



**វិទ្យាស្ថានបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង ស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា**

**CDRI – Cambodia’s Leading Independent  
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# **របាយការណ៍ថ្លីៗស្តីពីសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា**

## **Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy**

**មេសា ២០០៩ / April 2009**

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**បកស្រាយសារព័ត៌មានខ្លីៗ**

អត្ថបទសង្ខេបនេះ គូសបញ្ជាក់ពីស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗមួយចំនួនសំខាន់ៗ កម្ពុជា និងប្រទេសជាដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្មចម្បងៗ ដោយប្រៀបធៀបតួលេខ នៃខែនេះ ជាមួយនឹងខែមុនៗ ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៧ និង ក្នុងឆ្នាំថ្មីនេះទៀត ។

នៅត្រីមាសទី៤ ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ អនុម័តវិនិយោគក្នុងអនុវិស័យកាត់ដេរ ធ្លាក់ចុះមក ត្រឹម ២១.៤លានដុល្លារUS ធៀបនឹង ៣១.៣លានដុល្លារUS នៅត្រីមាសទី៣ ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ហើយធៀបនឹងត្រីមាសដូចគ្នានៅឆ្នាំមុន តំលៃរបស់វាធ្លាក់ចុះអស់ ៦៩% ។ ប្រធានសមាគមរោងចក្រកាត់ដេរនៅកម្ពុជា និយាយថា ការធ្លាក់ចុះ នេះ បណ្តាលមកពី សេដ្ឋកិច្ចនៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកធ្លាក់ចុះ និង ជំនោរពលកម្ម នៅក្នុងតំបន់ ។

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ២០០៩ ភ្ញៀវមកដល់កម្ពុជា ធ្លាក់ចុះមកត្រឹម ២០០.៧៨៨នាក់ ។ ភ្ញៀវមកលំហែក់សាន្តធ្លាក់ចុះ ១០% ធៀបនឹងខែមុនមកត្រឹម ១៧៣.៨០៨នាក់ រីឯភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញ កើន ២០% ដល់ ១២៣៣១នាក់ ។ ធៀបនឹងខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំមុន ចំនួនភ្ញៀវសរុបមកកម្ពុជា ធ្លាក់ចុះតិចតួច គឺ ៦.៥% ដែលក្នុងនោះ ភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញ និង ភ្ញៀវមកលំហែក់សាន្ត ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៨.៣% និង ៩.៣% ។

នៅខែមករា ២០០៩ តំលៃអនុម័តគំរោងសាងសង់នៅរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៨៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ៣២.១លានដុល្លារUS ។ គំរោងសាងសង់ ផ្ទះល្វែង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥៦% មកត្រឹម ១២.២លានដុល្លារUS ហើយ គំរោង សាងសង់ភូមិត្រី និងផ្ទះ ធ្លាក់ចុះពី ២៣.៩លានដុល្លារUS ដល់កំរិតសូន្យ ។

នៅខែមិនា ២០០៩ តំលៃប្រាក់រៀលកើនឡើង ០.១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដោយ ប្តូរបាន ៤១១១.៩រៀល/ដុល្លារUS ប៉ុន្តែ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៨.២% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់បាតថៃ ដោយប្តូរបាន ១១៥.៤រៀល/បាត ។ ធៀបនឹង ប្រាក់ដុល្លាររៀលប្រាក់បាត តំលៃប្រាក់រៀលកើនឡើង ៣.៧% ដោយប្តូរបាន ២៣.៥រៀល/១០០ដុល្លារ ។

នៅខែធ្នូ ២០០៨ អត្រាការប្រាក់លើបញ្ជីជាប្រាក់រៀល និងប្រាក់ដុល្លារ ក្នុងរយៈពេល១២ខែ កើនឡើង ០.០២% និង ០.០៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ហើយ បើធៀបនឹងខែធ្នូ ២០០៧ អត្រាទាំងពីរនេះ កើនបាន ០.៦% និង ១.៤% ។ ការកើនឡើងនេះ បានមកពីគោលនយោបាយនាំចូលមូលធននៃធនាគារពាណិជ្ជ សំខាន់ៗនៅកម្ពុជា ចំពោះលើសអ្នកផ្ញើប្រាក់មានការថយចុះ ហើយអ្នកផ្តល់កំរិត ពីបរទេស បានដាក់កំហិតតឹងតែងជាងមុន ទៅលើប្រាក់កំរិតសេរីលើផ្ទៃនេះ ទៀតផង ។ ចំពោះដំណើរការរូបិយវត្ថុក្នុងរយៈពេលមួយឆ្នាំរៀល នៅខែមករា ២០០៩ រូបិយវត្ថុទូទៅ (M2) កើនឡើងតិចតួចបាន ២.៣% មកដល់ ១២.០៥៦.៨ពាន់លានរៀល ក្នុងនោះ ប្រាក់រៀលចរាចរ កើនឡើង ១២% ដល់ ២៣៣៥.៨ពាន់ លានរៀល ហើយបញ្ជីជាប្រាក់រៀល កើនឡើង ៥៩% ដល់ ២៨០.៨ពាន់លានរៀល រីឯ បញ្ជីជារូបិយវត្ថុបរទេស ថយចុះមកត្រឹម ៩៤៤០.២ពាន់លានរៀល ។

នៅខែមករា ការនាំចេញសរុបធ្លាក់ចុះជាខ្លាំងអស់ ៨៦% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មក ត្រឹម ៣៣.៨លានដុល្លារUS ដែលបណ្តាលមកពីការធ្លាក់ចុះដល់ ៩៤% នៃ ទំនិញនាំចេញសំខាន់ជាងគេ គឺ សំលៀកបំពាក់ មកត្រឹម ១៤.៧លាន

**Highlights**

This report highlights some of the key economic indicators for Cambodia and its main trading partners. It compares figures for the current months with those of earlier months in 2007 and in the current year.

Investment approvals for the garment subsector fell moderately, from USD 31.3 m in the third quarter of 2008 to USD 21.4 m in the fourth quarter; moreover, the value slipped by 69 percent from the same quarter in the previous year. The economic meltdown in the United States and local labour disagreements, as stated by the Chairman of GMAC, contributed to these falls.

In February 2009, arrivals to Cambodia plunged to 200,789. Holiday arrivals fell by 10 percent from the preceding month to 173,808, while business arrivals rose by 20 percent to 12,331. Compared with the same month in the previous year, total arrivals fell slightly by 6.5 percent, within which business and holiday visitors decreased by 8.3 percent and 9.3 percent, respectively.

The value of Phnom Penh's construction approvals showed a significant drop of 87 percent from the preceding month, reaching USD 32.1 m in January 2009. Construction of flats fell to USD 12.2 m, tumbling by 56 percent, while villa and houses fell from USD 23.9 m to nil.

In March, the value of the riel had risen by a meagre 0.1 percent compared with the previous month, trading at 4111.9 riels/USD. Against the Thai baht, the value of the riel appreciated by 8.2 percent, dealing at 115.4 riels/baht; meanwhile, against the Vietnamese dong, the riel increased in value by 3.7 percent, trading at 23.6 riels per 100 dong.

As of December, the twelve-month bank deposit rates in riel and dollar were respectively 0.02 percent and 0.05 percent higher than those of a month earlier. Further, the rates of riel and dollar deposits were 0.6 percent and 1.4 percent higher than those of the same month in the previous year. The rise in riel and dollar deposit rates has resulted from the policy of major commercial banks that bringing in capital while at the same time the number of depositors has fallen and foreign lenders have introduced greater restrictions on loans. On the monetary operations side on an annual basis, total liquidity (M2) increased slightly by 2.3 percent to KHR 12,056.8 bn in January 2009. Of that, riels in circulation climbed by 12 percent to KHR 2335.8 bn, and deposits in riel rose by 59 percent to KHR 280.8 bn, while foreign currency deposits slowed to KHR 9440.2 bn.

