



ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ
KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
Nation Religion King

Government Finance Statistics

December 2023

(Preliminary data)

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1. Executive Summary of Government Finance Statistics

Revenue Performance:

In December 2023, the Budgetary Central Government (BCG) collected 2,722 billion riels in revenue, equivalent to 10.37% of the 2023 annual budget law (BL), consisting of 2,178 billion riels in tax revenue, 207 billion riels in grant and 337 billion riels in other revenue. Compared to November 2023 last year's performance, BCG's revenue increased by 58.58%, of which tax revenue increased by 54.68%, grant increased by 57.65%, and other revenue increased by 79.15%.

During the twelve months of 2023, BCG's revenue collection achieved 25,211 billion riels of the 2023 BL, equivalent to 96.05%, in which tax revenue 21,219 billion riels equivalent to 84.17%, grant 1,456 billion riels equivalent to 5.78% and other income 2,535 billion riels equivalent to 10.06%. Compared to the same period last year, revenue performance decreased 4.69% of which tax revenue decreased by 4.43%, grants decreased by 24.08% and other revenue increased by 7.69%.

Expenditure Execution:

In December 2023, BCG's expenditure reached 3,109 billion riels, equivalent to 9.45% of the 2023 BL, consisting of 1,826 billion riels in expense and 1,283 billion riels in net acquisition of non-financial assets capital. Compared to November 2023, BCG's expenditure execution increased by 95.02%, in which expenses decreased by 79.14% and net acquisition of non-financial assets increased by 123.18%. At the same time, compared to December 2022's expenditure decreased by 27.55% of which expenses decreased by 34.92% and net acquisition of non-financial assets decreased by 13.61%.

During the twelve months of 2023, BCG's expenditure execution achieved 30,076 billion riels, equivalent to 91.45% of the 2023 BL, of which expenses 21,259 billion riels equivalent to 70.68% of the 2023 BL, and net acquisition of non-financial assets 8,817 billion riels, equivalent to 29.32%. Compared to the same period last year, expenditure execution increased by 11.18%, of which expenses increased by 10.04% and net acquisition of non-financial assets increased by 14.02%.

Overall Performance:

Based on revenue performance and expenditure execution above, BCG's budget execution in December has a 386 billion riels deficit and deficit 4,865 billion riels in twelve months of 2023, while the budget execution in the twelve months of 2022 has a deficit of 602 billion riels. Although in the twelve months of 2023 revenue performance is slow combined with the fast expenditure execution that led to a deficit. However, the deficit is at a low pace state that equivalent to 73.24% of the planned annual budget deficit. Budget deficit in the twelve months of 2023 is reflected to the increased of debt 5,259 billion riels and decreased of net acquisition of non-financial assets 394 billion riels.

2. Budgetary Central Government

2.1. Statement of Government Operations

Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31

		BL2023	2023	Act2023/ BL 2023	2023M1	2023M2	2023M3	2023M4	2023M5	2023M6	2023M7	2023M8	2023M9	2023M10	2023M11	2023M12
		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	Non Cash	Non Cash
1	Revenue	26,246,991	25,211,199	96.05%	1,970,299	1,733,434	3,178,673	2,530,871	1,857,305	2,232,333	1,915,905	1,889,886	1,744,415	1,718,821	1,716,784	2,722,471
11	Taxes	23,100,116	21,219,317	91.86%	1,722,653	1,447,226	2,854,263	2,247,148	1,624,770	1,692,125	1,522,954	1,626,481	1,455,059	1,439,988	1,408,318	2,178,333
13	Grants	912,569	1,456,433	159.60%	127,441	109,322	109,322	109,322	116,146	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	131,292	206,977
14	Other revenue	2,234,306	2,535,448	113.48%	120,205	176,886	215,087	174,401	116,390	430,886	283,629	154,083	180,034	169,511	177,174	337,161
2	Expense	18,748,112	21,259,206	113.39%	826,012	1,936,665	2,300,271	2,661,732	909,680	1,393,219	2,199,424	1,358,982	1,388,712	3,438,618	1,019,519	1,826,373
21	Compensation of employees	8,616,086	8,570,646	99.47%	609,930	661,200	679,265	1,060,772	383,377	764,158	681,808	708,236	769,636	1,116,173	291,473	844,617
22	Use of goods and services	3,299,407	2,797,457	84.79%	29,143	88,527	132,265	283,032	174,380	244,421	334,847	215,317	274,012	322,770	247,588	451,155
24	Interest	769,491	473,144	61.49%	61,328	65,604	37,838	16,620	16,021	7,552	36,248	112,819	31,196	28,732	15,677	43,510
25	Subsidies	9,000	2,963	32.92%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,963
26	Grants	2,975,375	4,368,513	146.82%	1,209	559,391	1,022,215	427,395	69,957	95,836	563,997	49,419	47,047	1,236,962	111,218	183,865
27	Social benefits	2,091,777	3,969,770	189.78%	117,225	534,602	338,348	817,602	209,558	230,894	539,826	173,986	144,938	575,618	145,718	141,456
28	Other expense	986,976	1,076,714	109.09%	7,176	27,342	90,340	56,311	56,386	50,358	42,698	99,206	121,883	158,362	207,845	158,807
GOB	Gross operating balance (1-2+23+NOBz)	7,498,879	3,951,993	52.70%	1,144,287	-203,231	878,402	-130,861	947,625	839,114	-283,518	530,904	355,703	-1,719,796	697,265	896,098
NOB	Net operating balance (1-2+NOBz) ^{cl}	7,498,879	3,951,993	52.70%	1,144,287	-203,231	878,402	-130,861	947,625	839,114	-283,518	530,904	355,703	-1,719,796	697,265	896,098
31	Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets	14,141,846	8,817,145	62.35%	412,451	692,540	584,633	315,217	860,350	1,348,359	616,984	883,523	565,730	679,460	574,882	1,283,016
311	Fixed assets	14,141,846	8,800,779	62.23%	412,451	692,540	584,633	315,217	860,350	1,348,359	616,984	883,523	549,364	679,460	574,882	1,283,016
314	Nonproduced assets	0	16,365 ...		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,365	0	0	0
2M	Expenditure (2+31)	32,889,958	30,076,351	91.45%	1,238,463	2,629,205	2,884,904	2,976,949	1,770,030	2,741,578	2,816,407	2,242,506	1,954,441	4,118,078	1,594,401	3,109,389
NLB	Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) (1-2-31) or (1-2M)	-6,642,968	-4,865,152 ...		731,837	-895,771	293,769	-446,078	87,275	-509,245	-900,502	-352,620	-210,026	-2,399,256	122,383	-386,918
32	Net acquisition of financial assets	-1,056,500	394,114 ...		838,978	-546,015	442,772	-395,958	271,891	1,845,686	-412,432	-239,078	-132,558	-2,155,612	385,342	491,099
321	Domestic	-1,056,500	394,114 ...		838,978	-546,015	442,772	-395,958	271,891	1,845,686	-412,432	-239,078	-132,558	-2,155,612	385,342	491,099
33	Net incurrence of liabilities	5,586,468	5,259,266	94.14%	107,141	349,756	149,002	50,120	184,616	2,354,931	488,070	113,542	77,468	243,645	262,958	878,016
332	Foreign	4,773,468	5,117,366	107.20%	83,141	277,756	145,002	46,120	180,616	2,342,931	460,131	127,280	69,468	247,945	241,216	895,759

