



**វិទ្យាស្ថានបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង ស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា**

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**របាយការណ៍ខ្លីៗស្តីពីសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា**  
**Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy**

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**ការបកស្រាយតារាងសំខាន់ៗ**

**Highlights**

របាយការណ៍នេះគូសរំលេចនូវ សូចនាករសេដ្ឋកិច្ចរបស់កម្ពុជា និងដៃគូមួយចំនួនរបស់កម្ពុជា ដោយមានការប្រៀបធៀបតួលេខខ្លីៗ ជាមួយនឹងតួលេខនៅខែមុនៗ ។

This report highlights a number of economic indicators of Cambodia and its partners. It compares recent figures with those of earlier periods.

នៅត្រីមាសទី៤ ឆ្នាំ២០១០ វិនិយោគគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់ខាងសេវាកម្ម អនុម័តដោយ CDC កើន១០០% ធៀបនឹងត្រីមាសមុន ប៉ុន្តែបានធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦៨% បើធៀបនឹងកាលពីមួយឆ្នាំមុន ។ នៅខែកុម្ភៈ តម្លៃការអនុម័តខាងសំណង់ កើនដល់ ៧២លានដុល្លារ ឬកើន ៩៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមករា ដែលមានត្រឹម ៣៦,៦លានដុល្លារ ចំណែកឯ តម្លៃអនុម័តសំណង់ភូមិគ្រឹះ និងផ្ទះធម្មតា កើន ៥៣៩% ហើយ “សំណង់ផ្សេងៗ” កើន ២៥៥% ប៉ុន្តែសំណង់ផ្ទះល្វែង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧,០% មកត្រឹម ២១,៩លានដុល្លារ ។

In the fourth quarter of 2010, fixed asset investment in services approved by the CDC increased 100 percent compared to the previous quarter. However, the approvals dropped by 68 percent year on year. In February, the value of construction approvals went up by 97 percent to USD72 m from USD36.6 m in January. While the value of villas and houses increased by 539 percent and “other” by 255 percent, that of flats decreased by 7.0 percent to USD21.9 m.

សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់សរុបនៅភ្នំពេញ គឺ ១៤០,៤ នៅខែមីនា ដោយកើនឡើង ០,៦% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន និងកើន ៣,៧% ធៀបនឹងកាលពីមួយឆ្នាំមុន ។ CPI នៃសម្លៀកបំពាក់ និងស្បែកកើន ១,៥% អាហារ និងភេសជ្ជៈគ្មានជាតិស្រវឹង កើន ០,៧% ចំណាយលើការស្នាក់នៅ និងការផ្គត់ផ្គង់សាធារណៈ កើន ០,៣% គ្រឿងបំពាក់ និងប្រតិបត្តិការក្នុងផ្ទះ កើន ០,២% ។ នៅខែមេសា ថ្លៃប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូត កើន ៣,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៤៧៧ រៀល/លីត្រ និងប្រេងសាំង កើន ២,៣% ដល់ ៤៩៩៣រៀល/លីត្រ ។

Phnom Penh’s consumer price index of all items was 140.4 in March, a 0.6 percent increase from the preceding month and a 3.7 percent increase year on year. The CPI of clothing and footwear increased by 1.5 percent, food and non-alcoholic beverages by 0.7 percent, housing and utilities by 0.3 percent and household furnishings and operations by 0.2 percent. In April, the price of diesel increased by 3.1 percent compared to the previous month, to KHR4787/litre and gasoline by 2.3 percent to KHR4993/litre.

នៅខែមេសា ទាំងអត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់រៀលផ្លូវការ និងនៅទីផ្សារ កើន ០,៨% ធៀបនឹងខែមីនា ដល់ ៤០០០រៀល/ដុល្លារUS ។ ក្នុងខែជាមួយគ្នានេះ ប្រាក់រៀលចុះថ្លៃ ០,៣% មកត្រឹម ១៣៣រៀល/បាតថៃ តែឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៨% ដល់ ១៩,២ រៀល/១០០ដុងវៀតណាម។

In April, both the market and official exchange rates of riels appreciated by 0.8 percent compared to March, to KHR4000 against the US dollar. The riel depreciated by 0.3 percent to KHR133 per Thai baht and appreciated 0.8 percent to KHR19.2 per 100 Vietnamese dong in the same month.

ក្នុងខែមករា រូបិយវត្ថុទូទៅ M2 មានអត្រាកំណើនប្រចាំឆ្នាំ ដល់ ១៤% ខណៈដែល រូបិយវត្ថុ M1 មានត្រឹមតែ ១,៦% ។ ក្នុងខែដដែលនេះ សាច់ប្រាក់ និងទ្រព្យងាយប្តូរជាសាច់ប្រាក់ កើន ២០% ធៀបនឹងកាលពីមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ១៩,៦៨៤ពាន់លានរៀល ទ្រព្យសកម្មបរទេសសុទ្ធ កើន ១៥% ដល់ ១៦,៩៥៧,៨ពាន់លានរៀល និងឥណទានវិស័យឯកជន កើន ២៥% ដល់ ១៣,៥១៥ពាន់លានរៀល ។ ផ្ទុយទៅវិញ ប្រាក់បញ្ញើរដ្ឋាភិបាល ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤% មកត្រឹម ២៥៣៤ពាន់លានរៀល ។

In January, the annualised growth rate of M2 was 14 percent while that of M1 was 1.6 percent. In the same month, liquidity rose by 20 percent year on year to KHR19,684 bn, net foreign assets by 15 percent to KHR16,957.8 bn and private sector credit by 24 percent to KHR13,515 bn. However, government deposits declined by 4.0 percent to KHR2534 bn.

ក្នុងខែកុម្ភៈ ការនាំចេញស្រូវសរុប កើន ២១% ដល់ ៤,៤លានដុល្លារ តែការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ ថយចុះ ៦% មកត្រឹម ២០,១លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញបារី ថយចុះ ៣១% មកត្រឹម ០,៥ លានដុល្លារ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ។ ក្នុងខែនេះដែរ ការនាំចូលបរិក្ខារសំណង់ កើន ៤៧% ដល់ ៤,៩លានដុល្លារ ការនាំចូលស៊ីម៉ង់ កើន ២៩% ដល់ ៤,៧លានដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែការនាំចូលដែកថែប ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤៥% មកត្រឹម ៣,០លានដុល្លារ ។

In February, total rice exports increased by 21 percent to USD4.4 m; whereas rubber exports decreased by 6.0 percent to USD20.1 m and cigarette exports by 31 percent to USD0.5 m compared to the preceding month. In the same month, imports of construction equipment rose by 47 percent to USD4.9 m and cement by 29 percent to USD4.7 m; steel imports declined by 45 percent to USD 3.0 m.

ក្នុងខែមករា ប្រតិបត្តិការថវិកាចរន្តរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល មានអតិរេក ២៩៩,៩ ពាន់លានរៀល គឺបានថយចុះ ៨% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន ។ ដោយឡែក ប្រាក់ចំណូលចរន្ត កើន ១២% ដល់ ៣៨៩,៨ពាន់លានរៀល ក្នុងនេះ ចំណូលពន្ធក្នុងស្រុក កើន ១៥% ដល់ ២៧៣,៥ពាន់លានរៀល

In January, the government’s budget balance stood at KHR299.9 bn, an 8.0 percent decrease year on year. Current revenue went up by 12 percent to

ចំណូលមិនមែនពន្ធ កើន ២៥% ដល់ ៤២,៩ពាន់លានរៀល ប៉ុន្តែ ចំណូលពន្ធលើការនាំចេញនាំចូល ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,៦% ។ ម្យ៉ាងទៀត ចំណាយចរន្ត ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣៣% ក្នុងនេះ ចំណាយបៀវត្សរ៍ កើន ២៩% ប៉ុន្តែ ឧបត្ថម្ភធន និងជំនួយឧបត្ថម្ភខាងសង្គមកិច្ច ថយចុះ ៥៩% និង សេវាកម្មផ្សេងៗទៀត ថយចុះ ៩០% ។

នៅខែមីនា ការនាំចេញអង្កររបស់ថៃ កើន ៣៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៦៥៧លានដុល្លារ ។ ការនាំចេញជ័រកៅស៊ូធម្មជាតិ និងជ័រធម្មជាតិ ប្រភេទស្រដៀងគ្នា កើន ១៧% ដល់ ១៣៥១,៥លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញគ្រាប់ស្រាយចន្ទី និងគ្រាប់ស្រដៀងគ្នាកើន ៣៤% ដល់ ១,៨លានដុល្លារ ។ នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ការនាំចេញអង្កររបស់វៀតណាម ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៥% មកត្រឹម ២៤១លានដុល្លារ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣៦% មកត្រឹម ២១៤លានដុល្លារ និង គ្រាប់ស្រាយចន្ទី ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥៧% មកត្រឹម ៤១លានដុល្លារ ។

