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Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy

មករា ២០០៩ / January 2009

សាំង ច័ន្ទហង្ស / **Saing Chan Hang**

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បកប្រែដោយ: **យូ សិទ្ធីរិទ្ធ និង ខេង សេង**

ភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា

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បកស្រាយតារាងសំខាន់ៗ

អត្ថបទសង្ខេបនេះ ផ្តោតទៅលើសូចនាករសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗមួយចំនួនរបស់កម្ពុជា និងប្រទេសជាដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្មចំបងៗ ដោយប្រៀបធៀបតួលេខនៃខែនេះ ជាមួយនឹងខែមុនៗ ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៨ និង ២០០៧ ។

នៅត្រីមាសទី៣ ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ អនុមតិវិនិយោគគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់ក្នុងវិស័យកាត់ដេរ ធ្លាក់ចុះគួរឱ្យកត់សំគាល់ (៣៥,៤%) មកត្រឹម ៣១លានដុល្លារ ធៀបនឹង ៤៨លានដុល្លារក្នុងត្រីមាសមុន។ អនុមតិវិនិយោគក្នុងវិស័យនេះ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣០% បើធៀបនឹងត្រីមាសដូចគ្នាក្នុងឆ្នាំមុន ។

នៅក្នុងខែតុលា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ចំនួនភ្ញៀវបរទេសមកដល់កម្ពុជាកើន ៧,៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ១៥៧.០០០នាក់ ។ ក្នុងនោះ ចំនួនភ្ញៀវមកសំរាកលំហែ កើន ៤% និងភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញ កើន ១៦,៦% ។ ចំនួនភ្ញៀវបរទេសសរុបបានធ្លាក់ចុះ ដោយទាបជាងមួយឆ្នាំមុន ២% ។

នៅក្នុងខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ តំលៃអនុមតិគំរោងសាងសង់នៅភ្នំពេញ កើនខ្លាំងស្ទើរមួយជាបី ដល់ ១៦៣លានដុល្លារ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ។ នេះក៏ដោយសារកំនើនខ្ពស់ នៃតំលៃអនុមតិសាងសង់ផ្ទះល្វែង (មួយជាបួន) និងគំរោងសាងសង់ផ្សេងៗ (មួយជាដប់) ដែលជួយប៉ះប៉ូវការធ្លាក់ចុះ ៩០% នៃគំរោងសាងសង់ភូមិគ្រឹះ និងផ្ទះ ។ តំលៃអនុមតិគំរោងសាងសង់ កើនស្ទើរមួយជាពីរដង ធៀបនឹង ៨៥លានដុល្លារ កាលពីមួយឆ្នាំមុន ។

នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ពីមួយឆ្នាំទៅមួយឆ្នាំ កើនប្រហែល ១៥,៧% តែមានកំរិតទាបជាងកំនើន ១៨,១% ក្នុងខែមុន ។ អតិផរណាទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ធ្លាក់ចុះនេះ គឺបណ្តាលមកពីការឡើងថ្លៃយឺតៗនៃម្ហូបអាហារ ភេសជ្ជៈ និងថ្នាំជក់ (២៦,៣%) និងថ្លៃដឹកជញ្ជូន និងគមនាគមន៍ (៦%) ។ នៅក្នុងខែធ្នូ ម៉ាស៊ូត និងសាំង បន្តធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ មកត្រឹម ៣០៣៩រៀល/លីត្រ និង ៣១៥២រៀល/លីត្រ ។ ម៉ាស៊ូត និងសាំង ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២០% និង ២៩% ធៀបនឹងខែដូចគ្នាក្នុងឆ្នាំមុន ។

នៅក្នុងខែកញ្ញា ២០០៨ អត្រាការប្រាក់ក្នុងរយៈ ១២ខែ លើកំចីជាប្រាក់រៀលនៅថេរ (១៥,៩%) ចំណែកឯលើកំចីជាប្រាក់ដុល្លា កើនដល់ ២២,៥% ធៀបនឹង ១៨,៩% កាលពីខែមុន ។ នៅក្នុងខែដូចគ្នា ប្រាក់រៀលបន្តឡើងថ្លៃទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុល្លារUS ប្រាក់បាតថៃ និងប្រាក់ដុងវៀតណាម ដោយប្តូរបាន ៤០៥៨រៀល/ដុល្លារUS ១១៦,១រៀល/បាត និង ២៣,៩រៀល/១០០ដុង ។

នៅក្នុងខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ការនាំចូលបារី និងស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ ធ្លាក់ខ្លាំង ៧១,២% និង ២០,៦% ចំណែកឯការនាំចូលដែកថែបកើន ២១,៧% ។ ធៀបនឹងខែដូចគ្នាក្នុងឆ្នាំមុន ការនាំចូលស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣៤,៣% ហើយការនាំចូលដែកថែប កើន ៣២,១% ។ ការនាំចេញសរុប ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៨,២% ធៀបនឹង

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 2008 and 2007.

The third quarter of 2008 marked a significant drop (35.4 percent) in fixed asset investment approvals for the garment sector, which slid to USD31 m. from USD48 m. the preceding quarter. Compared with the same quarter last year, the sector's investment approvals were down by 30 percent.

In October, the total number of foreign visitors was up by 7.5 percent, rising to 157,000 from the previous month. The surge was backed by a 4.0 percent rise in the number of holiday visitors and a 16.6 percent increase in the number of business arrivals. The total number of foreign visitors was about 2 percent lower than a year earlier.

In August, the value of construction approvals in Phnom Penh rose sharply by almost threefold, reaching USD163 m. from an earlier month. This substantial increase was mainly driven by a fourfold rise in the value of flat construction and a tenfold surge in the value of other constructions, offset by a 90-percent drop in the value of villa and house construction. Compared with a year earlier, the value of construction approvals almost doubled, rising from USD85 m.

In November, year-on-year overall consumer prices grew by around 15.7 percent, lower than the 18.1 percent rise of the preceding month. The lower consumer inflation resulted from a slower rise in the prices of food, beverages and tobacco (26.3 percent), and of transportation and communication (6 percent). In December, the prices of diesel and gasoline continued to slide and were at 3039 riels/ℓ and 3152 riels/ℓ respectively. Compared with the same month last year, the prices of diesel and gasoline were down by 20 percent and 29 percent, respectively.

In September, the interest rate on twelve-month riel loans remained unchanged at 15.9 percent, while the interest rate on twelve-month dollar loans was at 22.5 percent, higher than the 18.9 percent a month earlier. During the same month, riel values against the US dollar, Thai baht and Vietnamese dong continued to appreciate and were at 4058 riel per US dollar, 116.1 riel per Thai baht and 23.9 riel per 100 Vietnamese dongs.

In September, cigarette and cement imports plummeted by 71.2 percent and 20.6 percent, while steel imports soared by 21.7 percent. Compared with the same month in the previous year, cement imports declined by 34.3 percent, while steel imports increased by 32.1 percent. Total exports slumped by

ខែមុន តែកើន ១,៣% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន ។ ការធ្លាក់ចុះនេះ បណ្តាលមកពីការធ្លាក់ចុះនៃការនាំចេញសំលៀកបំពាក់ (២៨,៥%) និងកៅស៊ូ (២២,៦%) តែប៉ះប៉ូវមកវិញដោយកំនើនការនាំចេញត្រី ២១,៦% ។ ធៀបនឹងខែកញ្ញា ២០០៧ ការនាំចេញសំលៀកបំពាក់ កើន ២,៣% តែការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ និងត្រី ធ្លាក់ចុះខ្លាំង ១៤,២% និង ៥១,១% ។

នៅក្នុងខែសីហា ២០០៨ អតិរេកថវិកាកើនឡើងដល់ ១២៩ពាន់លានរៀល ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ។ ធៀបនឹងតួលេខក្នុងខែសីហា ២០០៧ អត្រានេះ កើនឡើងជិត ៤៥,0% ។ ចំណូលថវិកាចរន្តសរុប ធ្លាក់ចុះពី ៤៤៣ពាន់លានរៀលនៅខែមុន មកត្រឹម ៤០៤ពាន់លានរៀល តែកើនឡើងធៀបនឹង ៣០៧ពាន់លានរៀលក្នុងខែសីហា ២០០៧ ។ មូលហេតុសំខាន់ គឺបណ្តាលមកពីការធ្លាក់ចុះខ្លាំងនៃចំនូលមិនមែនពន្ធ ក៏ដូចជា ចំណូលពន្ធលើការនាំចូល និងការនាំចេញ ។ ចំណាយថវិកាចរន្ត ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២១,៥% ដោយសារការធ្លាក់ចុះខ្លាំងនៃចំណាយលើប្រាក់បៀវត្សរ៍ (៣៤,៨%) និងសេវាកម្មផ្សេងៗ (១៨,៦%) ។