2. Budgetary Central Government

2.2. Table of Revenue

Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31

		BL2023	2023	Act2023/ BL 2023	2023M1	2023M2	2023M3	2023M4	2023M5	2023M6	2023M7	2023M8	2023M9	2023M10	2023M11	2023M12
		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	Non Cash	Non Cash
1	REVENUE	26,246,991	25,211,199	96.05%	1,970,299	1,733,434	3,178,673	2,530,871	1,857,305	2,232,333	1,915,905	1,889,886	1,744,415	1,718,821	1,716,784	2,722,471
11	Taxes	23,100,116	21,219,317	91.86%	1,722,653	1,447,226	2,854,263	2,247,148	1,624,770	1,692,125	1,522,954	1,626,481	1,455,059	1,439,988	1,408,318	2,178,333
111	Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains	7,257,989	7,851,589	108.18%	666,096	458,411	1,684,061	1,235,104	464,184	463,596	477,378	453,972	445,392	484,580	466,353	552,462
1111	Payable by individuals	1,357,989	1,402,765	103.30%	147,212	117,333	131,784	139,822	121,625	98,770	111,083	105,969	99,039	113,260	107,680	109,190
1112	Payable by corporations and other enterprises	5,900,000	6,448,824	109.30%	518,884	341,078	1,552,277	1,095,282	342,559	364,826	366,295	348,003	346,353	371,321	358,674	443,272
114	Taxes on goods and services	13,324,905	10,850,490	81.43%	882,621	836,190	948,965	845,424	940,158	979,687	847,567	936,932	821,192	759,124	756,399	1,296,233
1141	General taxes on goods and services	7,865,355	7,091,643	90.16%	566,426	522,399	586,267	527,704	580,931	664,231	563,223	618,301	544,899	489,484	488,224	939,554
11411	Value-added taxes	7,865,355	7,091,627	90.16%	566,425	522,397	586,266	527,701	580,931	664,230	563,222	618,299	544,898	489,482	488,223	939,553
11413	Turnover & other general taxes on G & S	0	16 ...		1	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
1142	Excises	5,459,550	3,758,847	68.85%	316,195	313,791	362,698	317,720	359,226	315,456	284,344	318,631	276,292	269,640	268,175	356,679
115	Taxes on international trade and transactions	2,517,222	2,517,238	100.00%	173,936	152,625	221,237	166,620	220,428	248,842	198,009	235,577	188,475	196,284	185,566	329,639
1151	Customs and other import duties	2,469,895	2,385,659	96.59%	172,767	148,419	214,900	161,290	214,245	242,719	188,067	215,981	174,215	180,538	167,092	305,426
1152	Taxes on exports	47,327	131,579	278.02%	1,169	4,206	6,337	5,331	6,183	6,124	9,942	19,595	14,260	15,746	18,474	24,213
13	Grants	912,569	1,456,433	159.60%	127,441	109,322	109,322	109,322	116,146	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	131,292	206,977
131	From foreign governments	333,559	400,337	120.02%	49,971	31,852	31,852	31,852	31,852	31,852	31,852	31,852	31,852	31,852	31,852	31,852
1312	Capital	333,559	400,337	120.02%	49,971	31,852	31,852	31,852	31,852	31,852	31,852	31,852	31,852	31,852	31,852	31,852
132	From international organizations	579,010	1,056,096	182.40%	77,471	77,471	77,471	77,471	84,294	77,471	77,471	77,471	77,471	77,471	99,441	175,125
1322	Capital	489,010	986,823	201.80%	77,471	77,471	77,471	77,471	84,294	77,471	77,471	77,471	77,471	77,471	99,441	105,852
14	Other revenue	2,234,306	2,535,448	113.48%	120,205	176,886	215,087	174,401	116,390	430,886	283,629	154,083	180,034	169,511	177,174	337,161
141	Property income	409,738	281,512	68.71%	24,668	34,713	30,738	25,507	11,258	25,746	18,300	14,174	19,664	24,284	17,209	35,250
1411	Interest	211,638	56,556	26.72%	0	5,580	18,172	3,294	1,011	3,673	2,993	1,473	3,551	1,921	1,327	13,561
14112	From residents other than general government	211,638	56,556	26.72%	0	5,580	18,172	3,294	1,011	3,673	2,993	1,473	3,551	1,921	1,327	13,561
1412	Dividends	7,849	42,062	535.86%	15	23,246	0	2,640	981	12,055	183	153	6	0	0	2,782
1413	Withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations	0	93 ...		7	9	8	8	9	8	8	7	7	7	7	7
1415	Rent	190,250	182,801	96.08%	24,645	5,879	12,558	19,564	9,257	10,010	15,117	12,541	16,099	22,356	15,875	18,900
142	Sales of goods and services	1,569,236	1,927,288	122.82%	76,208	115,395	152,700	128,481	76,922	385,027	233,748	115,631	138,545	125,128	143,376	236,128

2.Budgetary Central Government

2.2. Table of Revenue

Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31

		BL2023	2023	Act2023/ BL 2023	2023M1	2023M2	2023M3	2023M4	2023M5	2023M6	2023M7	2023M8	2023M9	2023M10	2023M11	2023M12
		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	Non Cash	Non Cash
1421	Sales of market establishments	802,405	973,591	121.33%	27,471	41,797	78,856	48,981	37,799	289,801	123,792	37,100	57,376	48,328	46,135	136,155
1422	Administrative fees	672,416	814,891	121.19%	39,475	58,667	59,344	66,087	27,277	87,186	100,286	72,045	71,381	63,862	82,560	86,721
1423	Incidental sales by nonmarket establishments	94,415	138,806	147.02%	9,262	14,931	14,500	13,413	11,846	8,040	9,669	6,486	9,788	12,938	14,681	13,252
143	Fines, penalties, and forfeits	253,027	323,294	127.77%	19,114	26,643	31,519	20,345	28,033	19,754	31,483	23,656	21,270	19,863	16,467	65,148
144	Transfers not elsewhere classified	2,305	3,354	145.51%	215	135	130	69	176	359	99	623	556	236	122	635
1441	Current	2,305	3,354	145.51%	215	135	130	69	176	359	99	623	556	236	122	635
14412	Other	2,305	3,354	145.51%	215	135	130	69	176	359	99	623	556	236	122	635

2. Budgetary Central Government

2.3. Table of Expense

Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31

		BL2023	2023	Act2023/ BL 2023	2023M1	2023M2	2023M3	2023M4	2023M5	2023M6	2023M7	2023M8	2023M9	2023M10	2023M11	2023M12
		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	Non Cash	Non Cash
2	EXPENSE	18,748,112	21,259,206	113.39%	826,012	1,936,665	2,300,271	2,661,732	909,680	1,393,219	2,199,424	1,358,982	1,388,712	3,438,618	1,019,519	1,826,373
21	Compensation of employees	8,616,086	8,570,646	99.47%	609,930	661,200	679,265	1,060,772	383,377	764,158	681,808	708,236	769,636	1,116,173	291,473	844,617
211	Wages and salaries	8,616,086	8,570,646	99.47%	609,930	661,200	679,265	1,060,772	383,377	764,158	681,808	708,236	769,636	1,116,173	291,473	844,617
22	Use of goods and services	3,299,407	2,797,457	84.79%	29,143	88,527	132,265	283,032	174,380	244,421	334,847	215,317	274,012	322,770	247,588	451,155
24	Interest	769,491	473,144	61.49%	61,328	65,604	37,838	16,620	16,021	7,552	36,248	112,819	31,196	28,732	15,677	43,510
241	To nonresidents	769,491	468,313	60.86%	61,328	65,186	37,838	16,352	15,955	7,134	34,808	112,317	31,196	28,315	15,279	42,605
242	To residents other than general government	0	4,831	...	0	418	0	267	66	418	1,440	502	0	417	398	905
25	Subsidies	9,000	2,963	32.92%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,963
251	To public corporations	9,000	2,963	32.92%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,963
26	Grants	2,975,375	4,368,513	146.82%	1,209	559,391	1,022,215	427,395	69,957	95,836	563,997	49,419	47,047	1,236,962	111,218	183,865
262	To international organizations	155,529	111,268	71.54%	0	147	3,203	16,016	14,460	5,668	5,704	4,971	11,142	6,080	190	43,688
2621	Current	155,529	111,268	71.54%	0	147	3,203	16,016	14,460	5,668	5,704	4,971	11,142	6,080	190	43,688
263	To other general government units	2,819,845	4,257,245	150.97%	1,209	559,244	1,019,012	411,380	55,498	90,168	558,294	44,449	35,904	1,230,882	111,028	140,177
2631	Current	2,819,845	4,257,245	150.97%	1,209	559,244	1,019,012	411,380	55,498	90,168	558,294	44,449	35,904	1,230,882	111,028	140,177
27	Social benefits	2,091,777	3,969,770	189.78%	117,225	534,602	338,348	817,602	209,558	230,894	539,826	173,986	144,938	575,618	145,718	141,456
271	Social security benefits	1,330,745	1,418,346	106.58%	106,535	116,690	127,727	241,500	7,926	125,385	113,713	117,630	125,052	130,649	119,424	86,117
272	Social assistance benefits	500,703	2,315,507	462.45%	148	407,838	199,607	538,534	194,178	72,505	415,575	25,471	4,462	402,679	12,475	42,035
273	Employer social benefits	260,329	235,917	90.62%	10,543	10,074	11,014	37,569	7,453	33,004	10,538	30,885	15,425	42,289	13,819	13,303
28	Other expense	986,976	1,076,714	109.09%	7,176	27,342	90,340	56,311	56,386	50,358	42,698	99,206	121,883	158,362	207,845	158,807
282	Transfers not elsewhere classified	984,564	1,075,337	109.22%	7,176	27,342	90,081	56,311	56,230	50,235	42,679	98,536	121,881	158,238	207,845	158,783
2821	Current	984,564	1,075,337	109.22%	7,176	27,342	90,081	56,311	56,230	50,235	42,679	98,536	121,881	158,238	207,845	158,783
283	Premiums, fees, and claims related to nonlife insurance and	2,412	1,376	57.07%	0	0	259	0	156	123	19	669	2	125	0	24
2831	Premiums, fees, and current claims	2,412	1,376	57.07%	0	0	259	0	156	123	19	669	2	125	0	24
28311	Premiums	2,412	1,376	57.07%	0	0	259	0	156	123	19	669	2	125	0	24

