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វិទ្យាស្ថានបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង ស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា

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Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy

មករា ២០១០ / January 2010

ស្រ៊ី បុប្ផារ័ត្ន / **Sry Bopharath**

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ប៉ុន ដូរីណា / **Pon Dorina**

បកប្រែដោយ: **យូ សិទ្ធីរិទ្ធ និង ទ៉ា វណ្ណះ**

ភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

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ការបកស្រាយតារាងសំខាន់ៗ

របាយការណ៏នេះ បកស្រាយពីសូចនាករសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗមួយចំនួនសម្រាប់កម្ពុជា និងបណ្តាប្រទេសដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្មចំបងៗ ។

នៅត្រីមាសទី៣ ឆ្នាំ២០០៩ អនុមតិវិនិយោគគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់ក្នុងវិស័យកាត់ដេរបានធ្លាក់មកត្រឹម ២១,៩លានដុល្លារ ដែលជាការធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣៧% ធៀបនឹងត្រីមាសមុន និង ៣០% ធៀបនឹងត្រីមាសដូចគ្នា កាលពីឆ្នាំ ២០០៩ ។

ក្នុងខែកញ្ញា អនុមតិគម្រោងសាងសង់នៅភ្នំពេញ កើន ១០០% មកដល់ ២០,៥លានដុល្លារ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដោយសារអនុមតិគម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្ទះ និងភូមិគ្រឹះ កើន ២,៥ដង មកដល់ ១១,៥លានដុល្លារ និងផ្ទះល្វែង កើន ១,៧ដង មកដល់ ៤,០លានដុល្លារ ។ អនុមតិគម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្សេងៗទៀត ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦,៨% មកត្រឹម ៥,០លានដុល្លារ ។

ក្នុងខែវិច្ឆិកា ចំនួនភ្ញៀវបរទេសសរុបមកដល់កម្ពុជា កើន ២១% មកដល់ ១៨៤.៣២២នាក់ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ។ ចំនួនភ្ញៀវមកសម្រាកលំហែ កើន ២០% មកដល់ ១៦៧.៧៣៧នាក់ រីឯភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញ កើន ២៣% មកដល់ ១២.៥៨៤នាក់ ហើយភ្ញៀវមកដល់ផ្សេងៗទៀត កើន ២៩% មកដល់ ៤០០១នាក់ ។

ក្នុងខែវិច្ឆិកា អត្រាអតិផរណាពីមួយឆ្នាំទៅមួយឆ្នាំនៅភ្នំពេញ គឺ ១,៣% ។ ថ្លៃម្ហូបអាហារ និងភេសជ្ជៈគ្មានជាតិស្រា កើន ១,៦% ថ្លៃសំលៀកបំពាក់ និងទ្រនាប់ជើង កើន ២,១% ចំណាយដំណើរការក្នុងគ្រួសារ កើន ៣,៦% ការថែទាំសុខភាព កើន ៥,៣% សេវាដឹកជញ្ជូន កើន ២,២% ការលំហែកំសាន្តនិងវប្បធមិ កើន ០,១% និងការអប់រំ កើន ៨,៩% ។ ការប្រើប្រាស់សេវាផ្សេងៗនៅផ្ទះ គឺ -៥% និងទូរគមនាគមន៏ គឺ -៧,៤% ។

ក្នុងខែធ្នូ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប្រាក់រៀលធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,១៧% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុល្លារអាមេរិក និង ០,១% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់បាតថៃ ហើយនៅថ្លៃថេរ ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុងវៀតណាម ដោយប្តូរបាន ៤១៦២,២រៀល/ដុល្លារអាមេរិក ១២៦រៀល/បាត និង ២២,៦រៀល/១០០ដុង ។

ក្នុងខែតុលា អត្រាការប្រាក់លើប្រាក់បញ្ញើធនាគារជារៀល ក្នុងរយៈពេល ១២ខែ គឺ ៦,៦% និងលើប្រាក់បញ្ញើធនាគារជាដុល្លារ គឺ ៤,០% ដែលជាអត្រាធ្លាក់ចុះតិចតួច ០,២៦% និង ០,២៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ។ ទ្រព្យសកម្មបរទេសសុទ្ធ កើន ៣,៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ហើយឥណទានដល់វិស័យឯកជន កើន ០,៨% ។ ប្រាក់បញ្ញើរដ្ឋាភិបាល រួមចុះ ២,០% ។

ក្នុងខែធ្នូ សាំង ឡើងថ្លៃ ១,១% មកដល់ ៣៩៨៤រៀល/លីត្រ និងម៉ាស៊ូត

Highlights

This report describes some of the key economic indicators for Cambodia and its main trading partners.

In the third quarter of 2009, total fixed asset investment approvals for garments dropped to USD21.9 m, a fall of 37 percent compared with previous quarter and 30 percent compared with the same quarter of the previous year.

In September, Phnom Penh construction approvals increased to USD20.5 m, up 100 percent compared with the preceding month. The upturn was due to a growth of villas and houses by 2.5 times to USD11.5 m and flats by 1.7 times to USD4.0 m. Other construction approvals declined by 6.8 percent to USD5.0 m.

In November, total foreign visitor arrivals escalated by 21 percent compared with previous month, to 184,322. Holiday arrivals rose by 20 percent to 167,737, business arrivals by 23 percent to 12,584 and other arrivals by 29 percent to 4001.

In November, year-on-year inflation in Phnom Penh was 1.3 percent. Increases in food and non-alcoholic beverages were 1.6 percent, clothing and footwear 2.1 percent, household furnishings and other operations 3.6 percent, health 5.3 percent, transportation 2.2 percent, recreation and culture 0.1 percent and education 8.9 percent. Housing and utilities was -5 percent and communications -7.4 percent.

In December, compared with the preceding month, the value of riel depreciated by 0.17 percent against the US dollar and the value of riel against the Thai baht by 0.1 percent, while the Vietnamese dong remained unchanged against the US dollar. The riel traded at 4162.2/USD, 126/baht and 22.6 per 100 dong.

In October, the 12-month interest rate on riel bank deposits was 6.6 percent; a smaller decline of 0.26 percent and on dollar deposits was 5.6 percent, a smaller decline of 0.24 percent than the previous month. Net foreign assets grew 3.4 percent from previous month, and private sector credit rose by 0.8 percent. Government deposits shrank by 2.0 percent.

In December, the price of gasoline rose by 1.1 percent

ឡើងថ្លៃ 0,២៥% មកដល់ ៣៣៩៩រៀល/លីត្រ ។ នៅក្នុងខែធ្នូនេះដែរ អង្ករធ្លាក់ថ្លៃតិចតួចនៅក្នុងខេត្តចំនួន ៤ គឺ បាត់ដំបង (២,0%) កំពង់ស្ពឺ (២,0%) កំពង់ចាម (៣,៨%) និង កំពត (២,២%) ហើយនៅថ្លៃថេរនៅសៀមរាប ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ ២,0% នៅស្វាយរៀង ។ សាច់ជ្រូកធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៣,0% នៅបាត់ដំបង ១,៤% នៅកំពង់ចាម និង ២,៨% នៅកំពត ហើយនៅថ្លៃថេរនៅ កំពង់ស្ពឺ សៀមរាប និងស្វាយរៀង ។ ត្រីធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១៣% នៅកំពង់ចាម និង ១0% នៅកំពត និងសៀមរាប ប៉ុន្តែឡើងថ្លៃ ៥,0% នៅបាត់ដំបង ១៤% នៅកំពង់ស្ពឺ និង ៣0% នៅស្វាយរៀង ។