នៅក្នុងខែធ្នូ ២០០៨ ថ្លៃសាច់គោគុណភាពលេខមួយ នៅថេរក្នុងបណ្តាខេត្តបានជ្រើសរើស លើកលែងខេត្តស្វាយរៀង និងកំពង់ស្ពឺ ដែលធ្លាក់ចុះតិចតួច ។ ថ្លៃអង្ករផ្កាខ្ញី នៅថេរក្នុងខេត្តជ្រើសរើសទាំងអស់ ចំណែកឯសាច់ជ្រូកគុណភាពលេខមួយ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១១% ក្នុងខេត្តសៀមរាប ១៦,៦% ក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ចាម និង ៥,៨% ក្នុងខេត្តស្វាយរៀង ប៉ុន្តែនៅថេរក្នុងខេត្តបាត់ដំបង និងកំពត ។ ត្រីទឹកសាប ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃក្នុងខេត្តសៀមរាប បាត់ដំបង និងស្វាយរៀង ប៉ុន្តែនៅថេរក្នុងខេត្តកំពត ហើយកើនឡើងក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ចាម និងកំពង់ស្ពឺ ។

នៅក្នុងខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ពីមួយឆ្នាំទៅមួយឆ្នាំ នៅអឺរ៉ុប សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក និងអាស៊ី បន្តធ្លាក់ចុះ លើកលែងទីក្រុងហុងកុង ដែលកើន ៣,១% ធៀបនឹង ១,៨% ក្នុងខែមុន ។ អត្រាអតិផរណា គឺ ១,១% ២,១% និង ១,0% នៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក តំបន់អឺរ៉ុប និងជប៉ុន ហើយនិង ២,៤% ៤,៥% ៥,៦% ៥,៥% និង ២,២% នៅចិន កូរ៉េខាងត្បូង ម៉ាឡេស៊ី សិង្ហបុរី និងថៃ ។

នៅក្នុងខែធ្នូ ២០០៨ តំលៃប្រាក់ដុល្លារUS នៅថេរ ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុល្លារហុងកុង និងប្រាក់បាតថៃ ប៉ុន្តែវាធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ទល់នឹងប្រាក់វ៉ុនកូរ៉េខាងត្បូង ប្រាក់អឺរ៉ូ ប្រាក់យ៉េនជប៉ុន និងប្រាក់ដុល្លារសិង្ហបុរី ដោយប្តូរបាន ១៣៥៩,0៨វ៉ុន/ដុល្លារUS 0,៧៤អឺរ៉ូ/ដុល្លារUS ៩១,២៥យ៉េន/ដុល្លារUS និង ១,៤៨ដុល្លារសិង្ហបុរី/ដុល្លារUS ។

នៅក្នុងខែវិច្ឆិកា ២០០៨ ទំនិញកសិកម្ម និងថាមពល បន្តធ្លាក់ថ្លៃក្នុងទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ ។ ក្នុងនោះ អង្ករ (Thai 100% B) សណ្តែកសៀង ពោត និងប្រេងឆា ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១៣,៤% ១,៤% ៨,៥% និង ១០,៥% ។ សណ្តែកសៀងលក់ថ្លៃ ៣៩0ដុល្លារUS/តោន ពោត ១៨២,៤ដុល្លារUS/តោន និងប្រេងឆា ៥៣៨ដុល្លារUS/តោន ។ ប្រេងឆៅ សាំង និងម៉ាស៊ូត ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៣០,៥% ៣២,៦% និង ១៩,២% មកត្រឹម ៥១,៣ដុល្លារUS/ធុង ៣១.៨សេន/លីត្រ និង ៤៧,៧សេន/លីត្រ ។

28.2 percent from the preceding month, but increased by 1.3 percent from a year earlier. The slowdown was due mainly to the fall in garment (28.5 percent) and rubber (22.6 percent) exports, offset by a 21.6 percent hike in fish exports. Compared with September 2007, garment exports spiked by 2.3 percent, while rubber and fish exports plummeted by 14.2 percent and 51.1 percent respectively.

In August, the budget surplus expanded, rising to KHR 129 bn. from the previous month. Compared with the August 2007 figure, it surged by almost 45.0 percent. Total current budget revenue slid from KHR 443 bn. of the previous month to KHR 404 bn., higher than the KHR 307 bn. of August 2007. A sharp plunge in non-tax revenue coupled with a considerable decline in import and export tax revenue were the primary factors. Current budget expenditure decreased by 21.5 percent, caused by a considerable drop in expenditure on wages (34.8 percent) and other services (18.6 percent).

In December, prices for first quality beef were stable in selected provinces, except for Svay Rieng and Kg. Speu which showed a slight drop. Prices of Phkar Knhei rice were stable in all selected provinces, while prices for first quality pork fell by 11 percent in Siem Reap, 16.6 percent in Kg. Cham and 5.8 percent in Svay Rieng, but remained stable in Battambang and Kampot. Prices for fresh water fish were down in Siem Reap, Battambang and Svay Rieng, but were stable in Kampot and increased in Kg. Cham and Kg. Speu.

In November, year-on-year consumer prices in Europe, US, and Asia continued to tumble, except for those of Hong Kong which bounced back to 3.1 percent from 1.8 percent of the previous month. Inflation rates in the US, Euro zone, and Japan were 1.1 percent, 2.1 percent and 1.0 percent, while those in China, South Korea, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand were 2.4 percent, 4.5 percent, 5.6 percent, 5.5 percent and 2.2 percent, respectively.

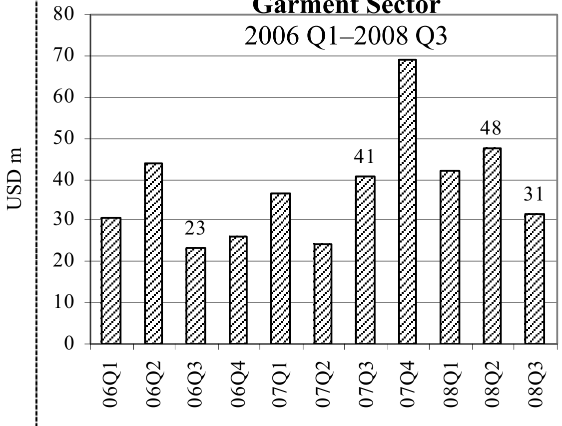
In December, US dollar values were stable against the Hong Kong dollar and Thai baht, but it traded low against South Korean won, the euro, Japanese yen and the Singapore dollar, exchanging at 1359.08 KRW/USD, 0.74 EUR/USD, 91.25 JPY/USD and 1.48 SGD/USD, respectively.

In November, prices for energy and agriculture products continued to fall in international markets. Therein, prices of rice (Thai 100% B), soybean, maize and palm oil dropped by 13.4 percent, 1.4 percent, 8.5 percent and 10.5 percent, respectively. Soybean, maize and palm oil sold at USD 390/tonne, USD 182.4/tonne and USD 538/tonne. Crude oil, gasoline and diesel prices dropped by 30.5 percent, 32.6 percent and 19.2 percent and were at USD 51.3/barrel, US 31.8 cents/litre and US 47.7 cents/litre.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

