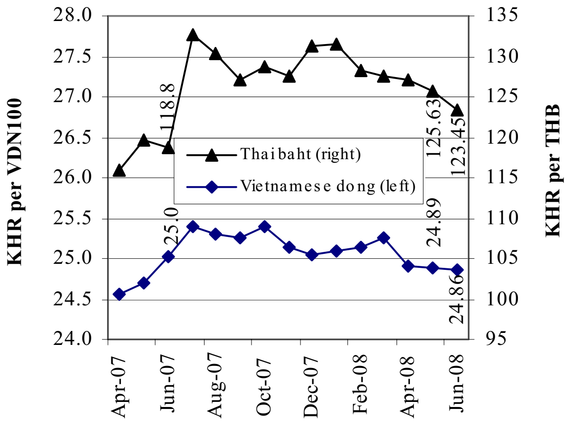
# Exchange Rates and External Development Assistance

**Riels per US Dollar**
April 2007–June 2008



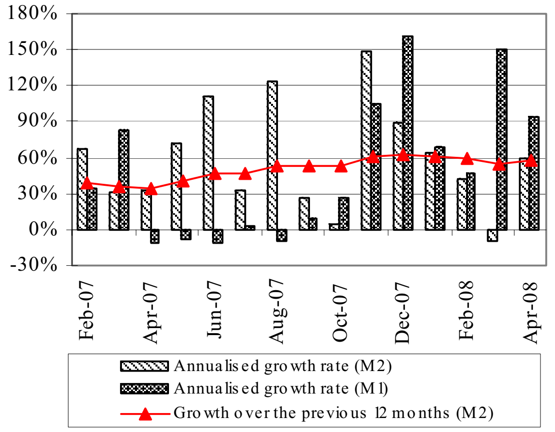

Sources: *National Bank of Cambodia*

**Riels per THB & VND**
April 2007–June 2008



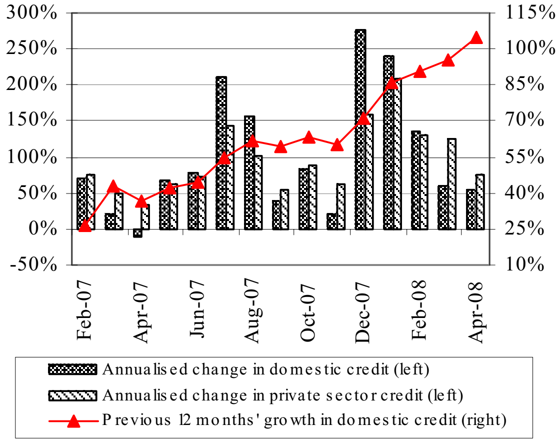

Source: *National Bank of Cambodia*

**Monetary Survey**
February 2007–April 2008



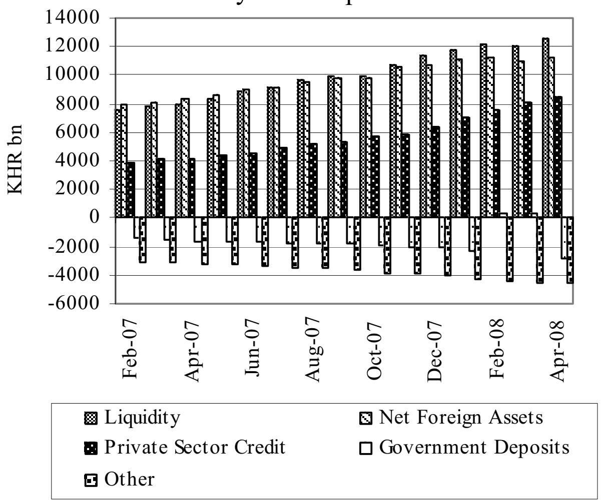

Source: *National Bank of Cambodia*

**Domestic Credit**
February 2007–April 2008



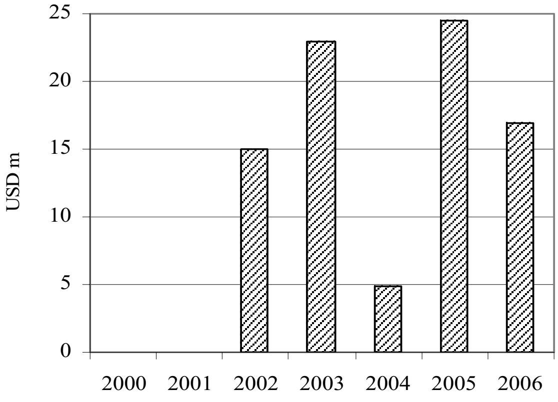

Source: *National Bank of Cambodia*

**Monetary Operation**
February 2007–April 2008




Source: *National Bank of Cambodia*

**External Development Assistance Disbursement: Water & Sanitation***
2000–2006

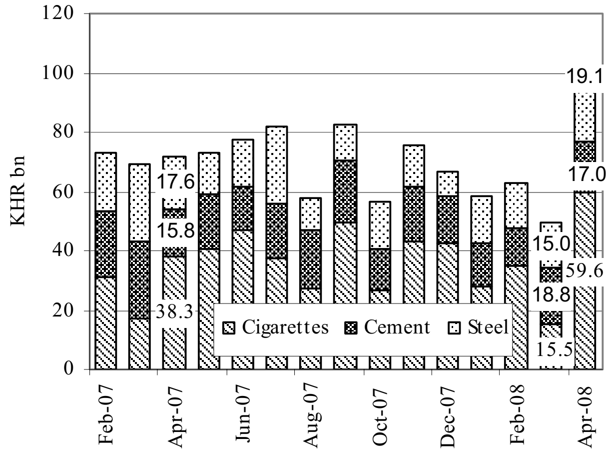



Source: *Cambodia Aid Effectiveness Report 2007, CDC*
*Excluding Agriculture & Rural

# ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

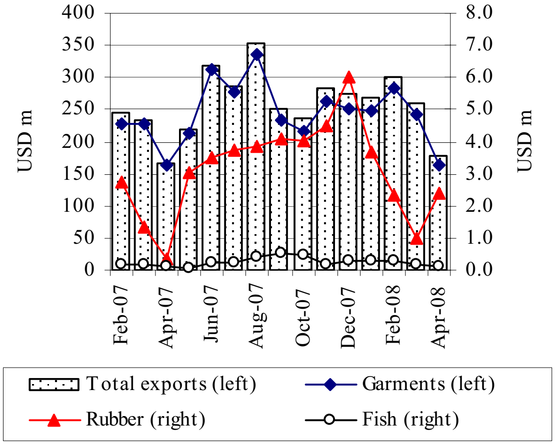
# External Trade and National Budget Operation

**Imports: Cigarettes & Construction Material**
February 2007–April 2008



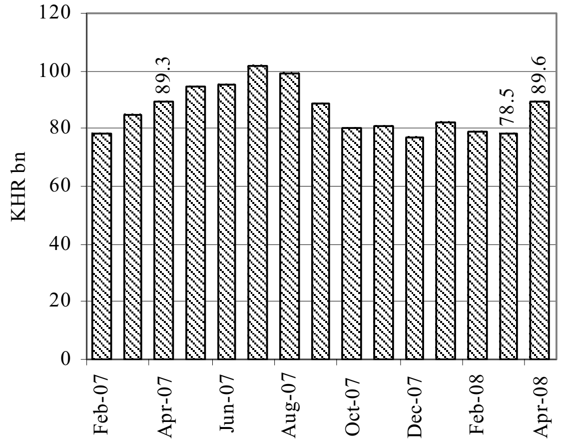

Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics, Monthly Bulletin of NBC*

**Cambodia: Main Exports**
February 2007–April 2008



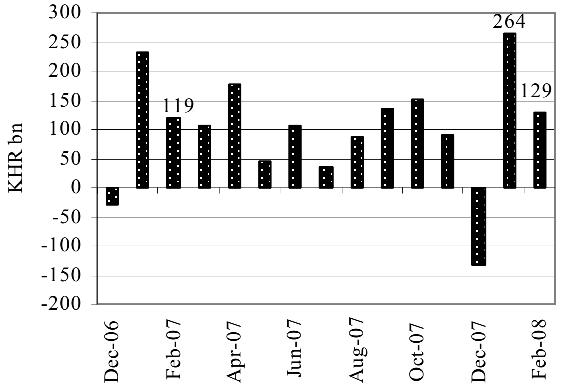

Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics, Monthly Bulletin of NBC*

**Imports: Petroleum Products**
February 2007–April 2008



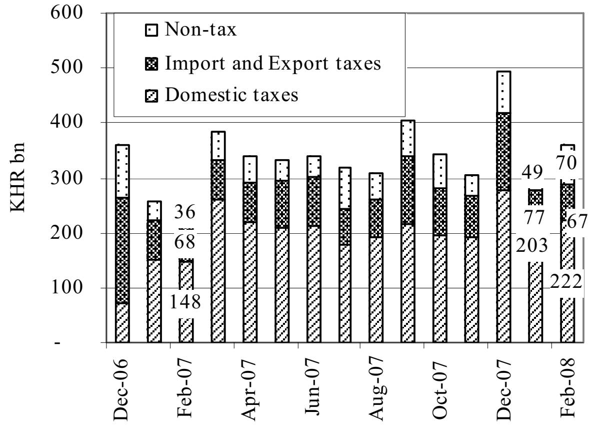

Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics, Monthly Bulletin of NBC*

**Current Budget Operations**
December 2006–February 2008



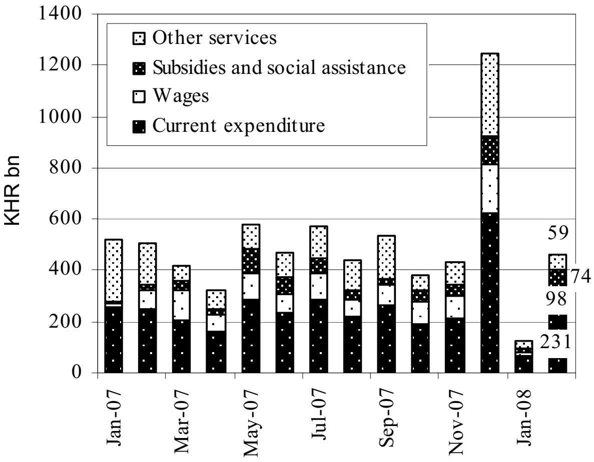

Source: *MEF website*

**Current Budget Revenue**
December 2006–February 2008




Source: *MEF website*

**Current Budget Expenditure Components**
January 2007–February 2008

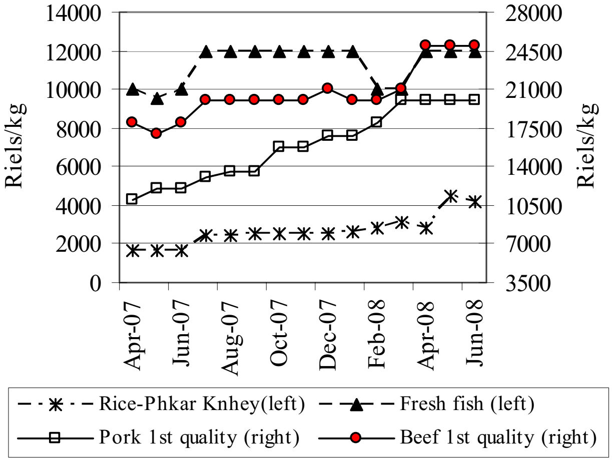



Source: *MEF website*

# ថ្លៃទំនិញតាមបណ្តាខេត្តនៃប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

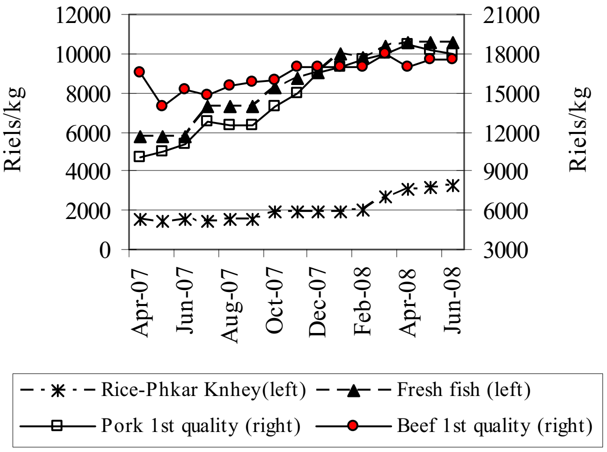
# Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia

**Cambodia: Food Prices in Siem Reap Province**
April 2007–June 2008



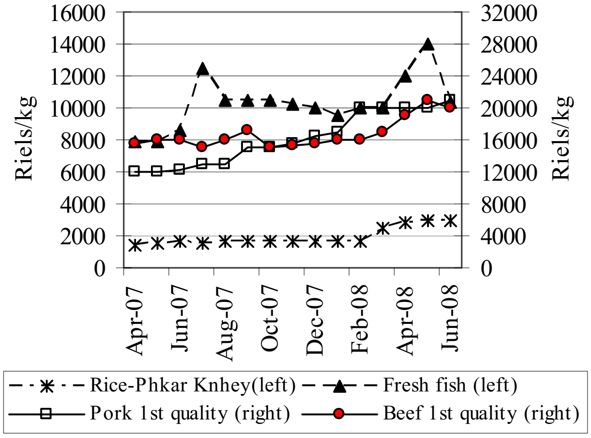

Source: *CDRI*

**Cambodia: Food Prices in Battambang Province**
April 2007–June 2008



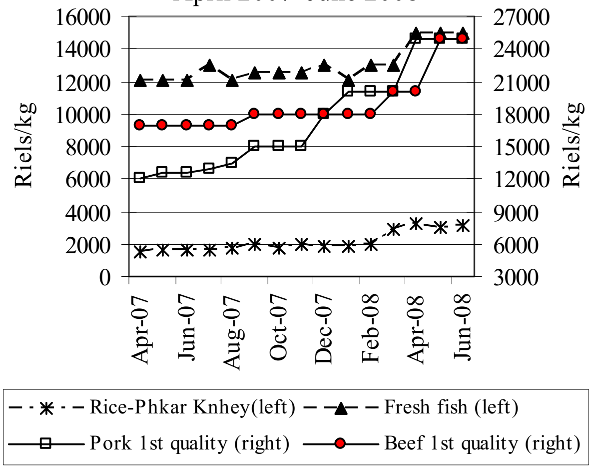

Source: *CDRI*

**Cambodia: Food Prices in Kg. Cham Province**
April 2007–June 2008



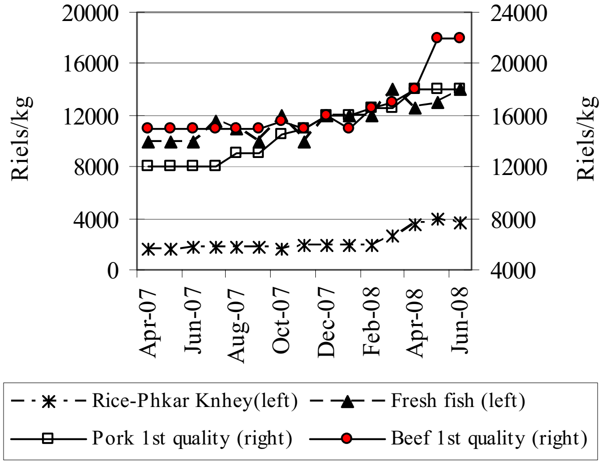

Source: *CDRI*

**Cambodia: Food Prices in Kampot Province**
April 2007–June 2008



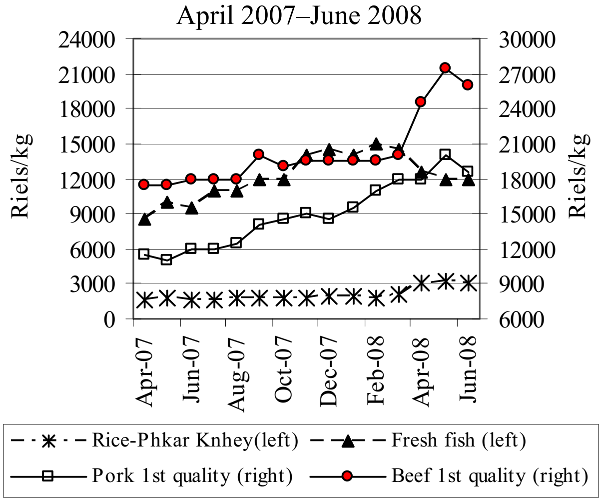

Source: *CDRI*

**Cambodia: Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province**
April 2007–June 2008




Source: *CDRI*

**Cambodia: Food Prices in Kg. Speu Province**
April 2007–June 2008

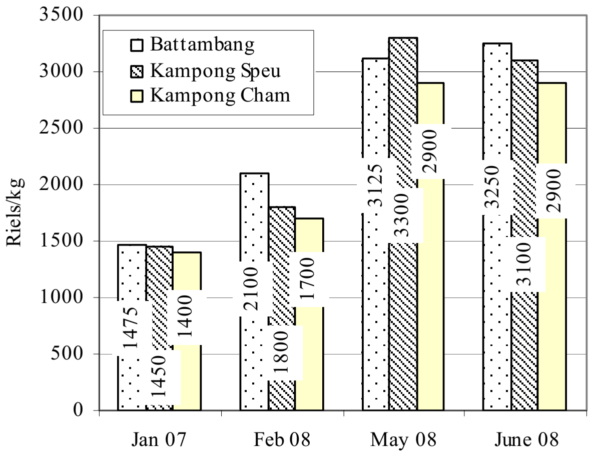



Source: *CDRI*

## ថ្លៃទំនិញតាមបណ្តាខេត្តនៃប្រទេសកម្ពុជា: តាមមុខទំនិញ

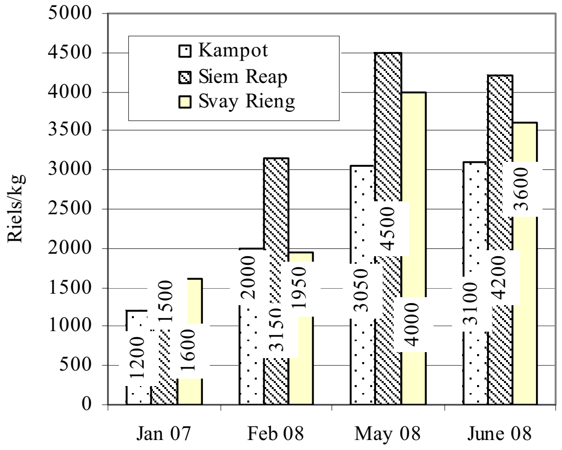
## Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia by Products

**Cambodia: Rice Price in Three Provinces**
(Selected months)



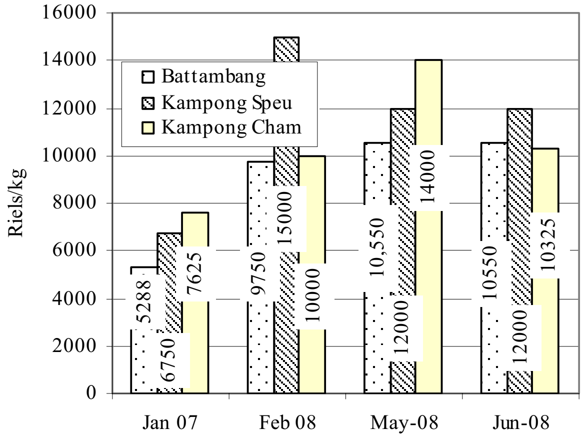

Source: *CDRI*

**Cambodia: Rice Price in Three Provinces**
(Selected months)



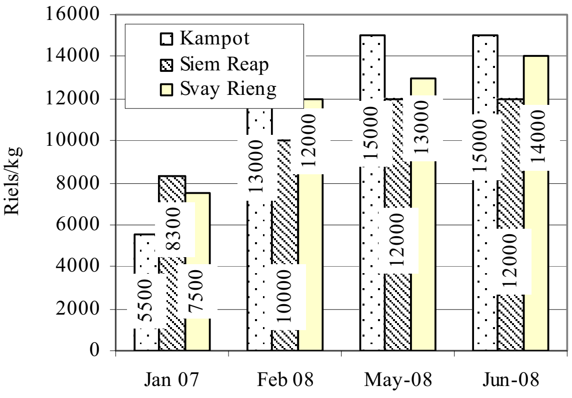

Source: *CDRI*

**Cambodia: Fish Price in Three Provinces**
(Selected months)



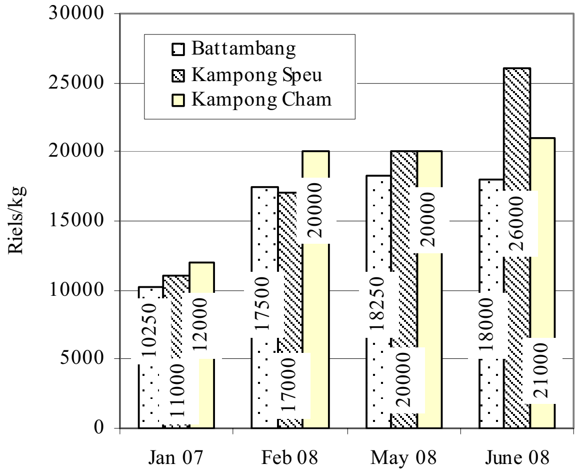

Source: *CDRI*

**Cambodia: Fish Price in Three Provinces**
(Selected months)



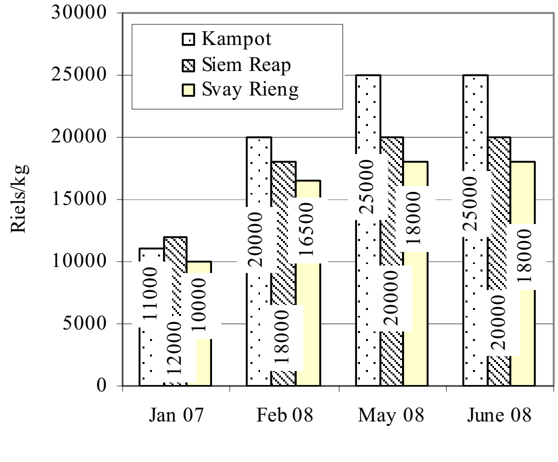

Source: *CDRI*

**Cambodia: Pork Price in Three Provinces**
(Selected months)




Source: *CDRI*

**Cambodia: Pork Price in Three Provinces**
(Selected months)

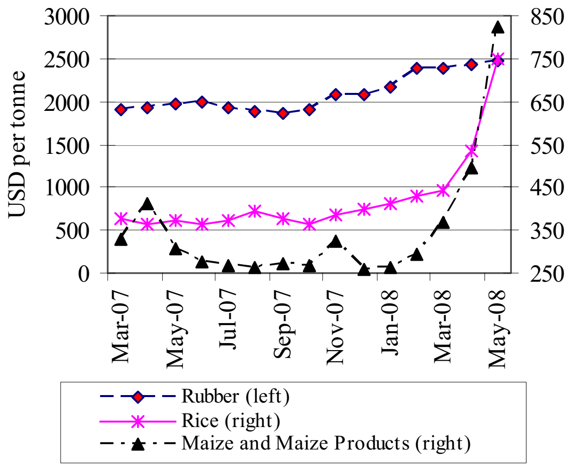



Source: *CDRI*

# ថ្លៃទំនិញ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិទៅប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

