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របាយការណ៍ថ្មីៗស្តីពីសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា

Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy

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ការបកស្រាយតារាងសំខាន់ៗ

របាយការណ៍នេះ បកស្រាយពីសូចនាករសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗរបស់កម្ពុជា និងបណ្តាប្រទេសដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ដោយធ្វើការប្រៀបធៀបតួលេខក្នុងខែថ្មីៗនេះ ជាមួយនឹងខែមុនៗ។

នៅត្រីមាសទី១ ឆ្នាំ២០១១ វិនិយោគគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់ក្នុងវិស័យសេវាកម្មអនុម័តដោយក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា កើន ១៣៤% ធៀបនឹងត្រីមាសទី១ ឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ២០៩,៥លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែមិថុនា តម្លៃគម្រោងសាងសង់ក្នុងទីក្រុងភ្នំពេញ ធ្លាក់ចុះ មកត្រឹម ៥លានដុល្លារ តម្លៃអនុមតិគម្រោងភូមិគ្រឹះ និងផ្ទះ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៨% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ១,១លានដុល្លារ តម្លៃអនុមតិគម្រោងផ្ទះល្វែង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧៩% មកត្រឹម ២,០លានដុល្លារ និង តម្លៃអនុមតិគម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្សេងៗទៀត ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៨៧% មកត្រឹម ១,៩លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែកក្កដា ចំនួនភ្ញៀវបរទេសមកសម្រាកលំហែនៅកម្ពុជា កើន ២៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ២២៤.៨៣៥នាក់ ភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញ កើន ១៤% ដល់ ១២.១១៥នាក់ និង ភ្ញៀវមកក្នុងបំណងផ្សេងៗទៀត កើន ២២% ដល់ ២៥៧៧នាក់។

នៅខែមិថុនា សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ (រាល់ទំនិញទាំងអស់) កើន ០,៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ឬ ៧,១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ថ្លៃអាហារ និងភេសជ្ជៈគ្មានជាតិស្រា កើន ៩,០% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន ថ្លៃសំលៀកបំពាក់ និងស្បែកជើង កើន ៣,០% ថ្លៃស្នាក់នៅ និងទឹកភ្លើង កើន ៤,៥% ហើយថ្លៃដំណើរការក្នុងផ្ទះ កើន ២,២%។ នៅខែសីហា ប្រេងម៉ាសូត ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ៤៨៦៥,៩រៀល/លីត្រ ហើយសាំង ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៧% មកត្រឹម ៥១៩០រៀល/លីត្រ។

នៅខែសីហា អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់រៀលផ្លូវការ និងនៅទីផ្សារ ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុល្លារអាមេរិក កើន ០,៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ឬ ៣,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប្រាក់រៀលធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៩% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់បាតថៃ និង ឡើងថ្លៃ ១,២% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុងវៀតណាម។ នៅខែឧសភា អត្រាការប្រាក់រយៈពេល ១២ខែ លើកម្ចីជាប្រាក់រៀល គឺ ២២,៥% ឬ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,៣ឯកតាភាគរយ ហើយសម្រាប់កម្ចីជាប្រាក់ដុល្លារ គឺ ៥,៤%។

នៅខែមិថុនា ការនាំចូលសម្ភារៈសំណង់ កើន ៤២,២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៤,៦លានដុល្លារ រីឯការនាំចូលស៊ីម៉ងត៍ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,៨% មកត្រឹម ៥,៤លានដុល្លារ ហើយ ដែកថែប ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥,៤% មកត្រឹម ៣,៨លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចូលស្រាបៀរ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,០% មកត្រឹម ០,៣លានដុល្លារ ស្រាផ្សេងៗ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២២% មកត្រឹម ០,៥លានដុល្លារ និងភេសជ្ជៈគ្មានជាតិស្រា ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៥% មកត្រឹម ១,៦លានដុល្លារ។ ក្នុងខែដដែល ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៧% មកត្រឹម ៩,៧លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញបារី កើន ៧,៦% ដល់ ០,៩លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែមីនា ចំណូលរដ្ឋាភិបាលសរុប ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២១% ធៀបនឹង១ឆ្នាំមុន មកត្រឹម ៥៧១,៥ពាន់លានរៀល ហើយចំណាយសរុប ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១០%

Highlights

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

Fixed asset investment in services approved by the Council for the Development of Cambodia in the first quarter of this year increased by 134 percent from the last quarter of 2010, to USD209.5 m. In June the value of construction in Phnom Penh went down to USD5 m, the value of villas and houses decreasing by 28 percent compared to the preceding month, to USD1.1 m, flats by 79 percent to USD2.0 m and "other" by 87 percent to USD1.9 m.

In July, foreign visitor arrivals to the kingdom for holidays increased by 25 percent compared to the previous month, to 224,835, business arrivals by 14 percent to 12,115 and other arrivals by 22 percent to 2577.

The consumer price index (all items) in June rose 0.5 percent from a month earlier or 7.1 percent rise year on year. Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages went up by 9.0 percent year on year, clothing and footwear by 3.0 percent, housing and utilities by 4.5 percent and household furnishings and operations by 2.2 percent. In Phnom Penh in August, the price of diesel dropped by 1.3 percent compared to the previous month, to KHR4865.9/litre and that of gasoline by 0.7 percent to KHR5190/litre.

In August, market and official exchange rates of the riel appreciated against the dollar by 0.4 percent from the preceding month or 3.4 percent year on year. Compared to the previous month, the riel depreciated by 0.9 percent against the Thai baht and appreciated by 1.2 percent against the Vietnamese dong. In May, the interest rate on 12-month riel loans dropped to 22.5 percent, a 0.3 percentage point decrease from May last year, while that of dollar loans was 17 percent.

In June, imports of construction equipment accelerated by 42.2 percent compared to the preceding month, to USD4.6 m, while imports of cement went down by 1.8 percent to USD5.4 m and steel by 5.4 percent to USD3.8 m. Imports of beer went up by 1.0 percent to USD0.3 m, alcohol by 22 percent to USD0.5 m, and soft drinks by 15 percent to USD1.6 m. In the same period, exports of rubber dropped by 24 percent to USD16.8 m and of rice by 17 percent to USD9.7 m. Exports of cigarettes increased by 7.6 percent to USD0.9 m.

មកត្រឹម ៤៨១,១ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណូលមិនមែនពន្ធ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥៩% មកត្រឹម ១១៨,៤ពាន់លានរៀល ក្នុងនោះចំណូលលើអចលនទ្រព្យ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៩៨% មកត្រឹម ៤ពាន់លានរៀល ហើយចំណូលពីការលក់ទំនិញ និងសេវាកម្ម ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២៩% មកត្រឹម ៣៤,៤ពាន់លានរៀល។

នៅខែកក្កដា អង្ករថៃ ឡើងថ្លៃ ១៦% ធៀបនឹង១ឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៦៦៣,២ ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយកៅស៊ូ ឡើងថ្លៃ ៥១% ដល់ ៤២៩៩,២ដុល្លារ/តោន ខណៈដែលពោត និងផលិតផលធ្វើពីពោត ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៣៦% មកត្រឹម ៤៥០,២ដុល្លារអាមេរិច/តោន។ នៅខែមិថុនា អង្ករក្នុងប្រទេសវៀតណាម ឡើងថ្លៃ ១២% ធៀបនឹង១ឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ៤៨០,៥ដុល្លារ/តោន កៅស៊ូ ឡើងថ្លៃ ៥៤% ដល់ ៤៣៥៧,១ដុល្លារ/តោន និងគ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី ឡើងថ្លៃ ៦១% ដល់ ៨៤៦៦,៧ដុល្លារ/តោន។

