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របាយការណ៍ថ្មីៗស្តីពីសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា

Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy

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ការបកស្រាយតារាងសំខាន់ៗ

របាយការណ៍នេះ បកស្រាយពីសូចនាករសេដ្ឋកិច្ចមួយចំនួនរបស់កម្ពុជា និងបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ដោយធ្វើការប្រៀបធៀបតួលេខក្នុងខែថ្មីៗ ជាមួយនឹងខែមុនៗ។

នៅត្រីមាសទី៣ ឆ្នាំ២០១១ វិនិយោគជាទ្រព្យសកម្មជាប់លាប់ក្នុងវិស័យកសិកម្ម អនុម័តដោយក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២០,៨% ធៀបនឹងត្រីមាសមុន ឬ ៥៥,៤% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន មកត្រឹម ១២៣,៩លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែមករា ២០១២ ចំនួនភ្ញៀវទេសចរបរទេសមកដល់សរុប កើន ១៧,០% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ២៩៨.៣៤៤នាក់។ ភ្ញៀវមកលំហែ កើន ១៧,០% ភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញ កើន ១៩,០% ហើយភ្ញៀវមកក្នុងគោលបំណងផ្សេងៗទៀត កើន ១៥,០%។

នៅខែធ្នូ ២០១១ តម្លៃអនុមតិគម្រោងសាងសង់នៅភ្នំពេញ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៤៤,៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ២៦,៦លានដុល្លារ។ តម្លៃអនុមតិគម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្ទះល្វែង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៨៨,០% មកត្រឹម ៣,៩លានដុល្លារ ហើយតម្លៃអនុមតិគម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្សេងទៀត ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥០,៥% មកត្រឹម ៧,២លានដុល្លារ។ តម្លៃអនុមតិគម្រោងសាងសង់ភូមិគ្រឹះ និងផ្ទះ កើន ១៩០៧,៧% ដល់ ១៥,៦លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែធ្នូដដែល សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃទំនិញប្រើប្រាស់ (គ្រប់មុខទំនិញ) ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,៩% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (កើន ៤,៩% បើធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន)។ ថ្លៃស្បៀងអាហារ និងភេសជ្ជៈគ្មានជាតិស្រា ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,៤% (កើន ៦,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ថ្លៃសម្លៀកបំពាក់ និងស្បែកជើង ធ្លាក់ចុះ ០,៨% (កើន ៣,០% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ថ្លៃថែទាំសុខភាព ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,៤%។ ថ្លៃសម្ភារៈបំពាក់ និងថ្លៃដំណើរការក្នុងផ្ទះ កើន ៩,៥% ឬ ១២,២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ២០១២ ថ្លៃប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូត កើន ៣,៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (១៧,៨% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥១៣៥,២រៀល/លីត្រ ហើយថ្លៃប្រេងសាំង កើន ៤,៧% (១៥,៨% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ៥៤៣០រៀល/លីត្រ។

នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា ២០១១ អត្រាការប្រាក់លើកម្ចីជាប្រាក់រៀល ឡើងដល់ ១៩,៣% ក្នុងមួយឆ្នាំ (០,៣ ឯកតាភាគរយ លើសខែមុន) ហើយសម្រាប់កម្ចីជាប្រាក់ដុល្លារ គឺ ១៥,០% (កើន ០,១ ឯកតាភាគរយ)។ នៅខែកុម្ភៈ ២០១២ ប្រាក់រៀល ឡើងថ្លៃ ០,៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៤០៣៦,៦១ រៀល/ដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែចុះថ្លៃ ២,០% ធៀបនឹងប្រាក់បាតថៃ និង នៅថេរ ធៀបនឹងប្រាក់ដុងវៀតណាម។ នៅខែមករា មាស ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១,១% មកត្រឹម ១៩៨,៩ដុល្លារ/ជី។

នៅខែធ្នូ ២០១១ ការនាំចូលដែកថែប កើន ៣៧៨,៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ១៣,៩លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចូលស៊ីម៉ងត៍ កើន ៧៣,៦% ដល់ ៦,៤៨លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចូលឧបករណ៍សំណង់ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២២,៦% មកត្រឹម ៣,៥លានដុល្លារ។ ក្នុងខែដដែលនេះ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ កើន ៧០,១% ដល់ ១៩,៥លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញអង្ករ កើន ៣៤,១% ដល់ ១៥,៥លានដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែការនាំចេញផលិតផលត្រីថយចុះ

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 investments in agriculture approved by the Council for the Development of Cambodia in the third quarter of last year decreased by 20.8 percent from the preceding quarter or 55.4 percent year on year, to USD123.9 m. In January, total foreign arrivals increased by 17.0 percent from a month earlier, to 298,344. Holiday visitors rose by 17.0 percent, business arrivals by 19.0 percent and other arrivals by 15.0 percent.

The value of construction approvals in Phnom Penh in December dropped by 44.3 percent from the preceding month, to USD26.6 m. The value of flat approvals went down by 88.0 percent to USD3.9 m and “other” by 50.5 percent to USD7.2 m. The value of villa and house approvals skyrocketed by 1907.7 percent to USD15.6 m.

The consumer price index (all items) in December decreased by 0.9 percent from the previous month (a 4.9 percent increase from the same month last year). Prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages dropped by 1.4 percent (6.2 percent increase year on year), clothing and footwear by 0.8 percent (3.0 percent increase year on year) and health care by 1.4 percent. Prices of household furnishings and operations increased by 9.5 percent or 12.2 percent year on year. In February, prices of diesel fuel rose by 3.3 percent from a month earlier (17.8 percent year on year), to KHR5135.2/litre, and gasoline by 4.7 percent (15.8 percent year on year), to KHR5430/litre.

In November, the interest rate on riel loans was 19.3 percent per annum (a 0.3 percentage point increase from a month earlier) and that on dollar loans was 15.0 percent (a 0.1 percentage point increase). In February, the riel appreciated from the preceding month by 0.7 percent, to KHR4036.61/USD. During the same period, the riel depreciated by 2.0 percent against Thai baht and remained unchanged against the Vietnamese dong. Gold prices dropped in January by 1.1 percent to USD198.9/chi.

In December, imports of steel increased by 378.7 percent from a month earlier, to USD13.9 m, and imports of cement by 73.6 percent to USD6.48 m. Imports of construction equipment dropped by 22.6 percent to USD3.5 m. In the same month, exports of rubber increased by 70.1 percent to USD19.5 m and of rice by 34.1 percent to

៥៦,៨% មកត្រឹម ០,២លានដុល្លារ។ ការនាំចូលប្រេងម៉ាស៊ូត កើន ១២,៦% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៣៨លានដុល្លារ ហើយ ការនាំចូលម៉ាស៊ូតខ្មៅ កើន ៣,៦% ដល់ ៧,៦លានដុល្លារ ប៉ុន្តែការនាំចូលសាំងថយចុះ ៣,៥% មកត្រឹម ២៧,៤លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែធ្នូនេះដែរ អង្ករថៃ ឡើងថ្លៃ ៧,១% ដល់ ៧៨៦,២ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយពោត និងផលិតផលធ្វើពីពោត ឡើងថ្លៃ ៤៨,៥% ដល់ ៥១៤,៤ដុល្លារ/តោន។ កៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ១០,៧% មកត្រឹម ៣២៥០ដុល្លារ/តោន។ ការនាំចេញអង្ករនៅថៃ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៩,៧% មកត្រឹម ៣៨៩,៥លានដុល្លារ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ និងជ័រធម្មជាតិ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៣,៣% មកត្រឹម ៩១៥,២លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញពោត និងផលិតផលធ្វើពីពោត ធ្លាក់ចុះ ៥៧,៥% មកត្រឹម ៨,៥លានដុល្លារ។ នៅខែវិច្ឆិកា ចំនួនភ្ញៀវទេសចរមកដល់ប្រទេសថៃ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១៣,៨% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ឬ ១៧,៦% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ នៅខែតុលា ភ្ញៀវទេសចរមកដល់ប្រទេសវៀតណាម កើន ៨១,៣% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ក្នុងនោះ ភ្ញៀវមកធ្វើជំនួញ កើន ៨១% និង ភ្ញៀវមកក្នុងគោលបំណងផ្សេងៗទៀត កើន ៨០,១%។

នៅខែធ្នូ អង្ករនៅវៀតណាម ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៣០,៥% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន មកត្រឹម ៥៧៤,២ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយគ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ២,២% មកត្រឹម ៧៥០០ដុល្លារ/តោន។ កៅស៊ូ ឡើងថ្លៃ ១,១% ដល់ ២៧៤២,៨ដុល្លារ/តោន។ ការនាំចេញអង្ករ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២០% មកត្រឹម ១៩៣លានដុល្លារ ការនាំចេញកៅស៊ូ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១១% មកត្រឹម ៣៣៥លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចេញគ្រាប់ស្វាយចន្ទី ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២,២% មកត្រឹម ១៣៥លានដុល្លារ។

