



វិទ្យាស្ថានបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង ស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា
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របាយការណ៍ខ្លីៗស្តីពីសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា
Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy

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ការបកស្រាយតារាងសំខាន់ៗ

Highlights

អត្ថបទនេះ បកស្រាយពីស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗរបស់កម្ពុជា និងបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ដោយធ្វើការប្រៀបធៀប គូលេខក្នុងខែថ្មីជាមួយនឹងខែមុនៗ។

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

នៅត្រីមាសទី២ ឆ្នាំ២០១១ វិនិយោគគិតជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់ក្នុង វិស័យកាត់ដេរអនុម័តដោយក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា កើន ៩០% ធៀបនឹងត្រីមាសមុន ឬ ៤០៩% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ១០៨,៤ លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែធ្នូ ២០១១ ចំនួនភ្ញៀវទេសចរទេសមកដល់ សរុប កើន ១២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ឬ ២០% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ២៩៨.៣៤៤នាក់។ ភ្ញៀវមកសម្រាកលំហែ កើន ១៤% (២៥% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមួយមុន) រីឯភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧% (៩,៣% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) និងភ្ញៀវមកក្នុងគោលបំណងផ្សេងៗ ទៀត ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១០% (៧៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។

Fixed asset investments in garments approved by the Council for the Development of Cambodia in the second quarter of last year went up by 90 percent from the preceding quarter or 409 percent year on year, to USD108.4 m. Total foreign arrivals in December increased by 12 percent from a month earlier or 20 percent year on year, to 298,344. Holiday visitors rose by 14 percent (25 percent year on year) while business arrivals dropped by 7.0 percent (9.3 percent year on year) and other arrivals by 10.0 percent (75 percent year on year).

នៅខែធ្នូ ២០១១ តម្លៃអនុម័តគម្រោងសាងសង់នៅភ្នំពេញ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣៦% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ៤៧,៨លានដុល្លារ។ តម្លៃអនុម័ត គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្ទះល្វែង កើន ៤៧% ដល់ ៣២,៥លានដុល្លារ និង សម្រាប់គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្សេងទៀត កើន ៩០% ដល់ ១៤,៥លាន ដុល្លារ។ តម្លៃអនុម័តគម្រោងសាងសង់ភូមិគ្រឹះ និងផ្ទះ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៩៨% មកត្រឹម ០,៨លានដុល្លារ។

In Phnom Penh, the value of construction approvals in December dropped by 36 percent from the preceding month, to USD47.8 m. The value of flat approvals rose by 47 percent to USD32.5 m and “other” by 90 percent to USD14.5 m. The value of villa and house approvals decreased by 98 percent to USD0.8 m.

នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា ២០១១ សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ (គ្រប់មុខទំនិញ) ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ប៉ុន្តែកើន ៥,៦% បើធៀបនឹង មួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ថ្លៃអាហារ និងភេសជ្ជៈគ្មានជាតិស្រា ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,៣% ថ្លៃដឹកជញ្ជូន ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,៨% ថ្លៃទូរគមនាគមន៍ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,៣% ហើយថ្លៃលំហែកំសាន្ត និងវប្បធម៌ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,១%។ ថ្លៃសម្លៀក បំពាក់ និងស្បែកជើង កើន ០,២% ហើយថ្លៃស្នាក់នៅ និងទឹកភ្លើង កើន ០,១%។ នៅខែមករា ២០១២ ថ្លៃម៉ាស៊ូត កើន ០,១% ធៀប នឹងខែមុន (១៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៤៩៦៩,៤រៀល/លីត្រ ហើយថ្លៃសាំង កើន ៣,៤% (១១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥១៨៧,៤រៀល/លីត្រ។

The consumer price index (all items) in November decreased by 0.7 percent from the previous month (a 5.6 percent increase from the same month of the previous year). Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages dropped by 1.3 percent, transportation by 0.8 percent, communication by 0.3 percent and recreation and culture by 0.1 percent. Prices of clothing and footwear increased by 0.2 percent and housing and utilities by 0.1 percent. In January, the price of diesel oil increased by 0.1 percent from a month earlier (16 percent year on year), to KHR4969.4/litre and of gasoline by 3.4 percent (11 percent year on year) to KHR5187.4/litre.

នៅខែមករា ២០១២ ប្រាក់រៀល ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៥% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ ដុល្លារ ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ៤០៧៣,១រៀល/ដុល្លារ។ ក្នុងអំឡុង ពេលដដែល ប្រាក់រៀល ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៧% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់បាតថៃ និង ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ០,៧% ទល់នឹងប្រាក់ដុងវៀតណាម។ នៅខែធ្នូ មាសធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៣,៧% មកត្រឹម ២០១ដុល្លារ/ដី។

In January, the riel depreciated from the preceding month by 0.5 percent against the dollar, to KHR4073.1/USD. During the same period, the riel appreciated by 0.7 percent against Thai baht and depreciated by 0.7 percent against the Vietnamese dong. Gold prices dropped, in December, by 3.7 percent to USD201/chi.

នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា ២០១១ ការនាំចូលសម្ភារៈសំណង់ កើន ១៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៤,៥លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចូលស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ កើន ៨,៣% ដល់ ៣,៧លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចូលដែកថែប ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦៥% មកត្រឹម ២,៩លានដុល្លារ។ ក្នុងខែដដែល ការនាំចេញ សម្លៀកបំពាក់ (គ្រប់ប្រភេទ) ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦,០% មកត្រឹម ៣០៤,៥លានដុល្លារ ហើយផលិតផលវាយនភ័ណ្ឌផ្សេងៗ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៧% មកត្រឹម ៣,៨លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញស្បែកជើង កើន

Imports of construction equipment increased in November by 17 percent from a month earlier, to USD4.5 m, and of cement by 8.3 percent to USD3.7 m. Imports of steel dropped by 65 percent to USD2.9 m. In the same month, exports of clothing (all kinds) decreased by 6.0 percent to USD304.5 m and of other textile products by 17 percent to USD3.8 m. Exports of shoes rose by 5.5 percent to USD20.4 m. In November, imports of

៥,៥% ដល់ ២០,៤លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចូលសាំង កើន ៨,៩% ដល់ ២៨,៤លានដុល្លារ និង ម៉ាស៊ូតខ្មៅ កើន ១៤២% ដល់ ៧,៤លានដុល្លារ រីឯការនាំចូលម៉ាស៊ូត ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,០២%។

នៅខែសីហា ២០១១ ចំណូលចរន្តសរុបរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល កើន ១,៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៥១៦,២ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណូលបានពីពន្ធនាំចូលនិងនាំចេញ កើន ១៥% ដល់ ១១៥,២ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណូលពីពន្ធក្នុងស្រុកធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,២% មកត្រឹម ៣៣៦,៥ពាន់លានរៀល និង ចំណូលមិនមែនពន្ធ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥,១% មកត្រឹម ៦៤,៥ពាន់លានរៀល។ ចំណាយចរន្តសរុបរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល កើន ៨៨% ដល់ ៦៧១,៧ពាន់លានរៀល ហើយចំណាយលើប្រៀបធៀប កើន ១៤០% ដល់ ៣០៣,២ពាន់លានរៀល ឧបត្ថម្ភធន និងជំនួយសង្គមកិច្ច កើន ២២០% ដល់ ១៦៤,៦ពាន់លានរៀល និង ចំណាយសេវាកម្មផ្សេងៗ កើន ១៤% ដល់ ២០៤ពាន់លានរៀល។

នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា ការនាំចេញអង្ករថៃ កើន ៦,២% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៤៨៥,៣លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញពោត និងផលិតផលធ្វើពីពោត កើន ៤០% ដល់ ១៩,៩លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូធម្មជាតិ និងជ័រធម្មជាតិ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៥% មកត្រឹម ៩៤៦,៦លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែដដែល នៅថៃ អង្ករឡើងថ្លៃ ១៥% ដល់ ៧៣៣,៧ដុល្លារ/តោន រីឯកៅស៊ូធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៩,៩% មកត្រឹម ៣៦៤០ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយពោត និងផលិតផលធ្វើពីពោត ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៦,៩% មកត្រឹម ៣៤៦,៤ដុល្លារ/តោន។

នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា ២០១១ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូនៅវៀតណាម កើន ៦២% ដល់ ៣៧៦លានដុល្លារ រីឯការនាំចេញអង្ករ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៦,២% មកត្រឹម ២៤១លានដុល្លារ ហើយ ការនាំចេញគ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១១% មកត្រឹម ១៣៨លានដុល្លារ។ អង្ករនៅវៀតណាម ឡើងថ្លៃ ៤,៧% ដល់ ៥៩៨ដុល្លារ/តោន រីឯកៅស៊ូធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២០% មកត្រឹម ២៩៨៤,១ដុល្លារ/តោន និងគ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទីធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៥,៧% មកត្រឹម ៨១១៧,៦ដុល្លារ/តោន។

នៅខែធ្នូ ការនាំចេញនៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកកើន ០,៤% ដល់ ១២៧,១ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញនៅជប៉ុន កើន ៧,៨% ដល់ ៧២,៥ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចេញនៅតំបន់អឺរ៉ុប ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤,៣% មកត្រឹម ១៩២,៩ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា អត្រាអតិថិជនណាប្រចាំឆ្នាំនៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក គឺ ៣,៤% និង តំបន់អឺរ៉ុប ៣,០% ខណៈដែលជប៉ុនមានបរិក្ខណៈ ០,៥%។

នៅខែមករា ២០១២ សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃអង្ករអន្តរជាតិធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣,៦% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន។ ថ្លៃអង្ករនាំចេញ (USA 2/4) ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣,៨% មកត្រឹម ៥៣៤ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយអង្ករ Thai100%B ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៧,៥% មកត្រឹម ៥៤៤ដុល្លារ/តោន។ សណ្តែកស្បៀង (US No.1) ឡើងថ្លៃ ៣,៦% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៤៦២,២ដុល្លារ/តោន ពោត (US No. 2) ឡើងថ្លៃ ៥,៤% ដល់ ២៧៣,៤ដុល្លារ/តោន និងកៅស៊ូ (SMR 5) ឡើងថ្លៃ ៣,៥% ដល់ ៣៥០៩,៧ដុល្លារ/តោន។

gasoline increased by 8.9 percent to USD28.4 m and of fuel oil by 142 percent to USD7.4 m. Diesel imports dropped by 0.02 percent.

In August, total government current revenue increased by 1.5 percent from the preceding month to KHR516.2 bn. Revenues from import and export taxes went up by 15 percent to KHR115.2 bn. Revenue from domestic taxes dropped by 1.2 percent to KHR336.5 bn and non-tax revenue by 5.1 percent to KHR64.5 bn. In the same month, total current expenditure rose by 88 percent to KHR671.7 bn, of which expenditure on wages went up by 140 percent to KHR303.2 bn, subsidies and social assistance by 220 percent to KHR164.6 bn and other services by 14 percent to KHR204 bn.

Thai rice exports in November increased by 6.2 percent from the preceding month to USD485.3 m and maize and maize product exports by 40 percent to USD19.9 m. Exports of natural rubber and similar natural gums dropped by 15 percent to USD946.6 m. In the same month in Thailand, rice prices rose by 15 percent to USD733.7/tonne while prices of rubber went down by 9.9 percent to USD3640/tonne and of maize and maize products by 6.9 percent to USD346.4/tonne.

Vietnamese rubber exports in November rose by 62 percent to USD376 m, while exports of rice decreased by 6.2 percent to USD241 m and of cashew nuts by 11 percent to USD138 m. In the same month, rice prices in Vietnam rose by 4.7 percent to USD598/tonne while the price of rubber went down by 20 percent to USD2984.1/tonne and of cashew nuts by 5.7 percent to USD8117.6/tonne.

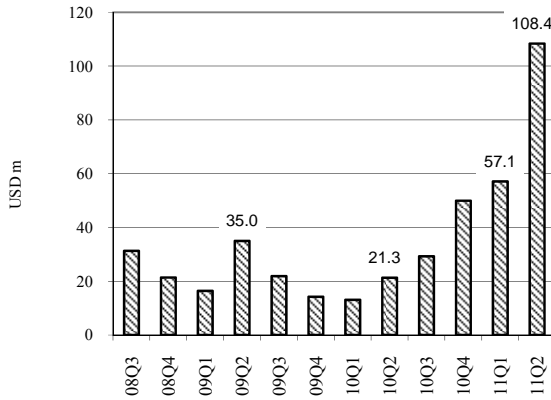
In December, exports of the US increased by 0.4 percent to USD127.1 bn and of Japan by 7.8 percent to USD72.5 bn. Exports of the euro zone dropped by 4.3 percent to USD192.9 bn. In November, US annual inflation was 3.4 percent and that of the euro zone was 3.0 percent, while Japan had deflation of 0.5 percent.

In January, the International Price Index of rice decreased by 3.6 percent from a month earlier. The export rice price (USA 2/4) decreased by 3.8 percent to USD534/tonne and Thai 100% B by 7.5 percent to USD544/tonne. In the same month, the price of soybeans (US No. 1) rose by 3.6 percent from the previous month to USD462.2/tonne, of maize (US No. 2) by 5.4 percent to USD273.4/tonne and of rubber (SMR 5) by 3.5 percent to USD3509.7/tonne.

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

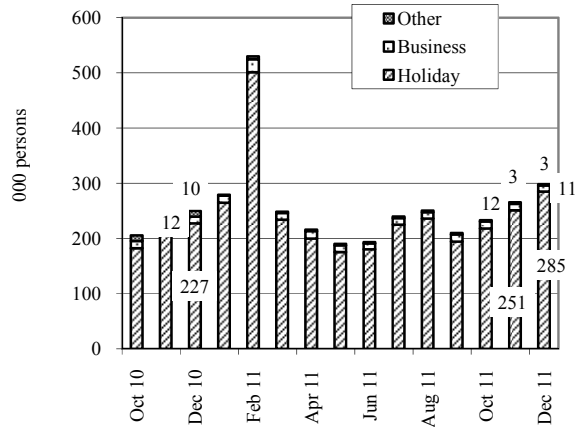
Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

Fixed Asset Investment Approvals by CDC Garments
2008 Q3–2011 Q2



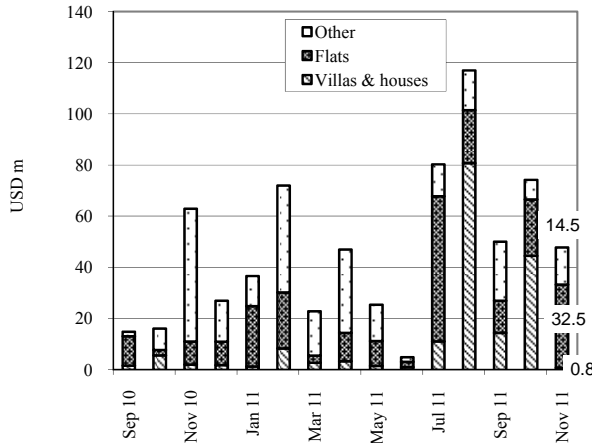
Including expansion projects.
Source: Council for the Development of Cambodia

Foreign Visitor Arrivals
October 2010–December 2011



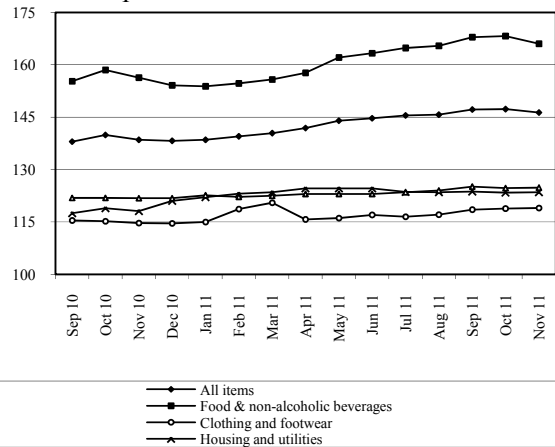
Source: Ministry of Tourism

Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals
September 2010–November 2011