នៅខែកក្កដា ការនាំចេញអង្ករថៃ កើន ៦,៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៦៤៣,៣លានដុល្លារ ហើយកៅស៊ូធម្មជាតិ និង ជ័រធម្មជាតិ កើន ១២% ដល់ ១០៧១លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែដដែល ការនាំចេញគ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី និងគ្រាប់ស្រដៀងគ្នា ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៦% មកត្រឹម ២លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែមិថុនា ការនាំចេញអង្កររបស់វៀតណាម កើន ២,០% ដល់ ៣២១លានដុល្លារ កៅស៊ូ កើន ៦២% ដល់ ២២៤លានដុល្លារ និងគ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី កើន ២១% ដល់ ១២៧លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែកក្កដា ការនាំចេញរបស់សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក កើន ១៨% ធៀបនឹង ១ឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ១២៧ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ការនាំចេញរបស់តំបន់អឺរ៉ូ កើន ២១,២% ដល់ ២០១,៤ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញរបស់ជប៉ុន កើន ១៩% ដល់ ៧២ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែកក្កដានេះដែរ អតិរេកជញ្ជីងពាណិជ្ជកម្មរបស់ម៉ាឡេស៊ី កើន ៣៦% ធៀបនឹង១ឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ២,៥ពាន់លានដុល្លារ រីឯការនាំចេញ កើន ១៧% ដល់ ១៨,៩ពាន់លានដុល្លារ និង ការនាំចូលកើន ១៥% ដល់ ១៦,៤ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែសីហា ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុល្លារអាមេរិក ប្រាក់វ៉ុនកូរ៉េខាងត្បូង ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ហើយប្រាក់ដុល្លារហុងកុង ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,១%។ នៅខែដដែល ប្រាក់ដុល្លារសិង្ហបុរី ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៨% ហើយប្រាក់បាតថៃ ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៩% និង ប្រាក់យ៉េនជប៉ុន ឡើងថ្លៃ ៣,២%។

នៅខែសីហា សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃអង្ករអន្តរជាតិ កើន ៦,៨% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន។ អង្ករ US 2/4 ឡើងថ្លៃ ៩,១% ដល់ ៦១៩ដុល្លារ/តោន និង អង្ករថៃ 100% B ឡើងថ្លៃ ៦,១% ដល់ ៥៨២ដុល្លារ/តោន។ នៅខែដដែល ពោត (US No. 2) ឡើងថ្លៃ ៣,៧% ដល់ ៣០៦,៨ដុល្លារ/តោន និង កៅស៊ូ(SMR 5) ឡើងថ្លៃ ១,៦% ដល់ ៤៦៧៨,៨ដុល្លារ/តោន។ សណ្តែកសៀង(US No. 1) ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,៣% មកត្រឹម ៥១២ដុល្លារ/តោន។

នៅខែសីហា ប្រេងឆៅ(OPEC spot) ឡើងថ្លៃ ៤១% ធៀបនឹង១ឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ១០៧,១ដុល្លារ/ធុង ប្រេងសាំង(US Gulf Coast) ឡើងថ្លៃ ៤៥% ដល់ ០,៧៣ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ និង ប្រេងម៉ាសូត(Low sulphure No. 2) ឡើងថ្លៃ ៤៧% ដល់ ០,៧៨ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ។

In March, total government revenue decreased by 21 percent year on year to KHR571.5 bn and total expenditure by 10 percent to KHR481.1 bn. Non-tax revenue dropped by 59 percent to KHR118.4 bn, of which property income went down by 98 percent to KHR4 bn and revenue from sale of goods and services by 29 percent to KHR34.4 bn.

In July, the Thai rice price rose by 16 percent year on year to USD663.2/tonne and rubber by 51 percent to USD4299.2/tonne, while maize and maize products dropped by 36 percent to USD450.2/tonne. In June, the rice price in Vietnam rose by 12 percent year on year to USD480.5/tonne, rubber by 54 percent to USD4357.1/tonne and cashew nuts by 61 percent to 8466.7/tonne.

In July, compared to a month earlier, Thai rice exports increased by 6.4 percent to USD643.3 m and natural rubber and similar natural gums by 12 percent to USD1071 m. In the same month, exports of cashews and similar nuts dropped by 16 percent to USD2 m. In June, Vietnam's exports of rice increased by 2.0 percent to USD321 m, rubber by 62 percent to USD244 m and cashew nuts by 21 percent to USD127 m.

In July, US exports increased by 18 percent year on year to USD127 bn, the euro zone's by 21.2 percent to USD201.4 bn and Japan's by 19 percent to USD72 bn. In July, Malaysia's trade balance increased by 36 percent year on year to USD2.5 bn, exports going up 17 percent to USD18.9 bn and imports rising 15 percent to USD16.4 bn.

In August, the South Korean won depreciated against the US dollar by 1.5 percent from the previous month, and the Hong Kong dollar by 0.1 percent. In the same month, the Singapore dollar appreciated by 0.8 percent and the Thai baht by 0.9 percent. The Japanese yen appreciated by 3.2 percent.

In August, the International Price Index increased by 6.8 percent from a month earlier. The US 2/4 export rice price rose by 9.1 percent to USD619/tonne and Thai 100 percent B by 6.1 percent to USD582/tonne. In the same period, the price of maize (US No. 2) went up by 3.7 percent to USD306.8/tonne and rubber (SMR 5) by 1.6 percent to USD4678.8/tonne. The price of soybeans (US No. 1) dropped by 1.3 percent to USD512.6/tonne.

In August, the price of crude oil (OPEC spot) rose by 41 percent year on year to USD107.1/barrel, gasoline (US Gulf Coast) by 45 percent to USD0.73/litre and diesel (low sulphur No. 2) by 47 percent to USD0.78/litre.

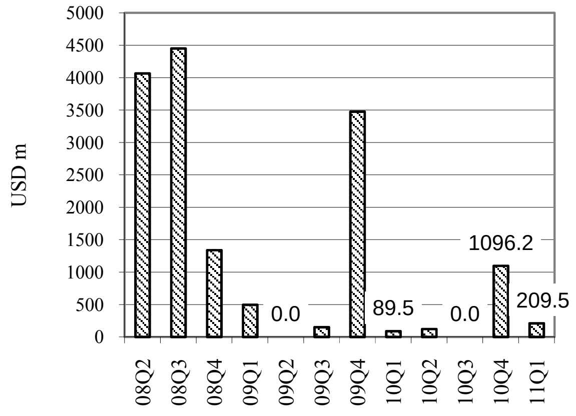
សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

