



**វិទ្យាស្ថានបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង ស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា**

**CDRI—Cambodia’s Leading Independent  
Development Policy Research Institute**

# **របាយការណ៍ថ្លីៗស្តីពីសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា**

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

**តុលា ២០០៩ / October 2009**

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**ការបកស្រាយសារសំខាន់ៗ**

**Highlights**

របាយការណ៍នេះ បកស្រាយពីស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចចំបងៗមួយចំនួនសំរាប់កម្ពុជា និង បណ្តាប្រទេសដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្មមួយចំនួន ដោយប្រៀបធៀបតួលេខក្នុងខែថ្មីៗនេះ ជាមួយនឹងខែមុនៗក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ។

This report describes some of the key economic indicators for Cambodia and its main trading partners. It compares figures for the current months of 2009 with those months in 2008.

នៅត្រីមាសទី២ ឆ្នាំ២០០៩ អនុម័តវិនិយោគគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់ក្នុងវិស័យកាត់ដេរ កើនដល់ ៣៥លានដុល្លារ ធៀបនឹង ១៧លានដុល្លារក្នុងត្រីមាសមុន ។ ប៉ុន្តែអនុម័តវិនិយោគនេះ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៧% ធៀបនឹងត្រីមាសទី២ ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ។

In the second quarter, fixed asset investment approvals for the garment sector rose from USD17 m in the previous quarter to USD35 m. The approvals, however, decreased by 27 percent compared with the same quarter in 2008.

ក្នុងខែសីហា ចំនួនភ្ញៀវបរទេសសរុបមកដល់កម្ពុជា កើន ៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ។ ចំនួនភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញ កើន ១.៣% និងភ្ញៀវមកសម្រាកលំហែ កើន ៥.០% ហើយភ្ញៀវមកដល់ក្នុងរូបភាពផ្សេងៗទៀត កើនមួយដាច់ពីរ ។

In August, total foreign visitor arrivals to Cambodia increased by 5.0 percent compared with the previous month. Business arrivals rose by 1.3 percent and holiday arrivals by 5.0 percent, while other arrivals doubled.

ក្នុងខែមិថុនា តម្លៃអនុម័តគម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្ទះ និងភូមិគ្រឹះនៅរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ធ្លាក់ចុះតិចតួច ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដោយធ្លាក់ចុះដល់ ០.៥លានដុល្លារ ។ និន្នាការនេះ គឺផ្ទុយពីអនុម័តគម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្ទះល្វែង ដែលកើនឡើងពី ២.៥លានដុល្លារ ដល់ ៦.២លានដុល្លារ ។ អនុម័តគម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្សេងៗទៀត កើនពី ៣.៨លានដុល្លារ ដល់ ១៧លានដុល្លារ ។

In June, approvals for Phnom Penh villa and house construction declined slightly from the previous month, falling to USD0.5 m. An opposite trend was evident in approvals for flat construction, which jumped from USD2.5 m to USD6.2 m. Other construction spiked from USD3.8 m to USD17m.

ក្នុងខែកក្កដា សាច់ប្រាក់ទំនេរ កើន ១.៨% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ។ តម្លៃទ្រព្យសកម្មបរទេសសុទ្ធ កើន ៣.៩% ប៉ុន្តែឥណទានដល់វិស័យឯកជន ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០.២% ។ ប្រាក់បញ្ញើរដ្ឋាភិបាល ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២.៦% រីឯបំណុលដទៃទៀត កើនឡើង ៥.០% ។ ក្នុងខែដដែល អត្រាការប្រាក់លើកម្ចីជារៀលក្នុងរយៈពេល ១២ខែ ឡើង ខ្ពស់ជាងខែមុន ១.៧៥% ប៉ុន្តែអត្រាការប្រាក់លើកម្ចីជារៀល ចុះទាបជាងខែមុន ០.៨% ។ អត្រាការប្រាក់លើកម្ចីជារៀល គឺ ២៣% ឯអត្រាការប្រាក់លើកម្ចីជារៀល គឺ ១៦% ។

In July, liquidity grew by 1.8 percent from the previous month. Net foreign assets rose by 3.9 percent, while private sector credit fell 0.2 percent. Government deposits were down by 2.6 percent, while other liabilities rose by 5.0 percent. During the same month, the 12-month interest rate on riel loans was 1.75 percent higher than in the previous month, while the rate on dollar loans was 0.8 percent lower than in the preceding month. The interest rate on riel loans was 23 percent, and on dollar loans 16 percent

ក្នុងខែកញ្ញា ប្រាក់រៀលធ្លាក់ចុះ ទល់នឹងដុល្លារអាមេរិក ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដោយចូរបាន ៤១៦១.៣រៀល/ដុល្លារអាមេរិក ។ ប្រាក់រៀល ចូរបាន ១២៣.៣រៀល /បាត និង ២៣.៤រៀល/១០០ដុង ។

The value of the riel was down against the US dollar in September compared with the preceding month. It traded at KHR4161.3/USD. The riel was at KHR123.3 per Thai baht and at KHR23.4 per 100 Vietnamese dong.

ក្នុងខែកក្កដា ការនាំចេញសរុបរបស់កម្ពុជា ស្ទុះឡើងដល់ ៣០៨លានដុល្លារ ធៀបនឹង ២៩៨លានដុល្លារ ក្នុងខែមិថុនា ដោយសារជាសំខាន់ការនាំចេញខាងវិស័យកាត់ដេរកើនខ្លាំងដល់ ២៨៨លានដុល្លារ ធៀបនឹង ១២លានដុល្លារ ក្នុងខែមុន។ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ កើនឡើង ៩៣% មកដល់ ៧.២លានដុល្លារ និងត្រីកើន ៤% ដល់ ០.៤លានដុល្លារ ។ ការនាំចូលផលិតផលធាតុ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣១% ដែកថែបចុះ ២៤% ប៉ុន្តែការនាំចូលស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ កើនឡើង ៧៣% ។

Cambodia's total exports jumped from USD29 m in June to USD308 m in July. The surge was due mainly to a sudden increase of garments, from USD12 m to USD288 m. Rubber exports rose 93 percent to USD7.2 m, and fish 4.0 percent to USD0.4 m. Cigarette imports dropped by 31 percent and steel by 24 percent, while cement imports rose by 73 percent.

ក្នុងខែសីហា អតិផរណាថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ពិមួយឆ្នាំទៅមួយឆ្នាំ មាន -២.៩% ដែលជាការធ្លាក់ចុះតិច បើធៀបនឹង -៣.៩% កាលពីខែមុន ។ មុខទំនិញស្ទើរតែទាំងអស់ ក្នុងតួលេខសរុបសុទ្ធជាថ្លៃថ្លើម ក្នុងនោះ ម្ហូបអាហារនិងភេសជ្ជៈគ្មានជាតិស្រា (-២.៣%) សេវាដឹកជញ្ជូន (-១៣%) ទូរគមនាគមន៍ (-៧.៧%)

In August, the year-on-year overall consumer price inflation was -2.9 percent, a smaller decline than the -3.9 percent in the previous month. Smaller price declines were evident in almost all components of the overall figure, namely food and non-alcoholic beverages (-2.3 percent), transportation (-13 percent), communications (-7.7

ការសម្រាកលំហែនិងវប្បធម៌ (-0.៥%) ។ ថ្លៃសំលៀកបំពាក់ និងទ្រទ្រង់ដើង  
កើន ៥.៧% គ្រឿងតុល្យនិងប្រតិបត្តិការក្នុងផ្ទះកើន ៦.៦% ការថែទាំសុខភាព  
កើន ៨.១% និងការអប់រំកើន ១៤% ។

ក្នុងខែកញ្ញា ថ្លៃប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូត និងសាំង កើន ០.៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ។ អង្ករ  
ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃនៅខេត្តបាត់ដំបង (៦.០%) និងកំពង់ស្ពឺ (២៤%) ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ  
នៅកំពត (១៧%) ហើយវាមានថ្លៃថេរ នៅកំពង់ចាម សៀមរាប  
និងស្វាយរៀង ។ ត្រី ឡើងថ្លៃ នៅខេត្តបាត់ដំបង (៥.០%) កំពង់ស្ពឺ (១៤%)  
និង កំពង់ចាម (១៥%) ។ ក្នុងខែដដែល ថ្លៃសាច់ជ្រូក នៅថេរ  
នៅខេត្តបាត់ដំបង កំពង់ស្ពឺ កំពង់ចាម សៀមរាប និងស្វាយរៀង ប៉ុន្តែកើនឡើង  
៥% នៅកំពត ។

