ISSN 1810-6358

វិទ្យាស្ថានបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង ស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា

CDRI – Cambodia's Leading Independent Development Policy Research Institute

របាយការណ៍ថ្មីៗស្តីពីសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា

Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy

កក្កដា ២០០៩ / July 2009

សាំង ច័ន្ទហេង / **Saing Chan Hang**

ផាន់ ដាលីស / **Phann Dalis**

ប៉ុន ដូរីណា / **Pon Dorina**

បកប្រែដោយ: **យូ សិទ្ធីរិទ្ធ និង ខេង សេង**

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

អត្ថបទសង្ខេបនេះ ពិពណ៌នាពីសូចនាករសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗមួយចំនួនសំរាប់កម្ពុជា និងប្រទេសជាដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្មចំបងៗ ដោយប្រៀបធៀបតួលេខនៃខែថ្មីៗនេះ ជាមួយនឹង ខែមុនៗ ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ។

នៅត្រីមាសទី១ ឆ្នាំ២០០៩ អនុមតិវិនិយោគគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់ សំរាប់អនុវិស័យកាត់ដេរ បន្តធ្លាក់ចុះមកត្រឹម ១៦,៤លានដុល្លារUS ធៀបនឹង ២១,៤លានដុល្លារUS ក្នុងត្រីមាសទី៤ ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ហើយបើធៀបនឹង ត្រីមាសទី១ ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ វាធ្លាក់ចុះអស់ ៦១% ។

ធៀបនឹងខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ២០០៩ ភ្ញៀវបរទេសមកដល់កម្ពុជាសរុប នៅខែឧសភា ២០០៩ ថយចុះ ១៨% ដែលបណ្តាលពី ភ្ញៀវមកលំហែកំសាន្ត ធ្លាក់ចុះអស់ ១៦% និង ភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៤% ។ បើធៀបនឹងខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំមុន ភ្ញៀវមកដល់សរុប ធ្លាក់ចុះតិចតួចអស់ ៤,០% ដោយសារ ភ្ញៀវមកលំហែកំសាន្ត និង ភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញ ថយចុះ ១១% និង ៥,៤% ។

នៅខែមីនា ២០០៩ អនុមតិគំរោងសាងសង់នៅទីក្រុងភ្នំពេញ មាន ៥៧,៥លានដុល្លារUS ឬ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣៧% ធៀបនឹងខែកុម្ភៈ ២០០៩ ។ ការធ្លាក់ចុះនេះ បង្កជាចំបងពី ការធ្លាក់ចុះដល់ទៅ ៩៦% នៃអនុមតិគំរោងសាងសង់ផ្ទះល្វែង តែមានការប៉ះប៉ូវវិញដោយ កំណើន ៦,១% នៃអនុមតិគំរោងសាងសង់ផ្ទះ និងភូមិគ្រឹះ ។

នៅខែមេសា ២០០៩ អត្រាការប្រាក់ជាមធ្យមលើកំចីជាប្រាក់រៀល ក្នុងរយ:ពេល១២ខែ គឺ ២១,៩៤% ឬធ្លាក់ទាបជាងខែមុន ០,៧៩% រីឯ អត្រាការប្រាក់លើកំចីជាប្រាក់ដុល្លារ ធ្លាក់មកត្រឹម ១៦,០១% ។ នៅខែមេសានេះដែរ រូបិយវត្ថុទូទៅ (M2) ឡើងដល់ ១២.៩៥៤,១ ពាន់លានរៀល ឬកើន ៣,៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ។ ទ្រព្យសកម្មបរទេសសុទ្ធ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៩១% រីឯ ឥណទានក្នុងស្រុក កើន ១,៣% ។ ឥណទានចំពោះវិស័យឯកជន និងរដ្ឋាភិបាល កើនតិចតួចត្រឹម ១,០% និង ០,៤% ។

នៅខែមិថុនា ២០០៩ ប្រាក់រៀល ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃទល់នឹង ប្រាក់ដុល្លារUS ប្រាក់បាតថៃ និងប្រាក់ដុងវៀតណាម ដោយប្តូរបាន ៤១៣៣,៩រៀល/ដុល្លារUS ១២១,៩រៀល/បាត និង ២៣,៤រៀល/១០០ដុង ។

នៅខែមេសា ២០០៩ ការនាំចេញទំនិញសរុបរបស់កម្ពុជា ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដែលក្នុងនោះ ការនាំចេញសំលៀកបំពាក់ កៅស៊ូ និងត្រី ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥,០% ២៥% និង ៨៣% ។ ក្នុងខែមេសានេះដែរ ការនាំចូលបារី កើន ៦៩% ឥន្ធនៈ កើនបន្តិចត្រឹម ៩,៨% ស្របពេលដែល ស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ និងដែកថែប ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤៦% និង ៧១% ។

នៅខែឧសភា ២០០៩ អតិរេកថវិកាចរន្ត ឡើងដល់ ១១៦,១ពាន់លានរៀល ឬកើន ៣៦% ធៀបនឹងខែមេសា ២០០៩ ។ ការប្រមូលចំណូល ថយចុះតិចតួច អស់ ១,៤% ដោយសារ ការធ្លាក់ចុះចំណូលមិនមែនពន្ធ ១២% និងចំណូលពន្ធ ក្នុងស្រុក ៩,៥% ស្របពេលដែល ពន្ធលើការនាំចេញនិងនាំចូល កើន ៣៨% ។ ចំពោះចំណាយចរន្តវិញ ចំណាយសរុប ថយចុះ ១២% ក្នុងនេះ ចំណាយលើ

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.

During the first quarter of 2009, fixed asset investment approvals for the garment subsector continued to slide, from USD 21.4 m in the preceding quarter to USD 16.4 m. From the same quarter last year, investment approvals in the sector plummeted by 61 percent.

In May, total foreign visitors fell by 18 percent from the previous month, driven by the 16 percent and 14 percent slump in holiday visitor and business arrivals. Compared with the same month last year, total visitor arrivals dropped slightly, by 4.0 percent, led by 11 percent and 5.4 percent falls in holiday and business arrivals.

Phnom Penh's construction approvals indicated a fall of 37 percent from the preceding month, decreasing to USD 57.5 m in March 2009. The downward trend was due primarily to the 96 percent drop in construction approvals of flats, but was offset by the 6.1 percent rise in villa & house construction approvals.

In April, the twelve-month average interest rate on riel loan was 0.79 percent lower than that of the previous month, offering at 21.94 percent. The interest rate on US dollar loans dropped to 16.01 percent. On the monetary market, liquidity (M2) increased slightly by 3.7 percent from the previous month, reaching KHR 12954.1 bn in April. Net foreign assets slumped by 91 percent, while domestic credit showed a 1.3 percent increase. Credits to the private sector and government rose by a meagre 1.0 percent and 0.4 percent.

In June, riel traded low against the US dollar, Thai baht and Vietnamese dong. The value of riel against US dollars was at 4133.9 riels/USD, with Thai baht at 121.9 riels/baht, and Vietnamese dong at 23.4 riels per 100 dong.

In April, Cambodia's total exports shrank by 17 percent from the preceding month. Therein, exports of garments, rubber and fish dropped by 5.0 percent, 25 percent and 83 percent, respectively. During the same period, imports of cigarettes surged by 69 percent; petroleum imports rose slightly by 9.8 percent; while cement and steel showed falls of 46 percent and 71 percent, respectively.

In May, the current budget surplus rose by 36 percent from the previous month, rising to KHR 116.1 bn. Revenue collection decreased slightly, by 1.4 percent, stemming from the fall of domestic tax (9.5 percent) and non-tax collection (12 percent), while import and export tax rose by 38 percent. For current expenditure, total expenditure slipped by 12 percent. Of that,

បៀវត្សរ៍ថយចុះ ២១% ប៉ុន្តែចំណាយខាងសង្គមកិច្ចនិងឧបត្ថមធន កើន ៥៨% ។

spending on wages fell by 21 percent, while on social assistance and subsidies spending rose by 58 percent.

