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របាយការណ៍ថ្មីៗស្តីពីសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា

Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy

វិច្ឆិកា ២០១១ / November 2011

រ័ត្ន វឌ្ឍនា / **Roth Vathana**

អ៊ួន វិមល / **Ourn Vimoil**

បកប្រែដោយៈ 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 ; *email:* pubs@cdri.org.kh; *website:* http://www.cdri.org.kh

ការបកស្រាយតារាងសំខាន់ៗ

របាយការណ៍នេះ បកស្រាយពីសូចនាករសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗរបស់កម្ពុជា និងបណ្តាប្រទេសដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ដោយធ្វើការប្រៀបធៀបតួលេខក្នុងខែថ្មីៗនេះ ជាមួយនឹងខែមុនៗ។

នៅត្រីមាសទី២ ឆ្នាំ២០១១ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា មិនមានអនុម័តវិនិយោគគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់ថ្មី ក្នុងវិស័យកសិកម្មទេ។ នៅខែកញ្ញា ចំនួនភ្ញៀវទេសចរបរទេសសរុបមកដល់កម្ពុជា ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៦% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ២០៩.៨០៤នាក់។ ភ្ញៀវទេសចរមកសម្រាកលំហែ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៨% មកត្រឹម ១៩៤.៤៨៥នាក់ និង ភ្ញៀវមកក្នុងបំណងផ្សេងៗទៀត ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥.៨% មកត្រឹម ២៦១៨នាក់។ ភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញ កើន ៨.៨% ដល់ ១២.៧០១នាក់។

នៅខែសីហា តម្លៃអនុមតិគម្រោងសាងសង់ភូមិគ្រឹះ និងផ្ទះ នៅទីក្រុងភ្នំពេញ កើន ៦២៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៨០,៨លានដុល្លារ ហើយតម្លៃអនុមតិគម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្សេងៗទៀត កើន ២៤% ដល់ ១៥,៥ លានដុល្លារ។ តម្លៃអនុមតិគម្រោងផ្ទះល្វែង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦៣% មកត្រឹម ២០,៧លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែសីហា សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់នៅទីក្រុងភ្នំពេញ (គ្រប់មុខទំនិញ) កើន ៦,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ថ្លៃអាហារ និងភេសជ្ជៈមិនមានជាតិស្រា កើន ៧,៦% ថ្លៃស្នាក់នៅ និងទឹកភ្លើង កើន ៤,0% ហើយថ្លៃដំណើការ និងសម្ភារៈបំពាក់ក្នុងផ្ទះ កើន ២,១%។ នៅខែតុលា ម៉ាស៊ូត ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២,៦% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ៤៨៤៦,៨រៀល/លីត្រ ហើយ ប្រេងសាំង ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២,៤% មកត្រឹម ៥១៩៧,១រៀល/លីត្រ។

នៅខែតុលា អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់រៀលនៅទីផ្សារ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ 0,៥% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុល្លារ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ៤១០១,៨រៀល/ដុល្លារ ។ នៅខែដដែល ប្រាក់រៀល ឡើងថ្លៃ 0,២% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់បាតថៃ និង ឡើងថ្លៃ 0,១% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុងវៀតណាម។

នៅខែសីហា ការនាំចូលសម្ភារៈសំណង់ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ៣,៨លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចូលដែកថែប ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥២% មកត្រឹម ៣,៤លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចូលស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ កើន ១,៥% ដល់ ៤,៨លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចូលប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូត ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៩,៧% មកត្រឹម ៣៨,៩លានដុល្លារ និងការនាំចូលម៉ាស៊ូតខ្មៅ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៧% មកត្រឹម ៥,៩លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចូលប្រេងសាំង កើន ៦,៨% ដល់ ២៥,៤លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែដដែល ការនាំចេញសំលៀកបំពាក់ (គ្រប់ប្រភេទ) ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៥% មកត្រឹម ៣៧២,១លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញស្បែកជើង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២២% មកត្រឹម ២៣,២លានដុល្លារ និងការនាំចេញផលិតផលវាយនភ័ណ្ឌផ្សេងៗ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១០% មកត្រឹម ៥,១លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែឧសភា ប្រាក់ចំណូលចរន្តសរុបរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២០% មកត្រឹម ៤៧៤,៥ពាន់លានរៀលធៀបនឹងមួយខែមុន។ ពន្ធនាំចូល និងនាំចេញ កើនឡើង ១១% ដល់ ៩៣,៦ពាន់លានរៀល ហើយ ប្រាក់ចំណូលមិនមែនពន្ធ កើន ៣៤% ដល់ ៧៨ពាន់លានរៀល។

Highlights

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

In the second quarter of 2011, there were no new fixed asset investments in agriculture approved by the Council for the Development of Cambodia. In September, total foreign arrivals to Cambodia dropped by 16 percent from a month earlier, to 209,804. Visitors for holidays decreased by 18 percent to 194,485 and other arrivals by 5.8 percent to 2618. Business arrivals went up by 8.8 percent to 12,701.

In August the value of villa and house construction approvals in Phnom Penh rose by 627 percent compared to the preceding month, to USD80.8 m, and "other" rose by 24 percent to USD15.5 m. The value of flats went down by 63 percent to USD20.7 m.

In August, the Phnom Penh consumer price index (all items) rose by 6.4 percent year on year. The prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages went up by 7.6 percent, housing and utilities by 4.0 percent and household furnishings and operations by 2.1 percent. In October the price of diesel fuel dropped 2.6 percent from the previous month, to KHR4846.8/litre and of gasoline by 2.4 percent to KHR5197.1/litre.

In October market exchange rate of the riel depreciated against the dollar by 0.5 percent from a month earlier, to KHR4101.8 per dollar. In the same period, the riel appreciated against the Thai baht by 0.2 percent and by 0.1 percent against the Vietnamese dong.

In August, imports of construction equipment decreased by 1.7 percent from the preceding month to USD3.8 m and of steel by 52 percent to USD3.4 m. Imports of cement increased by 1.5 percent to USD4.8 m. Imports of diesel oil dropped by 9.7 percent to USD38.9 m and of fuel oil by 27 percent to USD5.9 m. Imports of gasoline went up by 6.8 percent to USD25.4 m. In the same month, exports of clothing (all kinds) decreased by 15 percent to USD372.1 m, of shoes by 22 percent to USD23.2 m and of other textile products by 10 percent to USD5.1 m.

In May total government current revenue dropped by 20 percent from a month earlier to KHR474.5 bn. Import and export taxes increased by 11 percent to KHR93.6 bn and non-tax revenues by 34 percent to KHR78 bn. Revenues from domestic

ប្រាក់ចំណូលពន្ធក្នុងស្រុក ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣៣% មកត្រឹម ៣០៣ពាន់លានរៀល។ នៅខែដដែល ចំណាយចរន្តសរុប កើនឡើង ៤,៨% ដល់ ៣៥៣,២ពាន់លានរៀល ហើយចំណាយជាឧបត្ថម្ភធន និងជំនួយខាងសង្គមកិច្ច កើន ៥៦% ដល់ ១២១,៧ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណាយលើបៀវត្សរ៍ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៩,២% មកត្រឹម ១៤៥ពាន់លានរៀល ហើយចំណាយលើសេវាកម្មផ្សេងៗ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៣% មកត្រឹម ៨៦,៤ពាន់លានរៀល។

នៅខែសីហា នៅប្រទេសថៃ អង្ករធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ៥៨២,៨ដុល្លារ/តោន កៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,៣% មកត្រឹម ៤២៤៤,៧ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយ ពោតនិងផលិតផលធ្វើពីពោត ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២,៤% មកត្រឹម ៤៣៩,៣ដុល្លារ/តោន។ នៅខែដដែល នៅប្រទេសវៀតណាម អង្ករ ឡើងថ្លៃ ៤,០% ដល់ ៥១៧ដុល្លារ/តោន និង គ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី ឡើងថ្លៃ ២,៣% ដល់ ៩០៩៥ដុល្លារ/តោន ស្របពេលដែលកៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,១% មកត្រឹម ៤២៤៧ដុល្លារ/តោន។