នៅខែមីនា ការនាំចេញសរុបរបស់ជប៉ុន កើន ៦,៨% ធៀបនឹងកាលពី ១ឆ្នាំមុន ក្នុងនេះការនាំចេញទំនិញកម្មសាល កើន ១៧% ដោយ ម៉ាស៊ីនផ្សេងៗ កើន ១៧% និង ម៉ាស៊ីនអគ្គិសនី កើន ២,៧% ។ នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ការនាំចេញរបស់ម៉ាឡេស៊ី ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣,៦% មកត្រឹម ១៧ ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ហើយ ការនាំចូលថយចុះ ១២% មកត្រឹម ១២,៩ ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ។

នៅខែមេសា បើធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប្រាក់រៀនកូរ៉េខាងត្បូង ឡើងថ្លៃ ៣,៣% ដល់ ១០៨៦រៀន/ដុល្លារUS ដុល្លារហុងកុង ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,២% ដល់ ៧,៧៧ដុល្លារហុងកុង/ដុល្លារUS និង ប្រាក់អឺរ៉ូ ឡើងថ្លៃ ៣,១% ដល់ ០,៦៩អឺរ៉ូ/ដុល្លារUS ។ នៅខែដដែលនេះ ដុល្លារសិង្ហបុរី ឡើងថ្លៃ ១,៦% ដល់១,២ ដុល្លារសិង្ហបុរី/ដុល្លារUS និង ប្រាក់បាតថៃ ឡើងថ្លៃ ១,០% ដល់ ៣០,១បាត/ដុល្លារUS ។ ប្រាក់យេនជប៉ុន ចុះថ្លៃ ២,២% មកត្រឹម ៨៣,៤យេន/ដុល្លារUS ។ នៅខែមីនា អតិផរណា ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន នៅ សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក និងអឺរ៉ុប មានកម្រិត ២,៧% និងស្មើសូន្យ នៅជប៉ុន ។

ថ្លៃអង្ករនាំចេញ ធ្លាក់ចុះនៅខែមេសា។ សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃអន្តរជាតិ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១%។ អង្ករUSA2/4 ចុះថ្លៃ ២,៦% មកត្រឹម ៥១៦ដុល្លារ/តោន និង អង្ករThai100%B ចុះថ្លៃ ២,៥% មកត្រឹម ៤៩៨ដុល្លារ/តោន ។ សណ្តែកសៀង (US No.1) ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,០៤% ដល់ ៥២៩ដុល្លារ/តោន ពោត (US No.2) ឡើងថ្លៃ ៧,៥% ដល់ ៣១៤,១ដុល្លារ/តោន និងកៅស៊ូ (SMR 5) ឡើងថ្លៃ ៥,០% ដល់ ៥០៩៧,៥ដុល្លារ/តោន ។

នៅខែដូចគ្នានេះដែរ ថ្លៃប្រេងឆៅ (OPEC spot) កើន ៥,៣% ដល់ ១១៦,៤ ដុល្លារ/ធុង ប្រេងសាំង (US Gulf Coast) កើន ៩,៣% ដល់ ០,៨២ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ ប៉ុន្តែថ្លៃប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូត (low sulphur No.2) មិនប្រែប្រួលទេ ។

KHR389.8 bn. Domestic tax increased by 15 percent to KHR273.5 bn and non-tax revenue by 25 percent to KHR42.9 bn. Revenue from import-export taxes dropped by 1.6 percent. Current expenditure declined by 33 percent. Wages went up by 29 percent; subsidies and social assistance decreased by 59 percent and other services by 90 percent.

In March, Thailand's rice exports rose by 37 percent compared to a month earlier, to USD657m. Natural rubber and similar natural gum exports rose by 17 percent to USD1351.5 m, and cashew and similar nuts by 34 percent to USD1.8 m. In February, Vietnam's rice exports decreased by 15 percent to USD241 m, rubber by 36 percent to USD214 m and cashew nuts by 57 percent to USD41 m.

In March, year on year growth of total Japanese exports was 6.8 percent. Manufactured goods increased by 17 percent, machinery by 17 percent and electrical machinery by 2.7 percent. In February, Malaysian exports declined by 3.6 percent to USD17 bn and imports by 12 percent to USD12.9 bn.

In April, compared to the preceding month, the South Korean won appreciated by 3.3 percent to 1086/USD, the Hong Kong dollar by 0.2 percent to 7.77/USD and the euro by 3.1 percent to 0.69/USD. In the same month, the Singapore dollar appreciated by 1.6 percent to 1.2/USD and the Thai baht by 1.0 percent to 30.1/USD. The Japanese yen depreciated by 2.2 percent to 83.4/USD. In March, year on year inflation in America and Euro zone was 2.7 percent while that in Japan was null.

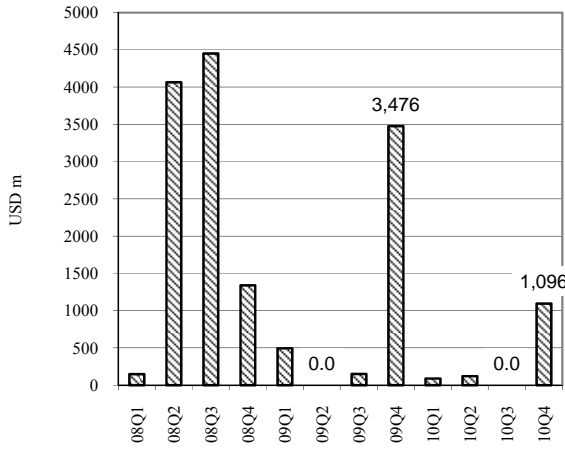
Export rice prices decreased in April; the international price index went down by 1.0 percent. USA 2/4 rice declined by 2.6 percent to USD516/tonne, and Thai 100% B by 2.5 percent to USD498/tonne. The price of soybeans (US No.1) went up by 0.04 percent to USD529/tonne, maize (US No.2) by 7.5 percent to USD314.1/tonne and rubber (SMR 5) by 5.0 percent to USD5097.5/tonne.

In the same month, the prices of crude oil (OPEC spot) rose by 5.3 percent to USD116.4/barrel and gasoline (US Gulf Coast) by 9.3 percent to USD0.82/litre; the price of diesel fuel (low sulphur No.2) was unchanged.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

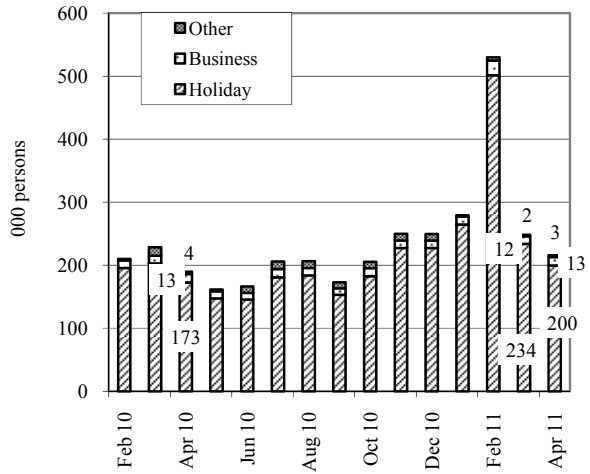
Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

**Fixed Asset Investment Approvals by CDC Services**  
2008 Q1–2010 Q4



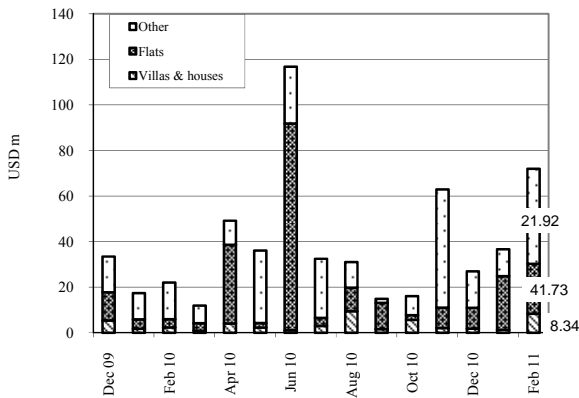
Including expansion projects.  
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