នៅខែឧសភា ២០០៩ អតិផរណាថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ពីមួយឆ្នាំទៅមួយឆ្នាំ ធ្លាក់ចុះដល់ ៥,៧% ធៀបនឹងអត្រា ៣,៩%ក្នុងខែមុន ដែលបណ្តាលមកពីការធ្លាក់ចុះនៃ ថ្លៃអាហារនិងភេសជ្ជៈគ្មានជាតិស្រា(៦,៧%) ថ្លៃផ្ទះស្នាក់នៅនិងថ្លៃទឹកភ្លើង(៩,៦%) ថ្លៃទូរគមនាគមន៍(១១%) និងថ្លៃដឹកជញ្ជូន(១៥,៨%) ប៉ុន្តែមានការប៉ះប៉ូវវិញដោយការកើនឡើងនៃ ថ្លៃការអប់រំ(២៧,៣%) ថ្លៃសំលៀកបំពាក់និងស្បែកជើង (៥,៨%) និងថ្លៃប្រតិបត្តិការនិងសង្ហារឹមក្នុងផ្ទះ (៥,៦%) ។

In May, the year-on-year consumer price index slipped by 5.7 percent, lower than the 3.9 percent of April. The downward trend resulted from the fall in the price of food and non-alcoholic beverages (6.7 percent); housing and utilities (9.6 percent); communication (11 percent); and transportation (15.8 percent), offset by the increase in the price of education (27.3 percent); clothing and footwear (5.8 percent); and house furniture and household operation (5.6 percent).

នៅខែមិថុនា ២០០៩ ថ្លៃម៉ាស៊ូត និងសាំង កើន ៧,៤% និង ៦,៦% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ។ ក្នុងខែនេះដែរ អង្ករ ឡើងថ្លៃនៅខេត្តកំពត (១៥,៩%) តែចុះថ្លៃនៅខេត្ត កំពង់ចាម (២,០%) និងស្វាយរៀង (៣,៨%) ។ ត្រី ឡើងថ្លៃនៅខេត្ត បាត់ដំបង (១២%) កំពង់ចាម (២៩%) និង សៀមរាប (៨,៣%) ប៉ុន្តែវារក្សាថ្លៃថេរ នៅខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ ។ សាច់ជ្រូក ឡើងថ្លៃនៅខេត្ត បាត់ដំបង កំពង់ចាម និង សៀមរាប ប៉ុន្តែមានថ្លៃថេរនៅខេត្ត កំពត កំពង់ស្ពឺ និង ស្វាយរៀង ។

In June, both diesel and gasoline prices increased by 7.4 percent and 6.6 percent compared with the preceding month. During the same month, the price of rice rose in Kampot (15.9 percent), while the price was down in Kampong Cham (Kg.Cham, 2.0 percent) and Svay Rieng (S. Rieng, 3.8 percent). The fish price rose further in Battambang (BB, 12 percent), Kg. Cham (29 percent) and Siem Reap (S.R., 8.3 percent), while the value remained unchanged in Kampong Speu (Kg. Speu). Moreover, there was an increase in the pork price in B.B, Kg. Cham and S.R., while the value was stable in Kampot, Kg. Speu and S. Rieng.

នៅខែឧសភា ២០០៩ ថ្លៃនាំចេញនៃអង្ករ និងពោត នៅថៃ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២,៤% និង ៤៦% ហើយសំរាប់ កៅស៊ូវិញ វាកើនឡើងបន្តិច គឺ ១,៨% ។ នៅទីផ្សារប្រទេសវៀតណាម អង្ករ និងកៅស៊ូ ឡើងថ្លៃ ២,៥% និង ២,៣% ស្របពេលដែលគ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី ចុះថ្លៃ ៤,៨% ។

In May, Thailand's export prices for rice and maize decreased by 2.4 percent and 46 percent, while the rubber price showed a slight increase of 1.8 percent. In Vietnam's market, rice and rubber prices marked a slight increase of 2.5 percent and 2.3 percent, while the price of cashew nuts fell by 4.8 percent.

នៅខែឧសភា ២០០៩ សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ពីមួយឆ្នាំទៅមួយឆ្នាំ នៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក និងជប៉ុន ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,៣% និង ១,១% ប៉ុន្តែនៅតំបន់អឺរ៉ូ វានៅថេរ ។ អតិផរណានេះមាននិន្នាការប្រហែលគ្នានៅប្រទេសចិន (ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,៤%) ប៉ុន្តែវាមាននិន្នាការផ្ទុយនៅ ហុងកុង (កើន ០,១%) និងកូរ៉េខាងត្បូង (កើន ២,៧%) ។ សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃទំនិញ កើនឡើងនៅប្រទេសម៉ាឡេស៊ី (២,៤%) ប៉ុន្តែ វាធ្លាក់ចុះនៅ ប្រទេសសិង្ហបុរី (០,៣%) និង ថៃ (៣,៣%) ។

In May, the year-on-year consumer price index slipped in the USA (1.3 percent) and Japan (1.1 percent), while the index was stable in the Euro zone. The trend was similar in China (a 1.4 percent fall), but reverse trends were evident in Hong Kong and S. Korea, marking 0.1 percent and 2.7 percent rises, respectively. The price index was high in Malaysia (2.4 percent) while it was low in Singapore (0.3 percent) and Thailand (3.3 percent).

នៅខែមិថុនា ២០០៩ ប្រាក់ដុល្លារហុងកុង មានថ្លៃថេរ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន រីឯប្រាក់វ៉ុនកូរ៉េ ធ្លាក់ចុះបន្តិច (០,៦%) ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុល្លារUS ។ នៅខែនេះដែរ ប្រាក់យ៉េនជប៉ុន ដុល្លារសិង្ហបុរី ប្រាក់បាតថៃ និងប្រាក់អឺរ៉ូ ឡើងថ្លៃទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុល្លារUS ក្នុងអត្រា ០,១% ០,៦% ១,៥% និង ២,៨% រៀងគ្នា ។

In June, the value of the Hong Kong dollar remained stable from the previous month, while the Korean won depreciated (0.6 percent) against the US dollar. During the same month, the value of Japanese yen, Singapore dollar, Thai baht, and the Euro against the US dollar showed an appreciation of 0.1 percent, 0.6 percent, 1.5 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively.

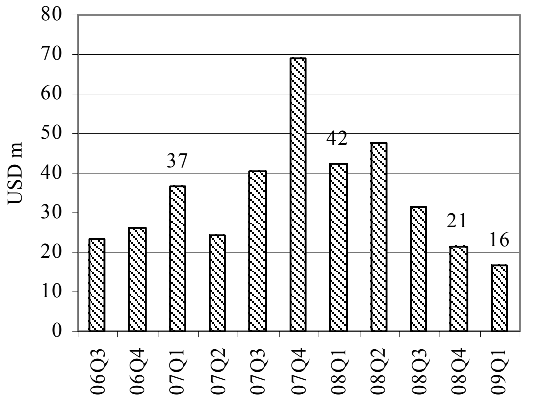
នៅខែឧសភា ២០០៩ ថ្លៃផលិតផលកសិកម្មនៅលើទីផ្សារពិភពលោក បានធ្លាក់ចុះ ដែលក្នុងនោះ ប្រេងឆា សណ្តែកសៀង និងពោត ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៦,១% ៧,៧% និង ១៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ។ នៅខែមិថុនា ២០០៩ នេះ នៅលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ ថ្លៃប្រេងឆៅ ម៉ាស៊ូត និង សាំងលក់ដល់ដៃ គឺ ៦៧,៩ដុល្លារUS/ធុង ៤៦,៣សេន/លីត្រ និង ៤៩,៩សេន/លីត្រ ឬកើនឡើង ២៤% ១៩% និង ១៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ។

The prices of the main agricultural products on the world market fell in May 2009. Therein, the prices of palm oil, soybeans and maize decreased by 6.1 percent, 7.7 percent, and 14 percent from the preceding month. In June, the international spot price of crude oil was at USD 67.9/barrel, diesel, US cents 46.3/ℓ and gasoline, US cents 49.9/ℓ. The prices of crude oil, diesel and gasoline increased by 24 percent, 19 percent, and 14 percent, respectively, from a month earlier.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

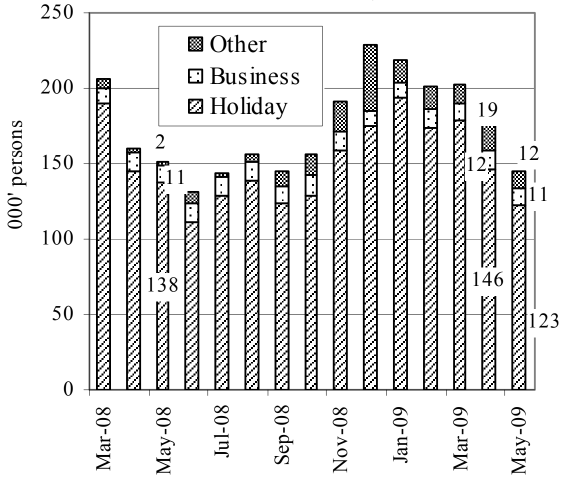
Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

