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វិទ្យាស្ថានបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង ស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា

Cambodia Development Resource Institute

របាយការណ៍ថ្មីៗស្តីពីសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា

Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy

មិថុនា ២០០៨ / June 2008

សាំង ច័ន្ទហង្ស / Saing Chan Hang
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បកប្រែដោយៈ **យូ សិទ្ធីរិទ្ធ និង ទូច ដារិទ្ធរង្សី**

ភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

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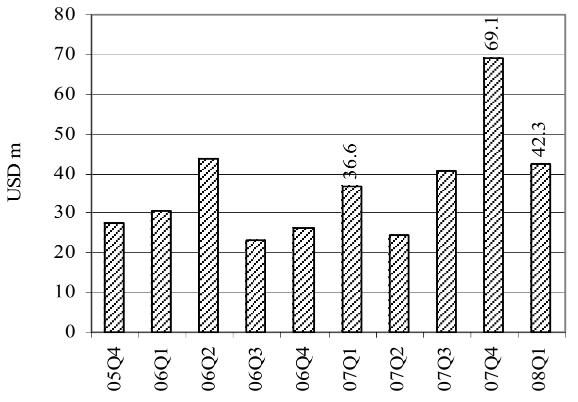
បរ្រស្រាយតារាងសំខាន់ៗ	Highlights
សេចក្តីសង្ខេបនេះ គូសបញ្ជាក់ពីនិន្នាការនៃសូចនាករសេដ្ឋកិច្ចមួយចំនួនរបស់កម្ពុជា និងប្រទេសជាដៃគូ ដោយផ្តល់ការប្រៀបធៀបតួលេខនៃខែនេះ ជាមួយនឹងខែមុនៗ ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៨ និង ឆ្នាំ២០០៧។	This brief overview pinpoints trends in a number of economic indicators of Cambodia and its partners. It compares the figures of current months with those of the earlier months in 2008 and in 2007.
នៅត្រីមាសទី១ ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ តំលៃនៃអនុមតិវិនិយោគក្នុងអនុវិស័យកាត់ដេរ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣៩% ធៀបនឹងត្រីមាសមុន មកត្រឹម ៤២,៣លានដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែកើន ១៥% ធៀបនឹងត្រីមាសទី១ ឆ្នាំ២០០៧។ នៅខែមករា ២០០៨ អនុមតិគំរោងសាងសង់នៅភ្នំពេញ កើនយ៉ាងខ្លាំងដល់ ២២,៩លានដុល្លារ ធៀបនឹងខែមុនត្រឹម ៩,២លានដុល្លារ។ អនុមតិសំណង់ផ្ទះល្វែង កើនជិតមួយជាបួន ដល់ ១១,៦លានដុល្លារ រីឯអនុមតិសំណង់ភូមិគ្រឹះ និងផ្ទះ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤៥% មកត្រឹម ១,៦ លានដុល្លារ។	In the first quarter of 2008, the value of investment approvals in the garment sub-sector declined by 39 percent from the previous quarter to USD 42.3 m.; however, it rose by 15 percent from the same quarter in 2007. In January 2008, construction approvals in Phnom Penh rose sharply to USD 22.9 m from USD 9.2 m in the preceding month. Approvals for flat construction increased nearly fourfold to USD 11.6 m, while villa and house approvals fell by 45 percent to USD 1.6 m.
នៅខែមីនា ២០០៨ ភ្ញៀវមកដល់កម្ពុជា មានចំនួនសរុប ២០៥.៧២២នាក់ រីថយចុះបន្តិចអស់ ៤,៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន។ ភ្ញៀវមកសំរាកលំហែ ថយចុះ ០,៥% មកត្រឹម ១៩០.៥៧៥នាក់។	Tourism arrivals totalled 205,722 in March 2008, a slight fall of 4.3 percent from the earlier month. Holiday visitors dropped by 0.5 to 190,575 persons.
នៅខែឧសភា ២០០៨ សាំង និង ម៉ាស៊ូត បន្តឡើងថ្លៃ។ សាំងលក់ថ្លៃជាមធ្យម ៥១២១រៀល/លីត្រ និង ម៉ាស៊ូតលក់ថ្លៃជាមធ្យម ៤៩៧៧ រៀល/លីត្រ។ សាំង និង ម៉ាស៊ូត ឡើងថ្លៃ ៥,៦% និង ១២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន។ ទន្ទឹមគ្នានេះ អង្ករ ត្រី សាច់ជ្រូក និង សាច់គោ នៅតាមខេត្តសំខាន់ៗ នៅតែមានថ្លៃខ្ពស់ដដែល។	In May 2008, gasoline and diesel prices continued to increase. Gasoline was sold at an average of 5121 riels/ℓ, and diesel at 4977 riels/ℓ. Prices of gasoline and diesel rose by 5.6 percent and 12 percent, respectively, compared with those of the previous month. During the same month, prices for rice, fresh fish, pork and beef, remained high in the main provinces.
នៅខែឧសភា ២០០៨ តំលៃប្រាក់រៀល ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,២% ទល់នឹងដុល្លារUS ដោយប្តូរបាន ៤០០៩រៀល/ដុល្លារUS។ ទល់នឹងប្រាក់បាតថៃ ប្រាក់រៀលឡើងថ្លៃ ១,២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដោយប្តូរបាន ១២៥,៦រៀល/បាត។ ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុងវៀតណាម ប្រាក់រៀលនៅថេរដោយប្តូរបាន ២៤,៨ រៀល/១០០ដុង។ នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ២០០៨ អត្រាការប្រាក់លើបញ្ញើរយៈ ១២ខែ ទាំងជា ប្រាក់រៀល និង ដុល្លារUS បានកើនដល់ ៧,២% និង ៥,០%។	In May 2008, the value of the riel depreciated by 0.2 percent against the US dollar, trading at 4009 riels/USD. The riel appreciated by 1.2 percent against the Thai baht compared with of the preceding month, trading at 125.6 riel/baht. Against the Vietnamese dong, the value of the riel was stable at 24.8 riel per 100 dong. In February 2008, the 12-month interest rate on both riel and US dollar deposits rose to 7.2 percent and 5.0 percent.
នៅខែមីនា ២០០៨ រូបិយវត្ថុទូទៅ (M2) នៃប្រព័ន្ធធនាគារ កើន ៥៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមីនា ២០០៧ ដល់ ១២.៥២២,៣ពាន់លានរៀល។ រូបិយវត្ថុ (M1) កើន ៣៣% ដល់ ២.៣៨៩,១ពាន់លានរៀល។ ប្រាក់រៀលកំពុងចរាចរ កើន ៣៤% ដល់ ២៣២៤,០ពាន់លានរៀល។ ប្រាក់បញ្ញើជារៀលនៅធនាគារ កើន ២៣% ដល់ ១៩១,០ពាន់លានរៀល និង ប្រាក់បញ្ញើជារូបិយវត្ថុបរទេស កើន ៦១% ដល់ ៩៥៣២,៣ពាន់លានរៀល។	In March 2008, liquidity (M2) of the banking system rose by 55 percent from the same month in the earlier year to KHR 12,522.3 bn. Money (M1) rose by 33 percent to KHR 2,389.1 bn. Riel in circulation was up by 34 percent to KHR 2324.0 bn; riel in bank deposits rose by 23 percent to KHR 191.0 bn and foreign currency deposits in banks was up by 61 percent to KHR 9532.3 bn.