Fixed Asset Investment Approvals by CDC

Services

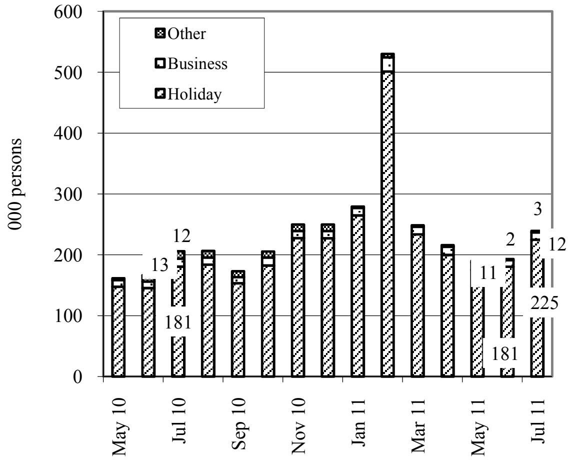
2008 Q2–2011 Q1



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

Foreign Visitor Arrivals

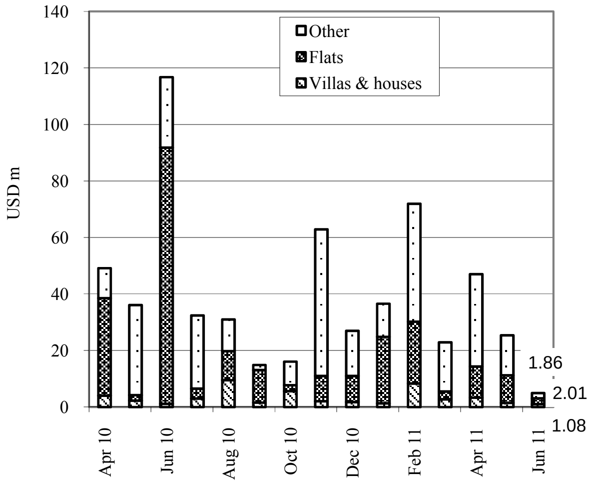
May 2010-July 2011



Source: Ministry of Tourism

Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals

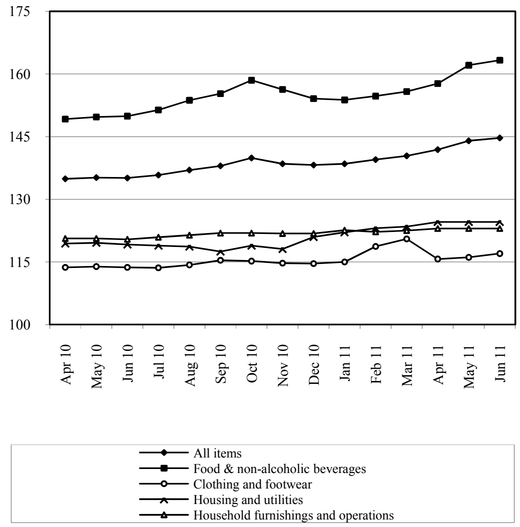
August 2010–June 2011



Source: Municipality of Phnom Penh

CPI: Consumer Price Index

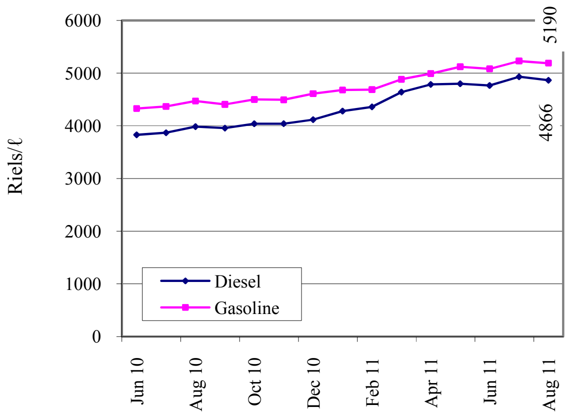
April 2010–June 2011



Source: CDRI

Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices

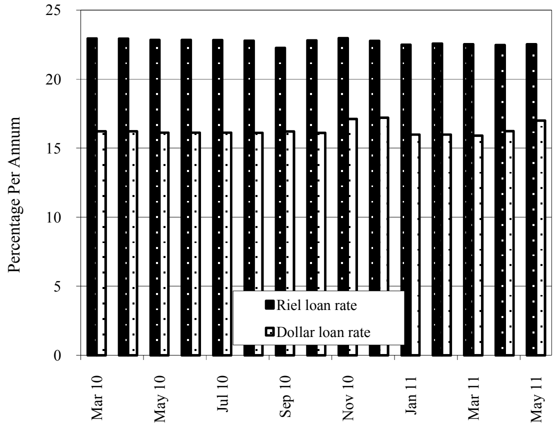
June 2010–August 2011



Source: CDRI

Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Loans (%)

March 2010–May 2011



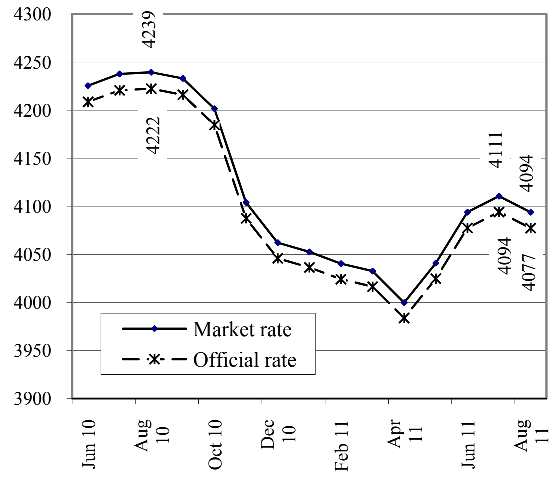
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

ស្ថានភាពអត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ជំនួយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ពីក្រៅប្រទេស

Exchange Rates and External Development Assistance

Riels per US Dollar

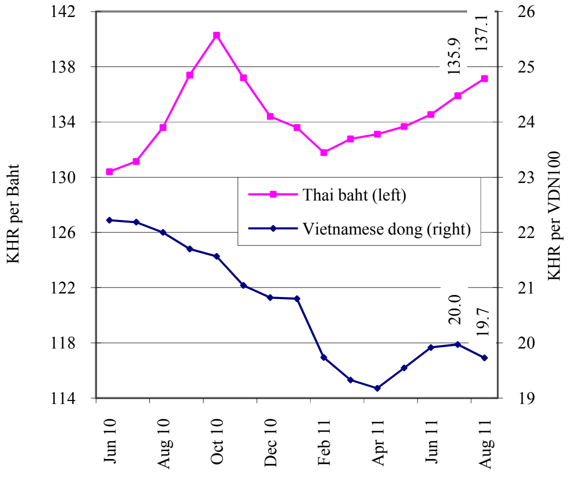
June 2010–August 2011



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Riels per THB & VND

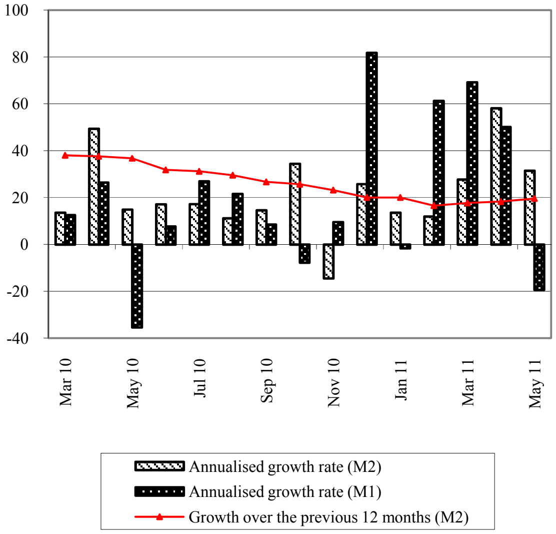
June 2010–August 2011



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey (%)

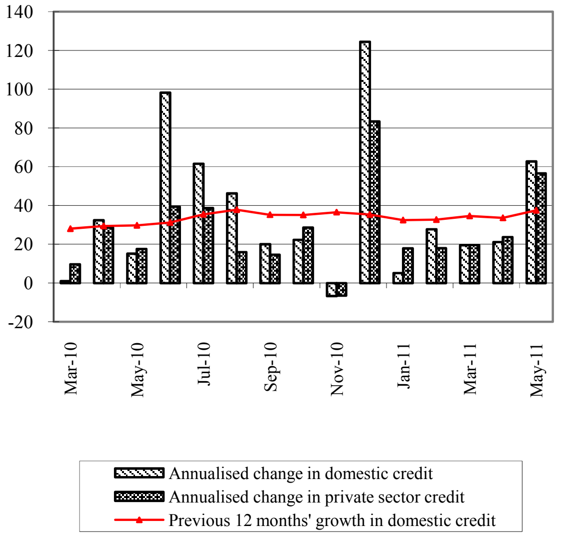
March 2010–May 2011



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Domestic Credit (%)