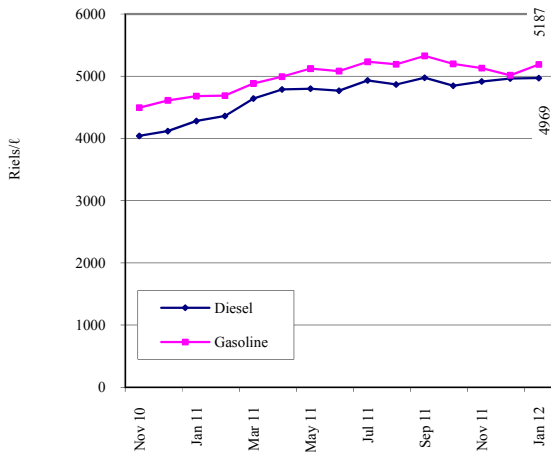
Source: Municipality of Phnom Penh

CPI: Consumer Price Index
(December 2006=100)
September 2010–November 2011



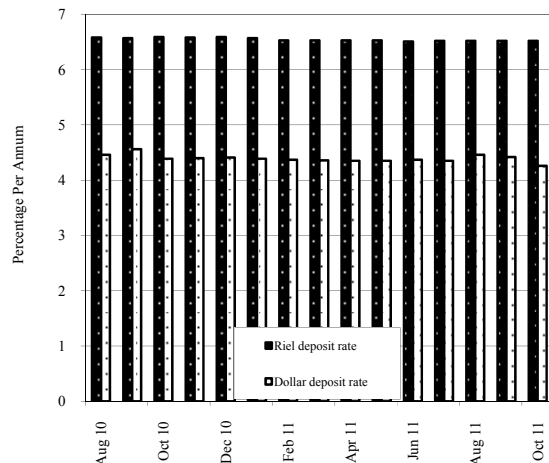
Source: CDRI

Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices
November 2010–January 2012



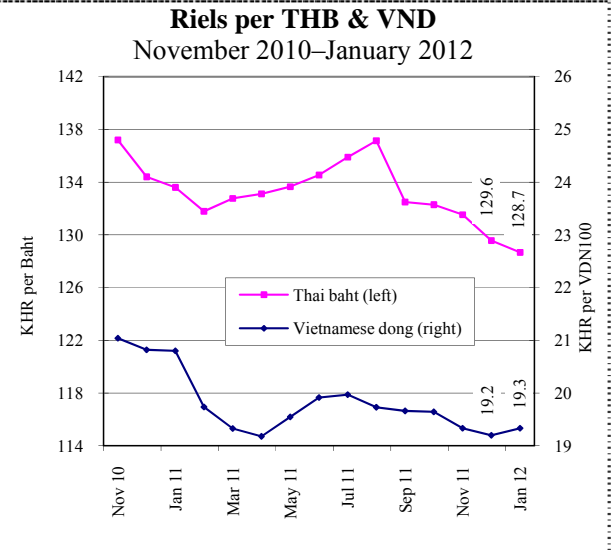
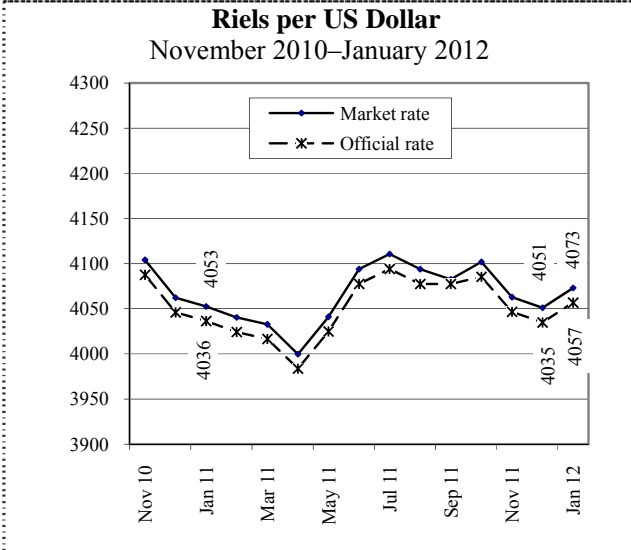
Source: CDRI

Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Deposits (%)
August 2010–October 2011



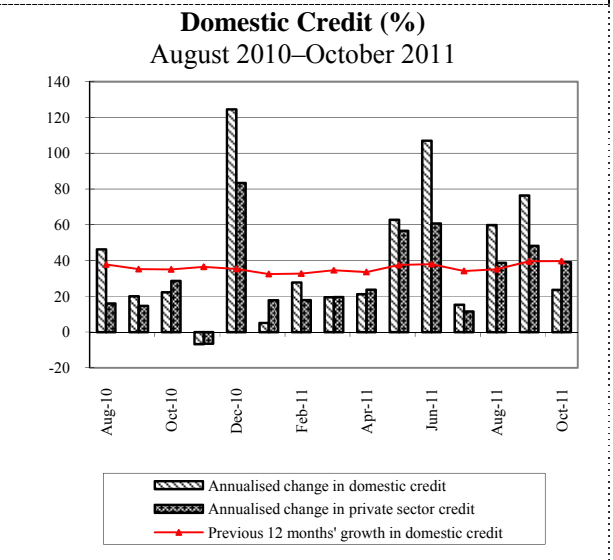
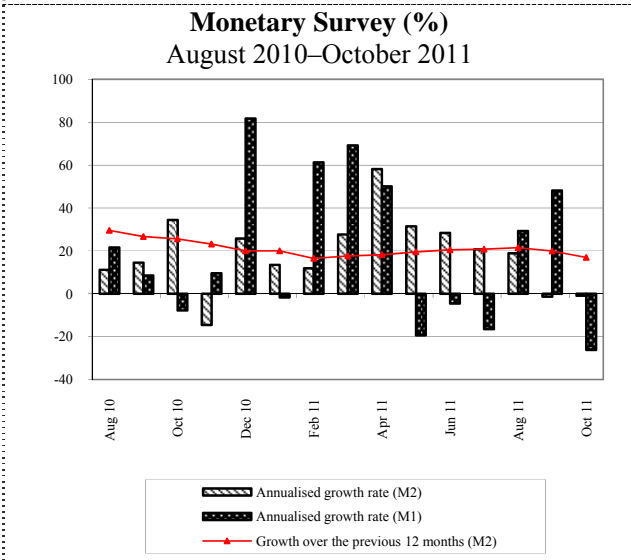
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC

ស្ថានភាពអត្រាប្តូរទ្រព្យសម្រាប់ រូបិយប័ណ្ណ និង ឥណទាន
Exchange Rates, Money and Credit



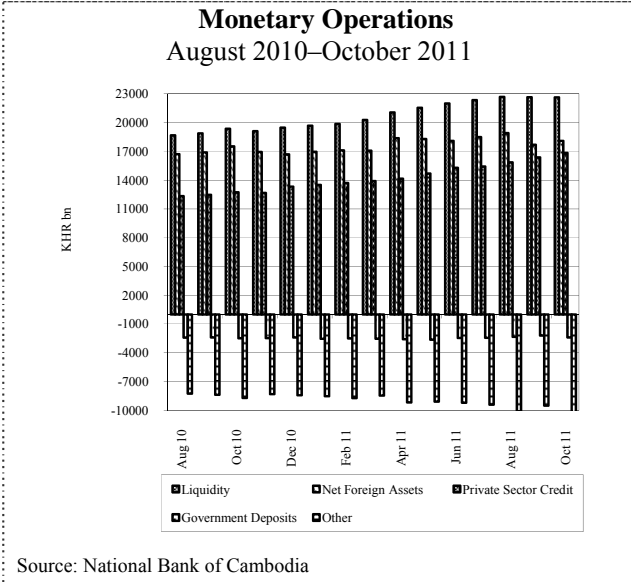
Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Source: National Bank of Cambodia

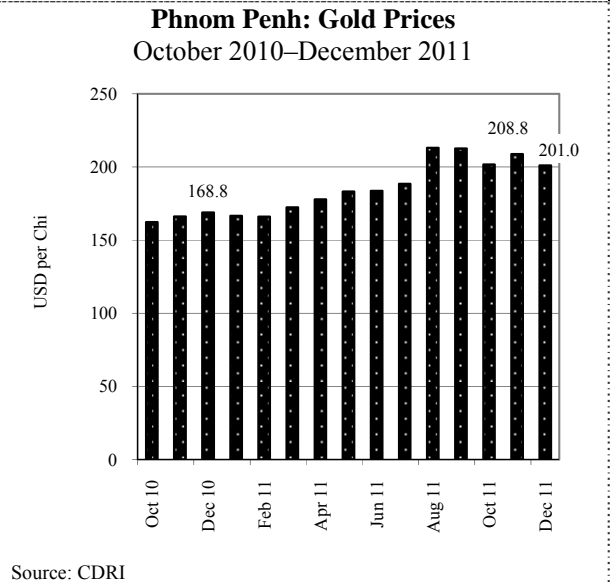


Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Source: National Bank of Cambodia