ក្នុងខែសីហា ថ្លៃអង្ករនាំចេញនៅទីផ្សារថៃ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់  
៤០៥ដុល្លារ/តោន។ និន្នាការនេះ វាផ្ទុយពី ថ្លៃកៅស៊ូ និងគ្រាប់ស្វាយឆន្ទី ។  
ថ្លៃកៅស៊ូកើនឡើង ១៤% និងគ្រាប់ស្វាយឆន្ទីកើន ៧.៥% ។ នៅលើទីផ្សារ  
វៀតណាម អង្ករចុះថ្លៃ ៨.០% ដោយលក់បាន ៤១១ដុល្លារ/តោន រីឯ  
គ្រាប់ស្វាយឆន្ទី និងកៅស៊ូ ឡើងថ្លៃ ២.០% ។

ក្នុងខែសីហា អតិផរណាថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ ពីមួយឆ្នាំទៅមួយឆ្នាំនៅសហរដ្ឋ  
អាមេរិក (-១.៥%) និងតំបន់អឺរ៉ុប (-០.២%) មិនទាបដូចខែមុនទេ ខណៈដែល  
អតិផរណានៅជប៉ុន នៅដដែលត្រឹម -២.២% ។ ប៉ុន្តែអតិផរណាថ្លៃទំនិញទូទៅ  
មាននិន្នាការកើនឡើងនៅចិន (-១.២%) កូរ៉េខាងត្បូង (២.០%) សិង្ហបុរី  
(-០.៣%) និង ថៃ (-១.០%) ហើយអតិផរណានៅថេរនៅហុងកុង (១.៣%)  
និងម៉ាឡេស៊ី (-២.៤%) ។

ក្នុងខែកញ្ញា ធៀបនឹងប្រាក់ដុល្លារអាមេរិក ប្រាក់រ៉ូនកូរ៉េ ឡើងថ្លៃ ២.០%  
ដុល្លារហុងកុងឡើងថ្លៃ ៣.៤% និងប្រាក់យ៉េនជប៉ុនឡើងថ្លៃ ៣.៦% ធៀបនឹង  
ខែមុន ។ ដូចគ្នាដែរ ប្រាក់អឺរ៉ុប ឡើងថ្លៃ ២.០% ដុល្លារសិង្ហបុរីឡើងថ្លៃ ១.៣%  
និងប្រាក់បាតថៃឡើងថ្លៃ ០.៥% ។

ក្នុងខែកក្កដា ថ្លៃសណ្តែកសៀង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១.២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដោយលក់បាន  
៤១៩.៩ដុល្លារ/តោន ។ ក្នុងខែដដែល ថ្លៃពោតធ្លាក់ចុះ ១.៧% ដល់  
១៣៧.៧ដុល្លារ/តោន និងប្រេងឆាចុះ ១២% ដល់ ៥៨០.៥ដុល្លារ/តោន ។  
ក្នុងខែកញ្ញា នៅលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ ថ្លៃប្រេងឆាសាច់ដល់ដៃ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥.៤%  
ប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូតចុះ ៧.៥% និង សាំងចុះ ៨.០% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម  
៦៨ដុល្លារ/ចុង ៤៥.៨សេន/លីត្រ និង ៤៥.៨សេន/លីត្រ ។

percent), recreation and culture (-0.5 percent).  
Clothing and footwear rose 5.7 percent, household  
furnishings and operations 6.6 percent, health care  
8.1 percent and education services 14 percent.

In September, prices of diesel and gasoline both  
increased 0.7 percent from the previous month.  
The rice price declined in Battambang (6.0  
percent) and Kompong Speu (24 percent).  
However, it rose in Kampot (17 percent), while  
remaining stable in Kompong Cham, Siem Reap  
and Svay Rieng. The fish price increased in  
Battambang (5.0 percent), Kompong Speu (14  
percent) and Kompong Cham (15 percent). During  
the same period, pork's price remained unchanged  
in Battambang, Kompong Speu, Kompong Cham,  
Siem Reap and Svay Rieng, but rose in Kampot by  
5.0 percent.

The price of rice exported from Thailand  
decreased by 21 percent from the previous month,  
falling to USD404/tonne in August. The reverse  
trend was seen in the prices of rubber and cashew  
nuts. Rubber climbed by 14 percent and cashew  
nuts by 7.5 percent. In the Vietnamese market,  
rice was down 8.0 percent, selling at  
USD411/tonne. The prices of cashew nuts and  
rubber both rose 2.0 percent.

In August, year-on-year consumer price inflation  
in the USA (-1.5 percent) and euro zone (-0.2  
percent) was not as low as in the previous month,  
while Japan was unchanged at -2.2 percent. The  
overall consumer price trend was upward in China  
(-1.2 percent), South Korea (2.0 percent),  
Singapore (-0.3 percent) and Thailand (-1.0  
percent) and stable in Hong Kong (1.3 percent)  
and Malaysia (-2.4 percent).

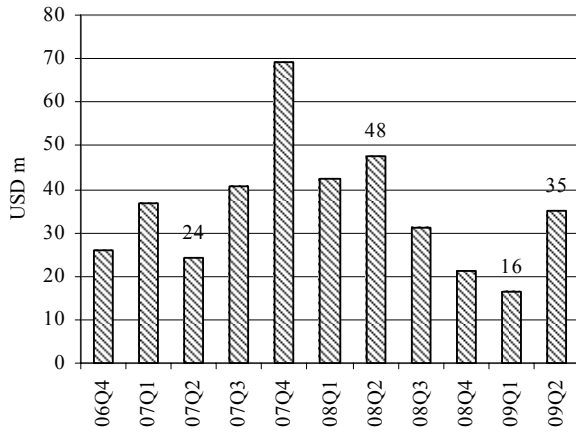
In September against the US dollar, the Korean  
won appreciated by 2.0 percent, the Hong Kong  
dollar by 3.4 percent and the Japanese yen by 3.6  
percent, compared with previous month. The euro  
appreciated by 2.0 percent, the Singapore dollar by  
1.3 percent and the Thai baht by 0.5 percent.

In July, the price of soybeans shrank by 1.2  
percent from the previous month, to  
USD419.9/tonne. During the same month, maize  
declined by 1.7 percent to USD137.7/tonne and  
palm oil by 12 percent to USD580.5/tonne. In  
September, the international spot price of crude oil  
decreased by 5.4 percent compared with the  
previous month, to US cents 68/barrel, diesel by  
7.5 percent to US cents 45.8/ ℓ and gasoline by 8.0  
percent to USD45.8/ ℓ.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញសេវាកម្មជា

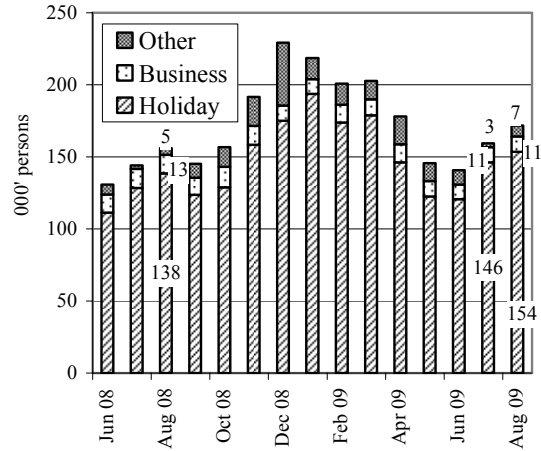
Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

Fixed Asset Investment Approvals: Garments  
2006 Q4–2009 Q2



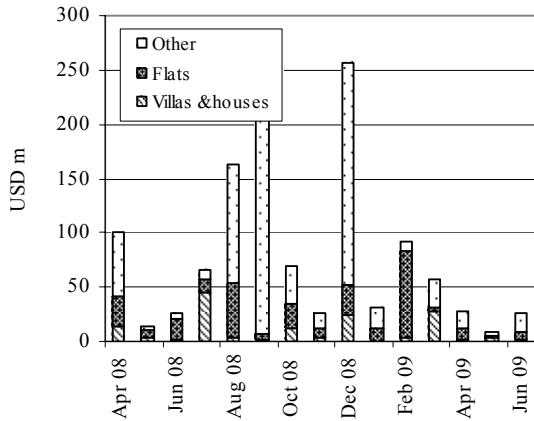
Including expansion projects.  
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