នៅខែមីនា ២០០៨ ការនាំចេញសរុបរបស់កម្ពុជា ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ២៥៩,២លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញសំលៀកបំពាក់ ថយចុះ ១៤% មកត្រឹម ២៤៣,៣លានដុល្លារ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ ថយចុះ ៥៩% មកត្រឹម ០,៩លានដុល្លារ ហើយ ការនាំចេញត្រី ថយចុះ ៣៧% មកត្រឹម ០,២លានដុល្លារ។ ទន្ទឹមគ្នានេះ ការនាំចូលសរុប កើន ២៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ១៤៩២,៩ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចូលបារី ថយចុះ ៥៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ១៥,៥ពាន់លានរៀល រីឯការនាំចេញស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ កើន ៤៧% ដល់ ១៨,៨ពាន់លានរៀល។ ការនាំចូលដែក នៅថេរ ដោយមានតំលៃ ១៥,០ ពាន់លានរៀល។	In March 2008, Cambodia's total exports dropped by 14 percent from the previous month to USD 259.2 m. Garment exports fell by 14 percent to USD 243.3 m; rubber exports declined by 59 percent to USD 0.9 m, and fish fell by 37 percent to USD 0.2 m. At the same time, total imports increased by 23 percent from the previous month to KHR 1492.9 bn. Cigarette imports decreased by 55 percent from the previous month to KHR 15.5 bn, while cement imports rose by 47 percent to KHR 18.8 bn. Steel imports remained unchanged at KHR 15.0 bn.
នៅខែមករា ២០០៨ រដ្ឋាភិបាលមានអតិរេកថវិកាចរន្ត ២៦៤,៥ពាន់លានរៀល ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មានឱនភាពថវិកា ១៣១,៤ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណូលចរន្តថយចុះ ៣៣% មកត្រឹម ៣២៨,៣ពាន់លានរៀល ហើយ ចំណាយចរន្ត ធ្លាក់ចុះជាខ្លាំងអស់ ៩០% មកត្រឹម ៣១,៦ពាន់លានរៀល។	In January 2008, the government's current budget showed a surplus of KHR 264.5 bn, in contrast with the budget deficit of KHR 131.4 bn in the previous month. Current revenue dropped by 33 percent to KHR 328.3 bn, while current expenditure fell significantly by 90 percent to KHR 31.6 bn.
នៅខែមេសា ២០០៨ បរិមាណស្រូវ និង គ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទីនាំចេញពីប្រទេសថៃ កើនឡើងដោយទទួលបានថ្លៃឯកតាខ្ពស់ជាងមុន រីឯបរិមាណនាំចេញកៅស៊ូបានថយចុះ ទោះបីជា ថ្លៃក្នុងមួយតោនកើនឡើងក្តី។ ដូចគ្នាដែរ នៅវៀតណាម ថ្លៃក្នុងមួយតោននៃទំនិញកសិកម្មសំខាន់ៗបីមុខ (ស្រូវ គ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី និង កៅស៊ូ) បានកើនឡើង ហើយបរិមាណនាំចេញក៏កើនឡើងដែរ លើកលែងតែបរិមាណនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ។	In April 2008, Thailand's volume of rice and cashew nut exports increased with a higher unit price, while the quantity of rubber exports fell though the price per tonne was up. Likewise, Vietnam's prices per tonne of the three main agriculture products – rice, cashew nuts and rubber – were up, and their exports had also increased, with the exception of rubber.
នៅខែមេសា ២០០៨ អត្រាអតិផរណាពីមួយឆ្នាំទៅមួយឆ្នាំនៅ US ថយចុះមកត្រឹម ៣,៩% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ៤,០%។ នៅតំបន់អឺរ៉ូ អត្រាឡើងថ្លៃជារួម គឺ ៣,៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ៣,៦% រីឯនៅជប៉ុន វាមានកំរិត ០,៨% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ១,២%។ ក្នុងពេលជាមួយគ្នា អត្រាអតិផរណាកើនឡើងនៅប្រទេសអាស៊ានខ្លះ (ម៉ាឡេស៊ី សិង្ហបុរី និង ថៃ) និង នៅតំបន់អាស៊ីប៉ាស៊ីហ្វិក (ចិន ហុងកុង និង កូរ៉េខាងត្បូង)។	In April 2008, on a year-on-year basis, the inflation rate in the US was 3.9 percent, lower than the 4.0 percent of the previous month. The overall price increase in the Euro zone was 3.3 percent, lower than the 3.6 percent in the earlier month, while in Japan the rate was 0.8 percent, lower than the 1.2 percent in March. Meanwhile, inflation rates were up in selected countries in ASEAN (Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand) and the Asia Pacific (China, Hong Kong and South Korea).
នៅខែឧសភា ២០០៨ ថ្លៃសណ្តែកសៀងនៅទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ កើនឡើងបន្តិចដល់ ៤៥៧,៣ដុល្លារUS/តោន រឺកើន ០,៨% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន។ ថ្លៃប្រេងឆា កើន ២,៩% ដល់ ១០៩៥,៧ដុល្លារUS/តោន រីឯថ្លៃពោតធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,៨% មកត្រឹម ២២២,៧ដុល្លារUS/តោន។ លើសពីនេះ ថ្លៃប្រេងឆៅលក់ដល់ដៃ OPEC កើន ១៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុនដល់ ១១៩,១ ដុល្លារUS/ធុង។	In May 2008, the price of soybean in international market rose slightly by 0.8 percent from the previous month to USD 457.3/tonne. The price of palm oil increased by 2.9 percent to USD 1095.7/tonne, while the price of maize decreased by 0.8 percent to USD 222.7/tonne. Moreover, the OPEC spot price for crude oil increased by 13 percent from the previous month to USD 119.1/ barrel in May 2008.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញរបស់កម្ពុជា

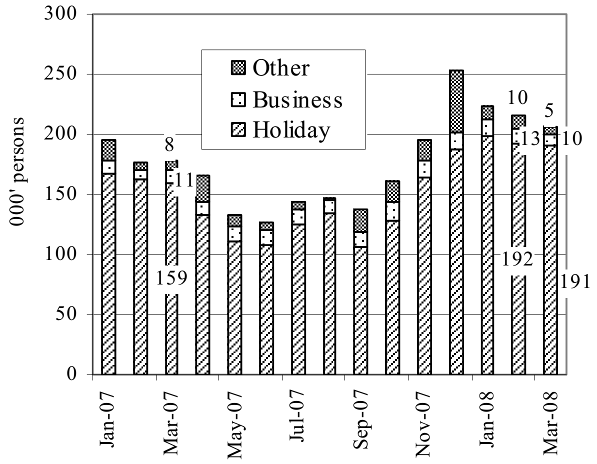
Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices of Cambodia

Fixed Assets Private Investment Approvals for Garment Sub-Sector
2005 Q4–2008 Q1



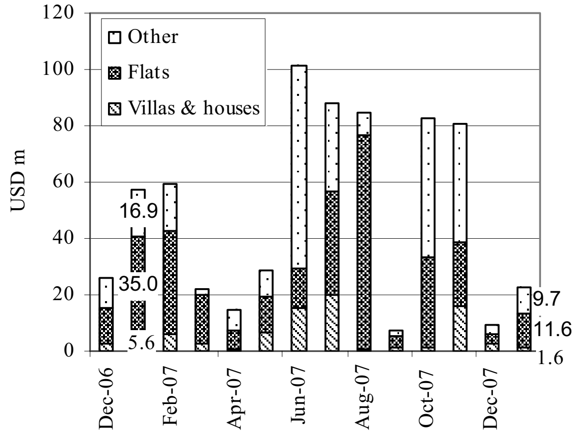
Including expansion projects
Source: *Council for the Development of Cambodia*

Cambodia: Foreign Visitor Arrivals
January 2007–March 2008



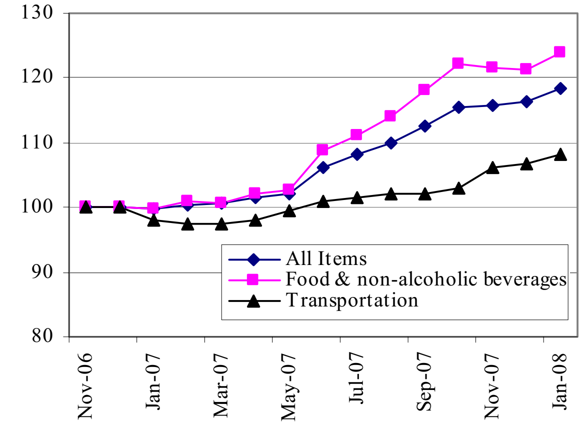
Source: *Ministry of Tourism*

Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals
December 2006–January 2008