នៅខែសីហា ការនាំចេញអង្ករនៅថៃ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៨,២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ៥៩០,៣លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូធម្មជាតិ និងជ័រធម្មជាតិ កើន ៥,៤% ដល់ ១១២៨,៤លានដុល្លារ (៧៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) និង ការនាំចេញពោត និងផលិតផលធ្វើពីពោត កើន ១៧% ដល់ ១២,៣លានដុល្លារ (៦៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ក្នុងខែនេះដែរ នៅវៀតណាម ការនាំចេញអង្ករ កើនឡើង ២២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៣៩៥លានដុល្លារ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ កើន ១,២% ដល់ ៣៤៤លានដុល្លារ និងការនាំចេញគ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី កើន ១៣% ដល់ ១៩១លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែកញ្ញា ការនាំចេញរបស់សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក កើន ២,០% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់១២៩,៣ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញរបស់ជប៉ុន កើន ១៣% ដល់ ៧៧,៦ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញរបស់តំបន់អឺរ៉ូ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥,២% មកត្រឹម ២១២,៣ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែសីហា ការនាំចេញរបស់ម៉ាឡេស៊ី ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,៧% មកត្រឹម ១៩,៦ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចូល ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤,១% មកត្រឹម ១៦ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែសីហា អតិផរណានៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក មាន ៣,៨% និង នៅជប៉ុន ០,២% ឯនៅតំបន់អឺរ៉ូ វានៅថេរ។ ក្នុងខែនេះដែរ អតិផរណានៅប្រទេសចិន គឺ ៦,២% ហើយនៅហុងកុង ៥,៧% ឬ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២,២ឯកតាភាគរយធៀបនឹងខែមុន។ អតិផរណានៅកូរ៉េខាងត្បូង មានកម្រិត ៥,៣%។

នៅខែតុលា សណ្តែកសៀង (US No. 1) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៨,៤% មកត្រឹម ៤៦៧,៤ដុល្លារ/តោន ពោត (US No.2) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១0% មកត្រឹម ២៧៤,៨ដុល្លារ/តោន និងកៅស៊ូ (SMR 5) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៩,២% មកត្រឹម ៤១៤៩,២ដុល្លារ/តោន។ នៅខែដដែល ប្រេងឆៅ (OPEC spot) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៧% មកត្រឹម ១០៩,៧ដុល្លារ/ធុង ហើយប្រេងសាំង (US Gulf Coast) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៧% មកត្រឹម ០,៧១ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ និងប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូត (low sulphur No. 2) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៣,៤% មកត្រឹម ០,៧៥ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ។

taxes decreased by 33 percent to KHR303 bn. In the same month, total current expenditure went up by 4.8 percent to KHR353.2 bn, of which expenditure on subsidies and social assistance increased by 56 percent to KHR121.7 bn. Wages expenditure dropped by 9.2 percent to KHR145 bn and other services by 13 percent to KHR86.4 bn.

In August in Thailand prices of rice decreased by 12 percent compared to the previous month to USD582.8/tonne, of rubber by 1.3 percent to USD4244.7/tonne and of maize and maize products by 2.4 percent to USD439.3/tonne. In the same period in Vietnam, prices of rice increased by 4.0 percent to USD517/tonne and of cashew nuts by 2.3 percent to USD9095/tonne, while rubber dropped by 0.1 percent to USD4247/tonne.

In August, Thai exports of rice dropped by 8.2 percent from the preceding month to USD590.3 m. Exports of natural rubber and similar natural gums went up by 5.4 percent to USD1128.4 m (74 percent year on year) and maize and maize products by 17 percent to USD12.3 m (68 percent year on year). In the same period, Vietnam's exports of rice increased 22 percent from the previous month to USD395 m, of rubber by 1.2 percent to USD344 m and of cashew nuts by 13 percent to USD191 m.

In September, US exports increased by 2.0 percent from the preceding month to USD129.3 bn and Japan's by 13 percent to USD77.6 bn. Exports of the euro zone dropped by 5.2 percent to USD212.3 bn. In August Malaysian exports went down 0.7 percent to USD19.6 bn and imports 4.1 percent to USD16 bn.

In August, inflation in the US was 3.8 percent and 0.2 percent in Japan. Inflation in the euro zone remained unchanged. In the same period, inflation in China was 6.2 percent and 5.7 percent in Hong Kong, a 2.2 percentage point decrease compared to a month earlier. Inflation in South Korea was 5.3 percent.

In October, the prices of soybeans (US No. 1) dropped by 8.4 percent compared to the previous month, to USD467.4/tonne, of maize (US No. 2) by 10 percent to USD274.8/tonne and of rubber (SMR 5) by 9.2 percent to USD4149.2/tonne. In the same month, the price of crude oil (OPEC spot) decreased by 0.7 percent to USD109.7/barrel, of gasoline (US Gulf Coast) by 0.7 percent to USD0.71/litre and of diesel (low sulphur No. 2) by 3.4 percent to USD0.75/litre.

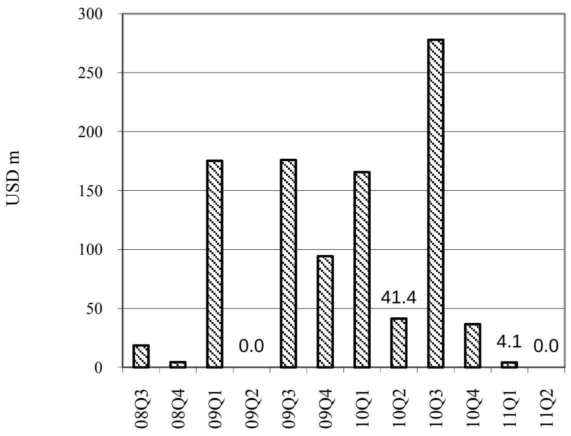
សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

