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Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy

តុលា ២០១១ / October 2011

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ការបកស្រាយតារាងសំខាន់ៗ

របាយការណ៍នេះ បកស្រាយពីសូចនាករសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗរបស់កម្ពុជា និងបណ្ដាប្រទេសដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ដោយធ្វើការប្រៀបធៀបតួលេខក្នុងខែថ្មីៗនេះ ជាមួយនឹងខែមុនៗ។

នៅត្រីមាសទី១ ឆ្នាំ២០១១ វិនិយោគគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់ក្នុងវិស័យកាត់ដេរអនុម័តដោយក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា កើន ១៤% ធៀបនឹងត្រីមាសទី៤ ឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៥៧,១លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែសីហា ទេសចរបរទេសមកសម្រាកលំហែនៅកម្ពុជា កើន ២៨% ធៀបនឹងកាលពីមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ២៣៥.៩៧៦នាក់ ហើយភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញ កើន ០,៣% ដល់ ១១.៦៧៣នាក់ និង ភ្ញៀវមកក្នុងបំណងផ្សេងៗទៀត ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧៥% មកត្រឹម ២៧៨០នាក់។

នៅខែកក្កដា តម្លៃអនុមតិគម្រោងសាងសង់ភូមិគ្រឹះ និងផ្ទះ នៅទីក្រុងភ្នំពេញ កើន ៩៣៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ១១.១លានដុល្លារ ហើយតម្លៃអនុមតិគម្រោងផ្ទះល្វែង កើន ២៧១៧% ដល់ ៥៦.៧ លានដុល្លារ និង តម្លៃអនុមតិគម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្សេងៗទៀត កើន ៥៧០% ដល់ ១២,៥លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែកញ្ញា នៅទីក្រុងភ្នំពេញ ប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូត ឡើងថ្លៃ ២,២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ឬ ២៦% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន ដោយលក់ថ្លៃ ៤៩៧៥,៣រៀល/លីត្រ ហើយសាំង ឡើងថ្លៃ ២,៦% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ឬ ២១% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៥៣២៥,៣រៀល/លីត្រ។

នៅខែកញ្ញា ប្រាក់រៀល ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៣% ទល់នឹងដុល្លារអាមេរិក ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ឬ ៣,៦% ធៀបនឹងកាលពីមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប្រាក់រៀល ឡើងថ្លៃ ៣,៤% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់បាតថៃ និង ០,៤% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុងវៀតណាម។ នៅខែមិថុនា អត្រាការប្រាក់រយៈពេល១២ខែសម្រាប់បញ្ញើជាប្រាក់រៀល គឺ ៦,៥% ឬ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,០២ឯកតាភាគរយធៀបនឹងខែមុន ហើយសម្រាប់បញ្ញើជាប្រាក់ដុល្លារ គឺ ៤,៤%។ នៅខែមិថុនា សាច់ប្រាក់ងាយស្រួល កើន ២,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ឬ ២០% ធៀបនឹងកាលពីមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ២២.០០៧,៦ពាន់លានរៀល ខណៈដែលទ្រព្យសកម្មបរទេសសុទ្ធ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,១% មកត្រឹម ១៨.០៩៩,៩ពាន់លានរៀល។

នៅខែកក្កដា ការនាំចូលសាំង កើន ០,២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ២៣,៧លានដុល្លារ ម៉ាស៊ូត កើន ១០% ដល់ ៤៣,១លានដុល្លារ និង ម៉ាស៊ូតខ្មៅ កើន ១៧% ដល់ ៨,១លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចូលសម្ភារៈសំណង់ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៥% មកត្រឹម ៤,៦លានដុល្លារ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ហើយ ការនាំចូលស៊ីមង់ត៍ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១២% មកត្រឹម ៤,៧លានដុល្លារ ស្របពេលដែលការនាំចូលដែកថែប កើន ៨៤% ដល់ ៧,០៧ លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែដដែល ការនាំចេញសំលៀកបំពាក់ កើន ២៦% ដល់ ៣៧២,១លានដុល្លារ ការនាំចេញស្បែកជើង កើន ៣២% ដល់ ២៩,៧លានដុល្លារ និងការនាំចេញផលិតផលវាយនភ័ណ្ឌផ្សេងៗទៀត កើន ៤,១% ដល់ ៥,៧លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែមេសា ប្រាក់ចំណូលចរន្តរដ្ឋាភិបាលសរុប កើន ៥,០% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ឬ ២៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៥៩១,៨ពាន់លានរៀល។

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 first quarter of 2011, garment fixed asset investments approved by the Council for the Development of Cambodia increased 14 percent compared to the last quarter of last year, to USD57.1 m.

In August, foreign visitors for holidays rose by 28 percent year on year to 235,976 and business arrivals by 0.3 percent to 11,673. Other arrivals decreased by 75 percent to 2780.

In July the value of villa and house construction approvals in Phnom Penh went up by 934 from the preceding month, to USD11.1 m, flats by 2717 percent to USD56.7 m and “other” by 570 percent to USD12.5 m.

In Phnom Penh in September, the price of diesel increased by 2.2 percent compared to the previous month or 26 percent year on year, to KHR4975.3/litre, and that of gasoline by 2.6 percent (21 percent year on year) to KHR5325.3/litre.

In September, the riel appreciated against the dollar by 0.3 percent from the preceding month or 3.6 percent year on year. Compared to the previous month, the riel appreciated by 3.4 percent against the Thai baht and by 0.4 percent against the Vietnamese dong. In June, the interest rate on 12-month riel deposits was 6.5 percent, a 0.02 percentage point decrease from the previous month, while that on dollar deposits was 4.4 percent. In June, liquidity increased by 2.1 percent compared to a month earlier or 20 percent year on year, to KHR22,007.6 bn, while net foreign assets dropped by 1.1 percent to KHR18,099.9 bn.

In July, imports of gasoline went up by 0.2 percent from the previous month to USD23.7 m, diesel by 10 percent to USD43.1 m and fuel oil by 17 percent to USD8.1 m. Imports of construction equipment decreased by 15 percent from the preceding month, to USD4.6 m, and cement by 12 percent to USD4.7 m, while imports of steel went up by 84 percent to USD7.07 m. In the same period, exports of clothing were up by 26 percent to USD372.1 m, of shoes by 32 percent to USD29.7 m and of other textile products by 4.1 percent to USD5.7 m.

In April, total government current revenue

ប្រាក់ចំណូលពន្ធក្នុងស្រុក កើន ៣១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៤៤៩,៥ ពាន់លានរៀល។ ប្រាក់ចំណូលមិនមែនពន្ធ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥១% មកត្រឹម ៥៨,១ពាន់លានរៀល ហើយពន្ធនាំចូល និងនាំចេញ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៨% មកត្រឹម ៨៤,១ពាន់លានរៀល។ នៅខែដដែល ប្រាក់ចំណាយចរន្ត ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ៣៣៧,១ពាន់លានរៀល ក្នុងនោះចំណាយលើបៀវត្សរ៍ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧,៤% មកត្រឹម ១៥៩ ពាន់លានរៀល ហើយចំណាយជាឧបត្ថម្ភធន និងជំនួយខាងសង្គមកិច្ច ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៧% មកត្រឹម ៧៨,២ពាន់លានរៀល រីឯ ចំណាយលើសេវាកម្មផ្សេងៗទៀត ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១២% មកត្រឹម ៩៩,១ពាន់លានរៀល។

នៅខែកក្កដា អង្ករថៃឡើងថ្លៃ ១៩% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៦៦៣,២ ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយពោត និងផលិតផលធ្វើពីពោត ឡើងថ្លៃ ២,៨% ដល់ ៤៥០,២ដុល្លារ/តោន ស្របពេលដែលកៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,៩% មកត្រឹម ៤២៩៩,២ដុល្លារ/តោន។ នៅខែដដែល អង្ករនៅប្រទេសវៀតណាម ឡើងថ្លៃ ៣,៤% ដល់ ៤៩៧ដុល្លារ/តោន និង គ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី ឡើងថ្លៃ ៥,១% ដល់ ៨៨៩៥ដុល្លារ/តោន ខណៈពេលដែលកៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២,៥% មកត្រឹម ៤២៥០ដុល្លារ/តោន។