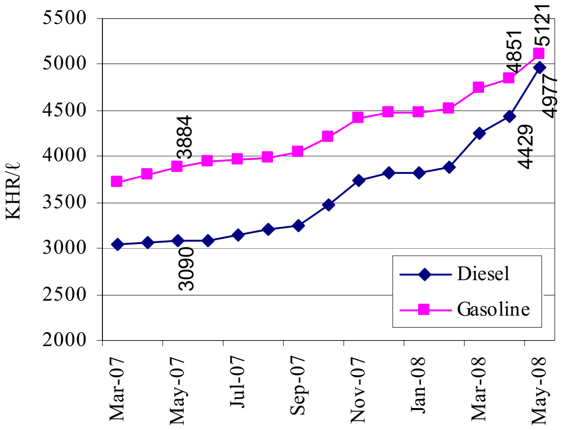
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC*

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



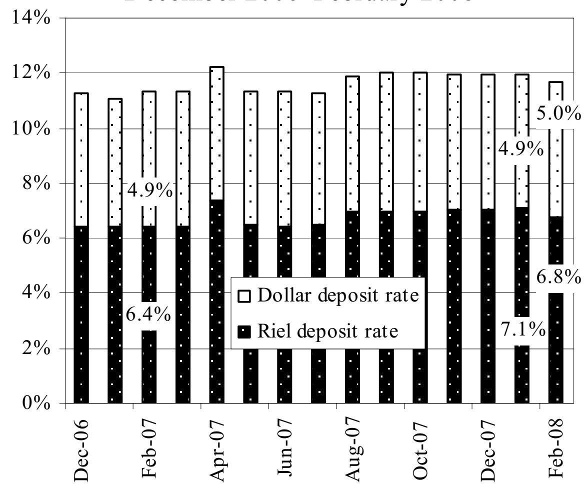
Source: *National Institute of Statistics*

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



Sources: *CDRI*

Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Deposits
December 2006–February 2008

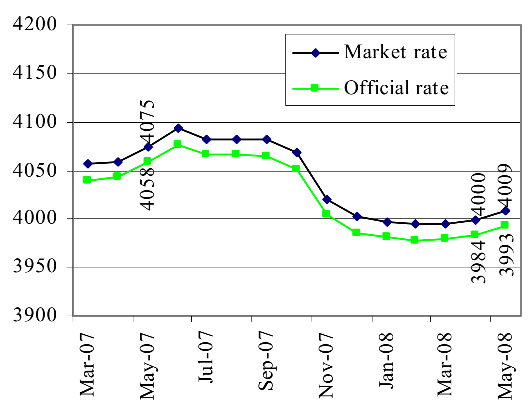


Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC*

ស្ថានភាពអត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ជំនួយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ពីក្រៅប្រទេស

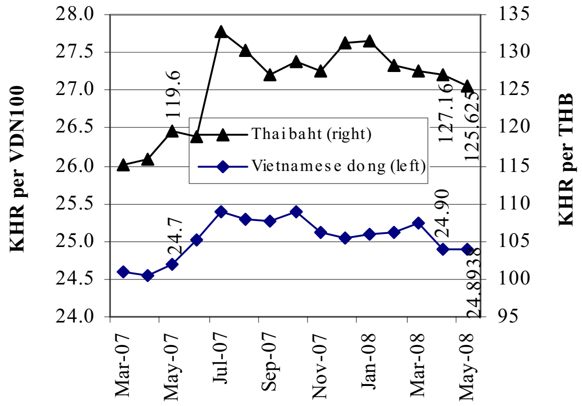
Exchange Rates and External Development Assistance

Riels per US Dollar
March 2007–May 2008



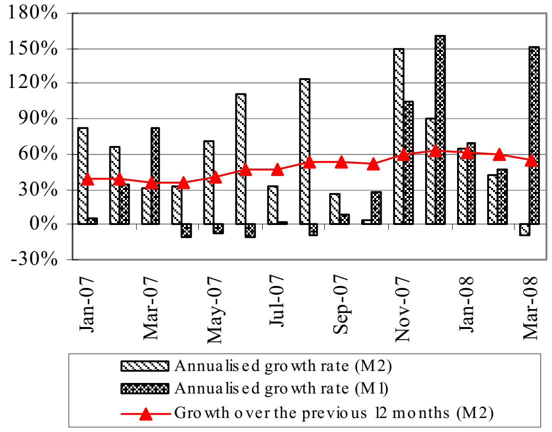
Sources: *National Bank of Cambodia*

Riels per THB & VND
March 2007–May 2008



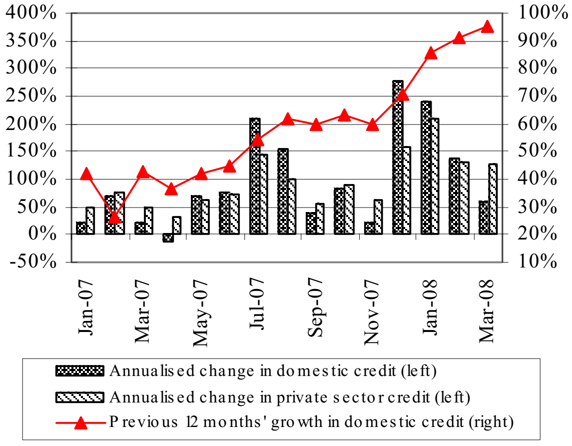
Source: *National Bank of Cambodia*

Monetary Survey
January 2007–March 2008



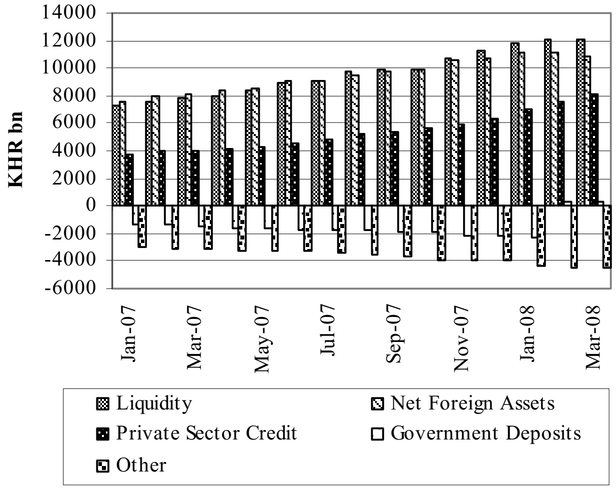
Source: *National Bank of Cambodia*

Domestic Credit
January 2007–March 2008



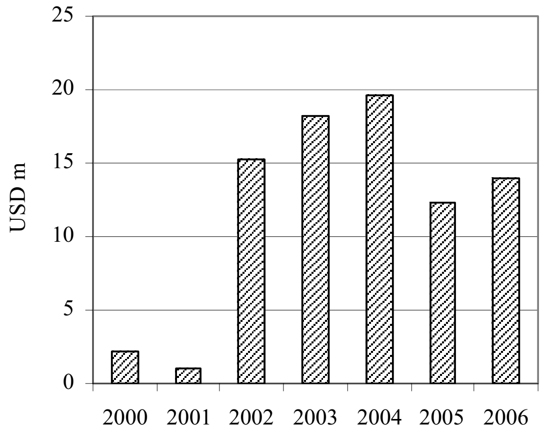
Source: *National Bank of Cambodia*

Monetary Operation
January 2007–March 2008



Source: *National Bank of Cambodia*

External Development Assistance Disbursement: Environment and Conservation
2000–2006