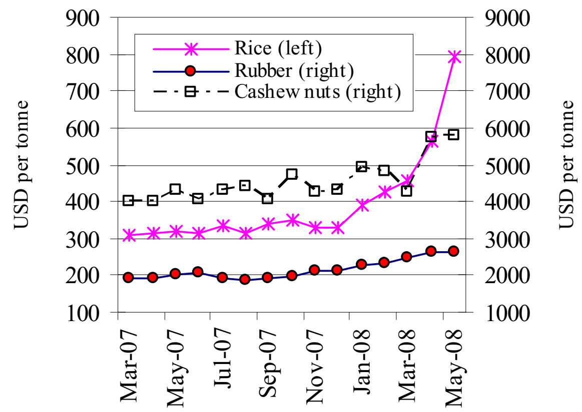
# Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia

### Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Maize
March 2007–May 2008



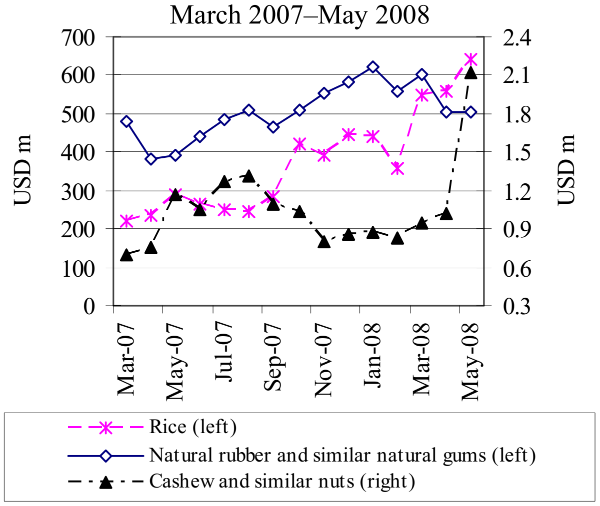

Source: *Bank of Thailand, Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

### Vietnam: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Cashew nuts
March 2007–May 2008



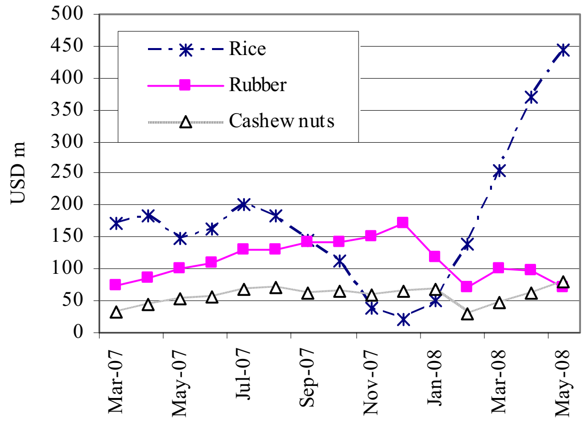

Source: *General Statistics Office of Vietnam*

### Thailand: Exports to the World
March 2007–May 2008



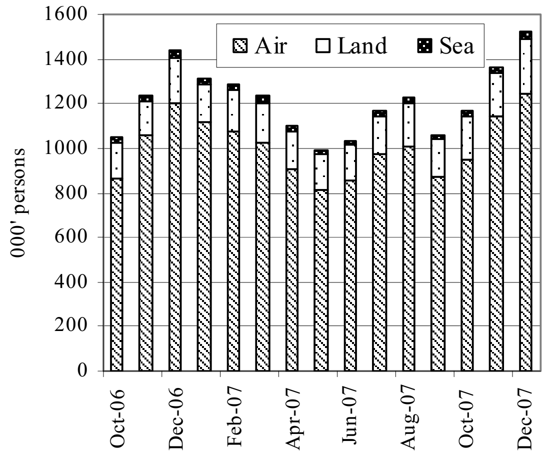

Source: *The Customs Department of Thailand*

### Vietnam: Exports to the World
March 2007–May 2008




Source: *General Statistics Office of Vietnam*

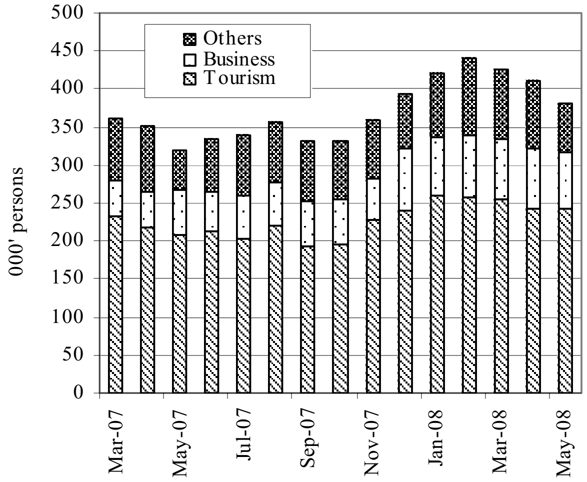
### Thailand: International Tourist Arrivals*
October 2006–December 2007




Source*: The Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT)*

*Data is available to December 2007

### Vietnam: International Tourist Arrivals
March 2007–May 2008

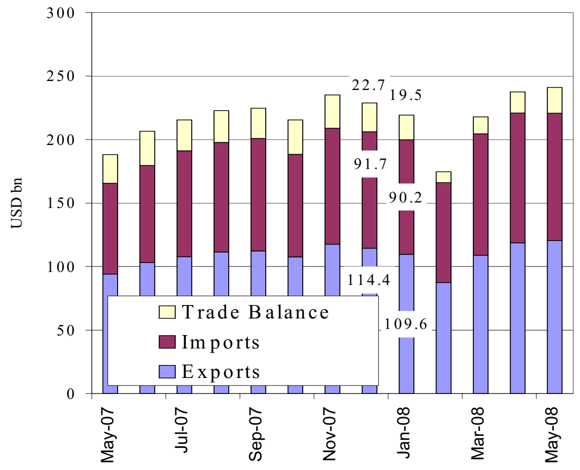



Source: *General Statistics Office of Vietnam*

## សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អត្រាអតិផរណានៃបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