Fixed Asset Investment Approvals: Garment Subsector
2006 Q3–2009 Q1



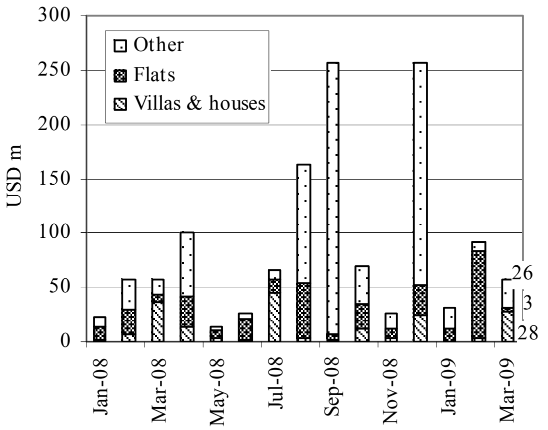
Including expansion projects
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

Cambodia: Foreign Visitor Arrivals
March 2008–May 2009



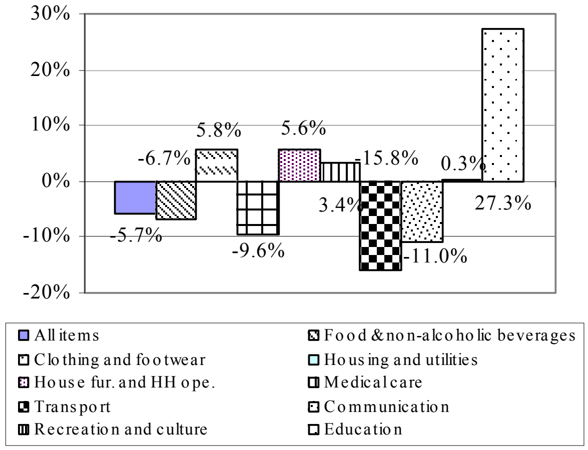
Source: Ministry of Tourism

Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals
January 2008–March 2009



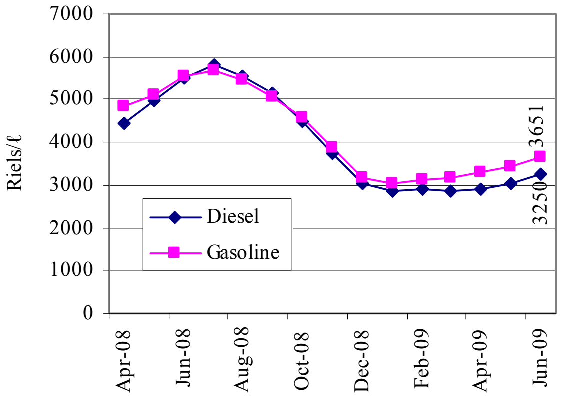
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

Phnom Penh: Inflation
(October–December 2006=100)
Year-on-Year Changes for May 2009



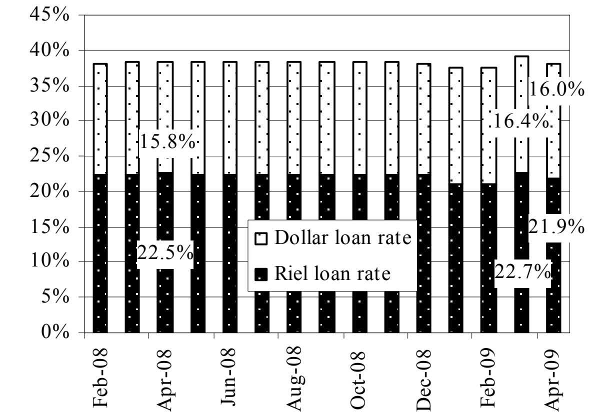
Source: National Institute of Statistics

Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices
April 2008–June 2009



Source: CDRI

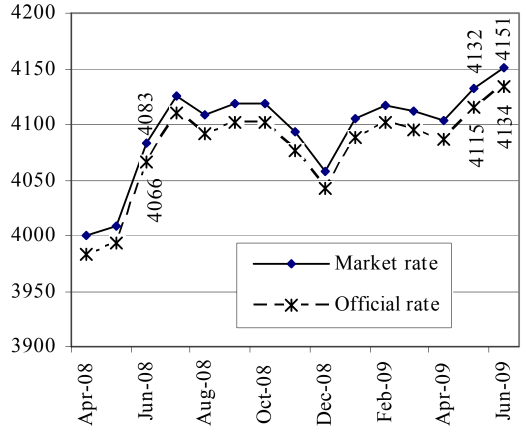
Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Loans
February 2008–April 2009



Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

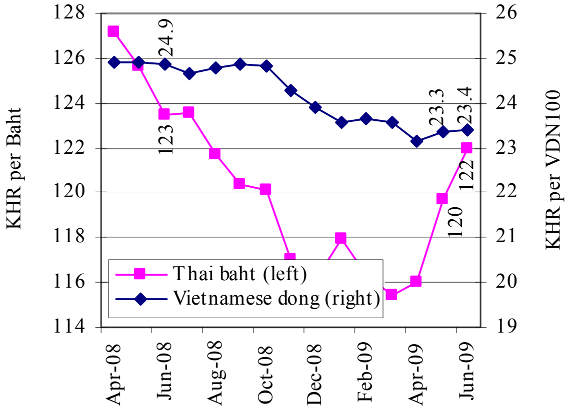
ស្ថានភាពអត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ជំនួយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ពីក្រៅប្រទេស
Exchange Rates and External Development Assistance

Riels per US Dollar
April 2008–June 2009



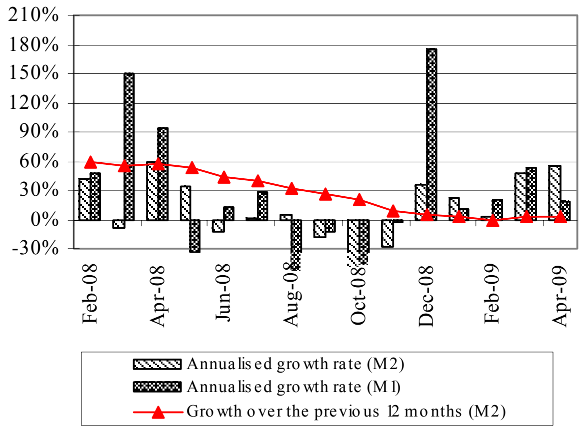
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Riels per THB & VND
April 2008–June 2009



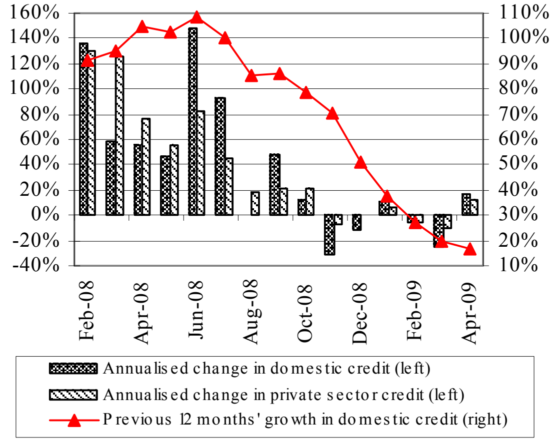
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey
February 2008–April 2009



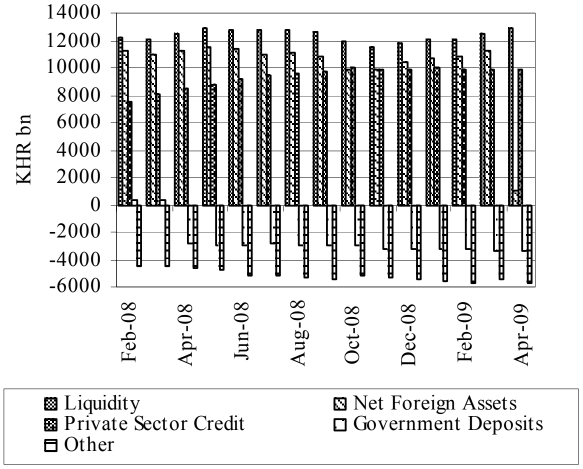
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Domestic Credit
February 2008–April 2009