នៅខែធ្នូ ការនាំចេញរបស់ម៉ាឡេស៊ី កើន ៥,១% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ១៩,២ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ហើយការនាំចូល កើន ៨,៨% ដល់ ១៦,៦ពាន់លានដុល្លារ។ អតិផរណាប្រចាំឆ្នាំ មានកម្រិត ៣% នៅសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក និង ២% នៅតំបន់អឺរ៉ូ ស្របពេលដែលជប៉ុនមានបរិត្តផរណា ០,២%។ ក្នុងខែនេះដែរ អតិផរណាពីមួយឆ្នាំទៅមួយឆ្នាំ មានអត្រា ៤,១% នៅចិន ៥,៧% នៅហុងកុង និង ៤,២% នៅកូរ៉េខាងត្បូង។

នៅខែកុម្ភៈ សន្ទស្សន៍ថ្លៃអង្ករអន្តរជាតិ ធ្លាក់ចុះ ១,៧% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ឬ ១,៧% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន។ ថ្លៃអង្ករនាំចេញ (USA 2/4) ធ្លាក់ចុះ ២,៤% (១១,៥% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៥២១ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយអង្ករ Thai 100%B ធ្លាក់ថ្លៃ ៧,៥% (៦,១% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) មកត្រឹម ៥៤៤ដុល្លារ/តោន។ សណ្តែកសៀង (US No. 1) ឡើងថ្លៃ ៥,៤% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន ដល់ ៤៨៧,៣ដុល្លារ/តោន ពោត (US No. 2) ឡើងថ្លៃ ១,៧% ដល់ ២៧៨,៣ដុល្លារ/តោន ហើយកៅស៊ូ (SMR 5) ឡើងថ្លៃ ៨,០% ដល់ ៣៧៩១,៨ដុល្លារ/តោន។ នៅខែដដែលនេះ សាំង (US Gulf Coast) ឡើងថ្លៃ ៨,៨% ធៀបនឹងខែមុន (២២% ធៀបនឹងមួយឆ្នាំមុន) ដល់ ០,៧៩ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ ហើយម៉ាស៊ូត (low sulphur No. 2) ឡើងថ្លៃដល់ ០,៨៤ដុល្លារ/លីត្រ។

USD15.5 m. Exports of fishing products went down by 56.8 percent to USD0.2 m. Imports of diesel increased by 12.6 percent from a month earlier, to USD38 m, and of fuel oil by 3.6 percent to USD7.6 m. Imports of gasoline decreased by 3.5 percent to USD27.4 m.

The Thai price of rice in December increased by 7.1 percent to USD786.2/tonne and of maize and maize products by 48.5 percent to USD514.4/tonne. The prices of rubber dropped by 10.7 percent to USD3250/tonne. In the same month, Thai exports of rice went down by 19.7 percent to USD389.5 m, of natural rubber and similar natural gums by 3.3 percent to USD915.2m and of maize and maize products by 57.5 percent to USD8.5 m. In November, tourist arrivals in Thailand dropped 13.8 percent from a month earlier or 17.6 percent year on year. In October, tourist visitors to Vietnam went up by 81.3 percent from the preceding month, business arrivals by 81 percent and other arrivals by 80.1 percent.

In December, the price of rice in Vietnam dropped by 30.5 percent from the preceding month, to USD574.2/tonne, and of cashew nuts by 2.2 percent to USD7500/tonne. Rubber increased by 1.1 percent to USD2742.8/tonne. In the same month, exports of rice went down 20 percent to USD193 m, of rubber 11 percent to USD335 m and of cashew nuts 2.2 percent to USD135 m.

In December, Malaysian exports increased by 5.1 percent from a month earlier to USD19.2 bn and imports by 8.8 percent to USD16.6 bn. US annual inflation was 3 percent and that of the euro zone was 2.8 percent, while Japan had deflation of 0.2 percent. In the same period, year-on-year inflation in China was 4.1 percent, in Hong Kong 5.7 percent and in South Korea 4.2 percent.

In February, the International Price Index of rice decreased by 1.7 percent from a month earlier (1.7 percent year on year). The export rice price (USA 2/4) decreased by 2.4 percent (11.5 percent year on year) to USD521/tonne and Thai 100%B by 7.5 percent (6.1 percent year on year) to USD544/tonne. The price of soybeans (US No. 1) rose by 5.4 percent from the previous month to USD487.3/tonne, of maize (US No. 2) by 1.7 percent to USD278.3/tonne and of rubber (SMR 5) by 8.0 percent to USD3791.8/tonne. In the same month, the price of gasoline (US Gulf Coast) increased by 8.8 percent from the preceding month (22 percent year on year) to USD0.79/litre and of diesel fuel (low sulphur No. 2) to USD0.84/litre.

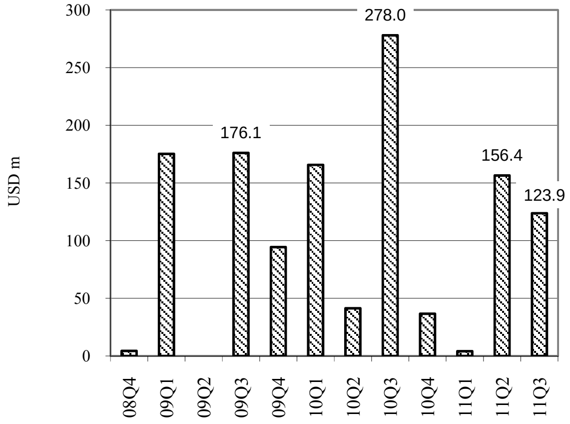
សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ និង ថ្លៃទំនិញនៅកម្ពុជា

Main Economic Activities and Consumer Prices in Cambodia

Fixed Asset Investment Approvals by CDC

Agriculture

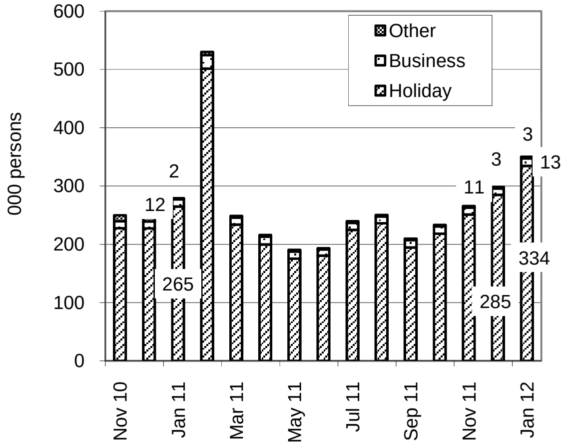
2008 Q4–2011 Q3



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

Foreign Visitor Arrivals

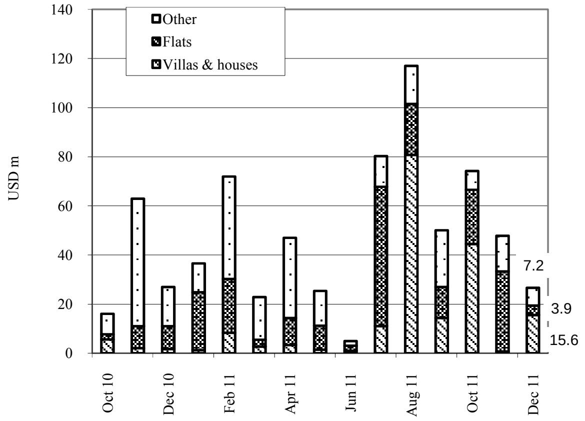
November 2010-January 2012



Source: Ministry of Tourism

Phnom Penh: Value of Construction Approvals

October 2010–December 2011

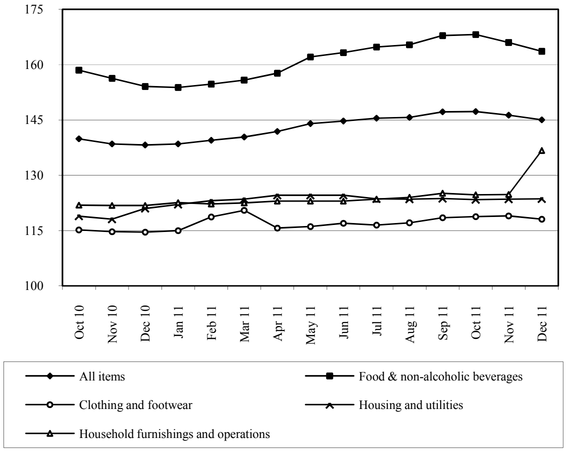


Source: Municipality of Phnom Penh

Consumer Price Index

(December 2006=100)