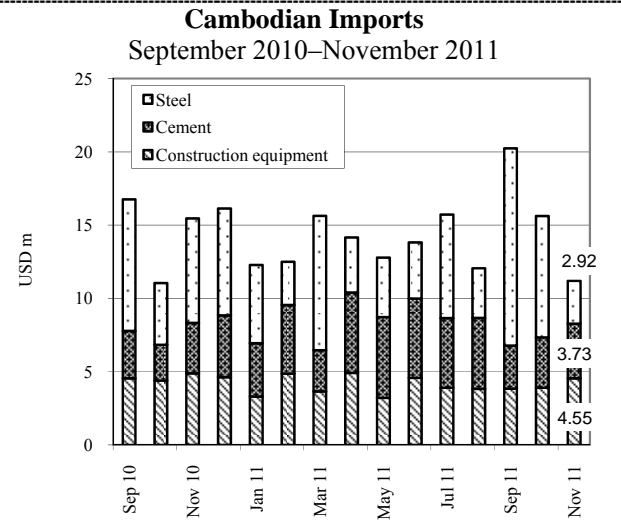


Source: National Bank of Cambodia

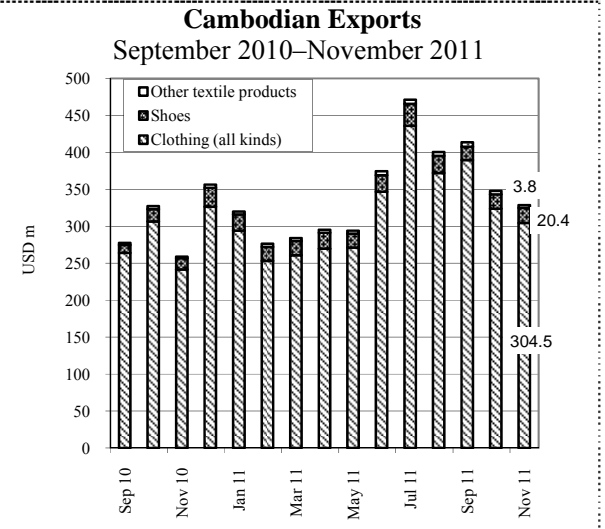


Source: CDRI

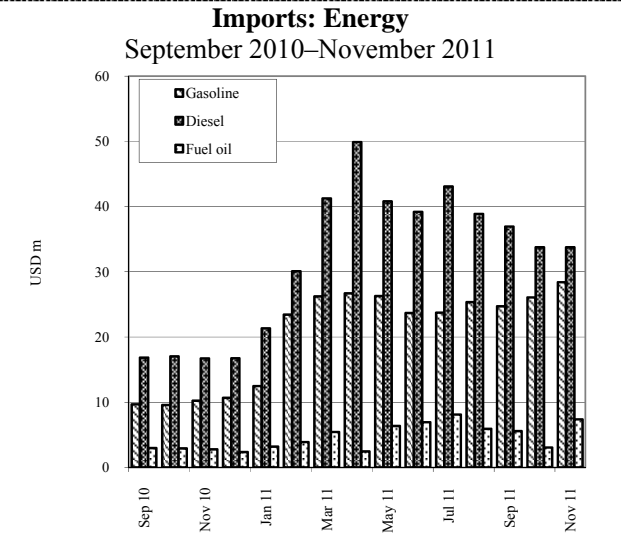
ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ
External Trade and National Budget Operations



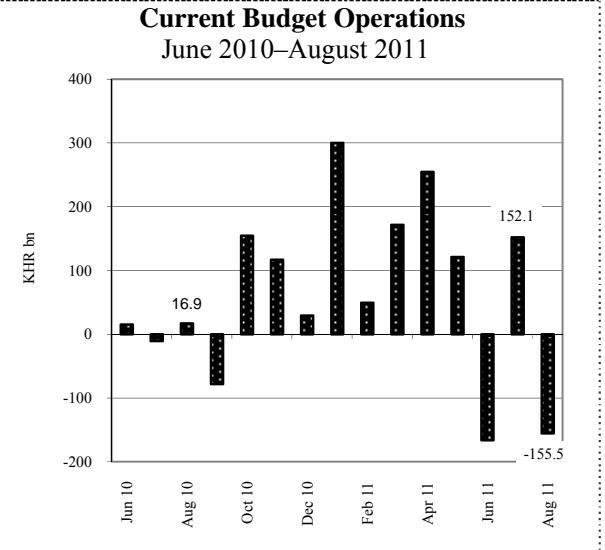
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC



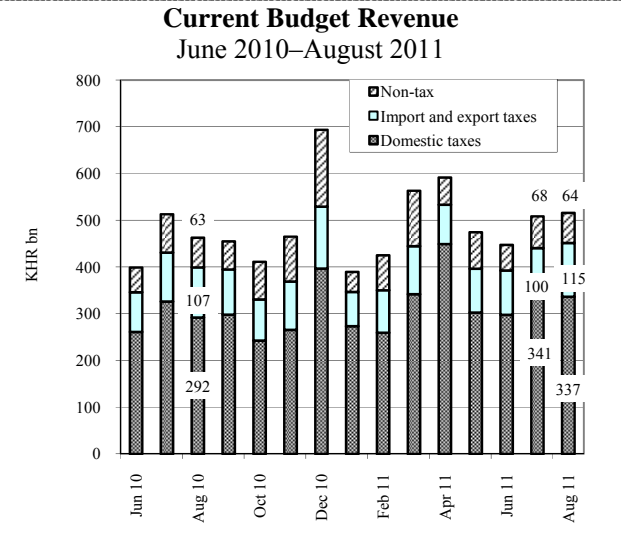
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC



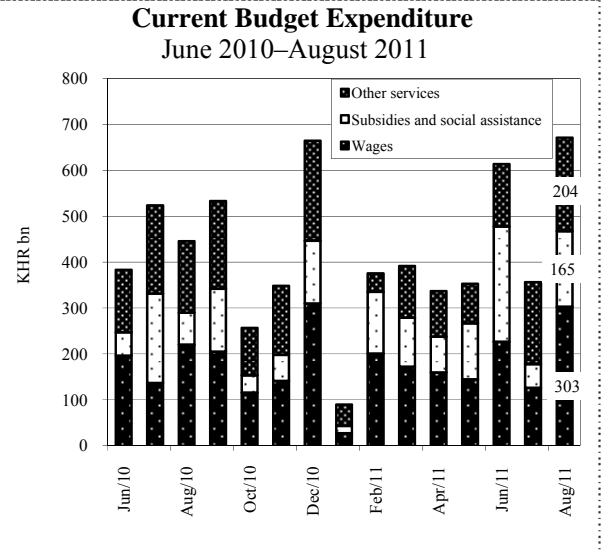
Source: Economic & Monetary Statistics, NBC



Source: MEF Bulletin



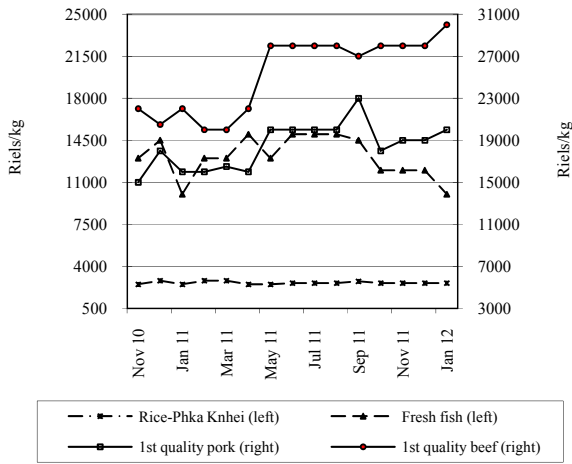
Source: MEF Bulletin



Source: MEF Bulletin

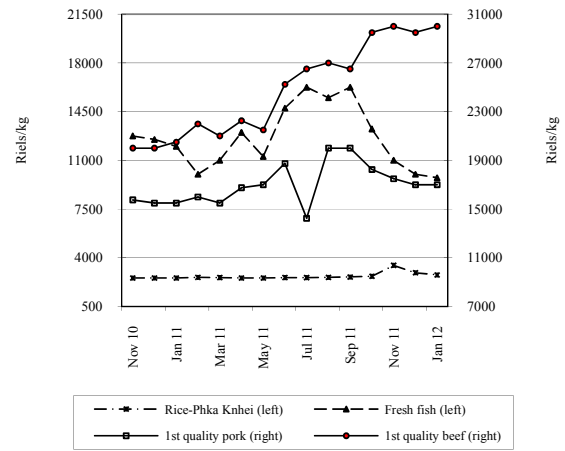
ផ្លូវស្បៀងអាហារតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា
Provincial Food Prices

