

**Brief Report**  
**On**  
**State Budget Implementation in February 2016**



**I. Introduction**

In early 2016, Cambodian economic activities remained robust driven by the main engine of growth from construction sector and garment sector. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) also continued to underpin the current urbanization and recent development particularly in real estate. With macroeconomic stability and current momentum of rigorous reform, fiscal consolidation has expanded with increasing in revenue collection and strengthening expenditure by programme budgeting implementation.

**II. Revenue Performance**

In February 2016, total domestic revenue of national government reached KHR 1,053.87 billion, grew by 46.98 percent compared to February 2015 in which current expenditure increased by 45.87 percent. Tax revenue played a vital role in this growth due to the increasing revenue from direct tax, indirect tax and international trade taxes. Direct tax revenue collection was KHR 144.70 billion, grew by 22.76 percent compared to February 2015 of which income tax, profit tax and tax on property and land increased by 20.20 percent, 19.41 percent and 54.91 percent, respectively. Indirect tax revenue collection was KHR 623.81 billion, grew by 42.71 percent compared to February 2015 in which VAT and Excise tax increased by 41.46 percent and 52.77 percent, respectively. International trade taxes revenue was KHR 192.35 billion, went up by 44.53 percent due to the increased in import tax collection by 53.50 percent. Non-tax revenue reached KHR 84.07 billion, increased dramatically by 197.36 percent compared to February 2015. The growth was mainly driven by revenue collection of civil aviation, visa and related fee, and other non-tax revenue such as casino and lottery.

Overall, in early 2 months of 2016, total domestic revenue reached KHR 1,911.53 billion, 2.55 percent lower than budget law or grew by 31,39 percent compared to that of the previous year due to the increased of revenue from General Department of Taxation, General Department of Custom and Excise and General Department of State Property and Non-Tax Revenue. Total current expenditure accounted for KHR 1,902.59 billion, 30.83 percent higher than previous year

of which tax revenue increased by 27 percent. This growth showed the strong effort on tax collection especially on profit tax, VAT and excise tax.

### **III. Expenditure Performance**

In February 2016, total expenditure at national level reached KHR 791.48 billion, grew by 1.04 percent compared to February 2015 in which current expenditure increased by 11.58 percent. This growth is driven by security and national defense expenditure. Total Capital expenditure accumulated KHR 242.07 billion, went down to 16.81 percent compared to February 2015.

Overall, in the early 2 months of 2016 total current expenditure reached KHR 1,157.14 billion, 6.3 percent lower than budget law or increased by 31.73 percent compared to the same period of previous year. Moreover, expenditure by programme spending ministries in this early 2 months showed better growth rate than that of the previous year.

### **IV. Budget Balance**

In February 2016, the current budget surplus was KHR 439.93 billion and total budget surplus accounted for KHR 206.80 billion.