**Foreign Visitor Arrivals**  
November 2009–January 2011



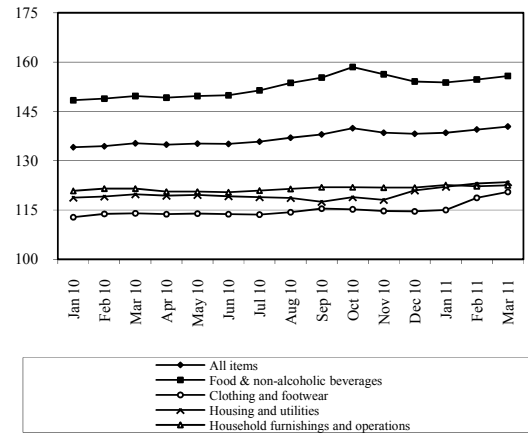
Source: Ministry of Tourism

**Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals**  
December 2009–February 2011



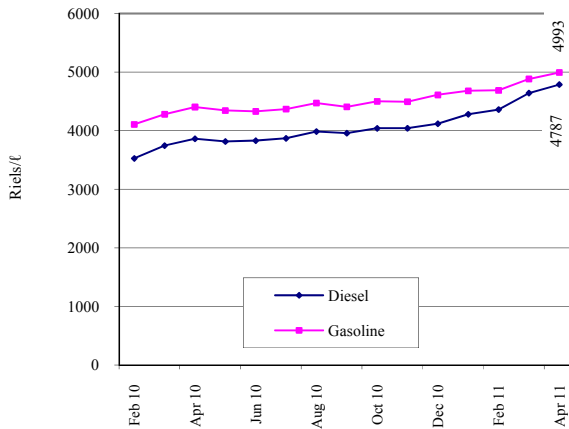
Source: Municipality of Phnom Penh

**Phnom Penh: Consumer Price Index**  
January 2010–March 2011



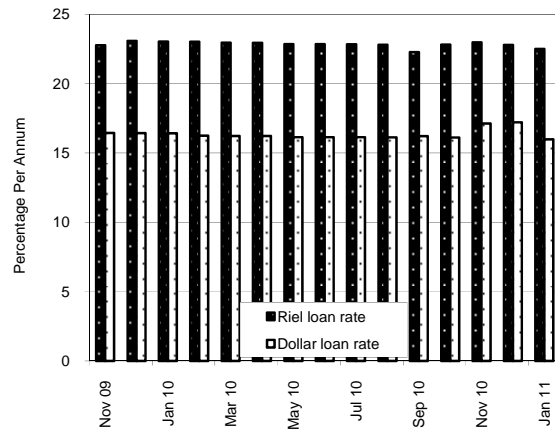
Source: National Institute of Statistics

**Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices**  
February 2010–April 2011



Source: CDRI

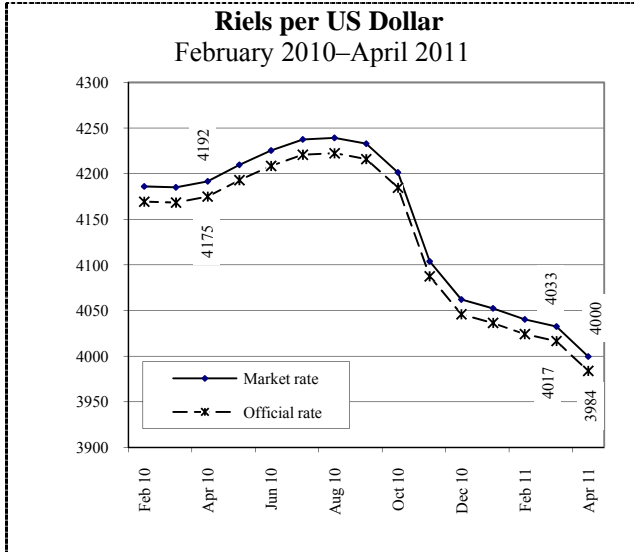
**Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Loans (%)**  
November 2009–January 2011



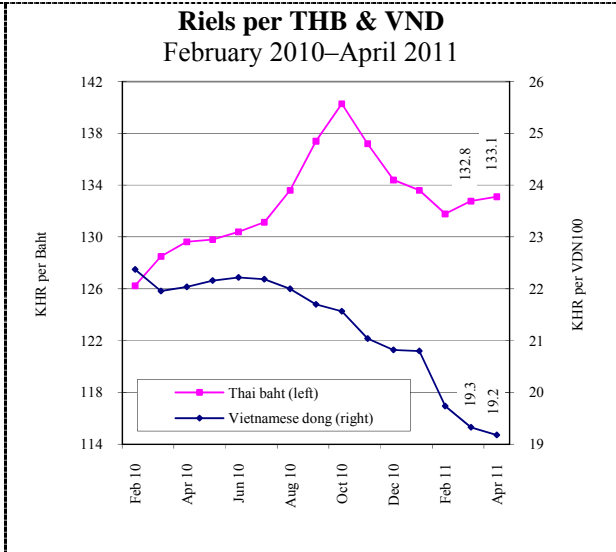
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

## ស្ថានភាពអត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ជំនួយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ពីក្រៅប្រទេស

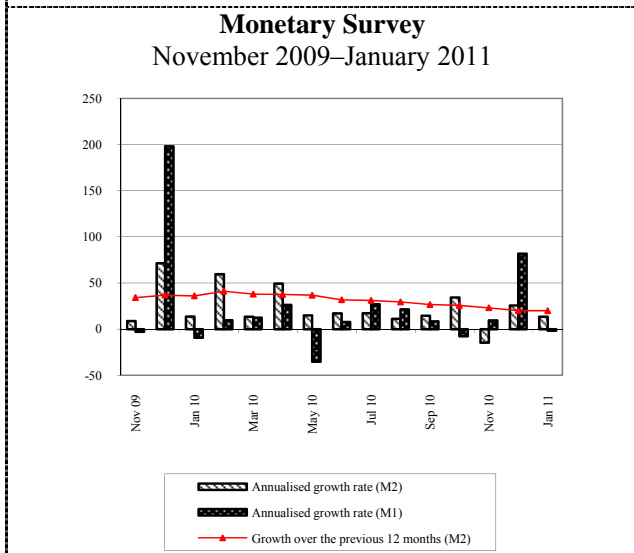
### Exchange Rates and External Development Assistance