In January, total exports fell dramatically by 86 percent from the previous month to USD 33.8 m. The fall was due to the decline of the core export driver, namely garments. The value of garment exports plummeted by 94 percent to USD 14.7 m; followed by a decrease in fish exports of 12 percent to USD 0.3 m, while rubber exports jumped from

ដុល្លារUS ។ នៅខែមករានេះដែរ ការនាំចេញត្រី ក៏បានធ្លាក់ចុះ ១២% មកត្រឹម ៤.៧លានដុល្លារUS ប៉ុន្តែការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ កើនដល់ ៤.៧លានដុល្លារUS ធៀបនឹង ០.៨លានដុល្លារUS នៅខែធ្នូឆ្នាំមុន ។ ចំពោះការនាំចូលវិញ តំលៃនៃបារី ស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ និង ដែកថែបនាំចូល ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤១% ១៩% និង ១៥% រីឯ ផលិតផលប្រេង កើនឡើងបន្តិចត្រឹម ៥.៤% ។

នៅខែធ្នូ ស្ថានភាពថវិកាចរន្តប្រែប្រួលមិនល្អ ដោយមានឱនភាព ១១៦.៤ ពាន់លានរៀល ធៀបនឹងខែមុនដែលមានអតិរេក ១៦០.៨ពាន់លានរៀល ។ ការធ្លាក់ចុះនេះ បណ្តាលមកពីចំណូលចរន្តថយចុះ ៤៥% និងចំណាយថវិកាចរន្ត ដែលកើនឡើងមួយជាពីរ ។ ក្នុងផ្នែកចំណូលចរន្ត ការប្រមូលពន្ធក្នុងស្រុក កើន ៣២% ចំណូលពន្ធនាំចូលនិងនាំចេញ កើន ៣៧% និង ចំណូលមិនមែនពន្ធ កើនជាង ២០០% ។ ម្យ៉ាងទៀតក្នុងចំណាយចរន្ត ចំណាយលើប្រៀបធៀប កើនមួយជាពីរ ហើយចំណាយខាងសង្គមកិច្ច កើនមួយជាបួន ។

នៅខែមីនា សាំងលក់ថ្លៃជាមធ្យម ៣១៦៥.៦រៀល/លីត្រ រីកើន ០.៨% ធៀប នឹងខែមុន។ ម៉ាស៊ូតធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១.១% មកត្រឹម ២៨៦៦.៦រៀល/លីត្រ ។ អង្ករឡើងថ្លៃនៅខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ និងកំពង់ចាម ។ ត្រីឡើងថ្លៃនៅខេត្តបាត់ដំបង សាច់ជ្រូកឡើងថ្លៃនៅខេត្តស្វាយរៀង ហើយ សាច់គោឡើងថ្លៃនៅខេត្តកំពត ។

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ការនាំចេញអង្ករ កៅស៊ូ និងគ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី របស់ថៃ កើនឡើង តិចតួចធៀបនឹងខែមករា ។ នៅរៀតណាម ការនាំចេញអង្ករកើនជិតមួយជាបី ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូកើនតិចតួច ហើយការនាំចេញគ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទីបានធ្លាក់ចុះ ។

អត្រាកំណើនពីមួយឆ្នាំទៅមួយឆ្នាំនូវទំនិញនាំចេញសំខាន់ៗរបស់ជប៉ុន នៅតែ អវិជ្ជមាន ។ នៅខែមករា ២០០៩ ការនាំចេញ ផលិតផលកម្ពុជសាល គ្រឿងម៉ាស៊ីន គ្រឿងម៉ាស៊ីនប្រើអគ្គិសនី និងបរិក្ខារដឹកជញ្ជូន សុទ្ធតែមាន អត្រាកំណើនអវិជ្ជមាន គឺ -១៦% -២៨% -៣៦% និង -៤៤% ។ ដូចគ្នាដែរ ជំនួញរបស់ម៉ាឡេស៊ី ធ្លាក់ចុះ២៥% ក្នុងនោះ ការនាំចេញធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៨% ហើយ ការនាំចូលធ្លាក់ចុះមកត្រឹម ៨.៣ពាន់លានដុល្លារUS ។

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ២០០៩ អត្រាអតិផរណាប្រចាំឆ្នាំ នៅតំបន់សេដ្ឋកិច្ច២២ គឺ សហរដ្ឋ អាមេរិក និងតំបន់អឺរ៉ុប បានកើនឡើង ដោយនៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក វាកើនដល់ ០.២% (០% នៅខែមុន) និងនៅតំបន់អឺរ៉ុប វាកើនខ្ពស់ជាងមុន ០.១% ។ អតិផរណានៅជប៉ុនធ្លាក់ចុះដល់ -០.១% ធៀបនឹង ០%នៅខែមករា ។ នៅចិន អតិផរណាធ្លាក់ចុះដល់ -១.៦% ប៉ុន្តែនៅហុងកុងក្នុងការប្រែប្រួល ហើយនៅ កូរ៉េខាងត្បូងវាឡើងខ្ពស់ជាងមុន ០.៤% ។ នៅម៉ាឡេស៊ី និងសិង្ហបុរី អត្រាអតិផរណាបានធ្លាក់ចុះ ប៉ុន្តែវាបានកើនឡើងនៅថៃ ។

នៅខែមីនា ធៀបនឹងដុល្លារUS ប្រាក់រៀលកូរ៉េខាងត្បូង ប្រាក់យ៉េនជប៉ុន ដុល្លារសិង្ហបុរី និង ប្រាក់បាតថៃ បានចុះថ្លៃ ប៉ុន្តែប្រាក់អឺរ៉ុបបានឡើងថ្លៃ ១.៨% ហើយ ដុល្លារហុងកុងនៅថៃដែរ ។

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ២០០៩ នៅទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ ប្រេងឆា (ឆៅ) ឡើងថ្លៃ ១.៨% ហើយ សណ្តែកសៀង និង ពោត ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃតិចតួច គឺ ៨.៤% និង ៧.៣% ។ ថ្លៃទិញលក់ប្រេងឆៅដល់ដៃ កើនឡើង ០.១% ។ សាំងឡើងថ្លៃ ៤.១% ស្របពេលដែល ម៉ាស៊ូតធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១១% ។

USD 0.8 m in the preceding month to USD 4.7 m in January. For imports, the value of cigarettes, cement and steel shrank by 41 percent, 19 percent and 15 percent, respectively, while petroleum rose by a meagre 5.4 percent.

In December, the current budget position worsened from a surplus of KHR 160.8 bn in the previous month to a deficit of KHR 116.4 bn. The fall was driven by a 45 percent drop in current revenue and a doubling of budget expenditure. Of the current revenue, domestic tax collection was up by 32 percent, import and export tax revenues climbed by 37 percent, and non-tax collection more than doubled. Besides current spending, wage expenditure increased by two times and there was a fourfold increase in social assistance.

In March, gasoline sold at an average of 3165.6 riels/l, a 0.8 percent rise from the preceding month. The diesel price decreased by 1.1 percent, selling at 2866.6 riels/l. In contrast, the price of rice increased in Kg. Speu and Kg. Cham. Fish prices climbed in Battambang, the price of pork jumped up in Svay Rieng, while the beef price rose sharply in Kampot.

In February, exports of Thailand's rice, rubber and cashew components rose moderately from the preceding month. In contrast, the value of Vietnam's rice exports rose nearly threefold, rubber exports rose slightly, while for cashew nuts there was a marked downturn.

The year-on-year growth rate of Japan's main goods exports continued marking a negative sign their negative growth trend. In January 2009, the exports' growth rates were all negative: with manufactured products, machinery, electrical machinery, and transport equipment all negative at 16 percent, 28 percent, 36 percent and 44 percent, respectively. Likewise, Malaysia's trade declined by 25 percent; therein, exports shrank by 18 percent and imports fell to USD 8.3 bn.

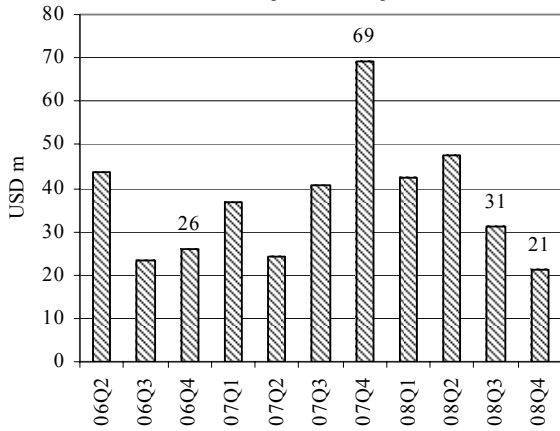
On a yearly basis, the inflation rate in the two economic zones – the USA and the Euro zone – climbed in February 2009. The rate in the USA was up from 0 percent in the previous month to 0.2 in February; and the Euro zone inflation rate was 0.1 percent higher. Inflation in Japan, however, fell to negative 0.1 percent from 0 percent a month earlier. Similarly, the rate in China dropped to negative 1.6 percent, while the rate in Hong Kong remained unchanged, and in S. Korea, the rate was 0.4 percent higher. Inflation rates in Malaysia and Singapore trended downward, while the rate in Thailand rose.

In March, against with the US dollar, the value of Korean won, Japanese yen, Singapore dollar, and Thai baht depreciated, while the euro appreciated by 1.8 percent, and the Hong Kong dollar remained stable.

In February, the international market price for palm oil (crude) rose by a negligible 1.8 percent, while prices of soybean and maize slipped slightly by 8.4 percent and 7.3 percent, respectively. The spot price of crude oil had a 0.1 percent spike, and gasoline was 4.1 percent up, while the price of Diesel jumped down by 11 percent.