Foreign Visitor Arrivals  
May 2008–August 2009



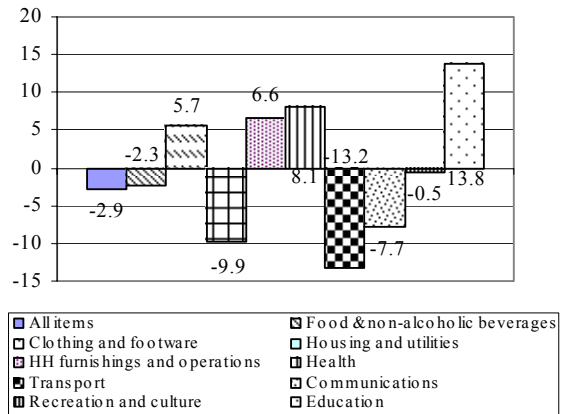
Source: Ministry of Tourism

Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals  
April 2008–June 2009



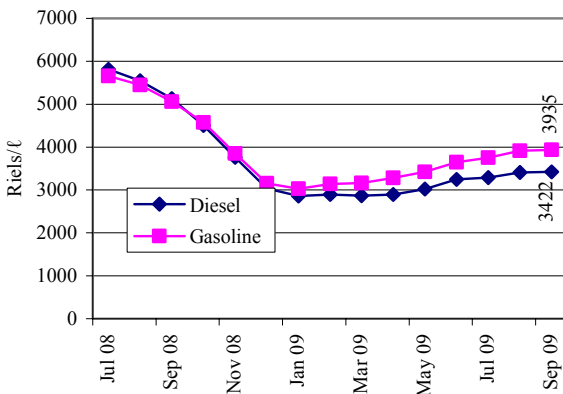
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

Phnom Penh: Inflation  
Year-on-Year Percentage Changes for August 2009



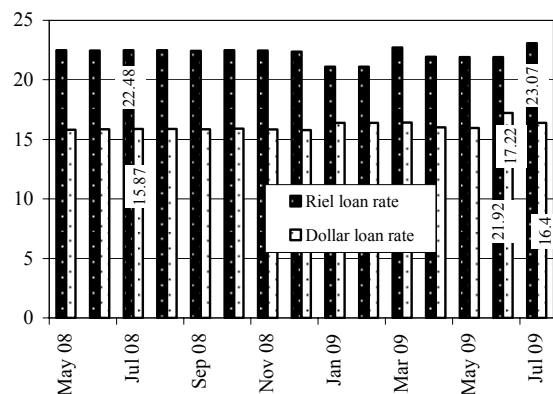
Source: National Institute of Statistics

Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices  
July 2008–September 2009



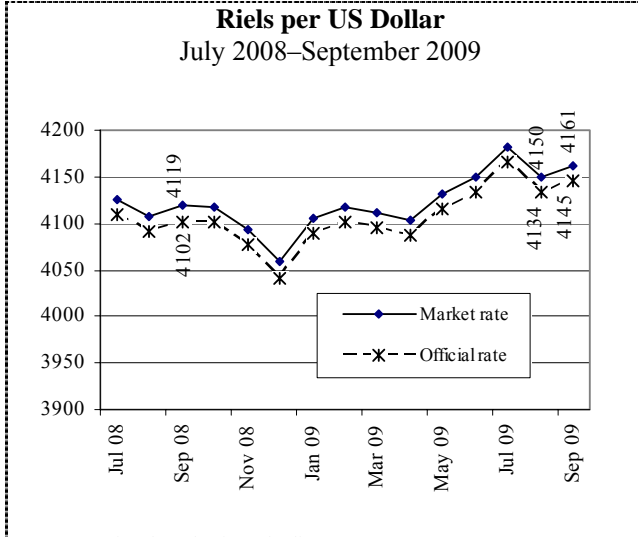
Source: CDRI

Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Loans (percent)  
May 2008–July 2009

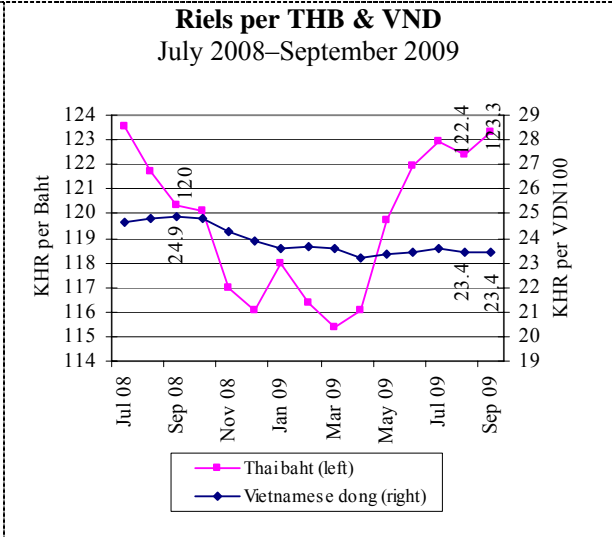


Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

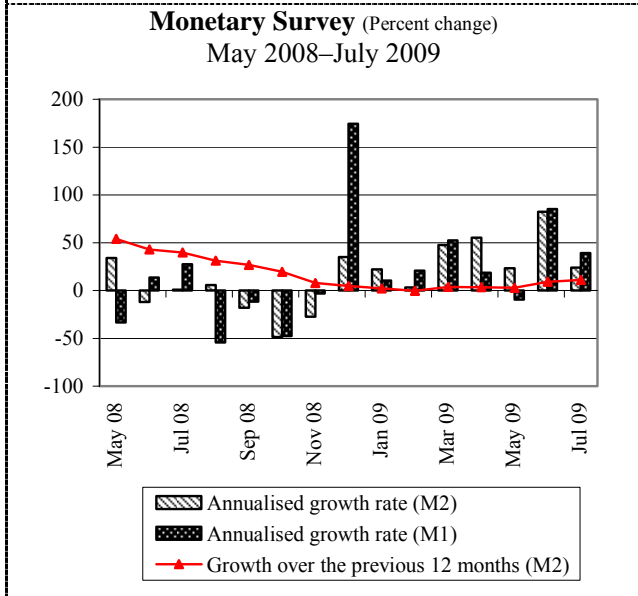
ស្ថានភាពអក្រាប្បប្រាក់ និង ជំនួយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ពីក្រៅប្រទេស  
**Exchange Rates and External Development Assistance**