2.Budgetary Central Government

2.4. Table of Transactions in Assets and Liabilities

Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31

		BL2023	2023	Act2023/ BL 2023	2023M1	2023M2	2023M3	2023M4	2023M5	2023M6	2023M7	2023M8	2023M9	2023M10	2023M11	2023M12
		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	Non Cash	Non Cash
3	CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS ^{c/}	7,498,879	3,951,993	52.70%	1,144,287	-203,231	878,402	-130,861	947,625	839,114	-283,518	530,904	355,703	-1,719,796	697,265	896,098
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets ^{d/}	14,141,846	8,817,145	62.35%	412,451	692,540	584,633	315,217	860,350	1,348,359	616,984	883,523	565,730	679,460	574,882	1,283,016
311	Fixed assets	14,141,846	8,800,779	62.23%	412,451	692,540	584,633	315,217	860,350	1,348,359	616,984	883,523	549,364	679,460	574,882	1,283,016
311A	Acquisitions: fixed assets	14,141,852	8,882,767	62.81%	412,451	710,008	601,862	332,430	877,860	1,350,650	617,034	883,966	549,364	689,218	574,907	1,283,017
311B	Disposals: fixed assets	6	81,988	1366461%	0	17,468	17,230	17,213	17,510	2,291	51	442	0	9,758	25	1
3111	Buildings and structures	13,734,386	8,493,038	61.84%	348,091	688,942	557,027	288,503	848,984	1,294,549	599,039	869,143	533,937	655,660	563,048	1,246,116
3111A	Acquisitions: buildings and structures	13,734,386	8,575,026	62.43%	348,091	706,409	574,256	305,715	866,494	1,296,840	599,089	869,585	533,937	665,418	563,073	1,246,117
3111B	Disposals: buildings and structures	0	81,988	...	0	17,468	17,230	17,213	17,510	2,291	51	442	0	9,758	25	1
3112	Machinery and equipment	407,466	307,741	75.53%	64,360	3,598	27,606	26,714	11,366	53,810	17,945	14,380	15,427	23,800	11,834	36,901
3112A	Acquisitions: machinery and equipment	407,466	307,741	75.53%	64,360	3,598	27,606	26,714	11,366	53,810	17,945	14,380	15,427	23,800	11,834	36,901
314	Nonproduced assets	0	16,365	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,365	0	0	0
314A	Acquisitions: nonproduced assets	0	16,365	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,365	0	0	0
3141	Land	0	16,365	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,365	0	0	0
3141A	Acquisitions: land	0	16,365	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,365	0	0	0
32	Net acquisition of financial assets [321+322+323]	-1,056,500	394,114	...	838,978	-546,015	442,772	-395,958	271,891	1,845,686	-412,432	-239,078	-132,558	-2,155,612	385,342	491,099
3202	Currency and deposits [3212+3222]	-724,688	-692,009	...	838,978	-553,431	447,000	-385,216	274,145	1,846,388	-412,432	-239,298	-329,622	-2,150,601	143,492	-171,411
3204	Loans [3214+3224]	-331,812	1,067,763	...	0	0	-4,228	-10,743	-2,254	-3,791	0	0	197,064	-5,011	239,356	657,370
3205	Equity and investment fund shares [3215+3225]	0	18,360	...	0	7,416	0	0	0	3,089	0	220	0	0	2,494	5,140
321	Domestic	-1,056,500	394,114	...	838,978	-546,015	442,772	-395,958	271,891	1,845,686	-412,432	-239,078	-132,558	-2,155,612	385,342	491,099
3212	Currency and deposits	-724,688	-692,009	...	838,978	-553,431	447,000	-385,216	274,145	1,846,388	-412,432	-239,298	-329,622	-2,150,601	143,492	-171,411
3214	Loans	-331,812	1,067,763	...	0	0	-4,228	-10,743	-2,254	-3,791	0	0	197,064	-5,011	239,356	657,370
3215	Equity and investment fund shares	0	18,360	...	0	7,416	0	0	0	3,089	0	220	0	0	2,494	5,140
33	Net incurrence of liabilities [331+332]	5,586,468	5,259,266	94.14%	107,141	349,756	149,002	50,120	184,616	2,354,931	488,070	113,542	77,468	243,645	262,958	878,016
3304	Loans [3314+3324]	4,773,468	5,117,366	107.20%	83,141	277,756	145,002	46,120	180,616	2,342,931	460,131	127,280	69,468	247,945	241,216	895,759
331	Domestic	813,000	141,900	17.45%	24,000	72,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000	27,938	-13,738	8,000	-4,300	21,743	-17,743
332	Foreign	4,773,468	5,117,366	107.20%	83,141	277,756	145,002	46,120	180,616	2,342,931	460,131	127,280	69,468	247,945	241,216	895,759
3324	Loans	4,773,468	5,117,366	107.20%	83,141	277,756	145,002	46,120	180,616	2,342,931	460,131	127,280	69,468	247,945	241,216	895,759

2. Budgetary Central Government

2.5. Charts

Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31

Chart 1: Key Indicators of Government Operation

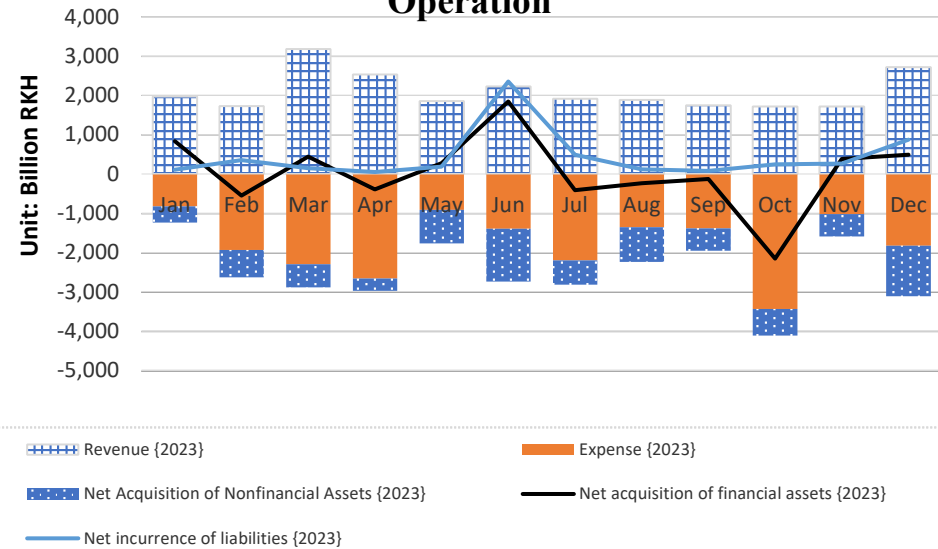


Chart 2: Revenue (Tax, Grants, and Other Revenue)