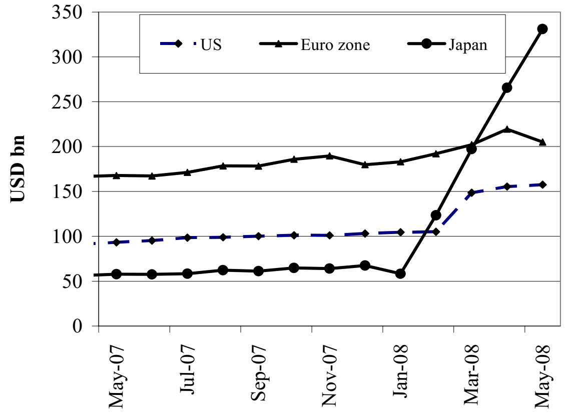
## Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

**External Trade: China**
May 2007–May 2008



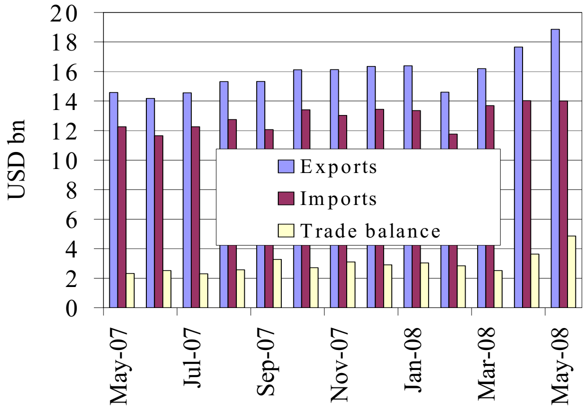

Sources: *National Bureau of Statistics of China*

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



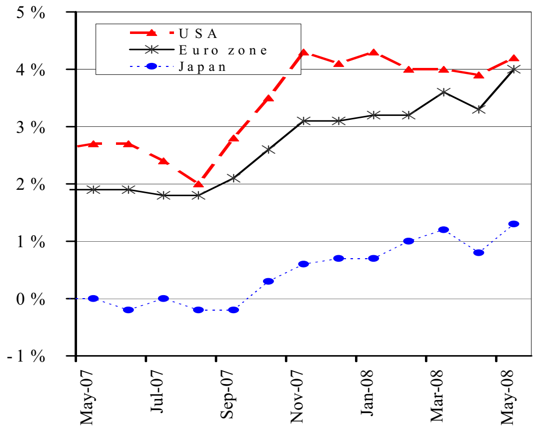

Sources: *BEA, Eurostat and OECD*

**External Trade: Malaysia**
May 2007–May 2008



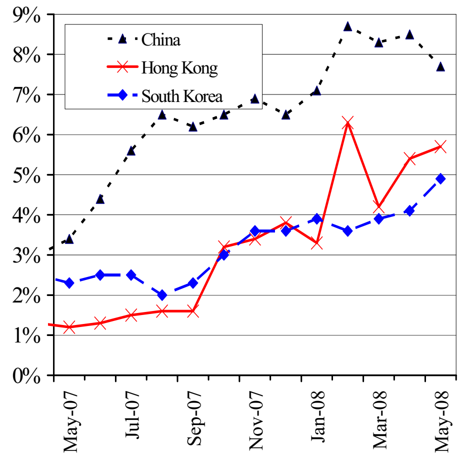

Source: *Department of Statistics, Malaysia*

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



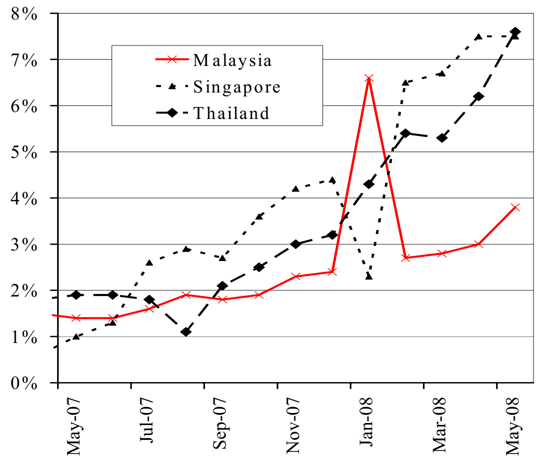

Note: *The latest data available are for May 2008.*
Sources: *IMF and The Economist (15 July 2008)*

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




Note: *The latest data available are for May 2008.*
Sources: *IMF and The Economist (15 July 2008)*

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

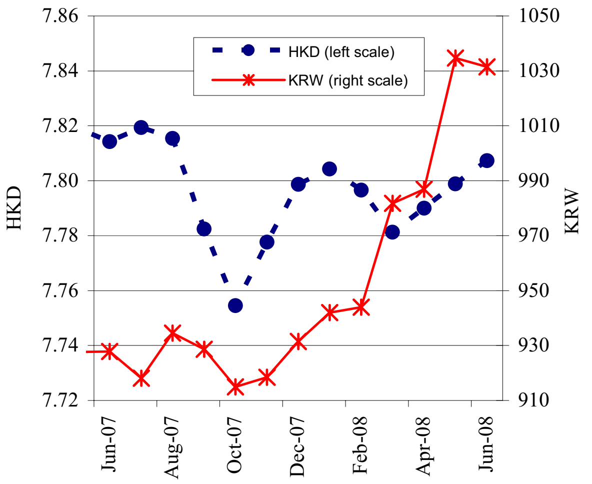



Note: *The latest data available are for May 2008.*
Sources: *IMF and The Economist (15 July 2008)*

# អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ

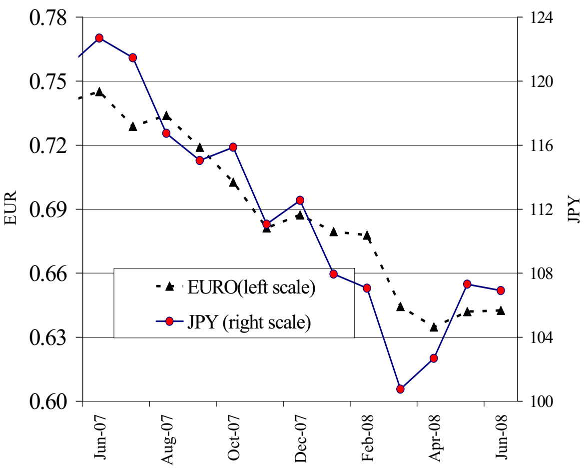
# Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets

**KRW & HKD per USD**
June 07–June 08 (monthly average)



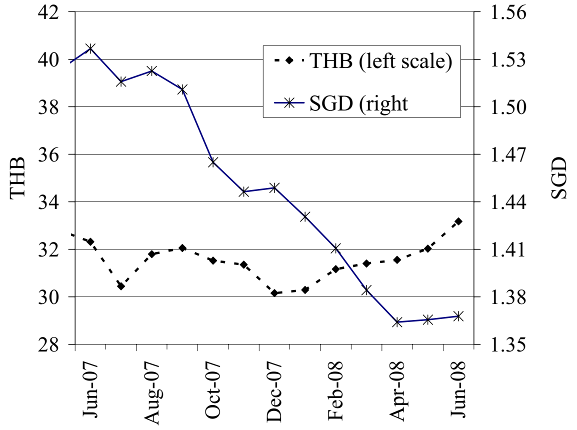

Source: *Federal Reserve Bank of New York*

**EUR & JPY per USD**
June 07–June 08 (monthly average)



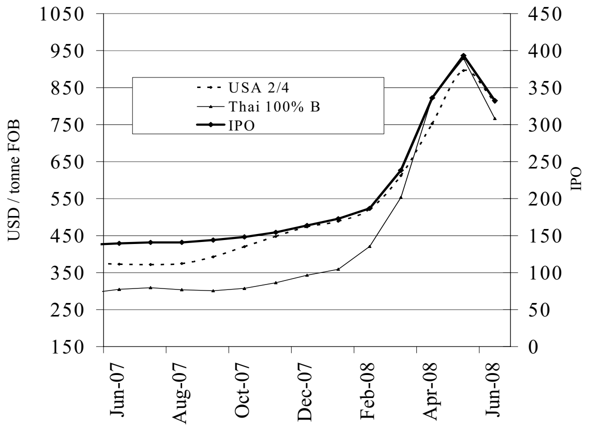

Source: *Federal Reserve Bank of New York*

**THB & SGD Per USD**
June 07–June 08 (monthly average)



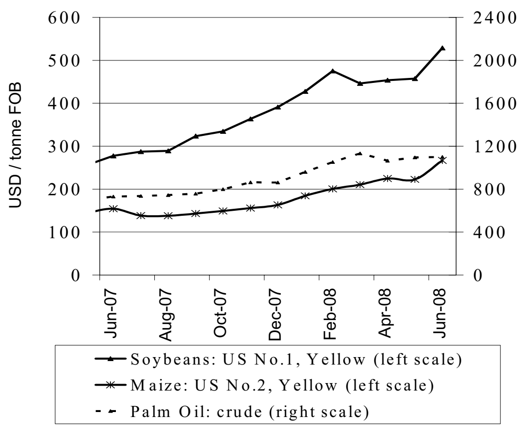

Source: *Federal Reserve Bank of New York*

**Rice: International Prices Index & Export Prices**
June 2007 – June 2008



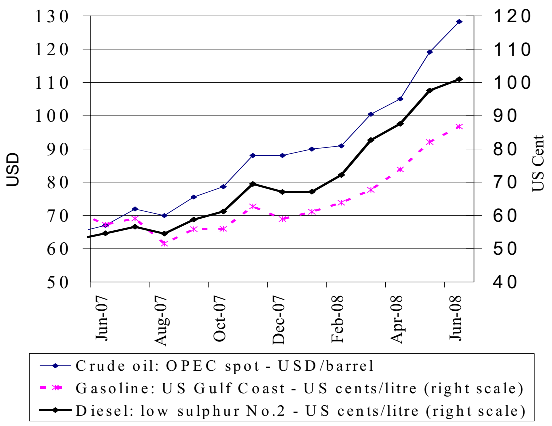

Sources: *Osiriz/InfoArroz and InterRice.*

**Prices: Soybean, Maize & Palm Oil**
June 2007–June 2008




Source: *Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)*

**Prices: Crude Oil, Gasoline & Diesel**
June 2007–June 2008




Source: *US Energy Information Administration*

# ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច

# Economic News

**ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ:**

*កម្មករកាត់ដេរកម្ពុជាបារម្ភពីអនាគតកាល :* រោងចក្រជាង ១០ ដែលកាន់កាប់ដោយជនជាតិចិន បានផ្លាស់កន្លែងទៅរកទីផ្សារថោកៗជាង ធ្វើឱ្យកម្មករកាត់ដេររាប់រយនាក់ប្រឈមនឹងទុរគតភាព។ ផ្នែកកាត់ដេររកបាន ៨០%នៃចំនូលរូបិយវត្ថុបរទេសសរុបរបស់កម្ពុជា និងផ្តល់ការងារឱ្យពលករ ៣៥០.០០០នាក់ ក្នុងរោងចក្រជាង ៣០០។ ផ្នែកនេះបានរីកដុះដាលបន្ទាប់ពីមានកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងពិសេសមួយនៅទសវត្សរ៏១៩៩០ ជាមួយសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក លើការប្រើពលកម្មត្រឹមត្រូវ។ តាមកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងនេះកម្ពុជាបានអនុម័តច្បាប់ការងារថ្មី ផ្តល់ការលើកទឹកចិត្តដល់សហជីពកម្មករ និងអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យអង្គការពលកម្មអន្តរជាតិ (ILO) ចុះពិនិត្យតាមរោងចក្រ និងផ្សព្វផ្សាយពីការរកឃើញរបស់ខ្លួន។ ក្នុងនេះ ភាគីUS បានកាត់បន្ថយពន្ធគយលើសំលៀកបំពាក់នាំចេញពីកម្ពុជា និងទទួលទិញ ៧០% នៃវាយនភ័ណ្ឌទាំងអស់របស់កម្ពុជា។ កម្ពុជាបន្តរក្សាលក្ខខណ្ឌការងារល្អបន្ទាប់ពីកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងផុតកំណត់នៅឆ្នាំ២០០៥ ហើយផ្នែកកាត់ដេរនេះបានធ្វើឱ្យកំណើនសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា ស្ថិតក្នុងលំដាប់ខ្ពស់បំផុតនៅក្នុងតំបន់។ ប៉ុន្តែកំណើននេះប្រហែលមិនបានខ្ពស់ដូច្នេះរហូតទេ។ យោងតាមធនាគារពិភពលោក ក្នុងឆ្នាំកន្លងទៅផ្នែកកាត់ដេរមានកំណើនតែ ៨%ប៉ុណ្ណោះ (២០% កាលពីមុននោះ) បន្ទាប់ពីការបញ្ជាទិញបានធ្លាក់ចុះអស់ជិត ៥០% នៅត្រីមាសទី៤។ យោងតាមក្រសួងពាណិជ្ជកម្មកម្ពុជា ចាប់ពីខែតុលាមក ការនាំចេញសំលៀកបំពាក់បានថយចុះ ដោយសារសេដ្ឋកិច្ចUS ធ្លាក់កំនើន។ នៅត្រីមាសទី១ ការនាំចេញទៅ US ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,៤៤% ធៀបនឹងត្រីមាសដូចគ្នាឆ្នាំមុន មកត្រឹម ៥០០លានដុល្លារ។ លោក កាំង ម៉ូនីកា អ្នកគ្រប់គ្រងសមាគមរោងចក្រកាត់ដេរកម្ពុជា បានលើកថាឧស្សាហករជាច្រើនអាចនឹងរត់ទៅ វៀតណាម បង់ក្លាដេស រឺ ឥណ្ឌា។ "នៅកម្ពុជា ចំណាយផលិតកម្ម (ប្រេង អគ្គិសនី) មានកំរិតខ្ពស់ ហើយការទាមទារបៀវត្សរ៏ក៏ខ្ពស់ដែរ ធ្វើឱ្យឧស្សាហកម្មកាត់ដេរប្រឈមនឹងគ្រោះថ្នាក់។ ឆ្នាំក្រោយនឹងមានការប្រកួតប្រជែងកាន់តែខ្លាំង នៅពេលការដាក់កំហិត របស់ US លើវាយនភ័ណ្ឌនាំចេញរបស់ចិន ត្រូវបញ្ចប់។ លោក អ៊ុំ មាន នៅក្រសួងការងារកម្ពុជា បានលើកថា "ចិន និង វៀតណាម នៅតែជាគូប្រកួតប្រជែងផ្ទាល់របស់កម្ពុជា ហើយមកទល់ពេលនេះកម្ពុជាពុំទាន់មានអ្វីពិសេសផ្តល់ឱ្យអតិថិជនទេ។ នេះហើយជាបញ្ហាដែលយើងព្រួយបារម្ភ។ ដើម្បីទប់ទល់នឹងការប្រកួតប្រជែងនេះ យើងត្រូវបង្កើនផលិតភាព គុណភាព និង ពង្រីកកេរ្តិ៍ឈ្មោះថាមានស្តង់ដារការងារល្អ"។