នៅខែសីហា ការនាំចេញរបស់សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក កើន ១៨% ធៀបនឹងកាលពីមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ១២៧ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញរបស់តំបន់អឺរ៉ូ កើន ២៥% ដល់ ២១២,៣ពាន់លានដុល្លារ រីឯការនាំចេញរបស់ជប៉ុន កើន ៤១% ដល់ ៦៩ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែកក្កដា អតិរេកជញ្ជីងពាណិជ្ជកម្មម៉ាឡេស៊ី កើន ៤៣% ធៀបនឹងកាលពីមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៣,១ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ដោយការនាំចេញ កើន ១៤% ដល់ ១៩,៨ពាន់លានដុល្លារ និង ការនាំចូល កើន ១០% ដល់ ១៦,៦ ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែសីហា ប្រាក់វ៉ុនកូរ៉េខាងត្បូង ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៤,0% ទល់នឹងដុល្លារអាមេរិក បើធៀបនឹងខែមុន រីឯដុល្លារហុងកុង ឡើងថ្លៃ 0,0៤%។ នៅខែដដែល ប្រាក់ដុល្លារសិង្ហបុរី ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៣,៣% ហើយប្រាក់បាតថៃ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,៧%។ ប្រាក់យ៉េនជប៉ុនឡើងថ្លៃ 0,៤% ខណៈដែលប្រាក់អឺរ៉ូ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៣,៨%។

នៅខែកញ្ញា សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃអង្ករអន្តរជាតិរបស់ Osiriz/InfoArroz កើនឡើង ៣,៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ឬ ២៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ថ្លៃអង្ករនាំចេញ USA 2/4 កើន ៤,២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៦៤៥ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយថ្លៃអង្ករថៃ ១00%B កើន ៥,៣% ដល់ ៦១៣ដុល្លារ/តោន។ នៅខែដដែល សណ្តែកសៀង(US No. 1) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ 0,៥% មកត្រឹម ៥១0,២ដុល្លារ/តោន ពោត(US No. 2) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ 0,៤% មកត្រឹម ៣0៥,៦ដុល្លារ/តោន និងកៅស៊ូ(SMR 5) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២,៣% មកត្រឹម ៤៥៧0,១/តោន។

នៅខែកញ្ញា ប្រេងឆៅ(OPEC Spot) ឡើងថ្លៃ ៣,៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ១១0,៥ដុល្លារ/ធុង ស្របពេលដែលសាំង(US Gulf Coast) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២,៨% មកត្រឹម 0,៧១ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ និងម៉ាស៊ូត (Low sulphur No. 2) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ 0,៥% មកត្រឹម 0,៧៨ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ។

increased by 5.0 percent compared to the preceding month or 28 percent year on year, to KHR591.8 bn. Revenue from domestic taxes rose by 31 percent from the previous month to KHR449.5 bn. Non-tax revenue dropped by 51 percent to KHR58.1 bn and import and export taxes by 18 percent to KHR84.1 bn. In the same period, current expenditures went down by 14 percent from the previous month, to KHR337.1 bn, of which wages decreased by 7.4 percent to KHR159.7 bn, subsidies and social assistance by 27 percent to KHR78.2 bn and other services by 12 percent to KHR99.1 bn.

In July, the Thai rice price rose by 19 percent from the preceding month to USD663.2/tonne and maize and maize products by 2.8 percent to USD450.2/tonne, while rubber dropped by 1.9 percent to USD4299.2/tonne. In the same period, the rice price in Vietnam rose by 3.4 percent to USD497/tonne and cashew nuts by 5.1 percent to USD8895/tonne, while rubber went down by 2.5 percent to USD4250/tonne.

In August, US exports increased by 18 percent year on year to USD127 bn, the euro zone's by 25 percent to USD212.3 bn and Japan's by 41 percent to USD69 bn. In July, Malaysia's trade balance increased by 43 percent year on year to USD3.1 bn, exports going up 14 percent to USD19.8 bn and imports rising 10 percent to USD16.6 bn.

In August, the South Korean won depreciated against the US dollar by 4.0 percent from the previous month, while the Hong Kong dollar appreciated by 0.04 percent. In the same month, the Singapore dollar depreciated by 3.3 percent and the Thai baht by 1.7 percent. The Japanese yen appreciated by 0.4 percent while the euro depreciated 3.8 percent.

In September, the International Price Index of Osiriz/InfoArroz increased by 3.5 percent from a month earlier or 24 percent year on year. The US 2/4 export rice price rose by 4.2 percent compared to the previous month, to USD645/tonne and Thai 100 percent B by 5.3 percent to USD613/tonne. In the same period, the prices of soybeans (US No. 1) dropped by 0.5 percent to USD510.2/tonne, maize (US No. 2) by 0.4 percent to USD305.6/tonne and rubber (SMR 5) by 2.3 percent to USD4570.1/tonne.

In September, the price of crude oil (OPEC spot) rose by 3.3 percent from a month earlier to USD110.5/barrel, while gasoline (US Gulf Coast) went down by 2.8 percent to USD0.71/litre and diesel (low sulphur No. 2) by 0.5 percent to USD0.78/litre.

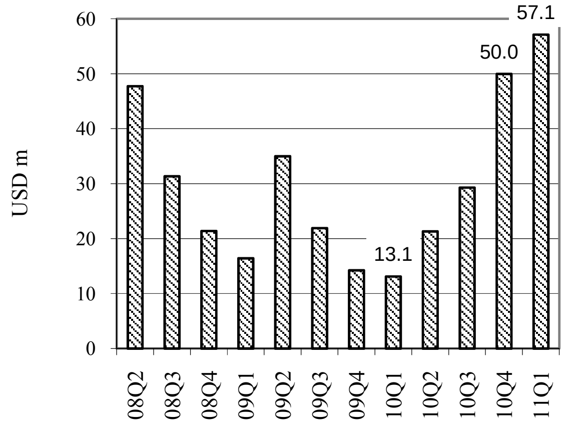
សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