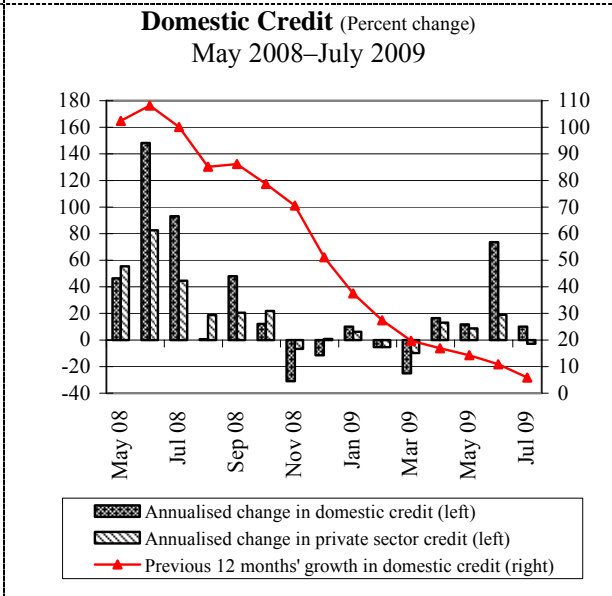
Source: National Bank of Cambodia



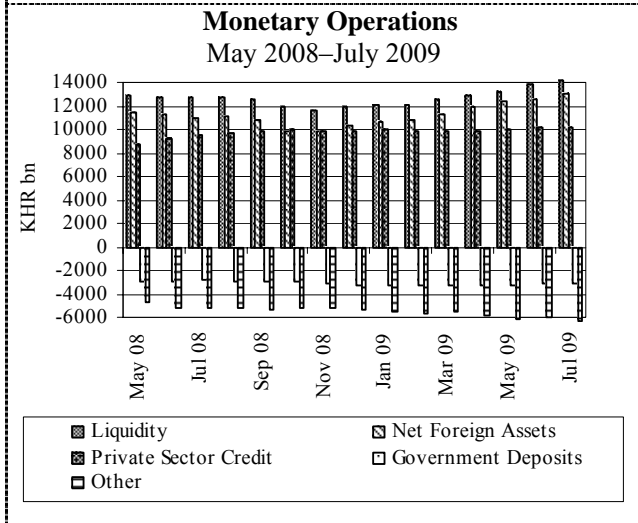
Source: National Bank of Cambodia



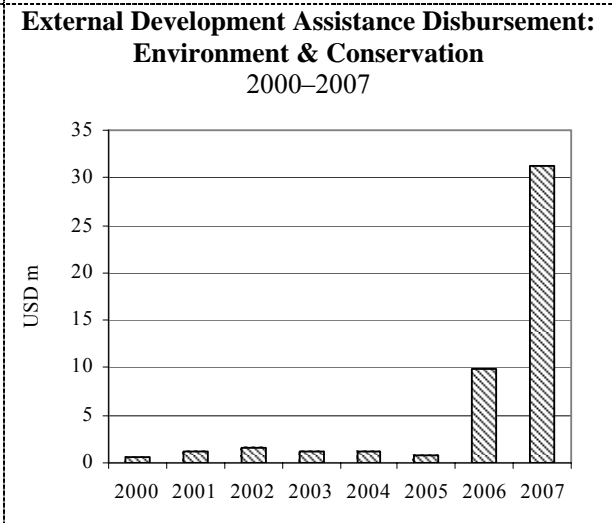
Source: National Bank of Cambodia



Source: National Bank of Cambodia



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

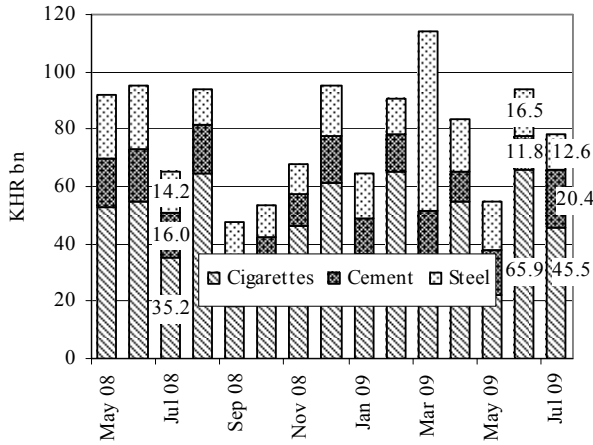


Source: Cambodia Aid Effectiveness Report 2007, CDC

ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

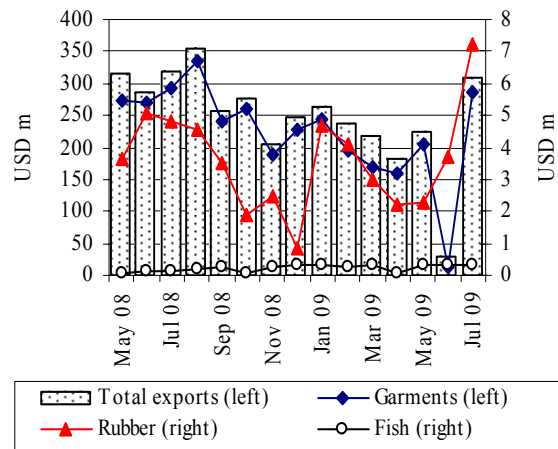
External Trade and National Budget Operations

Imports: Cigarettes & Construction Materials  
May 2008–July 2009



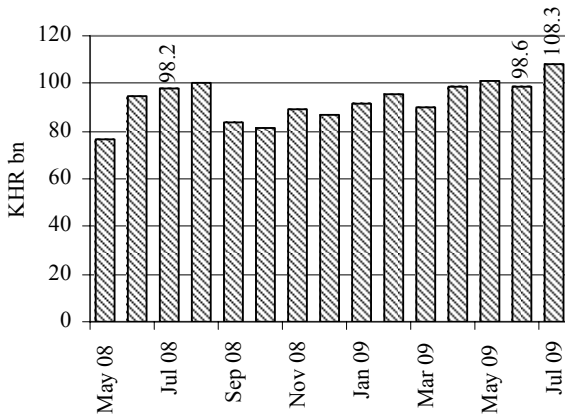
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

Cambodia: Main Exports  
May 2008–July 2009



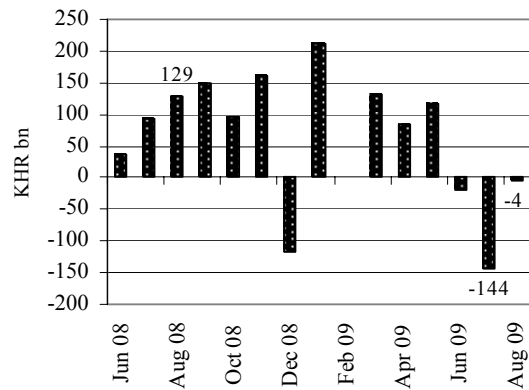
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

Imports: Petroleum Products  
May 2008–July 2009



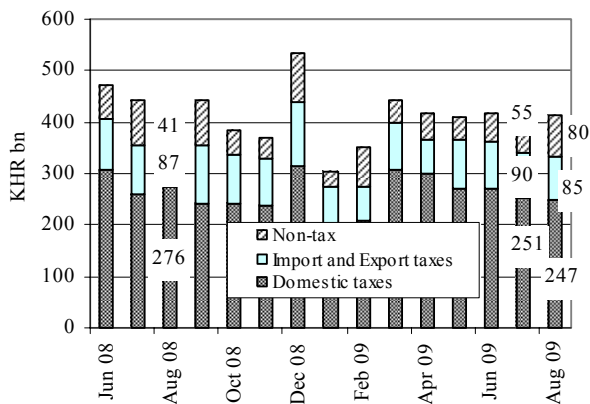
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