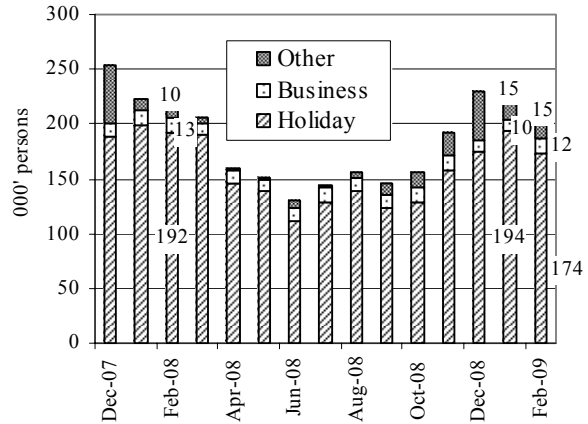
Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

**Fixed Asset Investment Approvals:  
Garment Sector  
2006 Q2–2008 Q4**



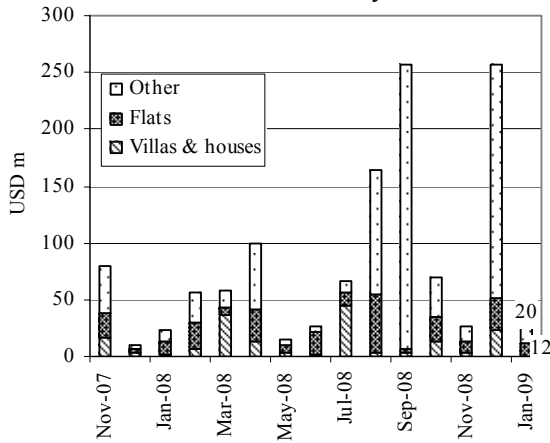
Including expansion projects  
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

**Cambodia: Foreign Visitor Arrivals  
December 2007–February 2009**



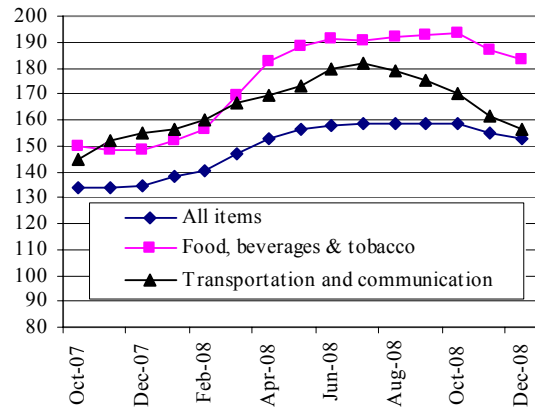
Source: Ministry of Tourism

**Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals  
November 2007–January 2009**



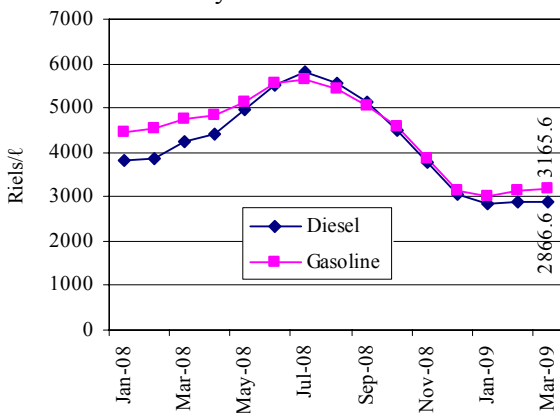
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

**Cambodia: Consumer Price Index  
(July–December 2000=100)  
October 2007–December 2008**



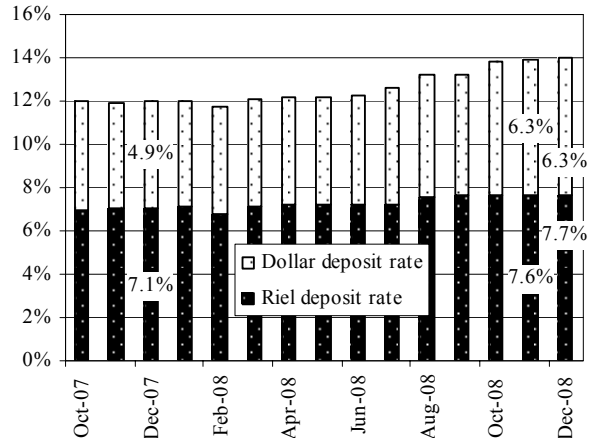
Source: National Institute of Statistics

**Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices  
January 2007–March 2009**



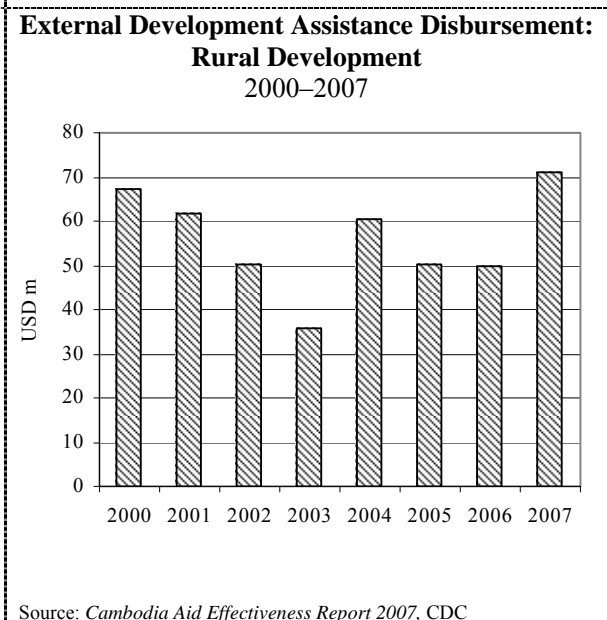
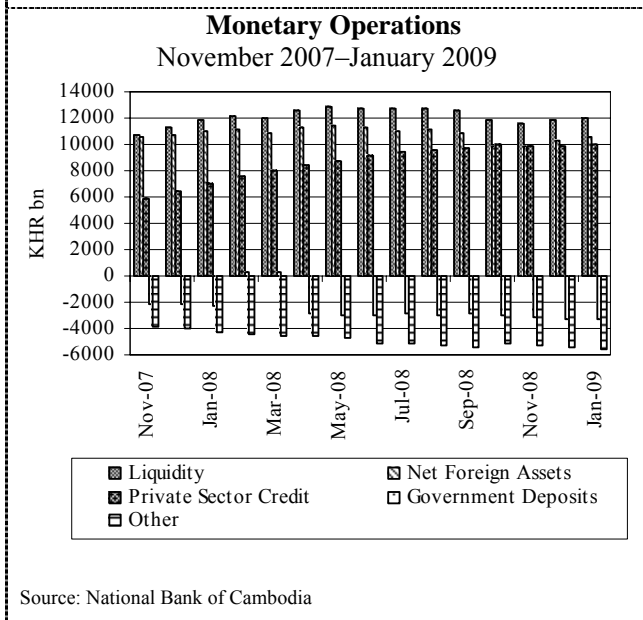
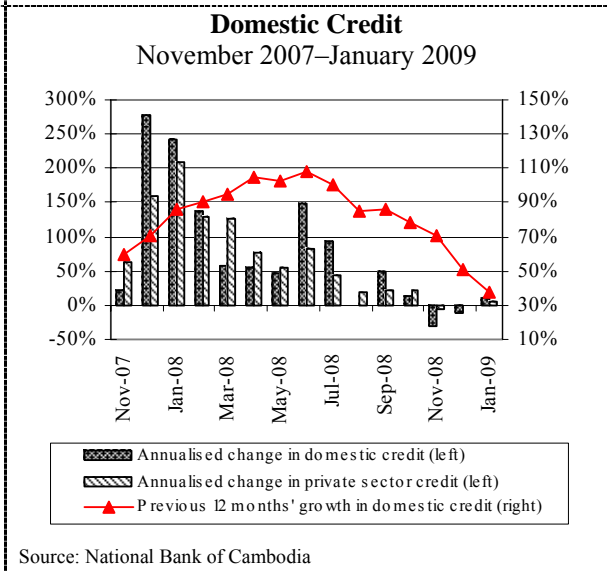
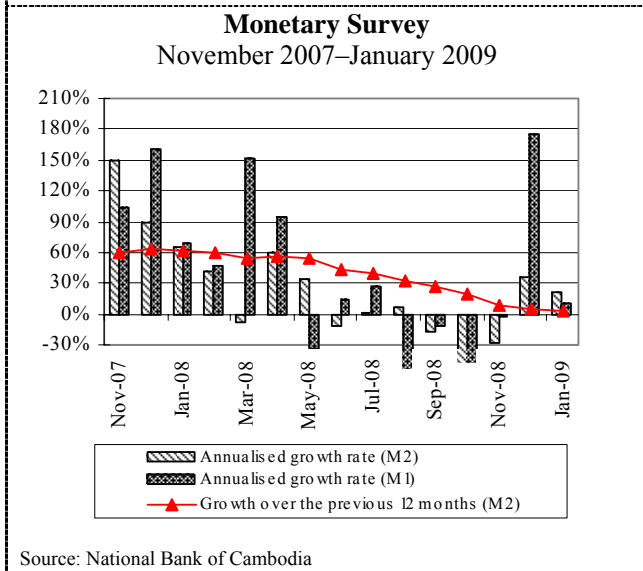
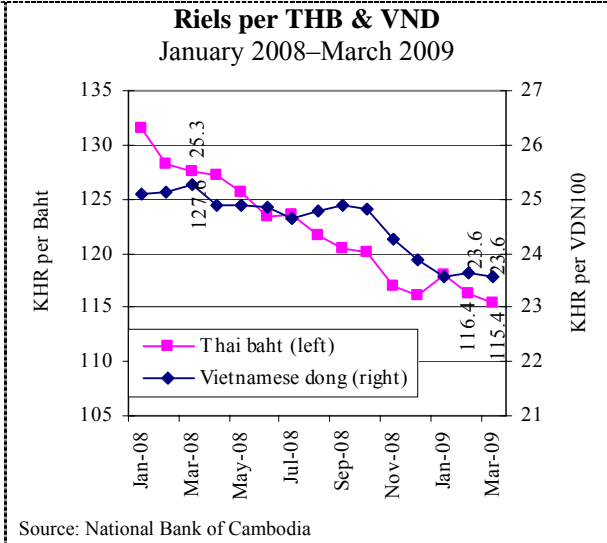
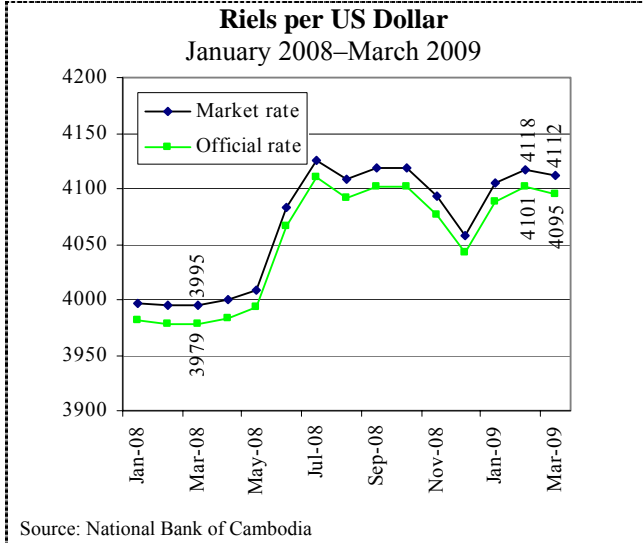
Source: CDRI

**Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Deposits  
October 2007–December 2008**



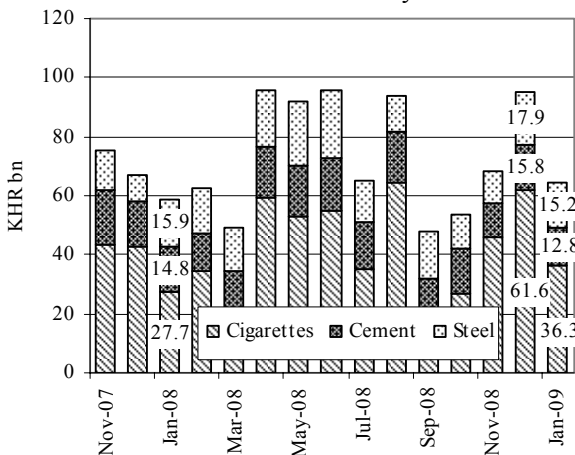
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

**ស្ថានភាពអក្រាប្បប្រាក់ និង ជំនួយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ពីក្រៅប្រទេស**  
**Exchange Rates and External Development Assistance**



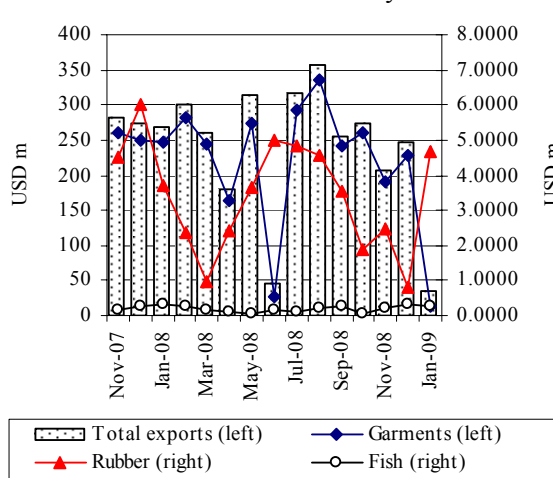
External Trade and National Budget Operations

Imports: Cigarettes & Construction Materials  
November 2007–January 2009



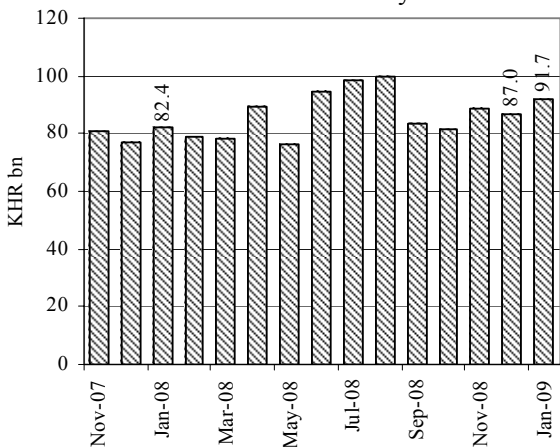
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

Cambodia: Main Exports  
November 2007–January 2009



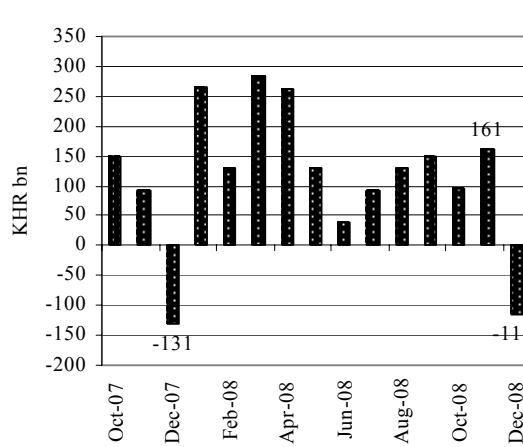
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

Imports: Petroleum Products  
November 2007–January 2009



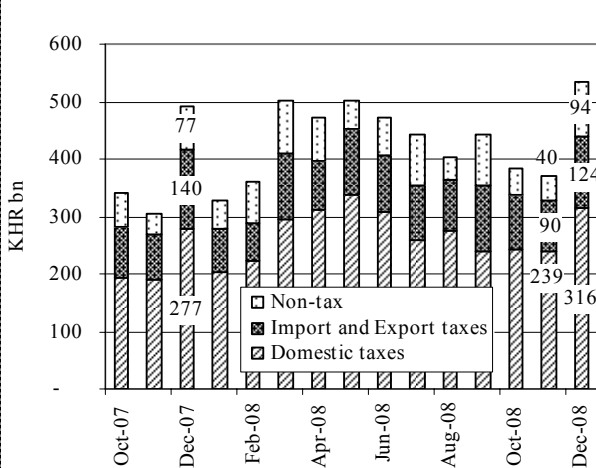
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