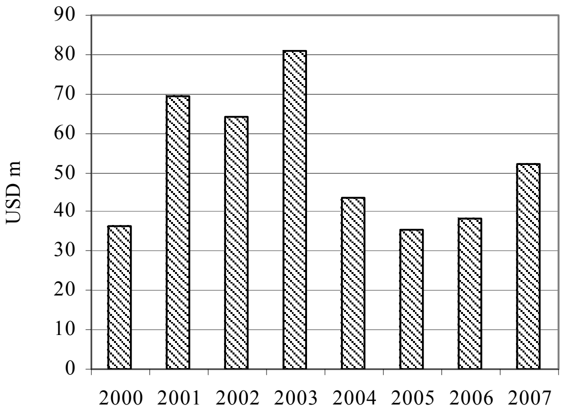
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Operations
February 2008–April 2009



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

External Development Assistance Disbursement: Community and Social Welfare
2000–2007



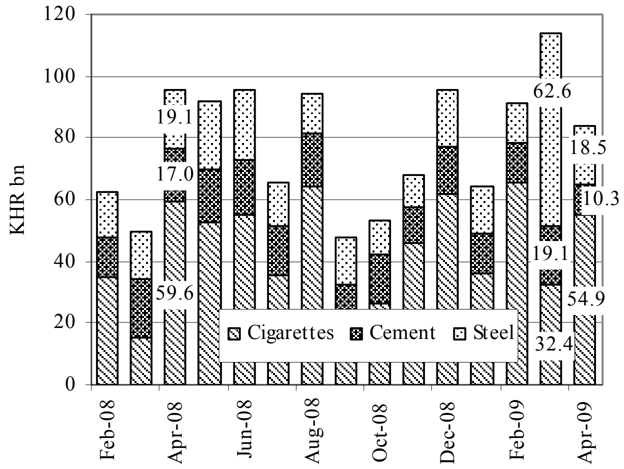
Source: *Cambodia Aid Effectiveness Report 2007*, CDC

ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

External Trade and National Budget Operations

Imports: Cigarettes & Construction Materials

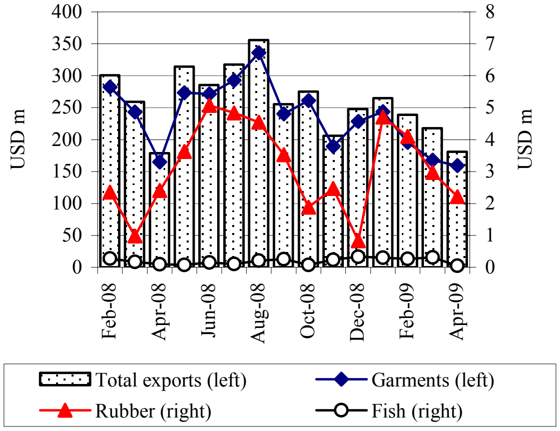
February 2008–April 2009



Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

Cambodia: Main Exports

February 2008–April 2009

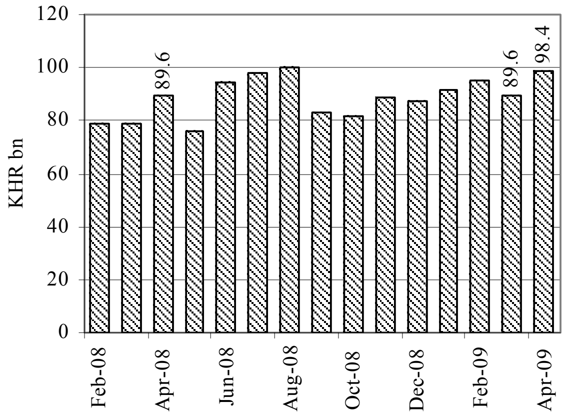


Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

Note: revised data for June 08 & January 09

Imports: Petroleum Products

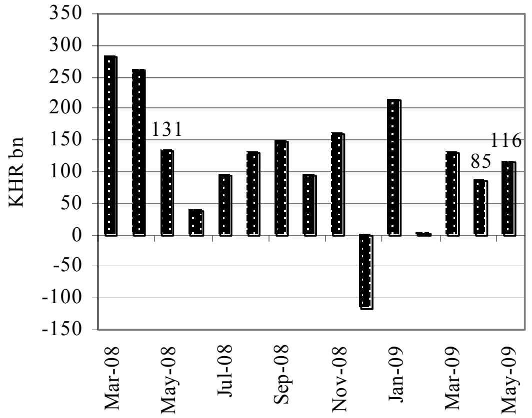
February 2008–April 2009



Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

Current Budget Operations

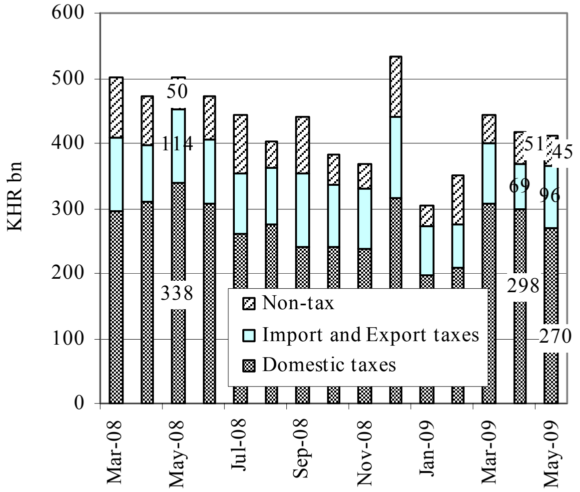
March 2008–May 2009



Source: MEF Bulletin

Current Budget Revenue

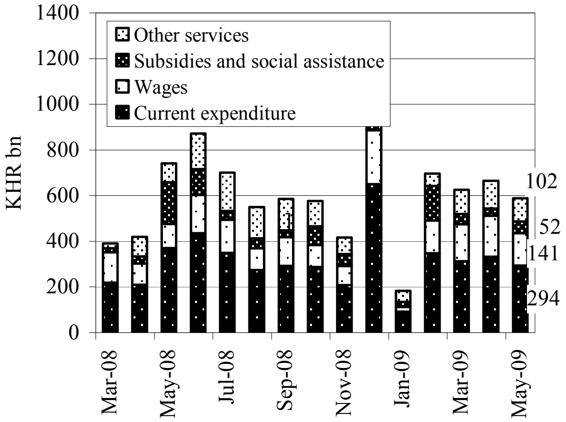
March 2008–May 2009



Source: MEF website

Current Budget Expenditure

March 2008–May 2009

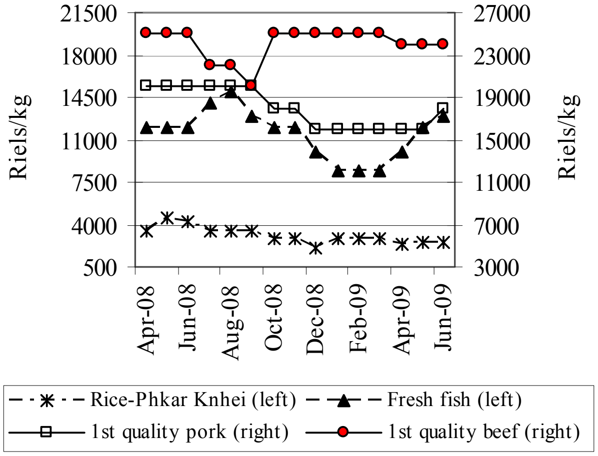


Source: MEF website

ថ្លៃម្ហូបអាហារតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

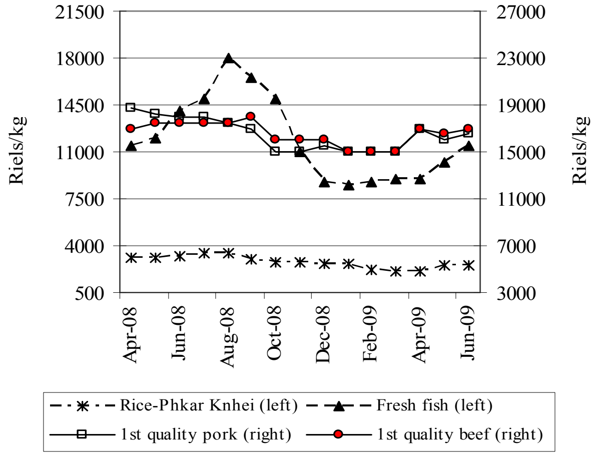
Provincial Food Prices

Cambodia: Food Prices in Siem Reap Province
April 2008–June 2009



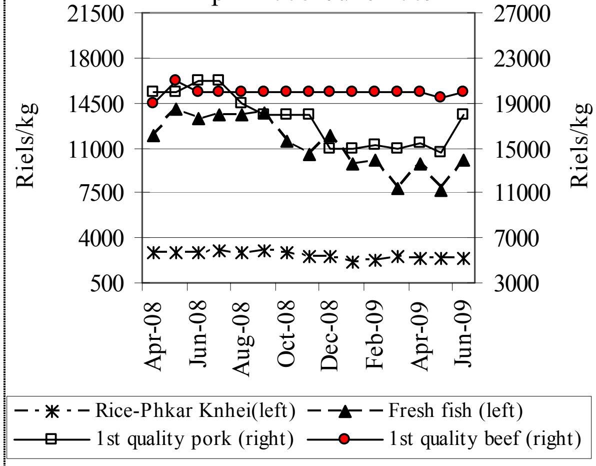
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Food Prices in Battambang Province
April 2008–June 2009