Fixed Asset Investment Approvals by CDC

Agriculture

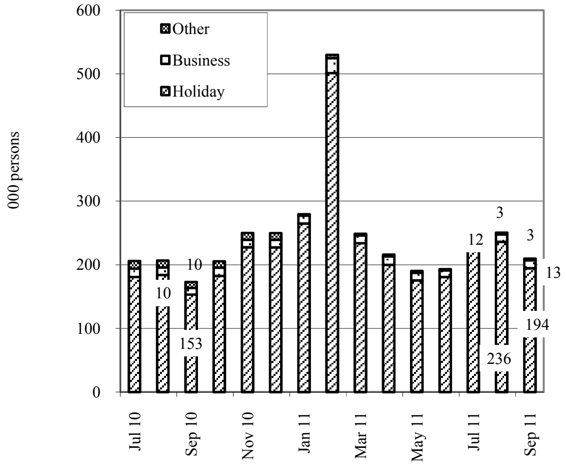
2008 Q3–2011 Q2



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

Foreign Visitor Arrivals

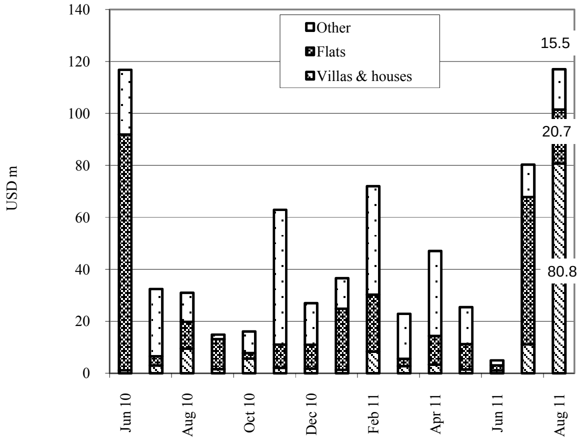
July 2010-September 2011



Source: Ministry of Tourism

Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals

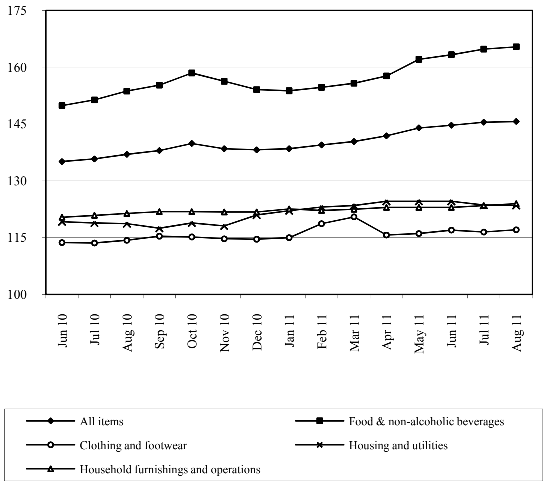
June 2010–August 2011



Source: Municipality of Phnom Penh

CPI: Consumer Price Index

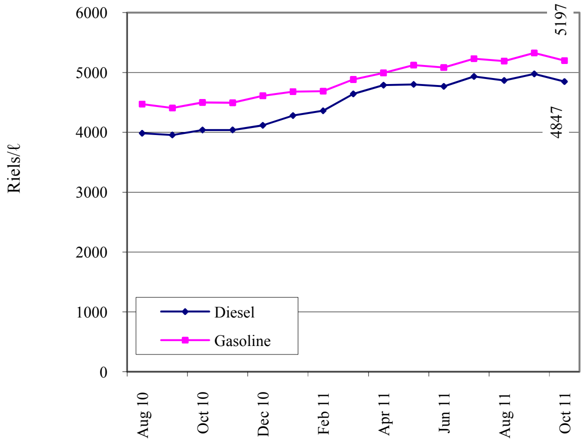
June 2010–August 2011



Source: CDRI

Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices

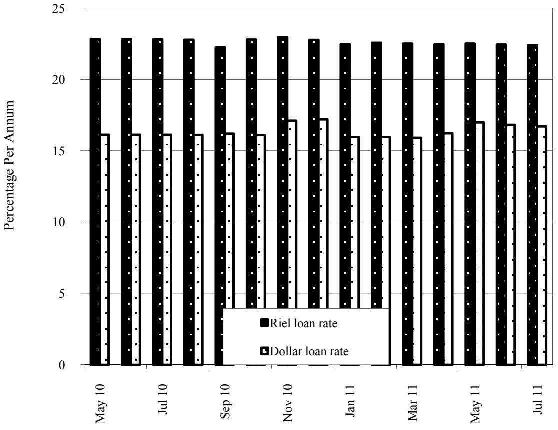
August 2010–October 2011



Source: CDRI

Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Loans (%)

May 2010–July 2011



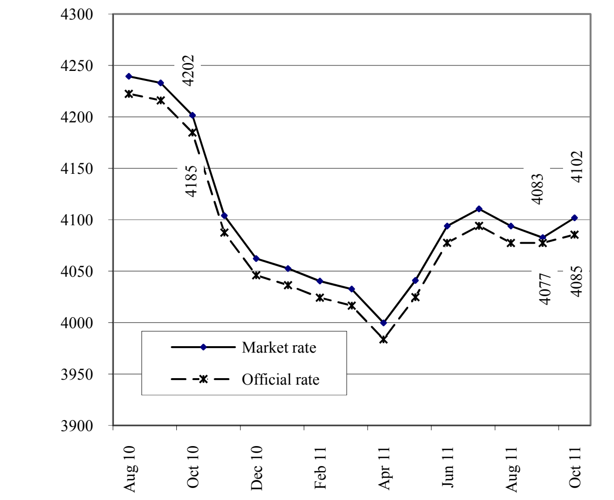
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

ស្ថានភាពអត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ជំនួយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ពីក្រៅប្រទេស

Exchange Rates and External Development Assistance

Riels per US Dollar

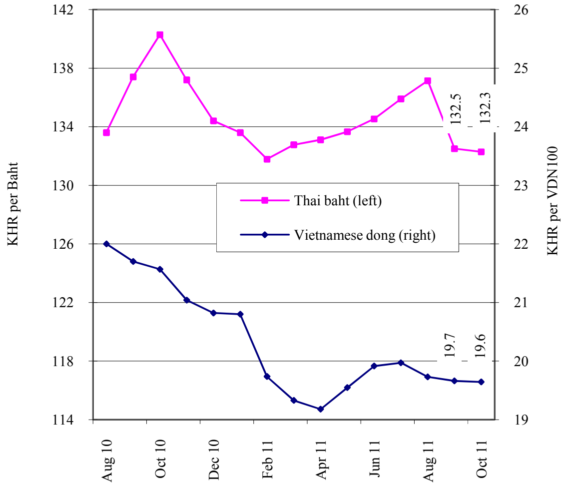
August 2010–October 2011



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Riels per THB & VND

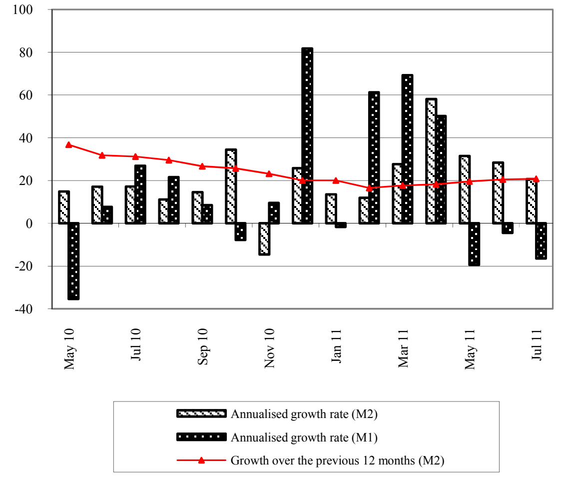
August 2010–October 2011



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey (%)

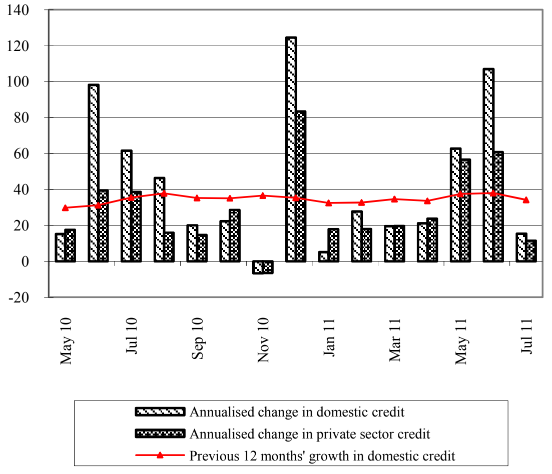
May 2010–July 2011



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Domestic Credit (%)