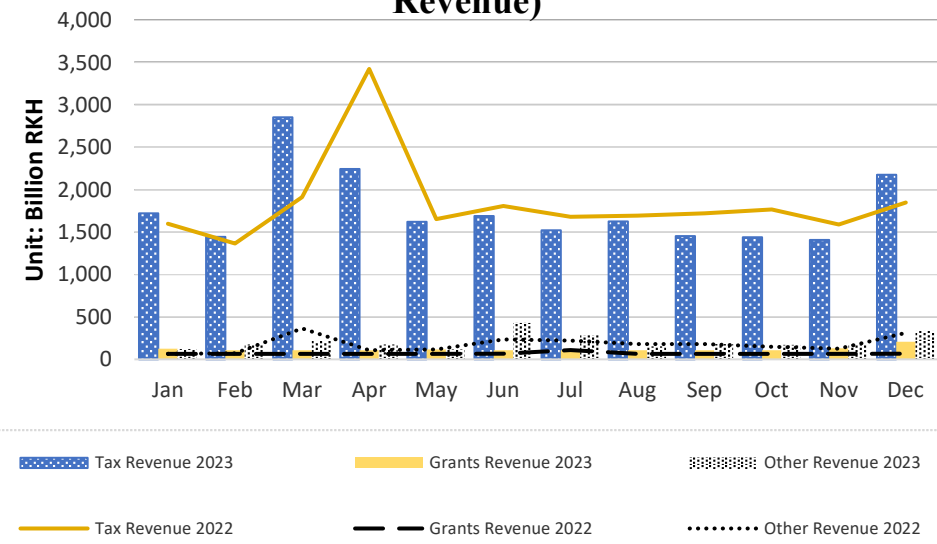


Chart 3: Tax Revenue

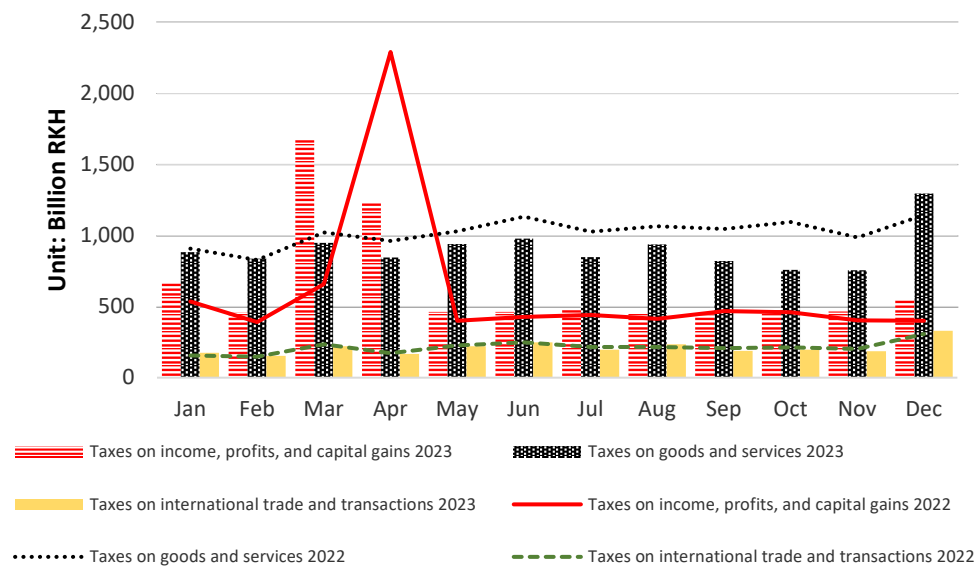
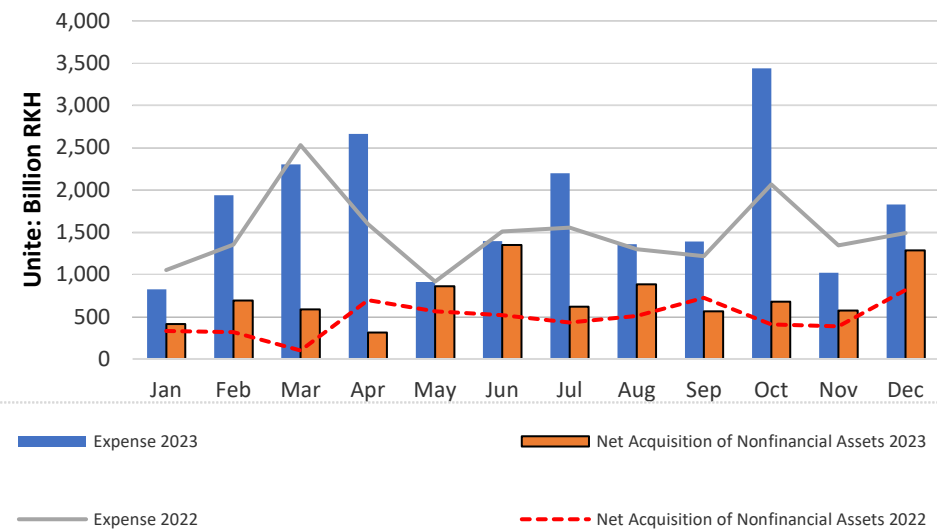