Fixed Asset Investment Approvals by CDC

Garments

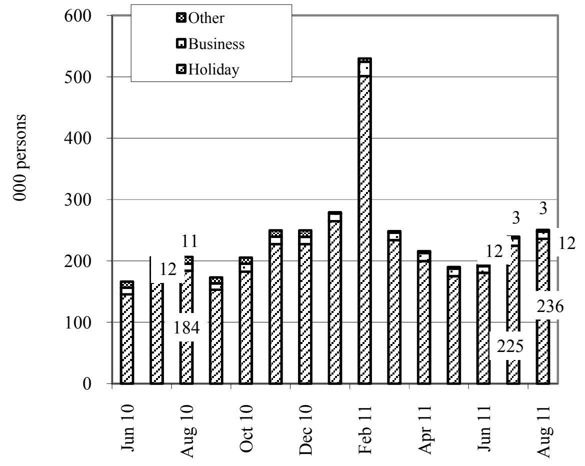
2008 Q2–2011 Q1



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

Foreign Visitor Arrivals

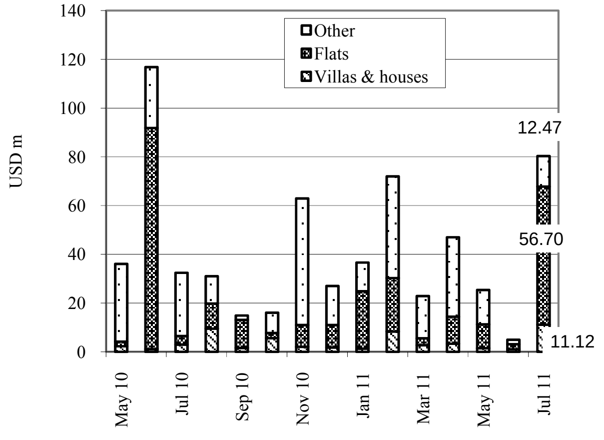
June 2010–August 2011



Source: Ministry of Tourism

Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals

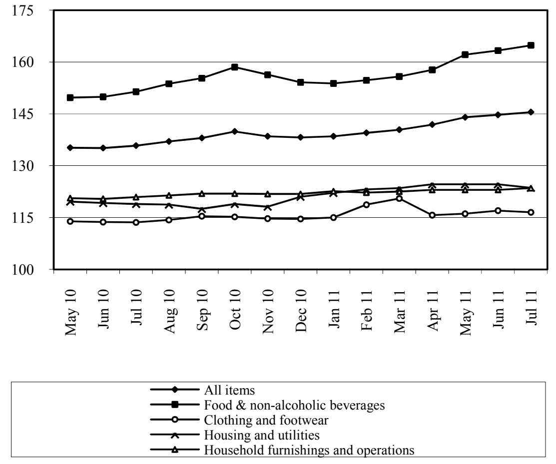
May 2010–July 2011



Source: Municipality of Phnom Penh

CPI: Consumer Price Index

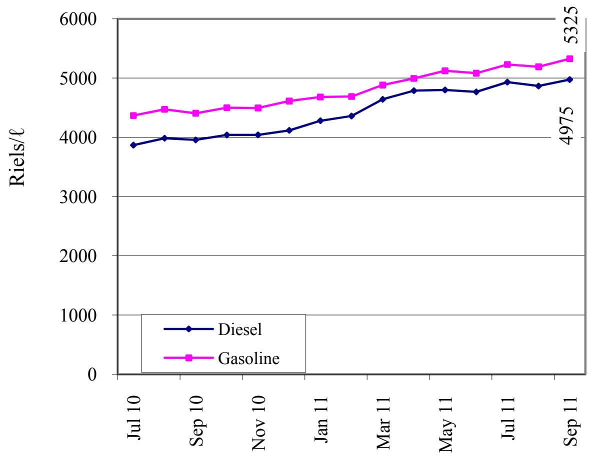
May 2010–July 2011



Source: CDRI

Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices

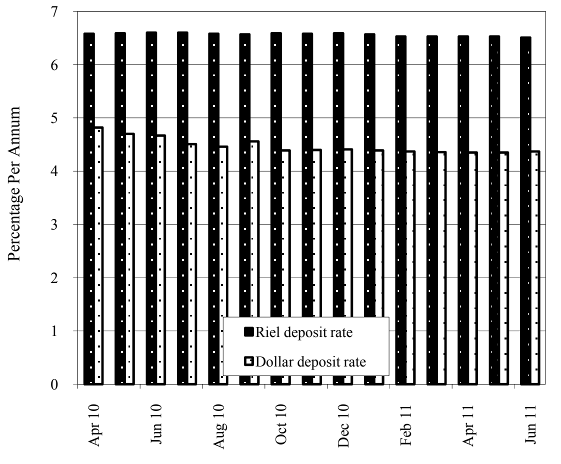
July 2010–September 2011



Source: CDRI

Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Deposits (%)

April 2010–June 2011

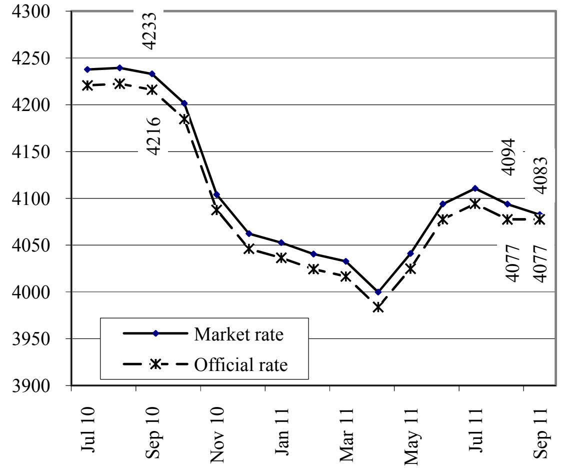


Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

ស្ថានភាពអត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ជំនួយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ពីក្រៅប្រទេស

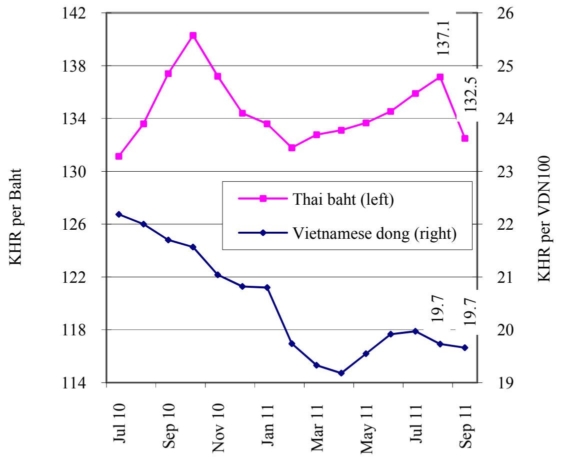
Exchange Rates and External Development Assistance

Riels per US Dollar
July 2010–September 2011



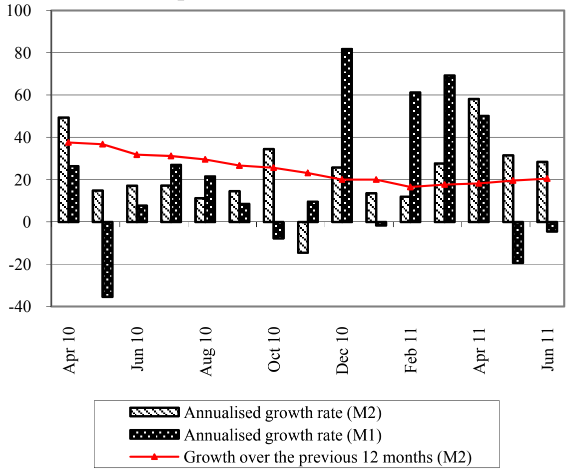
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Riels per THB & VND
July 2010–September 2011



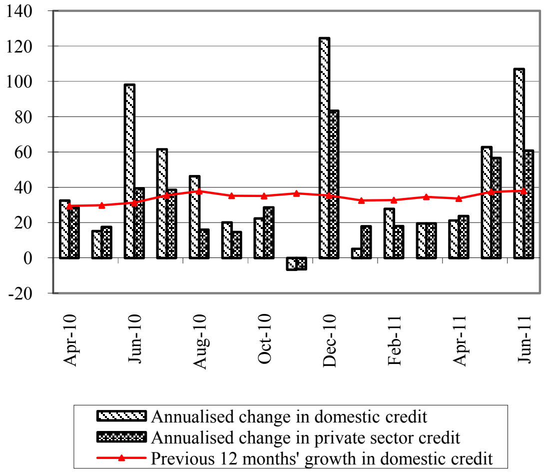
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey (%)
April 2010–June 2011



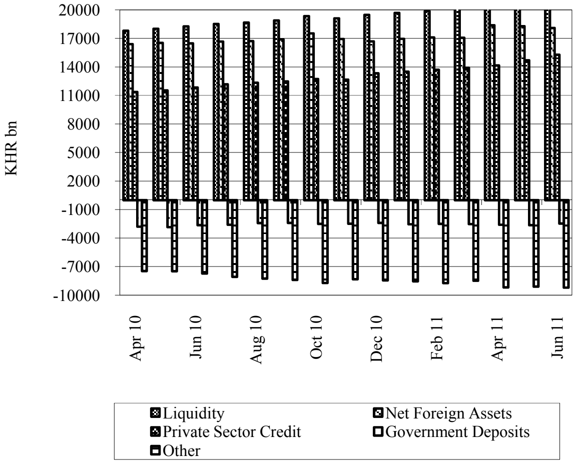
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Domestic Credit (%)
April 2010–June 2011



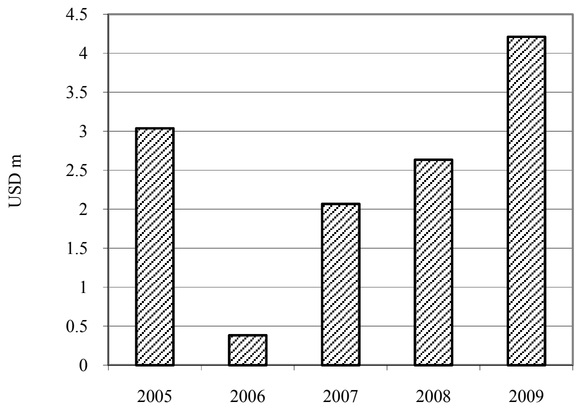
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Operations
April 2010–June 2011