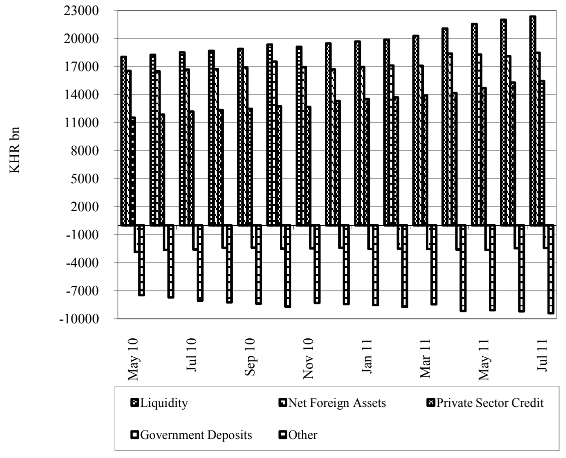
May 2010–July 2011



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Operations

May 2010–July 2011

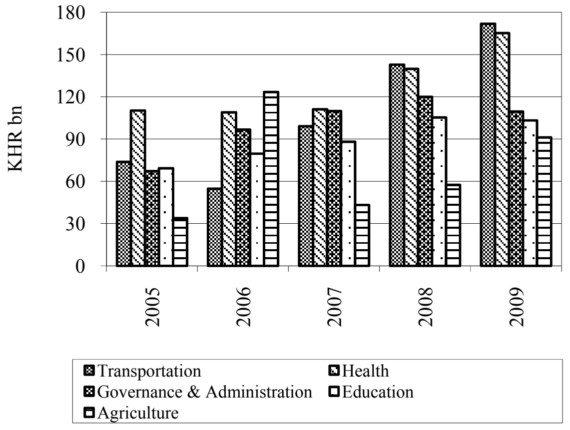


Source: National Bank of Cambodia

External Development Assistance Disbursement

Top Five Development Assistance

2005–2009

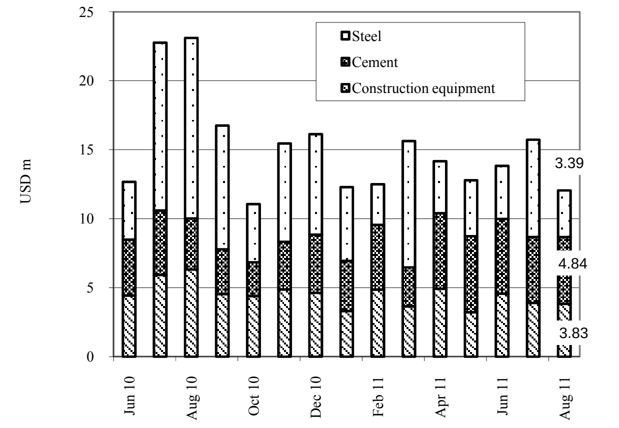


Source: *Cambodia Aid Effectiveness Report 2009*, CDC

ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

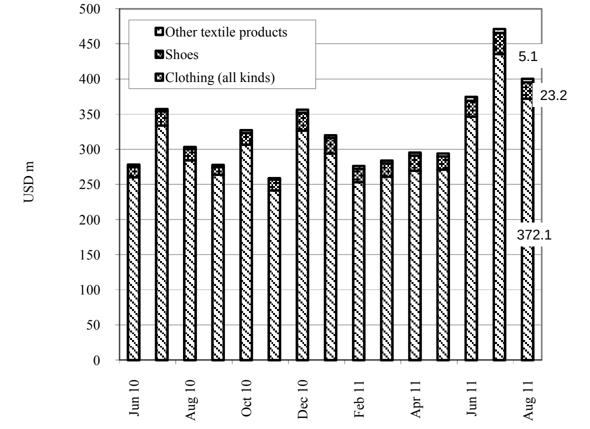
External Trade and National Budget Operations

Cambodian Total Imports
June 2010–August 2011



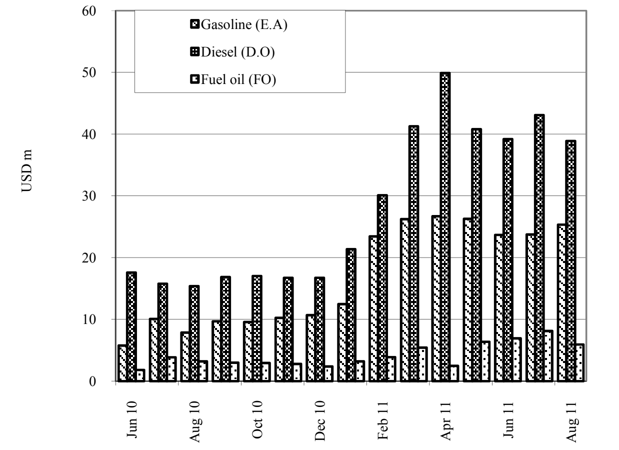
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

Cambodian Total Exports
June 2010–August 2011



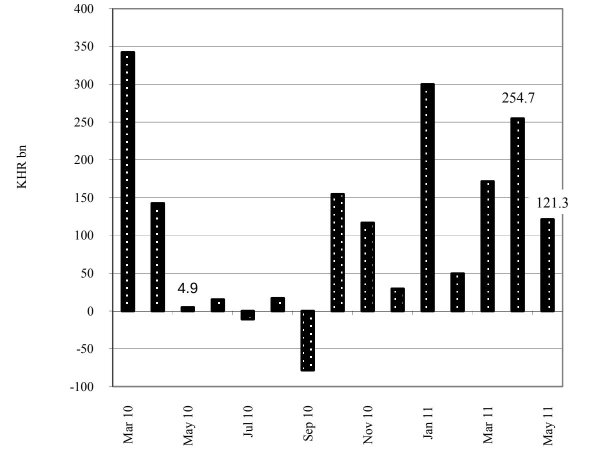
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

Imports: Energy
June 2010–August 2011



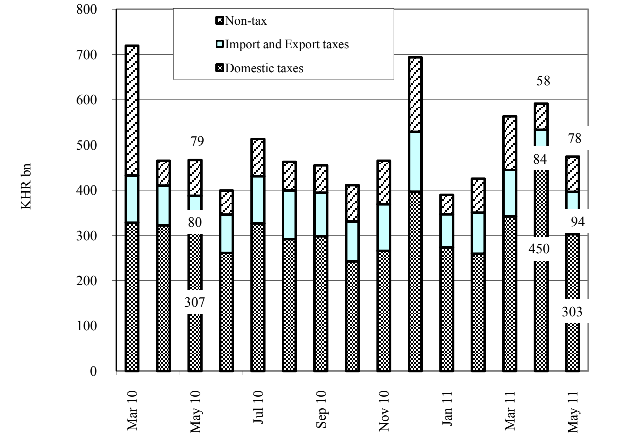
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

Current Budget Operations
March 2010–May 2011



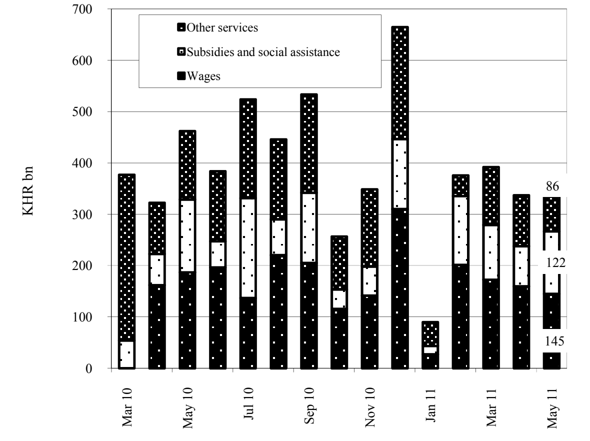
Source: MEF Bulletin

Current Budget Revenue
March 2010–May 2011



Source: MEF Bulletin

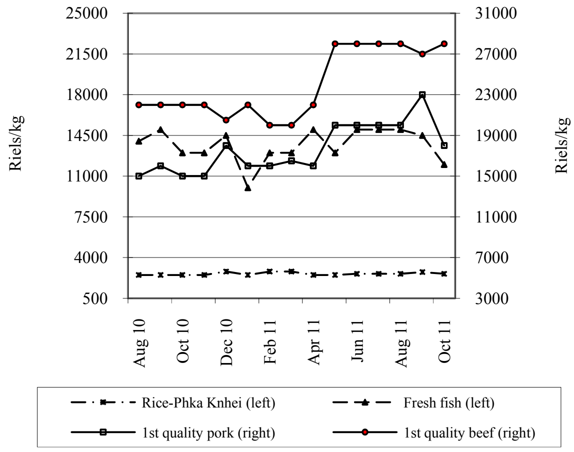
Current Budget Expenditure
March 2010–May 2011



Source: MEF Bulletin

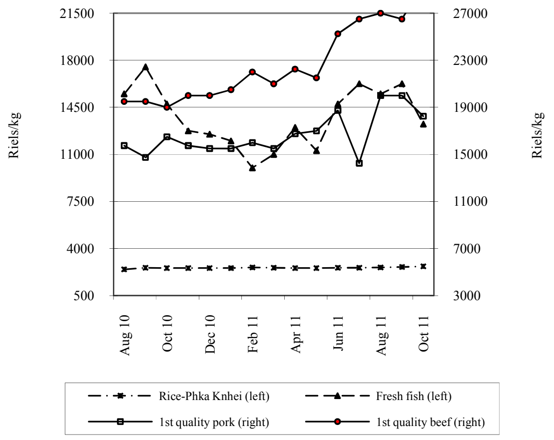
ថ្លៃស្បៀងអាហារតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា
Provincial Food Prices

Food Prices in Siem Reap Province
August 2010–October 2011



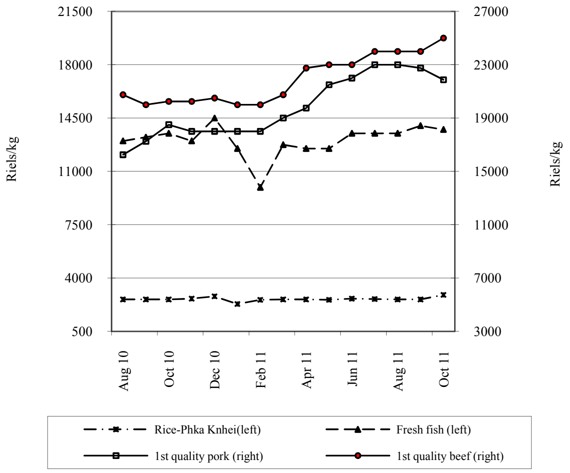
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Battambang Province
August 2010–October 2011