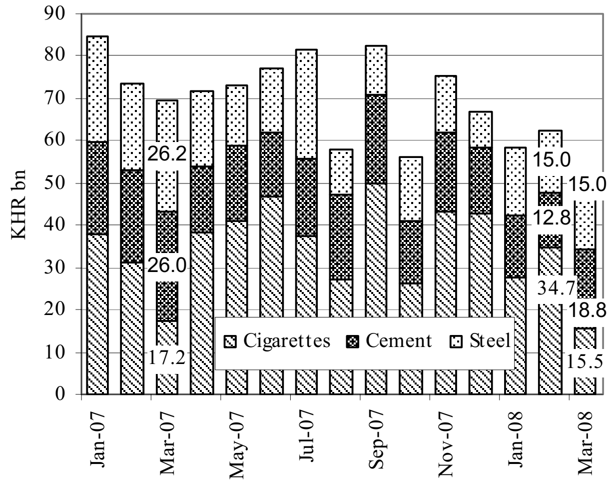


Source: *Cambodia Aid Effectiveness Report 2007, CDC*

ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

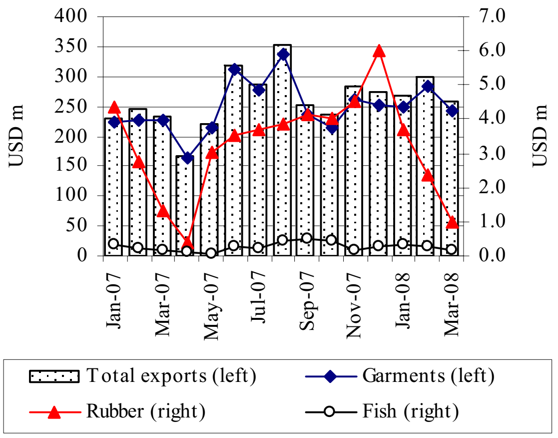
External Trade and National Budget Operation

Imports: Cigarettes & Construction Materials
January 2007–March 2008



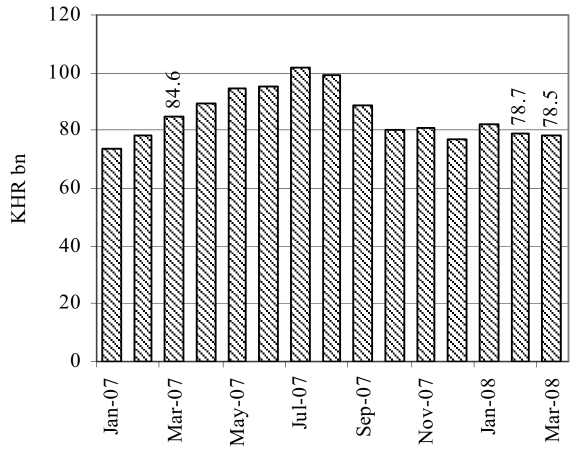
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistic, Monthly Bulletin of NBC*

Cambodia: Main Exports
January 2007–March 2008



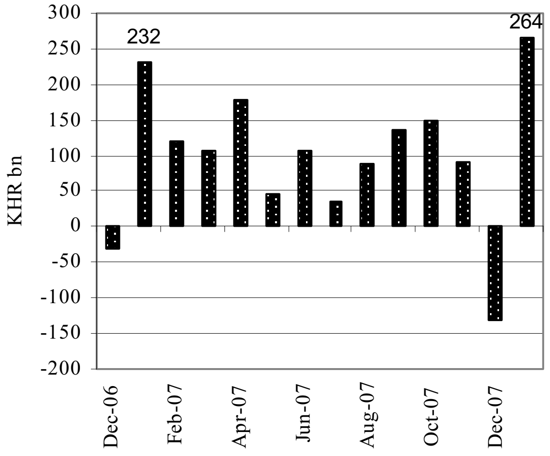
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistic, Monthly Bulletin of NBC*

Imports: Petroleum Products
January 2007–March 2008



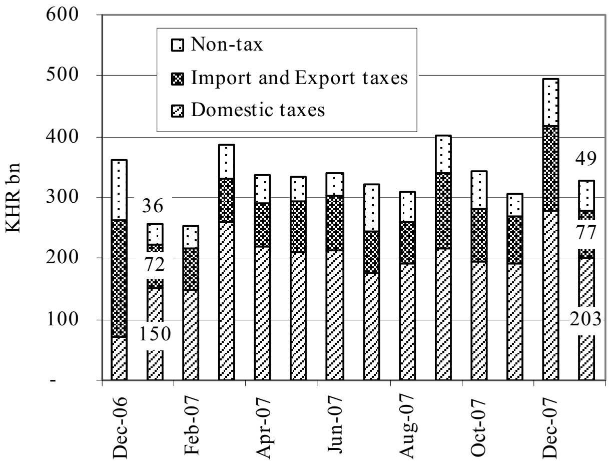
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistic, Monthly Bulletin of NBC*

Current Budget Operations
December 2006–January 2008



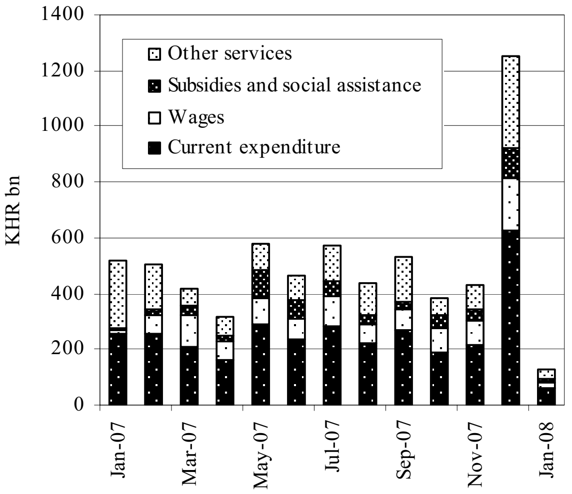
Source: *MEF website*

Current Budget Revenue
December 2006–January 2008



Source: *MEF website*

Current Budget Expenditure Components
January 2007–January 2008

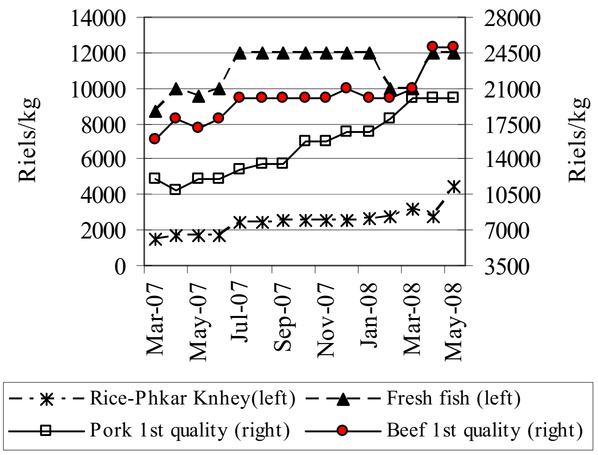


Source: *MEF website*

ថ្លៃទំនិញតាមបណ្តាខេត្តនៃប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

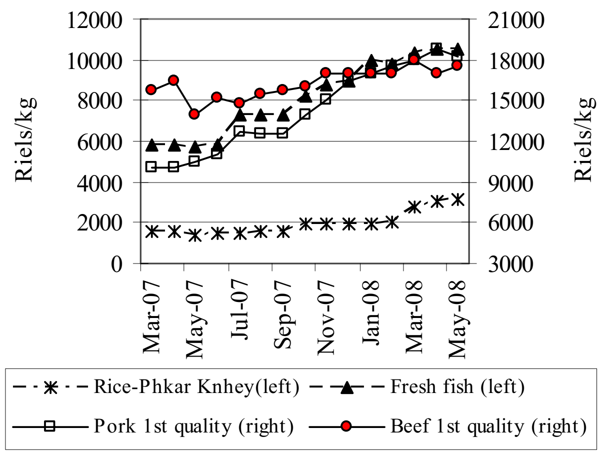
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia