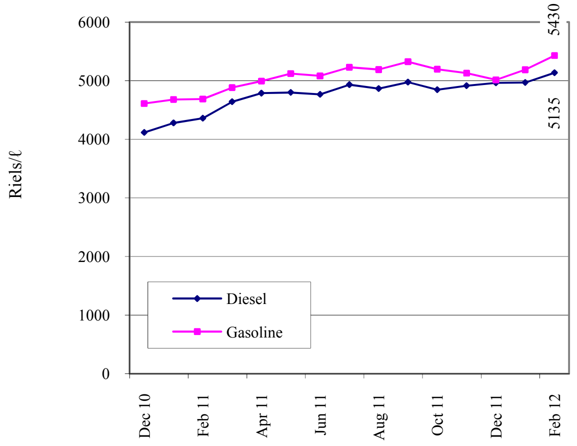
October 2010–December 2011



Source: CDRI

Phnom Penh: Gasoline & Diesel Prices

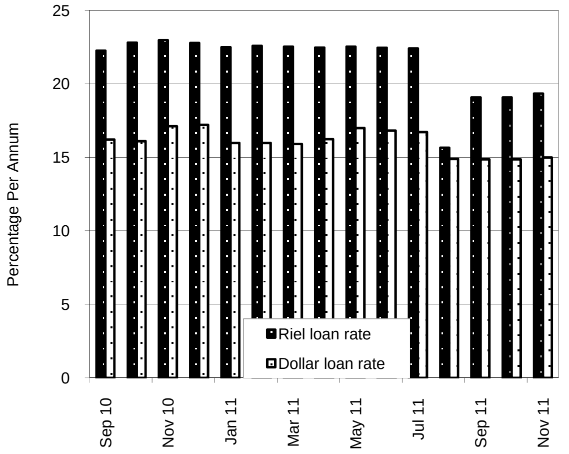
December 2010–February 2012



Source: CDRI

Interest Rates on 12-Month Bank Loans (%)

September 2010–November 2011



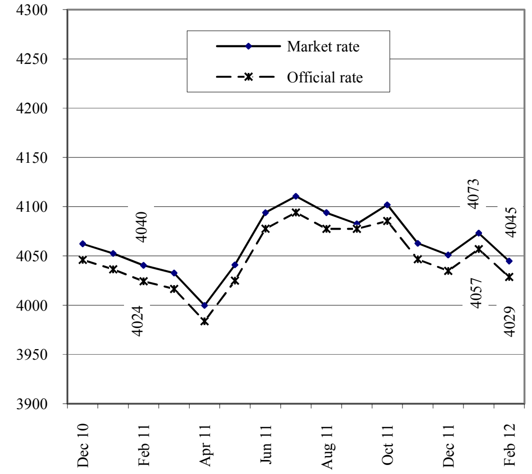
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics*, NBC

ស្ថានភាពអត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ រូបិយវត្ថុ និង ឥណទាន

Exchange Rates, Money and Credit

Riels per US Dollar

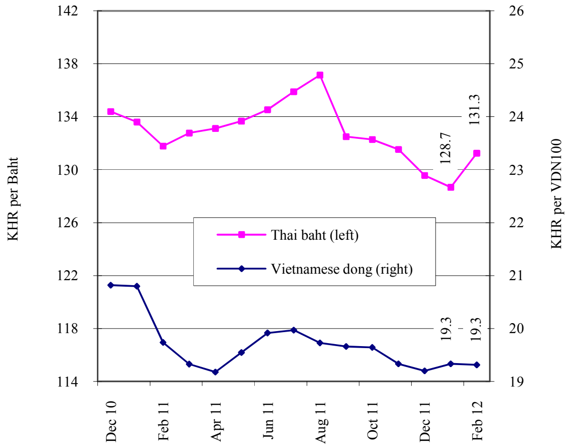
December 2010–February 2012



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Riels per THB & VND

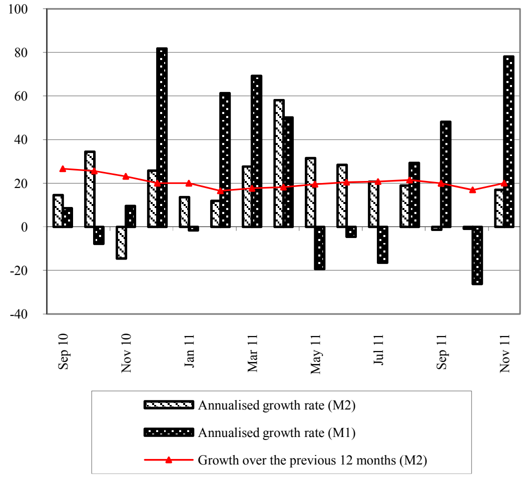
December 2010–February 2012



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Survey (%)

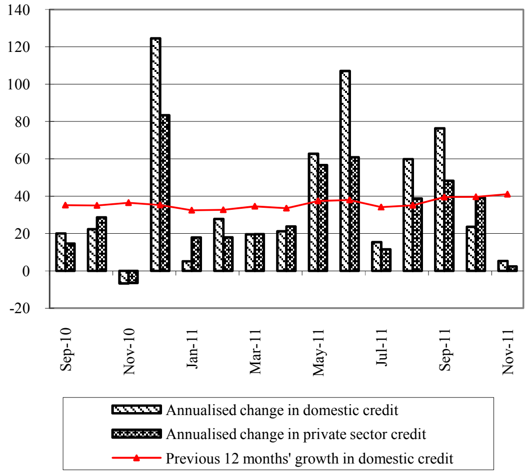
September 2010–November 2011



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Domestic Credit (%)

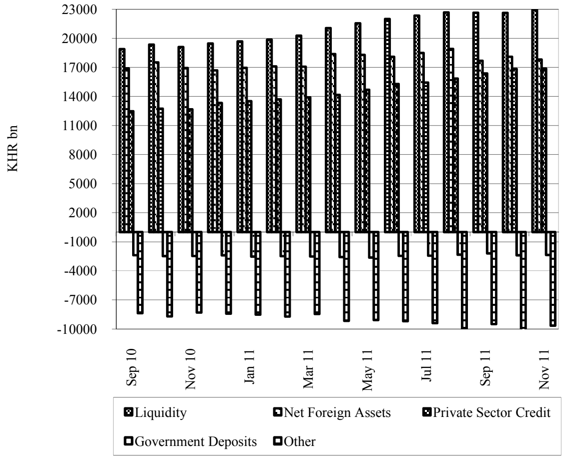
September 2010–November 2011



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Monetary Operations

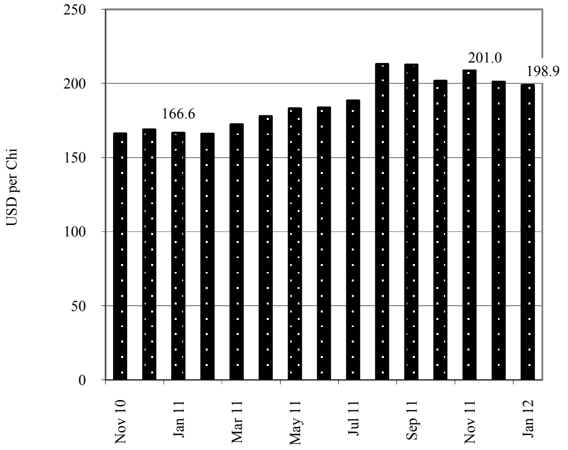
September 2010–November 2011



Source: National Bank of Cambodia

Phnom Penh: Gold Prices

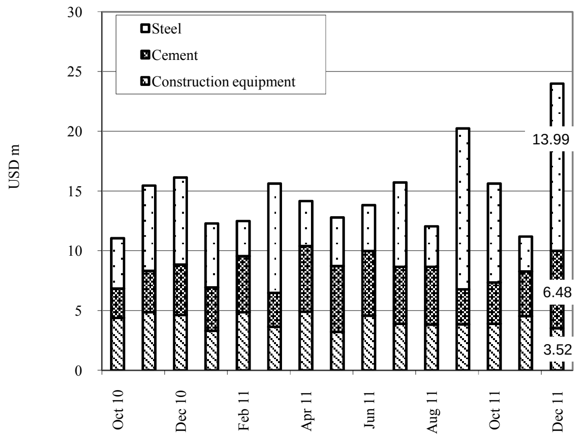
November 2010–January 2012



Source: CDRI

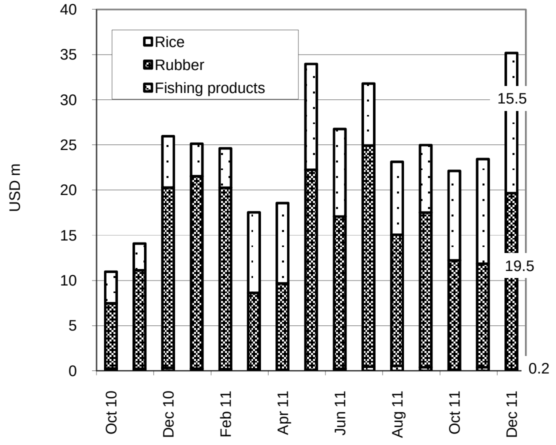
ពាណិជ្ជកម្មក្រៅប្រទេស និង ការអនុវត្តថវិកាជាតិ
External Trade and National Budget Operations