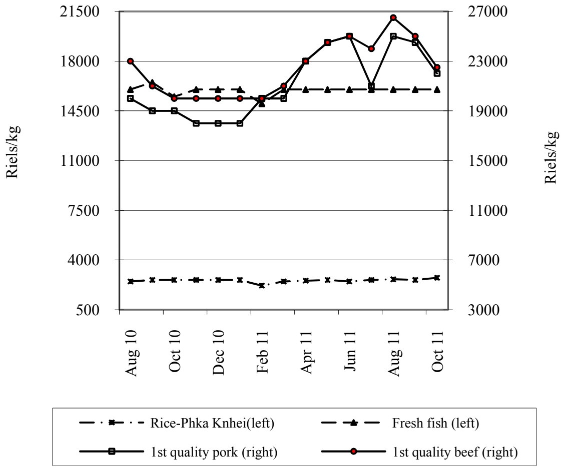
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kompong Cham Province
August 2010–October 2011



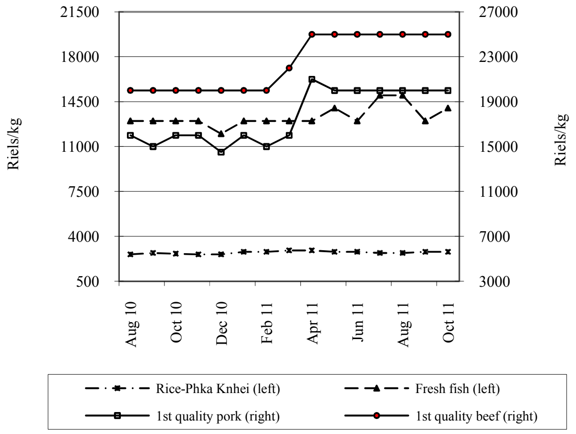
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kampot Province
August 2010–October 2011



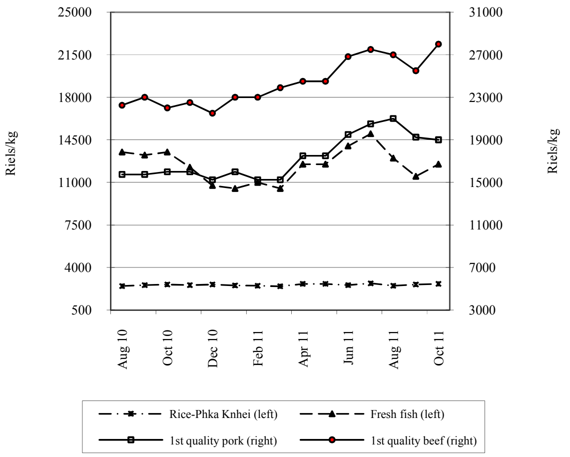
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province
August 2010–October 2011



Source: CDRI

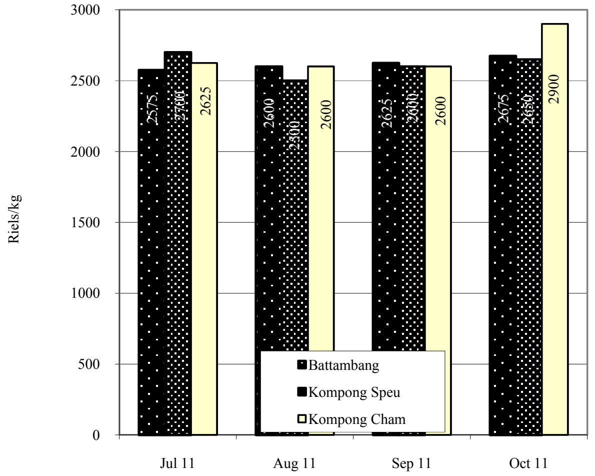
Food Prices in Kompong Speu Province
August 2010–October 2011



Source: CDRI

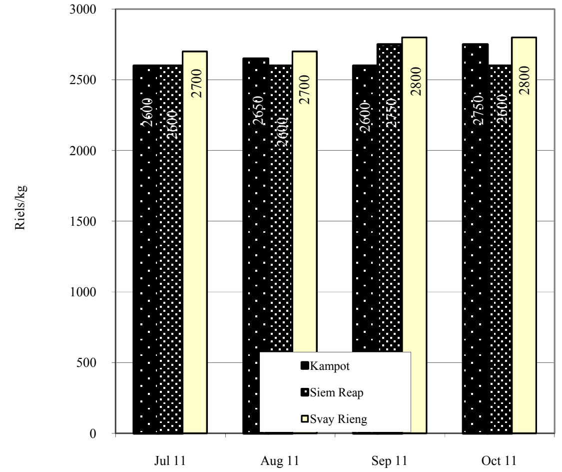
ថ្លៃទំនិញតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា៖ តាមមុខទំនិញ
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia

Cambodia: Rice Prices in Three Provinces



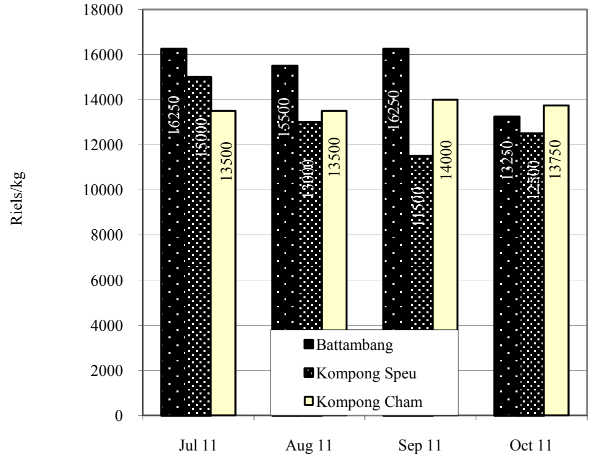
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Rice Prices in Three Provinces



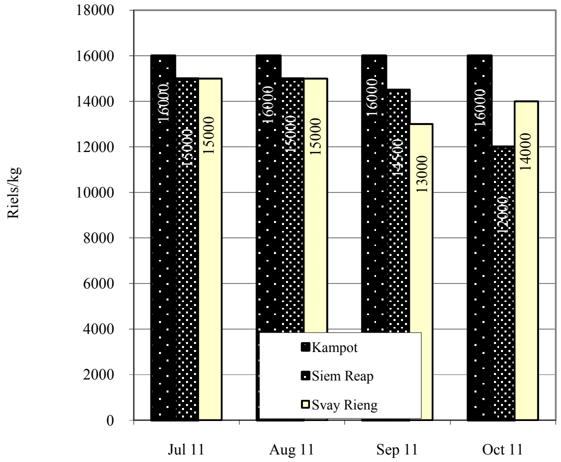
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Prices in Three Provinces



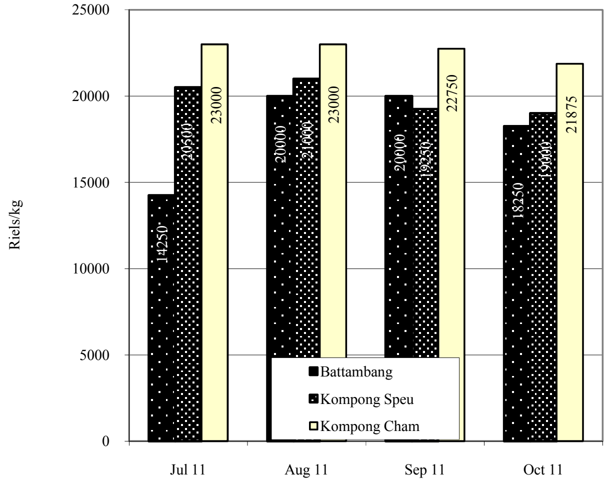
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Prices in Three Provinces



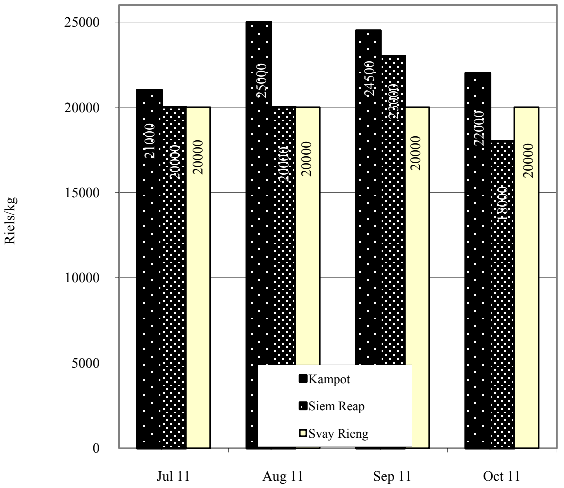
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Prices in Three Provinces



Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Prices in Three Provinces



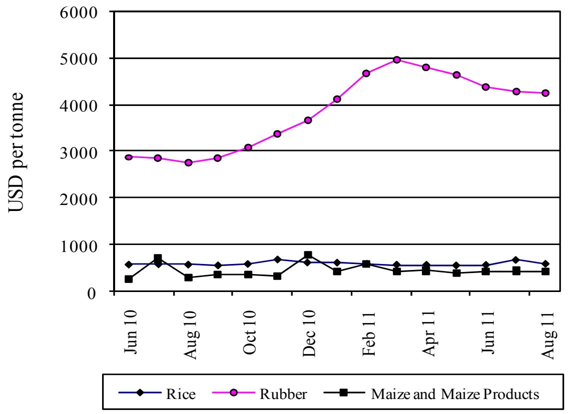
Source: CDRI

ថ្លៃទំនិញ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិនៅក្នុងប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

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

Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Maize

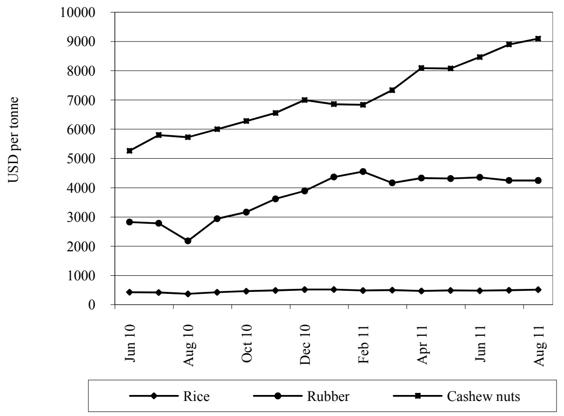
June 2010–August 2011



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

Vietnam: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Cashew Nuts

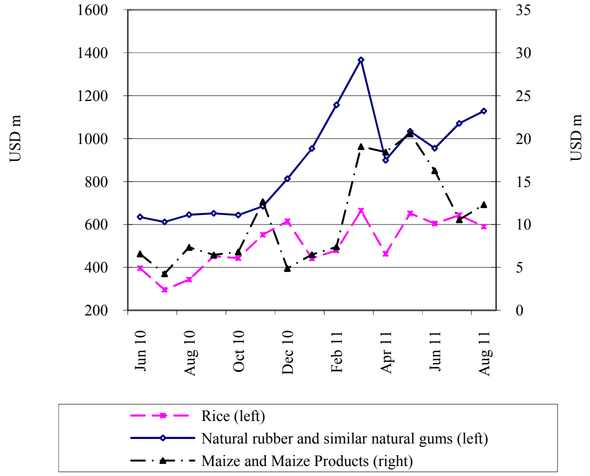
June 2010–August 2011



Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: Exports

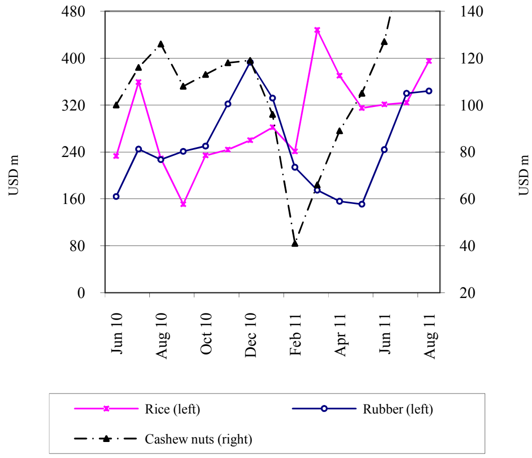
June 2010–August 2011



Source: Customs Department of Thailand

Vietnam: Exports

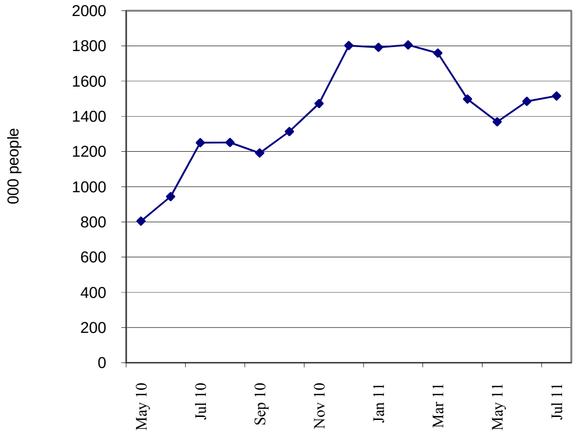
June 2010–August 2011



Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: International Arrivals

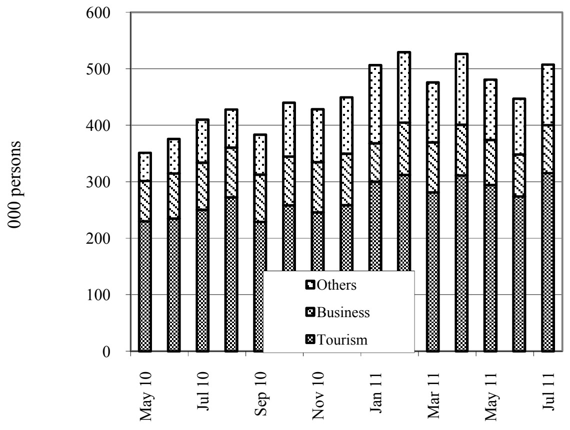
May 2010–July 2011



Source: Thailand Office of Tourism Development

Vietnam: International Arrivals

May 2010- July 2011



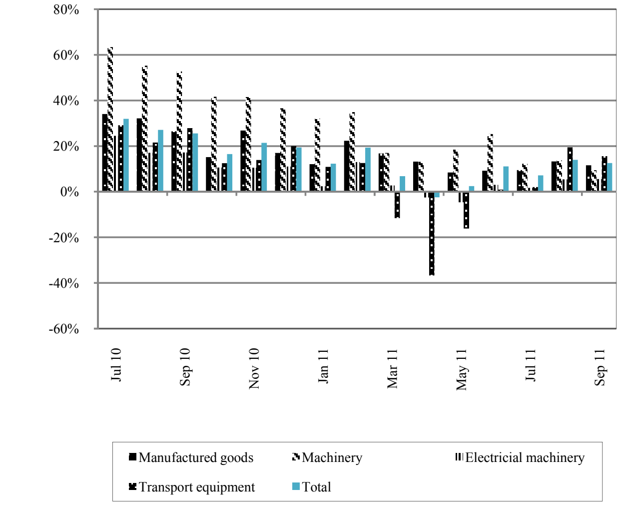
Source: Estimates by General Statistics Office of Vietnam

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អត្រាអតិផរណានៅបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