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



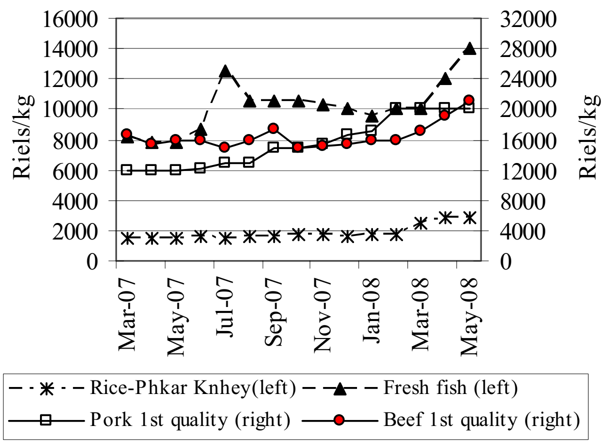
Source: *CDRI*

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



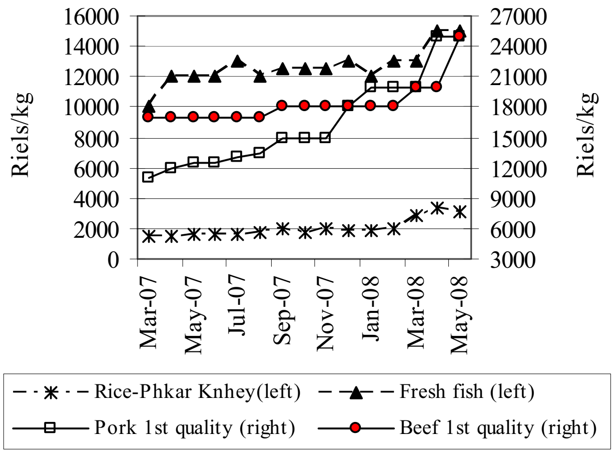
Source: *CDRI*

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



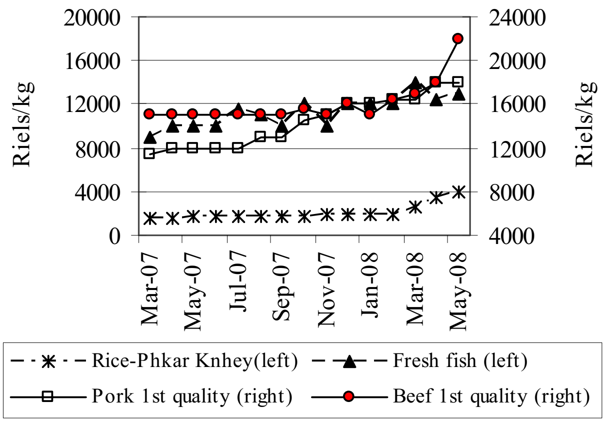
Source: *CDRI*

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



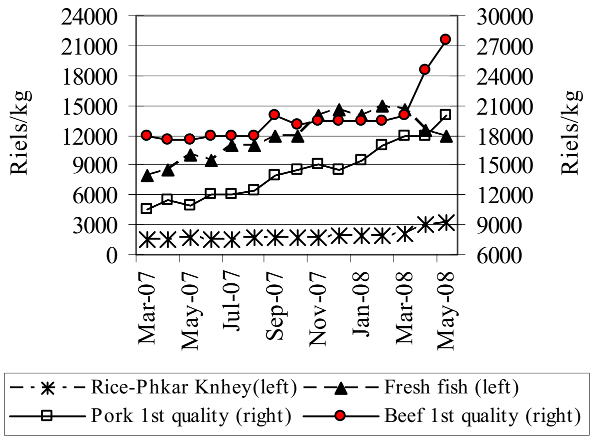
Source: *CDRI*

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



Source: *CDRI*

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

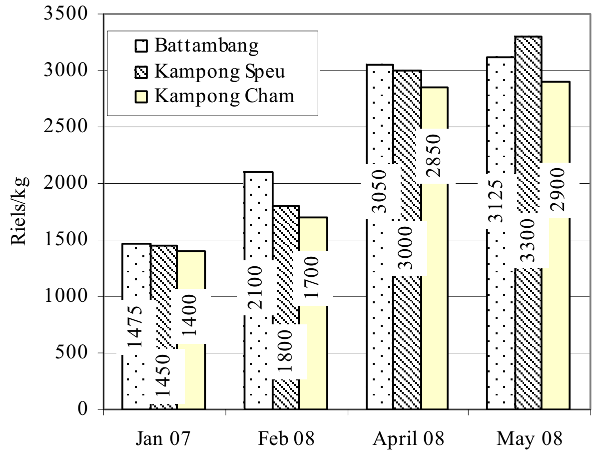


Source: *CDRI*

ថ្លៃទំនិញតាមបណ្តាខេត្តនៃប្រទេសកម្ពុជា: តាមមុខទំនិញ

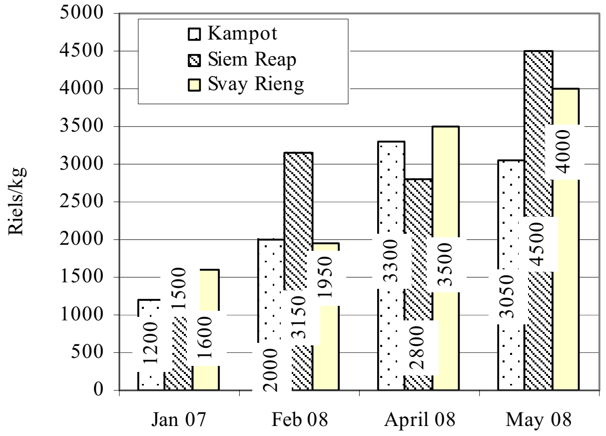
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia by Product