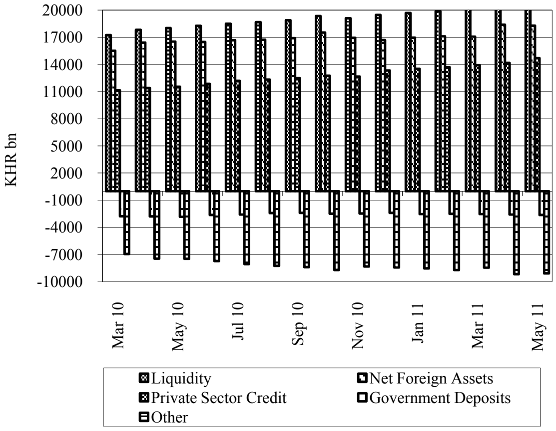
March 2010–May 2011



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Operations

March 2010–May 2011

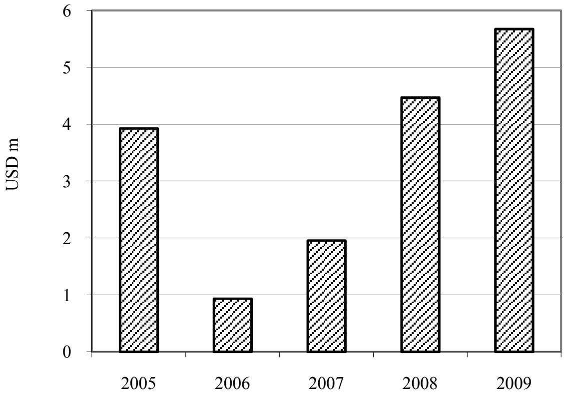


Source: National Bank of Cambodia

External Development Assistance Disbursement

Banking and Business Services

2005–2009

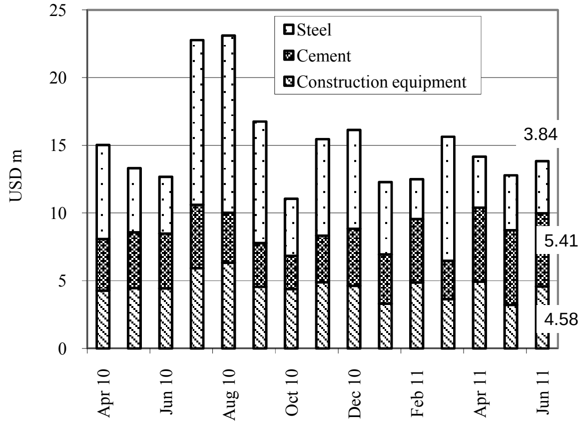


Source: *Cambodia Aid Effectiveness Report 2009*, CDC

ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ

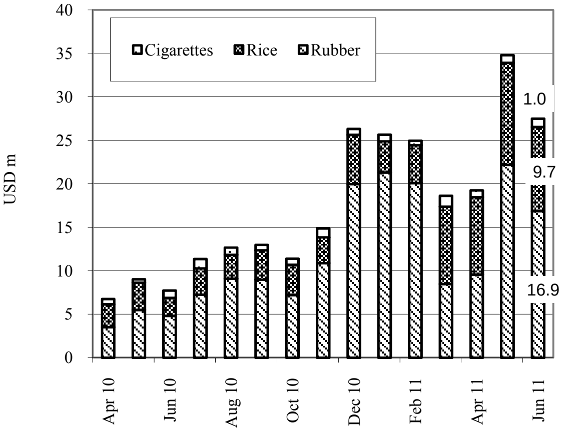
External Trade and National Budget Operations

Cambodian Total Imports
April 2010–June 2011



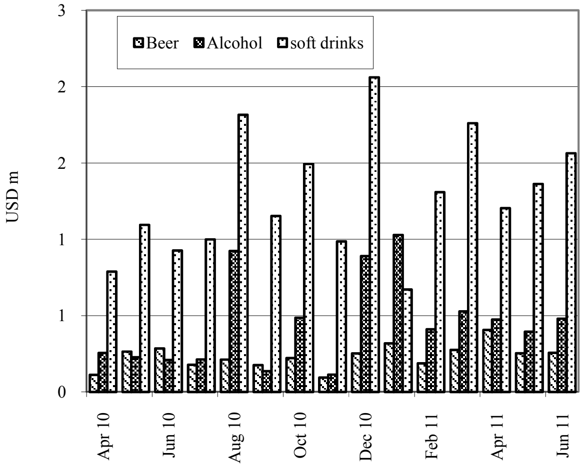
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics,* NBC

Cambodian Total Exports
April 2010–June 2011



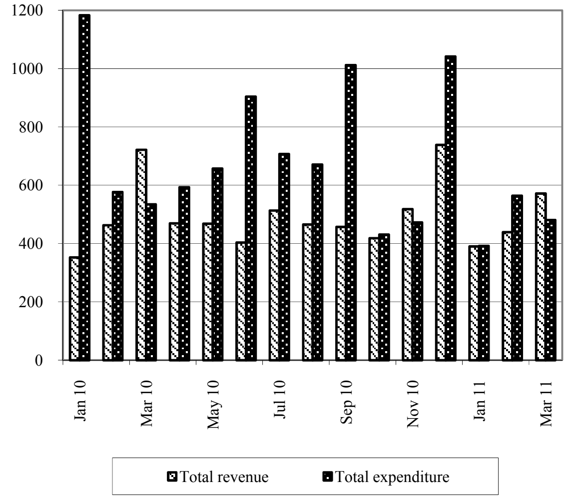
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics,* NBC

Imports: Beverages
April 2010–June 2011



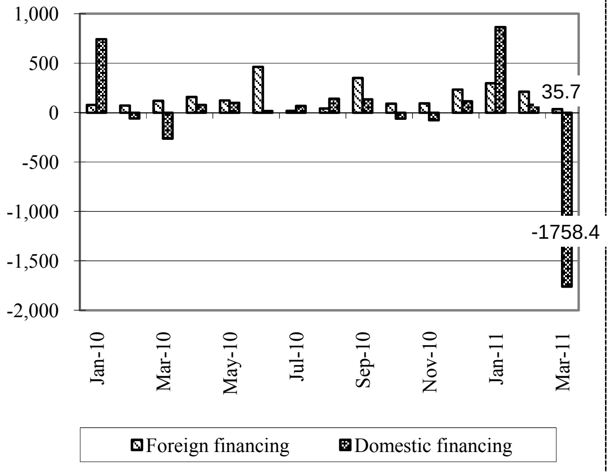
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics,* NBC