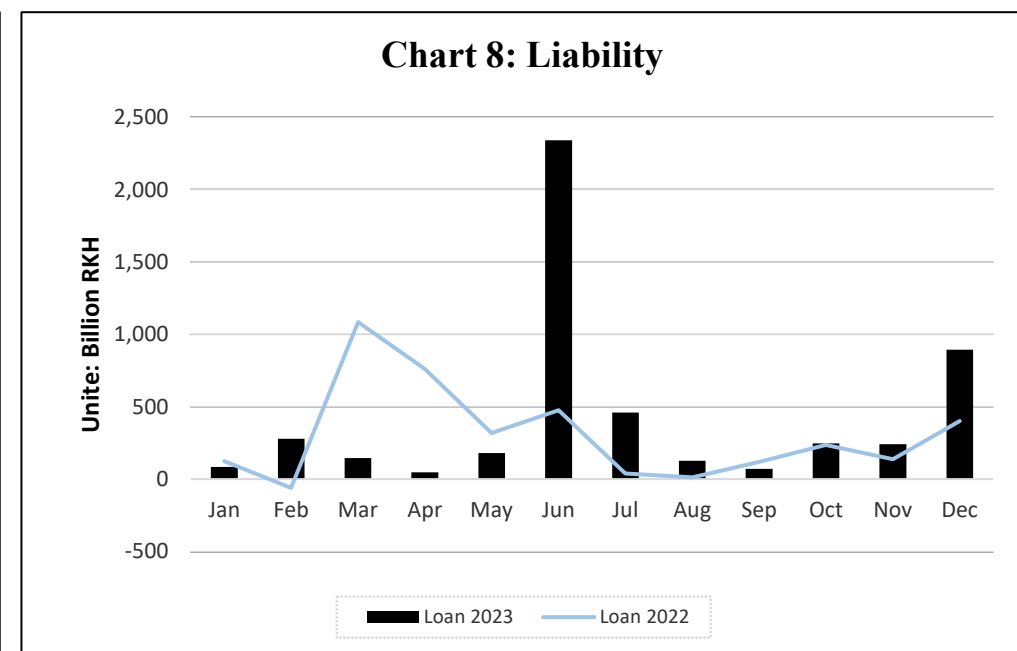
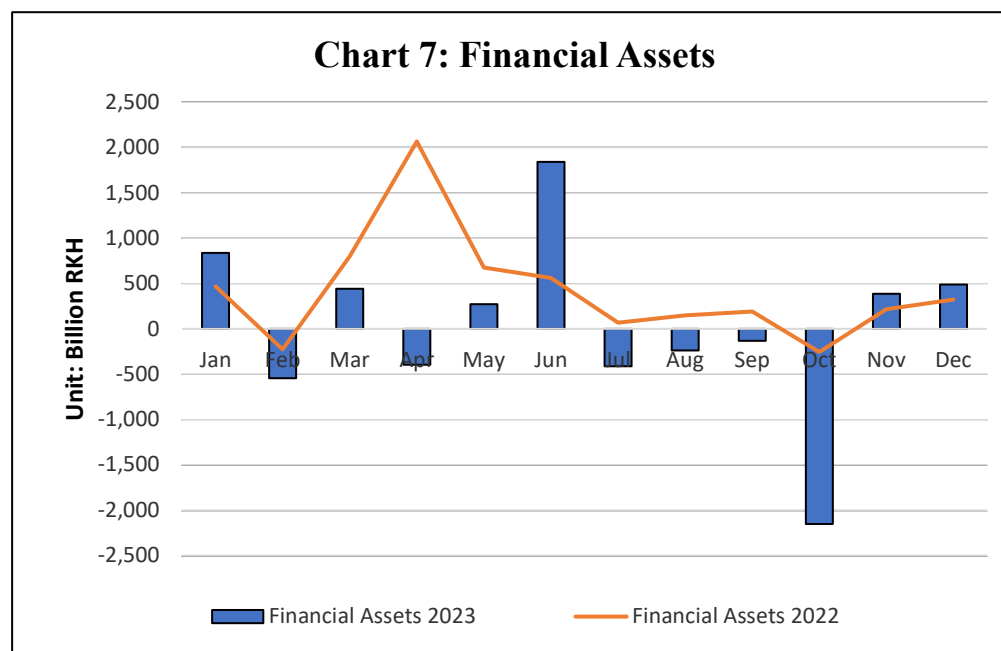
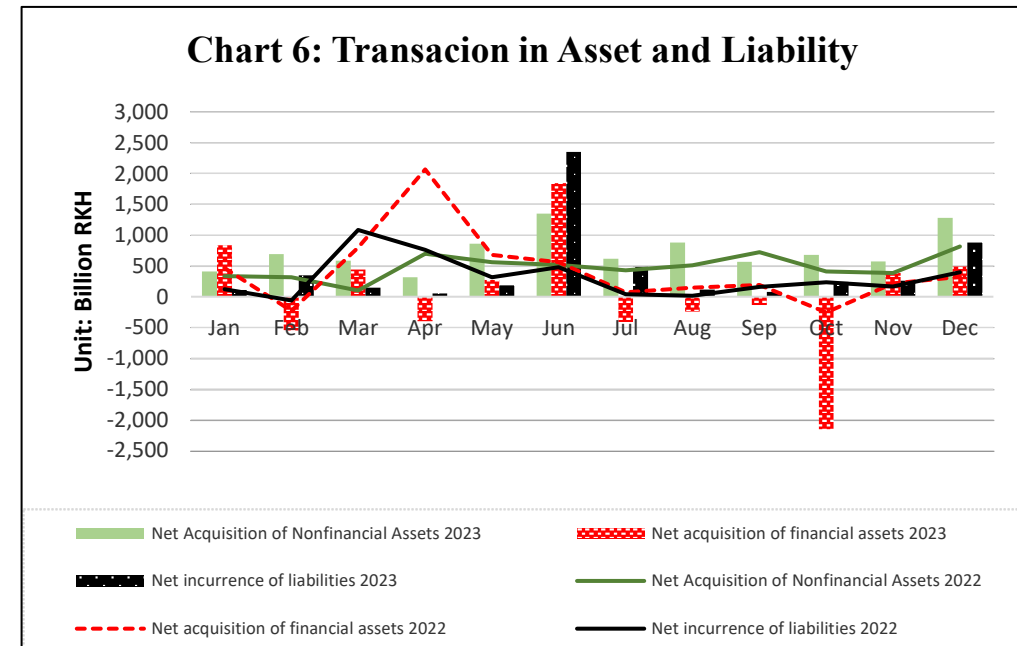
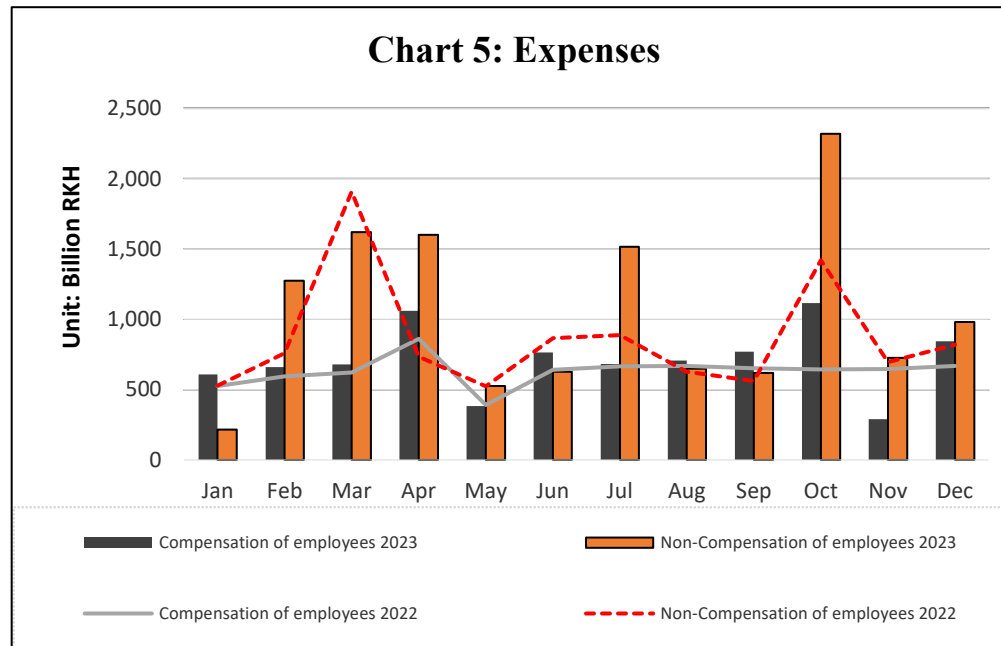
Chart 4: Total Expenditure