Cambodia: Rice Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



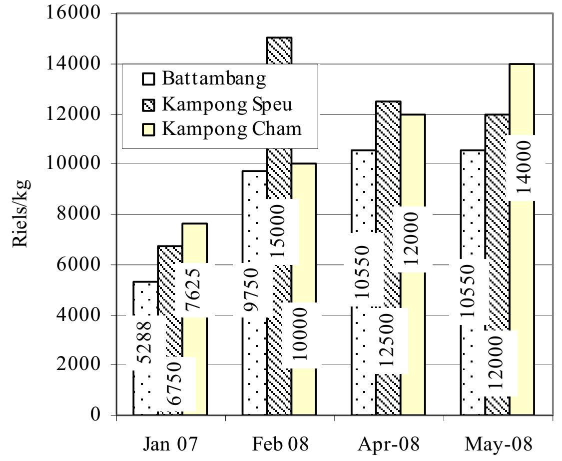
Source: *CDRI*

Cambodia: Rice Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



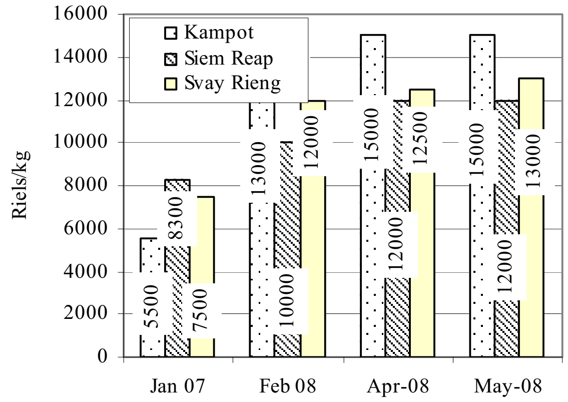
Source: *CDRI*

Cambodia: Fish Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



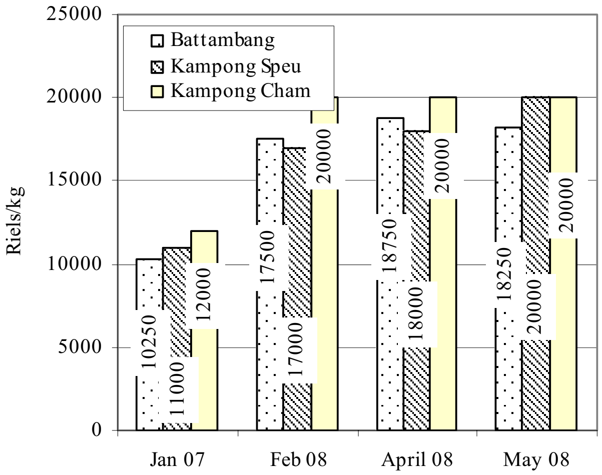
Source: *CDRI*

Cambodia: Fish Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



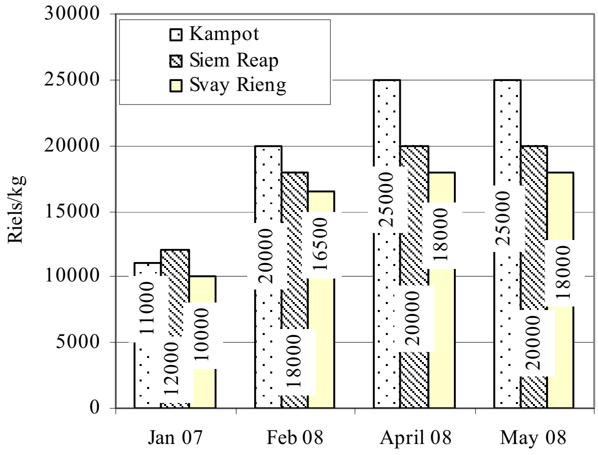
Source: *CDRI*

Cambodia: Pork Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



Source: *CDRI*

Cambodia: Pork Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



Source: *CDRI*

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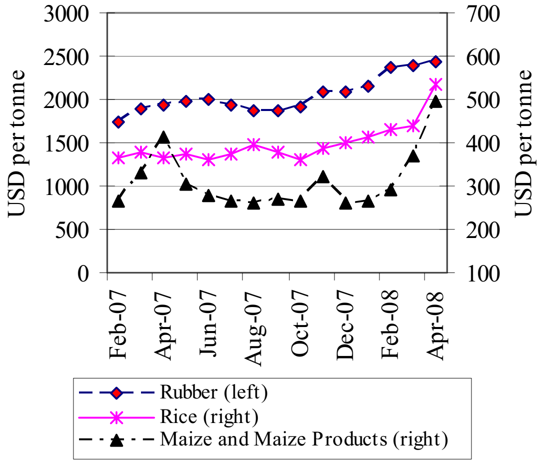
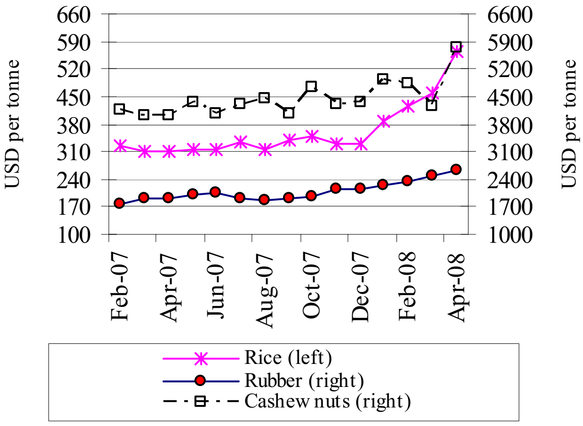
Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia

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



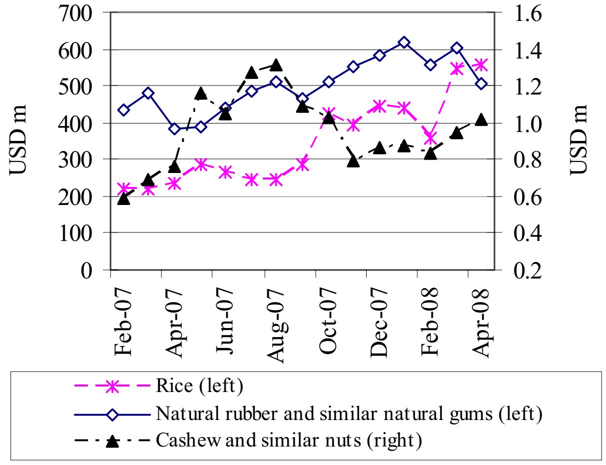
Source: *Bank of Thailand, Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

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



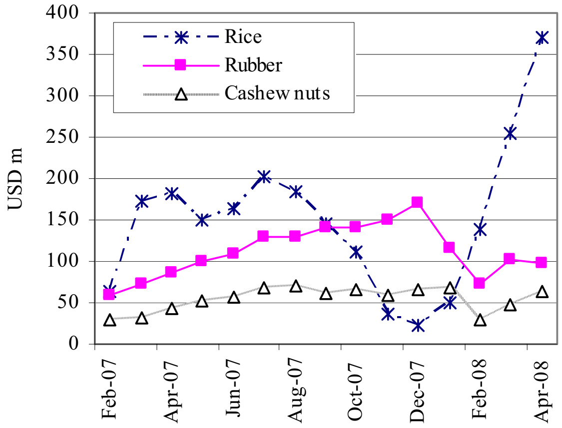
Source: *General Statistics Office of Vietnam*

Thailand: Exports to the World
February 2007–April 2008



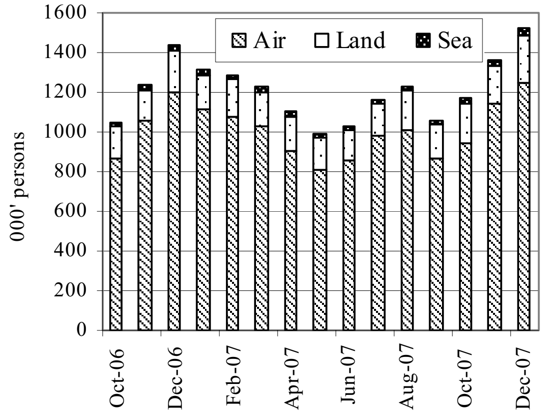
Source: *The Customs Department of Thailand*

Vietnam: Exports to the World
February 2007–April 2008



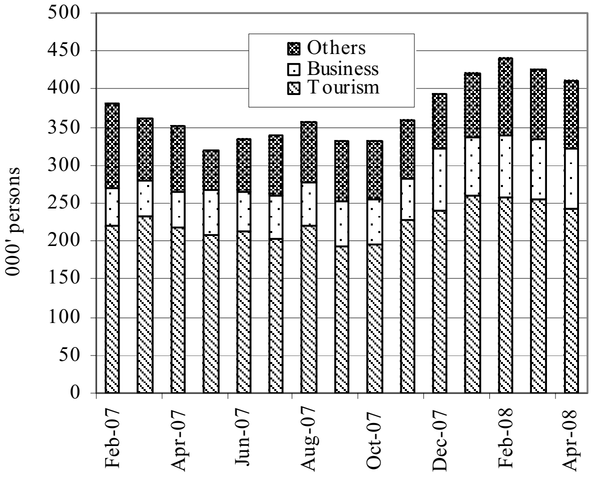
Source: *General Statistics Office of Vietnam*

Thailand: International Tourist Arrivals
October 2006–December 2007



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

Vietnam: International Tourist Arrivals
February 2007–April 2008



Source: *General Statistics Office of Vietnam*

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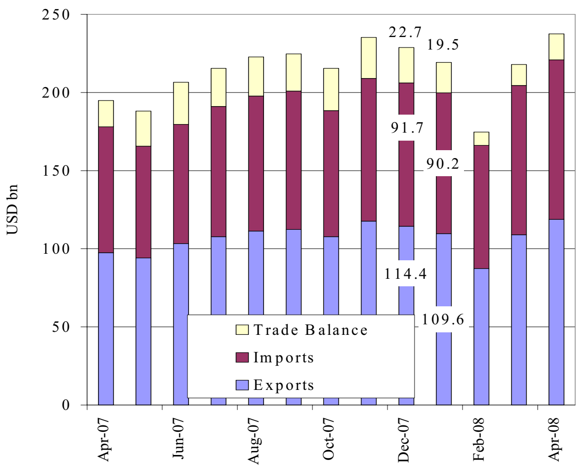
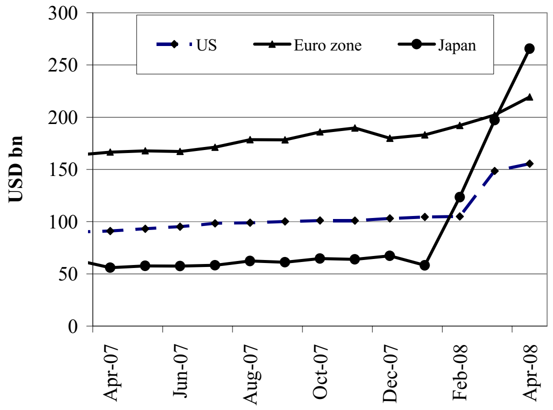
Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