Cambodian Imports
October 2010–December 2011



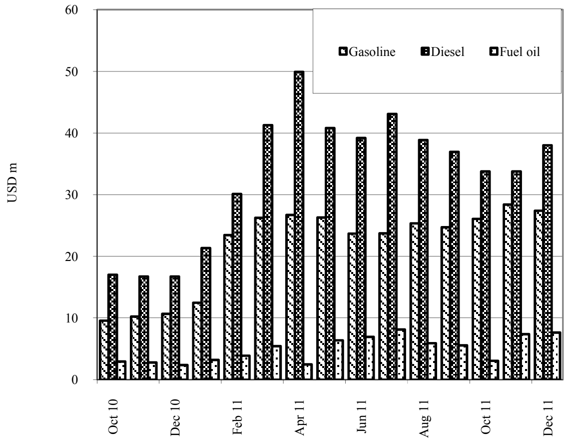
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics,* NBC

Cambodian Exports
October 2010–December 2011



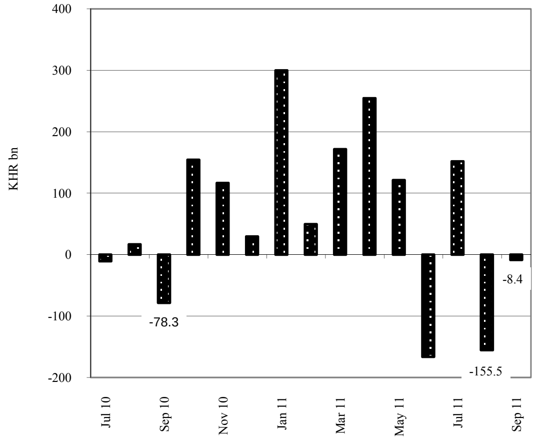
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics,* NBC

Imports: Energy
October 2010–December 2011



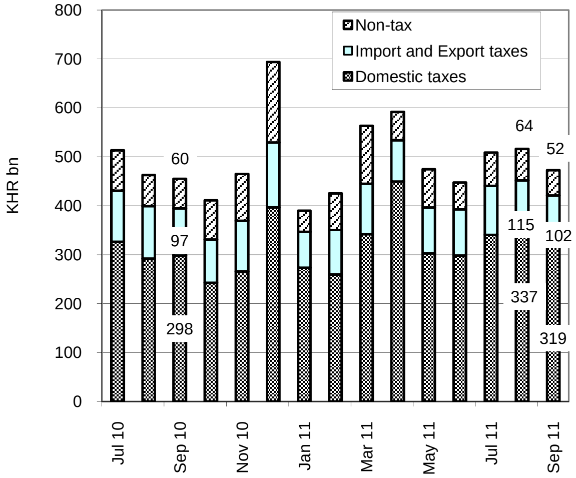
Source: *Economic & Monetary Statistics,* NBC

Current Budget Operations
July 2010–September 2011



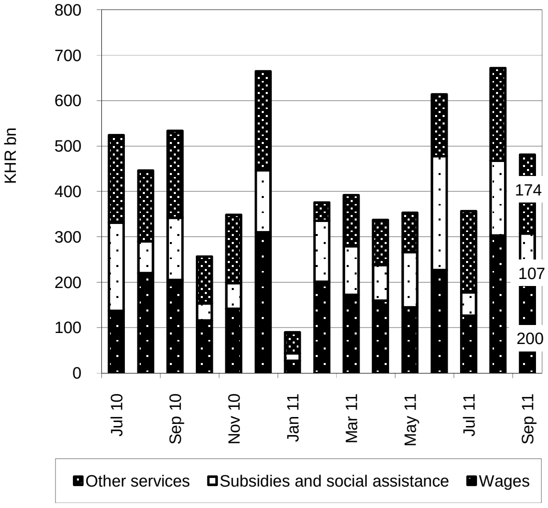
Source: MEF Bulletin

Current Budget Revenue
July 2010–September 2011



Source: MEF Bulletin

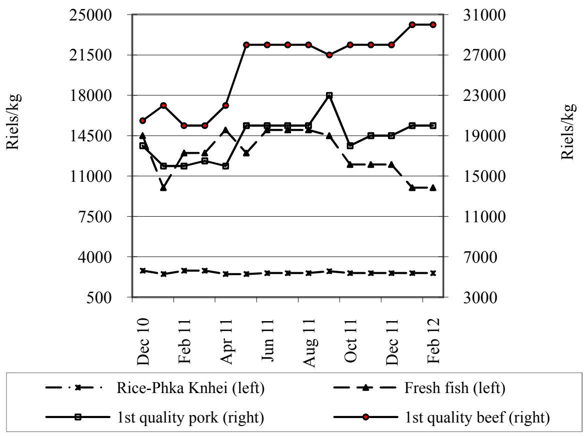
Current Budget Expenditure
July 2010–September 2011



Source: MEF Bulletin

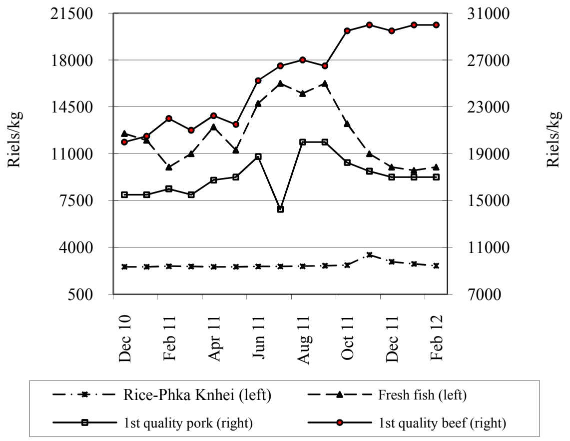
ថ្លៃស្បៀងអាហារតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា
Provincial Food Prices

Food Prices in Siem Reap Province
December 2010–February 2012



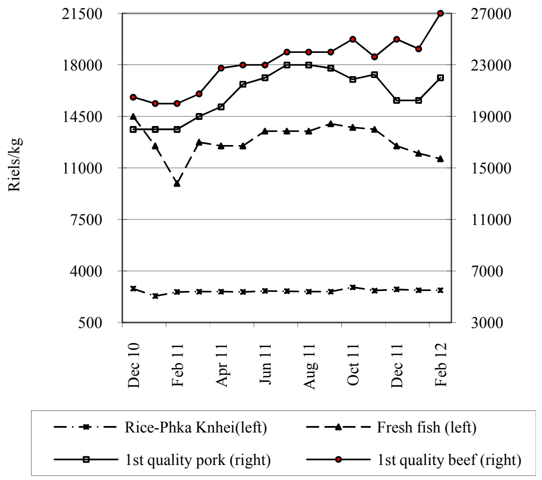
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Battambang Province
December 2010–February 2012



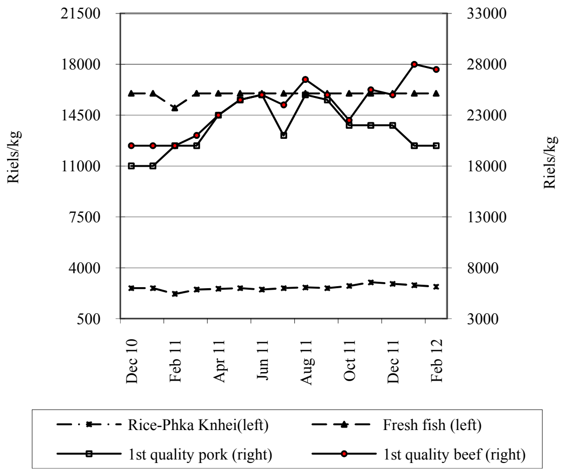
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kompong Cham Province
December 2010–February 2012