ក្នុងខែវិច្ឆិកា អង្ករនៅទីផ្សារថៃ ឡើងថ្លៃ ១១% មកដល់ ៦៨0ដុល្លារ/តោន កៅស៊ូ ឡើងថ្លៃ ១៨% ដោយលក់ថ្លៃ ១៩៨៣ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយពោត និងផលិតផលធ្វើពីពោត ឡើងថ្លៃ ១៨% មកដល់ ២២២ដុល្លារ/តោន ។ នៅទីផ្សារវៀតណាម អង្ករ ឡើងថ្លៃ ៦,៧% មកដល់ ៤២៣ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយកៅស៊ូឡើងថ្លៃ ៨,៦% មកដល់ ២000ដុល្លារ/តោន ចំណែកឯគ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទីធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២,២% មកត្រឹម ៥១៣៣ដុល្លារ/តោន ។

ក្នុងខែវិច្ឆិកា អត្រាអតិផរណាពីមួយឆ្នាំទៅមួយឆ្នាំនៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក គឺ ១,៨% តំបន់អឺរ៉ូ 0,៥% ចិន 0,៦% ហុងកុង 0,៥% និងកូរ៉េខាងត្បូង ២,៤% ប៉ុន្តែនៅជប៉ុន គឺ -១,៩% រីឯនៅម៉ាឡេស៊ី គឺ -0,១ សិង្ហបុរី -0,២ និងថៃ ១,៩ ។

ក្នុងខែធ្នូ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប្រាក់វ៉ុនកូរ៉េធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ 0,២% ទល់នឹងដុល្លារUS ឯដុល្លារហុងកុង ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ 0,0២% ។ ប្រាក់យ៉េនជប៉ុន ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ 0,៧% ប្រាក់អឺរ៉ូ ២,0% និង ដុល្លារសិង្ហបុរី 0,៥% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុល្លារUS ស្របពេលដែល ប្រាក់បាតថៃឡើងថ្លៃ 0,១៨% ។

ក្នុងខែតុលា នៅលើទីផ្សារពិភពលោក សណ្តែកសៀង ឡើងថ្លៃ ២,៥% មកដល់ ៣៩៤ដុល្លារ/តោន ពោតឡើងថ្លៃ ៣,៨% មកដល់ ១៧២ដុល្លារ/តោន និង ប្រេងឆាឡើងថ្លៃ ៦,៦% មកដល់ ៧២៥ដុល្លារ/តោន ។

ក្នុងខែវិច្ឆកា នៅលើទីផ្សារពិភពលោក ប្រេងឆៅ ឡើងថ្លៃ ៧,២% មកដល់ ៧៦,៤ដុល្លារ/ធុង សាំងឡើងថ្លៃ ៥,៥% មកដល់ ៥0,៨សេន/លីត្រ ហើយប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូតឡើងថ្លៃ ៤,៨% មកដល់ ៥២សេន/លីត្រ ។

to KHR3984/ℓ and diesel by 0.25 percent to KHR3399/ℓ. The price of rice in four provinces dropped slightly in December: in Battambang and Kompong Speu by 2.0 percent, Kompong Cham by 3.8 percent, Kampot by 2.2 percent, while remaining unchanged in Siem Reap. In Svay Rieng, it rose 2.0 percent. The price of pork in Battambang went down 3.0 percent, Kompong Cham 1.4 percent and Kampot 2.8 percent, while it was stable in Kompong Speu, Siem Reap and Svay Rieng. The price of fish in Kompong Cham declined by 13 percent and in Kompot and Siem Reap by 10 percent, while it rose in Battambang by 5.0 percent, Kompong Speu by 14 percent and Svay Rieng by 30 percent.

In November, rice in the Thai market moved up by 11 percent to USD680/tonne and rubber, maize and maize products by 18 percent to USD1983/tonne, and to USD222/tonne. Rice in the Vietnamese market rose by 6.7 percent to USD423/tonne, rubber by 8.6 percent to USD2000/tonne, while cashew nuts dropped 2.2 percent to USD5133/tonne.

In November, year-on-year inflation in the USA was 1.8 percent, euro zone 0.5 percent, China 0.6 percent, Hong Kong 0.5 percent and South Korea 2.4 percent, while in Japan was -1.9 percent. In Malaysia it was -0.1 percent, Singapore -0.2 percent and Thailand 1.9 percent.

In December, compared with preceding month, the Korean won depreciated by 0.2 percent against the US dollar, and the Hong Kong dollar depreciated by 0.02 percent. The Japanese yen depreciated by 0.7 percent, euro by 2.0 percent and Singapore dollar by 0.5 percent against the US dollar, while the baht appreciated by 0.18 percent.

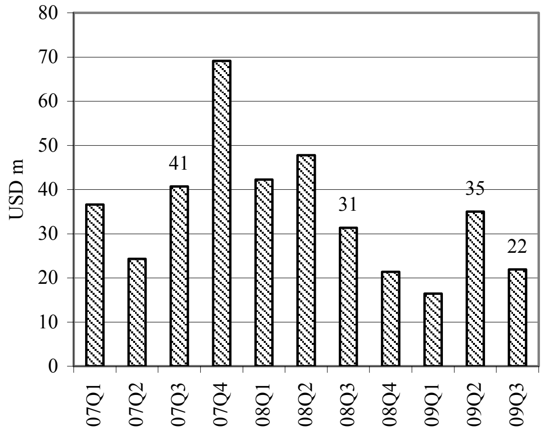
In October, the price of soybeans in the world market increased by 2.5 percent to USD394/tonne, maize by 3.8 percent to USD172/tonne, and palm oil by 6.6 percent to USD725/tonne.

In November, the world market price of crude oil went up 7.2 percent to USD76.4/barrel, gasoline by 5.5 percent to USD cents 50.8/ℓ and diesel 4.8 percent to USD cents 52/ℓ.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

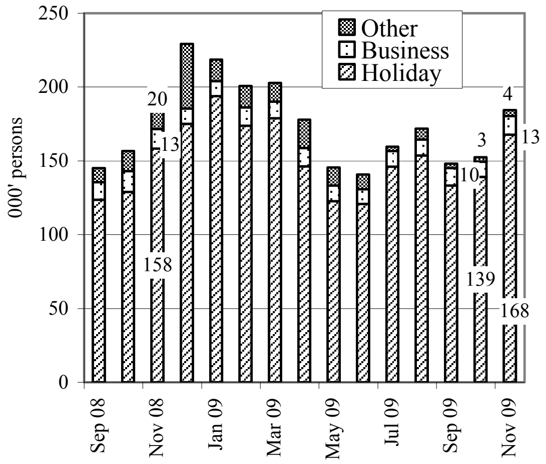
Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

Fixed Asset Investment Approvals by CDC: Garment Sector
2007 Q1–2009 Q3



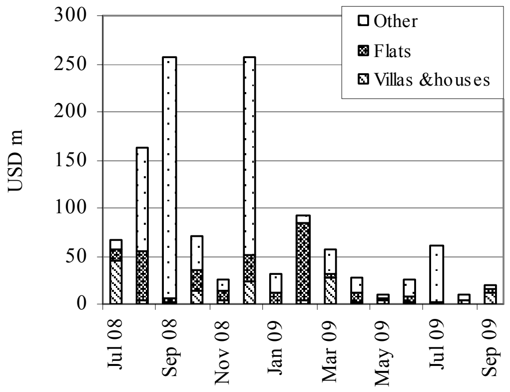
Including expansion projects.
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