Fixed Asset Investment Approvals: Garment Sector

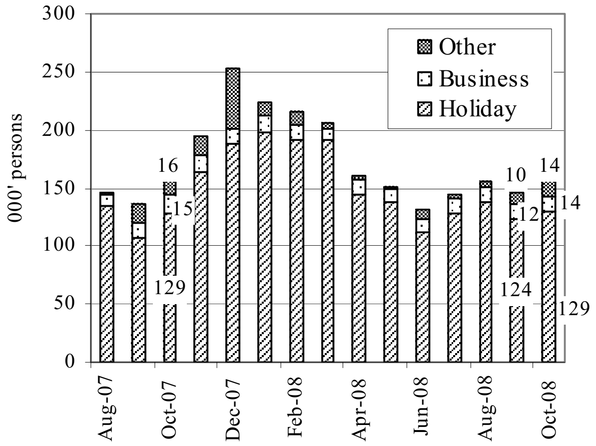


Including expansion projects

Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

Cambodia: Foreign Visitor Arrivals

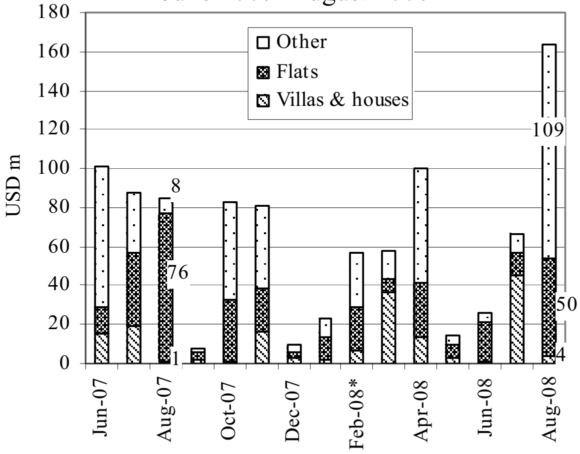
August 2007–October 2008



Source: Ministry of Tourism

Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals

June 2007–August 2008



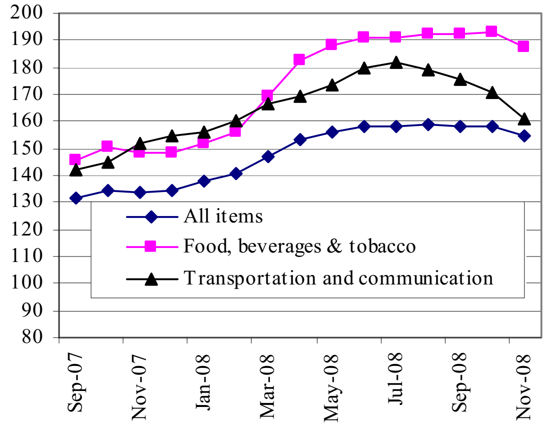
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics,* NBC

*Revised data

Cambodia: Consumer Price Index

(July–December 2000=100)

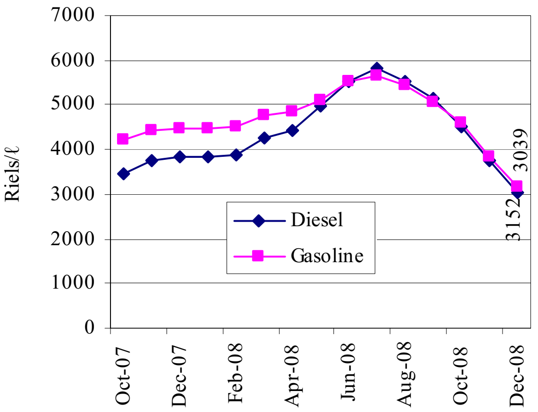
September 2007–November 2008



Source: National Institute of Statistics

Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices

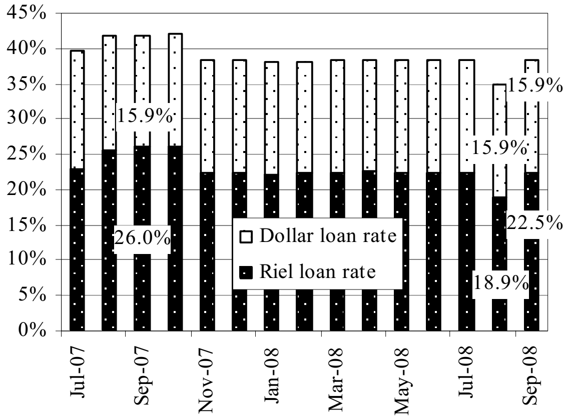
October 2007–December 2008



Source: CDRI

Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Loans

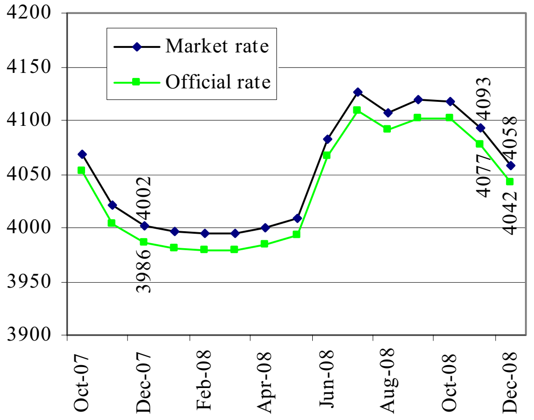
July 2007–September 2008



Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics,* NBC

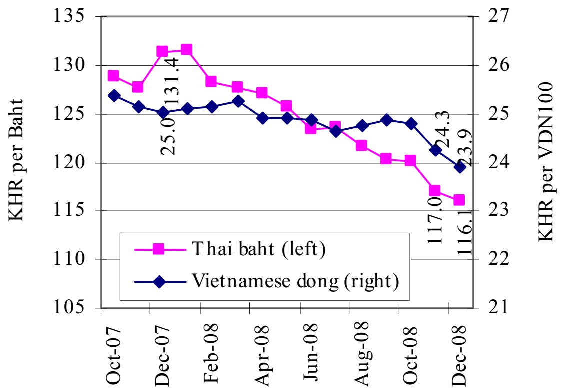
ស្ថានភាពអត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ជំនួយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ពីក្រៅប្រទេស
Exchange Rates and External Development Assistance

Riels per US Dollar
October 2007–December 2008



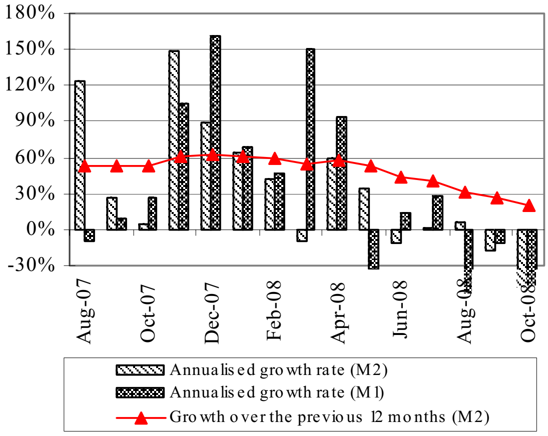
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Riels per THB & VND
October 2007–December 2008



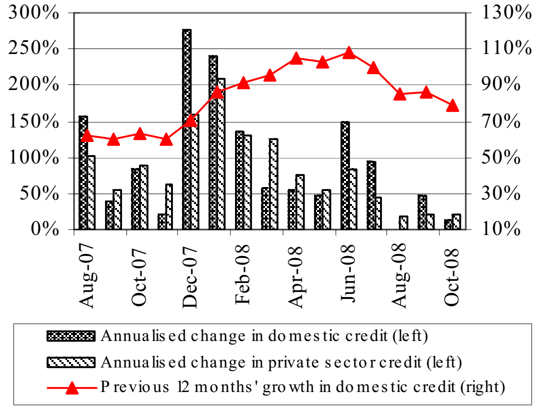
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey
August 2007–October 2008



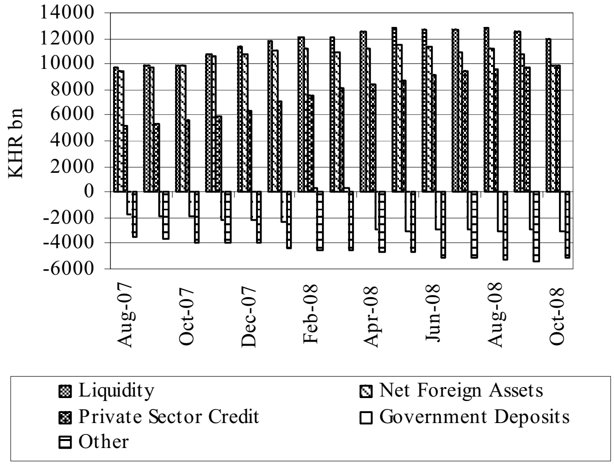
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Domestic Credit
August 2007–October 2008



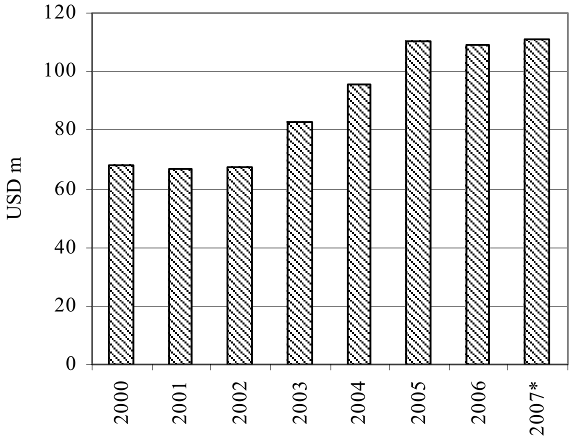
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Operations
August 2007–October 2008