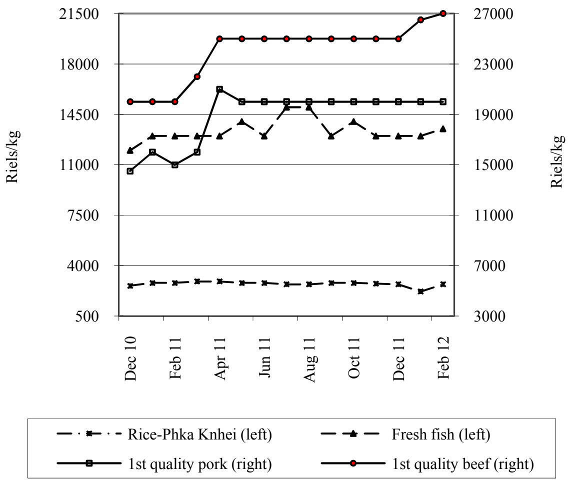
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kampot Province
December 2010–February 2012



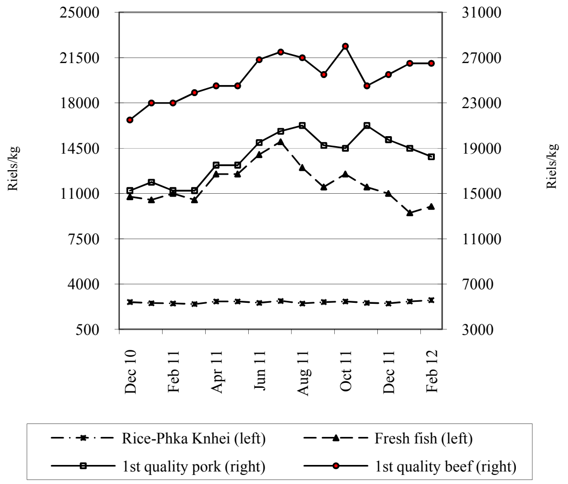
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Svay Rieng Province
December 2010–February 2012



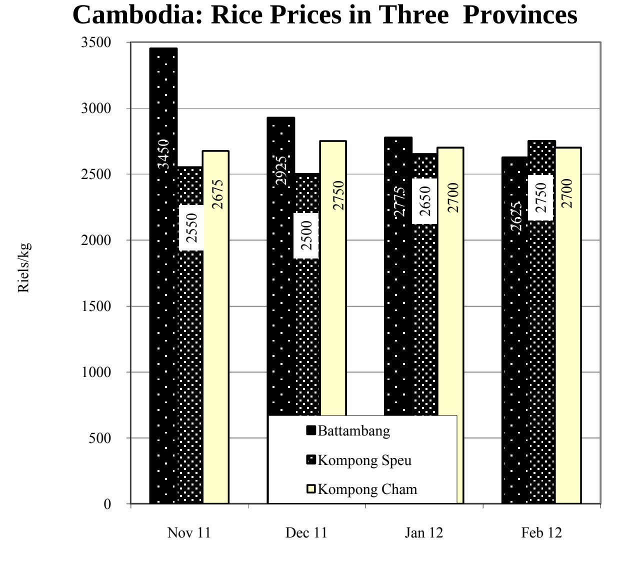
Source: CDRI

Food Prices in Kompong Speu Province
December 2010–February 2012

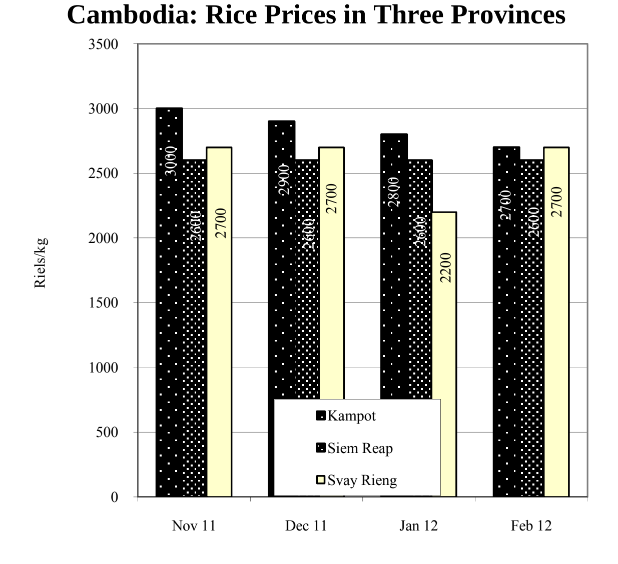


Source: CDRI

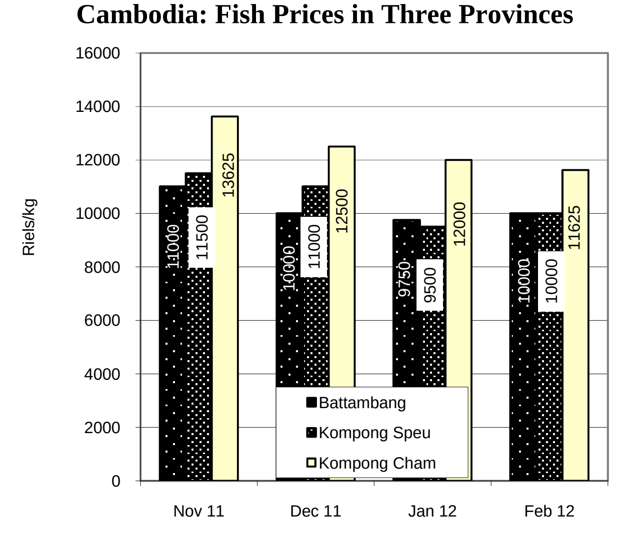
ថ្លៃទំនិញតាមខេត្តក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា៖ តាមមុខទំនិញ
Provincial Goods Prices in Cambodia