2.Budgetary Central Government

2.5. Charts

Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31



3. General Government Finance Statistics

Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (2)	BL2023	2023 Q1 (3)	2023 Q2 (3)	2023 Q3
		Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash
1	Revenue	14,409,681	16,913,325	19,386,752	23,599,112	29,461,178	25,334,068	23,041,022	27,916,023	28,714,617	7,360,070	7,073,315	6,237,159
11	Taxes	11,468,515	12,800,088	15,192,684	18,560,887	23,821,776	20,881,713	19,803,575	24,168,048	25,272,466	6,427,868	5,919,237	5,118,547
13	Grants	1,427,542	2,010,468	1,706,636	2,132,905	2,200,916	2,043,869	1,101,597	1,201,355	912,569	397,317	393,868	451,144
14	Other revenue	1,513,624	2,102,769	2,487,431	2,905,319	3,438,486	2,408,487	2,135,851	2,546,620	2,529,582	534,885	760,210	667,469
2	Expense	9,183,371	10,983,010	13,335,239	15,276,897	18,040,096	19,636,503	21,289,396	20,333,100	20,657,460	4,110,411	5,374,761	5,644,122
21	Compensation of employees	4,149,138	5,124,588	6,297,240	7,412,914	8,354,522	8,991,932	8,860,375	9,152,909	10,552,082	2,228,592	2,582,821	2,523,464
22	Use of goods and services	2,841,265	3,120,399	3,650,346	4,092,509	4,984,054	4,197,578	6,139,325	4,778,255	5,282,725	415,475	950,126	1,283,586
24	Interest	222,839	291,395	288,323	338,018	366,559	380,871	404,660	438,965	769,491	164,769	40,193	173,245
25	Subsidies	20,700	82,080	225,055	10,485	616,400	371,001	45,184	41,864	9,000	-	-	-
26	Grants	241,011	281,985	478,590	542,874	411,577	673,339	474,216	717,628	519,600	159,562	265,957	211,454
27	Social benefits	1,122,172	1,195,515	1,376,075	1,540,132	1,689,863	3,484,962	4,303,707	3,860,077	2,167,894	994,331	1,279,128	1,103,523
28	Other expense	586,247	887,048	1,019,610	1,339,967	1,617,122	1,536,820	1,061,929	1,343,402	1,356,668	147,682	256,538	348,849
GOB	Gross operating balance (1-2+23+NOBz)	5,226,310	5,930,314	6,051,513	8,322,215	11,421,082	5,697,565	1,751,626	7,582,923	8,057,157	3,249,659	1,698,554	593,038
NOB	Net operating balance (1-2+NOBz) ^{c/}	5,226,310	5,930,314	6,051,513	8,322,215	11,421,082	5,697,565	1,751,626	7,582,923	8,057,157	3,249,659	1,698,554	593,038
31	Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets	5,700,652	6,173,782	6,747,191	7,663,907	8,161,278	9,300,353	9,403,441	7,181,753	14,705,779	1,771,534	2,562,245	1,970,412
311	Fixed assets	5,688,350	6,149,369	6,742,610	7,526,577	8,096,314	9,255,187	9,279,562	7,096,463	14,679,009	1,770,895	2,558,007	1,947,145
314	Nonproduced assets	12,301	24,412	4,581	137,330	64,964	45,167	123,879	85,289	26,770	639	4,238	23,266
2M	Expenditure (2+31)	14,884,022	17,156,792	20,082,430	22,940,804	26,201,374	28,936,856	30,692,837	27,514,853	35,363,239	5,881,945	7,937,006	7,614,533
NLB	Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) (1-2-31) or (1-2M)	(474,341)	(243,467)	(695,678)	658,308	3,259,804	(3,602,788)	(7,651,815)	401,170	(6,648,622)	1,478,125	(863,691)	(1,377,374)
	TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING):												
32	Net acquisition of financial assets	1,883,927	1,626,246	2,939,691	3,073,469	6,205,762	313,863	(4,035,985)	5,087,880	(921,619)	2,218,002	1,911,475	(1,155,188)
321	Domestic	1,883,927	1,626,246	2,939,691	3,073,469	6,205,762	313,863	(4,035,985)	5,087,880	(921,619)	2,218,002	1,911,475	(1,155,188)
33	Net incurrence of liabilities	2,358,197	1,869,715	1,889,811	1,990,432	2,948,819	3,916,651	3,617,184	4,686,710	5,586,468	739,754	2,770,611	222,186
331	Domestic	220,291	115,194	(466,421)	113,596	465,002	46,464	(191,530)	1,059,032	813,000	233,854	407,983	(57,350)
332	Foreign	2,137,905	1,754,521	2,356,231	1,876,836	2,483,817	3,870,187	3,808,715	3,627,678	4,773,468	505,900	2,362,628	279,536

4. Budgetary Central Government Finance Statistics

Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (1)	BL2023	2023 Q1	2023 Q2
		Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash
1	Revenue	13,589,225	16,102,389	18,332,979	21,956,885	27,269,838	23,153,071	21,770,209	25,044,368	26,246,991	6,882,195	6,620,223
11	Taxes	10,707,143	12,044,830	14,183,089	16,974,374	21,708,033	18,938,923	18,084,219	22,088,509	23,100,116	6,023,931	5,563,756
13	Grants	1,422,766	2,008,955	1,704,556	2,128,129	2,194,160	2,031,391	1,717,043	821,431	912,569	346,086	334,790
14	Other revenue	1,459,316	2,048,604	2,445,334	2,854,382	3,367,645	2,182,757	1,968,946	2,134,428	2,234,306	512,178	721,677
2	Expense	8,838,263	10,538,002	12,798,116	14,453,941	17,356,854	18,436,418	20,386,125	17,921,635	18,748,112	5,057,689	4,940,957
21	Compensation of employees	3,924,062	4,815,589	5,953,521	6,994,459	7,853,824	8,357,188	7,715,076	7,581,380	8,616,086	1,949,803	2,207,698
22	Use of goods and services	2,156,292	2,423,808	2,807,262	3,057,066	3,184,358	2,902,485	2,777,280	2,396,101	3,299,407	248,690	690,375
24	Interest	222,839	291,395	288,323	338,018	366,559	380,871	403,261	432,636	769,491	164,769	40,193
25	Subsidies	20,700	82,080	225,055	10,485	611,600	327,400	3,155	0	9,000	0	0
26	Grants	870,490	915,781	1,220,952	1,314,732	2,351,599	1,620,992	2,375,009	3,175,510	2,975,375	1,581,699	583,825
27	Social benefits	1,112,463	1,184,011	1,359,717	1,523,618	1,674,326	3,469,400	3,362,485	3,604,444	2,091,777	990,175	1,258,038
28	Other expense	531,416	825,339	943,287	1,215,563	1,314,588	1,378,081	3,749,859	731,564	986,976	122,552	160,828
GOB	Gross operating balance (1-2+23+NOBz)	4,750,962	5,564,387	5,534,863	7,502,944	9,912,984	4,716,653	1,384,084	7,122,733	7,498,879	1,824,506	1,679,266
NOB	Net operating balance (1-2+NOBz) ^{c/}	4,750,962	5,564,387	5,534,863	7,502,944	9,912,984	4,716,653	1,384,084	7,122,733	7,498,879	1,824,506	1,679,266
31	Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets	5,387,432	5,879,159	6,442,470	7,129,990	7,516,027	8,651,989	9,172,556	5,799,520	14,141,846	1,689,611	2,315,792
311	Fixed assets	5,376,656	5,872,697	6,437,929	6,993,155	7,465,277	8,611,007	9,056,933	5,759,973	14,141,846	1,689,611	2,315,792
314	Nonproduced assets	10,776	6,462	4,542	136,836	50,750	40,983	115,623	39,547	0	0	0
2M	Expenditure (2+31)	14,225,695	16,417,161	19,240,587	21,583,931	24,872,881	27,088,407	29,558,681	23,721,156	32,889,958	6,747,300	7,256,749
NLB	Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) (1-2-31) or (1-2M)	-636,470	-314,772	-907,608	372,954	2,396,958	-3,935,336	-7,788,472	1,323,213	-6,642,968	134,896	-636,526
32	Net acquisition of financial assets	1,612,179	1,574,127	2,606,213	2,225,434	4,877,914	-65,149	-4,216,573	5,040,399	-1,056,500	740,796	1,746,102
321	Domestic	1,612,179	1,574,127	2,606,213	2,225,434	4,877,914	-65,149	-4,216,573	5,040,399	-1,056,500	740,796	1,746,102
33	Net incurrence of liabilities	2,248,578	1,888,899	1,768,263	1,876,836	2,483,817	3,870,187	3,571,899	3,717,187	5,586,468	605,900	2,382,628
332	Foreign	2,137,905	1,754,521	2,356,231	1,876,836	2,483,817	3,870,187	3,571,899	3,651,087	4,773,468	505,900	2,362,628