Total Revenue and Expenditure
January 2010–March 2011



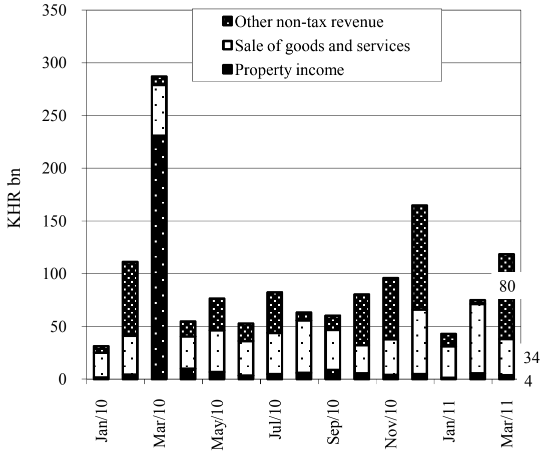
Source: MEF Bulletin

Financing for Government
January 2010–March 2011



Source: MEF Bulletin

Non-tax Revenue
January 2010–March 2011



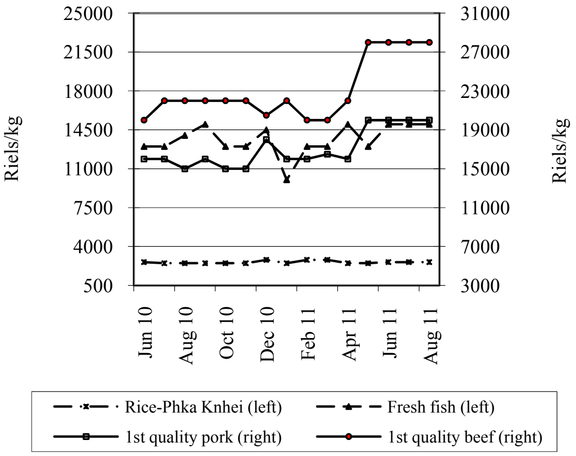
Source: MEF Bulletin

ថ្លៃស្បៀងអាហារតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

Provincial Food Prices

Food Prices in Siem Reap Province

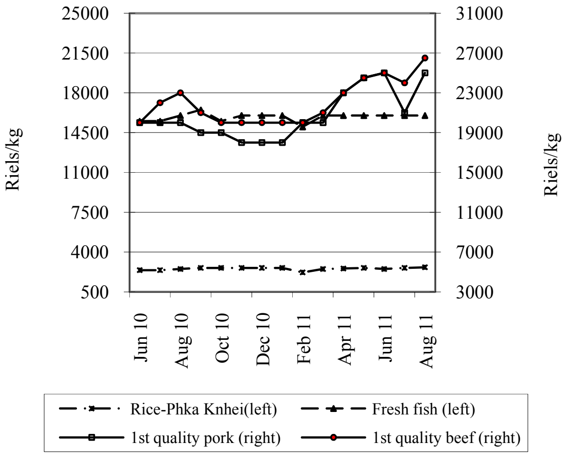
June 2010–August 2011



Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Battambang Province

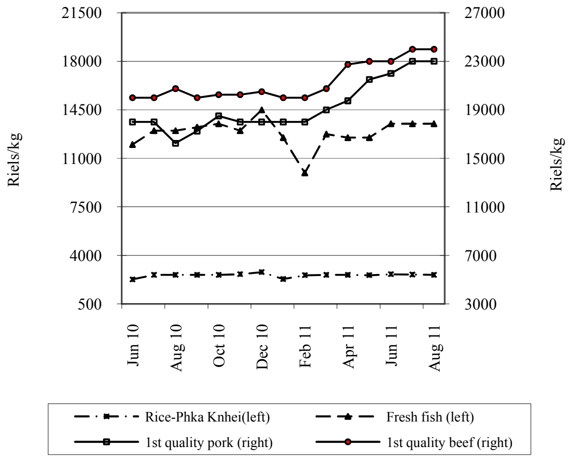
June 2010–August 2011



Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kompong Cham Province

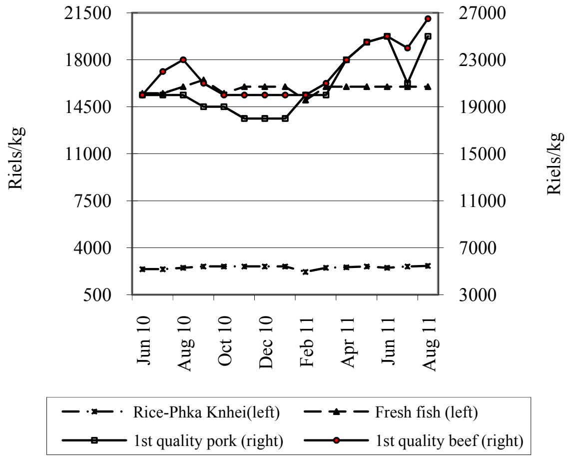
June 2010–August 2011



Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kampot Province

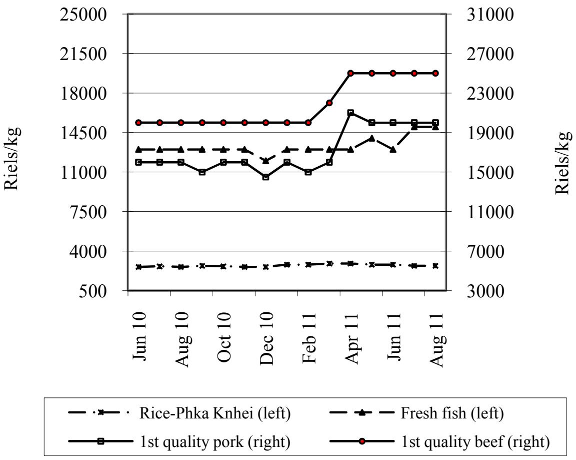
June 2010–August 2011



Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province

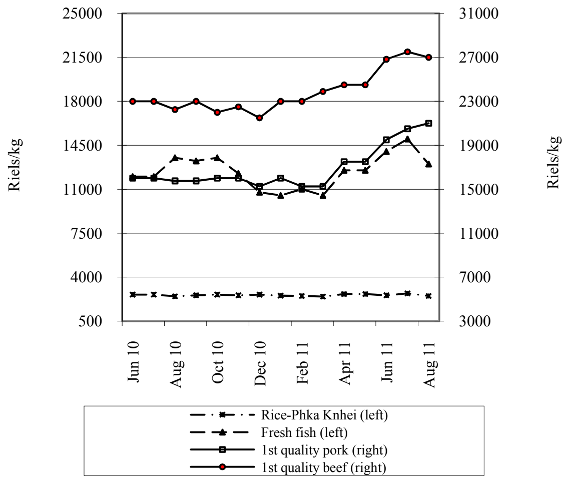
June 2010–August 2011



Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kompong Speu Province

June 2010–August 2011

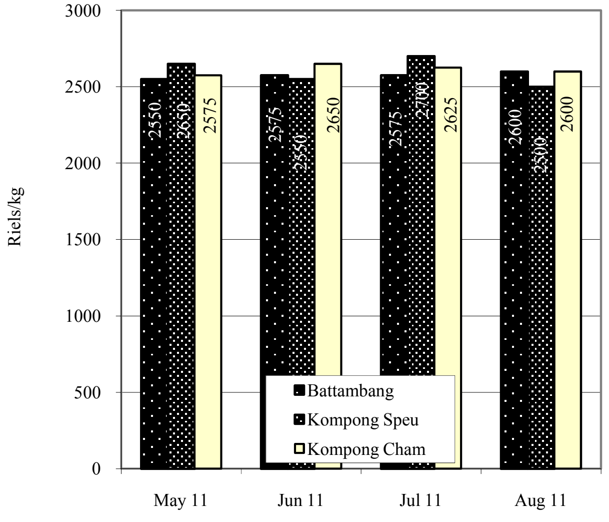


Source: CDRI

ថ្លៃទំនិញតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជាៈ តាមមុខទំនិញ

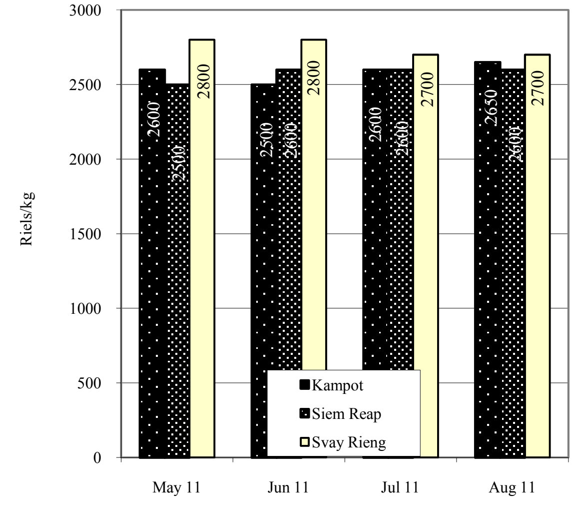
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia

Cambodia: Rice Prices in Three Provinces



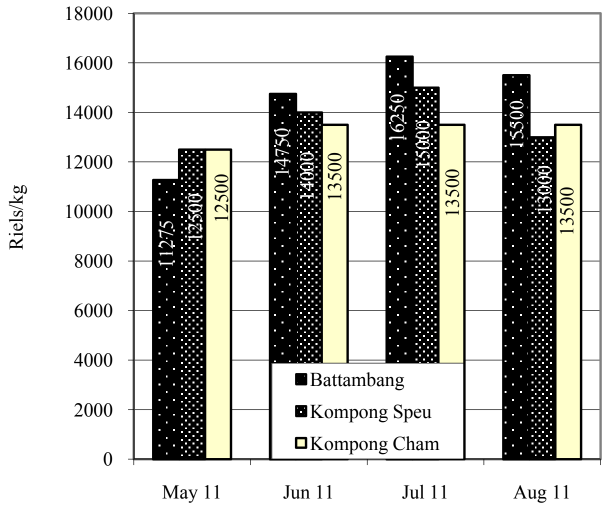
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Rice Prices in Three Provinces



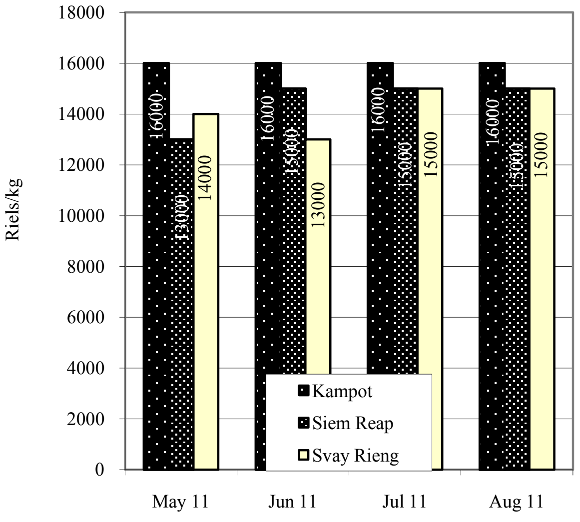
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Prices in Three Provinces



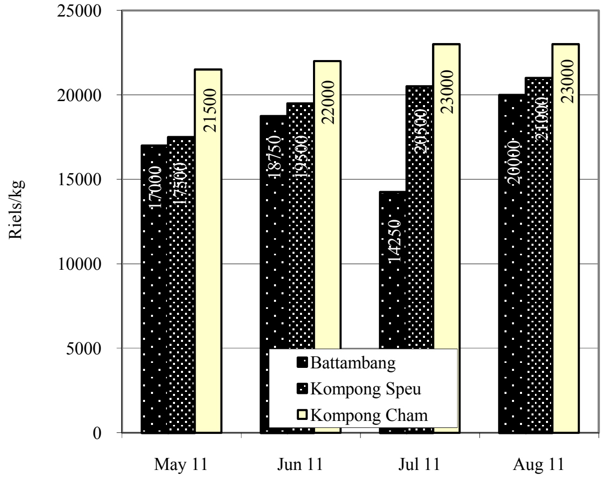
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Prices in Three Provinces