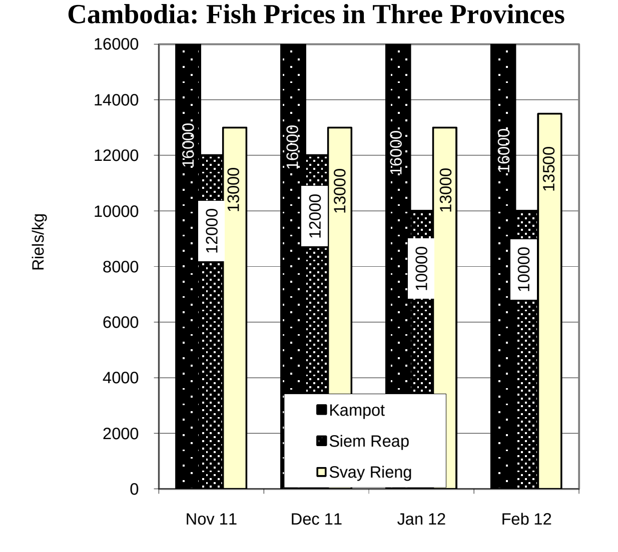
Source: CDRI



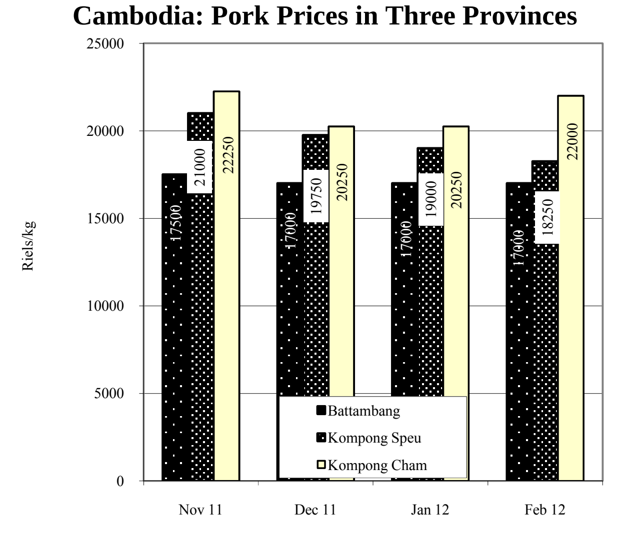
Source: CDRI



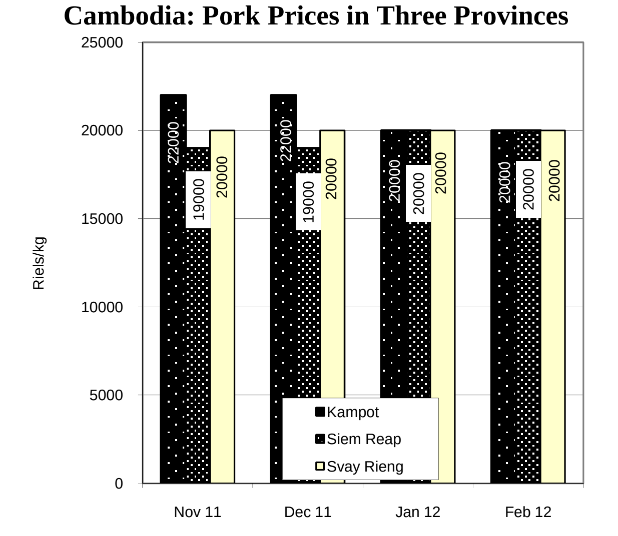
Source: CDRI



Source: CDRI



Source: CDRI



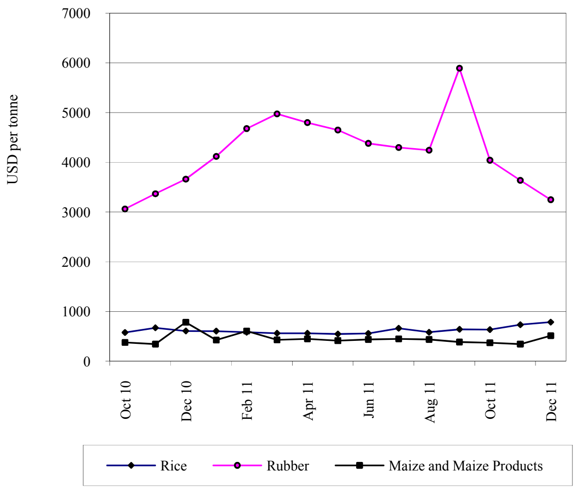
Source: CDRI

ថ្លៃទំនិញ ការនាំចេញ និង ចំនួនទេសចរអន្តរជាតិនៅក្នុងប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

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

Thailand: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Maize

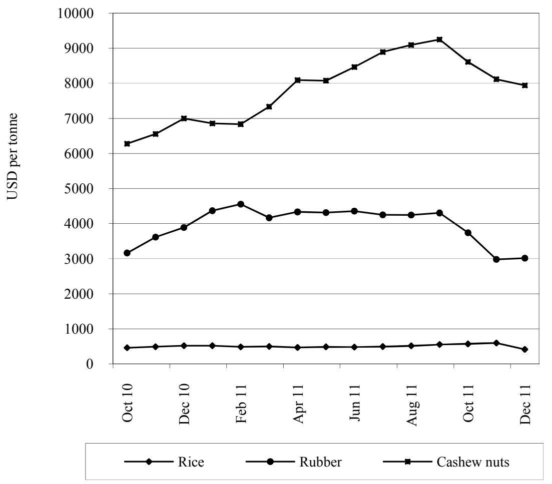
October 2010–December 2011



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

Vietnam: Prices of Rubber, Rice and Cashew Nuts

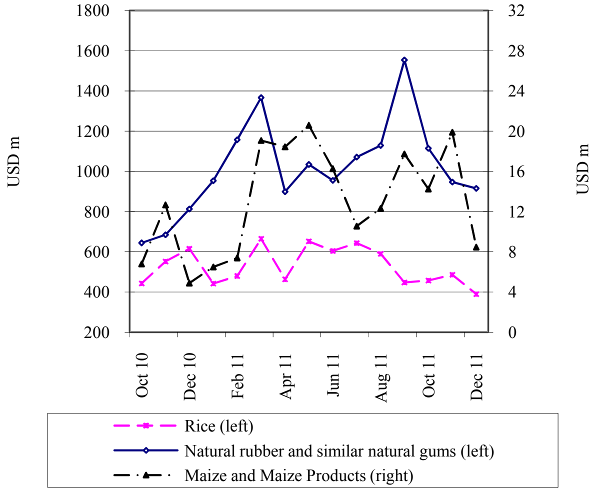
October 2010–December 2011



Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: Exports

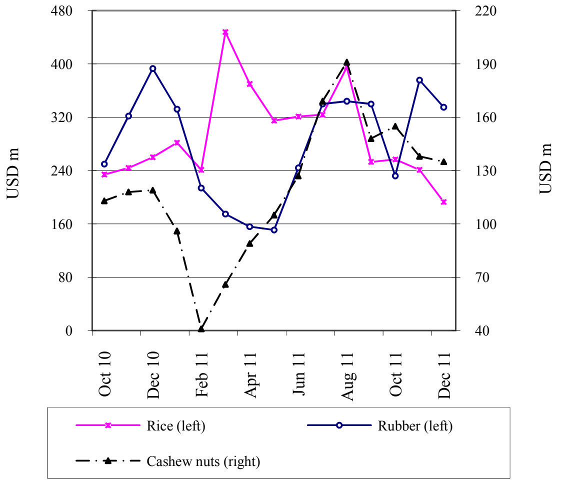
October 2010–December 2011



Source: Customs Department of Thailand

Vietnam: Exports

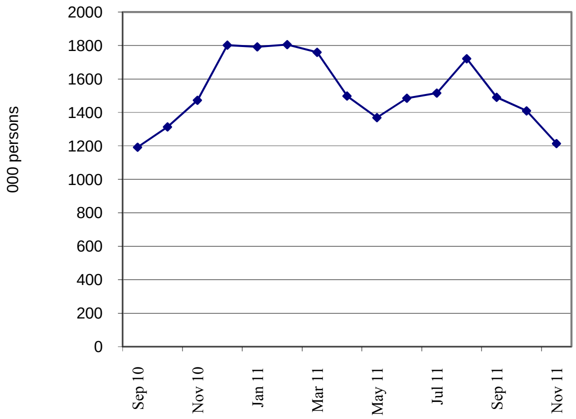
October 2010–December 2011



Source: General Statistics Office of Vietnam

Thailand: International Arrivals

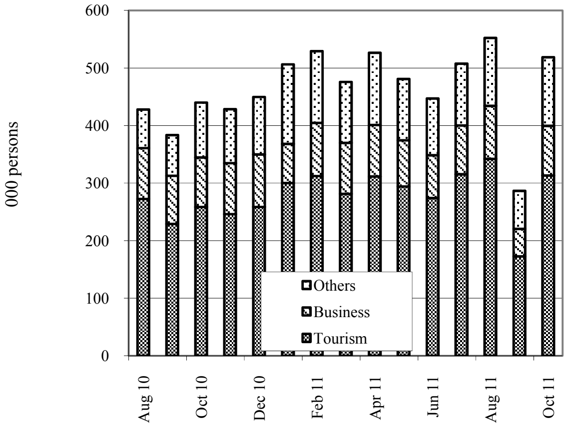
September 2010–November 2011



Source: Thailand Office of Tourism Development

Vietnam: International Arrivals

August 2010- October 2011

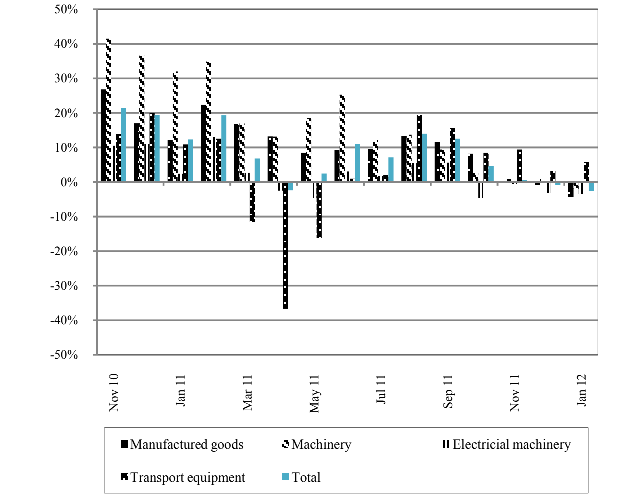


Source: Estimates by General Statistics Office of Vietnam

សកម្មភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អត្រាអតិផរណានៅបណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូរបស់កម្ពុជា

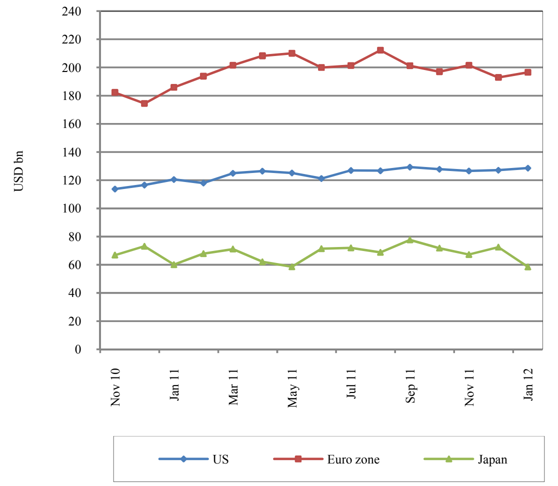
Economic Activity and Inflation Rates of Selected Economic Partners of Cambodia