Year-on-Year Growth of Main Exports: Japan

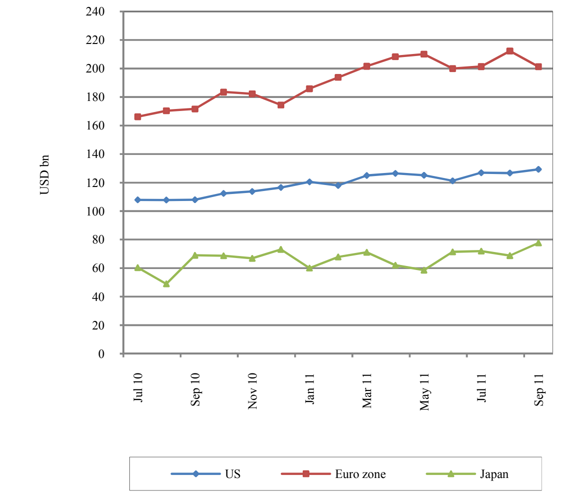
July 2010– September 2011



Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

Goods Exports: US, Euro Zone & Japan

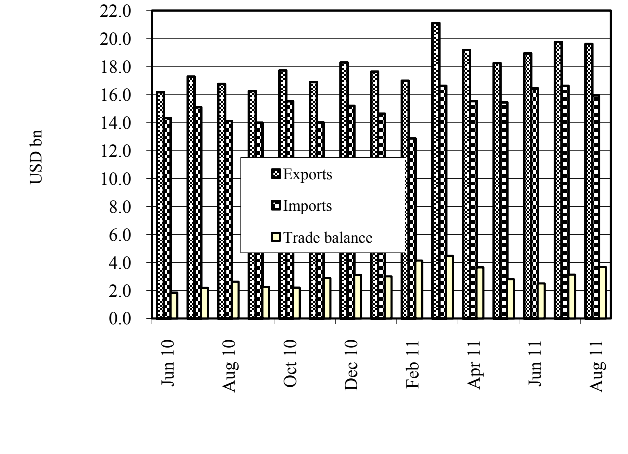
July 2010– September 2011



Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

External Trade: Malaysia

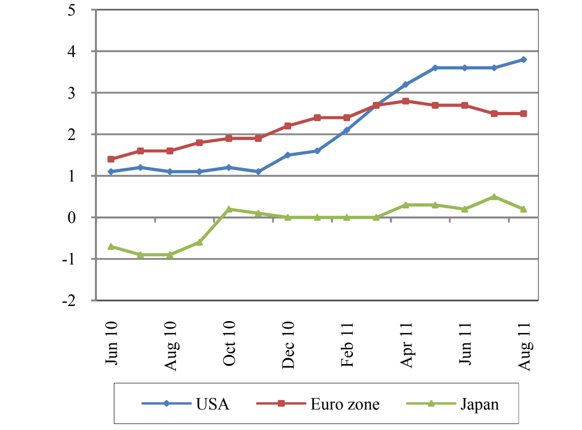
June 2010–August 2011



Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Inflation Rates: US, Euro Zone & Japan

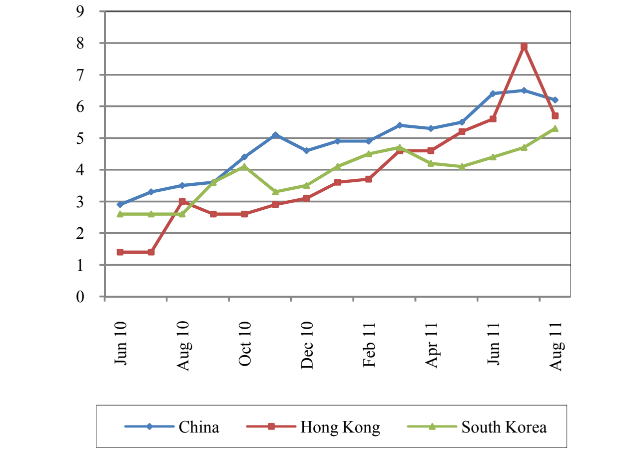
(percent price change from a year earlier)



Sources: IMF and *Economist* (8 October 2011)

Inflation Rate: China, Hong Kong & South Korea

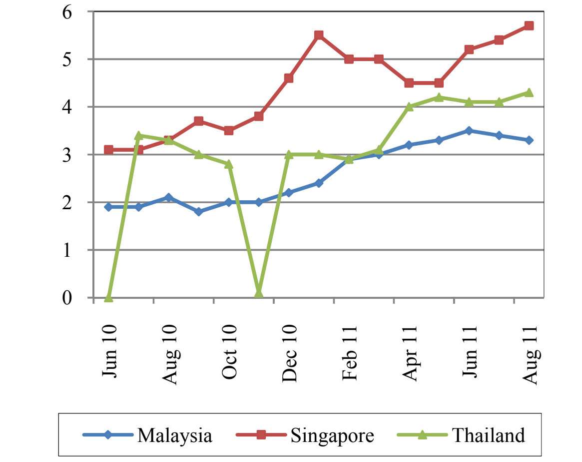
(percent price change from a year earlier)



Sources: IMF and *Economist* (8 October 2011)

Inflation Rate: Selected ASEAN Countries

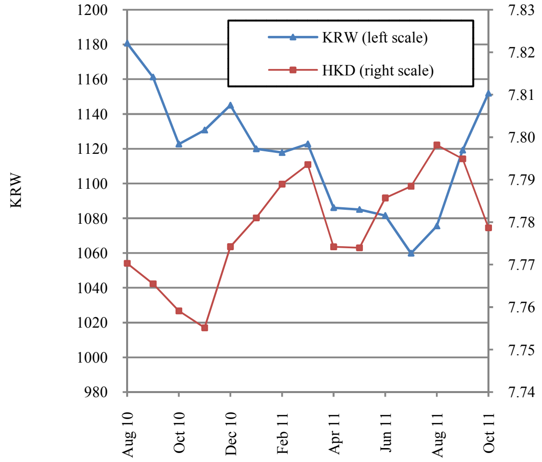
(percent price change from a year earlier)



Sources: IMF and *Economist* (8 October 2011)

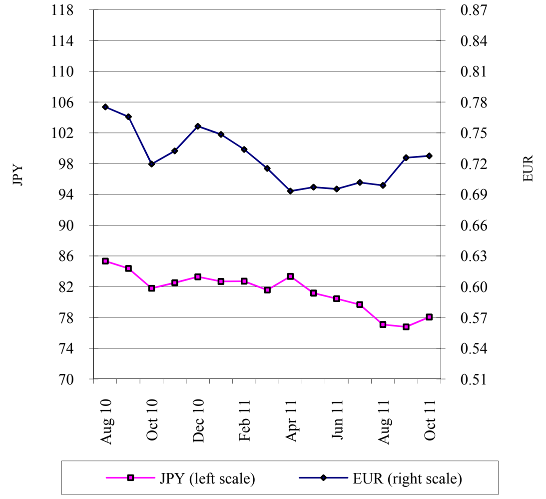
អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ស្ថានភាពថ្លៃទំនិញលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ
Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets

KRW & HKD per USD
August 2010–October 2011



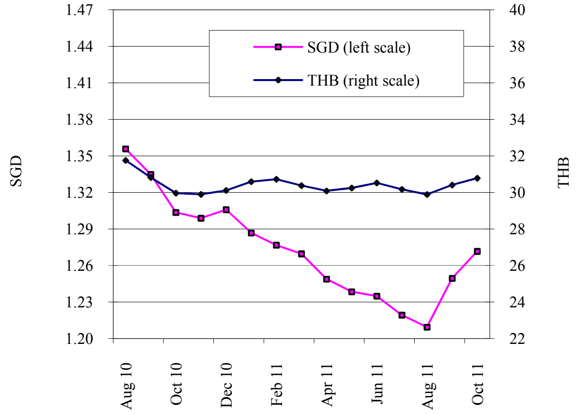
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

EUR & JPY per USD
August 2010–October 2011



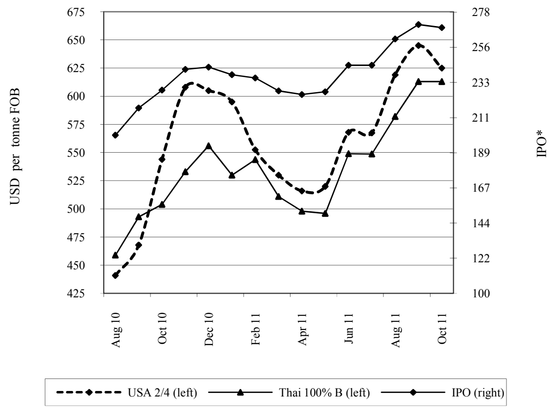
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

THB & SGD per USD
August 2010–October 2011



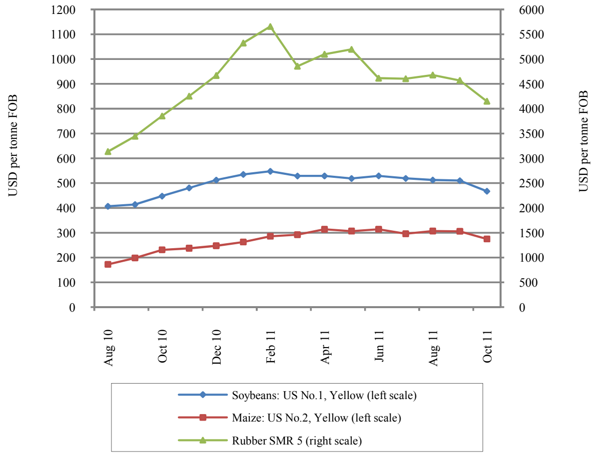
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Rice: International Price Index & Export Prices
August 2010–October 2011