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

External Development Assistance Disbursement: Health
2000–2007

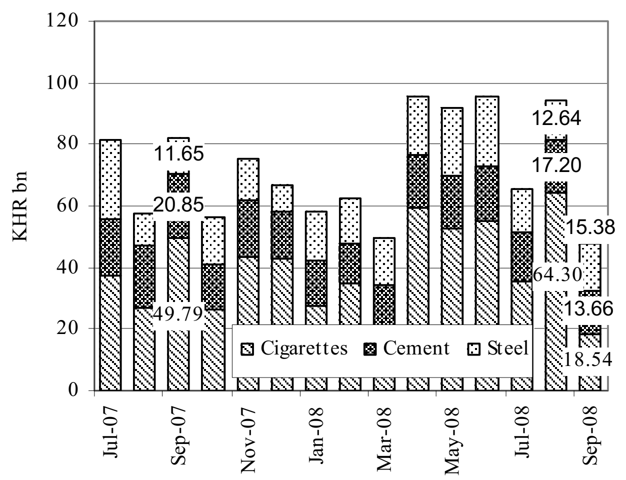


* Provisional data
Source: *Cambodia Aid Effectiveness Report 2007*, CDC

ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

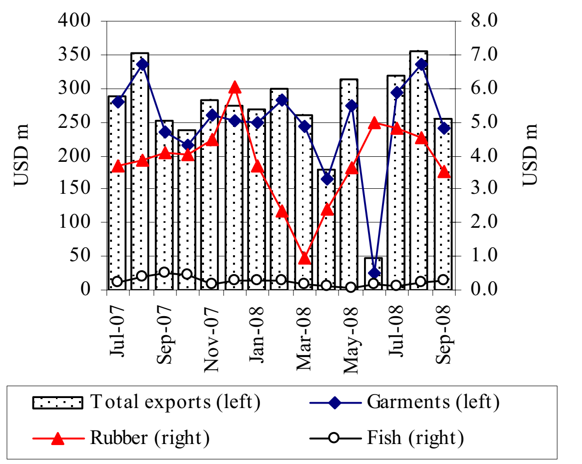
External Trade and National Budget Operations

Imports: Cigarettes & Construction Materials
July 2007–September 2008



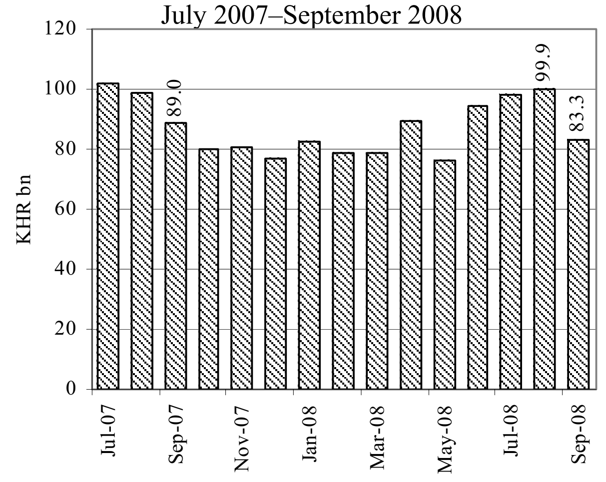
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

Cambodia: Main Exports
July 2007–September 2008



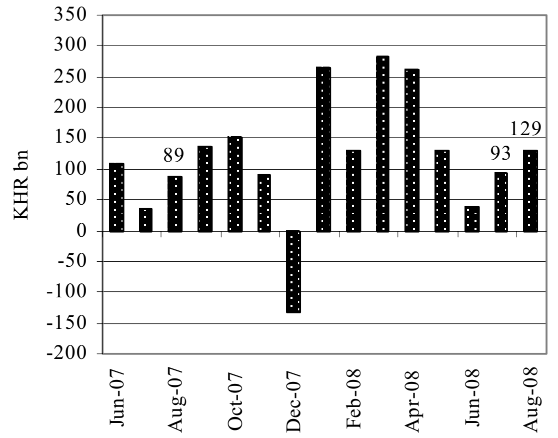
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

Imports: Petroleum Products
July 2007–September 2008



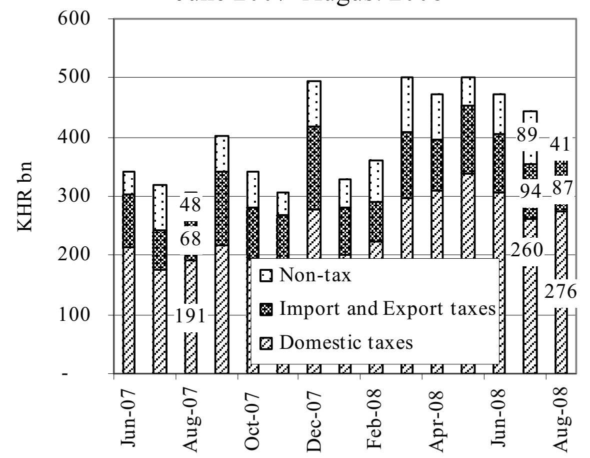
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

Current Budget Operations
June 2007–August 2008



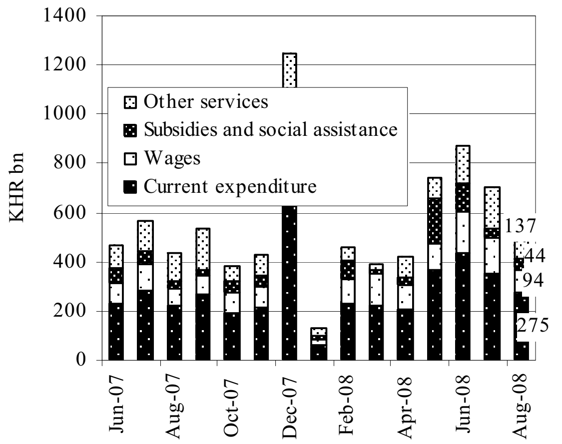
Source: MEF website

Current Budget Revenue
June 2007–August 2008



Source: MEF website

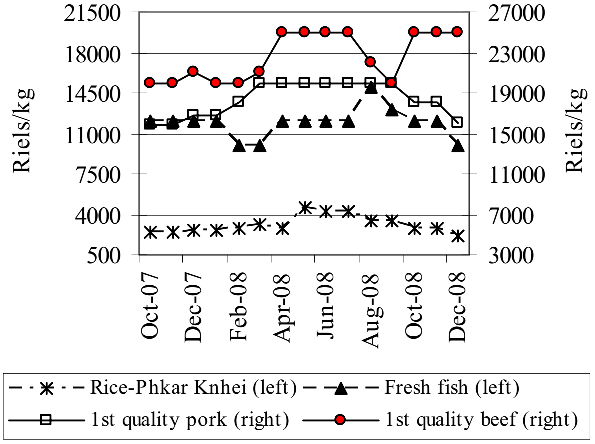
Current Budget Expenditure
June 2007–August 2008



Source: MEF website

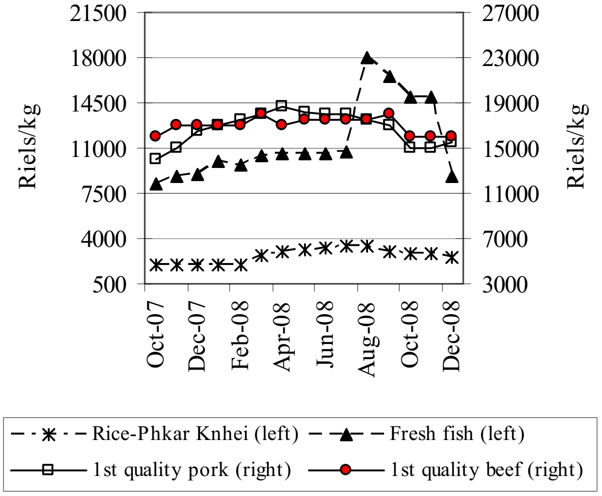
ថ្លៃទំនិញតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា
Provincial Food Prices