Current Budget Operations  
October 2007–December 2008



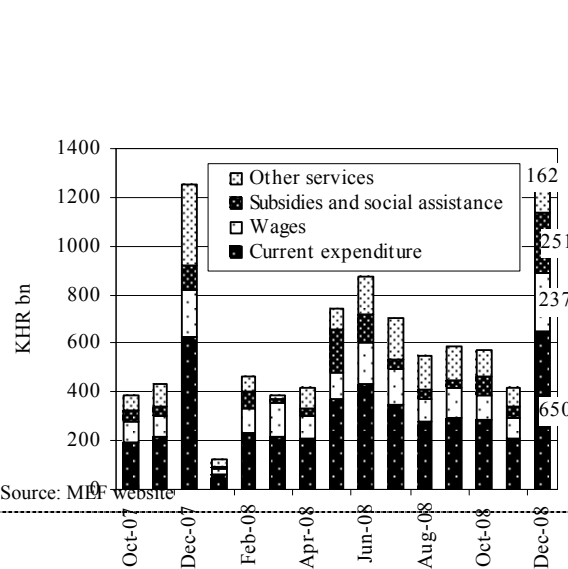
Source: MEF Bulletin

Current Budget Revenue  
October 2007–December 2008



Source: MEF website

Current Budget Expenditure  
October 2007–December 2008

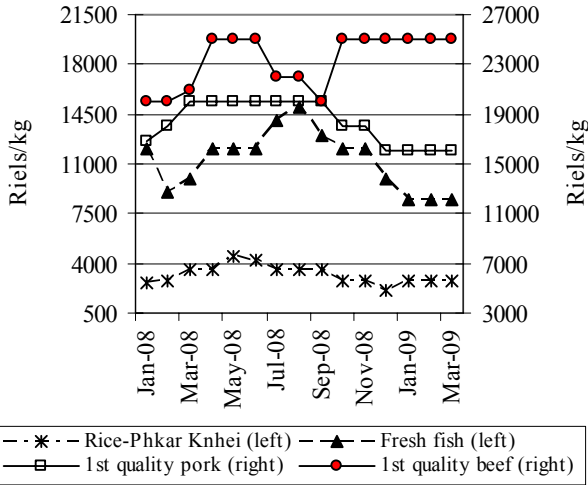


Source: MEF website

ផ្នែកវិញ្ញាណកម្មសេដ្ឋកិច្ចប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

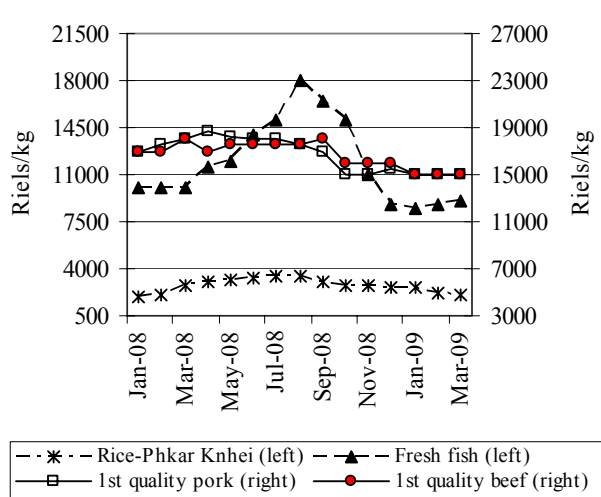
Provincial Food Prices

**Cambodia: Food Prices in Siem Reap Province**  
January 2008–March 2009



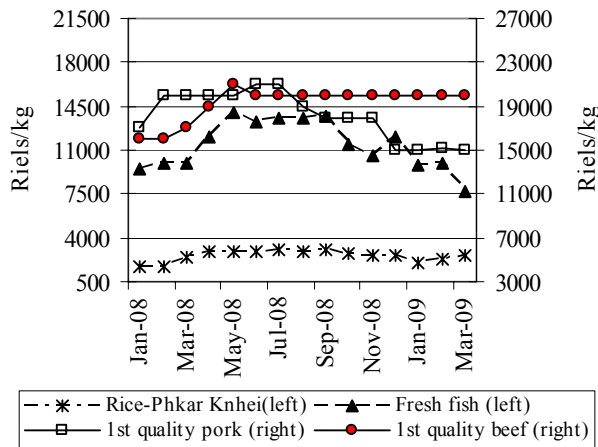
Source: CDRI

**Cambodia: Food Prices in Battambang Province**  
January 2008–March 2009



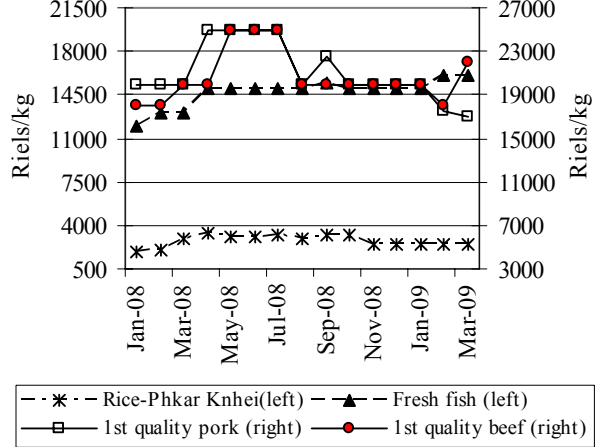
Source: CDRI

**Cambodia: Food Prices in Kg. Cham Province**  
January 2008–March 2009



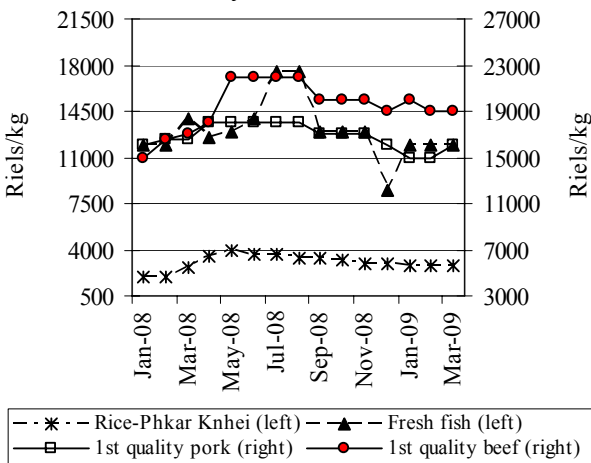
Source: CDRI

**Cambodia: Food Prices in Kampot Province**  
January 2008–March 2009



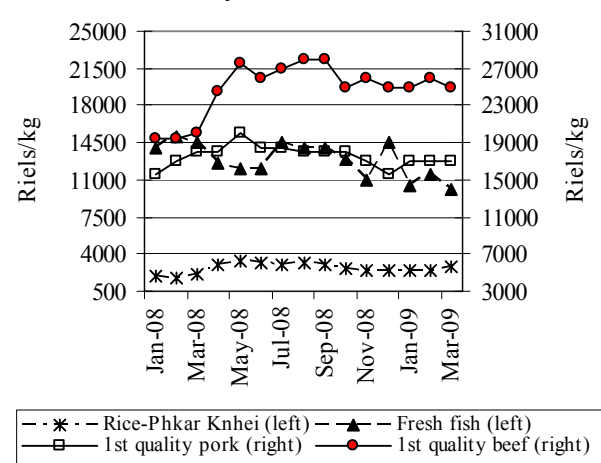
Source: CDRI

**Cambodia: Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province**  
January 2008–March 2009



Source: CDRI

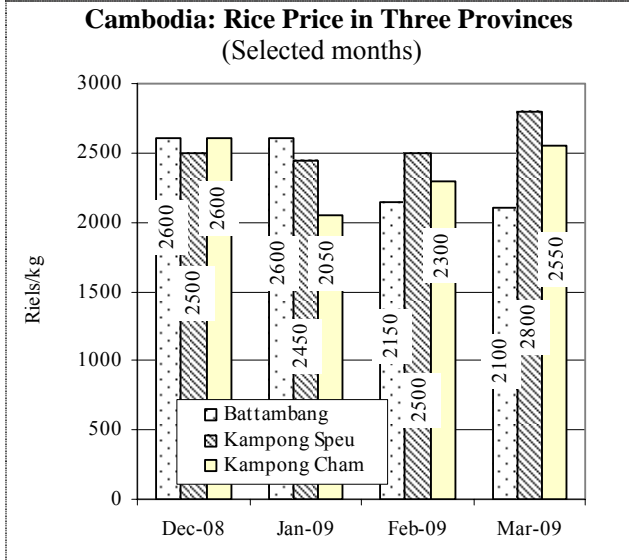
**Cambodia: Food Prices in Kg. Speu Province**  
January 2008–March 2009



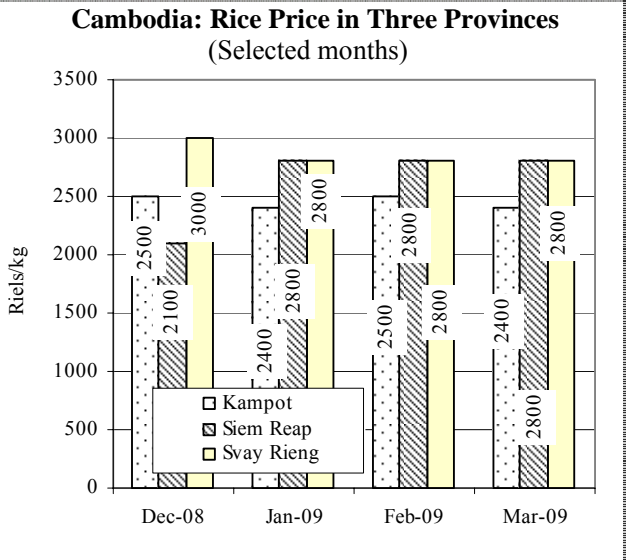
Source: CDRI

ផ្តល់ទិន្នន័យតាមខេត្តតូចប្រទេសកម្ពុជា: តាមផ្នែកទំនិញ

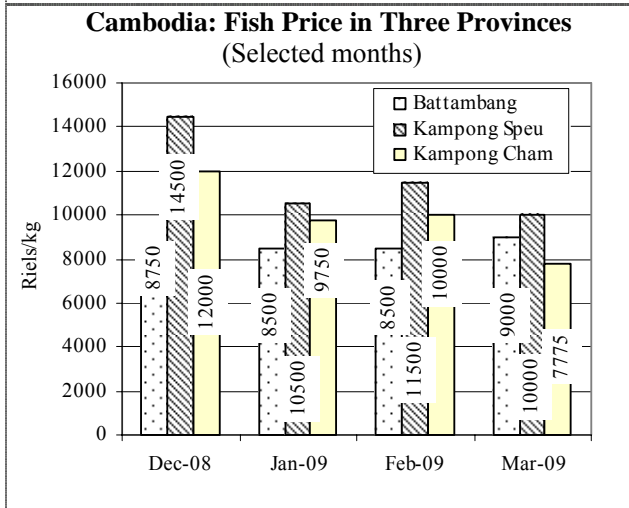
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia by Products