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

External Development Assistance Disbursement
Emergency and Food Aid
2005–2009

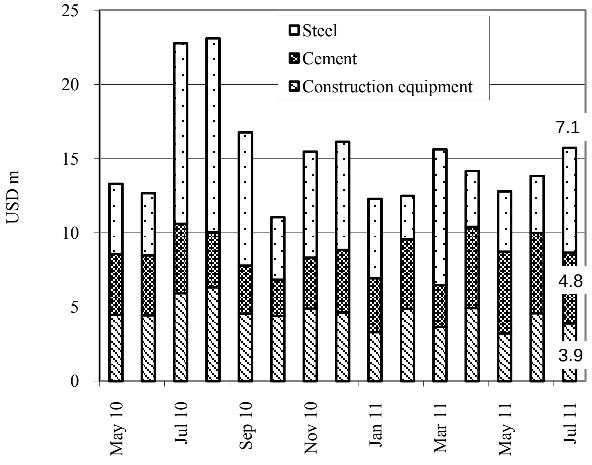


Source: *Cambodia Aid Effectiveness Report 2009*, CDC

ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

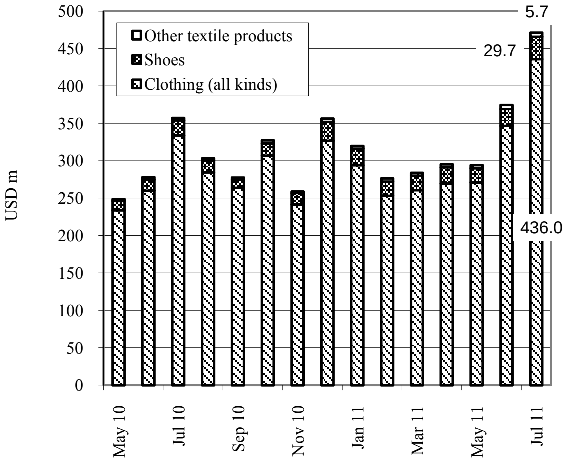
External Trade and National Budget Operations

Cambodian Imports
May 2010–July 2011



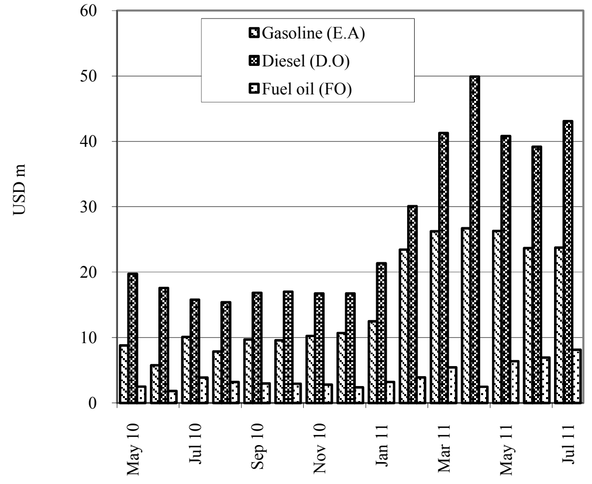
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics,* NBC

Cambodian Exports
May 2010–July 2011



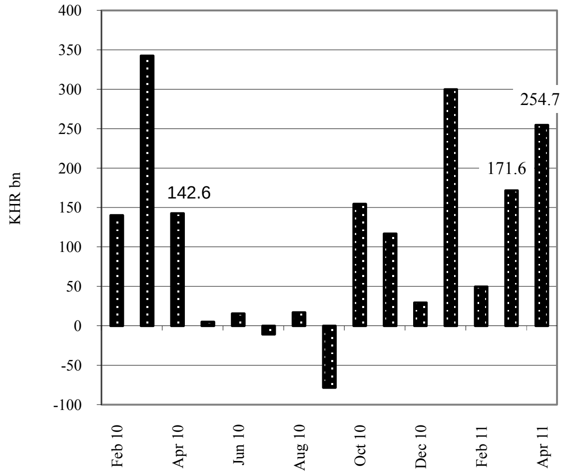
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics,* NBC

Imports: Energy
May 2010–July 2011



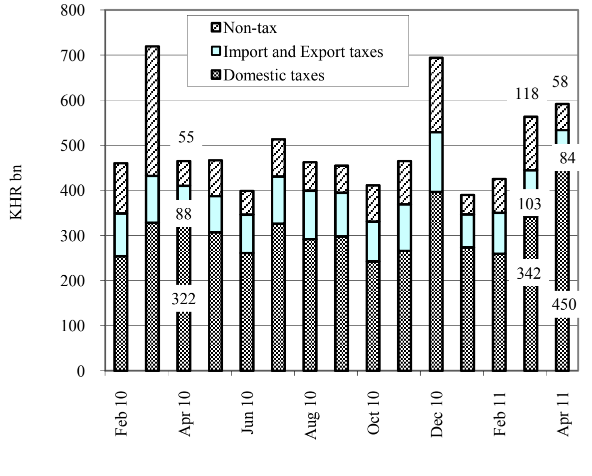
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics,* NBC