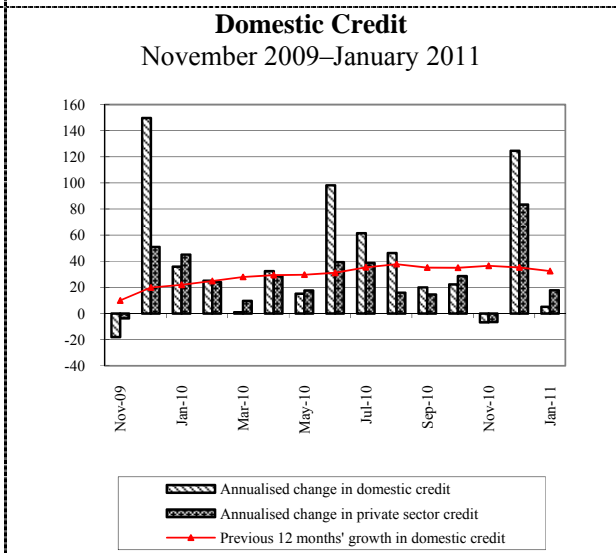
Source: National Bank of Cambodia



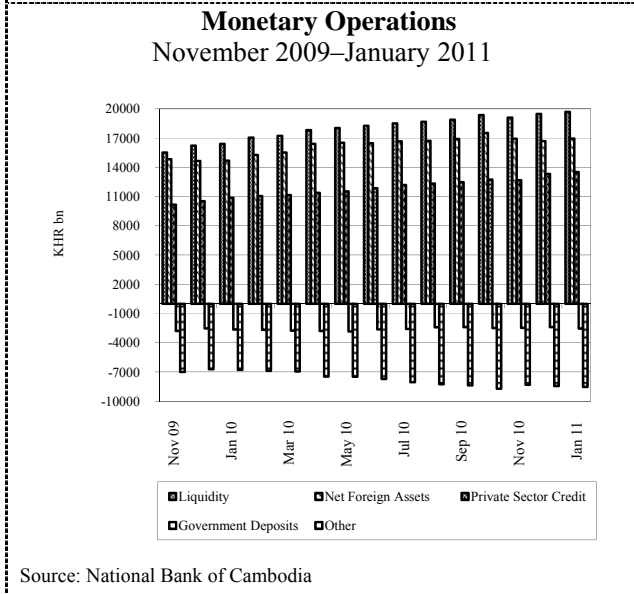
Source: National Bank of Cambodia



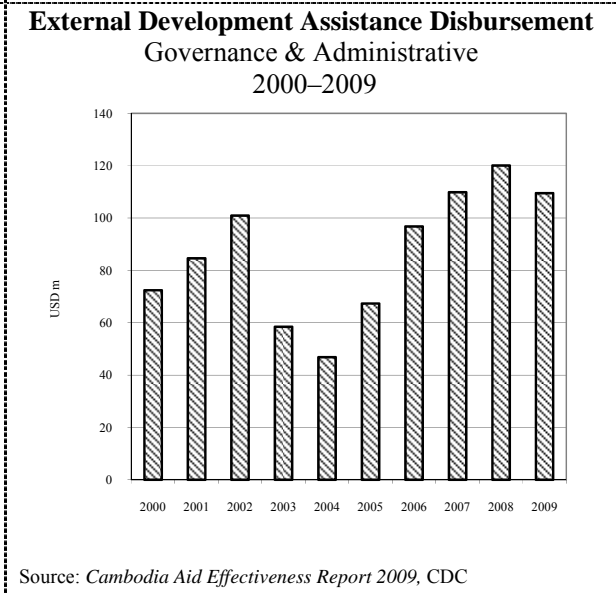
Source: National Bank of Cambodia



Source: National Bank of Cambodia



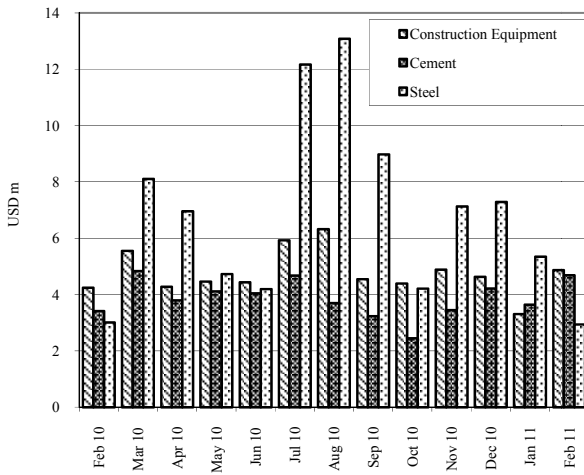
Source: National Bank of Cambodia



Source: Cambodia Aid Effectiveness Report 2009, CDC

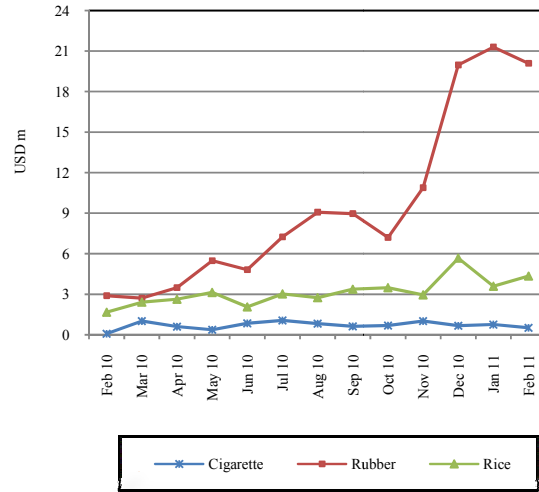
**ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ**  
**External Trade and National Budget Operations**

**Imports: Construction Materials**  
 February 2010–February 2011



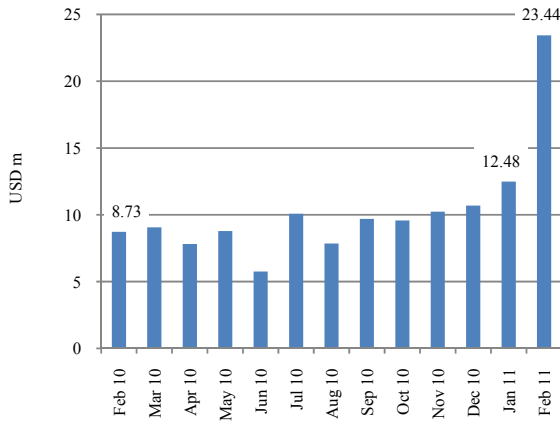
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

**Cambodia Total Exports**  
 February 2010–February 2011



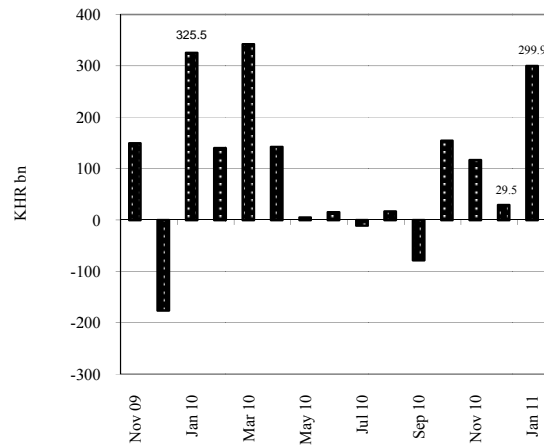
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

**Imports: Gasoline**  
 February 2010–February 2011



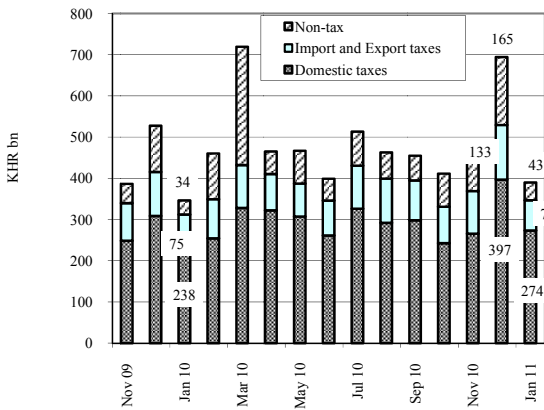
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

**Current Budget Operations**  
 November 2009–January 2011



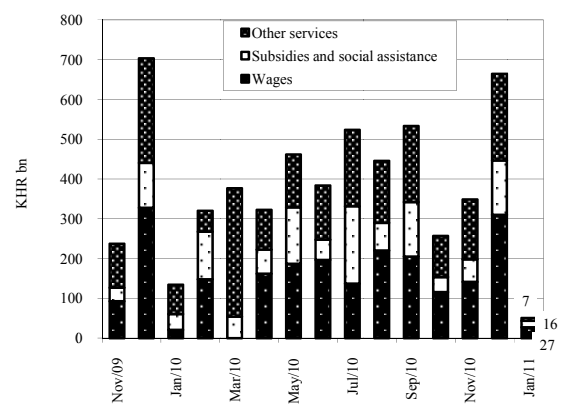
Source: MEF Bulletin

**Current Budget Revenue**  
 November 2009–January 2011



Source: MEF Bulletin

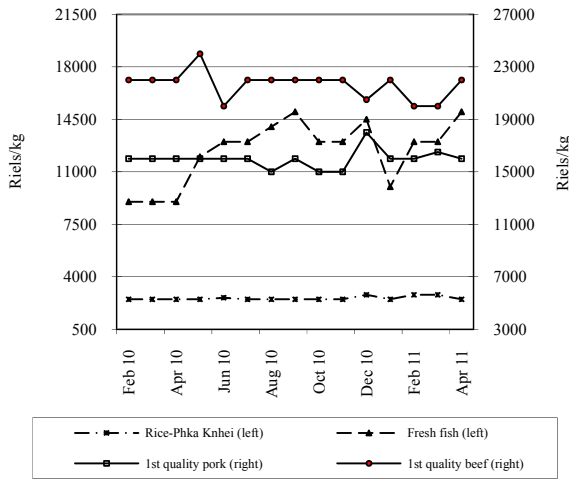
**Current Budget Expenditure**  
 November 2009–January 2011



Source: MEF Bulletin

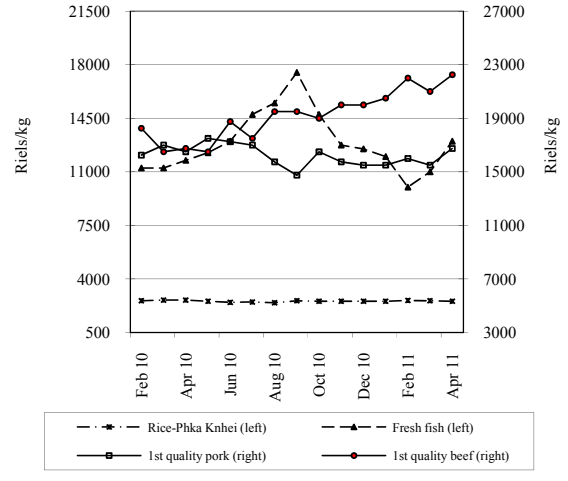
ផ្លូវស្បៀងអាហារតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា  
**Provincial Food Prices**