Foreign Visitor Arrivals
September 2008–November 2009



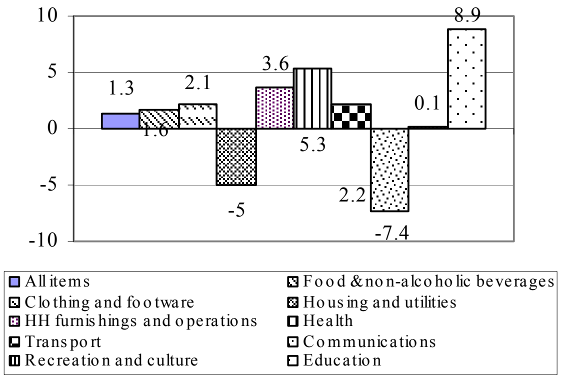
Source: Ministry of Tourism

Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals
July 2008–September 2009



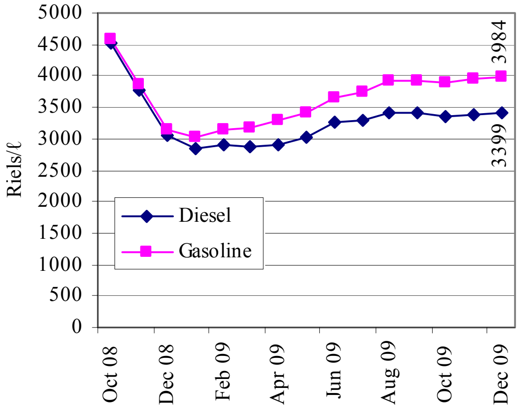
Source: Municipality of Phnom Penh

Phnom Penh: Inflation
Year-on-Year (%) Percentage Changes
November 2009



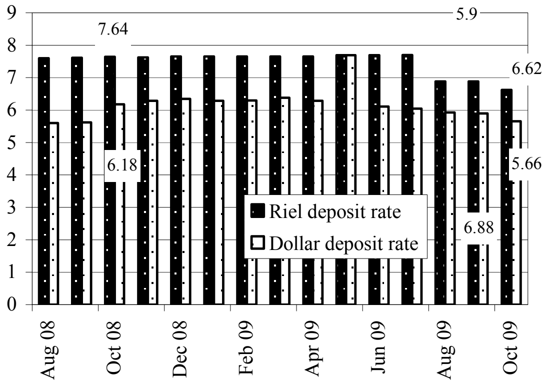
Source: National Institute of Statistics

Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices
October 2008–December 2009



Source: CDRI

Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Deposits (%)
August 2008–October 2009

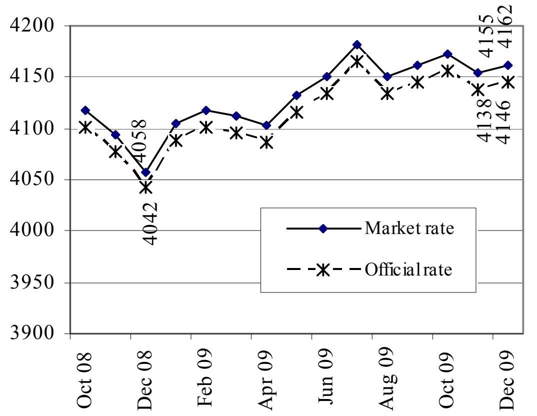


Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

ស្ថានភាពអត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ជំនួយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ពីក្រៅប្រទេស

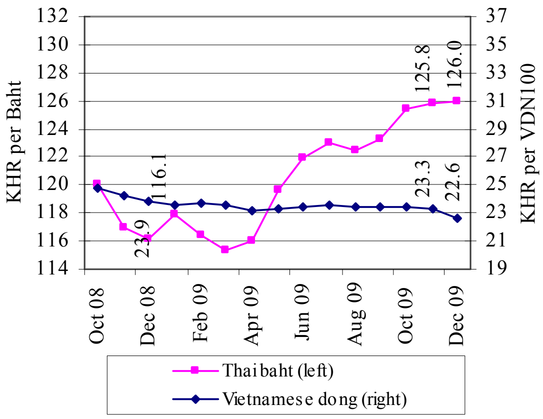
Exchange Rates and External Development Assistance

Riels per US Dollar
October 2008–December 2009



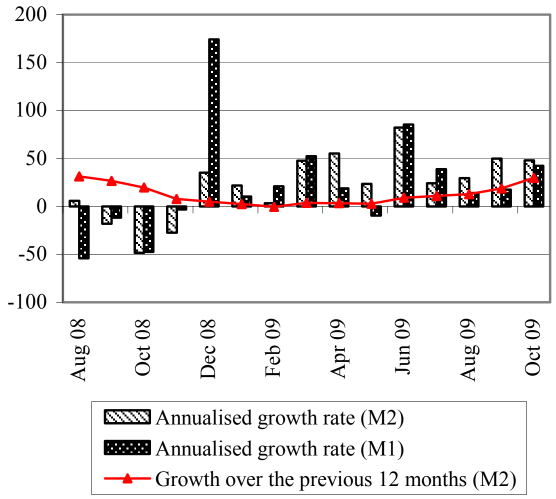
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Riels per THB & VND
October 2008–December 2009



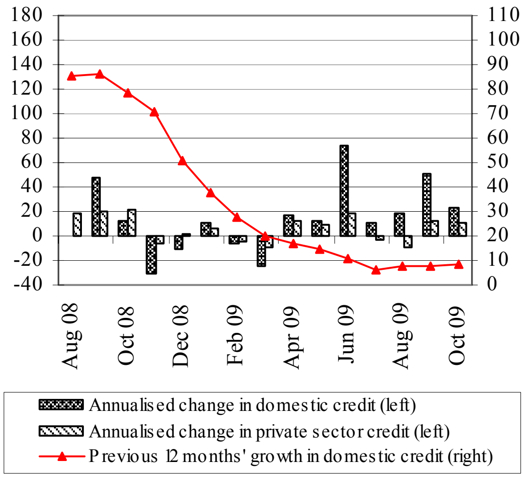
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey (%)
August 2008–October 2009



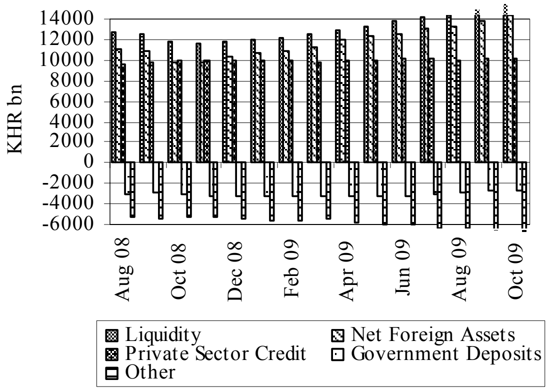
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Domestic Credit (%)
August 2008–October 2009



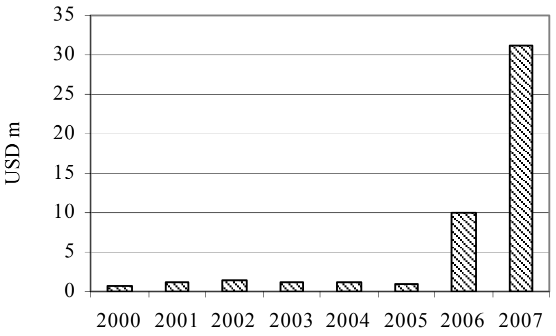
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Operations
August 2008–October 2009



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

External Development Assistance Disbursement: Environment & Conservation
2000–2007