Food Prices in Siem Reap Province
 November 2010–January 2012



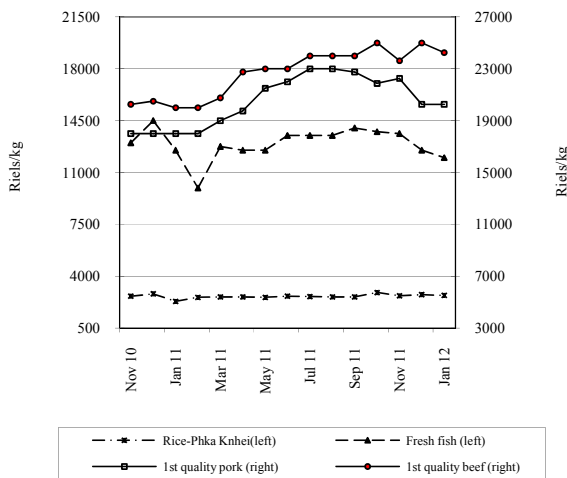
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Battambang Province
 November 2010–January 2012



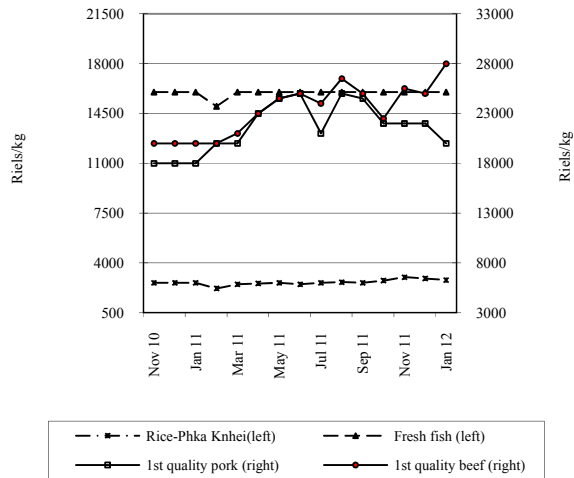
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kompong Cham Province
 November 2010–January 2012



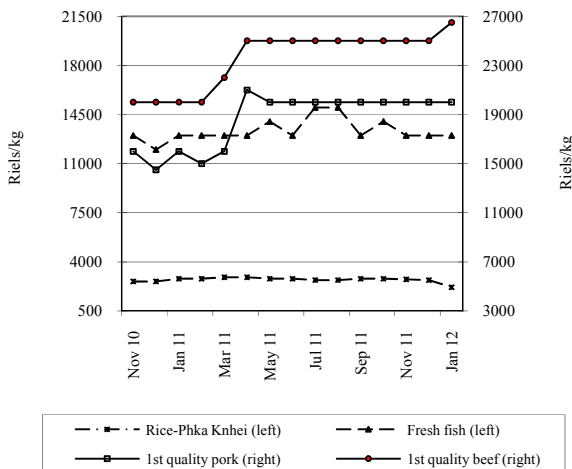
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kampot Province
 September 2010–November 2011



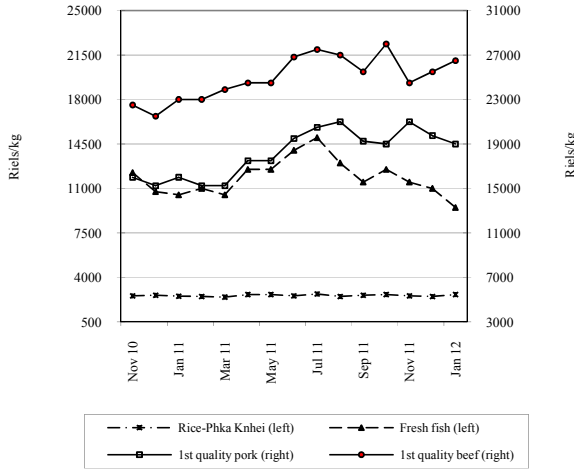
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province
 November 2010–January 2012



Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kompong Speu Province
 November 2010–January 2012

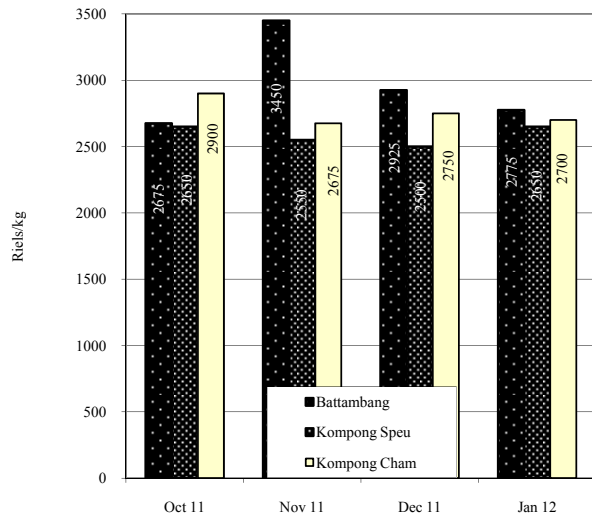


Source: CDRI

ផ្លូវនិងស្រូវសាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា៖ តាមមូលដ្ឋាន

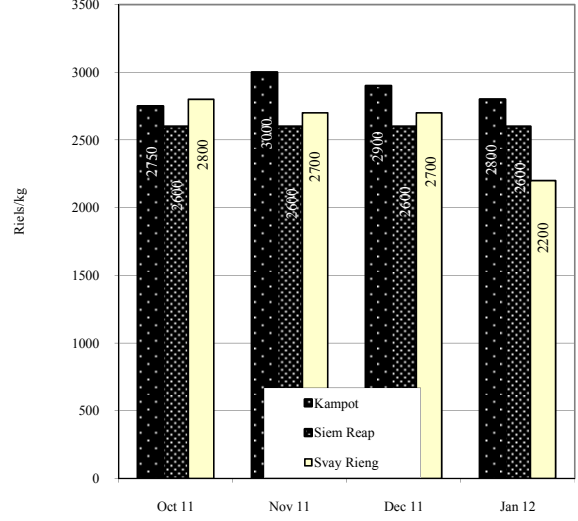
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia

Cambodia: Rice Prices in Three Provinces



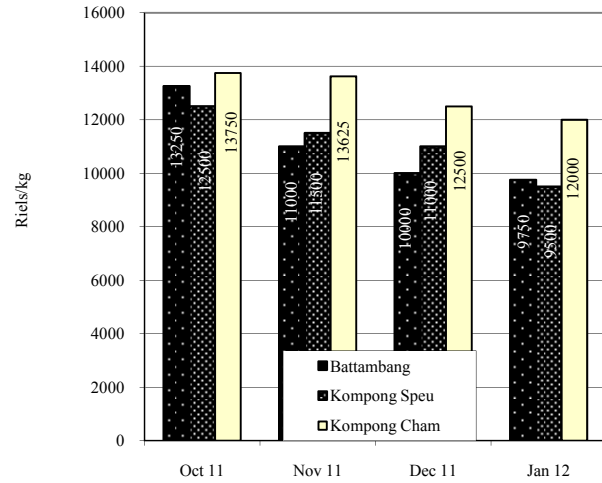
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Rice Prices in Three Provinces



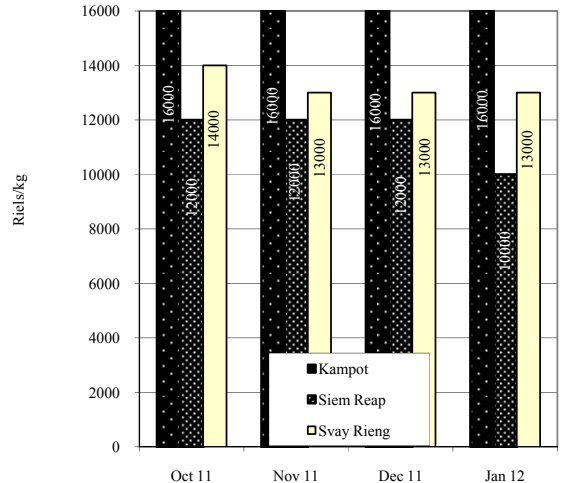
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Prices in Three Provinces



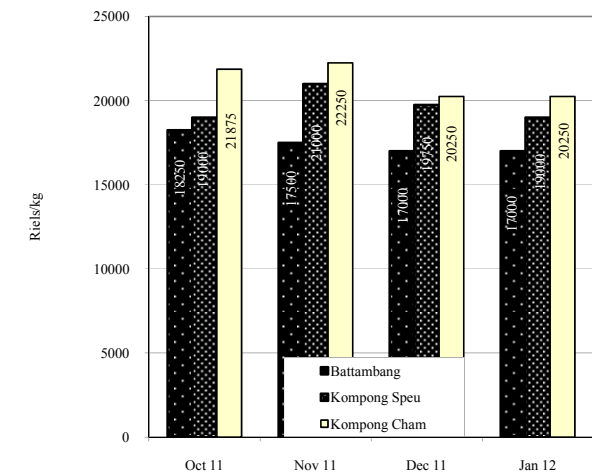
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Fish Prices in Three Provinces