Current Budget Operations  
June 2008–August 2009



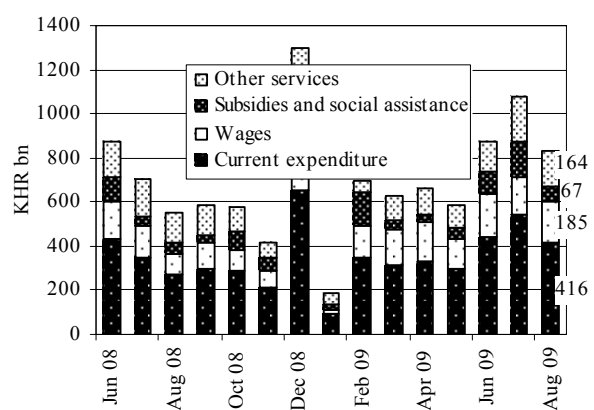
Source: MEF Bulletin

Current Budget Revenue  
June 2008–August 2009



Source: MEF web site

Current Budget Expenditure  
June 2008–August 2009

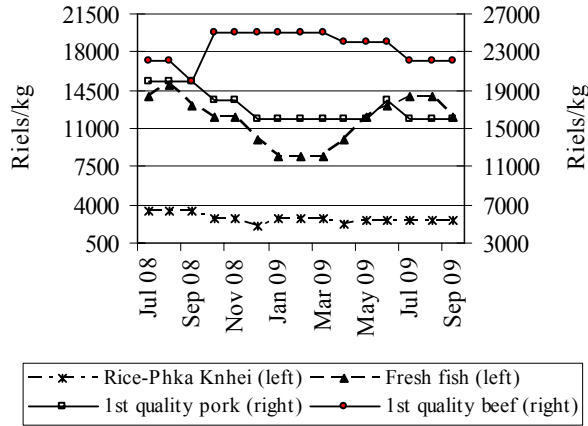


Source: MEF web site

ថ្លៃស្បៀងអាហារតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

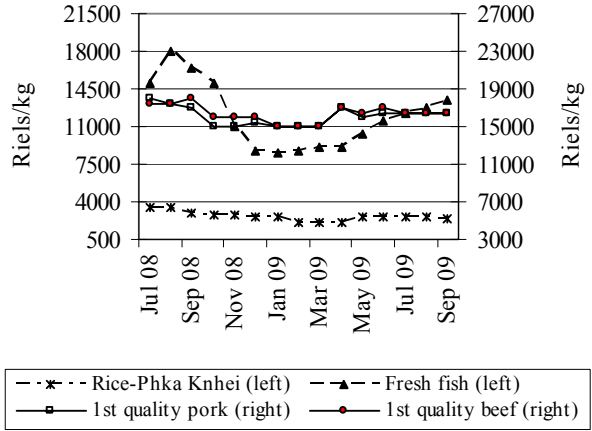
Provincial Food Prices

**Cambodia: Food Prices in Siem Reap Province**  
July 2008–September 2009



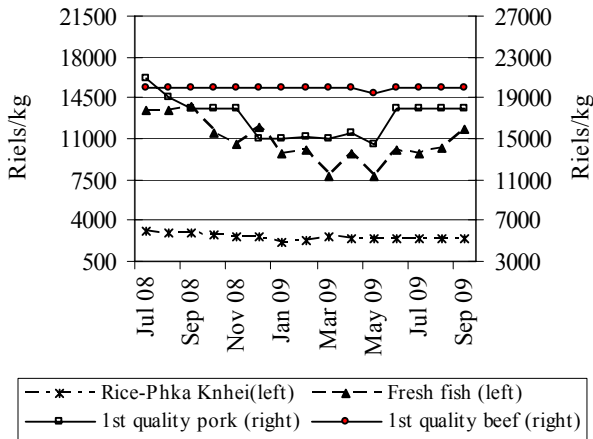
Source: CDRI

**Cambodia: Food Prices in Battambang Province**  
July 2008–September 2009



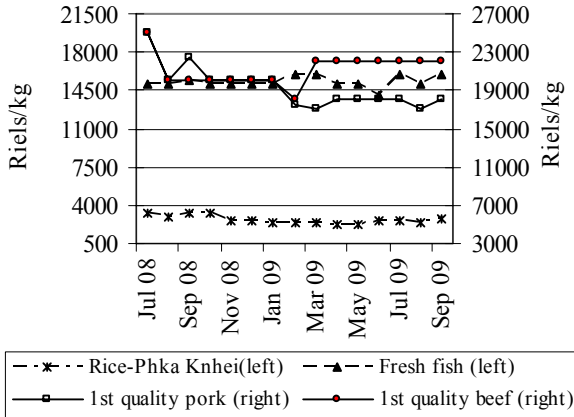
Source: CDRI

**Cambodia: Food Prices in Kg Cham Province**  
July 2008–September 2009



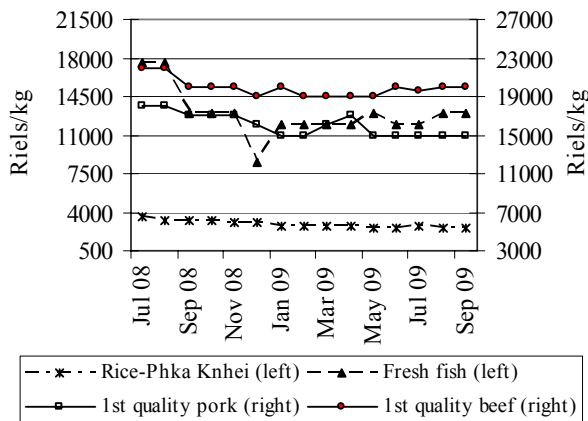
Source: CDRI

**Cambodia: Food Prices in Kampot Province**  
July 2008–September 2009



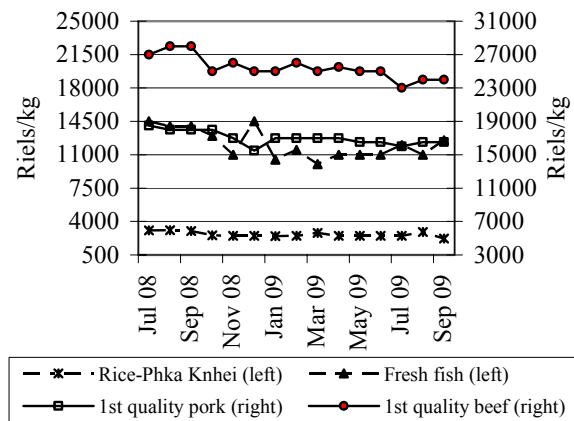
Source: CDRI

**Cambodia: Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province**  
July 2008–September 2009



Source: CDRI

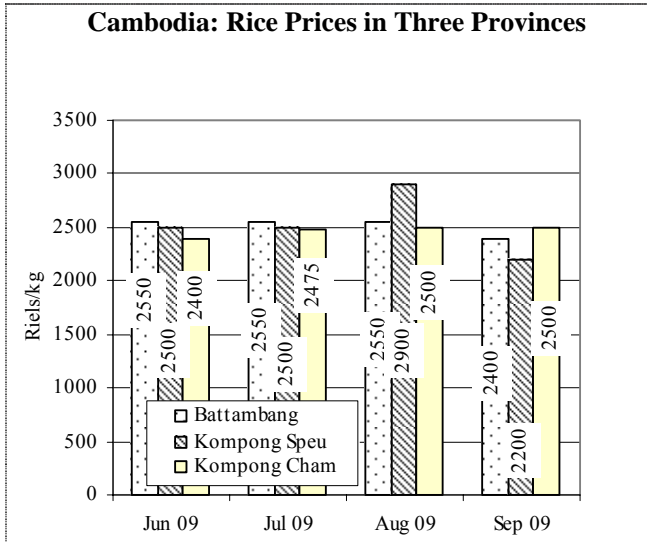
**Cambodia: Food Prices in Kg Speu Province**  
July 2008–September 2009



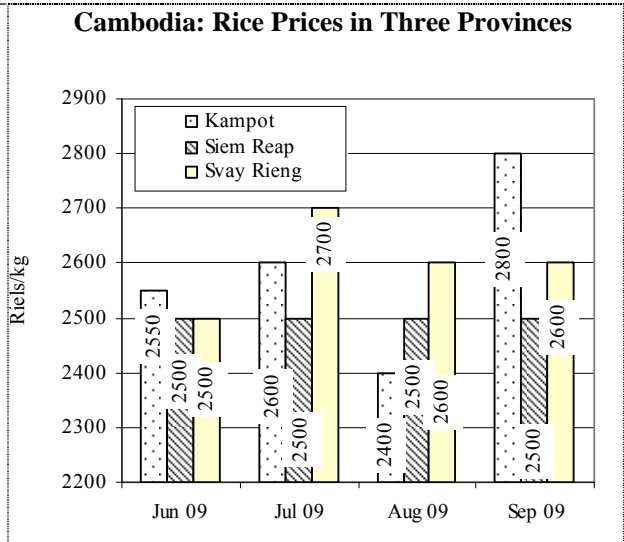
Source: CDRI

ផ្តល់ទិន្នន័យតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា: តាមម៉ូឌុំទំនិញ

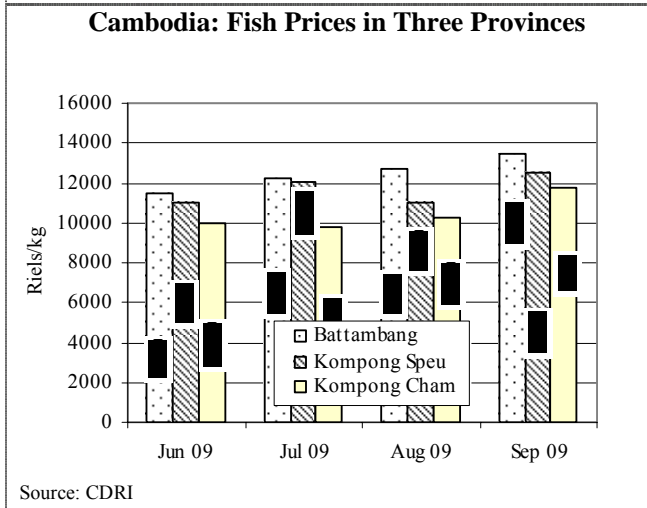
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia by Products