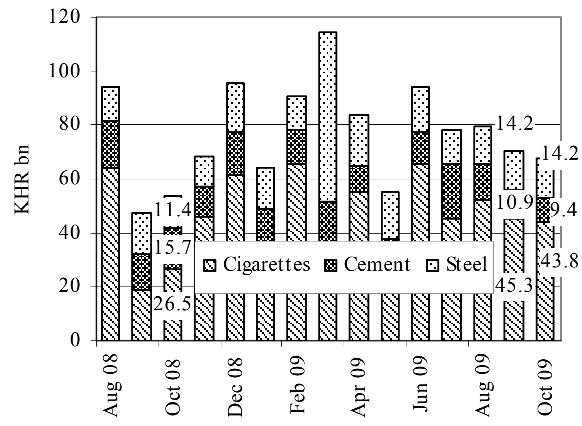


Source: *Cambodia Aid Effectiveness Report 2007*, CDC

ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

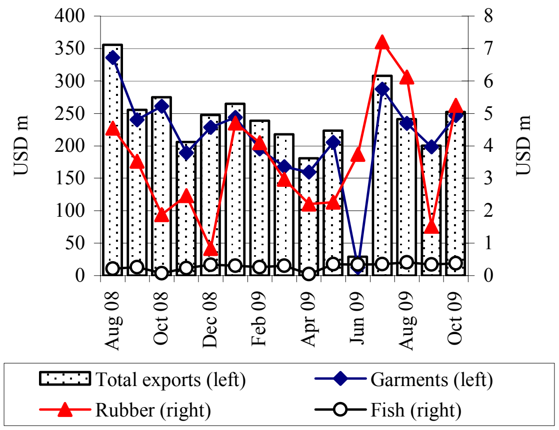
External Trade and National Budget Operations

Imports: Cigarettes & Construction Materials
August 2008–October 2009



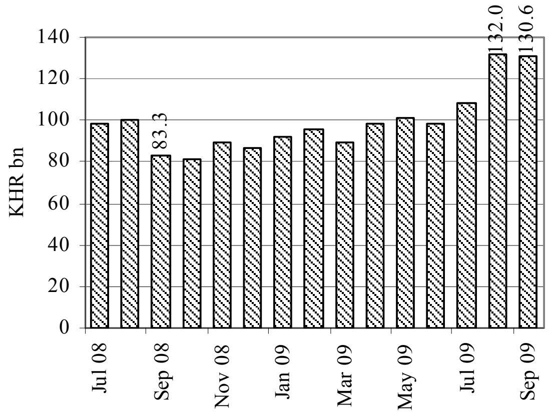
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

Cambodia: Main Exports
August 2008–October 2009



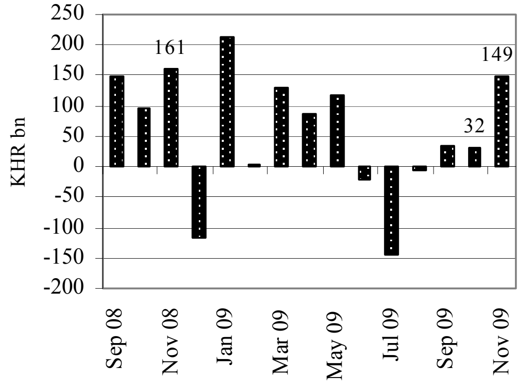
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

Imports: Petroleum Products
July 2008–September 2009



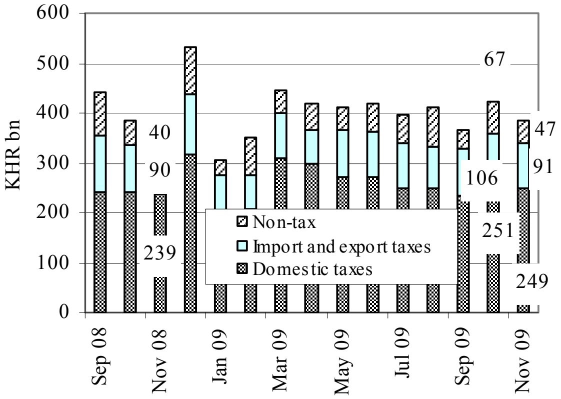
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

Current Budget Operations
September 2008–November 2009



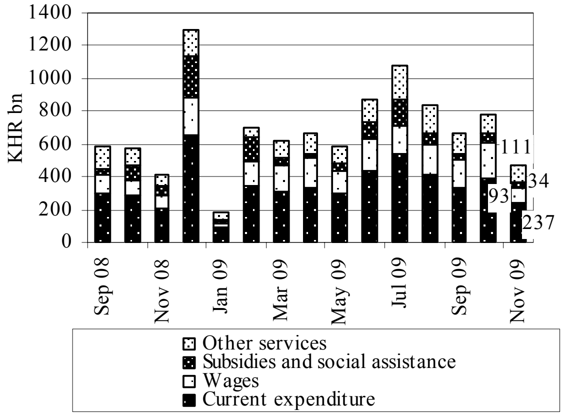
Source: MEF Bulletin

Current Budget Revenue
September 2008–November 2009



Source: MEF web site

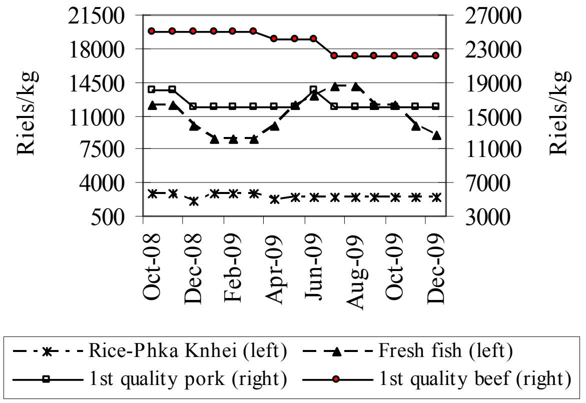
Current Budget Expenditure
September 2008–November 2009



Source: MEF web site

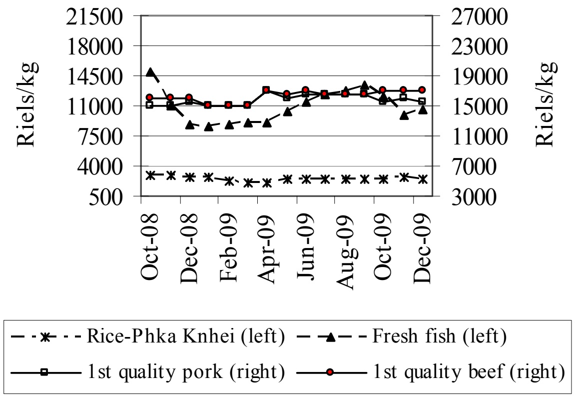
ថ្លៃស្បៀងអាហារតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា
Provincial Food Prices

Cambodia: Food Prices in Siem Reap Province
October 2008–December 2009



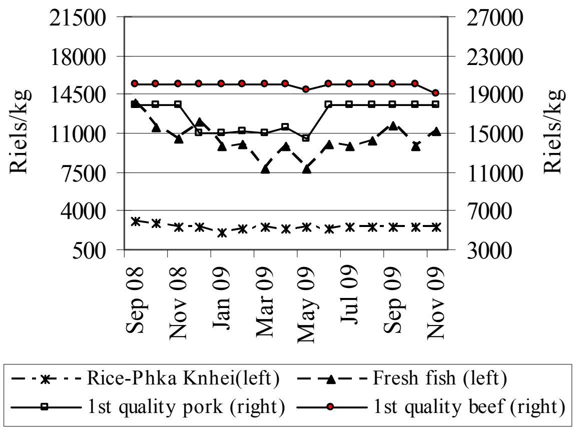
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Food Prices in Battambang Province
October 2008–December 2009