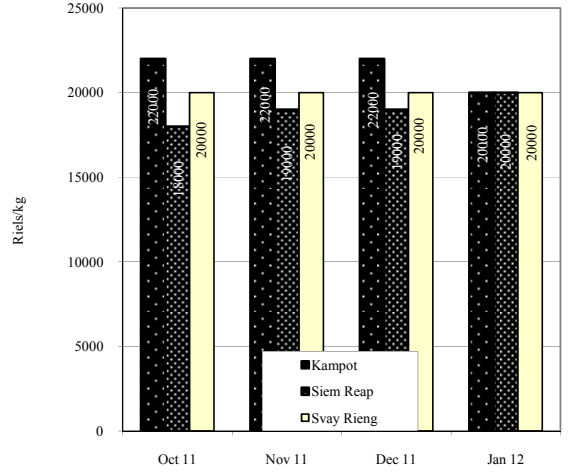
Source: CDRI

Cambodia: Pork Prices in Three Provinces



Source: CDRI

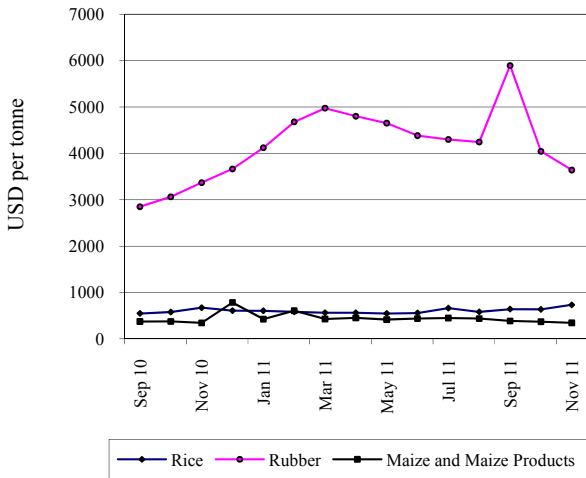
Cambodia: Pork Prices in Three Provinces



Source: CDRI

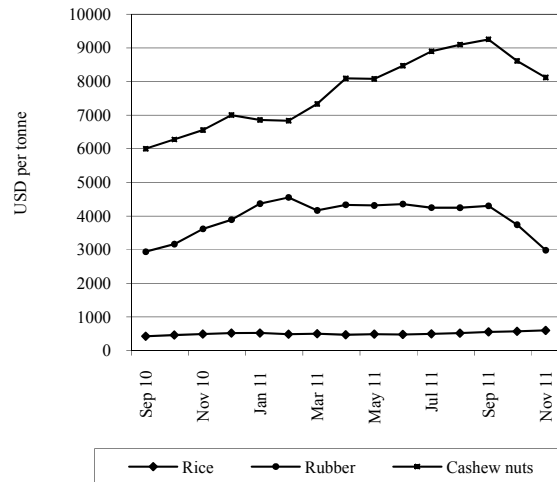
ថ្លៃទំនិញ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិក្នុងប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា
Tourist Arrivals, Goods Prices and Exports of Cambodia's Economic Partners

Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Maize
September 2010–November 2011



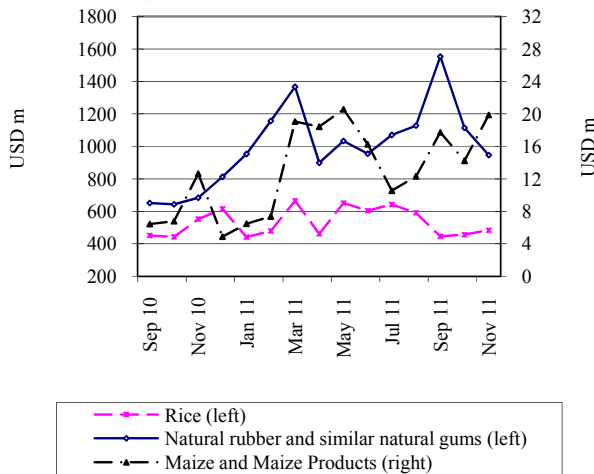
Source: Bank of Thailand, *Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments*

Vietnam: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Cashew Nuts
September 2010–November 2011



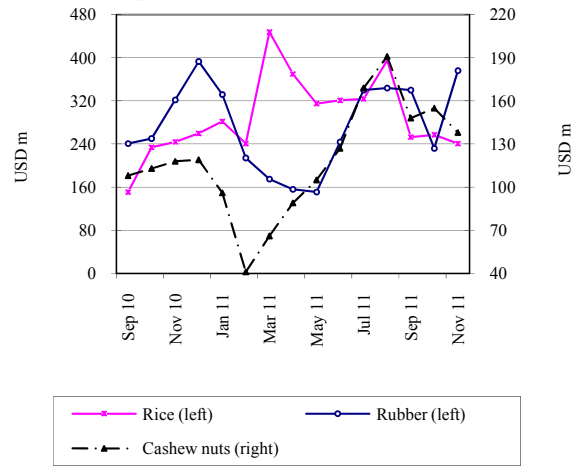
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: Exports
September 2010–November 2011



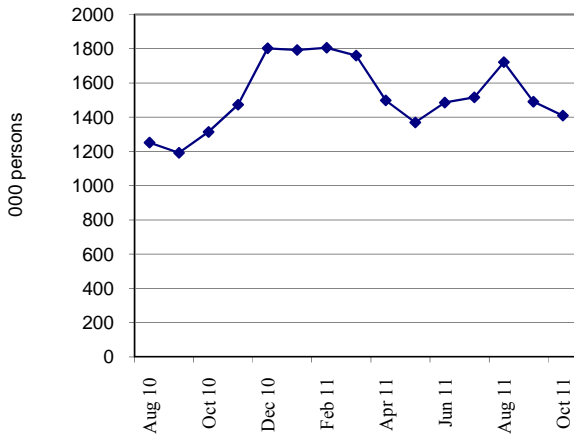
Source: Customs Department of Thailand

Vietnam: Exports
September 2010–November 2011



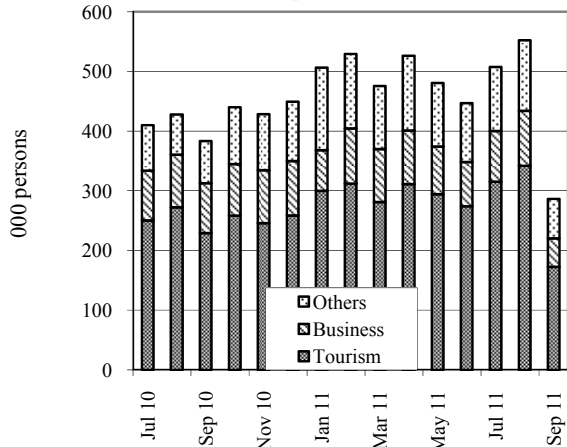
Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: International Arrivals
August 2010–October 2011



Source: Thailand Office of Tourism Development

Vietnam: International Arrivals
July 2010- September 2011

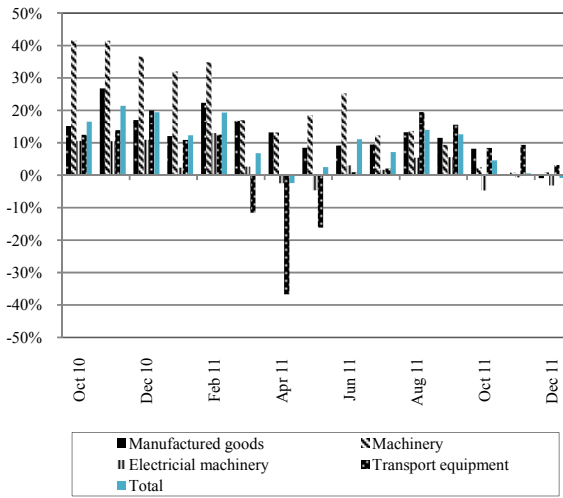


Source: Estimates by General Statistics Office of Vietnam

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អត្រាអតិផរណានៅបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