External Trade: China
April 2007–April 2008



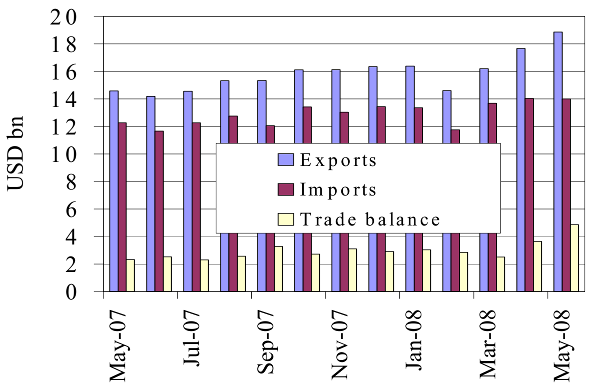
Sources: *National Bureau of Statistics of China*

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



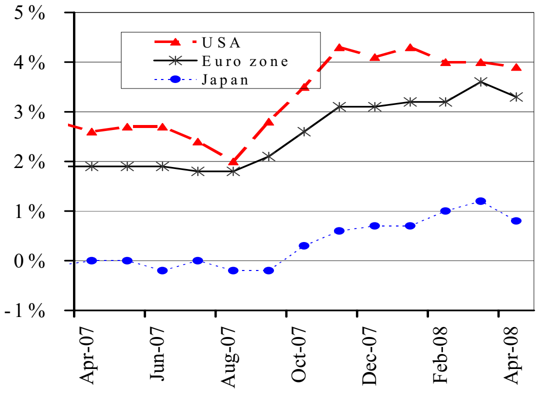
Sources: *BEA, Eurostat and OECD*

External Trade: Malaysia
May 2007–May 2008



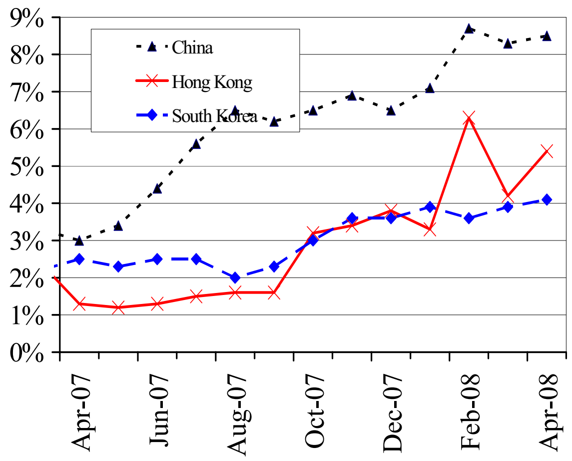
Source: *Department of Statistics, Malaysia*

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



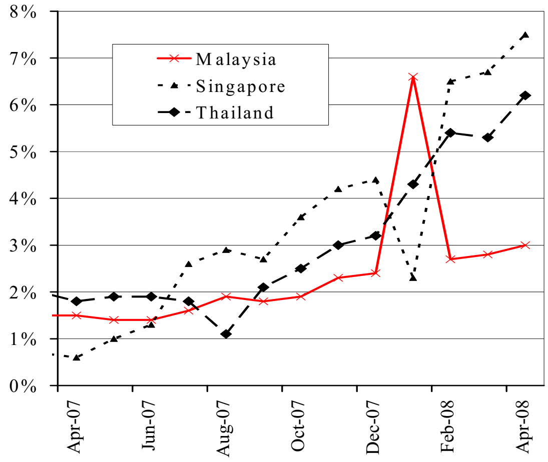
Note: The latest data available are for April 2008.
Sources: *IMF and The Economist (15 June 2008)*

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



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

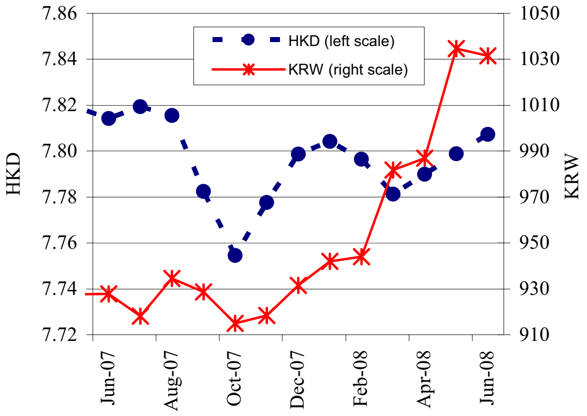
Inflation Rate: Selected ASEAN Countries
(price change from a year earlier)



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

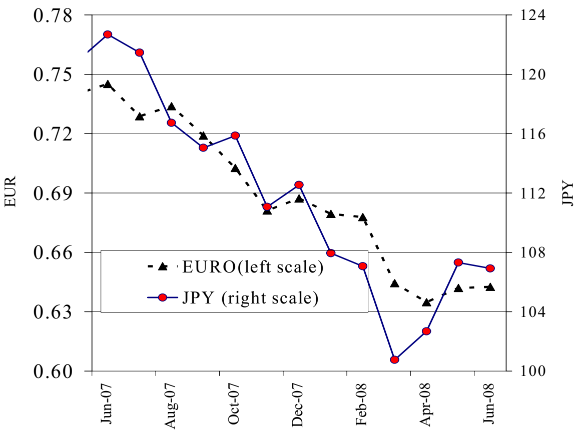
អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ
Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets

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



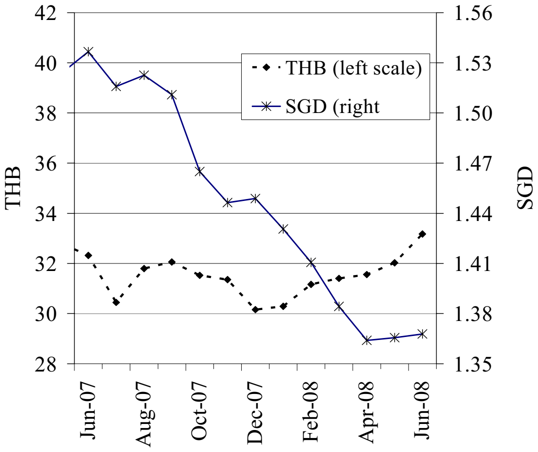
Source: *Federal Reserve Bank of New York*

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



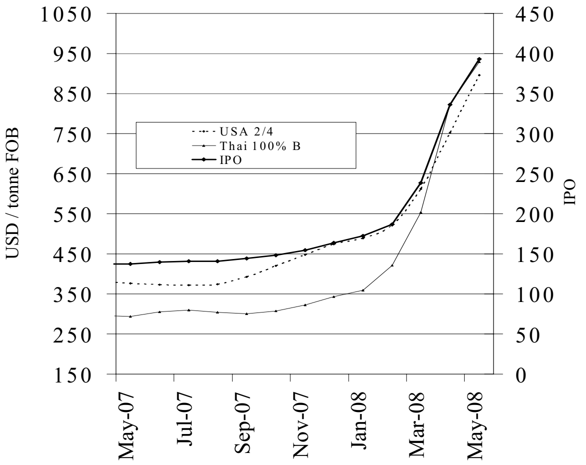
Source: *Federal Reserve Bank of New York*