Current Budget Operations
February 2010–April 2011



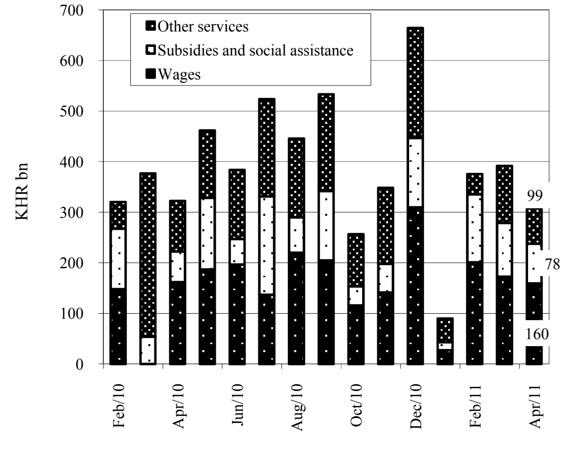
Source: MEF Bulletin

Current Budget Revenue
February 2010–April 2011



Source: MEF Bulletin

Current Budget Expenditure
February 2010–April 2011



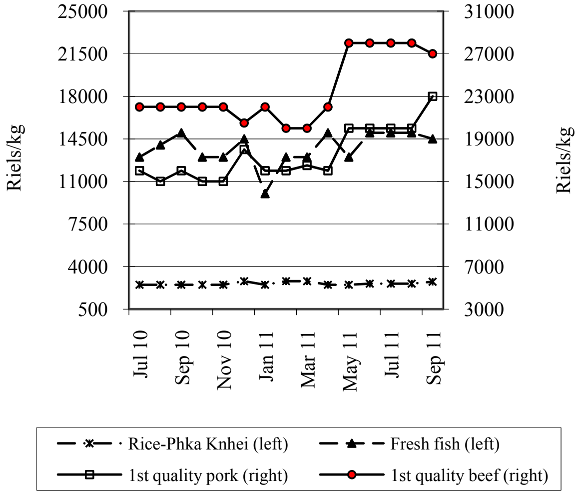
Source: MEF Bulletin

ថ្លៃស្បៀងអាហារតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

Provincial Food Prices

Food Prices in Siem Reap Province

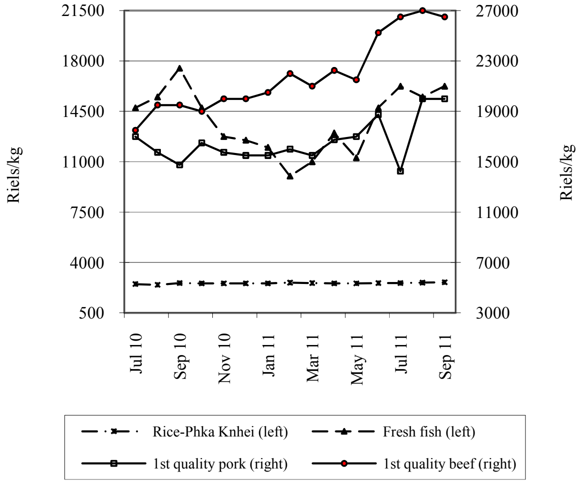
July 2010–September 2011



Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Battambang Province

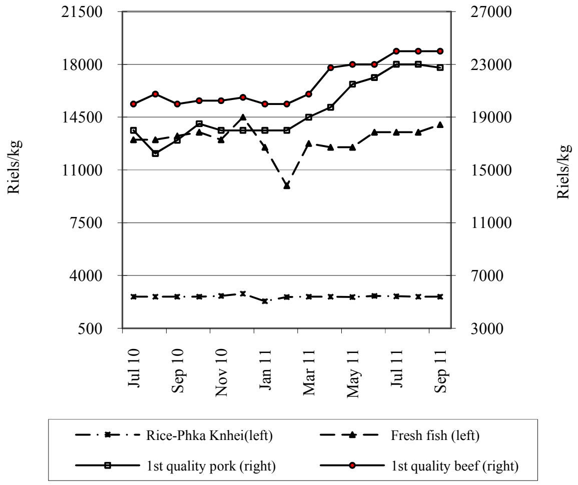
July 2010–September 2011



Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kompong Cham Province

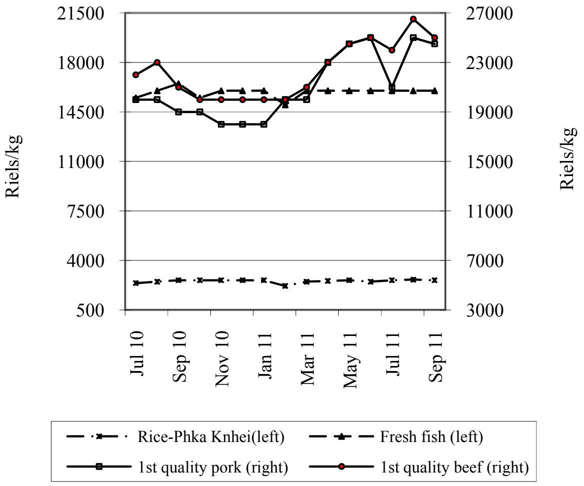
July 2010–September 2011



Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kampot Province

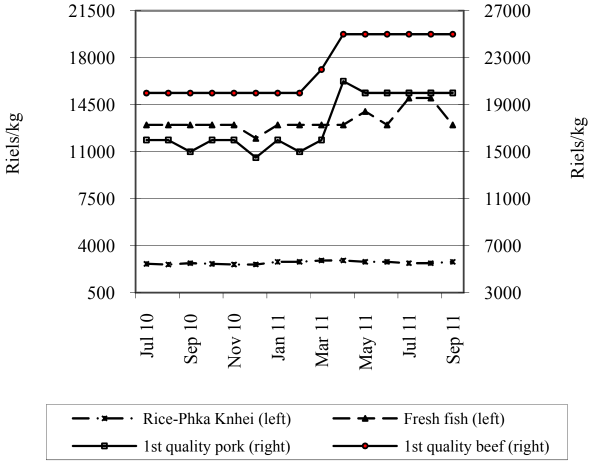
July 2010–September 2011



Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province

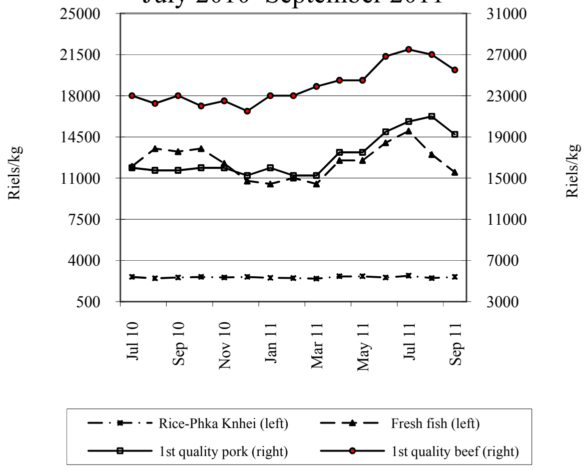
July 2010–September 2011



Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kompong Speu Province

July 2010–September 2011

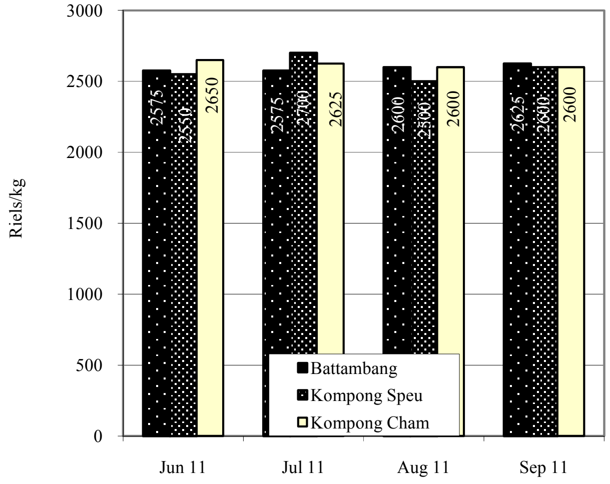


Source: CDRI

ថ្លៃទំនិញតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា៖ តាមមុខទំនិញ

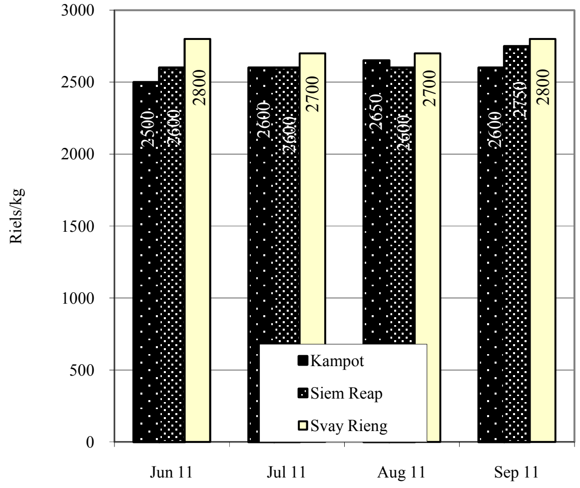
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia

Cambodia: Rice Prices in Three Provinces



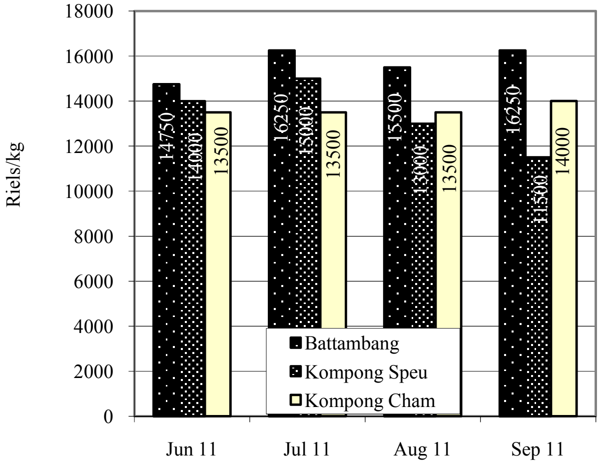
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Rice Prices in Three Provinces



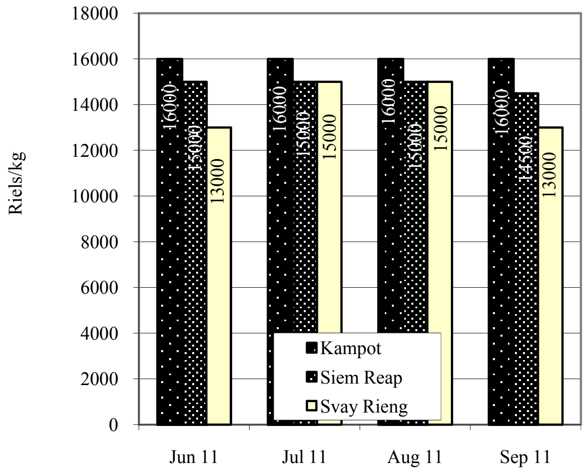
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Prices in Three Provinces



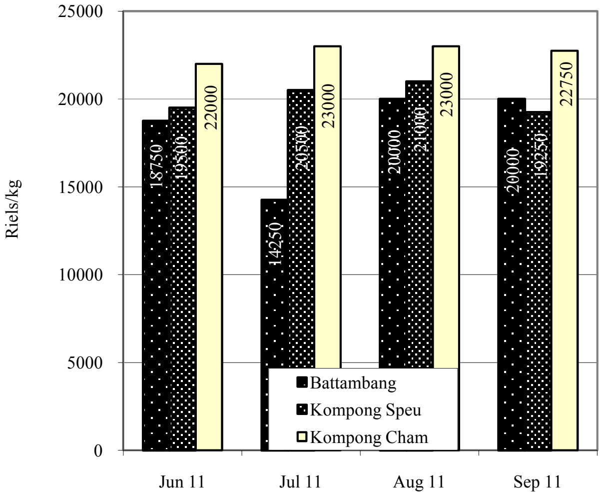
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Prices in Three Provinces