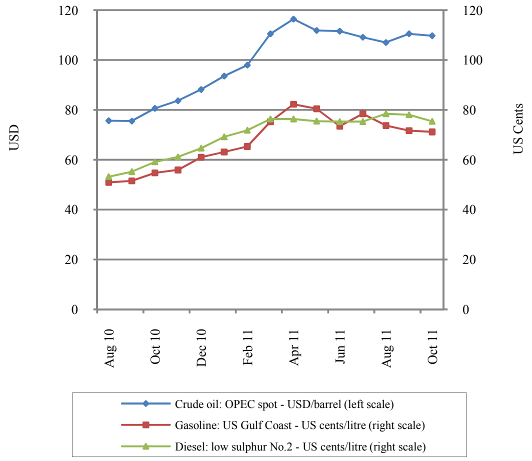
Sources: Osiriz/InfoArroz
*International Price Index of Osiriz/InfoArroz

Prices: Soybeans, Maize & Rubber
August 2010–October 2011



Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation

Prices: Crude Oil, Gasoline & Diesel
August 2010–October 2011



Source: US Energy Information Administration

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច

Economic News

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ

កម្ពុជា នាំចេញអង្ករ ១៤០.០០០តោន ក្នុងរយៈពេល ១០ខែ

យោងតាមស្ថិតិរបស់ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ចនិងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ ក្នុងរយៈពេល ១០ខែដើមឆ្នាំ២០១១ កម្ពុជា បាននាំចេញអង្ករជាង ១៤០.០០០តោន ដែលច្រើនជាងបរិមាណនាំចេញក្នុង ១០ខែដូចគ្នាឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ទៅ ១៧៣%។ ទីផ្សារនាំចេញអង្កររបស់កម្ពុជា រួមមាន សហភាពអឺរ៉ុប សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ជប៉ុន ចិន និងបណ្តាប្រទេសអាស៊ាន។ អង្ករនាំចេញទៅ សហភាពអឺរ៉ុប មាន ១១២.២៤០តោន ឬ ប្រហែល ៧៩% នៃអង្ករនាំចេញសរុប។ កម្ពុជារពឹងថានឹងនាំចេញអង្ករដល់ប្រហែល ១៨០.០០០តោន នៅឆ្នាំ២០១១។

រដ្ឋាភិបាល បានយកចិត្តទុកដាក់កាន់តែខ្លាំងលើការសម្រេចឲ្យបាននូវអតិរេកផលិតកម្មស្រូវ ៤លានតោន និងការនាំចេញអង្ករយ៉ាងហោចណាស់ ១លានតោន នៅត្រឹមឆ្នាំ២០១៥។ រដ្ឋាភិបាល ក៏បានទទួលស្គាល់ដែរពី សារៈសំខាន់នៃការលើកកម្ពស់គុណភាពស្រូវអង្ករកម្ពុជា ឬ "មាសស" ឲ្យស្របតាមស្តង់ដារអន្តរជាតិ។ ការប្តេជ្ញាចិត្តរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាលដើម្បីសម្រេចគោលដៅនោះ អាចពិនិត្យឃើញច្បាស់នៅក្នុងអំឡុង វេទិការាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល-ផ្នែកឯកជន លើកទី១៦ ដែលបានប្រារព្ធឡើងនៅថ្ងៃទី២៣ វិច្ឆិកា ២០១១ នៅឯវិមានសន្តិភាព ក្រោមប្រធានបទពិភាក្សាតែមួយគត់ គឺ "ការពិនិត្យពីដំណើរការនៃការជម្រុញផលិតកម្មស្រូវ និងការនាំចេញអង្ករ"។

ក្នុងវេទិកានោះ សម្តេចនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី ហ៊ុន សែន បានគូសបញ្ជាក់ពីគំនិតផ្តួចផ្តើមមួយចំនួន ដែលរដ្ឋាភិបាលបាននិងកំពុងអនុវត្តដើម្បីសម្រេចឲ្យបាននូវគោលដៅខាងលើ មានជាអាទិ ការយកពន្ធនាំចូលអត្រាសូន្យលើឧបករណ៍ និងគ្រឿងចក្របម្រើឲ្យផលិតកម្មស្រូវ និង លក្ខខណ្ឌអនុគ្រោះនានាលើប្រាក់កម្ចីសម្រាប់សហគ្រាសផលិតស្រូវ។ សម្តេច មានប្រសាសន៍ទៀតថា រដ្ឋាភិបាល បានវិនិយោគប្រាក់ ១០១,៤លានដុល្លារ ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៩ និង ១៨៨,៨លានដុល្លារ ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១០ ដើម្បីកែលំអប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រ។ ហើយមកទល់ខែមិថុនា ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១១ រដ្ឋាភិបាលបានវិនិយោគប្រាក់ ២២០លានដុល្លារបន្ថែមទៀតទៅលើផ្នែកនេះ។

រដ្ឋាភិបាល ទទួលស្គាល់ពីបញ្ហាប្រឈមនៅសេសសល់ត្រូវដោះស្រាយក្នុងរយៈពេលមធ្យម និងរយៈពេលវែង ដូចជា ពូជស្រូវមានតិចមុខ កសិករមានចំណេះដឹងផ្នែកបច្ចេកទេសមិនទាន់គ្រប់គ្រាន់អំពី ការដាំដុះនិងប្រមូលផលស្រូវ អង្គការកសិករមានសមាជិកមិនទាន់ច្រើន សមត្ថភាពខាងការកែច្នៃនិងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុនៅមានកម្រិត អគ្គិសនីមានថ្លៃខ្ពស់ ម៉ាឃីតទីងនៅទន់ខ្សោយនិងមានគុណភាពអន់។ គ្រោះទឹកជំនន់ដ៏អាក្រក់បំផុតក្នុង១ទស្សវត្ស ដែលទើបកើតឡើងថ្មីៗនេះ ក៏បានប៉ះពាល់ដល់ការសម្រេចគោលដៅនេះដែរ។ ការវាយតម្លៃបឋមលើផលប៉ះពាល់នៃគ្រោះទឹកជំនន់ បានរកឃើញថា វាលស្រែ ៣៩០.០០០ហិកតា ត្រូវរងការខូចខាត ក្នុងនោះមាន ១៩០.០០០ហិកតា ត្រូវខូចខាតទាំងស្រុង ដែលអាចធ្វើឲ្យផលិតកម្មស្រូវធ្លាក់ចុះក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១១។

Economic News Highlights

Cambodia exports 140,000 tonnes of milled rice in 10 months

According to statistics of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Cambodia exported a little more than 140,000 tonnes of milled rice in the first 10 months of this year, a 173 percent increase over the same period last year. Export markets have been the European Union, United States, Japan, China and ASEAN countries. Exports of milled rice to the EU totalled 112,240 tonnes or approximately 79 percent of the total. Cambodia is expected to export about 180,000 tonnes of milled rice in 2011.

Growing attention has been paid to the target of 4 million tonnes of surplus paddy production and at least 1 million tonne of milled rice exported by 2015. The government also recognises the importance of improving the quality of Cambodian rice or "white gold" to an internationally acceptable standard. The government's commitment to achieving the target could also be seen during the 16th Government-Private Sector Forum, held on 23 November 2011 at the Peace Palace, in which "Review of the Progress of the Promotion of Paddy Production and Rice Export**"** was the only discussion topic.

During the forum, Prime Minister Hun Sen outlined some of the initiatives on which government has been working to contribute to achieving the target, including zero import tariffs on paddy-production-related equipment and machines and more favourable conditions on loans for rice-producing enterprises. The government invested about USD101.4 m in 2009 and USD188.8 m in 2010, to improve irrigation. As of June 2011, the government had invested another USD220 m, according to his speech.

The government recognises the remaining challenges that need medium- and long-term solutions, including the small variety of rice seeds, limited technical knowledge of farmers regarding paddy cultivation and harvest, limited membership in farmers' organisations, limited financing and processing capacity, high electricity prices, low quality and poor marketing. The worst flood in a decade, which recently hit the country, also jeopardises target achievement. An initial impact assessment of the flood found that 390,000 hectares of paddy fields were affected, of which 190,000 hectares were destroyed. This can lower rice production in 2011.

Links to others economic news

1. "Remarks at the Opening of the 16th Government-Private Sector Forum" (http://www.cnv.org.kh/2011_releases/23nov11_rcg-private%20sector%20forum_speech.html)
2. "Cambodia's garment exports up over 33 pct in 10 months", (http://www.asean-china-center.org/english/2011-11/23/c_131264833.htm)
3. "Cambodia postpones levying profit tax on garment, footwear" (http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/business/2011-11/23/c_131265247.htm)