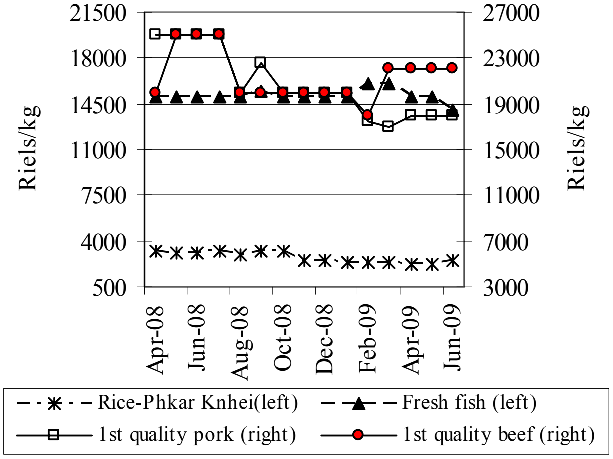
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Food Prices in Kg. Cham Province
April 2008–June 2009



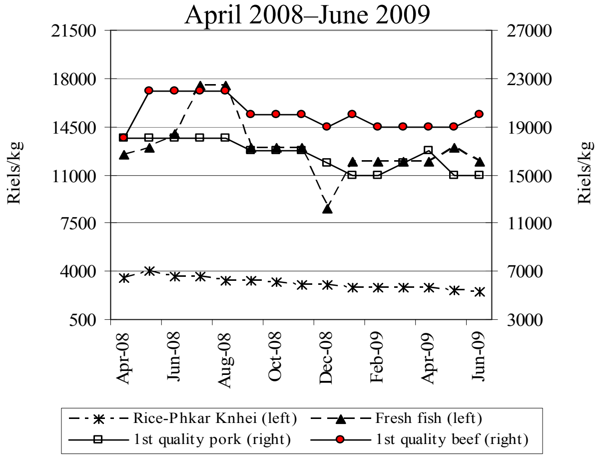
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Food Prices in Kampot Province
April 2008–June 2009



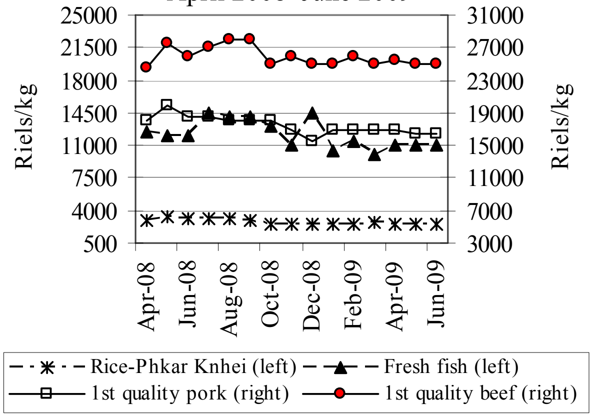
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province
April 2008–June 2009



Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Food Prices in Kg. Speu Province
April 2008–June 2009

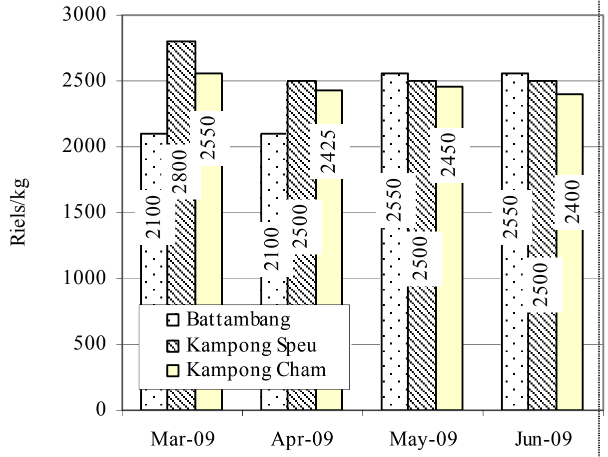


Source: CDRI

ថ្លៃទំនិញតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា៖ តាមមុខទំនិញ

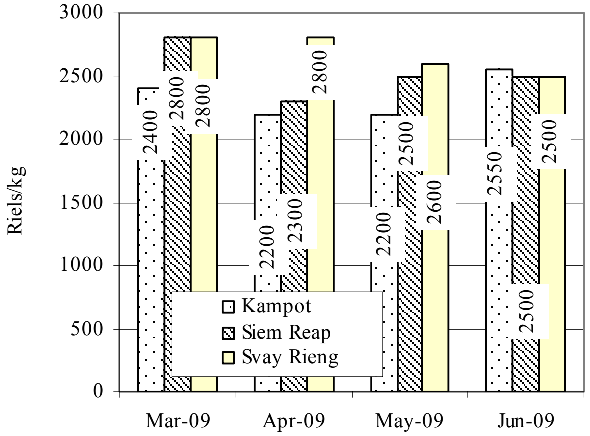
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia by Products

Cambodia: Rice Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



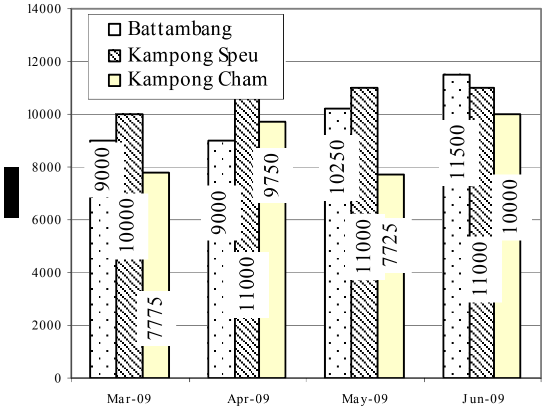
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Rice Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



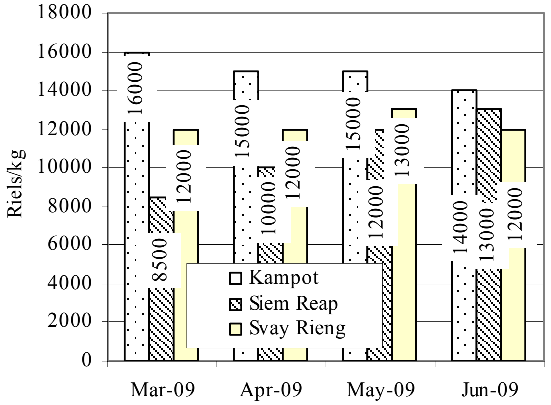
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



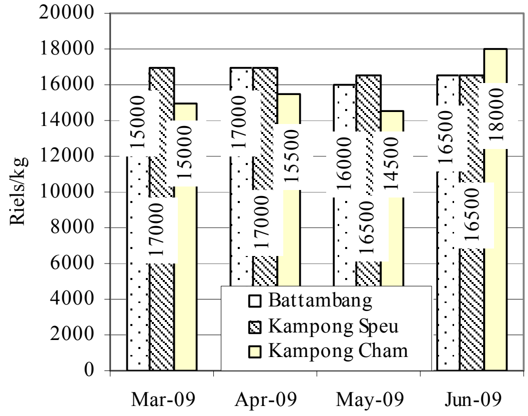
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