Year-on-Year Growth of Main Exports: Japan
November 2010– January 2012



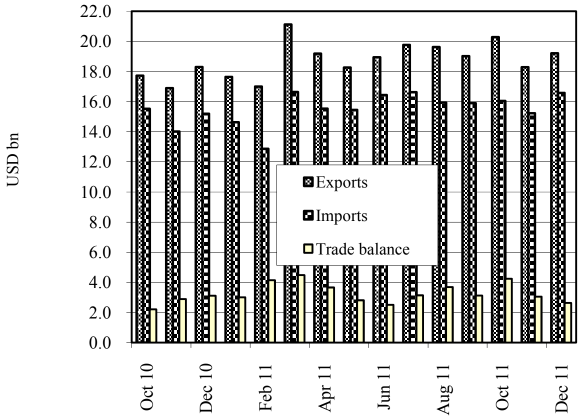
Source: Japanese Trade and Investment Statistics

Goods Exports: US, Euro Zone & Japan
November 2010– January 2012



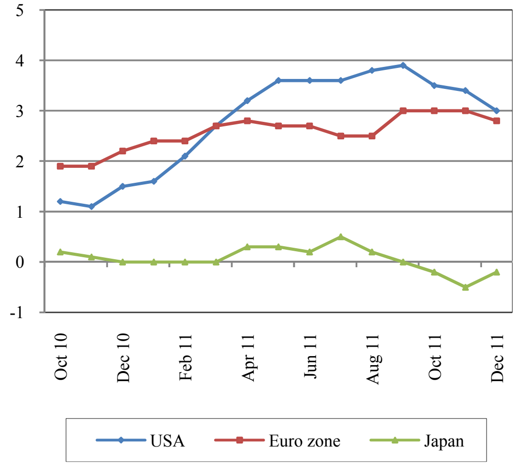
Sources: BEA, Eurostat and OECD

External Trade: Malaysia
October 2010–December 2011



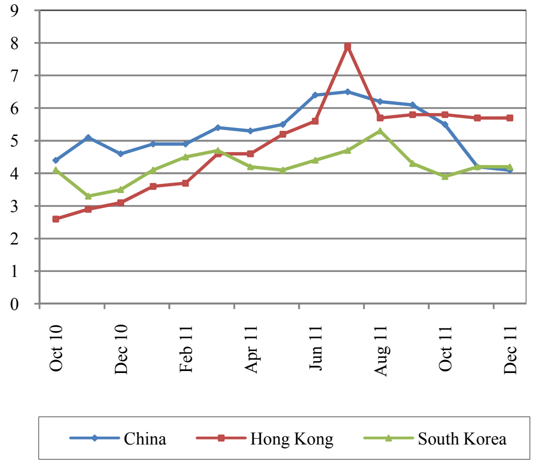
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia

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



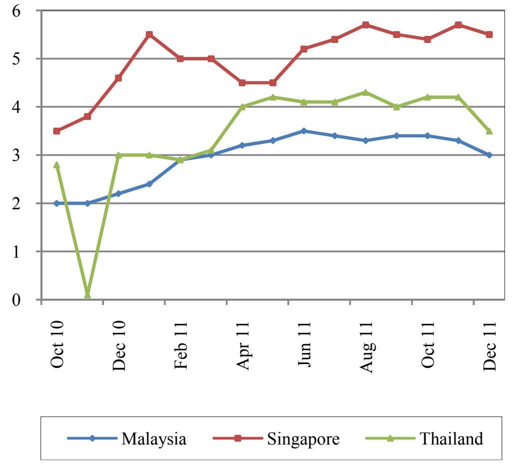
Sources: IMF and *Economist* (4 February 2012)

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



Sources: IMF and *Economist* (4 February 2012)

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



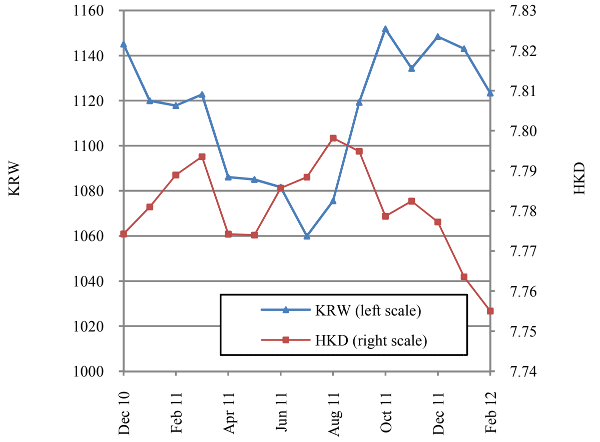
Sources: IMF and *Economist* (4 February 2012)

អត្រាប្តូរប្រាក់ និង ស្ថានភាពថ្លៃទំនិញលើទីផ្សារអន្តរជាតិ

Exchange Rates and Commodity Prices in World Markets

KRW & HKD per USD

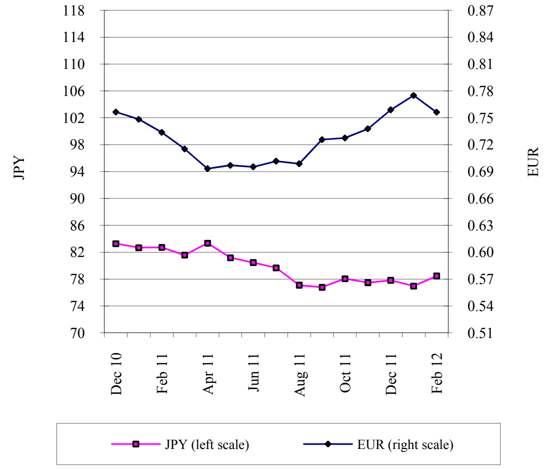
December 2010–February 2012



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

EUR & JPY per USD

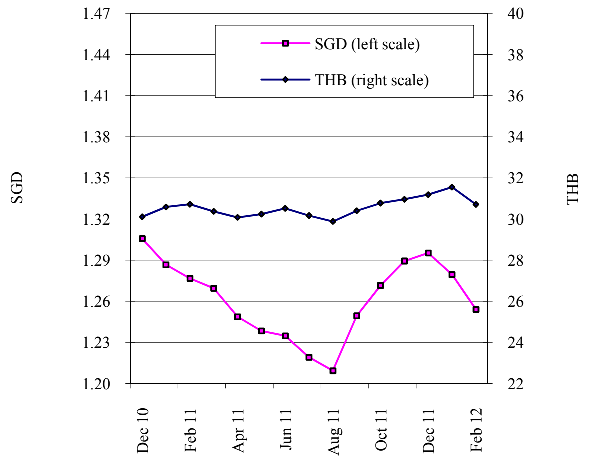
December 2010–February 2012



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

THB & SGD per USD

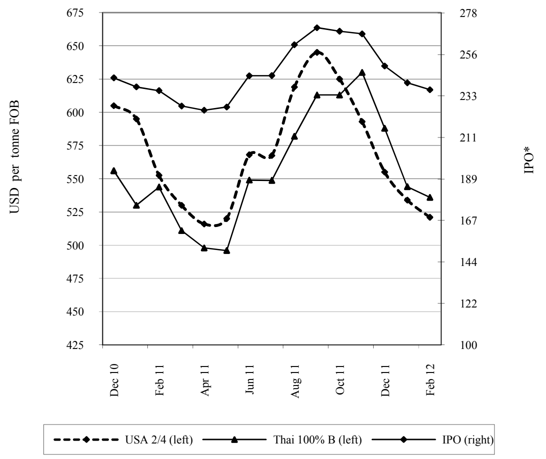
December 2010–February 2012



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Rice: International Rice Price Index & Export Prices