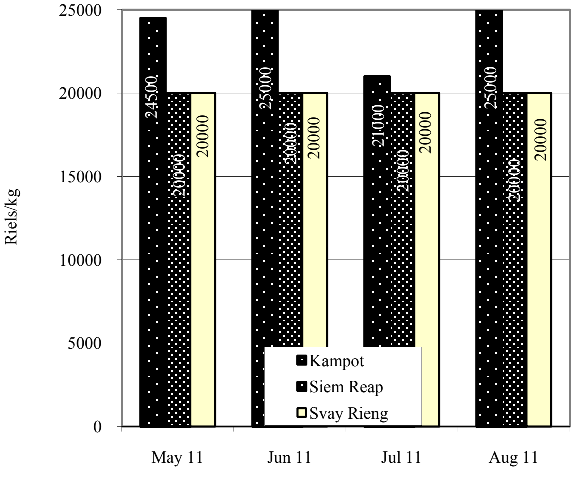
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Prices in Three Provinces



Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Prices in Three Provinces



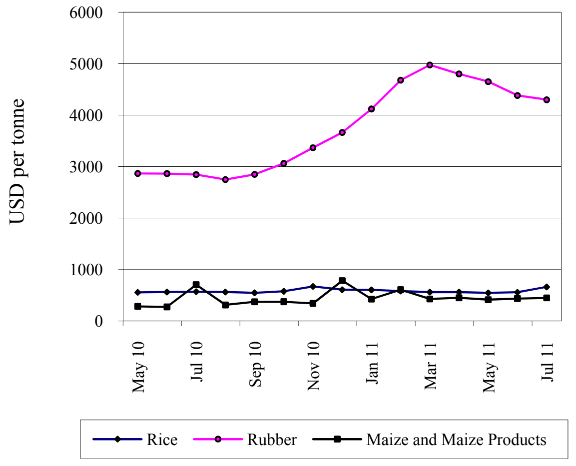
Source: CDRI

ថ្លៃទំនិញ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិនៅក្នុងប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

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

Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Maize

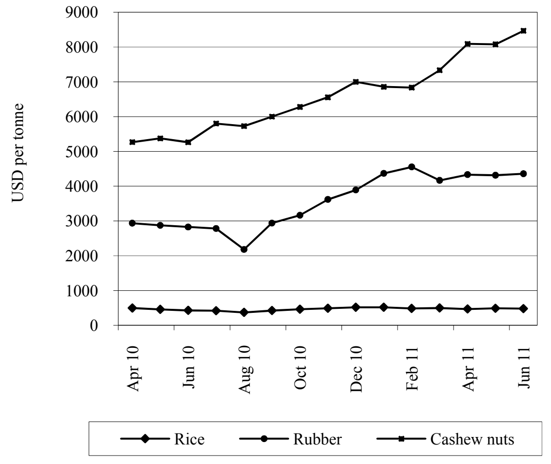
May 2010–July 2011



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

Vietnam: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Cashew Nuts

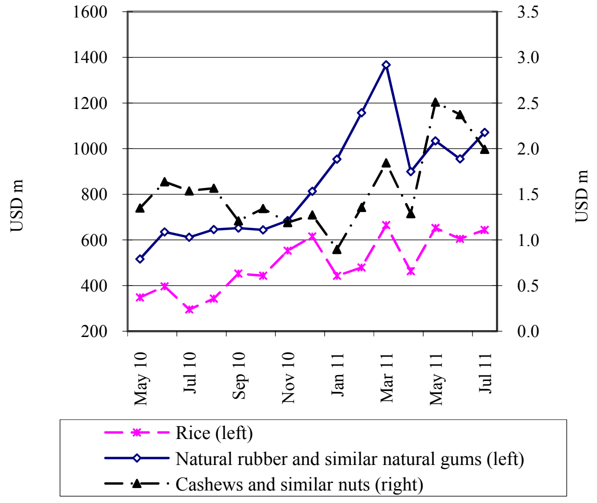
April 2010–June 2011



Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: Exports

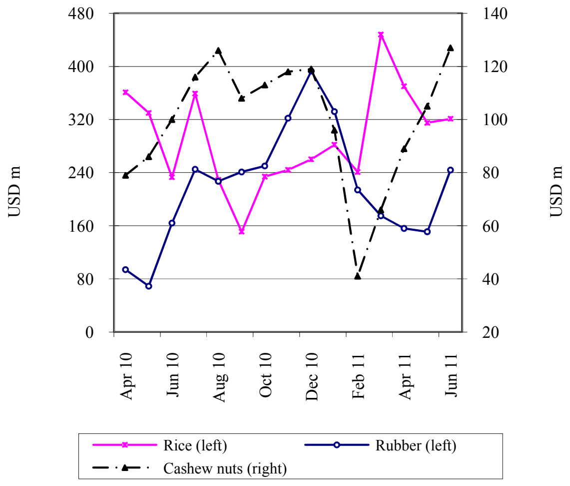
May 2010–July 2011



Source: Customs Department of Thailand

Vietnam: Exports

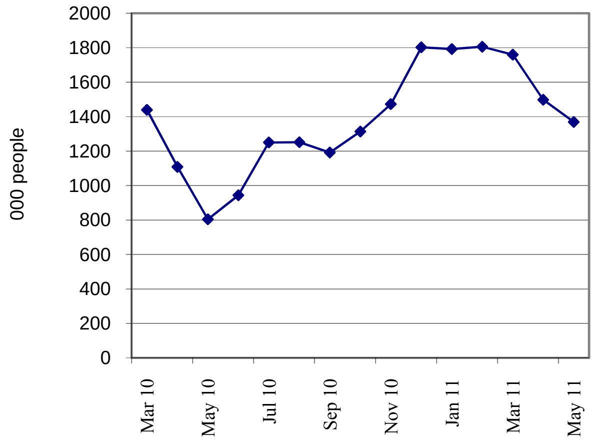
April 2010–June 2011



Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: International Arrivals

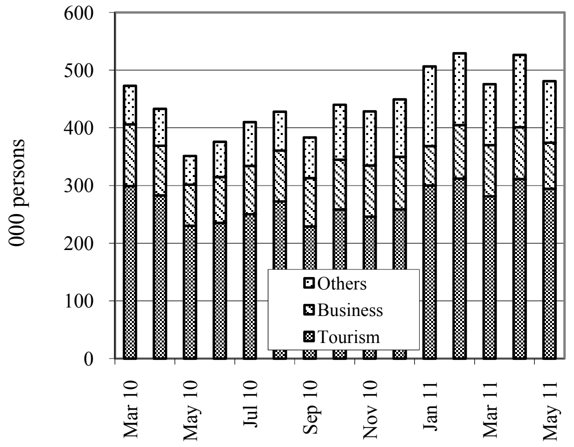
March 2010–May 2011



Source: Thailand Office of Tourism Development

Vietnam: International Arrivals

March 2010- May 2011



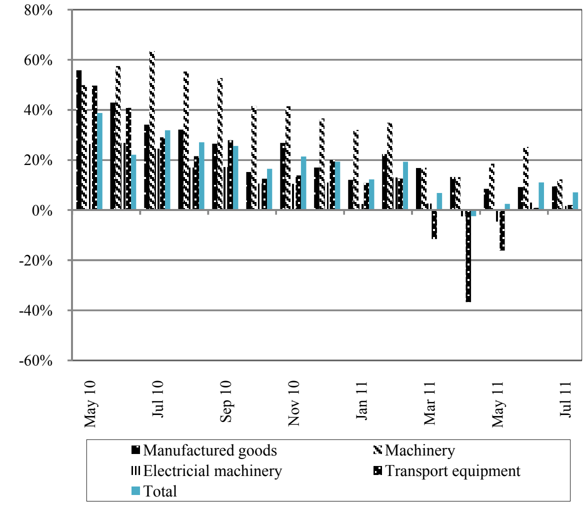
Source: Estimates by General Statistics Office of Vietnam

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អត្រាអតិផរណានៅបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