**Food Prices in Siem Reap Province**  
 February 2010–April 2011



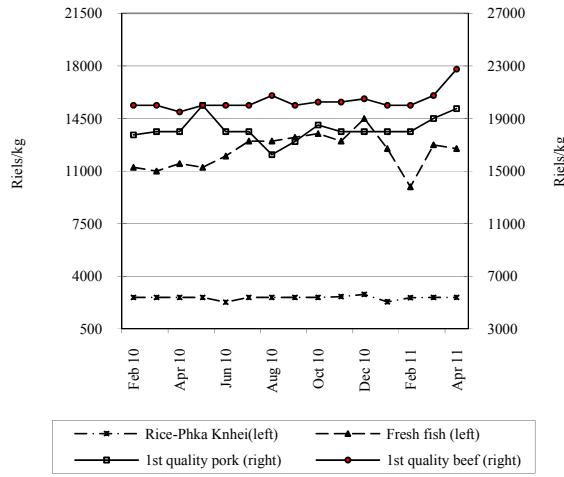
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Battambang Province**  
 February 2010–April 2011



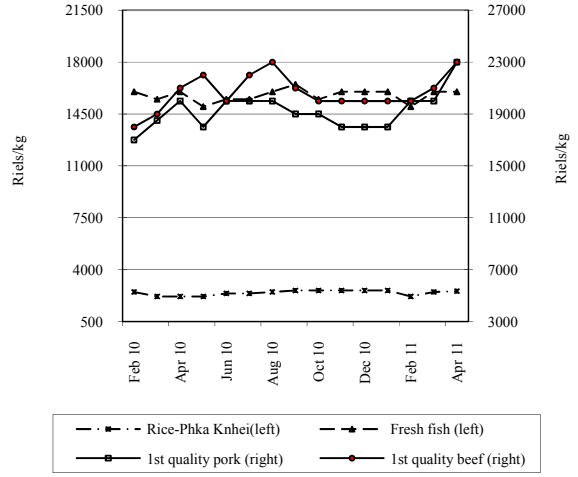
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Kompong Cham Province**  
 February 2010–April 2011



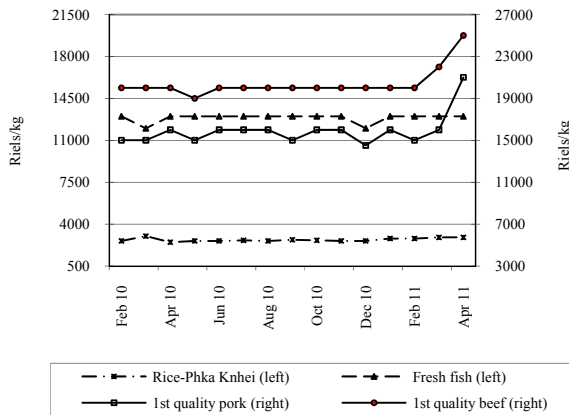
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Kampot Province**  
 February 2010–April 2011



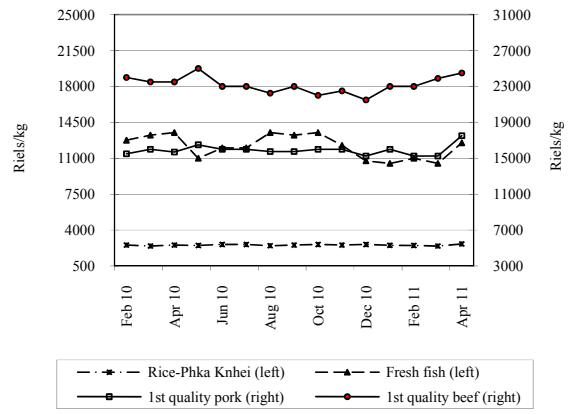
Source: CDRI

**Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province**  
 February 2010–April 2011



Source: CDRI

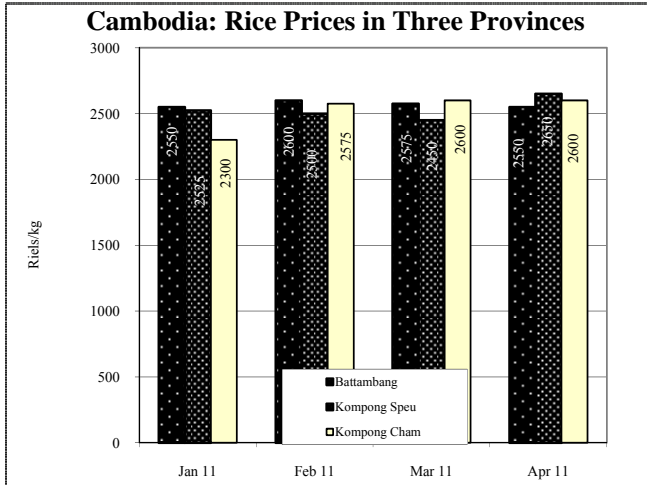
**Food Prices in Kompong Speu Province**  
 February 2010–April 2011



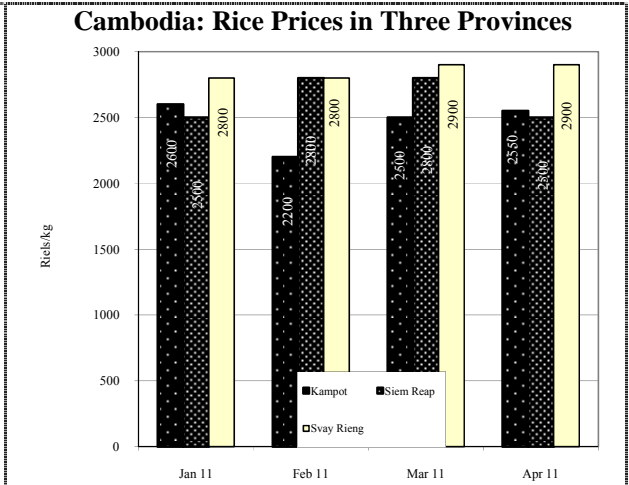
Source: CDRI

ផ្លូវនិងស្រូវតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា៖ តាមមូលដ្ឋានស្រុក

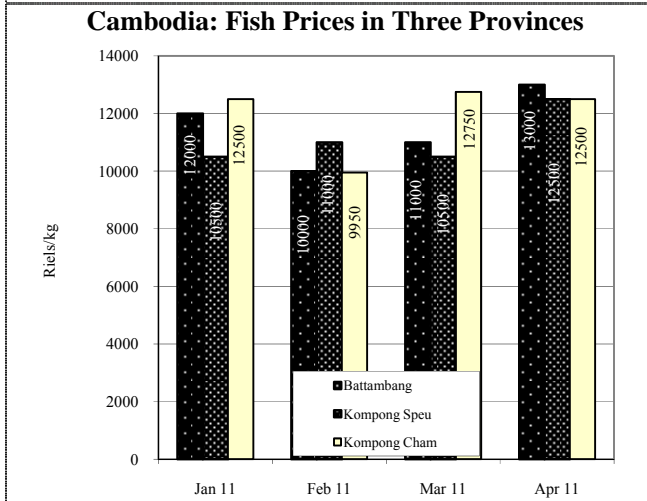
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia



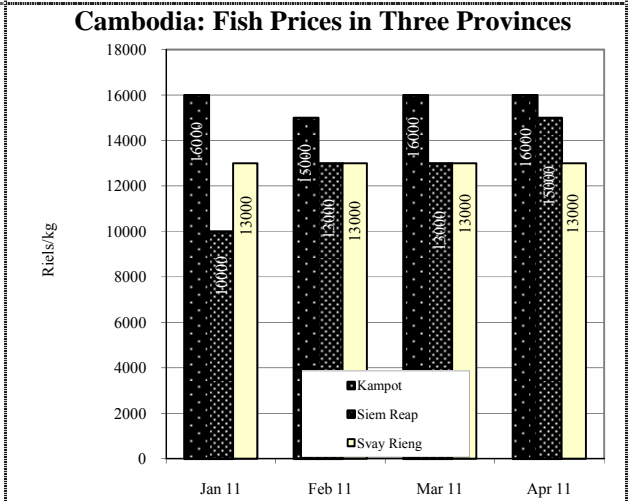
Source: CDRI



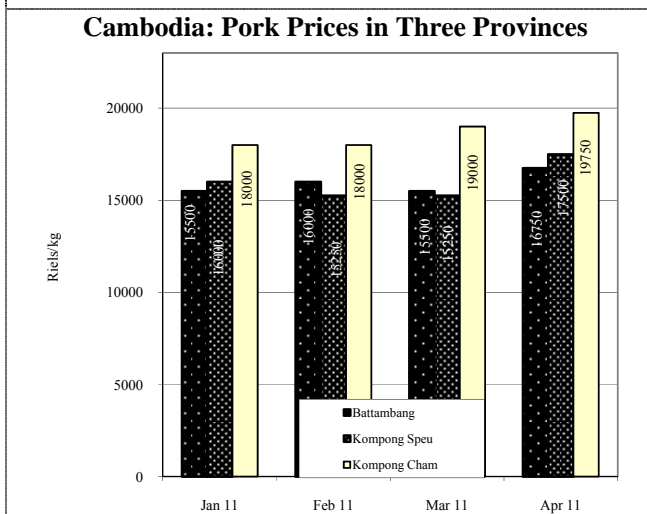
Source: CDRI



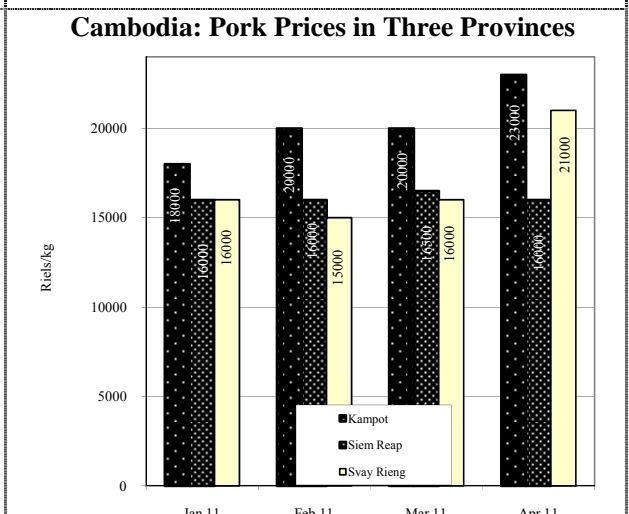
Source: CDRI



Source: CDRI



Source: CDRI

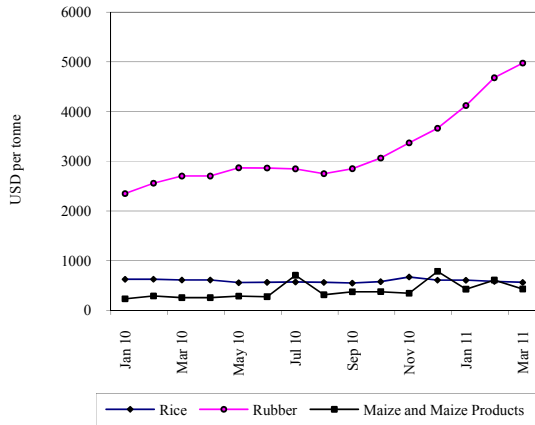


Source: CDRI



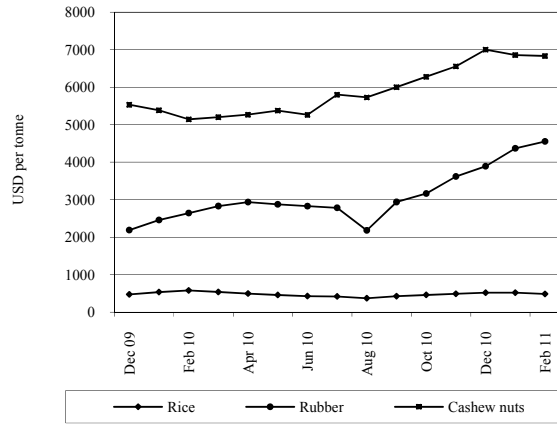
**ថ្លៃទំនិញ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិទៅក្រុមប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា**  
**Goods Prices, Exports and International Tourist Arrivals to Partners of Cambodia**

**Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Maize**  
January 2010–March 2011



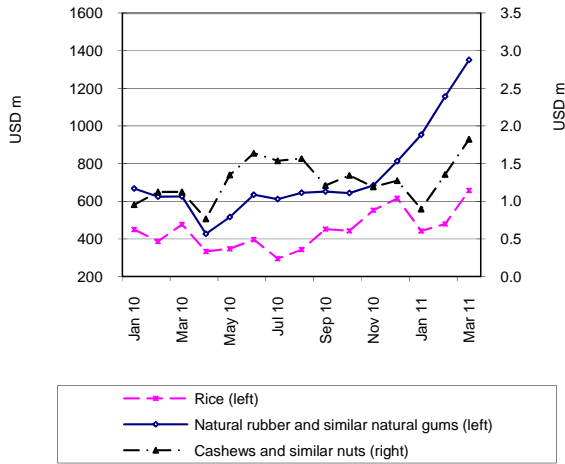
Source: Bank of Thailand, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

**Vietnam: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Cashew Nuts**  
December 2009–February 2011



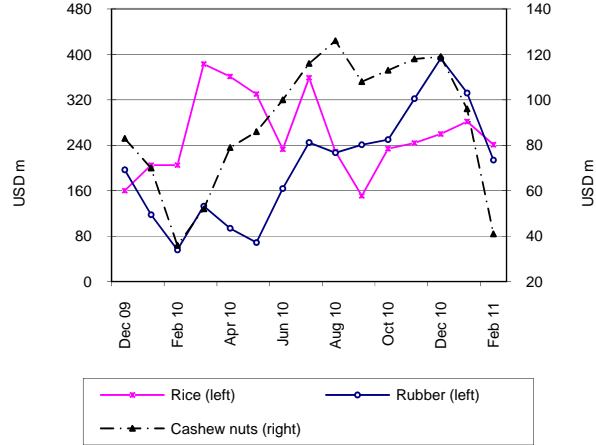
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**Thailand: Exports**  
January 2010–March 2011



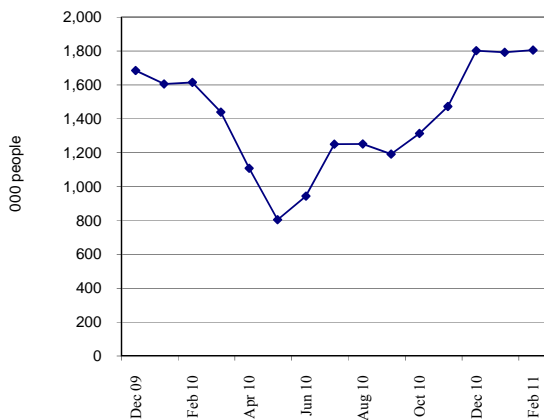
Source: Customs Department of Thailand

**Vietnam: Exports**  
December 2009–February 2011



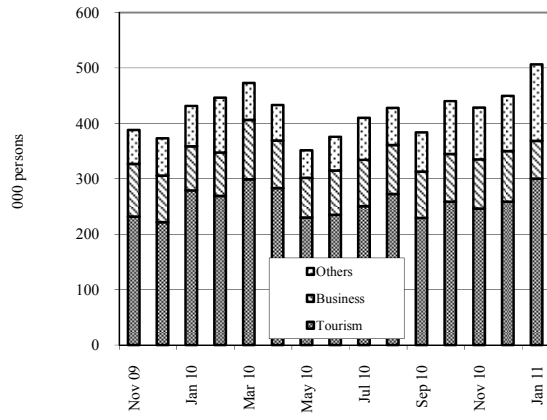
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**Thailand: International Arrivals**  
December 2009–February 2011



Source: Thailand Office of Tourism Development

**Vietnam: International Arrivals**  
November 2009- January 2011

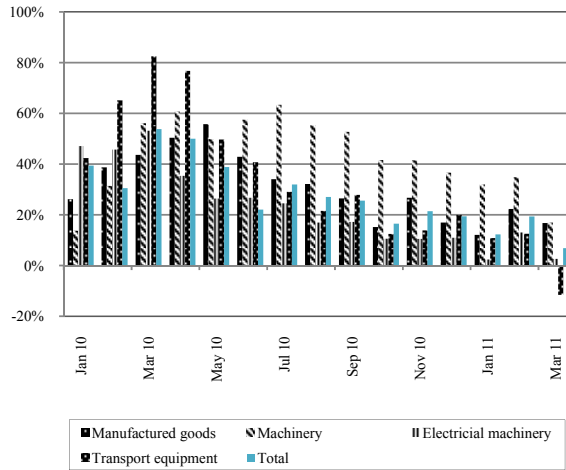


Source: Estimates by General Statistics Office of Vietnam

**សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អត្រាអតិថិជនលើបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា**