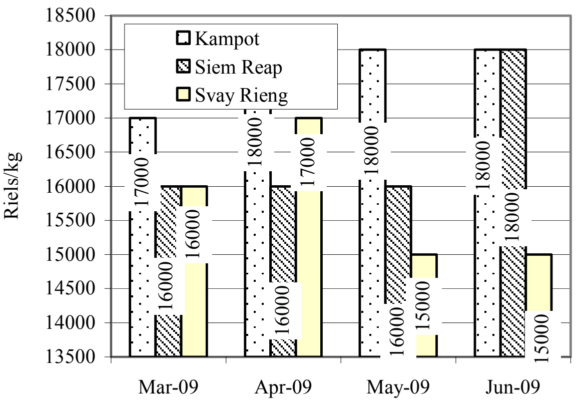
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Price in Three Provinces
(Selected months)



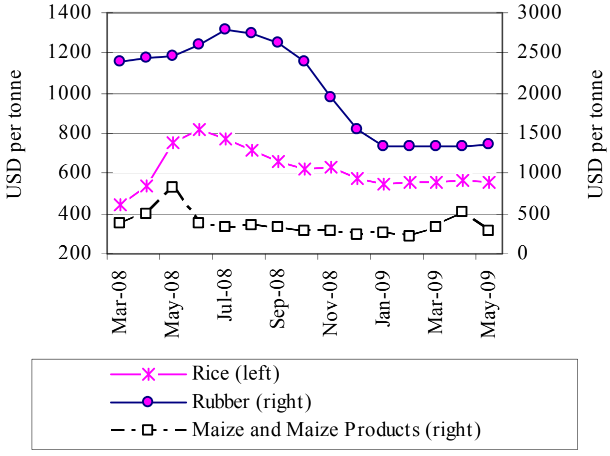
Source: CDRI

ថ្លៃទំនិញ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិនៅក្នុងប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

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

Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Maize

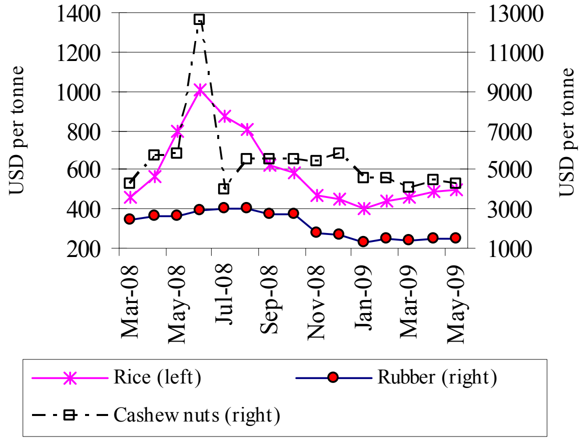
March 2008–May 2009



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

Vietnam: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Cashew Nuts

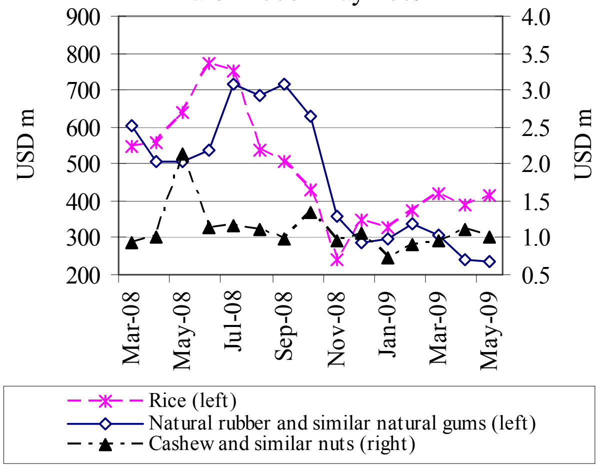
March 2008–May 2009



Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: Exports to the World

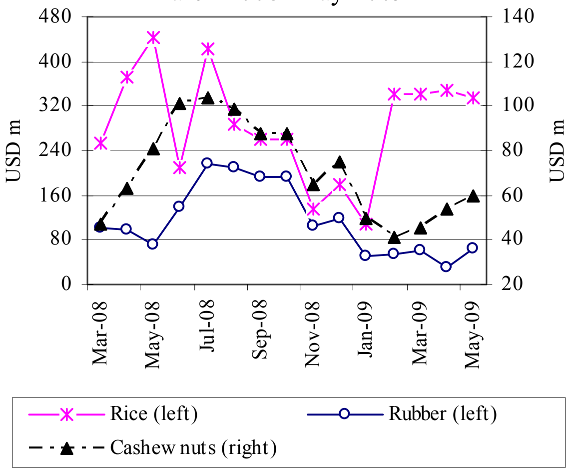
March 2008–May 2009



Source: Customs Department of Thailand

Vietnam: Exports to the World

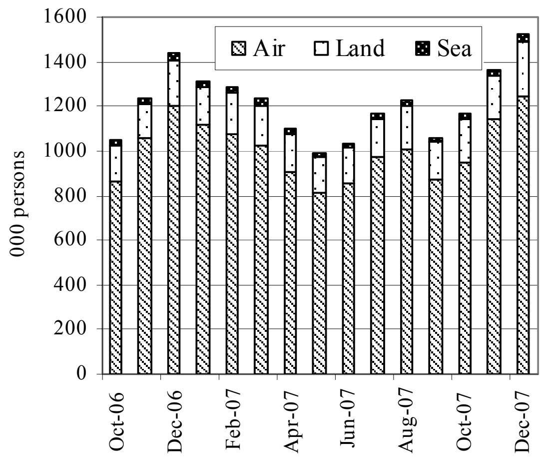
March 2008–May 2009



Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: International Arrivals

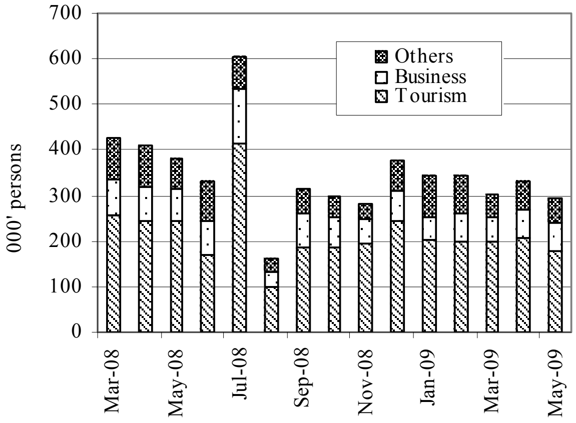
October 2006–December 2007*



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

Vietnam: International Arrivals

March 2008–May 2009

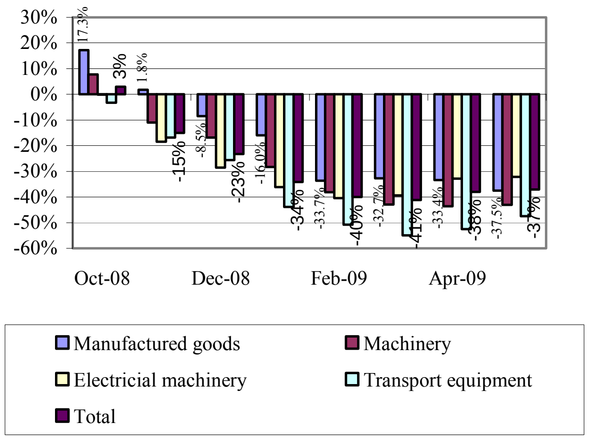


Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam
Data was estimated by the statistics office

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង ស្ថានភាពអត្រាអតិផរណានៃបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

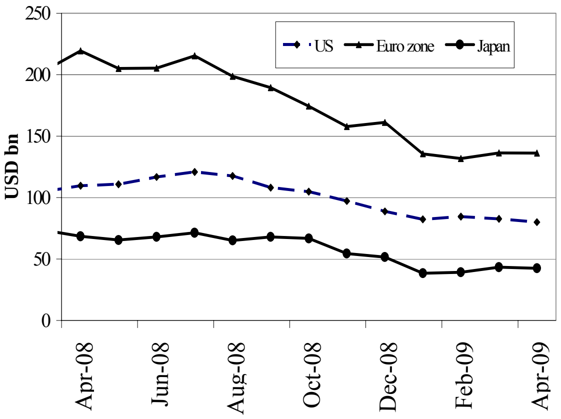
Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

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



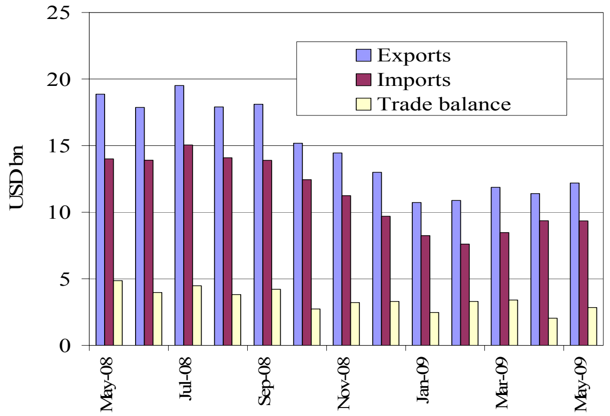
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