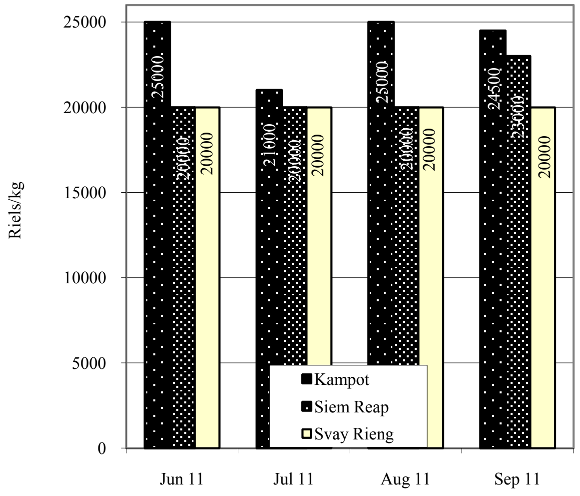
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Prices in Three Provinces



Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Prices in Three Provinces



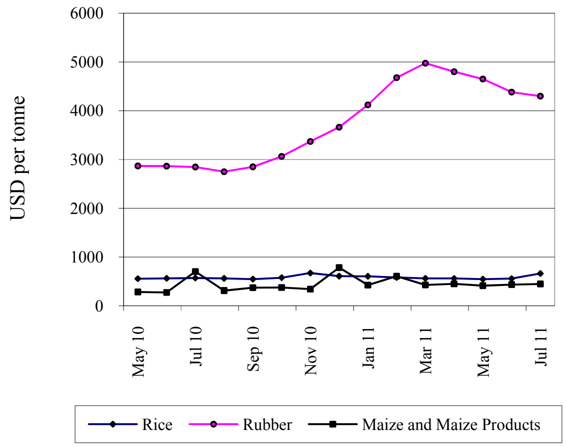
Source: CDRI

ថ្លៃទំនិញ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិនៅក្នុងប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

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

Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Maize

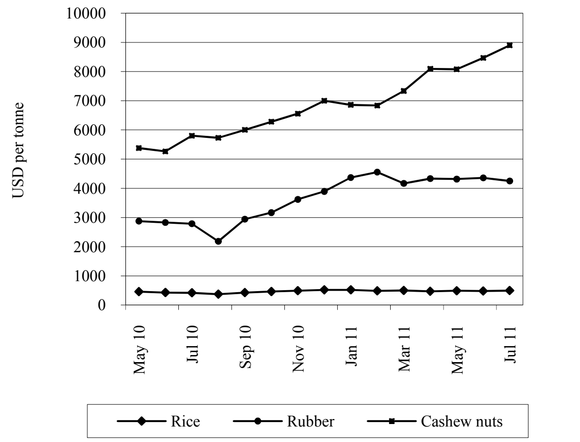
May 2010–July 2011



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

Vietnam: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Cashew Nuts

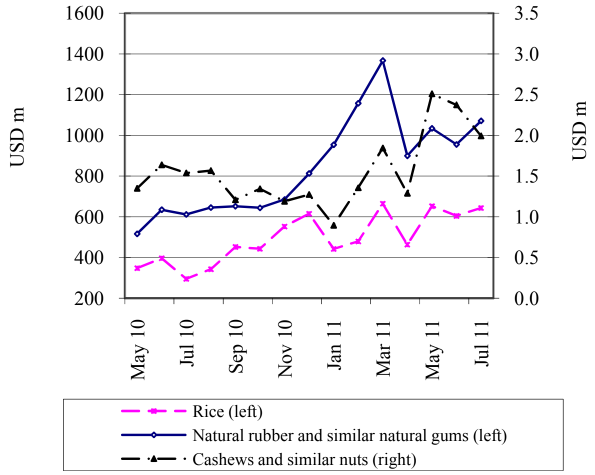
May 2010–July 2011



Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: Exports

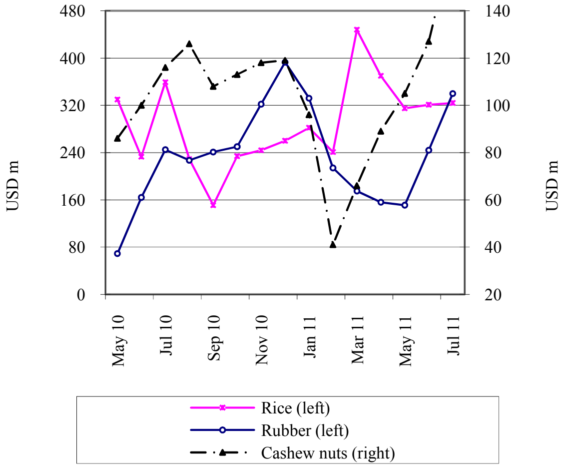
May 2010–July 2011



Source: Customs Department of Thailand

Vietnam: Exports

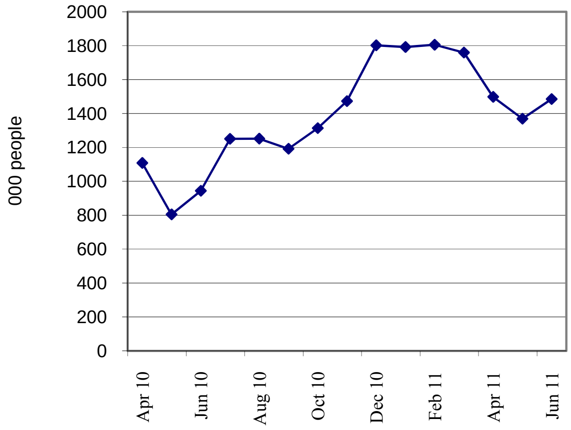
May 2010–July 2011



Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: International Arrivals

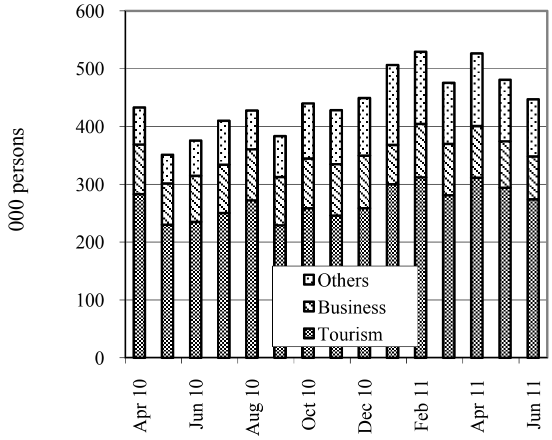
April 2010–June 2011



Source: Thailand Office of Tourism Development

Vietnam: International Arrivals

April 2010- June 2011

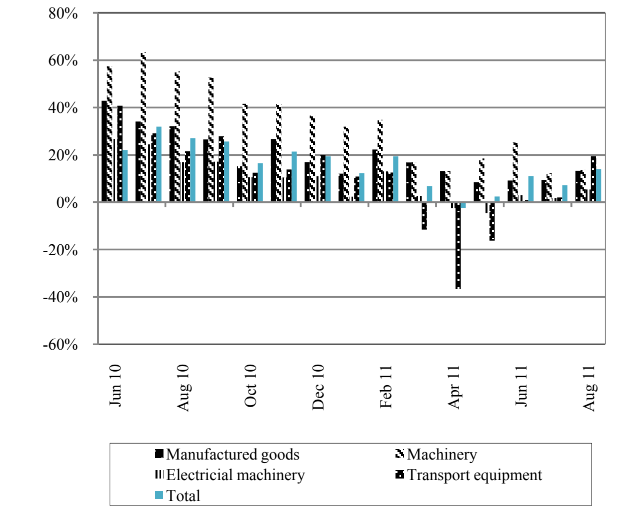


Source: Estimates by General Statistics Office of Vietnam

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អត្រាអតិផរណានៅបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

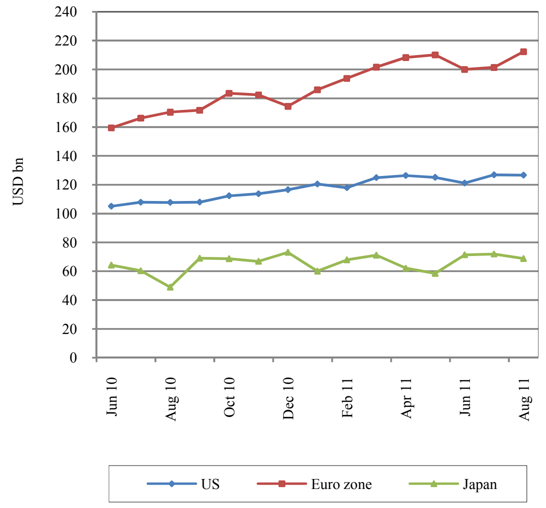
Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