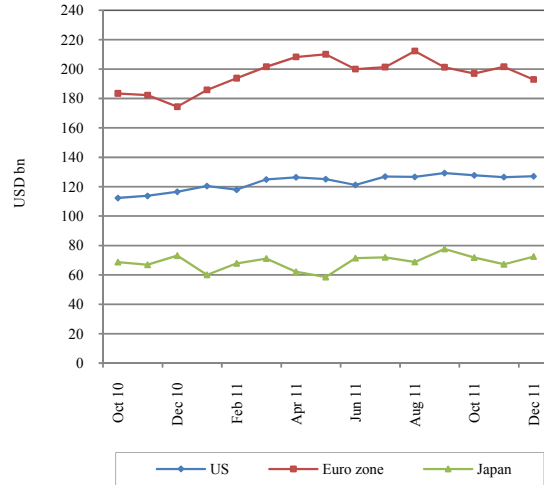
Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

Year-on-Year Growth of Main Exports: Japan
October 2010– December 2011



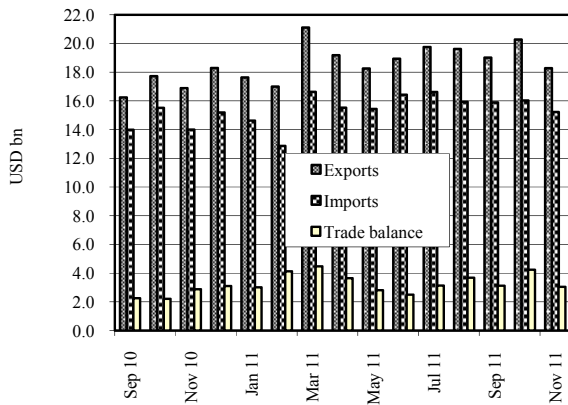
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

Goods Exports: US, Euro Zone & Japan
October 2010– December 2011



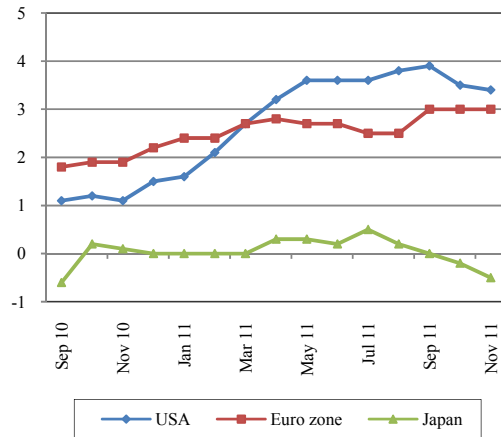
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

External Trade: Malaysia
September 2010–November 2011



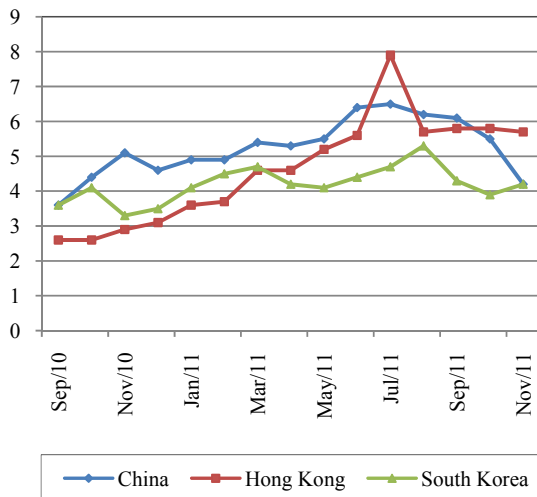
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

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



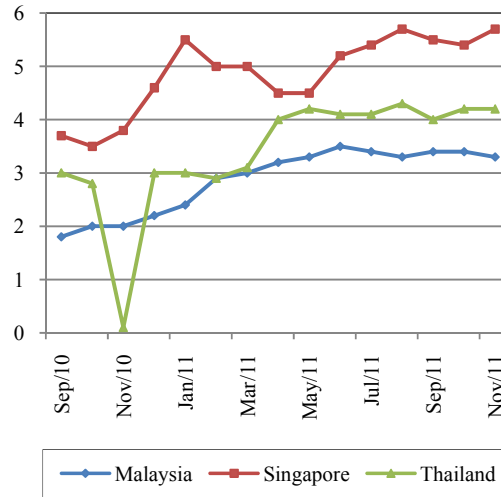
Sources: IMF and Economist (5 November 2011)

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



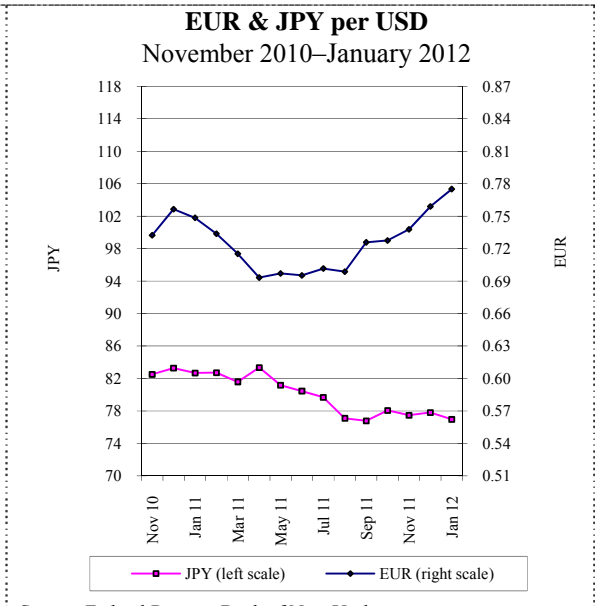
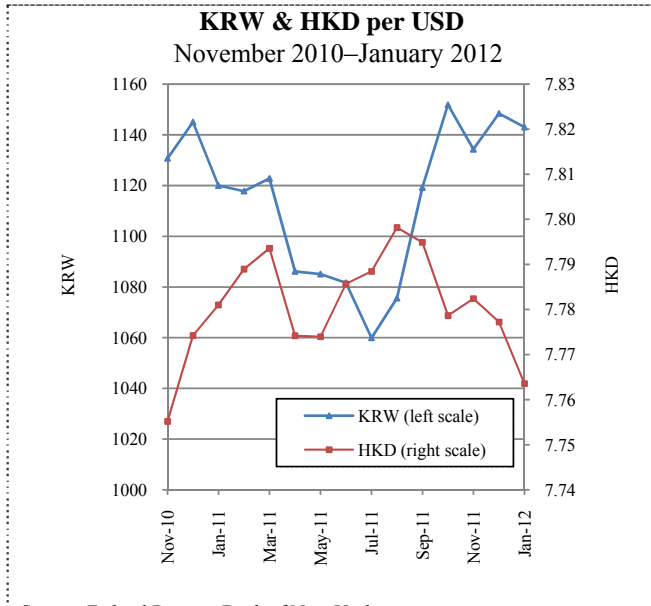
Sources: IMF and Economist (5 November 2011)

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



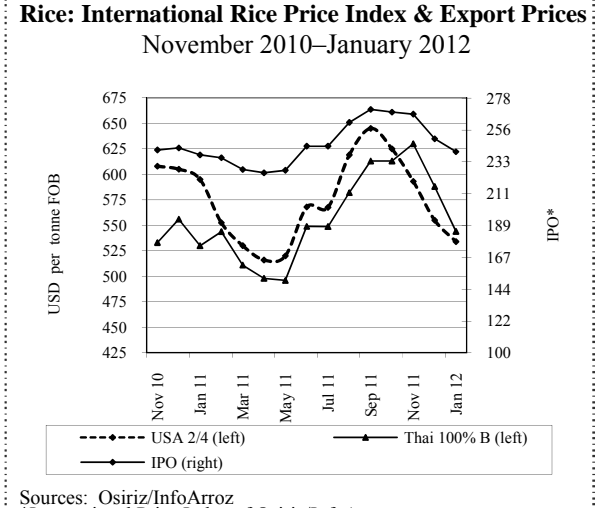
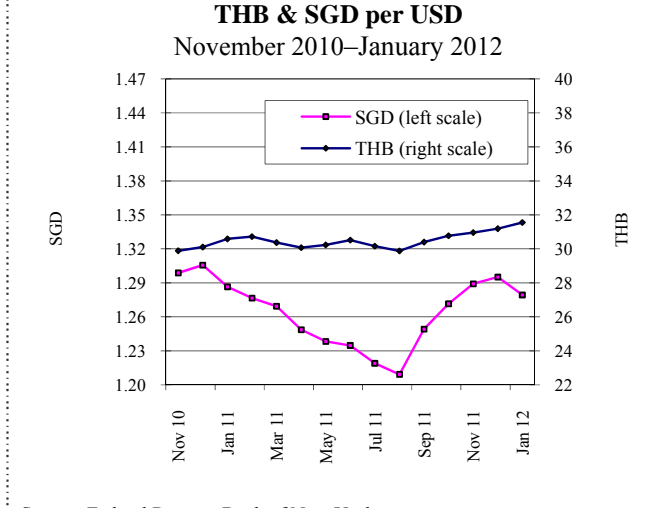
Sources: IMF and Economist (5 November 2011)

អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង តម្លាទំនិញសំខាន់ៗនៅទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ
Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets



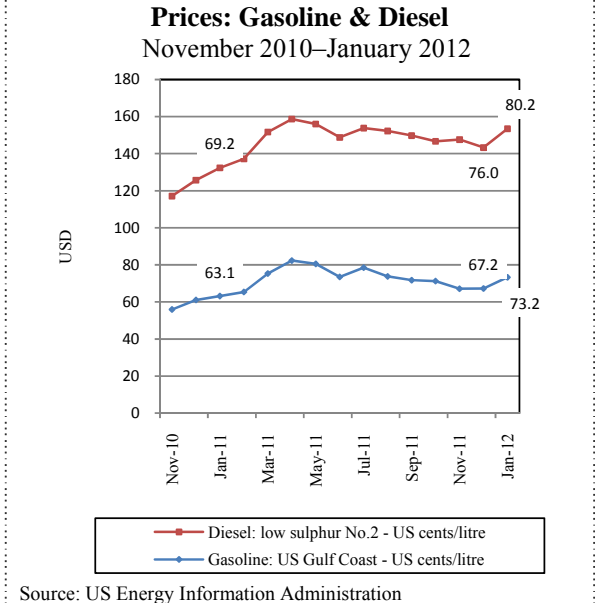
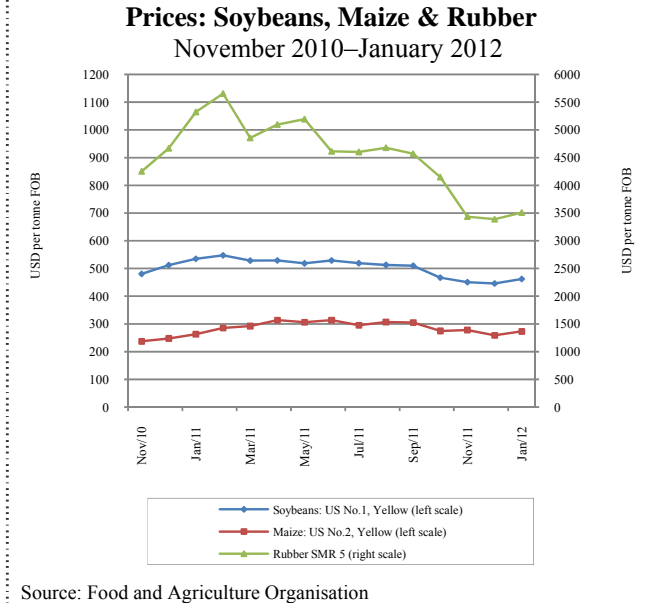
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

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

ប្រទេសចិន ជាវិនិយោគិនធំជាងគេនៅកម្ពុជា ក្នុង ១៨ឆ្នាំចុងក្រោយនេះ តួនាទីរបស់ចិនក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា កាន់តែសំខាន់ខ្លាំងឡើង ទាំងក្នុងជំនួយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ផ្លូវការ (ODA) ដែលភាគច្រើនក្នុងទម្រង់ជា កម្ចីសម្បទាន និង ទាំងវិនិយោគផ្ទាល់។ យោងតាមទិន្នន័យក្រុមប្រឹក្សា អភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា ក្នុង ១៨ឆ្នាំចុងក្រោយនេះ គឺចាប់ពីឆ្នាំ១៩៩៤ ដល់ ២០១១ កម្ពុជាបានទាក់ទាញទុនវិនិយោគពីចិនបានជាង ៨ពាន់លាន ដុល្លារ ដែលធ្វើឲ្យចិន ក្លាយជាវិនិយោគិនដ៏ធំជាងគេនៅប្រទេស កម្ពុជា។ កូរ៉េខាងត្បូង ជាប់ចំណាត់ថ្នាក់ទី២ ដោយមានវិនិយោគ ប្រមាណ ៤ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ក្នុងវិស័យកាត់ដេរ កសិកម្ម សេវាកម្ម ថាមពល សំណង់ និង ទេសចរណ៍។ ម៉ាឡេស៊ី ឈរនៅលំដាប់ថ្នាក់ ទី៣ ដោយមានវិនិយោគប្រមាណ ២,៧ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។

វិនិយោគរបស់ប្រទេសចិន មានក្នុងវិស័យកាត់ដេរ ថាមពល ការយកវី សំណង់ ទូរគមនាគមន៍ និង កសិ-ឧស្សាហកម្ម។ វិនិយោគគិតជាទ្រព្យ សកម្មជាប់លាប់របស់ចិន ដែលទទួលស្គាល់ដោយក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ កម្ពុជា កើន ៦៩១% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន ដល់ ១១៩២,៧លានដុល្លារ។ ក្នុងទុនវិនិយោគសរុបនេះ វិនិយោគក្នុងវិស័យកាត់ដេរ មានចំណែក ៦,៨% ស្បែងជើង ០,៤% ការយកវី ២,៥% ទេសចរណ៍ ៨៩% និង កសិ-ឧស្សាហកម្ម ០,៦%។

ទំហំនៃ ODA ពីប្រទេសចិន ក៏មាននិរន្តរភាពកើនឡើងដែរ។ កម្ពុជា នៅតែពឹងផ្អែកយ៉ាងខ្លាំងលើ ជំនួយផ្លូវការ ជាពិសេសកម្ចីសម្បទាន ដើម្បីផ្តល់ទុនដល់ ចំណាយមូលធនរបស់ខ្លួន។ ទស្សនាវដ្តី Economic Today (vol.6, no. 108) បានឲ្យដឹងថា កាលពីខែមុន កម្ពុជា និង ចិន បានកែសម្រួលកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងទ្វេភាគី លើការផ្តល់កម្ចីសម្បទាន ៣០២លានដុល្លារ សម្រាប់គម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធចី។ ប្រាក់កម្ចី របស់ចិន មានលក្ខណៈងាយបត់បែន និង មិនរងឥទ្ធិពលពីលក្ខខណ្ឌ សេដ្ឋកិច្ចនិងនយោបាយ ដូចជា កំណែទម្រង់អភិបាលកិច្ច និង រចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ ឡើយ។ ទោះជាយ៉ាងណាក៏ដោយ រដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា គួរមានការប្រុងប្រយ័ត្នចំពោះ ការជំពាក់ទាក់ទិនផ្សេងៗដែលអាច មានជាប់មកជាមួយនឹងបំណងល្អនេះ។

Economic News Highlights

China the Largest Investor in the Kingdom in the Last 18 Years

China's role in Cambodia's economic development has been increasingly crucial in both official development assistance (ODA), mainly in the form of concessional loans, and direct investment. Over the last 18 years, from 1994 to 2011, Cambodia attracted more than USD8 bn worth of Chinese investment, making China the largest investor in the kingdom, according to data from the Council for the Development of Cambodia. South Korea ranks second, having accumulated investments of about USD4 bn in garments, agriculture, services, energy, construction and tourism. Malaysia is third with investments of USD2.7 bn.

Chinese investments are in garments, energy, mining, construction, telecommunications and agro-industry. In 2011, Chinese fixed asset investments approved by the Council for the Development of Cambodia increased by 691 percent from the previous year, to USD1192.7 m. Investments were in garments, accounting for 6.8 percent of the total, shoes (0.4 percent), mining (2.5 percent), tourism (89 percent) and agro-industry (0.6 percent).

The volume of ODA from China has also been on a rising trend. Cambodia remains heavily dependent on official assistance, mainly concessional loans to finance its capital expenditure. According to *Economics Today* (vol. 6, no. 108), Cambodia and China last month amended a bilateral agreement to provide USD302 m of concessional loans for three infrastructure projects. Chinese loans are perceived to be flexible and not subject to rigid economic and political conditionality such as structural and governance reforms. However, Cambodia's government should be vigilant regarding implications that come with the good will.

Links to others economic news

1. "Japanese entrepreneurs eye investment in Cambodia" (http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-03/01/c_131440924.htm)
2. "Dagong puts Cambodia's sovereign credit rating at B" (http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2012-03/06/c_131450164.htm)
3. "Opening Address at the 2012 Cambodia Outlook Conference" (http://www.cnv.org.kh/2012_releases/16feb12_Cambodia%20future%20outlook_speech.html)