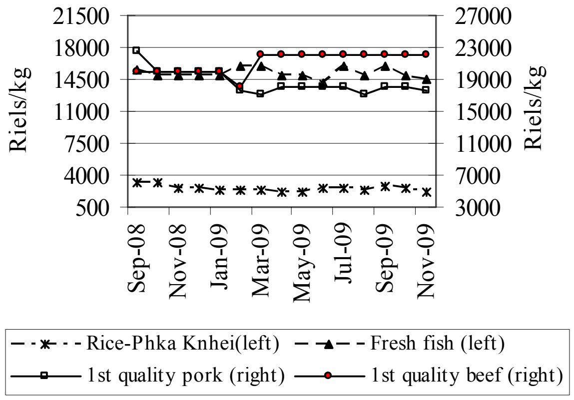
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Food Prices in Kg Cham Province
October 2008–December 2009



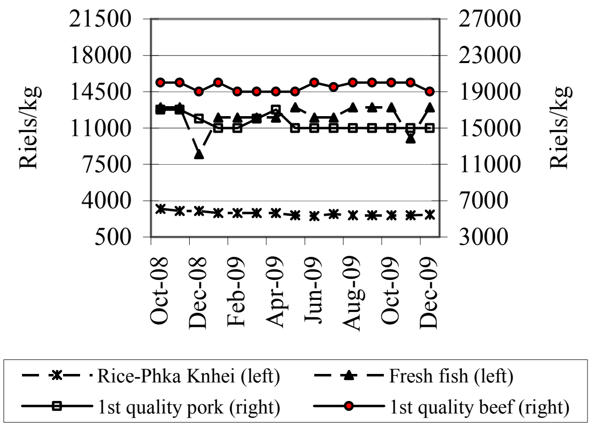
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Food Prices in Kampot Province
October 2008–December 2009



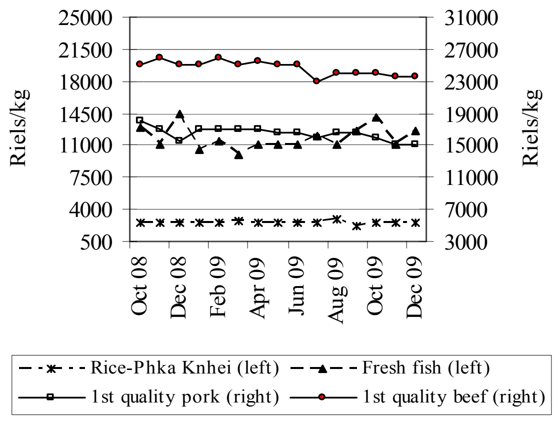
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province
October 2008–December 2009



Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Food Prices in Kg Speu Province
October 2008–December 2009

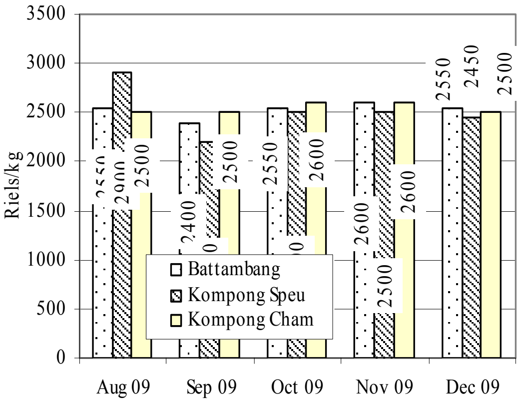


Source: CDRI

ថ្លៃទំនិញតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា: តាមមុខទំនិញ

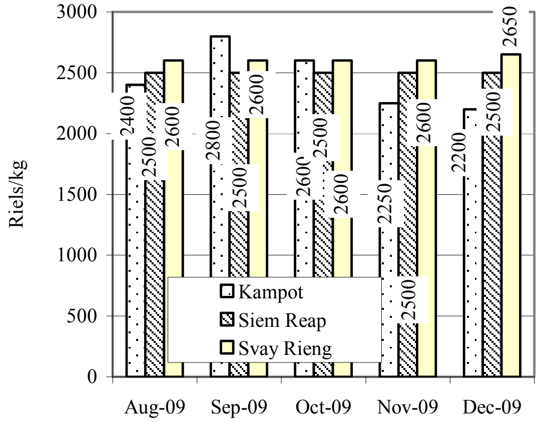
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia

Cambodia: Rice Prices in Three Provinces



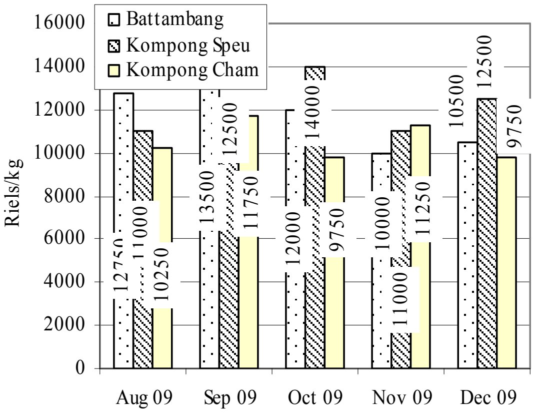
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Rice Prices in Three Provinces



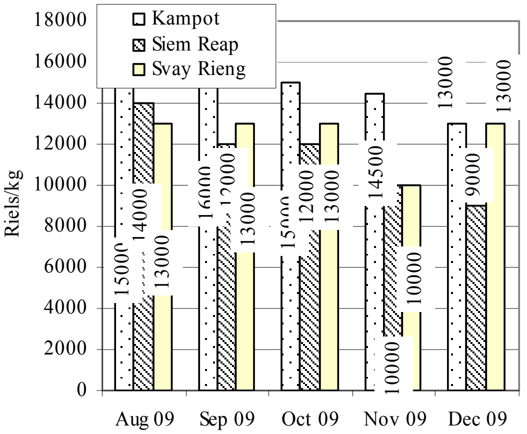
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Prices in Three Provinces



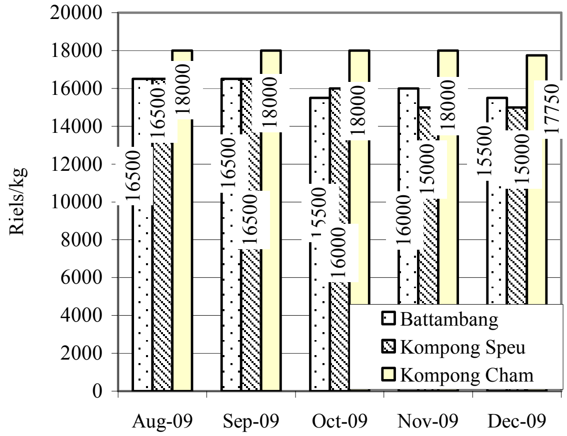
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Prices in Three Provinces



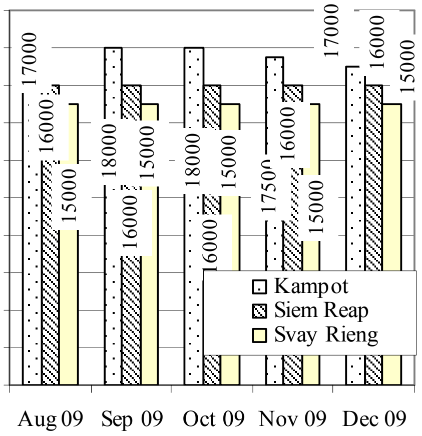
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Prices in Three Provinces



Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Prices in Three Provinces

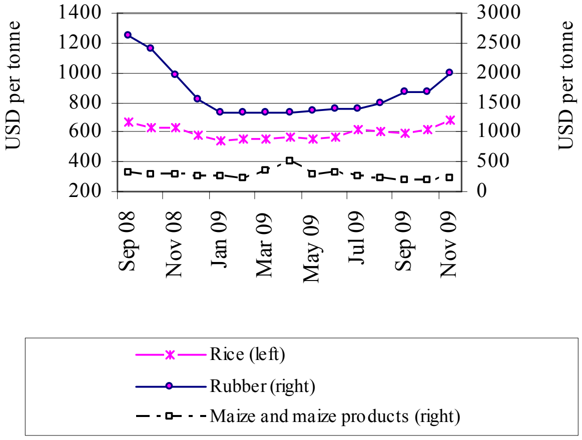


Source: CDRI

ថ្លៃទំនិញ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិនៅក្នុងប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

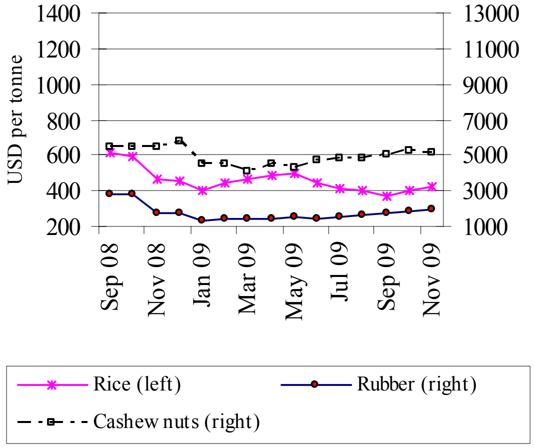
Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia

Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Maize
September 2008–November 2009



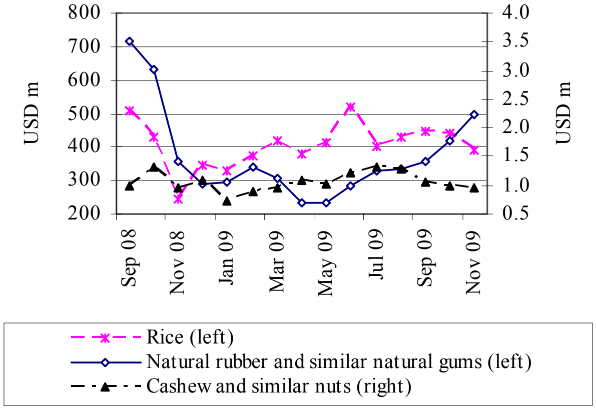
Source: Bank of Thailand, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

Vietnam: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Cashew Nuts
September 2008–November 2009



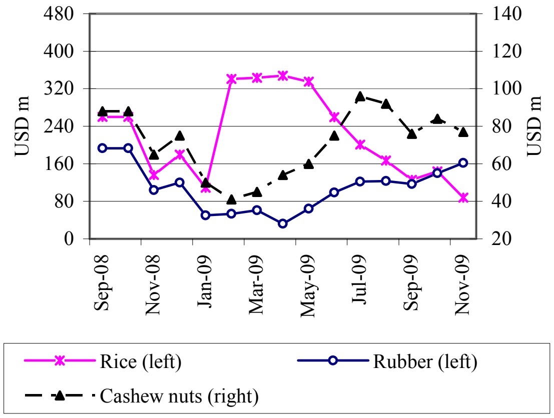
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: Exports
September 2008–November 2009



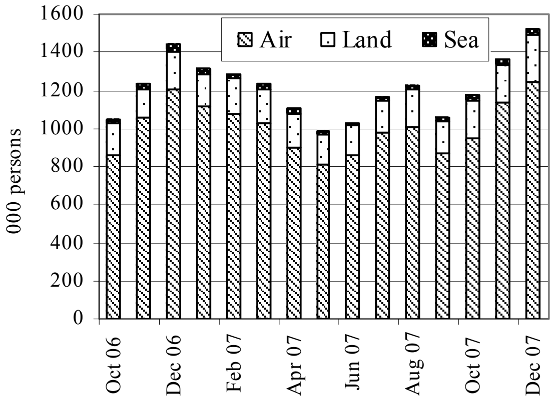
Source: Customs Department of Thailand

Vietnam: Exports
September 2008–November 2009



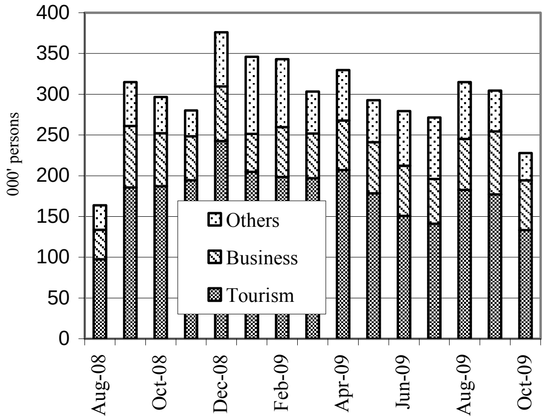
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: International Arrivals
October 2006–December 2007*



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

Vietnam: International Arrivals
August 2008–October 2009

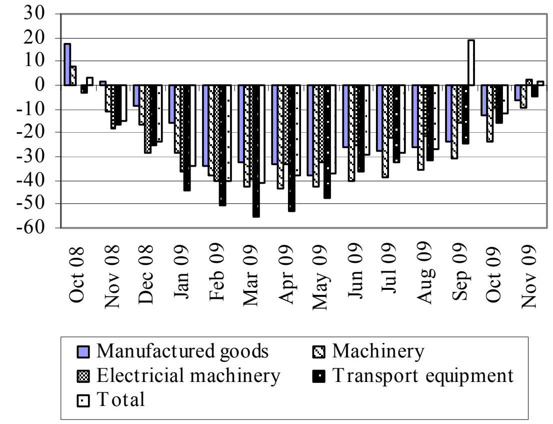


Source: Estimates by General Statistics Office of Vietnam

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង ស្ថានភាពអត្រាអតិផរណានៃបណ្ដាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

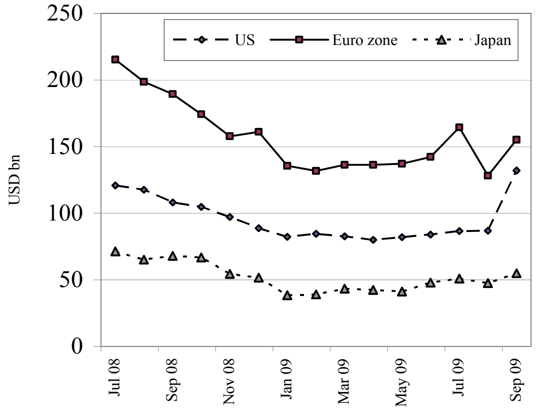
Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

Year-on-Year Growth of Main Exports: Japan
October 2008–November 2009



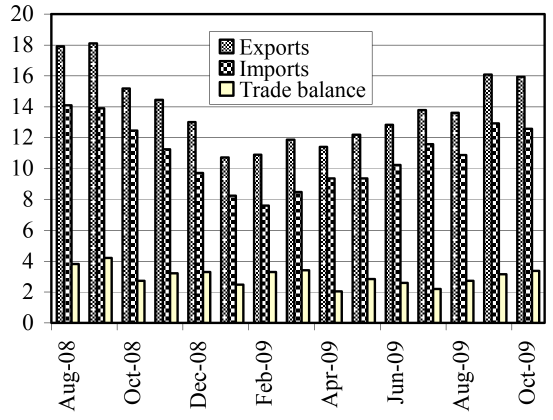
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