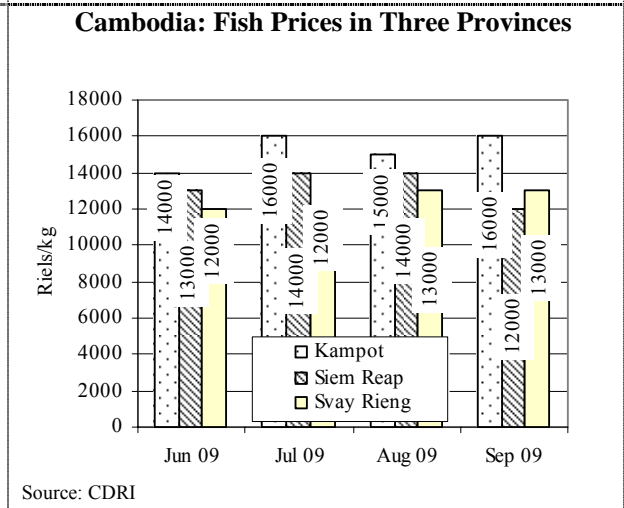
Source: CDRI



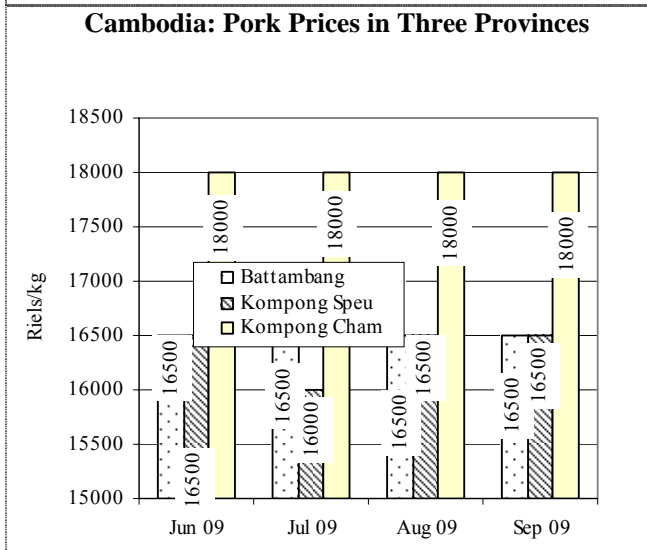
Source: CDRI



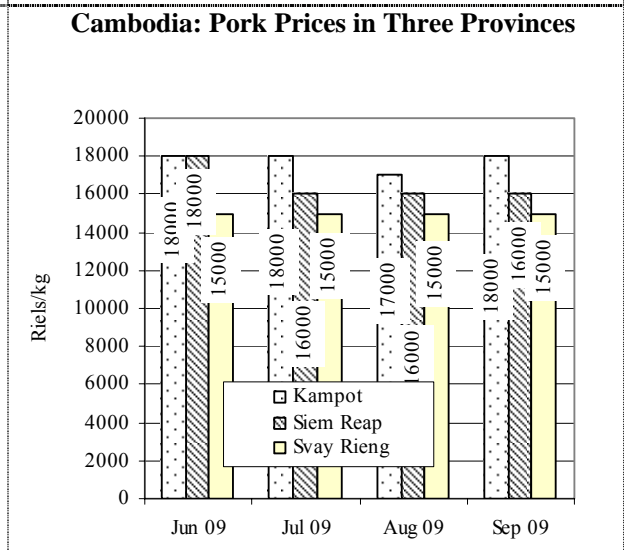
Source: CDRI



Source: CDRI



Source: CDRI

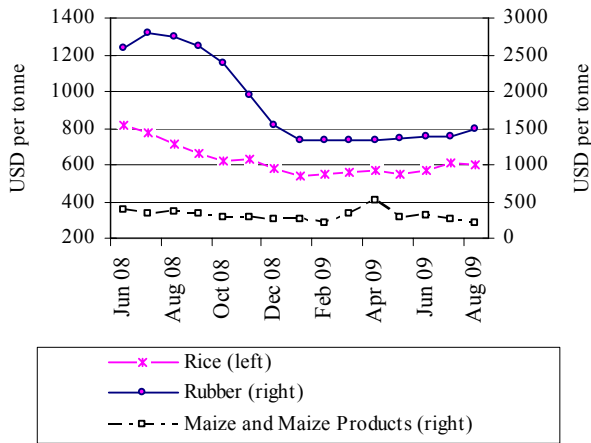


Source: CDRI



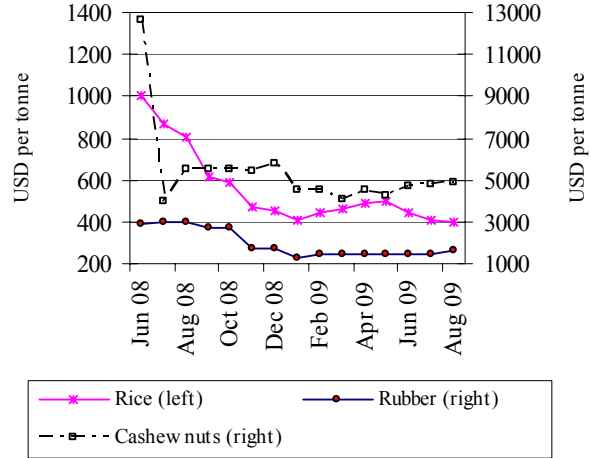
**តម្លៃទំនិញ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិនៅក្នុងប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា**  
**Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia**

**Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Maize**  
June 2008–August 2009



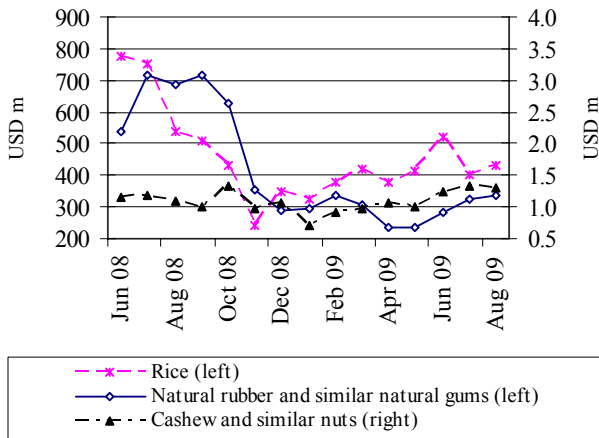
Source: Bank of Thailand, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

**Vietnam: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Cashew Nuts**  
June 2008–August 2009



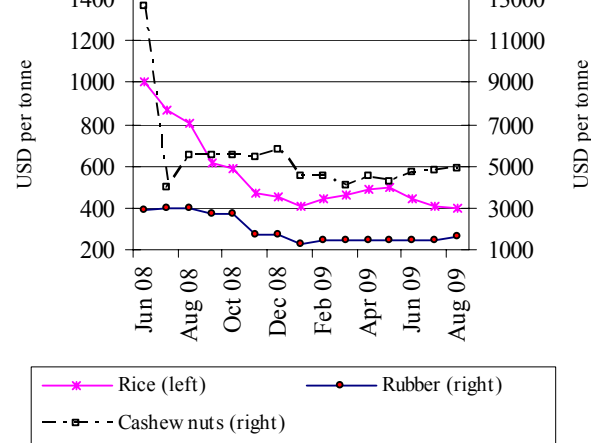
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**Thailand: Exports**  
June 2008–August 2009



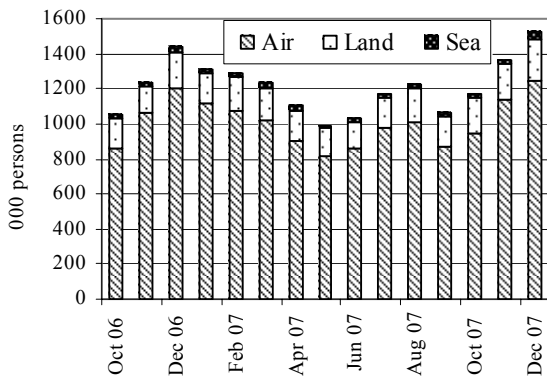
Source: Customs Department of Thailand

**Vietnam: Exports**  
June 2008– August 2009



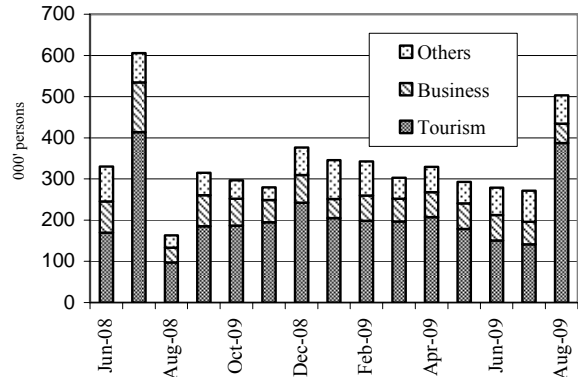
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

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



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

**Vietnam: International Arrivals**  
June 2008–August 2009

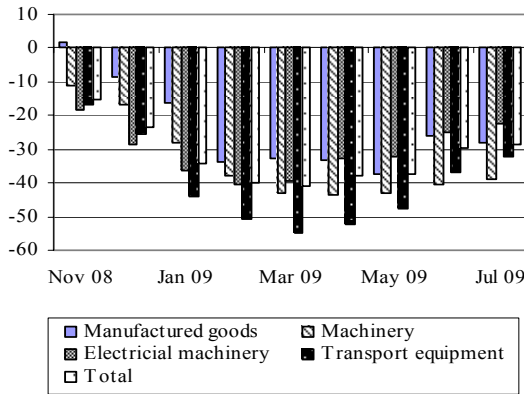


Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam  
Data were estimated by the statistics office.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង ស្ថានភាពអក្រាមអតិផរណាដែលបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