Year-on-Year Growth of Main Exports: Japan

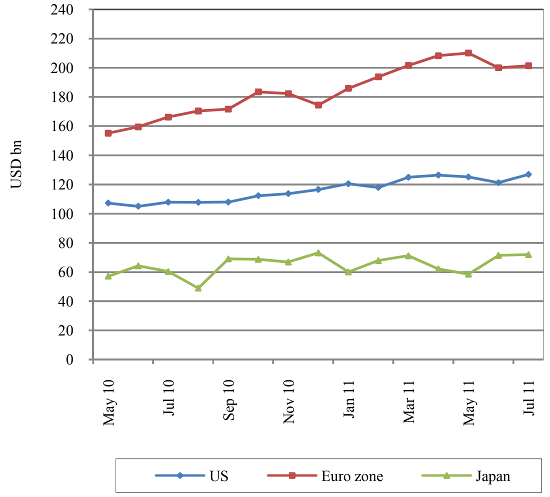
May 2010– July 2011



Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

Goods Exports: US, Euro Zone & Japan

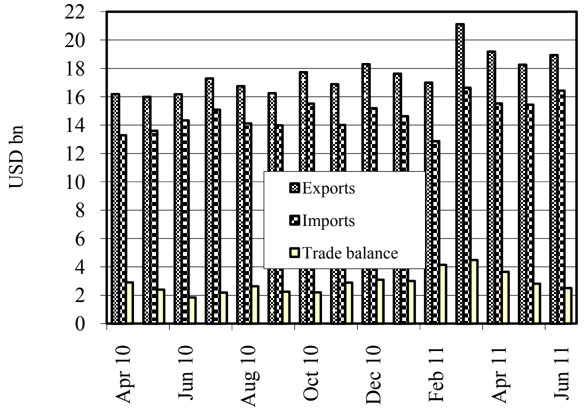
May 2010– July 2011



Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

External Trade: Malaysia

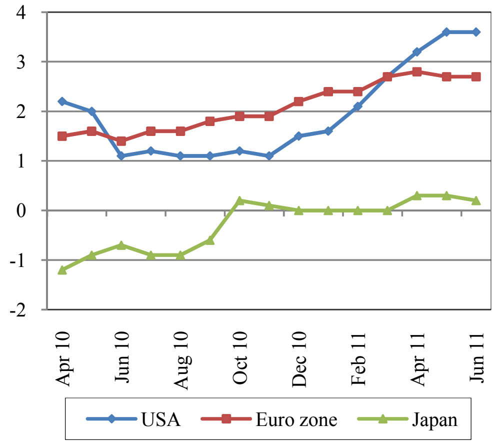
April 2010–June 2011



Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

Inflation Rates: US, Euro Zone & Japan

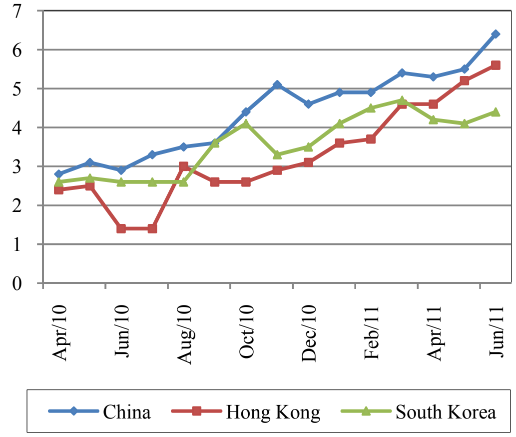
(percent price change from a year earlier)



Sources: IMF and *Economist* (16 July 2011)

Inflation Rate: China, Hong Kong & South Korea

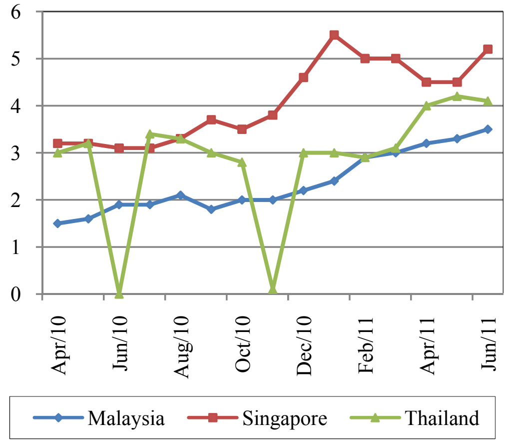
(percent price change from a year earlier)



Sources: IMF and *Economist* (16 July 2011)

Inflation Rate: Selected ASEAN Countries

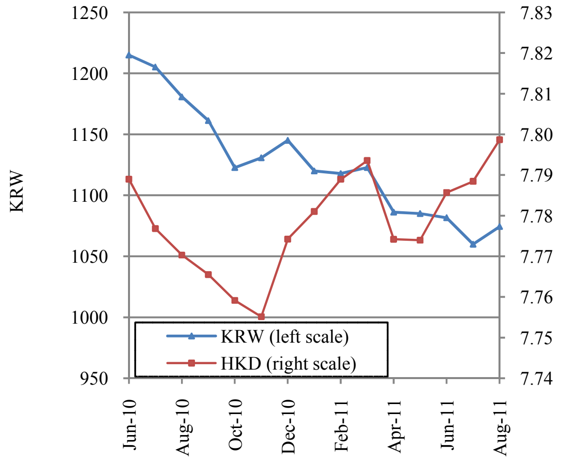
(percent price change from a year earlier)



Sources: IMF and *Economist* (16 July 2011)

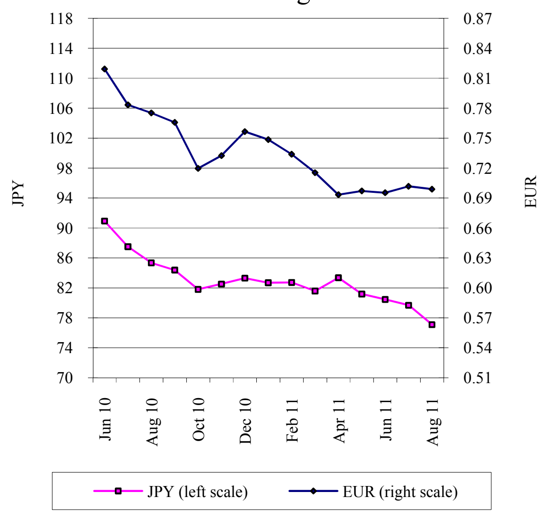
អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ស្ថានភាពថ្លៃទំនិញលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ
Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets

KRW & HKD per USD
June 2010–August 2011



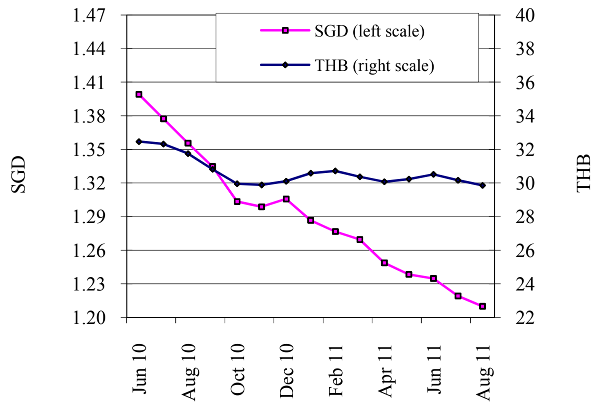
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

EUR & JPY per USD
June 2010–August 2011



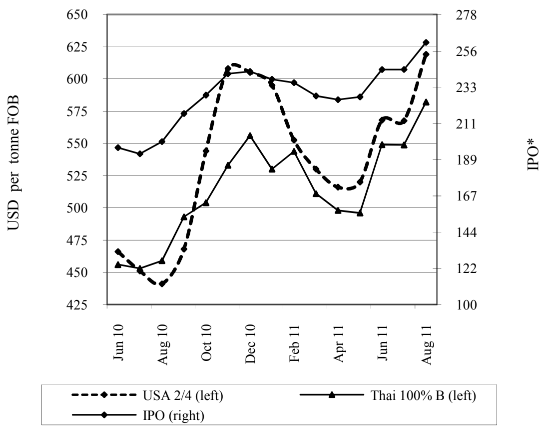
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