Year-on-Year Growth of Main Exports: Japan
June 2010– August 2011



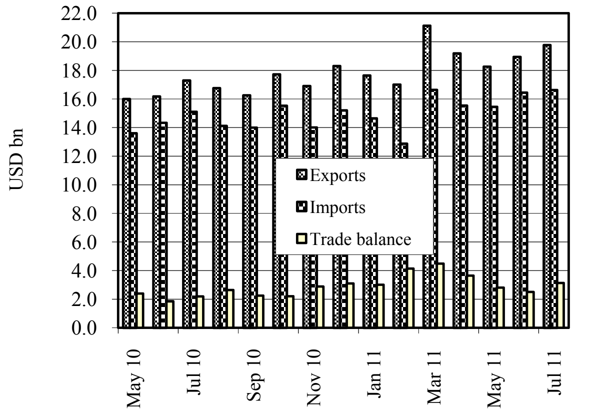
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

Goods Exports: US, Euro Zone & Japan
June 2010– August 2011



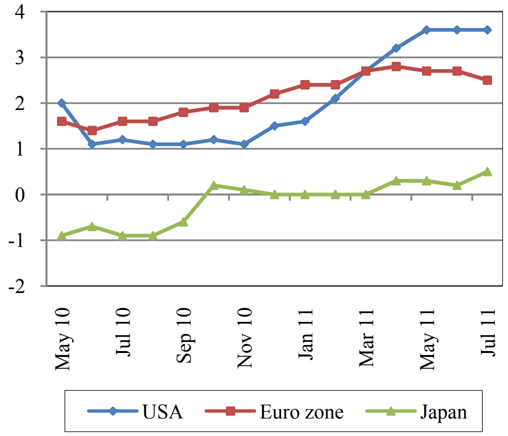
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

External Trade: Malaysia
May 2010–July 2011



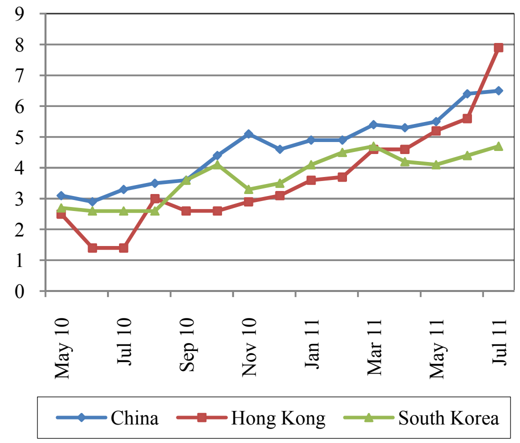
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

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



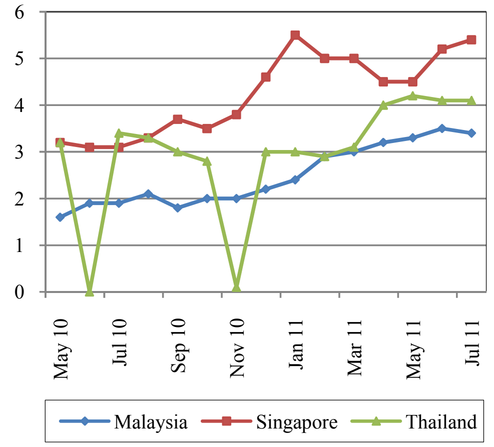
Sources: IMF and *Economist* (3 September 2011)

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



Sources: IMF and *Economist* (3 September 2011)

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



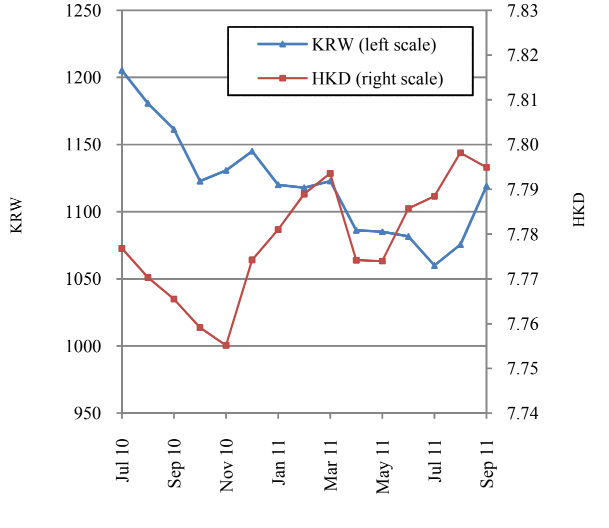
Sources: IMF and *Economist* (3 September 2011)

អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ស្ថានភាពថ្លៃទំនិញលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ

Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets

KRW & HKD per USD

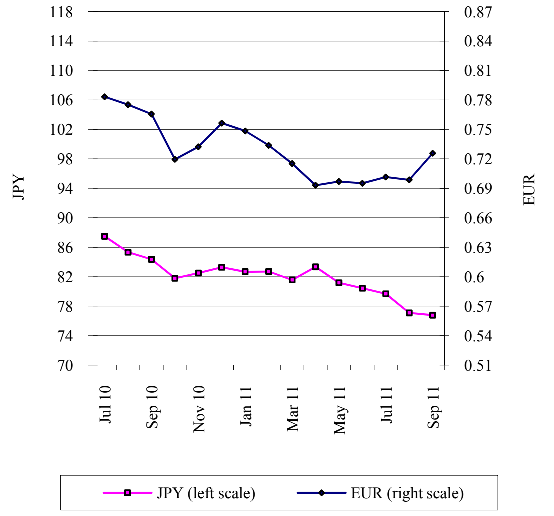
July 2010–September 2011



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

EUR & JPY per USD

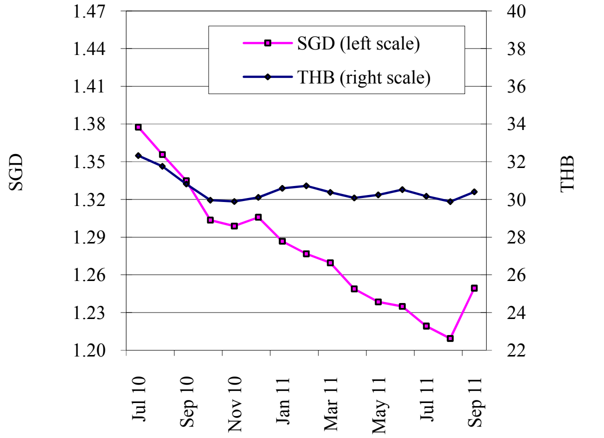
July 2010–September 2011



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

THB & SGD per USD

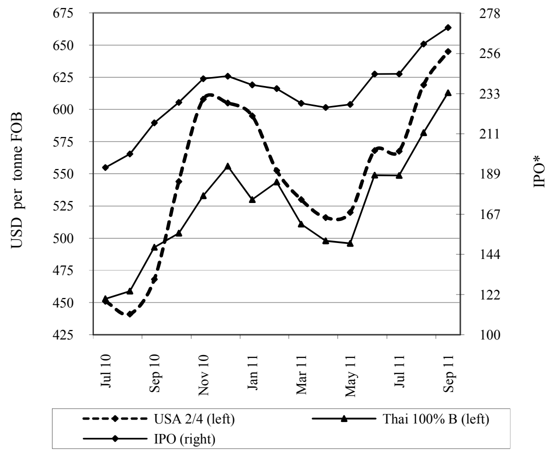
July 2010–September 2011



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Rice: International Price Index & Export Prices