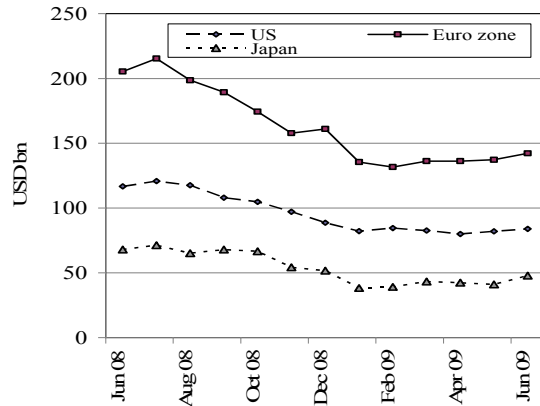
Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

**Year-on-Year Growth of Main Exports: Japan (%)**  
November 2008–July 2009



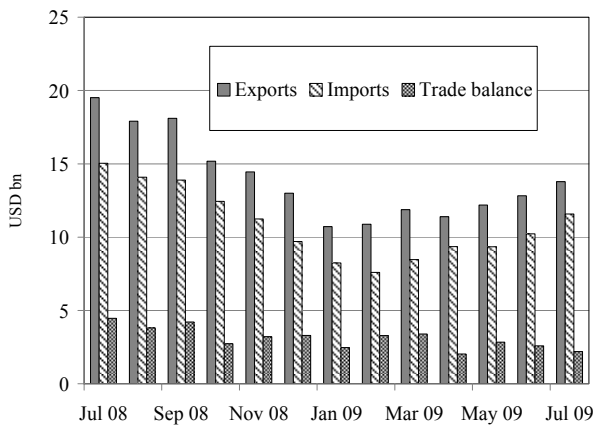
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

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



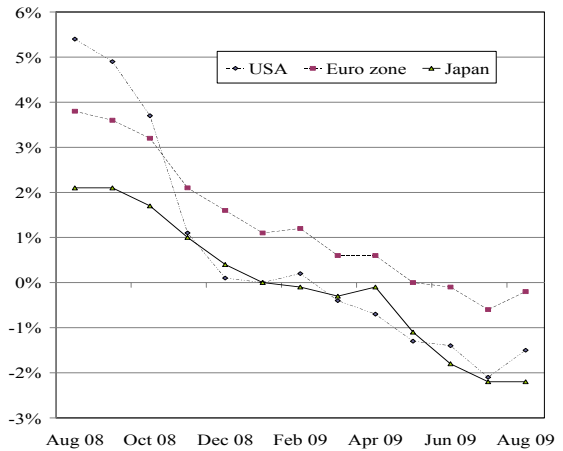
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

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



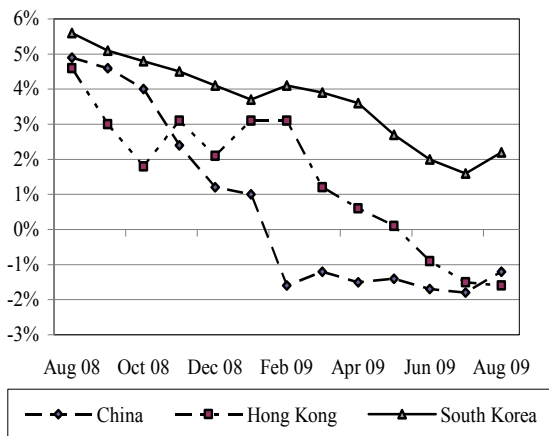
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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



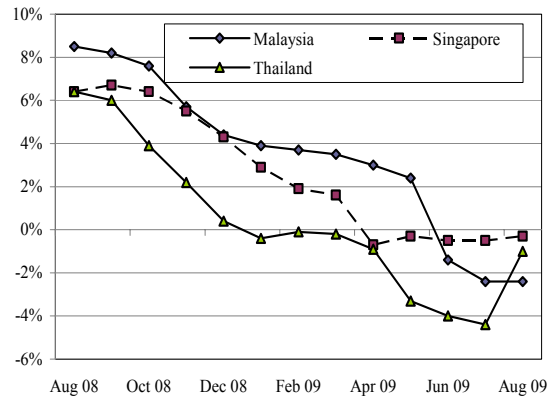
Sources: IMF and Economist (1 October 2009)

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



Sources: IMF and Economist (1 October 2009)

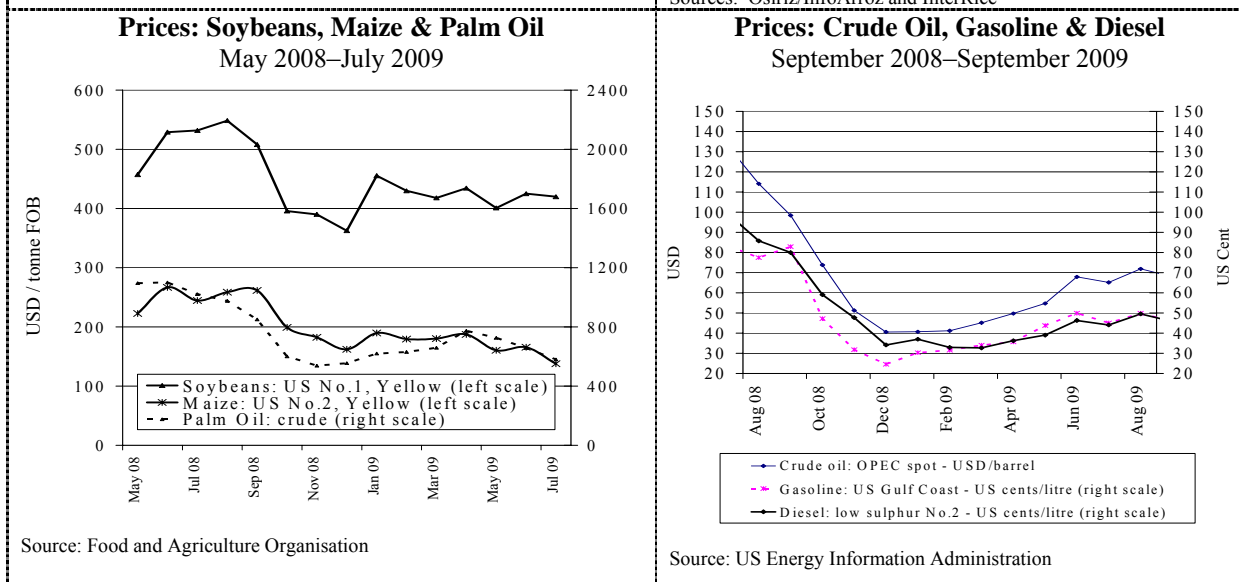
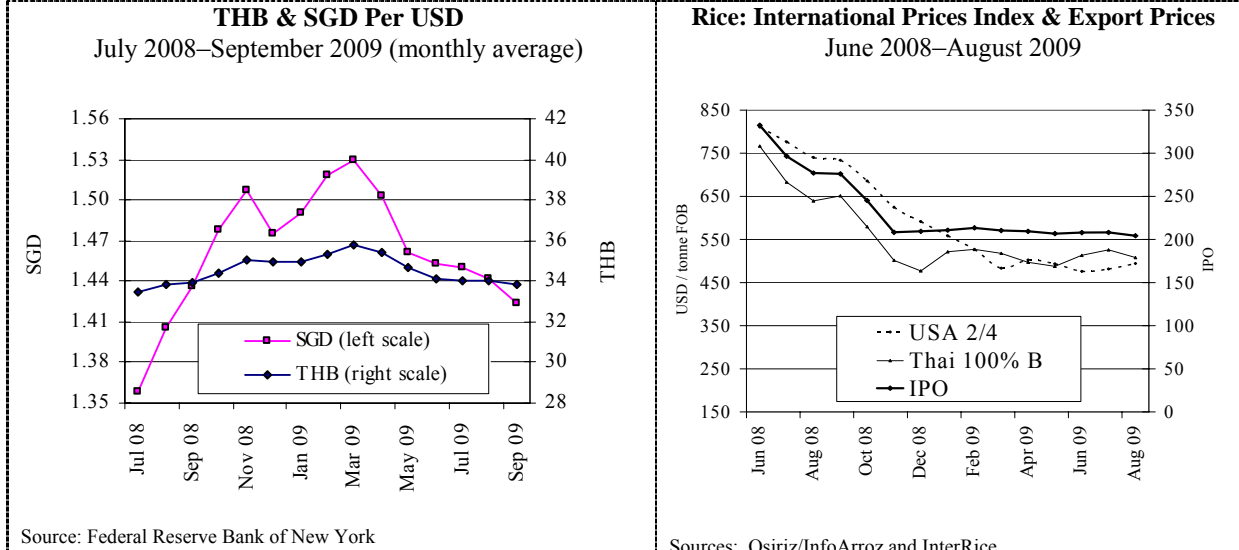
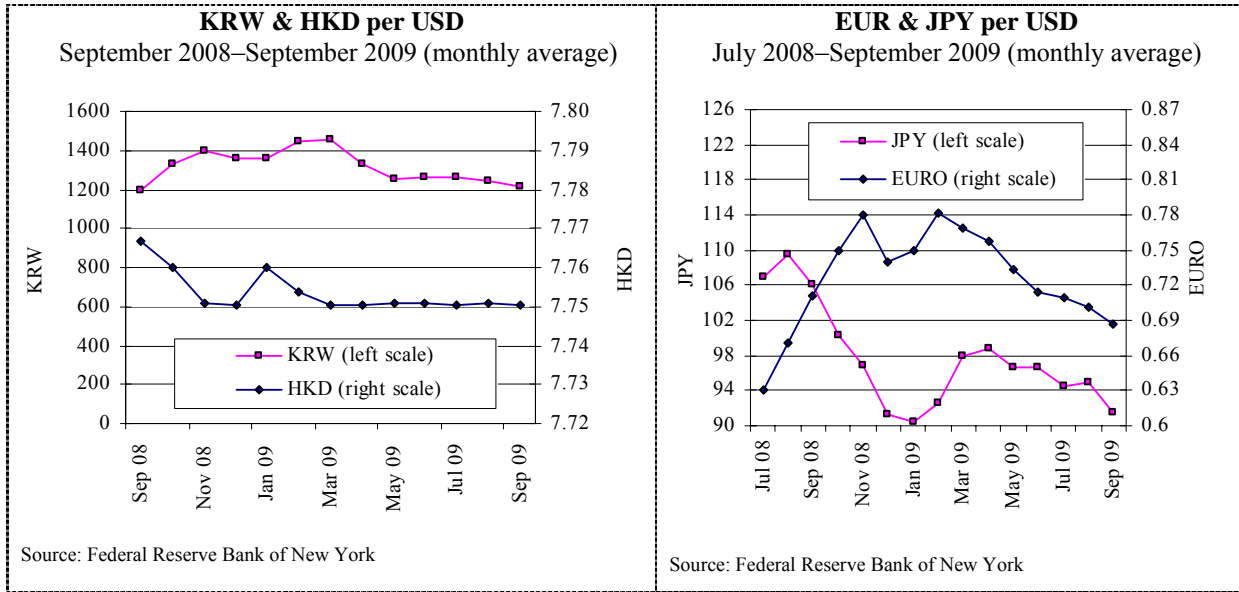
**Inflation Rate: Selected ASEAN Countries**  
(price change from a year earlier)