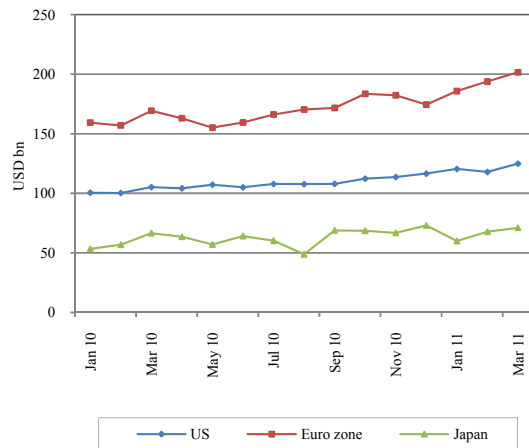
**Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia**

**Year-on-Year Growth of Main Exports: Japan**  
January 2010– March 2011



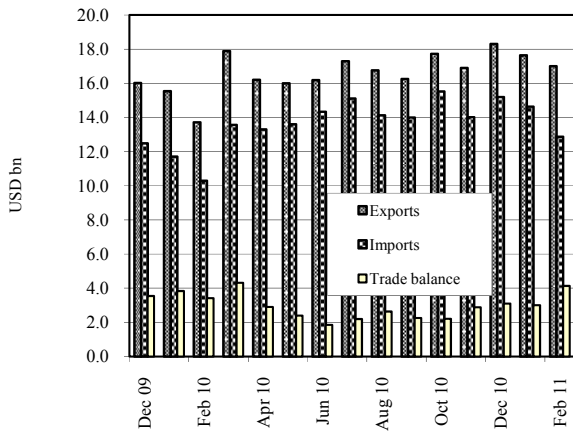
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

**Goods Exports: US, Euro Zone & Japan**  
January 2010– March 2011



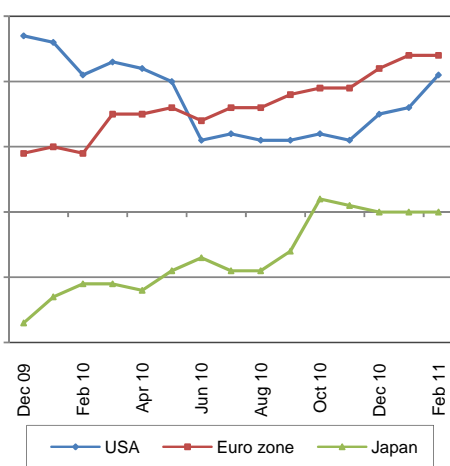
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

**External Trade: Malaysia**  
December 2009–February 2011



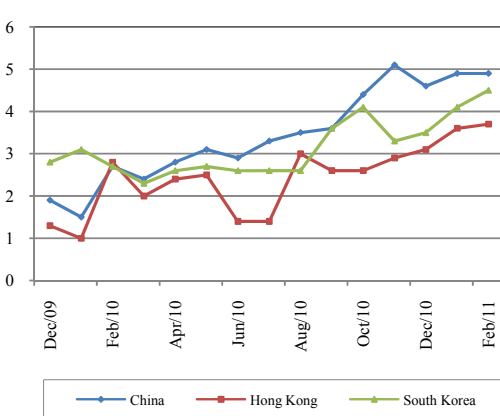
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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



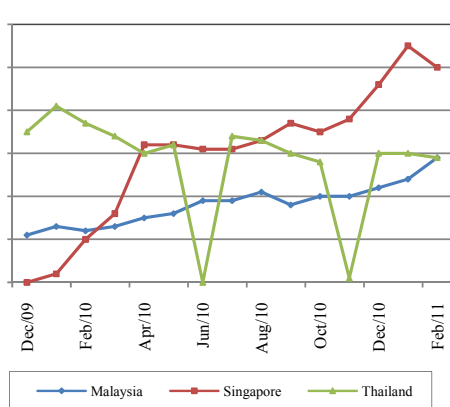
Sources: IMF and Economist (5 March 2011)

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



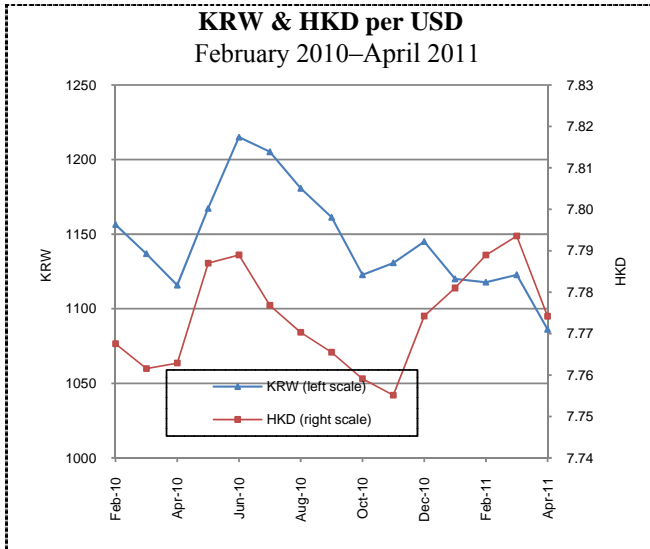
Sources: IMF and Economist (5 March 2011)

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

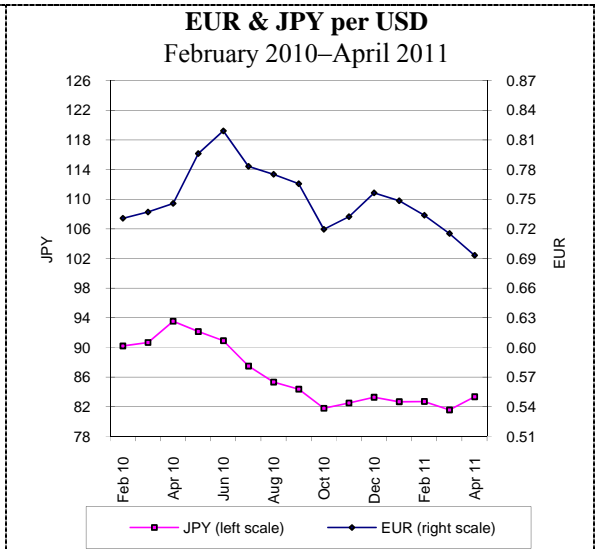


Sources: IMF and Economist (5 March 2011)

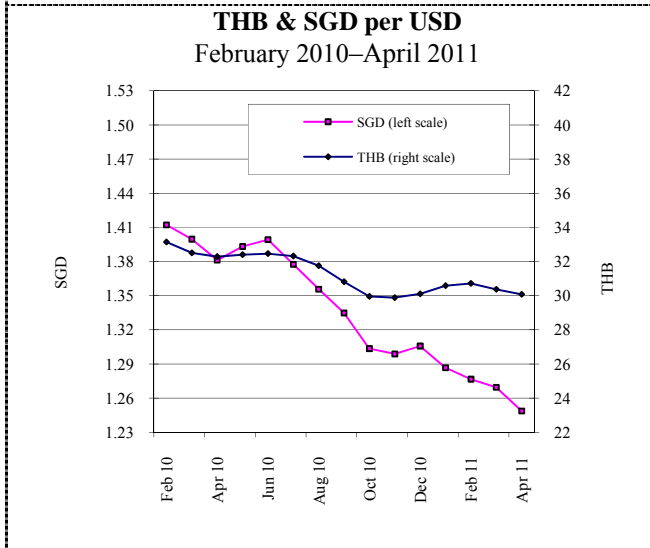
**អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង តម្លៃទំនិញសំខាន់ៗនៅទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ**  
**Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets**