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



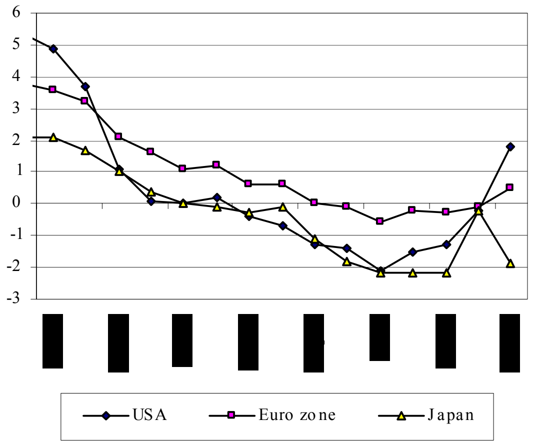
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

External Trade: Malaysia
August 2008–October 2009



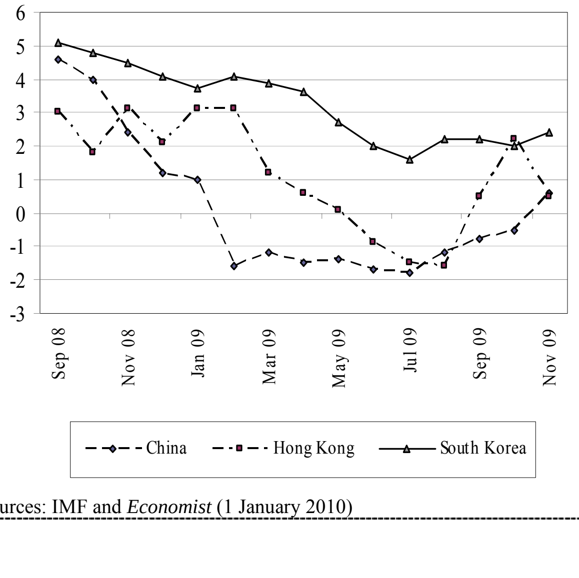
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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



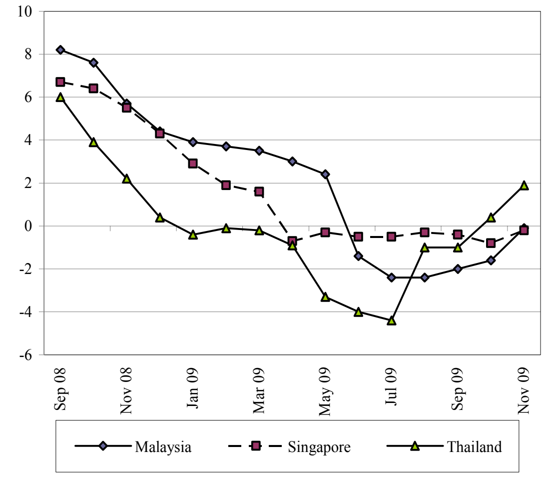
Sources: IMF and *Economist* (1 January 2010)

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



Sources: IMF and *Economist* (1 January 2010)

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

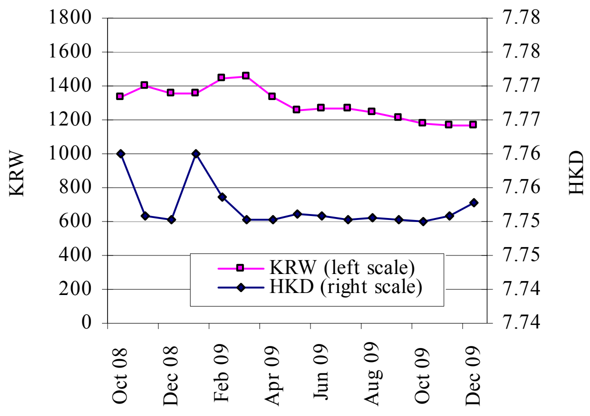


Sources: IMF and *Economist* (1 January 2010)

អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ស្ថានភាពថ្លៃទំនិញលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ

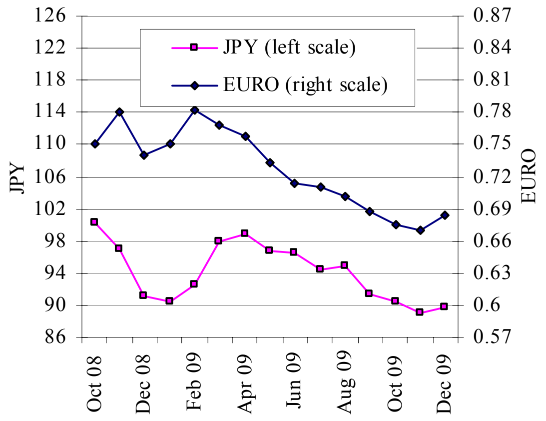
Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets

KRW & HKD per USD
October 2008–December 2009



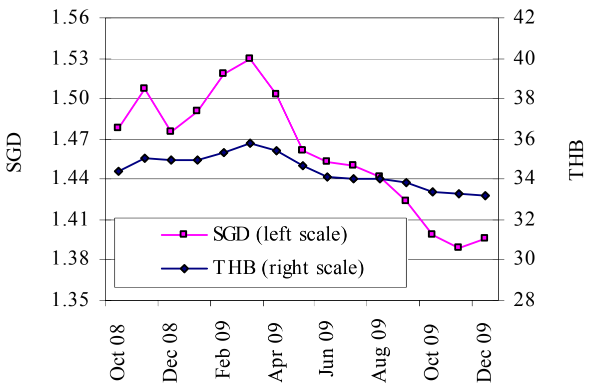
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

EUR & JPY per USD
October 2008–December 2009



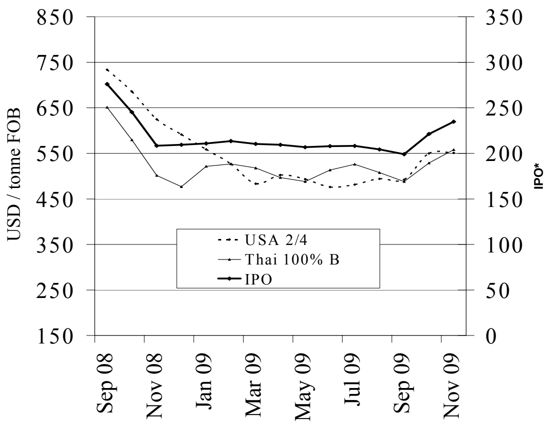
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

THB & SGD per USD
October 2008–December 2009



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

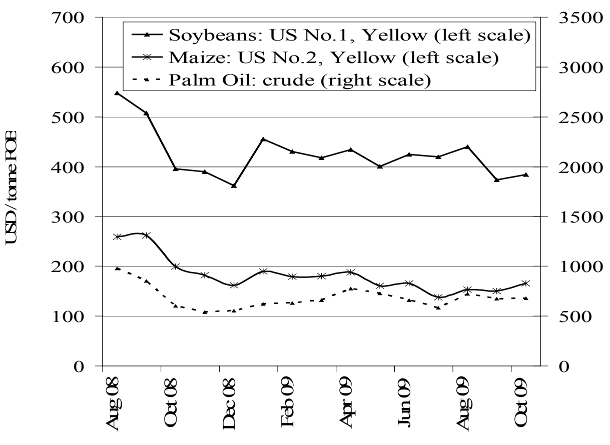
Rice: International Prices Index & Export Prices
September 2008–November 2009



Sources: Osiriz/InfoArroz

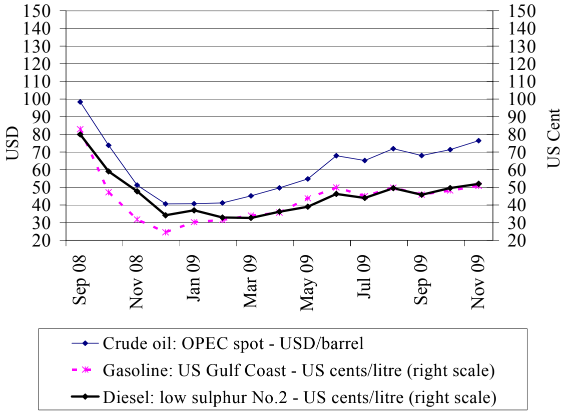
* International Price Index of Osiriz/InfoArroz