Sources: IMF and Economist (1 October 2009)

អត្រាប្តូររូបិយភ័ណ្ឌ និង ស្ថានភាពតំលៃទំនិញលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ

Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets



ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច  
Economic News

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ :

នៅកម្ពុជា កម្មកររោងចក្រកាត់ដេរ ចំនួន ២០០០០នាក់ បានបាត់បង់ការងារ :

របាយការណ៍របស់ក្រសួងការងារដែលចេញផ្សាយកាលពីថ្ងៃច័ន្ទ (ទី ៥ តុលា) បានបង្ហាញថា នៅកម្ពុជា កម្មករកាត់ដេរយ៉ាងហោចណាស់ចំនួន ២០០០០នាក់ បានបាត់បង់ការងារនៅឆ្នាំនេះ ដោយសារសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសាកលធ្លាក់ចុះ ។ ផ្អែកតាមរបាយការណ៍មួយ ដែលទីភ្នាក់ងារសារព័ត៌មានបារាំងទទួលបាន នៅអំឡុងខែមករាដល់ខែកញ្ញា នៅកម្ពុជា មាន ៧៧រោងចក្រ បានបិទទ្វារ ដែលធ្វើឱ្យបាត់បង់អស់ ៣០.៦១៧ការងារ ។ របាយការណ៍ដដែលនោះបង្ហាញទៀតថា ទោះបីនៅអំឡុងពេលដដែលនោះ មានរោងចក្រ ៤០ បានបើកថ្មី និងផ្តល់ការងារបន្ថែមគ្រឹះប៉ុន្តែមានជាង ២០០០០ការងារ នៅតែត្រូវបាត់បង់ ។ ស្របពេលនោះដែរ មានរោងចក្រ ចំនួន៥៣ បានផ្អាកប្រតិបត្តិការ ប៉ុន្តែក្នុងនោះ ប្រមាណ ៥០% បានចាប់ដំណើរការសារជាថ្មីហើយ ។ ឯកឧត្តម អុំ មាន រដ្ឋលេខាធិការនៃក្រសួងការងារ បានប្រាប់ទីភ្នាក់ងារសារព័ត៌មានបារាំងថា ការដែល រោងចក្របិទទ្វារលែងដំណើរការនេះ គឺបណ្តាលមកពីការបញ្ជាទិញមានតិចជាងមុន ។ ឯកឧត្តមបានមានប្រសាសន៍ថា “យើងអាចសន្មតថា ស្ថានភាពនេះបណ្តាលមកពីវិបត្តិហិរញ្ញវត្ថុសាកល ដោយសារការប្រើប្រាស់នៅប្រទេសធំៗធ្លាក់ចុះ ហើយក៏គ្មានការបញ្ជាទិញសម្រាប់រោងចក្រមួយចំនួន” ។ ឯកឧត្តម បានបន្ថែមថា នៅចំពោះមុខការធ្លាក់ចុះតម្រូវការពិសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ដែលជាប្រទេសនាំចូលធំបំផុតនូវផលិតផលកាត់ដេររបស់កម្ពុជា រដ្ឋាភិបាលកំពុងស្វែងរកទីផ្សារថ្មីសម្រាប់វាយនភ័ណ្ឌកម្ពុជា នៅអាស៊ី និងអឺរ៉ុប ។ សំរាប់កម្ពុជា វិស័យកាត់ដេរ គឺជាប្រភពចំណូលដ៏ធំបំផុតដែលផ្តល់ប្រាក់ចំណូលបានប្រហែល ៨០% នៃប្រាក់ចំណូលជារូបិយវត្ថុបរទេសរបស់កម្ពុជា និង ផ្តល់ការងារដល់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋបានប្រហែល ៣៥០.០០០នាក់ កាលពីឆ្នាំមុន ។ អង្គការមូលនិធិរូបិយវត្ថុពិភពលោកបានកត់សម្គាល់កាលពីខែមិថុនានេះថា សេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា នឹងរួមចុះ ២.៧៥% នៅក្នុងឆ្នាំនេះ ដោយសារសំពាចនៃវិបត្តិសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសាកល ។

Economic News Highlights:

20,000 garment workers lose jobs in Cambodia:

The global economic downturn has forced at least 20,000 workers to lose their jobs in Cambodia’s garment industry this year, a labour ministry report showed Monday (October 5). Between January and September, 77 factories were closed across the country resulting in the loss of 30,617 jobs, according to the report obtained by AFP. Although 40 new factories opened in same the period and created more employment, more than 20,000 job losses remained, it showed. Another 53 factories also suspended operations during the period but about half have reopened. “The closure of the factories is due to fewer purchase orders,” Oum Mean, secretary of state at the Ministry of Labour, told AFP. “We can assume that this has been caused by the global financial crisis because the consumption in big countries has declined and this made some factories receive no purchase orders,” he said. In the face of shrinking demand from the US, the largest importer of Cambodian-made garments, the government is seeking new markets for textiles in Asia and Europe, Oum Mean added. Cambodia’s garment industry is the impoverished country’s largest source of income, providing 80 percent of its foreign exchange earnings and employing an estimated 350,000 people last year. The International Monetary Fund said last month that Cambodia’s economy will contract 2.75 percent this year as the global economic crisis takes its toll. (Source: AFP, October 5)

Links to other economic news:

1. “IMF predicts Cambodian economy to be over 4% in 2010” ([http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-09/24/content\\_12104498.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-09/24/content_12104498.htm))
2. “ADB revises GDP growth forecast for Cambodia” ([http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-09/22/content\\_12098450.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-09/22/content_12098450.htm))
3. “Cambodia inflation down by sixth consecutive month” ([http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-09/15/content\\_12055262.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-09/15/content_12055262.htm))
4. “ASEAN economies have emerged from recession” ([http://www.bernama.com.my/bernama/v3/news\\_lite.php?id=435484](http://www.bernama.com.my/bernama/v3/news_lite.php?id=435484))