Goods Exports: US, Euro Zone & Japan
April 2008–April 2009



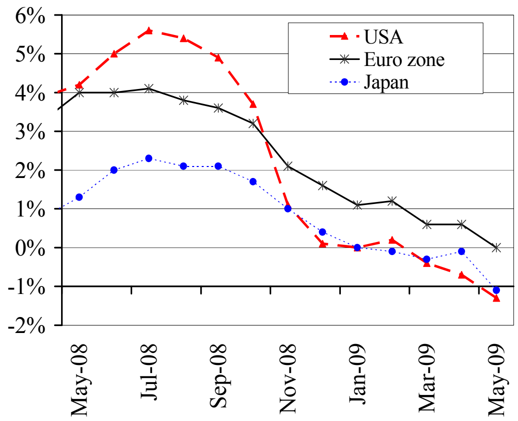
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

External Trade: Malaysia
May 2008–May 2009



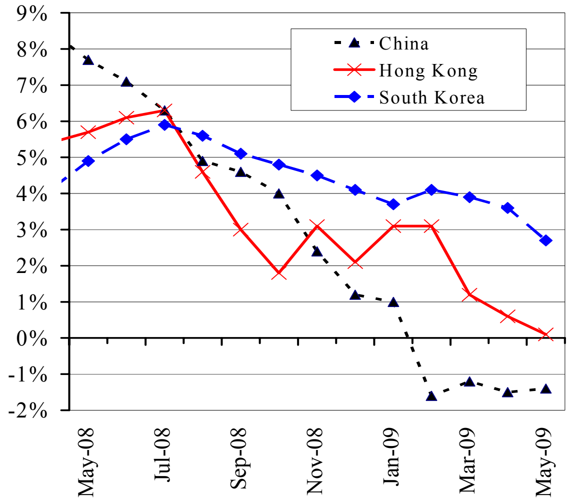
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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



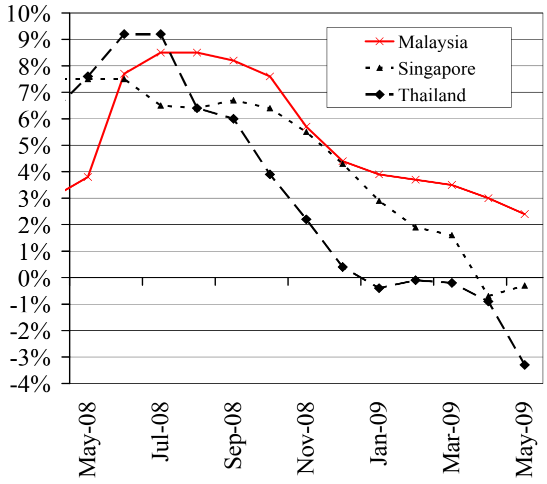
Note: The latest data available are for May 2009
Sources: IMF and *The Economist* (05 July 2009)

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



Note: The latest data available are for May 2009
Sources: IMF and *The Economist* (05 July 2009)

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



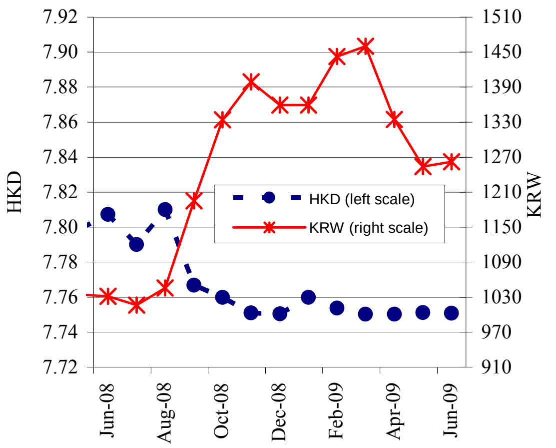
Note: The latest data available are for May 2009
Sources: IMF and *The Economist* (05 July 2009)

អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ស្ថានភាពថ្លៃទំនិញលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ

Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets

KRW & HKD per USD

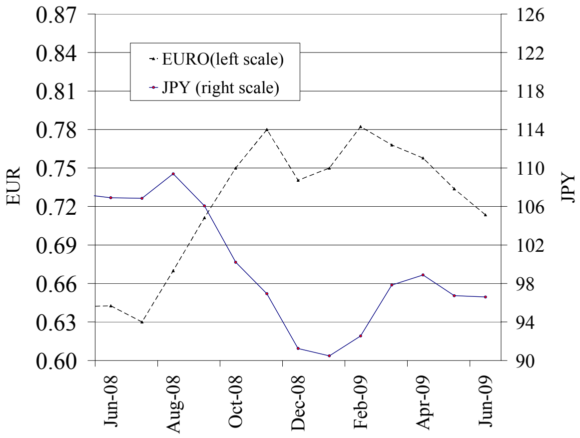
June 2008–June 2009 (monthly average)



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

EUR & JPY per USD

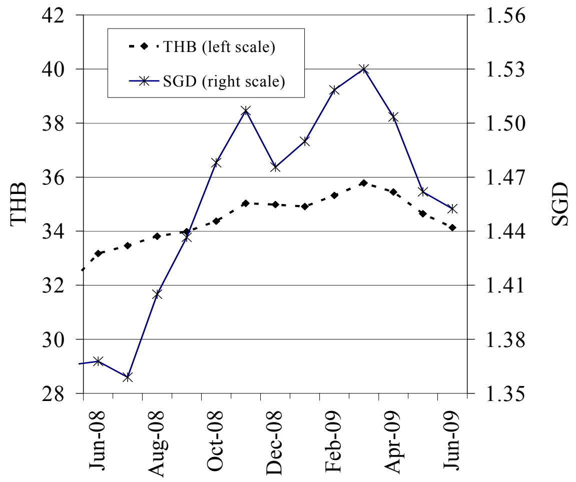
June 2008–June 2009 (monthly average)



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

THB & SGD Per USD

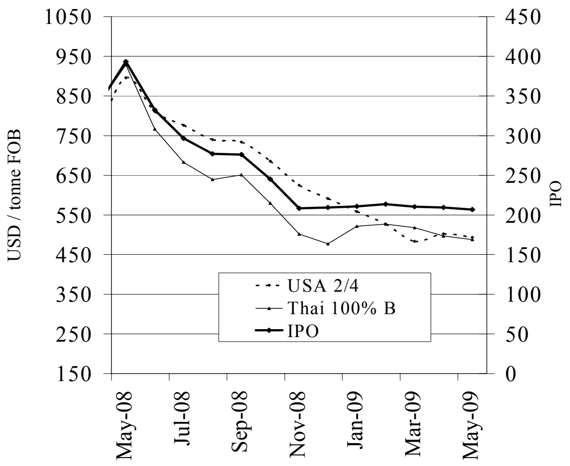
June 2008–June 2009 (monthly average)



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Rice: International Prices Index & Export Prices

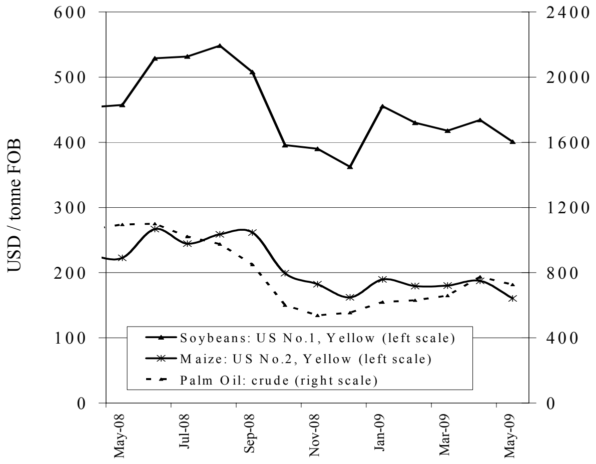
May 2008–May2009



Sources: Osiriz/InfoArroz and InterRice.