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



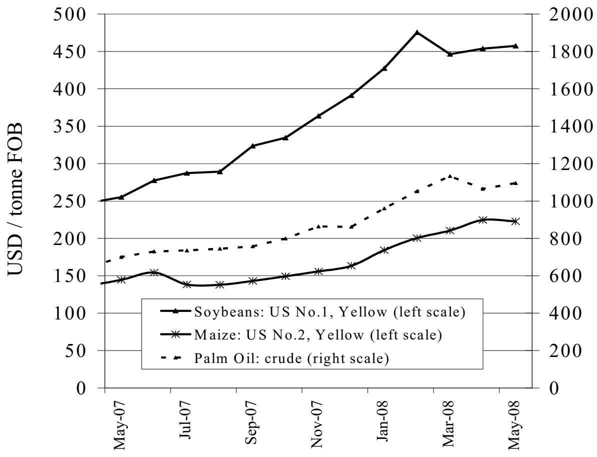
Source: *Federal Reserve Bank of New York*

Rice: International Prices Index & Export Prices
May 2007–May 2008



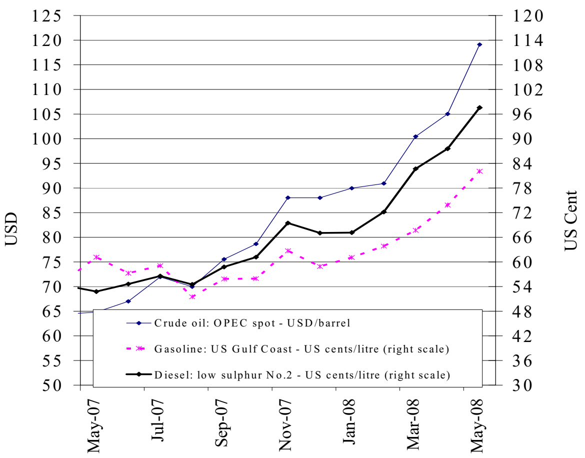
Sources: *Osiriz/InfoArroz and InterRice.*

Prices: Soybean, Maize & Palm Oil
May 2007–May 2008



Source: *Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)*

Prices: Crude Oil, Gasoline & Diesel
May 2007–May 2008



Source: *US Energy Information Administration*

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច

Economic News

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ:

គណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រីកម្ពុជា អនុម័តឱ្យ ក្រុមហ៊ុនចិន ធ្វើការសាងសង់ គំរោងទំនប់វារីអគ្គិសនី ពីរ : កាលពីថ្ងៃ១៤ មិថុនា មន្ត្រីរដ្ឋាភិបាលមួយរូបបានប្រាប់ថា គណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រីកម្ពុជា បានអនុម័តលើគំរោងឱ្យក្រុមហ៊ុនចិនធ្វើការសាងសង់រោងចក្រវារីអគ្គិសនី ពីរ នៅចុងឆ្នាំ២០០៨ នេះ។ ឯកឧត្តម សេង សាវ៉ន អ្នកនាំពាក្យនៃទីស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី បានបញ្ជាក់ថា ទំនប់ទាំងពីរស្ថិតក្នុងខេត្តកោះកុង នៅភាគនិរតីនៃប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។ ឯកឧត្តម បានបញ្ជាក់ទៀតថា ក្រុមហ៊ុនជាតិចិនខាងគ្រឿងចក្រធុនធ្ងន់ នឹងចំណាយពេលយ៉ាងតិច ៦ឆ្នាំ (រហូតដល់២០១៤) ដើម្បីបញ្ចប់ការសាងសង់ ទំនប់វារីអគ្គិសនីមួយតំលៃ ៥៤០លានដុល្លារ ហើយទំនប់នេះអាចផលិតអគ្គិសនីបានដល់ទៅ ២៤៦ មេហ្គាវ៉ាត់។ ក្រុមហ៊ុនចិនមួយផ្សេងទៀត គឺ ក្រុមហ៊ុន Michelle នឹងធ្វើការសាងសង់ទំនប់មួយតំលៃ ៤៩៥,៧លានដុល្លារ ដែលអាចផលិតអគ្គិសនីបានរហូតដល់ ៣៣៨ មេហ្គាវ៉ាត់។ គំរោងនេះនឹងត្រូវបញ្ចប់ជាស្ថាពរក្នុងឆ្នាំ ២០១៥។ ការផលិតអគ្គិសនីនៅកម្ពុជា នៅតែពុំមានការលូតលាស់ជាដុំកំភួន ដោយរោងចក្រអគ្គិសនីភាគច្រើននៅប្រើប្រេងឥន្ធនៈ។ កម្ពុជាក៏មានទិញអគ្គិសនីពីប្រទេសជិតខាងដូចជា វៀតណាម និងថៃ ដែរ។ យោងតាមធនាគារពិភពលោក ប្រទេសកម្ពុជាស្ថិតក្នុងចំណោមប្រទេសដែលមានថ្លៃអគ្គិសនីខ្ពស់ជាងគេក្នុងសកលលោក ហើយក្នុងប្រជាជន ១៤លាននាក់ មានតែ ១២% ប៉ុណ្ណោះដែលមានអគ្គិសនីប្រើប្រាស់។ ថ្លៃអគ្គិសនី ក៏ជាប្រភពសំខាន់នៃការត្អូញត្អែរពីសំណាក់អ្នកវិនិយោគនៅកម្ពុជាដែរ។ ក្នុងកិច្ចប្រឹងប្រែងបំពេញតំរូវការអគ្គិសនីនៅអនាគត រដ្ឋាភិបាលបានកំណត់ទីតាំងទំនប់វារីអគ្គិសនីសក្តានុពលចំនួន ១៤ កន្លែង ក្នុងទូទាំងប្រទេស។ អ្នកបរិស្ថាន បានសំដែងការព្រួយបារម្ភពីផលប៉ះពាល់នៃគំរោងទាំងនោះ។ (*ប្រភព : The Associated Press, June 14*)

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចដទៃទៀត :

១. "ចំពោះអ្នកវិនិយោគ កម្ពុជាអាចជាវៀតណាមទីពីរ"

២. "កម្ពុជាចាប់ដំណើរសាងសង់អាគារខ្ពស់ជាងគេក្នុងប្រទេស"

៣. "វៀតណាមអនុញ្ញាតអោយនាំចេញស្រូវច្រើនជាមុន ហើយជួយកាត់បន្ថយកង្វះខាត"

៤. "ធនាគារកណ្តាលរឹតបន្តឹងការផ្គត់ផ្គង់រូបិយវត្ថុ"

Economic News Highlights:

Cambodian cabinet approves two hydroelectric dam projects to be built by Chinese companies: The Cambodian Cabinet has approved plans for Chinese companies to build two hydroelectric plants beginning the end of this year, a government official said on Saturday 14th June. Both dams will be located in Koh Kong province in southwestern Cambodia, said Seng Savorn, a spokesman of the Council of Ministers. China National Heavy Machinery Corp. will take until at least 2014 to complete a US$ 540 million dam, which should be able to generate up to 246 megawatts of electricity, he said. Another Chinese company, Michelle Corp., is to build a US$ 495.7 million dam intended to generate up to 338 megawatts of electricity, he said. The project is due to be completed in 2015. Electricity generation in Cambodia remains largely undeveloped, with most power plants using fossil fuels. The nation also buys electricity from neighboring Vietnam and Thailand. Power costs in Cambodia are among the highest in the world, and only about 12 percent of its 14 million people have access to electricity, according to the World Bank. Electricity prices are also a major source of complaint from investors in Cambodia. In a bid to meet future electricity demand, the government has identified 14 potential hydroelectric dam sites across the country. Environmentalists have voiced concerns about the impact those projects will have. (*Source: The Associated Press, June 14*)

Links to other economic news:

1. "For investors, Cambodia could be the next Vietnam" (http://www.iht.com/articles/2008/05/30/business/mcambo.php)
2. "Cambodia breaks ground on its highest scyscraper" (http://afp.google.com/article/ALeqM5hW1GhcNUjJjOm9fuGJ2tTRbcvTvA)
3. "Vietnam to allow more rice exports, easing shortage" (http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601087&sid=a4VDtsrTSm5s&refer=home)
4. "Central bank tightens money supply" (http://www.phnompenhpost.com/index.php/200806268725/-Special-Supplements/Central-bank-tightens-money-supply.html)