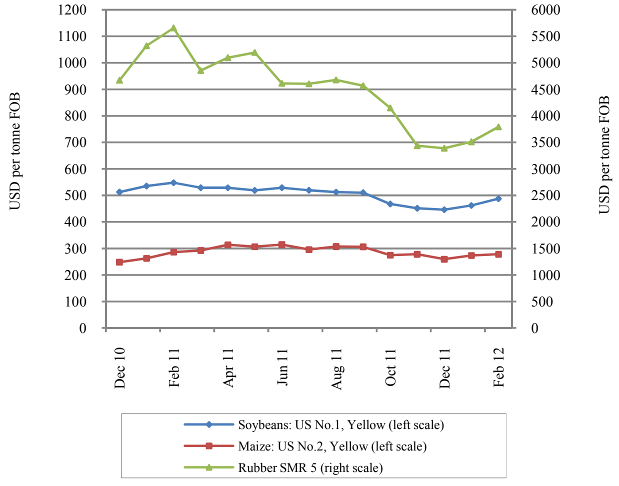
December 2010–February 2012



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

Prices: Soybeans, Maize & Rubber

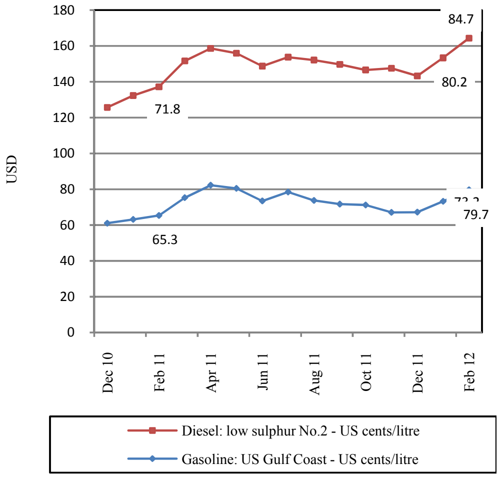
December 2010–February 2012



Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation

Prices: Gasoline & Diesel

December 2010–February 2012



Source: US Energy Information Administration

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ច

Economic News

ព័ត៌មានសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសំខាន់ៗ

ការនាំចេញសម្លៀកបំពាក់ គ្រឿងសម្រាប់ពាក់នៅជើង និងផលិតផលវាយនភ័ណ្ឌផ្សេងៗ កើនឡើង ៣២% នៅឆ្នាំ២០១១

យោងតាមតួលេខពីក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ នៅឆ្នាំ២០១១ កម្ពុជាបាននាំចេញផលិតផលកាត់ដេរប្រមាណ ៤,៣ពាន់លានដុល្លារ ដែលកើន ៣២% ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំមុន ហើយក្នុងនោះ ការនាំចេញសម្លៀកបំពាក់ (គ្រប់ប្រភេទ) រួមចំណែក ៩២,៤% (៣,៩ពាន់លានដុល្លារ) ការនាំចេញស្បែកជើង រួមចំណែក ៦,២% (២៦៥,៥លានដុល្លារ) និងការនាំចេញផលិតផលវាយនភ័ណ្ឌផ្សេងៗមាន ១,៣% (៥៦,៦លានដុល្លារ)។ ទិសដៅនៃការនាំចេញ រួមមាន ប្រទេសអាស៊ាន សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក (US) សហភាពអឺរ៉ុប (EU) និង ជប៉ុន។ ការនាំចេញទៅ US ឈរនៅលំដាប់ទី១ ស្មើ ៤៨,២% (២,១ពាន់លានដុល្លារ) បន្ទាប់មកគឺ EU មាន ៣១,0% (១,៣ពាន់លានដុល្លារ) បណ្តាប្រទេសជាដៃគូពាណិជ្ជកម្មដទៃទៀត មាន ១៦,៨% (៧១៧,៥លានដុល្លារ) ជប៉ុនមាន ៣,៥%(១៤៧លានដុល្លារ) និង ប្រទេសអាស៊ាន មាន 0,៤% (១៧,៦លានដុល្លារ)។ កំណើននេះកើតមានក្នុងពេលមានវិបត្តិហិរញ្ញវត្ថុសាកល និងវិបត្តិបំណុលនៅអឺរ៉ុប ដែលគេយល់ថា បានធ្វើឲ្យទីផ្សារអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់រួមតូច។

នៅឆ្នាំ២០១១ វិនិយោគក្នុងឧស្សាហកម្មសម្លៀកបំពាក់ និងគ្រឿងសម្រាប់ពាក់នៅជើង ដែលអនុម័តដោយក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា កើនឡើង ១៤៨,៥% ដល់ ៤៣១,៥លានដុល្លារ ក្នុងនោះ ផ្នែកសម្លៀកបំពាក់ មាន ៩១,៣% (៣៩៣,៨លានដុល្លារ) និង ផ្នែកស្បែកជើង មាន ៨,៧% (៣៧,៦លានដុល្លារ)។ នៅឆ្នាំដដែល ចំនួនកម្មករ កើនឡើង ១១២,២% ដល់ ១៨៤.២៨២នាក់ ក្នុងនោះ ខាងផ្នែកសម្លៀកបំពាក់ កើន ៩២,៤% និង ផ្នែកស្បែកជើង កើន ៧,៦%។

គេមានទស្សនៈសុទិដ្ឋិនិយមថា កម្ពុជានឹងនៅរឹងមាំក្នុងការនាំចេញសម្លៀកបំពាក់ និងគ្រឿងសម្រាប់ពាក់នៅជើង នៅឆ្នាំ២០១២ និង ២០១៣ ដោយសារកំណើនវិនិយោគពីបរទេស និងលក្ខខណ្ឌអនុគ្រោះដែលកម្ពុជាទទួលបានក្នុងទីផ្សារធំៗ ដូចជា US និង EU។ នៅឆ្នាំ២០១១ កម្ពុជា សម្រេចបានកំណើន ផសស ប្រមាណ ៧%។ ឧបនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី គាត ឈន់ មានប្រសាសន៍ថា ផសស កម្ពុជា រំពឹងថា នឹងកើន ៧% នៅឆ្នាំ២០១២ ដែលខ្ពស់ជាង អត្រាប៉ាន់ស្មាន ៦,៥% របស់ធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី ធនាគារពិភពលោក និង មូលនិធិរូបិយវត្ថុអន្តរជាតិ។

ទោះយ៉ាងនេះក្តី ទាំងវិស័យឯកជន និងវិស័យសាធារណៈ ត្រូវយកចិត្តទុកដាក់ធ្វើយ៉ាងណាឲ្យ កំណើនការបញ្ជាទិញ វានាំឲ្យមាន កំណើនប្រាក់បៀវត្សរ៍ លក្ខខណ្ឌធ្វើការល្អ និងកំណើនផលិតភាព គឺមិនមែនកំណើនការកេងប្រវ័ញ្ច និងការរំលោភបំពានឡើយ។ កន្លងមកមានកូដកម្ម និងការប្រឆាំងតវ៉ាជាច្រើន ដោយកម្មករ និងសហជីព ដែលទាមទារការតម្លើងប្រាក់បៀវត្សរ៍ លក្ខខណ្ឌធ្វើការល្អជាងមុន និងការគោរពច្បាប់ការងារពីសំណាក់ម្ចាស់ក្រុមហ៊ុន ប៉ុន្តែដំណោះស្រាយ ជារឿយៗមិនអាចរកបានដោយងាយៗ និងតាមសន្តិវិធីនោះទេ។

Economic News Highlights

Exports of Garments, Footwear and Other Textile Products Increased 32 Percent in 2011

According to figures of the Ministry of Finance and Economy, Cambodia exported approximately USD4.3 bn worth of garment products in 2011, a 32 percent increase over the preceding year. Exports of clothing (all kinds) accounted for 92.4 percent (USD3.9 bn) of the total, of shoes 6.2 percent (USD265.5 m) and of other textile products 1.3 percent (USD56.6 m). Export destinations included ASEAN, the United States, the European Union and Japan. The US ranked first at 48.2 percent (USD2.1 bn), followed by the EU 31.0 percent (USD1.3 bn), other trading partners 16.8 percent (USD717.5 m) Japan 3.5 percent (USD147 m) and ASEAN 0.4 percent (USD17.6 m). The increase came amid the global financial crisis and European debt crisis, believed to shrink consumer markets.

Investment in the garment and footwear industry approved by the Council for the Development of Cambodia increased by 148.5 percent in 2011, to USD431.5 m; the garment industry accounted for 91.3 percent (USD393.8 m) and shoes 8.7 percent (USD37.6 m). In the same year, the number of employees rose by 112.2 percent to 184,282; the garment industry accounted for 92.4 percent of the total and shoes for 7.6 percent.

There is optimism that Cambodia will remain strong in garment and footwear exports in 2012 and 2013 given the increased foreign investment and the preferential conditions Cambodia receives in large markets such as the US and EU. Cambodia achieved about 7 percent growth in gross domestic product in 2011. Deputy Prime Minister Keat Chhon said the country's GDP would be expected to grow at 7 percent in 2012, higher than the prediction of 6.5 percent of the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

However, both private and public attention is needed to ensure that increased orders translate into higher wages, good working conditions and increased productivity, not exploitation and abuses. There have been strikes and protests by workers and unions demanding higher wages, better working conditions and respect for labour law from company owners. Solutions have not always been easy and peaceful.

Links to others economic news

1. "Hu Jintao's upcoming visit in Cambodia to boost ties" (http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-03/25/c_131488332.htm)
2. "Japan provides Cambodia 7.5 mln USD for road restoration after last year's flood devastation" (http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-03/20/c_131478425.htm)