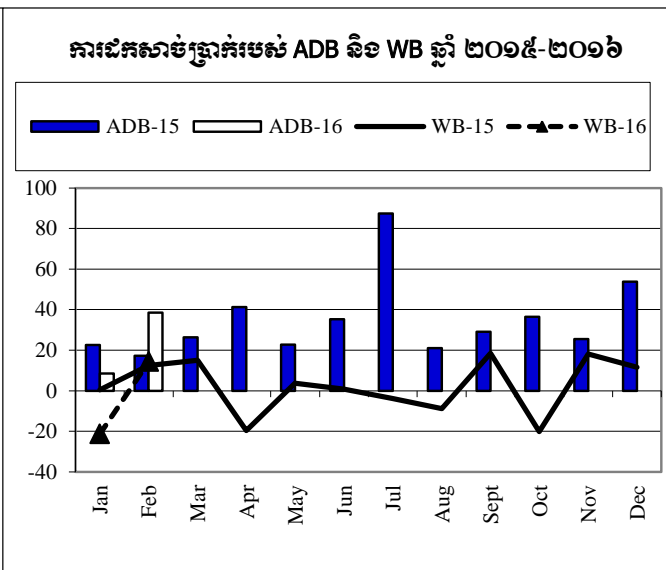
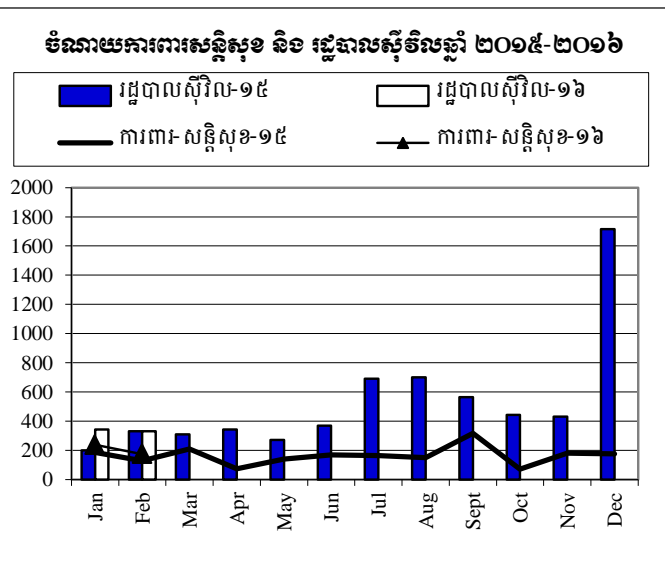
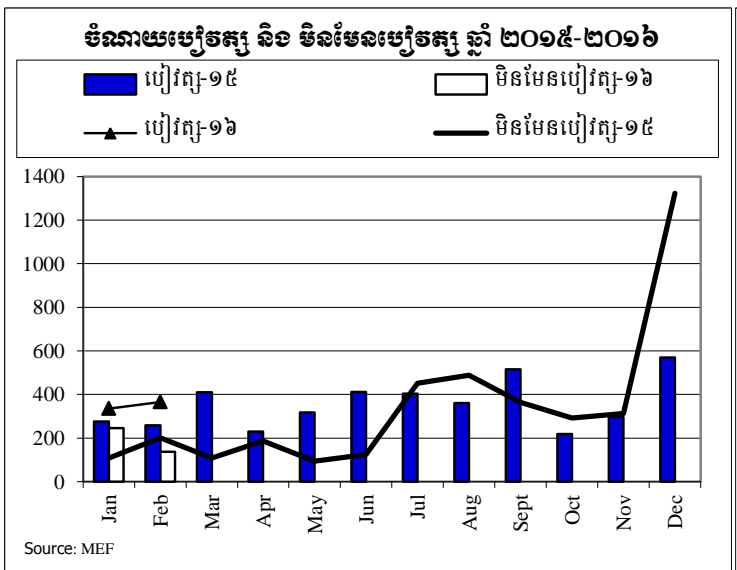
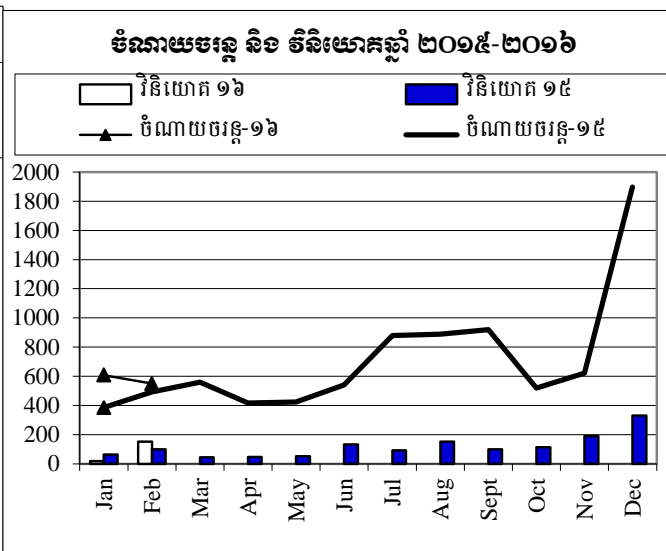
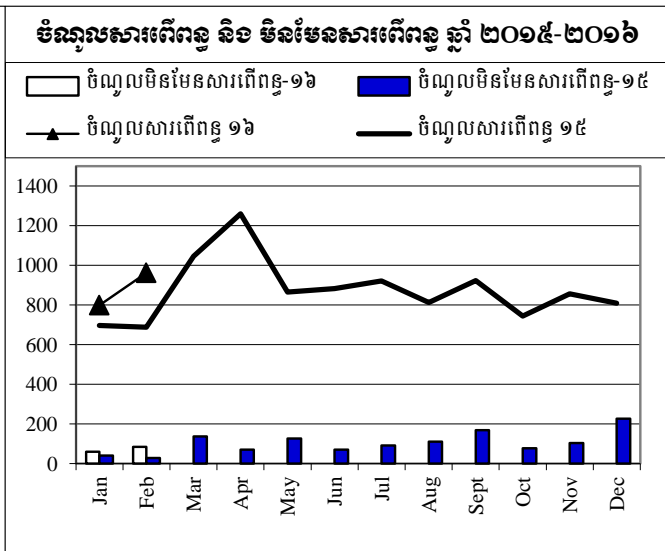
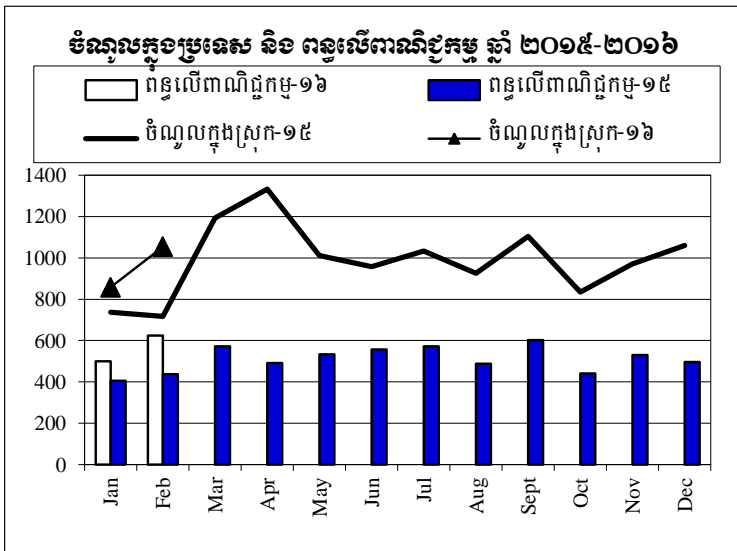
### **V. Conclusion**