Cambodia: Food Prices in Siem Reap Province
October 2007–December 2008



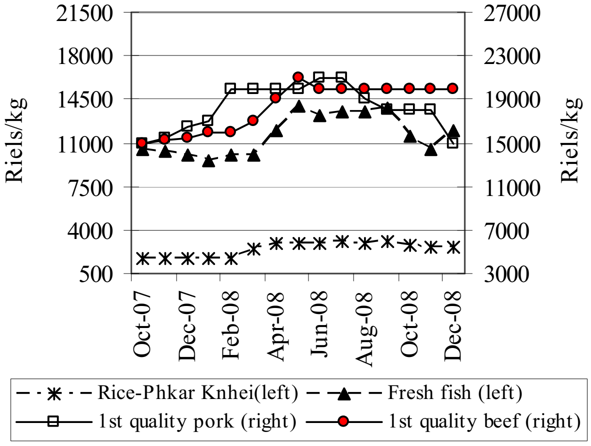
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Food Prices in Battambang Province
October 2007–December 2008



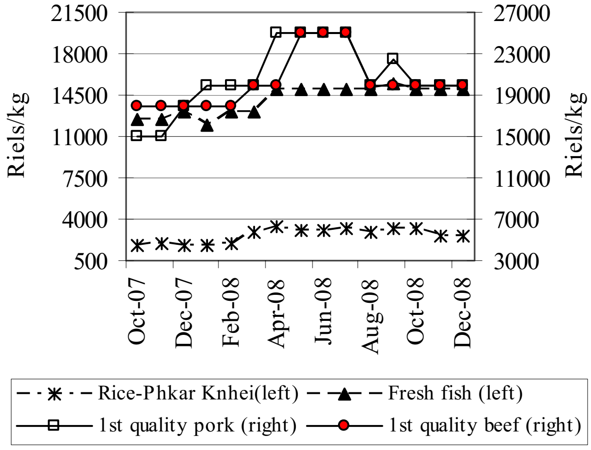
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Food Prices in Kg. Cham Province
October 2007–December 2008



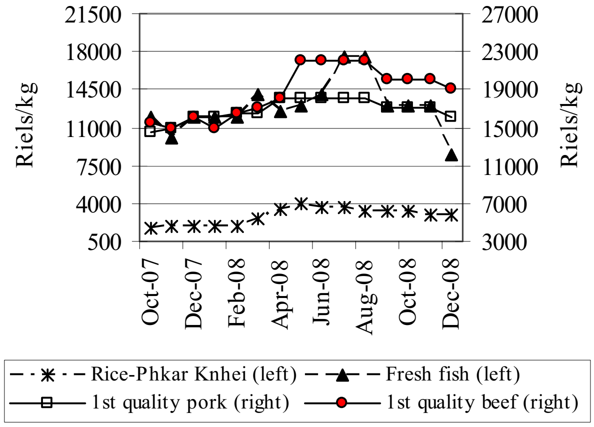
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Food Prices in Kampot Province
October 2007–December 2008



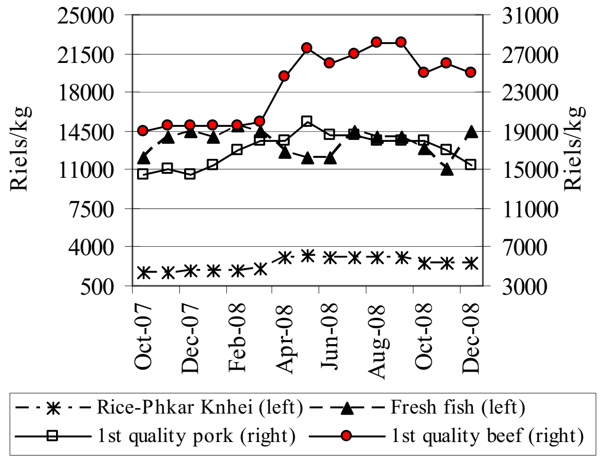
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province
October 2007–December 2008



Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Food Prices in Kg. Speu Province
October 2007–December 2008

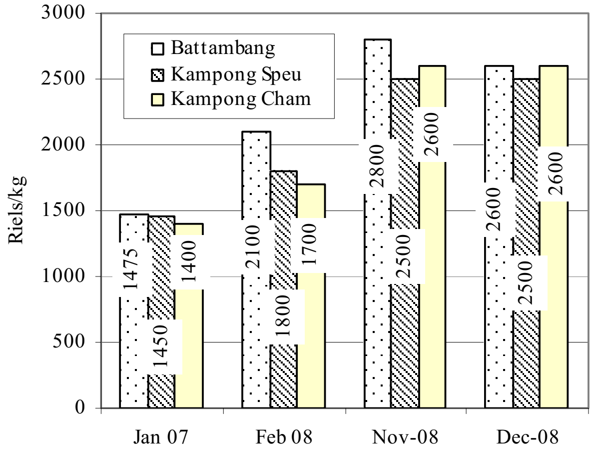


Source: CDRI

សសថ្លៃទំនិញតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា: តាមមុខទំនិញ

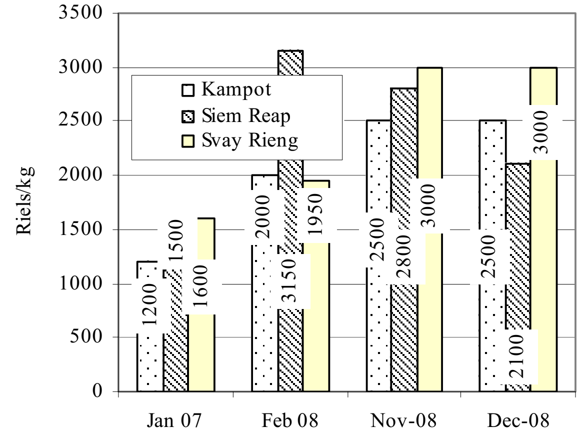
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia by Products

Cambodia: Rice Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



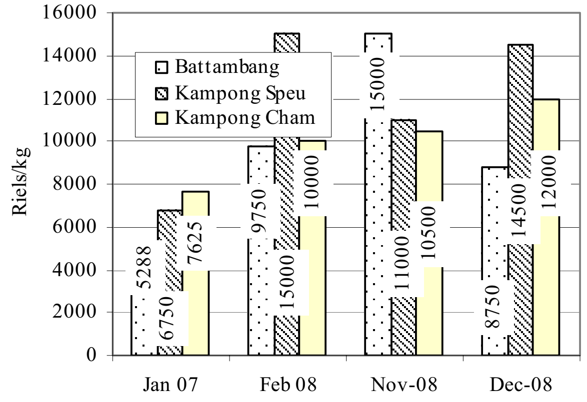
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Rice Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



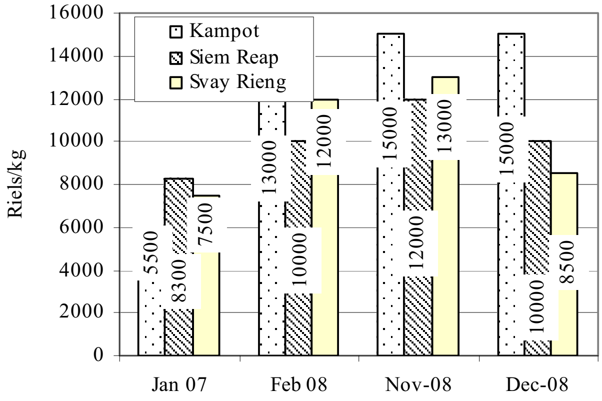
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



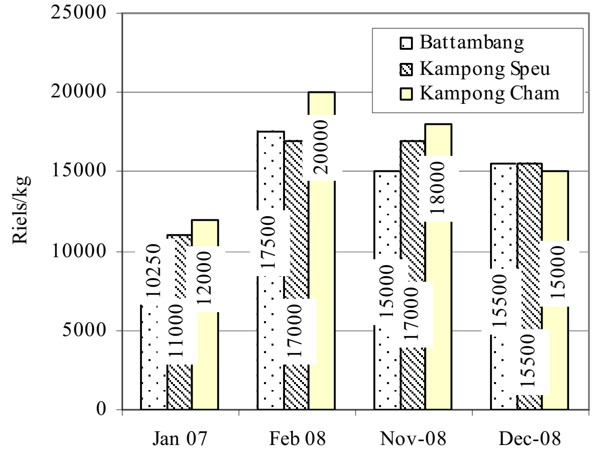
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