Prices: Soybeans, Maize & Palm Oil
August 2008–October 2009



Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation

Prices: Crude Oil, Gasoline & Diesel
September 2008–November 2009



Source: US Energy Information Administration

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច

Economic News

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ :

អនុរដ្ឋមន្ត្រីពាណិជ្ជកម្មចិនៈ វិនិយោគរបស់ចិននៅអាស៊ាន នឹងកើនឡើងខ្លាំង

មន្ត្រីពាណិជ្ជកម្មជាន់ខ្ពស់ម្នាក់របស់ចិន បាននិយាយកាលពីថ្ងៃទី ៧ មករានេះ ថា ការវិនិយោគរបស់ចិននៅអាស៊ីអាគ្នេយ៍នឹងកើនឡើងខ្លាំង ដោយសារក្រុមហ៊ុនចិនជាច្រើន មានចំណាប់អារម្មណ៍ខ្លាំងចំពោះការវិនិយោគនៅក្រៅប្រទេស ខណៈពេលដែលសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកំពុងរើបឡើងវិញ ។ លោក Yi Xiaozhun អនុរដ្ឋមន្ត្រីពាណិជ្ជកម្មចិន បានថ្លែងក្នុងពិធីបង្កើតតំបន់ពាណិជ្ជកម្មសេរីចិន-អាស៊ាន ថា ទាំងប្រទេសចិន និងសមាគមប្រជាជាតិអាស៊ីអាគ្នេយ៍ (អាស៊ាន) គួរតែទាញយកប្រយោជន៍ទាំងស្រុងពីមូលនិធិវិនិយោគ និងធនធានដទៃទៀត និងបង្កើនការកសាងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ ដើម្បីបំពេញតាមតម្រូវការនៃកិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការផ្នែកពាណិជ្ជកម្មកាន់តែកើនឡើង ។ តំបន់ពាណិជ្ជកម្មសេរីចិន-អាស៊ាន (CAFTA) ដែលជាតំបន់ពាណិជ្ជកម្មសេរីធំបំផុតនៃប្រទេសកំពុងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍នៅក្នុងសាកលលោកនេះ បានចាប់ផ្តើមប្រតិបត្តិការនៅថ្ងៃទី១ មករា ឆ្នាំ២០១០ ។ តំបន់នេះមានល្បាយប្រជាជនរហូតដល់ ១,៩ពាន់លាននាក់ ជាមួយវិសាលភាពពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ៤៥០០ពាន់លានដុល្លារអាមេរិក ។ លោក Yi បាននិយាយថា តំបន់ពាណិជ្ជកម្មសេរី ផ្តល់ប្រយោជន៍ទៅវិញទៅមក ។ ជាមួយនឹងការពិចារណាទាំងស្រុងលើកម្រិតអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ និងសមត្ថភាពទីផ្សារនៃប្រទេសជាភាគី តំបន់ពាណិជ្ជកម្មសេរីនឹងជំរុញភាពពេញលេញនៃសេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្នុងតំបន់ តាមរយៈការលុបបំបាត់របាំងពាណិជ្ជកម្ម និងវិនិយោគ ។ ផ្អែកតាមកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀង ចិននឹងបន្ថយអត្រាពន្ធនាំចូលជាមធ្យមលើទំនិញពីប្រទេសស្ថាបនិកទាំង ៦ របស់អាស៊ាន រួមមាន ប្រ៊ុយណេ ឥណ្ឌូនេស៊ី ម៉ាឡេស៊ី ហ្វីលីពីន សិង្ហបុរី និងថៃ ពី ៩,៨% មកត្រឹម ០,១% ហើយប្រទេសទាំងនេះ នឹងបន្ថយពន្ធលើទំនិញពីប្រទេសចិន ពី ១២,៨% មកត្រឹម ០,៦% ។ គេរំពឹងថា គោលនយោបាយអត្រាពន្ធសូន្យលើទំនិញចិន ៩០% នឹងពង្រីកទៅដល់ប្រទេសសមាជិកអាស៊ានថ្មី ៤ទៀត គឺ កម្ពុជា ឡាវ មីយ៉ាន់ម៉ា និងវៀតណាម ។ លោក Somesavat Lengsavad អនុប្រធានាធិបតីឡាវ បានថ្លែងនៅក្នុងពិធីនោះដែរ ថា ចិនបានជួយប្រទេសនៅអាស៊ីអាគ្នេយ៍ឱ្យចាកផុតពីវិបត្តិហិរញ្ញវត្ថុឆ្នាំ ១៩៩៧ ហើយឥឡូវនេះ ចិនបានកំពុងធ្វើការយ៉ាងសកម្មជាមួយគ្នា ដើម្បីជម្នះលើស្ថានភាពវិបត្តិសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសាកលបច្ចុប្បន្ន។ អាស៊ាន មានជំនឿចិត្តលើចិនកាន់តែខ្លាំងក្នុងស្ថានភាពអស្ថិរភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសាកល ។ តំបន់ពាណិជ្ជកម្មសេរី នឹងជួយជំរុញកិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការលើពាណិជ្ជកម្ម វិនិយោគ និងទេសចរណ៍ ដែលនឹងជួយបង្រួមគម្លាតសេដ្ឋកិច្ចរវាងបណ្តាប្រទេសសមាជិកអាស៊ាន ។

Economic News Highlights:

Chinese commerce vice-minister: investment in ASEAN to rapidly increase: China's investment in south-east Asia will rise rapidly as firms become more eager to go abroad with economic recovery, a senior commerce official said on January 7. Both China and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) should make full use of investment funds and other resources and step up infrastructure construction to meet the needs of further trade cooperation, said commerce vice-minister Yi Xiaozhun at the ceremony marking the establishment of the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area. The CAFTA, the world's largest free trade area of developing countries, started operation on 1 January. It covers a population of 1.9 billion and accounts for about USD4.5 trillion in trade. "The FTA is mutually beneficial", Yi said. "With full consideration of economic development levels and market capacities of both sides, the FTA will advance regional economic integrity by eliminating barriers to trade and investment." Under the FTA, the average Chinese tariff on goods from ASEAN countries is reduced from 9.8 percent to 0.1 percent. The six original ASEAN members—Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand—slashed the average tariff on Chinese goods from 12.8 percent to 0.6 percent. By 2015, the policy of a zero tariff for 90 percent of Chinese goods is expected to extend to the four newer ASEAN members, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam. China helped the south-east Asian countries out of the 1997 financial crisis, and now they were working actively together to cope with the current global financial crisis. ASEAN put more trust in China amid the unstable world economy, said Somesavat Lengsavad, Lao deputy prime minister, at the ceremony. The FTA will greatly promote cooperation in trade, investment and tourism, thus helping narrow the economic gaps between ASEAN members, he said. (Source: xinhuanet, 12 January)

Links to other economic news:

1. "Agreement on ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand FTA enters into force" (http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2010-01/12/content_12797914.htm)

2. "Money talks to translators in China-ASEAN trade area" (http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2010-01/07/content_12771834.htm)

3. "Nontariff barriers to replace tariffs sprouting among Asean members" (http://businessmirror.com.ph/home/economy/19514-nontariff-barriers-to-replace-tariffs-sprouting-among-asean-members.html)