In early 2016, the Ministry of Economy and Finance continues to rebuild and safeguard the fiscal space with continued strengthening revenue collection and prudent spending. These resulted from tremendous efforts of the RGC in fiscal consolidation and robust output growth. Public Financial Management Reforms Programme remains vital to improve fiscal accountability and sustainability.



# ការប្រៀបធៀបចំណូល និង ចំណាយ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៥-២០១៦

កតិកា ចំណាយរៀប



Source: MEFP







តារាងប្រតិបត្តិការហិរញ្ញវត្ថុឆ្នាំ ២០១៦ TOFE: BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION FOR 2016

Billions of Riels	2016 C.B.L.	Implementation 2months =16.7%	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16
Exchange rate (R/\$)			4,037	4,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial revenue		173.42	37.95	135.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o.w. provincial tax revenue	-	73.52	20.05	53.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o.w. prov. non-tax revenue	-	52.85	10.79	42.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o.w. prov. Transfer from central	-	47.05	7.12	39.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial expenditure		56.04	17.40	38.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o.w. wage and salary	<b>191.35</b>	15.50%	29.66	13.05	16.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o.w. non-wage	<b>727.38</b>	2.69%	19.55	2.59	16.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o.w. investment	199.48		6.82	1.77	5.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial Balance		117.38	20.55	96.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contribution from casino and Lottery		17.82	10.42	7.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Ministry Spending by Program	4,755.34	10.54%	501.34	270.05	231.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ខែ មេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៦