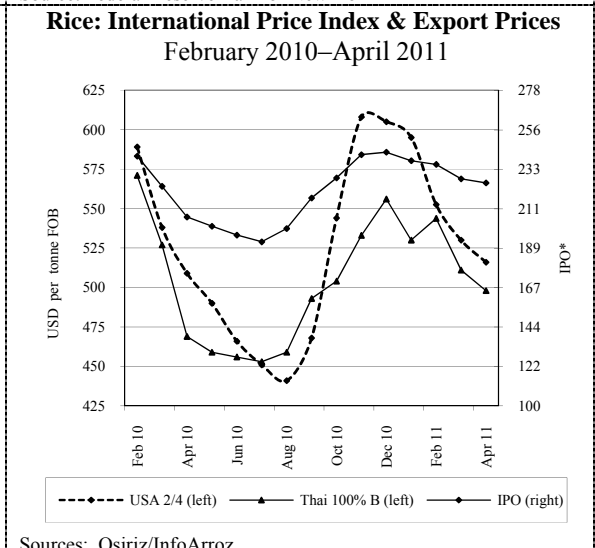
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York



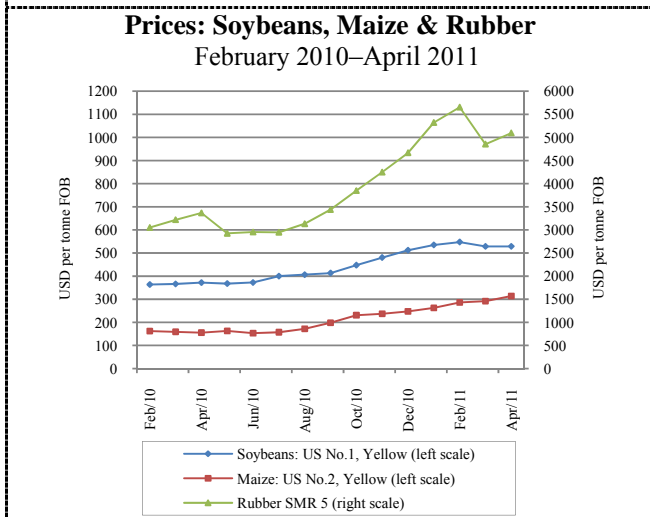
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York



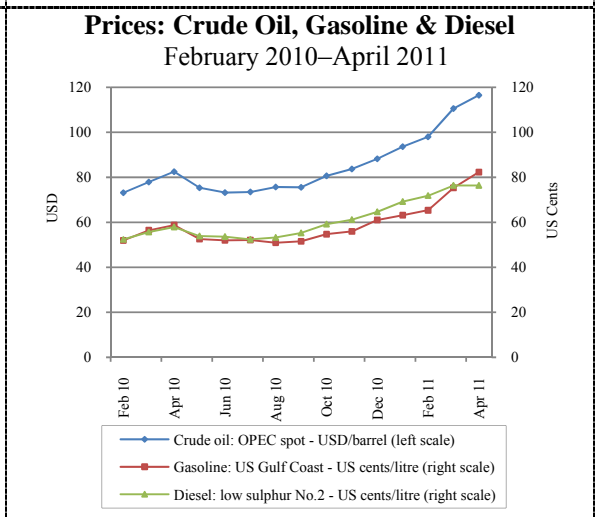
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York



Sources: Osiriz/InfoArroz  
 \*International Price Index of Osiriz/InfoArroz



Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation



Source: US Energy Information Administration

**ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច**

**Economic News**

**ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ**

**ADB លើកថា ការឡើងថ្លៃអាហារ និងថាមពលក្នុងពិភពលោក បង្កឧបសគ្គធ្ងន់ធ្ងរដល់កំណើននៅប្រទេសកំពុងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍នៅអាស៊ី**

យោងតាមរបាយការណ៍ទើបចេញផ្សាយមួយស្តីពី “អតិផរណាថ្លៃអាហារពិភពលោក និង ប្រទេសកំពុងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍នៅអាស៊ី” ធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី លើកថា ថ្លៃអាហារពិភពលោកដែលឡើងខ្ពស់យូរពេល និងឡើងខ្ពស់បំផុតក្នុងរយៈពេល ២ខែ ដើមឆ្នាំ២០១១នេះ បានគំរាមកំហែងម្តងទៀតដល់មនុស្សរាប់លាននាក់ នៅប្រទេសកំពុងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍នៅអាស៊ី ឲ្យធ្លាក់ខ្លួនក្រយ៉ាងធ្ងន់ធ្ងរ ។

របាយការណ៍នេះបានឲ្យដឹងថា កំណើន ផសស ក្នុងតំបន់ អាចថយចុះ ១,៥ ឯកតាភាគរយ ប្រសិនបើថ្លៃអាហារ និងថាមពលពិភពលោក បន្តកើនឡើងពេញមួយឆ្នាំ២០១១ ។ ព័ត៌មាននេះក៏បង្ហាញដែរថា កំណើនថ្លៃអាហារក្នុងស្រុក ១០% នៅតំបន់នេះអាចរុញច្រានមនុស្ស ៦៤,៤លាននាក់បន្ថែមទៀត ឲ្យធ្លាក់ចូលក្នុងភាពក្រីក្រ\_ ឬកំណើនភាពក្រីក្រ ១,៩ឯកតាភាគរយ បើសិនយើងប្រើបន្ទាត់ក្រីក្រ ១,២៥ដុល្លារ/ថ្ងៃ ។

នៅខែមេសា ថ្លៃអន្តរជាតិនៃស្រូវ ស្រូវសាលី សណ្តែកសៀងពោត កៅស៊ូ និងប្រេងឆៅ កើនឡើងយ៉ាងច្រើនធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន ។ ថ្លៃសណ្តែកសៀង (US No.1) កើន ៤២% ដល់ ៥២៩.០ដុល្លារ/តោន និង ពោត កើន ១០២% ដល់ ៣១៤ដុល្លារ/តោន ។ ថ្លៃស្រូវកើន ៩,៣% ដល់ ២២៦ដុល្លារ/១តោន ។ ថ្លៃប្រេងឆៅ (OPEC spot) កើន ៤១% ដល់ ១១៦ដុល្លារ/ធុង សាំង កើន ៤០% ដល់ ០,៨២ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ និង ម៉ាស៊ូត កើន ៣២% ដល់ ០,៧៦ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ ។ ការឡើងថ្លៃនេះ បង្កការលំបាកធ្ងន់ធ្ងរដល់គ្រួសារក្រីក្រ ដោយសារមួយចំណែកធំនៃប្រាក់ចំណូលរបស់ពួកគេ ត្រូវចំណាយលើអាហារ ។

បណ្ឌិត Rhee Chang Yong អគ្គសេដ្ឋវិទូរបស់ ADB បានលើកថា “ដើម្បីបញ្ចៀសវិបត្តិដ៏អាក្រក់នេះ ប្រទេសនានា ត្រូវចៀសវាងការដាក់ការហាមឃាត់លើការនាំចេញអាហារ និងត្រូវពង្រឹងប្រព័ន្ធសុវត្ថិភាពសង្គម” ។

**Economic News Highlights**

**Rising Global Food and Energy Prices to ‘Seriously Set Back’ Growth of Developing Asia, ADB Says**

The Asian Development Bank said that persistently high global food prices, which posted record increases in the first two months of 2011, are again threatening to push millions of people in developing Asia into extreme poverty, according to a newly released report, “Global Food Price Inflation and Developing Asia”.

GDP growth in the region could be reduced by 1.5 percentage points if global food and energy prices continue to rise throughout 2011, the report says. The calculation also indicated that a 10 percent increase in domestic food prices in the region could push an additional 64.4 million people into poverty—a 1.9 percentage point increase in the poverty incidence if the USD1.25/day poverty line is used.

As of April, global prices of rice, wheat, soybean, maize, rubber and crude oil had risen significantly year on year. Soybeans (US No.1) went up by 42 percent to USD529.0/tonne and maize by 102 percent to USD314.1/tonne. Rice prices were up by 9.3 percent to USD226/tonne. Crude oil (OPEC spot) was up by 41 percent to USD116.4/barrel, gasoline by 40 percent to USD0.82/litre, and diesel fuel by 32 percent to USD0.76/litre. This has serious implications for poor families because a substantial proportion of their income is spent on food.

“To avert this looming crisis, it is important for countries to refrain from imposing export bans on food items, while strengthening social safety nets”, said Dr Rhee Chang Yong, the ADB’s chief economist.

**Links to other economic news**

1. “Global Food Inflation and Developing Asia” (<http://www.adb.org/documents/reports/global-food-price-inflation/>)
2. “Vietnamese projects get thumbs up in Cambodia” (<http://english.vietnamnet.vn/en/business/7712/business-in-brief-3-5.html>)
3. “China’s rise amidst the crisis” (<http://internationalviewpoint.org/spip.php?article2132>)