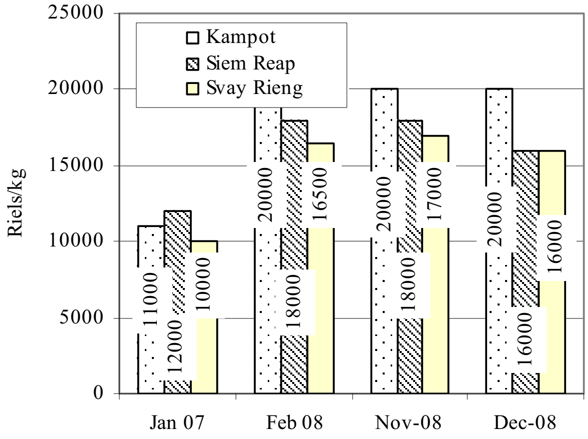
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)

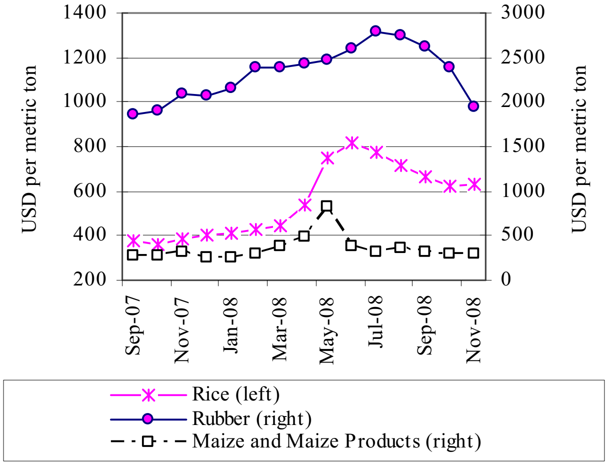


Source: CDRI

តំលៃទំនិញ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិនៅក្នុងប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

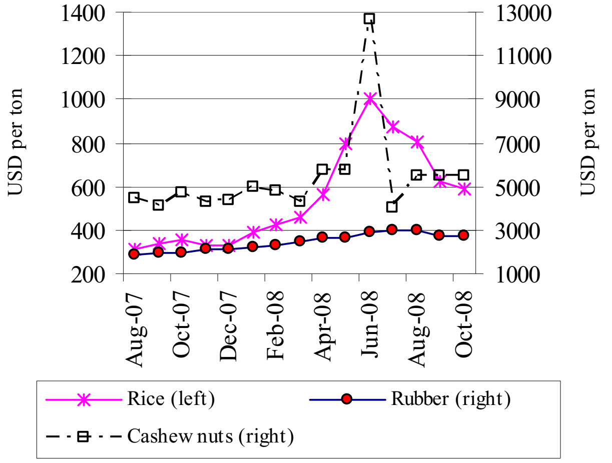
Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia

Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Maize
September 2007–November 2008



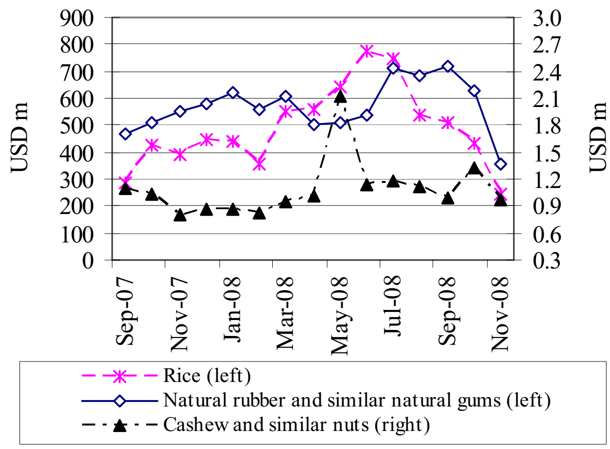
Source: Bank of Thailand, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

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



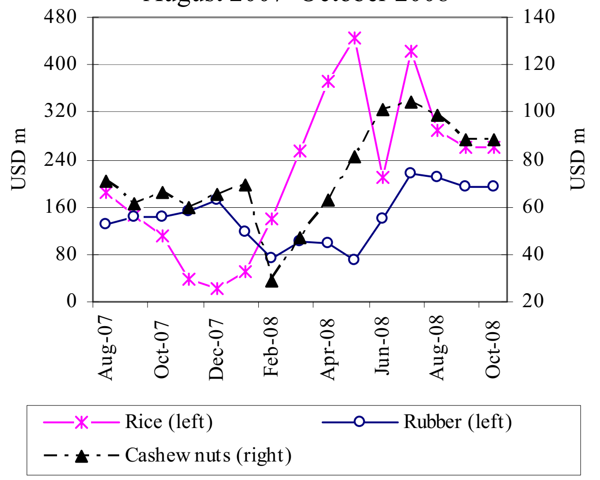
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: Exports to the World
September 2007–November 2008



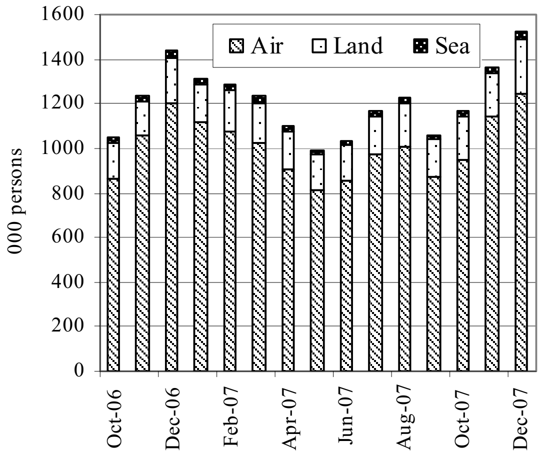
Source: Customs Department of Thailand

Vietnam: Exports to the World
August 2007–October 2008



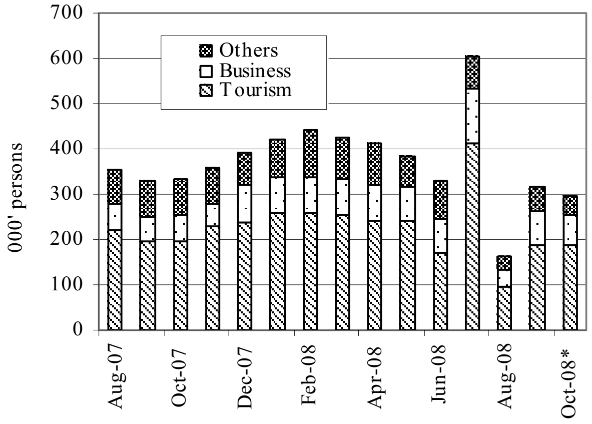
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

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

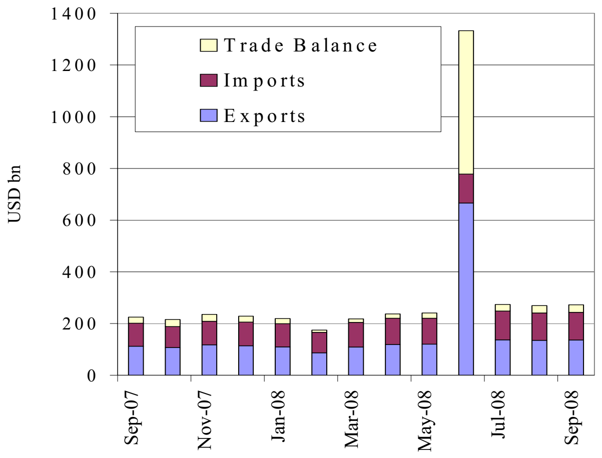


Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam
*Data was estimated for October 2008

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង ស្ថានភាពអត្រាអតិផរណានៃបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

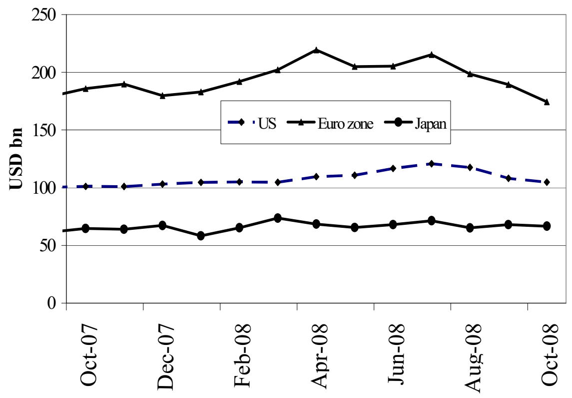
Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