អគ្គនាយក នៃអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន

គោលនយោបាយសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុសាធារណៈ

ប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋានស្តីពី

ប្រធានការិយាល័យ

ស្តីពីហិរញ្ញវត្ថុសាធារណៈ

ហង់ ច័ន្ទ

ចំណាយបច្ចុប្បន្ន ឆ្នាំ ២០១៦/ CURRENT BUDGET EXPENDITURE BY MINISTRY 2016

Million Riels	B.L 2016	Implementation 2Months= 16,7%	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16
<b>Total Current Expenditures</b>	<b>11,156,989</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>1,157,140</b>	<b>607,724</b>	<b>549,416</b>									
<b>I. General Administration</b>	<b>1,699,707</b>	<b>21.1%</b>	<b>358,540</b>	<b>203,781</b>	<b>154,760</b>									
01. Royal Palace	77,259	13.5%	10,427	3,139	7,289									
02. National Assembly	140,620	24.7%	34,781	18,474	16,307									
03. Senate	58,941	25.8%	15,182	6,078	9,103									
04. Counstitutional Council	8,137	18.9%	1,534	1,534	-									
05.1 Council of Minister	304,610	13.5%	41,106	8,624	32,482									
05.4 CDC	14,607	0.0%	-	-	-									
07.2 Interior-Administration	102,527	6.9%	7,074	3,845	3,229									
08. Relations Assembly and Inspections	29,160	4.8%	1,406	654	753									
09. Foreign Affairs and Int'l Cooperation	91,825	7.7%	7,038	471	6,567									
10. Economy and Finance	502,175	45.5%	228,258	155,607	72,651									
14. Planning	53,210	5.9%	3,134	1,460	1,673									
28. Urbanization and Construction	121,900	3.6%	4,411	1,892	2,520									
30. National Election Committee	114,839	0.0%	-	-	-									
31. National Audit Authority	10,727	7.4%	791	395	395									
33.1 Anti-corruption Authority	30,806	6.8%	2,104	991	1,113									
34. Public Function	38,364	3.4%	1,294	616	678									
<b>II. Defense and Security</b>	<b>2,670,330</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>417,028</b>	<b>240,395</b>	<b>176,633</b>									
06. National Defense	1,551,207	13.6%	210,958	94,581	116,377									
07.1 Interior - Public Security	1,024,884	19.6%	200,945	143,215	57,730									
26. Justice	94,239	5.4%	5,125	2,599	2526									
<b>III. Social Administrative</b>	<b>4,291,441</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>300,781</b>	<b>127,641</b>	<b>173,140</b>									
11. Information	61,946	5.2%	3,228	1,382	1,846									
12. Public Health	1,110,791	2.9%	31,812	14,015	17,797									
16. Education, Youth and Sport	2,029,897	8.0%	161,758	63,676	98,082									
18. Culture and Fine-Arts	70,919	5.5%	3,919	1,879	2,040									
19. Environment	47,331	4.9%	2,338	1,104	1,234									
21. Social Affair & Veteran	713,925	12.2%	87,173	40,990	46,182									
23. Public Worship and Religion	44,658	5.0%	2,213	886	1,327									
24. Woman Affairs	40,674	3.8%	1,565	733	832									
32. Labour and Vocational Training	171,300	4.0%	6,776	2,976	3,801									
<b>IV. Economy Administrative</b>	<b>1,154,557</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>79,886</b>	<b>35,908</b>	<b>43,978</b>									
05.3 Civil Aviation Secretariate	50,679	2.3%	1,172	583	589									
13. Industry, Mines and Energy	33,897	3.8%	1,274	594	680									
15. Commerce	123,735	3.9%	4,815	1,319	3,496									
17. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	188,025	5.3%	10,049	4,717	5,332									
20. Rural Development	146,125	1.9%	2,732	1,303	1,429									
22. Posts and Telecommunications	55,834	3.1%	1,747	795	952									
25. Public Works and Transport	366,278	13.7%	50,026	23,331	26,695									
27. Tourism	57,683	6.5%	3,762	1,527	2,235									
29. Water Resources and Meteorology	93,417	2.8%	2,621	975	1,647									
35. Industry and Handicrafts	38,885	4.3%	1,687	763	924									
<b>V. Miscellaneous</b>	<b>1,340,954.00</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>904.74</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>904.74</b>									
99.Unexpect Expenditure	1,340,954.00	0.1%	904.74	-	904.74									