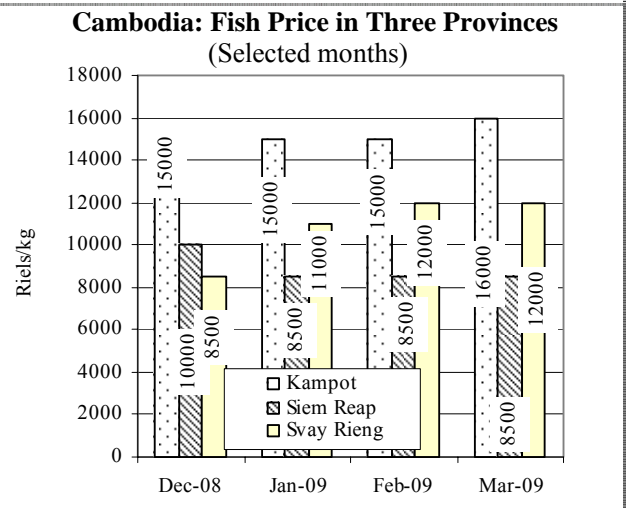
Source: CDRI



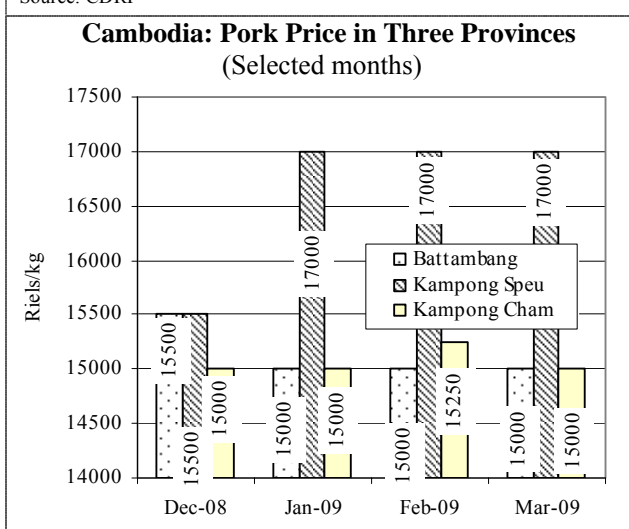
Source: CDRI



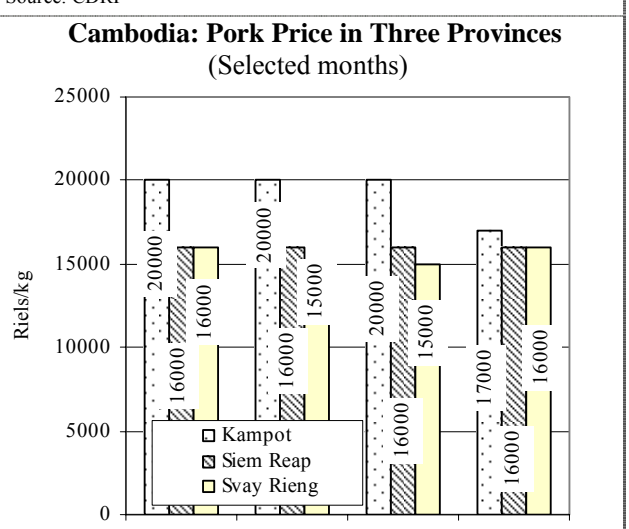
Source: CDRI



Source: CDRI



Source: CDRI

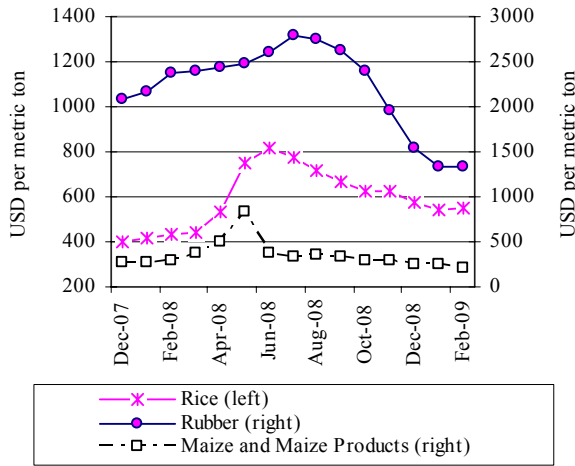


Source: CDRI



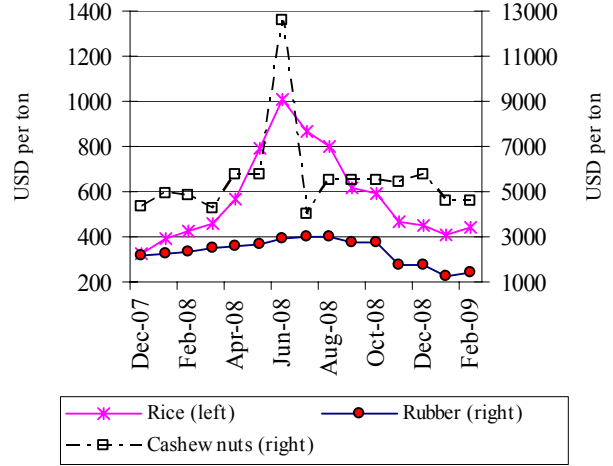
តំលៃទំនិញ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិនៅក្នុងប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា  
**Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia**

**Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Maize**  
 December 2008–February 2009



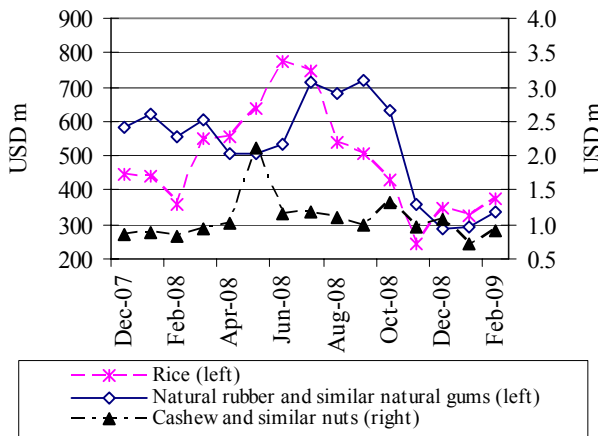
Source: Bank of Thailand, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

**Vietnam: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Cashew Nuts**  
 December 2007–February 2009



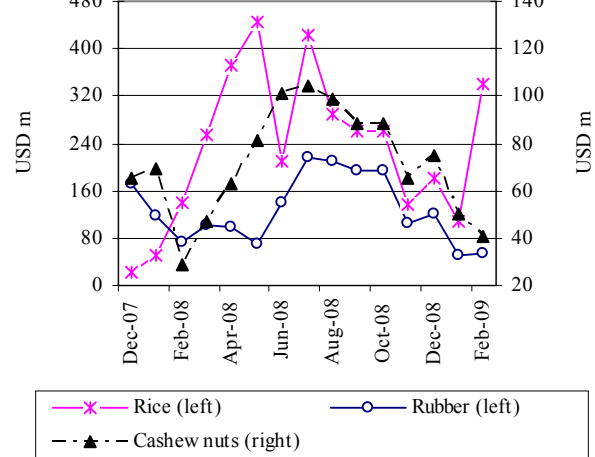
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**Thailand: Exports to the World**  
 December 2007–February 2009



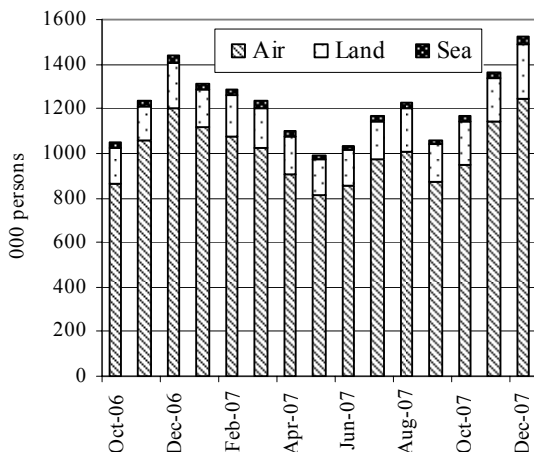
Source: Customs Department of Thailand

**Vietnam: Exports to the World**  
 December 2007–February 2009



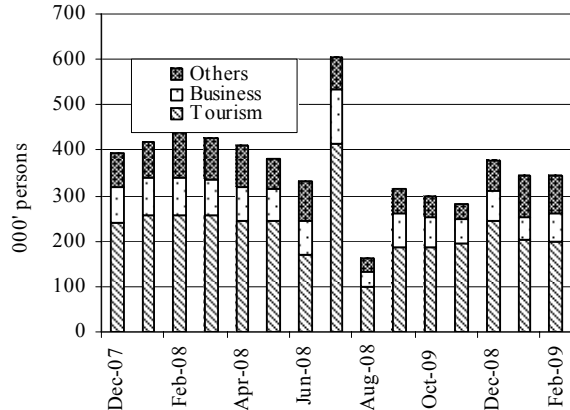
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**Thailand: International Arrivals**  
 October 2006–December 2007\*



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

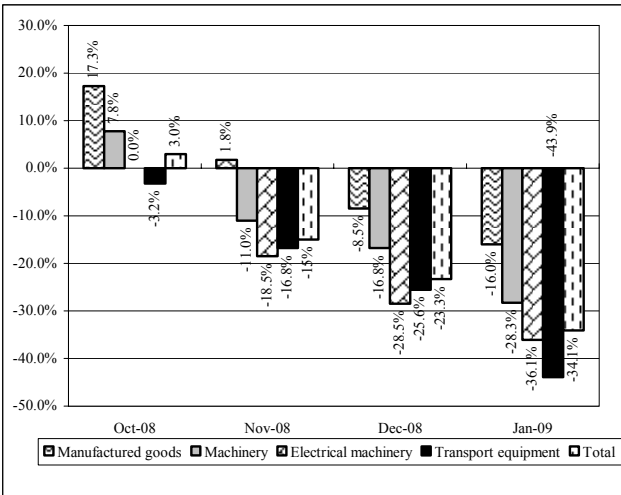
**Vietnam: International Arrivals**  
 December 2007–February 2009



Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam  
 Data was estimated by the statistics office