External Trade: China
September 2007–September 2008



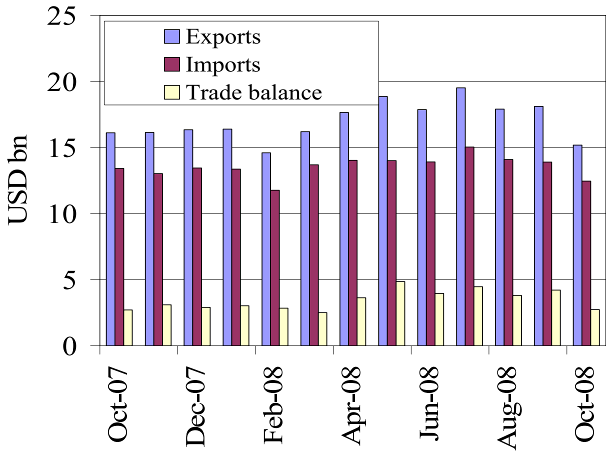
Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China

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



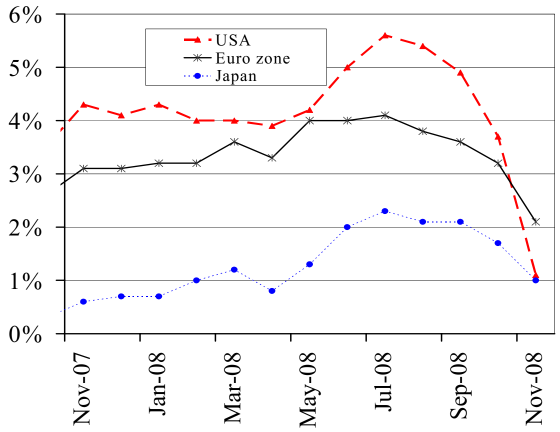
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

External Trade: Malaysia
October 2007–October 2008



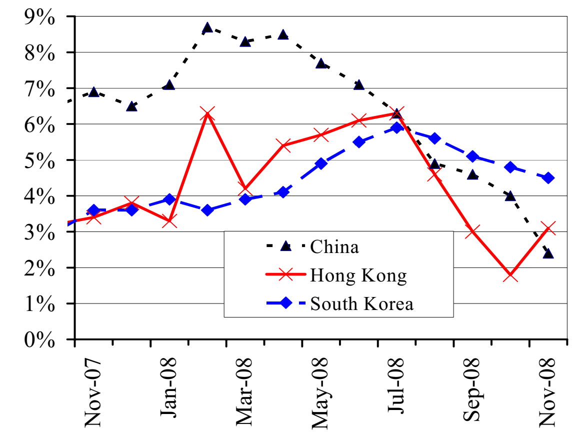
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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



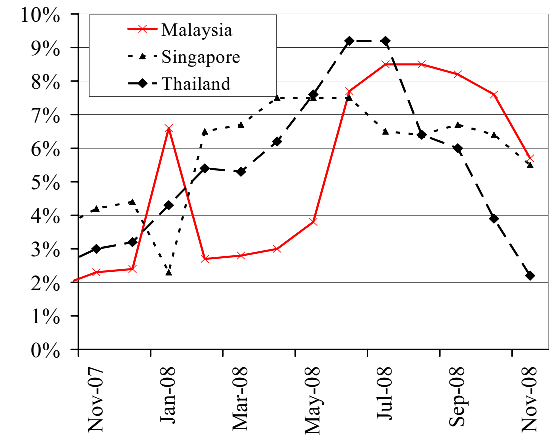
Note: The latest data available are for November 2008
Sources: IMF and *The Economist* (30 December 2008)

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



Note: The latest data available are for November 2008
Sources: IMF and *The Economist (30 December 2008)*

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

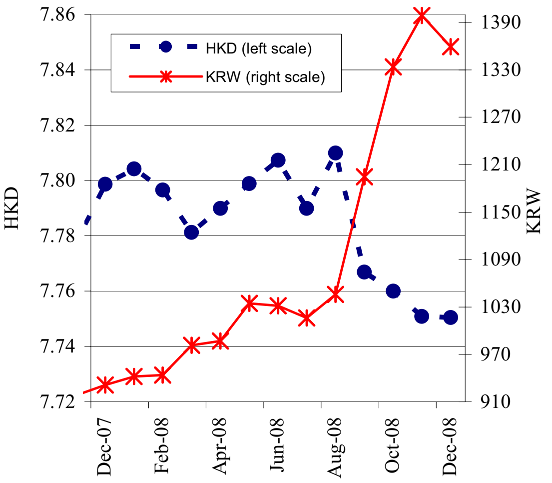


Note: The latest data available are for November 2008
Sources: IMF and *The Economist* (30 December 2008)

អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ស្ថានភាពតំលៃទំនិញលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ

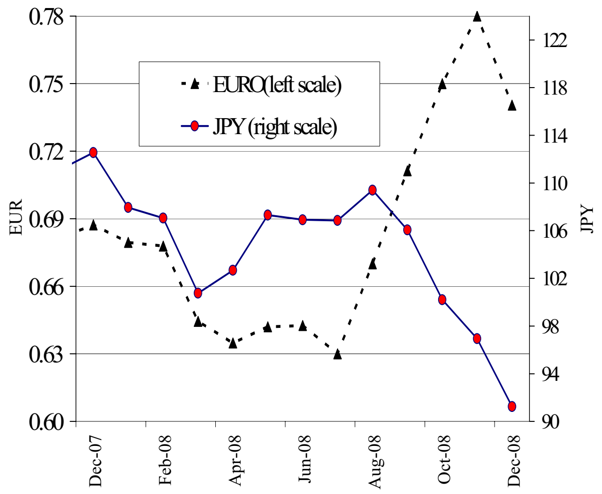
Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets

KRW & HKD per USD
December 2007–December 2008 (monthly average)



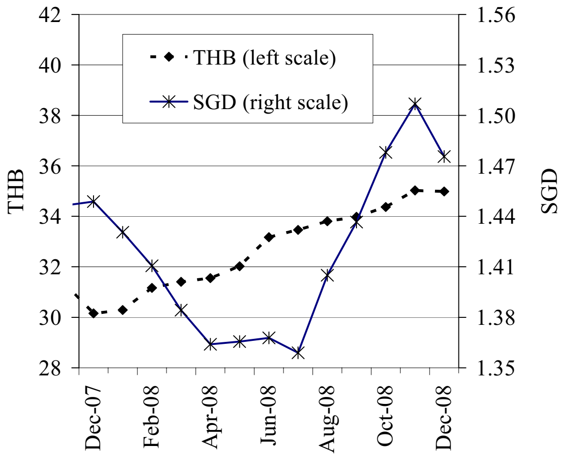
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

EUR & JPY per USD
December 2007–December 2008 (monthly average)



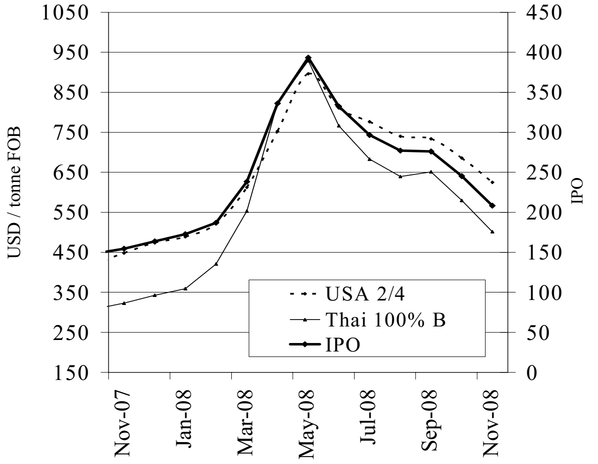
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

THB & SGD Per USD
December 2007–December 2008 (monthly average)



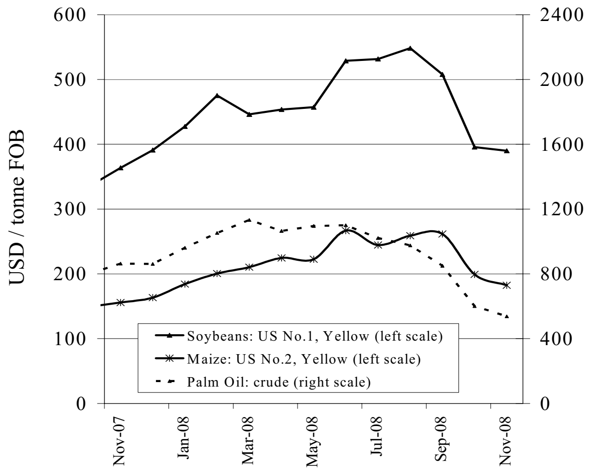
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

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



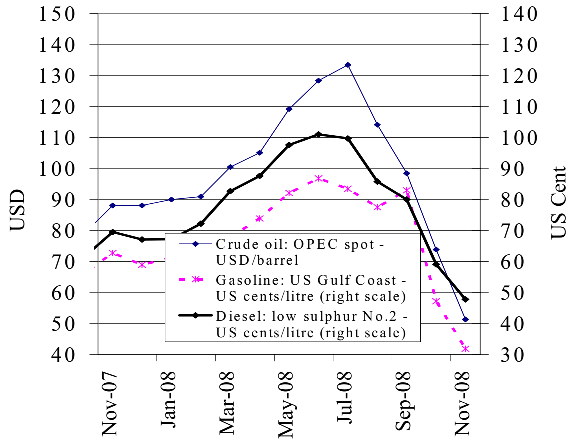
Sources: Osiriz/InfoArroz and InterRice.