# សេចក្តីសង្ខេបស្តីពីស្ថិតិហិរញ្ញវត្ថុរដ្ឋាភិបាល



ស្ថិតិហិរញ្ញវត្ថុរដ្ឋាភិបាលគឺជាស្ថិតិហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ ដែលផ្តោតទៅលើចំណូល ចំណាយ ទ្រព្យសកម្ម និងបំណុលរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល ។ គោលបំណងសំខាន់របស់ស្ថិតិហិរញ្ញវត្ថុរដ្ឋាភិបាលគឺផ្តល់នូវជាមូលដ្ឋានជាទស្សនទាន ក៏ដូចជាផ្តល់គោលការណ៍សមស្រប សម្រាប់ការវិភាគ ការវាយតម្លៃ ការរៀបចំផែនការ និងគោលនយោបាយរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល ពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការផ្តល់សេវា និងការបែងចែកចំណូលប្រកបដោយសមធម៌ និងប្រសិទ្ធិភាព ។ អង្គការមូលនិធិរូបិយវត្ថុអន្តរជាតិ (IMF) បានចងក្រងស្តង់ដារស្ថិតិនេះឡើង និងកែសម្រួលជាបន្តបន្ទាប់ ដោយបានបន្ស៊ីអោយមានសង្គតភាពជាមួយនឹងប្រព័ន្ធស្ថិតិផ្សេងៗទៀត ដូចជាប្រព័ន្ធគណនីជាតិ (System of National Accounts) ជញ្ជីងទូទាត់ក្រៅប្រទេស (Balance of Payment) និងទន្ធប្រមូលរូបិយវត្ថុ (Monetary Aggregates) ជាដើម ។ ស្ថិតិហិរញ្ញវត្ថុរដ្ឋាភិបាល (Statement of Government Operations) និងរបាយការណ៍ប្រភពនិងការប្រើប្រាស់សាច់ប្រាក់ (Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash) ។

របាយការណ៍ប្រតិបត្តិការស្ថិតិហិរញ្ញវត្ថុរដ្ឋាភិបាល ជាតារាងស្ថិតិដែលបានធ្វើការកត់ត្រាលទ្ធផលតាមមូលដ្ឋានគណនីបង្ករ (Accrual Basic) នៅគ្រប់អន្តរកម្ម ក្នុងរយៈពេលគណនីយកម្មរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល រួមមានអន្តរកម្មដែលមានឥទ្ធិពលទៅលើទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិសុទ្ធ ដូចជាប្រតិបត្តិការចំណូលនិងចំណាយ អន្តរកម្មនៅក្នុងទ្រព្យមិនមែនហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ ដែលនាំអោយមានបម្រែបម្រួលទ្រព្យមិនមែនហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ និងអន្តរកម្មក្នុងទ្រព្យហិរញ្ញវត្ថុនិងហិរញ្ញប្បទានដែលនាំអោយមានបម្រែបម្រួលទ្រព្យជាហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ និងបំណុល ។

របាយការណ៍ប្រភពនិងការប្រើប្រាស់សាច់ប្រាក់ គឺជារបាយការណ៍បង្ហាញអំពីសកម្មភាពប្រតិបត្តិការលំហូរសាច់ប្រាក់ ដោយកត់ត្រាតាមមូលដ្ឋានគណនីសាច់ប្រាក់ (Cash Basic) ។ របាយការណ៍នេះមានសារៈសំខាន់ណាស់ក្នុងការគ្រប់គ្រងសាច់ប្រាក់ប្រើប្រាស់របស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល ។ របាយការណ៍ប្រភព និងការប្រើប្រាស់សាច់ប្រាក់នេះគឺជាការសរុបសាច់ប្រាក់ ដែលបានមកពីប្រតិបត្តិការចរន្ត អន្តរកម្មទ្រព្យមិនមែនហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ និងអន្តរកម្មទាក់ទងទៅនឹងទ្រព្យជាហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ និងបំណុល ។ របាយការណ៍ប្រភពនិងការប្រើប្រាស់សាច់ប្រាក់ ឆ្លុះបញ្ចាំងអំពីការកត់ត្រា នៅពេលដែលមានប្រតិបត្តិការសាច់ប្រាក់ ។