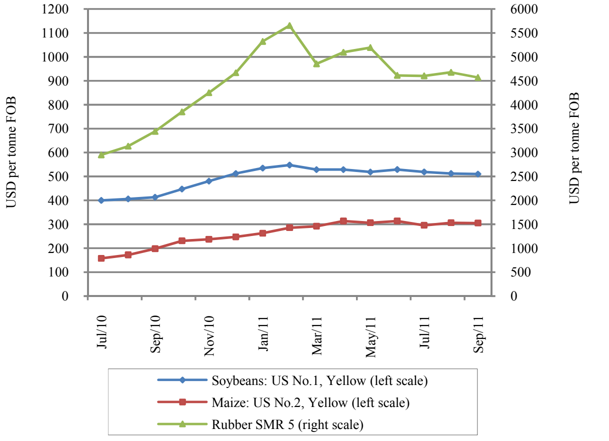
July 2010–September 2011



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

Prices: Soybeans, Maize & Rubber

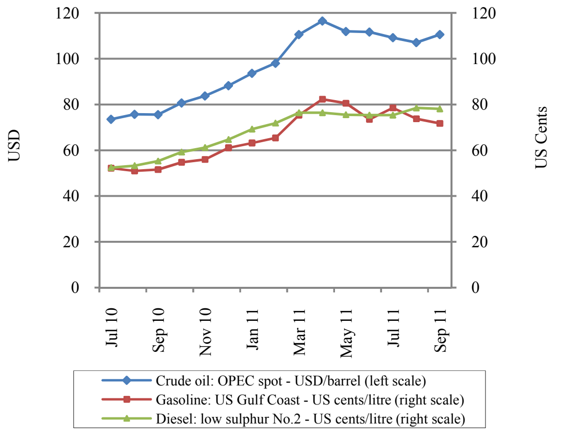
July 2010–September 2011



Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation

Prices: Crude Oil, Gasoline & Diesel

July 2010–September 2011



Source: US Energy Information Administration

ពត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច

Economic News

ពត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ

អាស៊ានបូក៣ យល់ព្រមលើ ស្រូវបម្រុងសម្រាប់គ្រាអាសន្ន

ស្រូវបម្រុងសម្រាប់គ្រាអាសន្នរបស់អាស៊ានបូក៣ (APTERR) បានទទួលការគាំទ្រពី បណ្ឌិត suswono ជារដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងកសិកម្មឥណ្ឌូនេស៊ី និងជាប្រធានកិច្ចប្រជុំថ្នាក់រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីកសិកម្មអាស៊ានលើកទី១១ ជាមួយនឹងរដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងកសិកម្មកូរ៉េខាងត្បូង ចិន និងជប៉ុន ដែលបានរៀបចំឡើងកាលពីថ្ងៃទី៧ តុលា ២០១១។ APTERR បានគូសបញ្ជាក់ពីផែនការចែកចាយស្រូវសម្រាប់គ្រាអាសន្ន និងការរួមចំណែកដែលបណ្តាប្រទេសជាសមាជិកអាចធ្វើឡើង ដោយផ្អែកលើសមត្ថភាពហិរញ្ញវត្ថុរៀងៗខ្លួន។

ទីភ្នាក់ងារសារព័ត៌មានចិន Xinhua បានចុះផ្សាយថា ដៃគូទាំង៣នេះនឹងផ្តល់ប្រាក់ ១លានដុល្លារ សម្រាប់ធ្វើជាមូលនិធិឧបត្ថម្ភដល់ការចាប់ផ្តើមអនុវត្តកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀង ខណៈដែល ឥណ្ឌូនេស៊ី ប្រ៊ុយនេ ម៉ាឡេស៊ី ហ្វីលីពីន សិង្ហបុរី និងវៀតណាម នឹងរួមចំណែក ១០៧.៥០០ដុល្លាររៀងៗខ្លួន។ ចំណែកឯ កម្ពុជា ឡាវ និង ភូមា នឹងរួមចំណែក ៨៣.០០០ដុល្លារ ក្នុងមួយប្រទេស។ មានការព្រមព្រៀងប្រមូលអង្ករសរុប ៧៨៧.០០០តោន សម្រាប់ទុកចែកក្នុងគ្រាអាសន្ន ដូចជា គ្រោះរាំងស្ងួត និងទឹកជំនន់ ដែលអាចប៉ះពាល់ដល់ផលិតកម្ម និងការផ្គត់ផ្គង់។ ក្នុងអង្ករទាំងអស់នេះ គេរំពឹងថា ប្រទេសអាស៊ានទាំង១០ នឹងរួមចំណែក ១១% (៨៧.០០០តោន) ចិន ៣៨% (៣០០.០០០តោន) កូរ៉េខាងត្បូង ១៩% (១៥០.០០០តោន) និង ជប៉ុន ៣២% (២៥០.០០០តោន)។

កិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងនេះ បានទទួលការអនុម័ត ចំពេលមានទឹកជំនន់លិចលង់នៅប្រទេសថៃ កម្ពុជា និងតំបន់ខ្លះនៅវៀតណាម ដែលនឹងប៉ះពាល់ធ្ងន់ធ្ងរដល់ផលិតកម្មស្រូវ ដោយសារដីស្រែត្រូវលិចលង់អស់។ ទឹកជំនន់ក៏បានប៉ះពាល់ដល់តំបន់ឧស្សាហកម្មរបស់ថៃ បណ្តាលឲ្យរោងចក្រជាច្រើនត្រូវបិទទ្វារជាបណ្តោះអាសន្ន។ យោងតាមសារព័ត៌មាន The Nation តួលេខកំណើនសេដ្ឋកិច្ចថៃឆ្នាំនេះ រំពឹងថាមានត្រឹមប្រហែល ២,៩% ធៀបនឹងការប៉ាន់ស្មានកាលពីមុនដល់ ៤%។ កាលពីថ្ងៃទី១៣ តុលា សម្តេចនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី ហ៊ុន សែន បានប្រកាសថា ស្រូវ ៣៩០.០០០ហិកតាត្រូវបានប៉ះពាល់ និង ១៩០.០០០ហិកតា ត្រូវបានបំផ្លាញដោយទឹកជំនន់ និងមានអ្នកស្លាប់ដោយសារមូលហេតុពាក់ព័ន្ធទឹកជំនន់ ដល់ ២៤៧នាក់។ ទោះយ៉ាងនេះក្តី សម្តេចនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី មានសុទិដ្ឋិនិយមថា កំណើន ផសស របស់កម្ពុជា នៅតែមានអត្រាខ្ពស់ដល់ជាង ៦% ធៀបនឹងតួលេខព្យាករណ៍ពីមុនប្រមាណ ៧%។

Economic News Highlights

ASEAN Plus Three agree on emergency rice reserve

The ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR) has been endorsed by Dr. Suswono, the Indonesian Minister of Agriculture and chair of the 11th meeting of the ASEAN ministers of agriculture and forestry and the ministers of agriculture of South Korea, China and Japan, which was held on 7 October 2011. APTERR outlined emergency plans to distribute rice and possible contributions from member countries based on their financial capabilities.

According to the Chinese news agency Xinhua, the three partners will provide USD1 m for the endowment fund to kick start the agreement, while Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Vietnam will contribute USD107,500 each. Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar will contribute USD83,000 each. A total of 787,000 tonnes of rice has been agreed to be collected and distributed during emergencies such as droughts and floods, which could jeopardise production and supply. Of this total, the 10 ASEAN countries would be expected to contribute about 11 percent (87,000 tonnes), China 38 percent (300,000 tonnes), South Korea 19 percent (150,000 tonnes) and Japan 32 percent (250,000 tonnes).

The agreement was endorsed amid flooding that hit Thailand, Cambodia and some parts of Vietnam, which will severely affect rice production as paddy fields have been submerged. Flooding has also affected Thai industrial complexes, leading to temporary closures of factories. Thailand's economic growth figure this year is expected to be about 2.9 percent, down from an earlier prediction of 4.0 percent, according to the *Nation* newspaper. As of 13 October, Prime Minister Hun Sen announced, some 390,000 hectares of paddy had been affected by the flood and 190,000 hectares had been destroyed. The number of people who died of flood-related incidents was 247. However, the prime minister was optimistic that Cambodia's GDP growth would still be strong at slightly above 6.0 percent, down from an earlier figure of 7.0 percent.

Links to others economic news

1. "The global Human Development Report 2011" (http://www.un.org.kh/undp/knowledge/publications/human-development-report-2011?app_id=1)
2. "China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand agree to secure Mekong River shipping after deadly boat raid" (http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/china/2011-10/31/c_131222521.htm)
3. "Interview: Poverty reduction key to ASEAN's plan to integrate its market" (http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/world/2011-10/27/c_122206700.htm)