5. Local Government Finance Statistics

Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (2)	BL2023	2023 Q1 (3)	2023 Q2 (3)	2023 Q3
		Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash
1	Revenue	1,449,977	1,444,774	1,796,173	2,863,180	3,964,681	3,129,128	4,364,641	5,455,850	4,923,440	1,934,691	815,812	1,154,308
11	Taxes	761,372	755,258	1,009,595	1,586,513	2,113,743	1,942,790	1,785,773	2,004,721	2,172,350	403,936	355,481	454,740
13	Grants	634,297	635,351	744,480	1,225,729	1,780,097	960,609	2,310,308	3,137,297	2,455,814	1,508,047	421,798	644,611
14	Other revenue	54,308	54,165	42,098	50,938	70,841	225,729	268,560	313,832	295,276	22,707	38,533	54,957
2	Expense	974,629	1,078,847	1,279,522	1,594,825	2,456,489	2,148,216	3,307,677	3,888,291	4,365,162	509,538	796,524	1,022,472
21	Compensation of employees	225,075	309,000	343,718	418,455	500,698	634,744	1,299,464	1,370,647	1,935,996	278,789	375,123	366,604
22	Use of goods and services	684,973	696,591	843,085	1,035,442	1,799,696	1,295,093	1,662,134	1,923,232	1,983,318	166,785	259,750	466,444
25	Subsidies	-	-	-	-	4,800	43,601	42,029	41,864	-	-	-	-
26	Grants	42	43	37	10	8	478	2,535	138,922	40	34,679	44,852	79,800
27	Social benefits	9,709	11,504	16,358	16,514	15,537	15,562	69,086	70,274	76,117	4,156	21,089	20,882
28	Other expense	54,830	61,709	76,323	124,404	135,751	158,738	232,429	343,352	369,692	25,130	95,710	88,741
GOB	Gross operating balance (1-2+23+NOBz)	475,349	365,927	516,651	1,268,356	1,508,192	980,912	1,056,964	1,567,559	558,278	1,425,153	19,288	131,837
NOB	Net operating balance (1-2+NOBz) ^{cl}	475,349	365,927	516,651	1,268,356	1,508,192	980,912	1,056,964	1,567,559	558,278	1,425,153	19,288	131,837
31	Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets	313,219	294,622	304,721	533,917	645,251	648,364	658,418	788,662	563,933	81,923	246,453	294,193
311	Fixed assets	311,694	276,672	304,681	533,422	631,037	644,180	650,162	779,089	537,163	81,284	242,214	287,292
314	Nonproduced assets	1,525	17,950	39	494	14,214	4,184	8,256	9,573	26,770	639	4,238	6,901
2M	Expenditure (2+31)	1,287,848	1,373,470	1,584,243	2,128,741	3,101,741	2,796,580	3,966,095	4,676,953	4,929,095	591,462	1,042,977	1,316,664
NLB	Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) (1-2-31) or (1-2M)	162,129	71,305	211,930	734,439	862,941	332,548	398,546	778,896	(5,655)	1,343,229	(227,165)	(162,356)
32	Net acquisition of financial assets	271,748	52,119	333,478	848,035	1,327,848	379,012	207,015	1,765,828	134,881	1,477,206	165,373	(241,906)
321	Domestic	271,748	52,119	333,478	848,035	1,327,848	379,012	207,015	1,765,828	134,881	1,477,206	165,373	(241,906)
33	Net incurrence of liabilities	109,619	(19,184)	121,548	113,596	464,907	46,464	(191,530)	986,932	-	133,854	387,983	(79,550)
331	Domestic	109,619	(19,184)	121,548	113,596	464,907	46,464	(191,530)	986,932	-	133,854	387,983	(79,550)

6. TOFE to GFS Derivation Table

Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31

TOFE to GFS Derivation Table	BL2023	2023	Act2023/ BL 2023	2023M1	2023M2	2023M3	2023M4	2023M5	2023M6	2023M7	2023M8	2023M9	2023M10	2023M11	2023M12
<i>Item</i>															
TOFE Domestic Revenue	25,896,240	24,445,579	94.40%	1,855,567	1,663,382	3,131,640	2,483,978	1,804,135	2,135,379	1,826,088	1,886,278	1,644,989	1,735,095	1,650,629	2,628,419
<i>Plus:</i>	<i>822,569</i>	<i>1,387,160</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>127,441</i>	<i>109,322</i>	<i>109,322</i>	<i>109,322</i>	<i>116,146</i>	<i>109,322</i>	<i>109,322</i>	<i>109,322</i>	<i>109,322</i>	<i>109,322</i>	<i>131,292</i>	<i>137,704</i>
Grants-budget support	123,983	75,294		18,119	-	-	-	6,824	-	-	-	-	-	21,970	28,382
Grants	698,586	1,311,866		109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322
<i>Less:</i>	<i>471,818</i>	<i>621,540</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>12,709</i>	<i>39,270</i>	<i>62,289</i>	<i>62,429</i>	<i>62,975</i>	<i>12,368</i>	<i>19,505</i>	<i>105,714</i>	<i>9,896</i>	<i>125,596</i>	<i>65,137</i>	<i>43,651</i>
Tax Refund	140,000	412,993		12,433	20,083	40,743	33,189	26,986	6,056	2,877	77,411	220	94,592	61,678	36,725
Revenue from privatization of public enterprises	-	81,986		-	17,468	17,230	17,213	17,510	2,291	51	442	-	9,758	25	-
Other financial revenues	-	84,146		275	1,719	89	1,285	16,225	230	16,577	27,861	390	16,235	122	3,135
Proceeds from sales of buildings	-	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Proceeds from Sales of Techncial Installations, Materi	6	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lending (Revenue's)	331,812	42,414		-	-	4,228	10,743	2,254	3,791	-	-	9,286	5,011	3,312	3,791
GFS Revenue	26,246,991	25,211,199	96.05%	1,970,299	1,733,434	3,178,673	2,530,871	1,857,305	2,232,333	1,915,905	1,889,886	1,744,415	1,718,821	1,716,784	2,722,471
TOFE Budget Expenditure	34,743,811	31,538,914	90.78%	1,251,172	2,675,891	2,942,965	3,028,635	1,830,751	2,753,244	2,835,912	2,348,440	2,161,402	4,238,663	1,901,388	3,570,450
<i>Plus:</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(166,133)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(275)</i>	<i>(19,187)</i>	<i>(17,319)</i>	<i>(18,498)</i>	<i>(33,735)</i>	<i>(2,521)</i>	<i>(16,628)</i>	<i>(28,304)</i>	<i>(390)</i>	<i>(25,993)</i>	<i>(147)</i>	<i>(3,136)</i>
Other financial revenues	-	(84,146)		(275)	(1,719)	(89)	(1,285)	(16,225)	(230)	(16,577)	(27,861)	(390)	(16,235)	(122)	(3,135)
Revenue from privatization of public enterprises	-	(81,986)		-	(17,468)	(17,230)	(17,213)	(17,510)	(2,291)	(51)	(442)	-	(9,758)	(25)	-
Proceeds from sales of buildings	-	(1)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Proceeds from Sales of Techncial Installations, Materi	(6)	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Less:</i>	<i>1,853,847</i>	<i>1,541,530</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>12,433</i>	<i>27,499</i>	<i>40,743</i>	<i>33,189</i>	<i>26,986</i>	<i>9,145</i>	<i>2,877</i>	<i>77,631</i>	<i>206,570</i>	<i>94,592</i>	<i>306,840</i>	<i>703,025</i>
Refunds and restitutions	140,000	412,993		12,433	20,083	40,743	33,189	26,986	6,056	2,877	77,411	220	94,592	61,678	36,725
Investment	-	18,360		-	7,416	-	-	-	3,089	-	220	-	-	2,494	5,140
Unanticipated Expense	1,713,847	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GFS Expenditure	32,889,958	30,076,351	91.45%	1,238,463	2,629,205	2,884,904	2,976,949	1,770,030	2,741,578	2,816,407	2,242,506	1,954,441	4,118,078	1,594,401	3,109,389
TOFE OVERALL DEF/SURPL.comt (I-II)	(8,847,571)	(7,093,335)	...	604,395	(1,012,509)	188,675	(544,657)	(26,617)	(617,866)	(1,009,824)	(462,162)	(516,413)	(2,503,568)	(250,759)	(942,031)
<i>Plus:</i>	<i>2,536,416</i>	<i>2,497,338</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>127,441</i>	<i>109,322</i>	<i>109,322</i>	<i>109,322</i>	<i>116,146</i>	<i>109,322</i>	<i>109,322</i>	<i>109,322</i>	<i>315,672</i>	<i>109,322</i>	<i>373,960</i>	<i>798,864</i>
Lending	-	1,110,178		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206,350	-	242,667	661,160
Grants-budget support	123,983	75,294		18,119	-	-	-	6,824	-	-	-	-	-	21,970	28,382
Grants	698,586	1,311,866		109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322
Unanticipated Expense	1,713,847	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Less:</i>	<i>331,812</i>	<i>24,055</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(7,416)</i>	<i>4,228</i>	<i>10,743</i>	<i>2,254</i>	<i>701</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(220)</i>	<i>9,286</i>	<i>5,011</i>	<i>817</i>	<i>(1,349)</i>
2. CAPITAL REVENUE	331,812	42,414		-	-	4,228	10,743	2,254	3,791	-	-	9,286	5,011	3,312	3,791
GFS Net Lending/Net Borrowing	(6,642,968)	(4,865,152)	...	731,837	(895,771)	293,769	(446,078)	87,275	(509,245)	(900,502)	(352,620)	(210,026)	(2,399,256)	122,383	(386,918)
TOFE Foreign Financing	6,409,036	6,401,327	99.88%	234,583	459,079	258,325	159,442	300,762	2,464,254	597,392	222,864	186,791	352,967	394,250	770,620
<i>Less:</i>	<i>822,569</i>	<i>1,387,160</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>127,441</i>	<i>109,322</i>	<i>109,322</i>	<i>109,322</i>	<i>116,146</i>	<i>109,322</i>	<i>109,322</i>	<i>109,322</i>	<i>109,322</i>	<i>109,322</i>	<i>131,292</i>	<i>137,704</i>
Grants-budget support	123,983	75,294		18,119	-	-	-	6,824	-	-	-	-	-	21,970	28,382
Grants	698,586	1,311,866		109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322
GFS Net incurrence of liabilities	5,586,468	5,259,266	94.14%	107,141	349,756	149,002	50,120	184,616	2,354,931	488,070	113,542	77,468	243,645	262,958	878,016
TOFE Domestic Financing	-	97,900	0.00%	33,129	(16,120)	(21,256)	22,080	(34,111)	29,085	38,606	24,917	(28,069)	(1,473)	32,129	18,984
<i>Plus:</i>	<i>(1,446,048)</i>	<i>296,214</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>805,849</i>	<i>(529,894)</i>	<i>464,027</i>	<i>(418,038)</i>	<i>306,003</i>	<i>1,816,601</i>	<i>(451,038)</i>	<i>(263,995)</i>	<i>(104,489)</i>	<i>(2,154,139)</i>	<i>353,213</i>	<i>472,115</i>
Lending (Revenue's)	-	1,110,178		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206,350	-	242,667	661,160
Lending (Expenditure's)	(331,812)	(42,414)		-	-	(4,228)	(10,743)	(2,254)	(3,791)	-	-	(9,286)	(5,011)	(3,312)	(3,791)
Outstanding operations	-	(594,109)		872,107	(569,551)	425,744	(363,136)	240,034	1,875,473	(373,827)	(214,381)	(357,691)	(2,152,074)	175,620	(152,428)
GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT Adjustment	(1,114,236)	(195,800)		(66,259)	32,241	42,511	(44,160)	68,222	(58,171)	(77,212)	(49,834)	56,139	2,946	(64,258)	(37,967)
GFS Net Acquisition of Financial Assets	(1,056,500)	394,114	-37.30%	838,978	(546,015)	442,772	(395,958)	271,891	1,845,686	(412,432)	(239,078)	(132,558)	(2,155,612)	385,342	491,099