ដោយផ្អែកលើមូលដ្ឋានប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យ និងមូលដ្ឋាននៃការកត់ត្រាបច្ចុប្បន្ន ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុបានរៀបចំស្តង់ដារ GFS តាមទម្រង់របាយការណ៍ប្រតិបត្តិការហិរញ្ញវត្ថុរដ្ឋាភិបាល និងអមដោយតារាងប្រតិបត្តិការតាមផ្នែកចំនួនបីគឺចំណូល ចំណាយ និងទ្រព្យនិងបំណុល ។



ស្ថិតិហិរញ្ញវត្ថុរដ្ឋាភិបាល (GFS) ឆ្នាំ ២០១៦

តារាងប្រតិបត្តិការហិរញ្ញវត្ថុរដ្ឋាភិបាល

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS	2016	Budet Law 2016	Implementation 2016 (%)	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16
Accounting method:	Non Cash			Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash
<b>TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NET WORTH:</b>															
<b>A1 Revenue</b> .....	<b>1,875,306.9</b>	<b>13,203,787</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>951,287.9</b>	<b>679,751.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
A11 Taxes .....	1,751,121.6	11,516,535	13.0%	898,109.2	599,483.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A12 Social contributions .....	0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A13 Grants .....	0.0	82,693	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A14 Other revenue .....	124,185.3	1,604,559	8.3%	53,178.7	80,268.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>A2 Expense</b> .....	<b>1,145,006.1</b>	<b>11,388,193</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>612,497.2</b>	<b>558,549.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
A21 Compensation of employees .....	604,347.8	4,935,254	12.4%	290,665.4	319,887.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A22 Use of goods and services .....	191,639.0	2,747,120	7.0%	114,840.5	76,798.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A23 Consumption of fixed capital .....	0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A24 Interest .....	72,814.4	336,479	21.6%	26,857.9	45,956.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A25 Subsidies .....	0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A26 Grants .....	183,966.5	1,630,785	11.4%	130,277.8	56,098.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A27 Social benefits .....	91,623.0	1,151,396	8.0%	44,954.3	46,668.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A28 Other expense .....	615.4	587,160	3.1%	4,901.4	13,139.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>GOB Gross operating balance (1-2+23+NOBz)</b> .....	<b>730,300.8</b>	<b>1,815,593.40</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>338,790.7</b>	<b>121,202.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>NOB Net operating balance (1-2+NOBz)<sup>c/</sup></b> .....	<b>730,300.8</b>	<b>1,815,593.40</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>338,790.7</b>	<b>121,202.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS:</b>															
<b>A31 Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets</b> .....	<b>472,127.6</b>	<b>6,183,788</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>182,182.7</b>	<b>301,324.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
A311 Fixed assets .....	298,100.0	5,674,650	5.5%	73,873.8	235,605.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A312 Change in inventories .....	0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A313 Valuables .....	0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A314 Nonproduced assets .....	174,027.6	509,138	34.2%	108,308.9	65,718.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>NLB Net lending / borrowing (1-2+NOBz-31)</b> .....	<b>258,173.2</b>	<b>(4,368,194.6)</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>156,608.0</b>	<b>(180,122.3)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING):</b>															
<b>A32 Net acquisition of financial assets</b> .....	<b>24,790.3</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>(26,756.6)</b>	<b>121,604.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
A321 Domestic .....	24,790.3	-		(26,756.6)	121,604.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A322 Foreign .....	0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>A33 Net incurrence of liabilities</b> .....	<b>369,329.9</b>	<b>347,138</b>	<b>-106.3%</b>	<b>163,906.7</b>	<b>205,044.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
A331 Domestic .....	299,280.6	-		136,465.6	162,436.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A332 Foreign .....	70,049.3	347,138	-20.2%	27,441.1	42,608.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

a/ Consolidation of budgetary, extrabudgetary, and social security funds (columns 1, 2, 3).  
 b/ Consolidation of central government, state governments, and local governments (columns 5, 6, 7).  
 c/ The net operating balance should only be calculated if consumption of fixed capital (23) has a nonzero value. Otherwise, only the gross operating balance should be calculated.