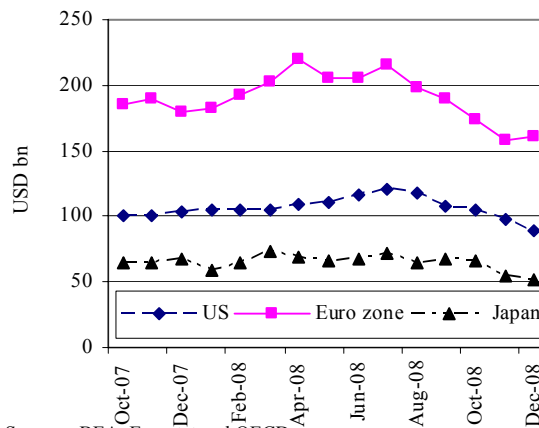
**សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង ស្ថានភាពអក្រាមអតិផរណាដែលបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា**  
**Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia**

**Y-on-Y Growth of Main Product Exports: Japan**  
 October 2008–January 2009



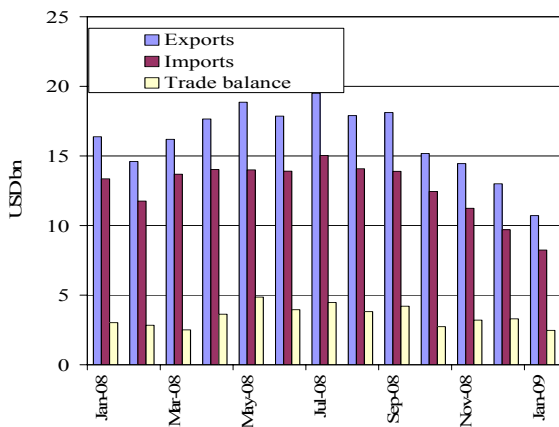
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

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



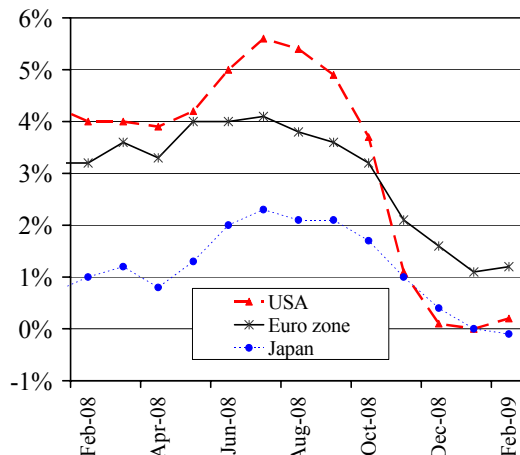
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

**External Trade: Malaysia**  
 January 2008–January 2009



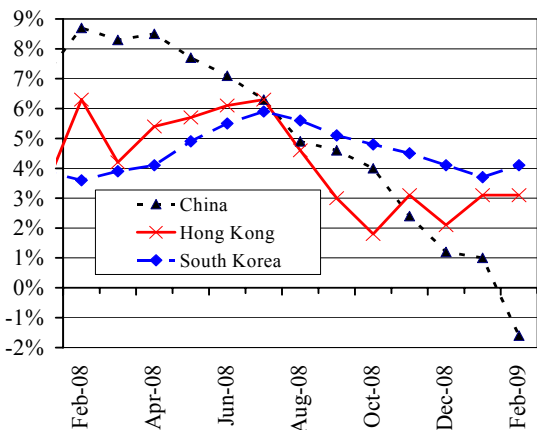
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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



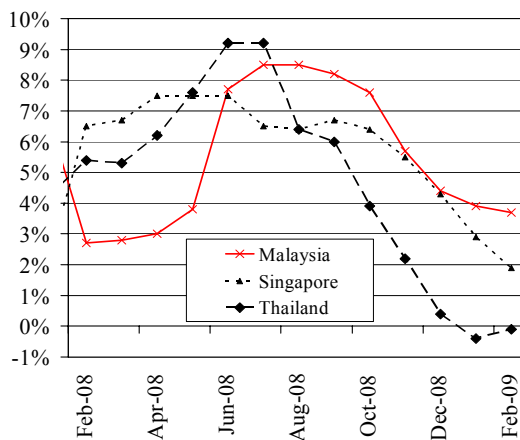
Note: The latest data available are for January 2008  
 Sources: IMF and The Economist (2 April 2009)

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



Note: The latest data available are for February 2009  
 Sources: IMF and The Economist (26 March 2009)

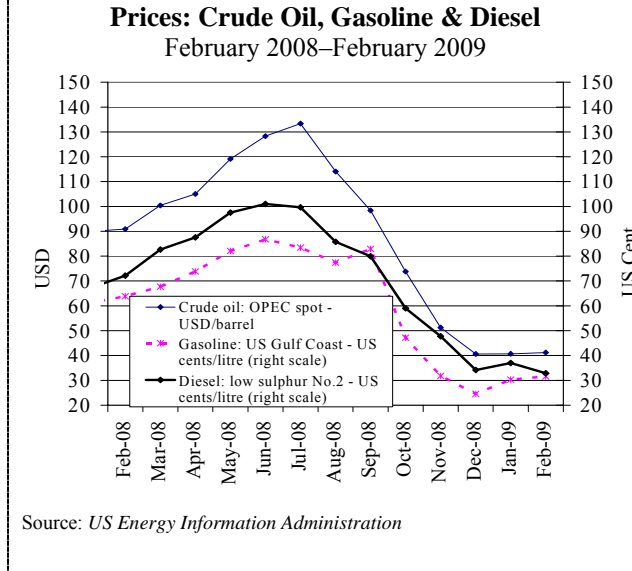
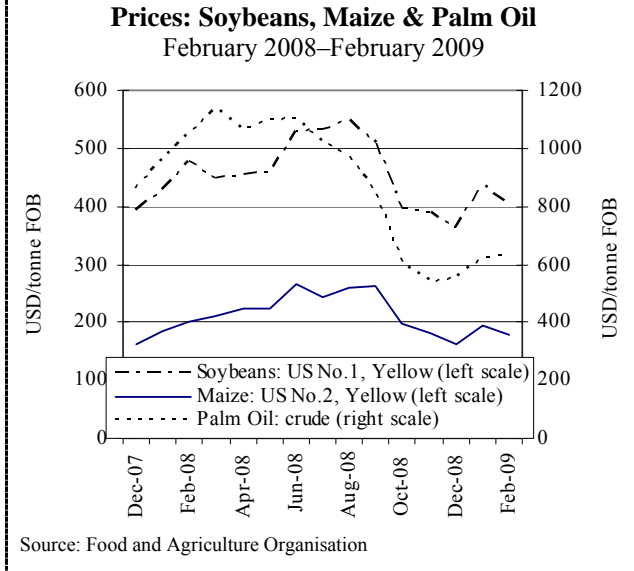
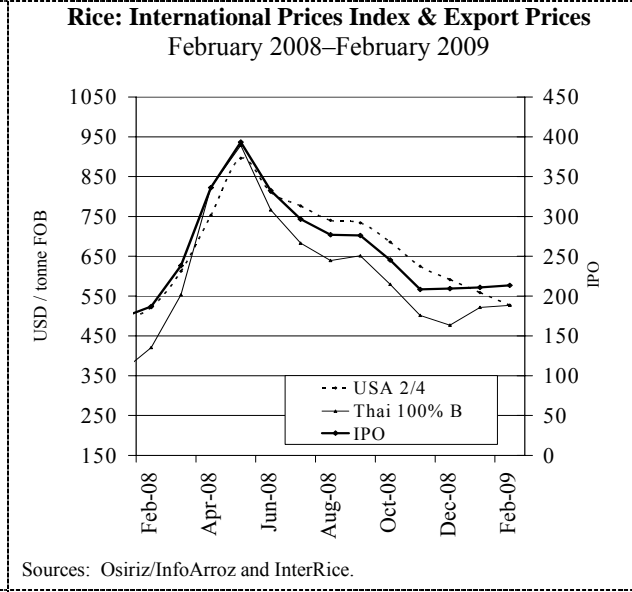
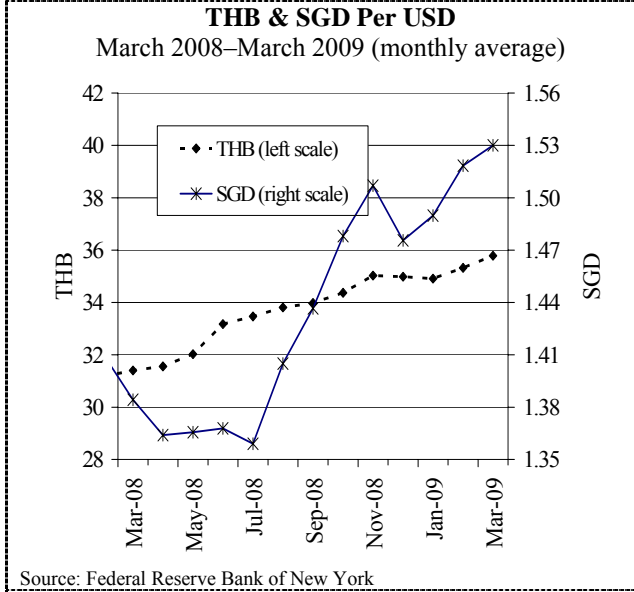
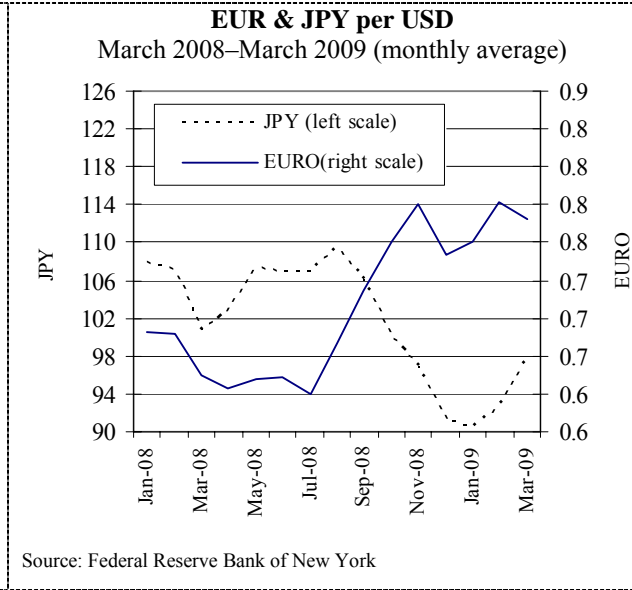
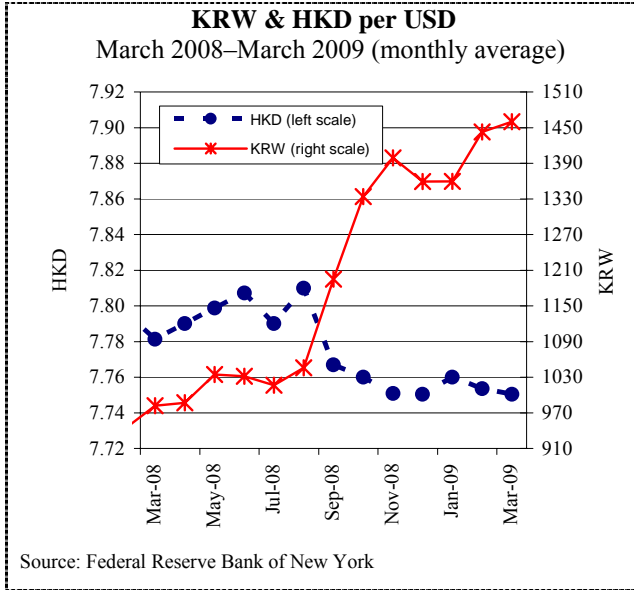
**Inflation Rate: Selected ASEAN Countries**  
 (price change from a year earlier)