Prices: Soybeans, Maize & Palm Oil

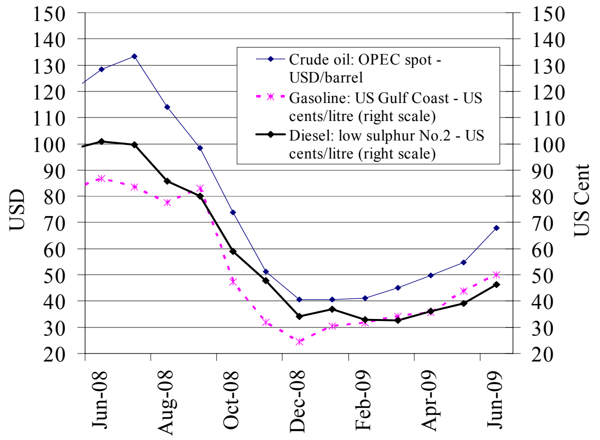
May 2008–May 2009



Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation

Prices: Crude Oil, Gasoline & Diesel

June 2008–June 2009



Source: *US Energy Information Administration*

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច

Economic News

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ

អាស៊ានកំពង់តែឈានដល់ការអនុម័តប្រព័ន្ធប៉ាតង់រួមគ្នាតែមួយ : សមាគមន៏ប្រជាជាតិអាស៊ីអាគ្នេយ៏ កំពុងតែឈានដល់ការអនុម័តរបបប៉ាតង់រួមគ្នាតែមួយ ដូចនៅសហភាពអ៊ឺរ៉ុប ជាមួយនឹងការផ្សព្វផ្សាយគំនិតផ្តួចផ្តើម ដើម្បីជំរុញអោយដំណើរការត្រួតពិនិត្យការអនុវត្តប៉ាតង់នៅក្នុងតំបន់ មានភាពចុះសម្រុងគ្នា ។ លោក Adrian Cristobal Jr. អគ្គនាយកការិយាល័យកម្មសិទ្ធបញ្ញានៃប្រទេសហ្វីលីពីន (IP Philis.) បានបញ្ជាក់តាមរយៈផ្នែកកិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការត្រួតពិនិត្យប៉ាតង់អាស៊ាន (Aspec) ថា អ្នកបង្កើតថ្មី និងសហគ្រិននានាដែលបានដាក់ពាក្យសុំប៉ាតង់នៅប្រទេសហ្វីលីពីន អាចប្រើលទ្ធផលត្រួតពិនិត្យពីការិយាល័យរបស់លោកនៅទីនេះ ដើម្បីដាក់ពាក្យសុំប៉ាតង់នៅប្រទេសសមាជិកឯទៀតៗ ។ លោកបន្តទៀតថា ប្រព័ន្ធនេះអាចជួយសន្សំពេលវេលា និងធនធានសំរាប់អ្នកបង្កើតថ្មី ក្នុងការស្នើសុំប៉ាតង់របស់ពួកគេ ។ លោក Crisobal បានបន្ថែមថា ការត្រួតពិនិត្យរបស់ Aspec អនុវត្តតែលើការស្នើសុំប៉ាតង់ដែលគ្រាន់តែជាមួយភាគនៃដំណើរការប៉ុណ្ណោះ ប៉ុន្តែវាជាការចូលរួមចំណែកដ៏ធំមួយ ក្នុងកម្មវិធីសហគមន៏សេដ្ឋកិច្ចអាស៊ាន ដែលគ្រោងនឹងចាប់ផ្តើមអនុវត្តនៅឆ្នាំ២០១៥ ។ លោក Cristobal បច្ចុប្បន្នជា ប្រធានគណៈកម្មាធិការសំរបសំរួលកិច្ចការអាស៊ានសំរាប់គោលនយោបាយកម្មសិទ្ធិបញ្ញា និងកិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការ បានប្រាប់អ្នកយកព័តិមានថា "នេះជាការចាប់ផ្តើមដ៏ល្អមួយដើម្បីខឹតខំបង្កើតកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងក្នុងតំបន់ ដែលនឹងជួយសំរួលដល់ អ្នកច្នៃប្រឌិតថ្មី អ្នកវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រ និងសហគ្រិនទាំងអស់ ក្នុងការទទួលបានប៉ាតង់ ។ ប្រព័ន្ធនេះនឹងកាត់បន្ថយថ្លៃធ្វើអាជីវកម្ម ហើយយើងសង្ឃឹមថា វានឹងទាក់ទាញវិនិយោគិនបរទេសមកវិនិយោគក្នុងតំបន់នេះ "។ លោក បានបន្តថា ក្នុងពេលបច្ចុប្បន្នរបបប្រើប៉ាតង់ក្នុងតំបន់ នៅតែមានលក្ខណៈតាមប្រទេស ពោលគឺ អ្នកចង់បានប៉ាតង់នៅក្នុងប្រទេសអាស៊ានណាមួយ ត្រូវដាក់ពាក្យសុំទៅសមត្ថកិច្ចក្នុងប្រទេសនោះ ។ លោក Cristobal បានបញ្ជាក់ថា Aspec ជាជំហានមួយក្នុងការកសាងទំនុកចិត្តលើភាពស្អាតស្អំរបស់ មន្ត្រីខាងកម្មសិទ្ធិបញ្ញាក្នុងតំបន់ក្នុងការត្រួតពិនិត្យពាក្យសុំប៉ាតង់ ។ ជាមួយគ្នានេះដែរ លោក Cristobal បានអោយដឹងថា យុទ្ធនាការប្រឆាំងការលួចចំលងខុសច្បាប់ បាននាំឱ្យមានការរឹបអូសទំនិញក្លែងបន្លំដ៏ច្រើនលើសលប់ ដែលមានតំលៃជាង ៣,៣ពាន់លានប្រាក់ប៉េសូ ចាប់ពីខែមករា ដល់មិថុនា ២០០៩ ។ លោក Cristobal លើកថា យុទ្ធនាការប្រឆាំងការលួចចំលងខុសច្បាប់ នឹងញ៉ាំងឱ្យការរឹបអូសអីវ៉ាន់ក្លែងបន្លំក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៩នេះ មានតំលៃសរុបលើសពី ៣,៥ពាន់លានប៉េសូ ដែលជាតំលៃនៃការរឹបអូសឥវ៉ាន់ក្លែងបន្លំសរុប (រួមបញ្ចូលទាំងម៉ាស៊ីនចំលងបីគ្រឿងដែលមានតំលៃប៉ាន់ស្មានសរុបដល់ ២០០លានប៉េសូ) សំរេចបាន ក្នុងអំឡុងពេលពេញមួយឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ។

Economic News Highlights:

ASEAN moving closer to single-patenting system: The Association of Southeast Asian Nations is moving closer to a single-patenting regime just like in the European Union with the launch of initiatives to harmonize the examination process for patent applications in the region. Adrian Cristobal Jr., Director-General of the Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (IP Phils.), said through the Asean Patent Examination Cooperation (Aspec), innovators and entrepreneurs who applied for patents in the Philippines can use the result of his examination reports here in applying for patents in other member-countries. He said this would save the innovators time and resources for their patent applications. Cristobal said while Aspec only covers examination of the patent application, which is just one part of the process, it will be a big contribution to the Asean Economic Community program that is slated to start in 2015. "It's a good start to try to set up a regional arrangement that will make it easier for inventors, scientist and entrepreneurs to obtain patents. It cuts the cost of doing business, and hopefully, also, this will attract foreign investment into the region," Cristobal, currently the chair of the Asean Coordinating Committee on Intellectual Property Policy and Cooperation, told reporters. He said the patent regime in the region will still be territorial for now, which means those who want to seek patents in any Asean member-country will have to apply in each jurisdiction. Still, Cristobal said the Aspec will be a step to building confidence on the integrity of IP officers in the region to examine patent applications. Meanwhile, Cristobal reported that the campaign against piracy has led to the confiscation of over 3.3 billion peso worth of counterfeit items from January to June this year. This, Cristobal said, means that the haul for the anti-piracy campaign this year will surely exceed the 3.5 billion peso worth of confiscated items in the whole of 2008. Included in the confiscated items are three replicating machines with a total estimated value of 200 million peso.

Links to other economic news:

1. "Can ASEAN boost domestic-demand-led growth" (http://www.1888pressrelease.com/sixth-asean-leadership-forum-asean-urged-to-boost-domestic-pr-128250.html)
2. "China-ASEAN investment deal to be sealed soon" (http://meltwaternews.com/prerobot/sph.asp?pub=ST&sphurl=www.straitstimes.com//Asia/China/Story/STIStory_395975.html)
3. "Impending ASEAN-India FTA to be sealed in August" (http://www.mediabuzz.com.sg/asian-channels/june-2009/489-impending-asean-india-fta-to-be-sealed-in-august-2009)