THB & SGD per USD
June 2010–August 2011



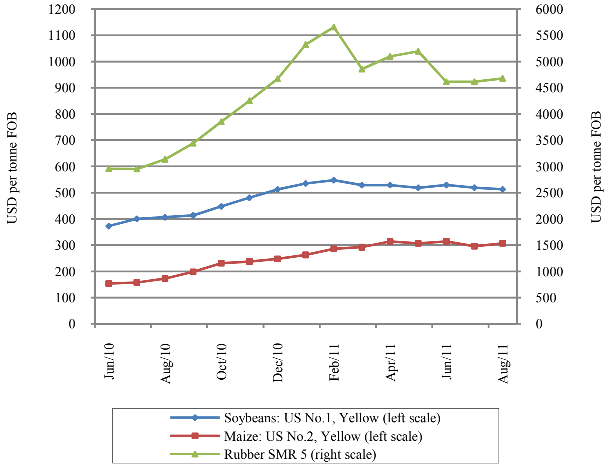
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

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



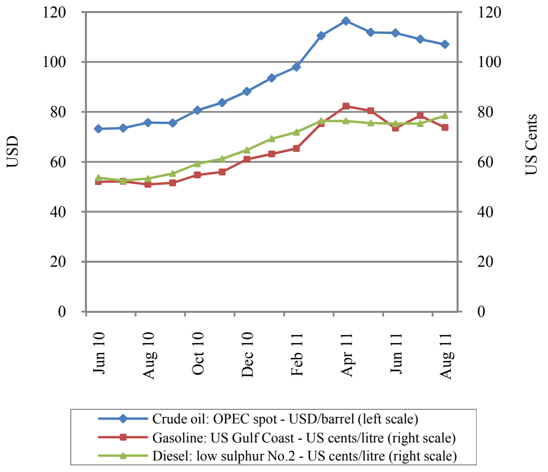
Sources: Osiriz/InfoArroz
*International Price Index of Osiriz/InfoArroz

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



Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation

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



Source: US Energy Information Administration

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច

Economic News

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ

វៀតណាម កម្ពុជា ឡាវ និងភូមា លើកកម្ពស់កិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការខាងទេសចរណ៍

សន្និសីទអន្តរជាតិមួយស្តីពីការលើកកម្ពស់ទេសចរណ៍ ក្រោមចំណងជើងថា "*ប្រទេសបួន ទិសដៅតែមួយ*" បានប្រារព្ធឡើងនៅទីក្រុងហូជីមិញ កាលពីខែកញ្ញា ២០១១។ វេទិកានេះ ចូលរួមដោយ រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងទេសចរណ៍របស់ប្រទេស វៀតណាម កម្ពុជា ឡាវ និង ភូមា និងគណៈប្រតិភូជាង ២០០នាក់ មកពីក្រសួង និងអង្គការជាប់ទាក់ទង ដើម្បី ពិភាក្សាពីការបង្កើនវិនិយោគលើហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធទេសចរណ៍ និងលើកកម្ពស់ការអភិវឌ្ឍទេសចរណ៍ប្រកបដោយនិរន្តរភាព ដើម្បីជាប្រយោជន៍ដល់អ្នកវិនិយោគ និងប្រជាជននៃប្រទេសទាំងបួន។

ក្នុងប៉ុន្មានឆ្នាំថ្មីៗនេះ វិស័យទេសចរណ៍នៅ វៀតណាម កម្ពុជា ឡាវ និង ភូមា បានរីកលូតលាស់យ៉ាងខ្លាំង ហើយបានរួមចំណែកយ៉ាងសំខាន់ដល់ការអភិវឌ្ឍសង្គម និងសេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្នុងប្រទេសនីមួយៗ។ ទោះបីជាមានវិបត្តិសេដ្ឋកិច្ចពិភពលោក ក៏ប្រទេសទាំង៤ អាចទទួលបានភ្ញៀវទេសចរប្រមាណ ១០,៩លាននាក់ នៅឆ្នាំ២០១០ ដែលកើនខ្ពស់ជាងឆ្នាំ២០០៩ ដល់ទៅឡើង ២៥%។

រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងវប្បធម៌ កីឡា និងទេសចរណ៍វៀតណាម Hoang Tuan Anh បានលើកថា "ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១០ វៀតណាមបានទទួលភ្ញៀវបរទេសជាង ៥លាននាក់ គឺច្រើនជាងឆ្នាំមុនដល់ទៅ ៣៥%" ។ វៀតណាមបានដាក់ចេញនូវទិសដៅសម្រេចឲ្យបាន ភ្ញៀវបរទេសចំនួន ១០,៣លាននាក់ និង ភ្ញៀវក្នុងស្រុកចំនួន ៤៧,៥លាននាក់ នៅឆ្នាំ២០២០ ហើយនៅឆ្នាំ២០៣០ ចង់បានភ្ញៀវបរទេស ១៨លាននាក់ និង ភ្ញៀវក្នុងស្រុក ៧១លាននាក់។ លោក Anh មានប្រសាសន៍ថា ទឹកប្រាក់ជាង ៩៤,២ពាន់លានដុល្លារ នឹងត្រូវដាក់វិនិយោគដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍតំបន់ទេសចរណ៍ជាតិ ៣៩កន្លែង រមណីយដ្ឋានទេសចរណ៍ជាតិ ៣០កន្លែង និង សង្កាត់ទីក្រុងទេសចរណ៍ចំនួន ១០។

ទិន្នន័យថ្មីបំផុតរបស់ក្រសួងទេសចរណ៍ បានឲ្យដឹងថា ភ្ញៀវទេសចរបរទេសមកទស្សនាកម្ពុជា កើនឡើងពី ២,២លាននាក់ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៩ ដល់ ២,៥លាននាក់ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០១០។ ក្នុងខែកក្កដា ២០១១ ទេសចរបរទេសមកលំហែនៅកម្ពុជា កើនដល់ ២២៤.៨៣៥នាក់ ឬកើន ២៤% ធៀបនឹងខែដូចគ្នា ឆ្នាំមុន។ ក្នុងសន្ទរកថា នៅទិវាទេសចរណ៍ពិភពលោកលើកទី៣២ ក្រោមប្រធានបទ "វប្បធម៌តភ្ជាប់ទេសចរណ៍" សម្តេចនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី ហ៊ុន សែន បានលើកថា "យើងសង្ឃឹមថានឹងមានភ្ញៀវទេសចរពី ២,៨ ទៅ ៣លាននាក់ មកទស្សនាកម្ពុជានៅឆ្នាំ២០១១" ។

Economic News Highlights

Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar promote tourism cooperation

An international conference on tourism promotion, "Four Countries, One Destination", was held in Ho Chi Minh City in September. The forum was attended by the tourism ministers of Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar, and more than 200 delegates from related ministries and organisations to discuss boosting investment in tourist infrastructure and promoting sustainable tourism development for the benefit of both investors and peoples in the four countries.

Over recent years, tourism in Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar has developed strongly, contributing significantly to social and economic development in each country. Despite the global economic crisis, the four countries welcomed about 10.9 m tourists in 2010, a 25 percent increase from 2009.

Hoang Tuan Anh, the Vietnamese minister of culture, sports and tourism, said, "Vietnam welcomed more than 5 million foreign visitors in 2010, a year-on-year increase of 35 percent". The country has set a target of 10.3 m foreign visitors and 47.5 m domestic tourists by 2020. By 2030, Vietnam is aiming for 18 m foreign visitors and 71 m domestic tourists. More than USD94.2 bn will be invested to develop 39 national tourist areas, 30 national tourist sites and 10 tourist urban quarters, Anh said.

According to the latest data from the Ministry of Tourism, foreign tourist arrivals to Cambodia went up from 2.2 m in 2009 to 2.5 m in 2010. In July 2011, the number of foreign holiday visitors to Cambodia increased to 224,835, a 24 percent rise compared to the same month last year. Prime Minister Hun Sen said, "We hope that 2.8 million to 3 million foreign tourists will be visiting Cambodia in 2011", in his speech marking the 32nd World Tourism Day under the theme: Tourism-Linking Cultures. *(Source: Xinhua 13 September)*

Links to others economic news

1. "2nd Chinese bank set to launch in Cambodia in November" (http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/china/2011-09/20/c_131150053.htm)
2. "Cambodia's largest port reports revenues up 17 pct in 8 months" (http://www.asean-china-center.org/english/2011-09/23/c_131155927.htm)
3. "Cambodia begins to ban ads of alcohol drinks in public" (http://www.asean-china-center.org/english/2011-09/22/c_131154166.htm)