Prices: Soybeans, Maize & Palm Oil
November 2007–November 2008



Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation

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



Source: *US Energy Information Administration*

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច
Economic News

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗៈ

សេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជាកើនយឺតនៅឆ្នាំ២០០៩ៈ ធនាគារពិភពលោកបានឱ្យដឹងថា ស្របពេលនឹងវិបត្តិហិរញ្ញវត្ថុនៅលើពិភពលោក កំនើនសេដ្ឋកិច្ចនៅកម្ពុជានាឆ្នាំក្រោយនេះ នឹងថយចុះមកត្រឹម ៤,៩% ដែលទាបជាងពាក់កណ្តាលនៃកំនើនក្នុងឆ្នាំមុន ។ Stephane Guimbert សេដ្ឋវិទូជាន់ខ្ពស់របស់ធនាគារពិភពលោកប្រចាំនៅកម្ពុជា បានប្រាប់អ្នកយកព័ត៌មានថា បើធៀបនឹងប្រទេសជិតខាង កម្ពុជាមានភាពបើកចំហកាន់តែច្រើនដល់បរិយាកាសនៅខាងក្រៅ ។ ធនាគារពិភពលោកបានបញ្ជាក់ថា សេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជាកើនជាមធ្យម ១១,១% ពីឆ្នាំ២០០៤ ដល់ឆ្នាំ២០០៧ ប៉ុន្តែក្នុងឆ្នាំនេះ កំនើនធ្លាក់មកត្រឹម ៦,៧% ដោយសារតែមានការថយចុះនូវតំរូវការពីប្រទេសអ្នកទិញ មកលើវិស័យឧស្សាហកម្មសំខាន់ៗនៅកម្ពុជា ដូចជា ផ្នែកកាត់ដេរ សំណង់ និងទេសចរណ៍ ។ Vikram Nehru ប្រធានសេដ្ឋវិទូរបស់ធនាគារពិភពលោកប្រចាំនៅតំបន់ប៉ាស៊ីហ្វិក និងអាស៊ីបូព៌ា បានលើកឡើងថា វិបត្តិហិរញ្ញវត្ថុនេះ ក៏បានកើតឡើងចំពេលមិនល្អមួយសំរាប់ប្រព័ន្ធធនាគារក្នុងប្រទេសផងដែរ ។ លោក Nehru បានថ្លែងតាមវីដេអូផ្សាយពីតូក្យូថា វិបត្តិនេះ កើតឡើងនៅពេលដែលឥណទានធនាគារកំពុងកើនឡើងយ៉ាងលឿន ហើយជាមួយនឹងការធ្លាក់ចុះភ្លាមៗនៃប្រាក់ចំណូលពីវិស័យទេសចរណ៍ និងការនាំចេញទៀតនោះ វិបត្តិនេះពិតជានឹងប៉ះទង្គិចដល់ប្រព័ន្ធធនាគារផងដែរ ។ លោកក៏បានថ្លែងថា នេះជាជោគអាក្រក់ដែលកម្ពុជាជួបវិបត្តិនេះក្នុងពេលបែបនេះ ។ ក្នុងពេលធ្វើការបង្ហាញពីព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចថ្មីៗនៅអាស៊ីបូព៌ា លោក Guimbert បានលើកឡើងដោយជឿជាក់ថា រដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា បានដើរតាមផ្លូវត្រឹមត្រូវមួយក្នុងការដោះស្រាយបញ្ហាកំនើនសេដ្ឋកិច្ចយឺតយ៉ាវ ដោយដាក់បញ្ចូលការជំរុញសារពើពន្ធទៅក្នុងកញ្ចប់ថវិកាជាតិនៅឆ្នាំក្រោយ ។ រដ្ឋសភាកម្ពុជាបានអនុម័តយល់ព្រមលើថវិកាចំនួន ១,៨ពាន់លានដុល្លា សំរាប់ឆ្នាំ២០០៩ ដែលរួមបញ្ចូលការកើនឡើងនៃចំនាយទៅលើវិស័យអប់រំ ហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ និងវិស័យកសិកម្ម ។ លោក Guimbert បានបន្ថែមថា កម្ពុជាត្រូវតែធ្វើឱ្យប្រសើរឡើងនូវការប្រកួតប្រជែងផ្នែកឧស្សាហកម្មកាត់ដេរ ដោយត្រូវដោះស្រាយវិវាទពលកម្ម និងជួយសំរួលដល់ផ្នែកពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ហើយលើសពីនេះ កម្ពុជាត្រូវតែវិនិយោគបន្ថែមទៀតលើវិស័យកសិកម្ម ។ លោកក៏បានផ្តល់អនុសាសន៍ឱ្យកសិករវិនិយោគលើការប្រើប្រាស់ជី ដើម្បីបង្កើនទិន្នផលដំណាំរបស់ពួកគេ ដោយលើកឡើងថា ទោះជាអង្ករធ្លាក់ថ្លៃចាប់ពីខែឧសភា និងមិថុនា មកក្តីក៏វានៅតែថ្លៃជាងតំលៃពីមុនដែរ ។ ភាពគ្មានការងារធ្វើពេញលេញ និងការរកចំនួលបានតិចតួចពីការងារ នៅតែមានកំរិតខ្ពស់នៅកម្ពុជា ទោះជាមានកំនើនសេដ្ឋកិច្ចទ្វេដងនាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ននេះក៏ដោយ ។

Economic News Highlights:

Cambodian economy to slow in 2009: Cambodia's economic growth will slow to 4.9 percent next year amid the global financial crisis, less than half the country's expansion pace of previous years, the World Bank said. "Cambodia, compared to many other countries in the region, is even more open to the external environment," Stephane Guimbert, the World Bank's senior economist for Cambodia, told a press briefing. The Bank said Cambodia's economy averaged 11.1 percent growth from 2004 to 2007, but due to lower demand from other countries for its main industries - garments, construction and tourism - it has slowed to 6.7 percent this year. Vikram Nehru, the World Bank's chief economist for East Asia and the Pacific, said the financial crisis has also come at an unfortunate time for the country's banking system. "This particular crisis hit when bank credit was growing very rapidly, and now with the sudden decline of tourism and export earnings this is going to obviously hit the banking system as well," Nehru said by video from Tokyo. "Cambodia was unlucky to be caught in the crisis at this particular time." Unveiling the World Bank's update on the economies of East Asia, Guimbert said he believed the Cambodian government had been right to address slowing growth by including fiscal stimulus in its national budget for next year. The Cambodian parliament has approved a 1.8-billion-dollar budget for 2009 which included increased spending on education, infrastructure and agriculture. Guimbert added that he thought Cambodia needed to improve the competitiveness of its garment industry by addressing labor disputes and facilitating trade, and that the country must invest more in agriculture. "Although the price of rice has declined since May and June, it is still higher than before," Guimbert said, recommending farmers invest in fertilizer to increase their crop yields. Despite the recent double-digit economic growth, underemployment, where someone's work earns only a meager return, remains high in Cambodia. *(Source: The Economic Times, Dec. 10)*

Links to other economic news:

1. "ASEAN summit in late February may be rescheduled" (http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5iuL9-ixRivHiidhdKdvX4n1RApXA)
2. "ASEAN charter comes into force" (http://www.iht.com/articles/ap/2008/12/15/asia/AS-ASEAN-Charter.php)
3. "ADB gives $10 mil. for Cambodia to improve public financial management" (http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-12/04/content_10457630.htm)
4. "Cambodia promised aid worth nearly $ 1 bil. for 2009" (http://www.reuters.com/article/homepageCrisis/idUSBKK316459._CH_.2400)
5. "Russia agrees to cancel 70% of Cambodia-owed debt" (http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-12/09/content_10478770.htm)