Note: The latest data available are for February 2009  
 Sources: IMF and The Economist (26 March 2009)

អត្រាប្តូររូបិយប័ណ្ណ និង តម្លាទំនិញសំខាន់ៗនៅទូទាំងស្រុក

Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets



**ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច**  
**Economic News**

**ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ**

**អង្គការមូលនិធិរូបិយវត្ថុអន្តរជាតិ : សេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជានឹងរួមចំណែកយ៉ាងខ្លាំង :** សារព័ត៌មានជាភាសាអង់គ្លេស ភ្នំពេញប៉ុស្តិ៍ បានចុះផ្សាយកាលពីថ្ងៃច័ន្ទ ថា អង្គការមូលនិធិរូបិយវត្ថុអន្តរជាតិ (IMF) បានព្យាករណ៍ពីស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចដ៏អាប់អួរសំរាប់កម្ពុជាដែលនឹងមានកំនើនត្រឹម ៤.២៥% ប៉ុណ្ណោះក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៩ ។ IMF បានលើកហេតុផលនៃ កំនើនការទទួលបានអតិថិជនពីវិបល្លាសកម្មភាពនៅកម្ពុជា និងបានបញ្ជាក់ថា ការរួមចំណែកសេដ្ឋកិច្ចអាចធ្ងន់ធ្ងរជាងនេះទៀត ។ ការកែតម្រូវឡើងវិញ បានបង្ហាញពីការធ្លាក់ចុះយ៉ាងច្បាស់ ធៀបនឹងតួលេខ ៤.៧៥% ដែលបានព្យាករណ៍នៅខែធ្នូ សំរាប់ឆ្នាំ២០០៩ ។ ការកែតម្រូវនេះ បានធ្វើឡើងក្រោយពេលមានក្រុមបេសកកម្មមួយមកពីទីចាត់ការផ្ទៃក្នុង IMF នៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិច បានមកបំពេញទស្សនកិច្ចកាលពីថ្ងៃពុធ ។ សារព័ត៌មាន បានដកស្រង់សេចក្តីថ្លែងការណ៍នៃក្រុមបេសកកម្មថា នៅពេលនេះត្រូវគំនិតថា កំណើន ផលស ពិត នឹងធ្លាក់ចុះប្រហែល ០.៥០% ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៩ ហើយយោង តាមស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចស្ថានភាពដែលវិវត្តយ៉ាងលឿន និងភាពមិនប្រាកដប្រជា កិរិតខ្ពស់ដែលបំពេញការគំនិត តួលេខនេះអាចរឹតតែយ៉ាប់យ៉ឺន ។ ម៉្យាងទៀត ការគំនិតសំរាប់ឆ្នាំ២០១០ ក៏មានភាពមិនប្រាកដប្រជាកិរិតខ្ពស់ដែរ ។ ក្រុមបេសកកម្មបានសន្និដ្ឋានថា បរិយាកាសសេដ្ឋកិច្ចនៅតែតឹងតែងខ្លាំង រហូត ដល់ឆ្នាំក្រោយ ។ សម្តេច ហ៊ុន សែន នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រីនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ធ្លាប់បានប្រកាសរក្សាអត្រាកំណើន ផលស ឱ្យបាន ៦%សំរាប់ឆ្នាំ២០០៩ ចំណែកឯ ធនាគារជាតិនៃកម្ពុជា បានព្យាករណ៍ពីអត្រាកំណើន ៥% ។ នៅក្នុងសេចក្តីប្រកាសព័ត៌មានរៀងៗខ្លួន ធនាគារពិភពលោកបានព្យាករណ៍ថា អត្រាកំណើនសំរាប់កម្ពុជាក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៩ គឺ ៤.៩% ហើយ ធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី បានព្យាករណ៍ ៤.៧% ។ តួលេខជាផ្លូវការបានបង្ហាញពី អត្រាកំណើន ផលស ១០.៣%ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៤ ១៣.៥%ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៥ ១០.៨%ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៦ ១០.២%ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៧ និង ៧%ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ។ (ប្រភព: សារព័ត៌មាន Xinhua ខែមីនា ២០០៩)

**Economic News Highlights:**

**IMF: Cambodian economy sets to contract sharply:** The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has made its most gloomy economic outlook for Cambodia, or 4.25 percent of growth in 2009, English-language daily newspaper the Phnom Penh Post said on Monday. IMF blamed Cambodia's increasing exposure to the global financial crisis and warned the contraction could be even worse. The revision marked an obvious downturn from the body's December forecast of 4.75 percent for 2009. The review followed the visit on Wednesday of an IMF mission from the organization's head office in the United States. "Real GDP (gross domestic products) is now projected to fall by about half a percent in 2009. Given the rapidly evolving global situation, a larger-than-usual degree of uncertainty exists around this projection and risks remain tilted to the down side. The outlook for 2010 is also highly uncertain," the paper quoted a statement of the mission as saying. Meanwhile, the mission concluded that the economic environment would remain "extremely challenging" into next year. Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen once vowed to maintain a 6 percent GDP growth rate in 2009, while the National Bank of Cambodia (NBC) predicted a 5 percent growth. The World Bank was only confident of a 4.9 percent GDP growth rate for Cambodia in 2009, and the Asian Development Bank 4.7 percent, according to their press releases. Official figures show that the GDP growth rates of the country respectively stood at 10.3 percent in 2004, 13.5 percent in 2005, 10.8 percent in 2006, 10.2 percent in 2007 and 7 percent in 2008. (Xinhua: March 9)

**Links to other economic news:**

1. "Cambodia to get \$ 50 mil. For climate change project"  
([http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-03/23/content\\_11058449.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-03/23/content_11058449.htm))
2. "Cambodian garment exports fall 27 percent"  
([http://www.monstersandcritics.com/news/business/news/article\\_1464163.php/Cambodian\\_garment\\_exports\\_fall\\_27\\_per\\_cent](http://www.monstersandcritics.com/news/business/news/article_1464163.php/Cambodian_garment_exports_fall_27_per_cent))
3. "Credit crunch hits MFIs"  
([www.phnompenhpost.com/index.php/2009030624619/Business/Credit-crunch-hits-MFIs.htm](http://www.phnompenhpost.com/index.php/2009030624619/Business/Credit-crunch-hits-MFIs.htm))
4. "Crime in Cambodia down 20% in 2008"  
([http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-03/05/content\\_10946429.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-03/05/content_10946429.htm))
5. "Cambodian tycoon works on ASEAN reform"  
([www.phnompenhpost.com/index.php/2009030624616/Business/Cambodian-tycoon-works-on-Asean-reform.html](http://www.phnompenhpost.com/index.php/2009030624616/Business/Cambodian-tycoon-works-on-Asean-reform.html))