(*ប្រភព : The AFP, July 13*)

**Economic News Highlights:**

***Cambodian garment workers worry about future prospects:*** more than 10 Chinese-owned factories have moved to cheaper markets, leaving hundreds of garment workers facing destitution. The garment industry earns 80 percent of Cambodia's foreign exchange earnings and employs an estimated 350,000 people in more than 300 factories. The industry thrived after a unique labour-friendly deal with the United States in the 1990s. Under the deal, Cambodia passed new labour laws, encouraged labour unions and allowed the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to inspect factories and publish its findings. In turn, the US cut tariffs on Cambodian garment exports, buying 70 percent of all of the country's textiles. Cambodia maintained its higher working conditions after the deal expired in 2005, and garment-making has made the economy one of the fastest growing in the region. But it does not look built to last. The industry grew only 8 percent last year after suffering a dismal fourth quarter that saw orders plummet by nearly half, according to the World Bank. It previously enjoyed growth of up to 20 percent. Apparel exports have declined since October, mainly due to the US economic slowdown, according to Cambodia's commerce ministry. Exports to the US slipped to 1.44 percent in the first quarter, compared with the same period last year, to some 500 million dollars, it added. Garments are shifting industry, says Kaing Monika, manager at the Garment Manufacturers Association of Cambodia. Many manufacturers could move to Vietnam, Bangladesh or India, he adds. "Production costs—oil and power—are high in Cambodia, and the demand for higher wages also put the country's garment industry in danger," he says. Next year will bring more competition when US restrictions on Chinese textile exports are scheduled to end. "China and Vietnam are still our direct competitors, and so far we have nothing special to offer buyers. That is why we're very concerned," says Oum Mean, of Cambodia's labour ministry. "To counter this competition, we must increase productivity, quality and extend our reputation as having high labour standards," he says. *(Source: The AFP, July 13)*

***Links to other economic news:***

1. "Full ratification of ASEAN charter expected in August: chief" (http://www.abs-cbnnews.com/storypage.aspx?StoryID=124473)
2. "Cambodia to open bourse in 2009, urges corporate transparency" (http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601080&sid=aRT3Ywi20cs8&refer=asia)