7. Technical Note on “Government Finance Statistics Report” (GFSM2014 Framework)

1. Institutional Coverage of Cambodia Government Finance Statistics

- 1.1. The General Government sector consists of resident institutional units that fulfill the functions of government by their primary activity, in which, have legislative, judicial, or executive authority over those units within the particular given area, to perform the principal economic functions of the government as an economic regulator, and fulfill their political responsibilities. This sector resulted from the consolidation of several governments, namely *Central Government*, *State Government*, *Local Government* and/or *Social Security Funds*. The presentation of administrative and legislative vary between countries depending on the government arrangements, thereby, differences in levels of governments. Correspondingly, **Cambodia Government** arrangements resulted in two subsectors of general government, *The Central Government*, and *The Local Government*.
- 1.2. Based on sub-decree number 0508/016 on “The system of Public Finance” law, The Central Government refers to those public entities such as line ministries, line departments and other public administrative enterprises that performs the below activities. The Central Government subsector comprises of *The Budgetary Central Government*, *The Extra-Budgetary Central Government*, and *The National Social Security Fund*. This subsector has the political authority that extends over the entire territory of the country, as well as, the authority to impose taxes on all resident institutional units and on nonresident that engage in the economic activities within the country territories. In addition, its responsibilities cover areas, for instances, providing collective services for the benefit of the country as whole, including transfers grants to support other institutional units or another level of government.
- 1.3. The Budgetary Central Government refers to those legislative, executive, and judicial institutional units, line ministries and line departments. However, these institutional units do not have the authority to own assets, incur liabilities, and engage in any transactions on their own rights. Consequently, the revenue and expenditure of these units are generally regulated by The Ministry of Economy and Finance.
- 1.4. The Extra Budgetary Central Government is established by government in charge of public administration. It refers to those public administrative enterprises that operates under the authorities, regulations, and governances of The Budgetary Central Government in which they have their own revenue resources. Based on sub-decree number 0815/872 on “Characteristics of Public Administrative Enterprises”, the Public Administrative Enterprises are those legal public entities that are in charge of providing public services, for examples, administrative, social, healthcare, cultural, educational, scientific, and technical services as a non-market producer. As of the end of 2019, there are 29 public administrative enterprises in Cambodia.
- 1.5. The National Social Security Fund is established by government to serve the operations of one or more social security schemes. This government unit could be classified according to the administrative and legislative arrangements of the government. Some countries presented NSSF under *The General Government Sector* while some combined it as a

respective subsector of *The Central Government*. In Cambodia context, NSSF operated as one of *The Central Government's* subsector, and is controlled and regulated by The Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training.

- 1.6. The Local Government refers to those institutional units whose fiscal, legislative, and executive authority extends over the geographical areas of the country. The scope of authority is much less than *The Central Government*, while they may or may not be entitled to levy taxes on resident institutional units in their serving administrative areas. The Local Government has their own revenue sources, however, they heavily relied and depended on transfers (*Grants*) from *The Central Government*. In fact, Cambodia's Local Government is lawfully divided into three levels, which includes Municipal/ Provincial Level (*LG1*), City/Khan/District Level (*LG2*), and Commune/Sangkat Level (*LG3*), while only LG1 is permitted to mobilize taxes in their own perspective provinces.

2. Statement of Government Operation

- 2.1. The Statement of Operations presents details of transactions in revenue and expense, as well as the net investment in nonfinancial assets, the net acquisition of financial assets, and the net incurrence of liabilities. Revenue is defined as the increase in net worth resulting from transactions, and expense as the decrease in net worth resulting from transactions. The net investment in nonfinancial assets equals the acquisitions minus disposals of fixed assets, minus consumption of fixed capital, plus changes in inventories, plus the net acquisition (acquisitions minus disposals) of valuables and nonproduced assets.
- 2.2. Two important analytic balances are derived in the Statement of Operations. Revenue minus expense equals the net operating balance, reflecting the total change in net worth due to transactions. The subsequent deduction of the net investment in nonfinancial assets results in net lending (+) / net borrowing (–), which is also equal to the net result of transactions in financial assets and liabilities.
- 2.3. The net operating balance is a summary measure of the sustainability of the reporting sector or subsector's operations. It is comparable to the national accounts concept of saving plus net capital transfers receivable. The net operating balance as defined here excludes gains and losses resulting from changes in price levels and other changes in the volume of assets. The component of the change in net worth that is due to transactions can largely be attributed directly to government policies since governments have direct control over the decisions that lead to the interaction with other units by mutual agreement. The same cannot always be said for the other components of the total change in net worth. For example, changes in the market prices or events that impact on the volume of assets or liabilities are not in the direct control of government. Still, these risks need to be monitored so that governments can manage them proactively to minimize their potential fiscal impact.
- 2.4. Net lending (+) / net borrowing (–) is a summary measure indicating the extent to which government is either putting financial resources at the disposal of other sectors in the economy or abroad, or utilizing the financial resources generated by other sectors in the economy or from abroad. It may therefore be viewed as an indicator of the financial impact of government activity on the rest of the economy and the rest of the world.

- 2.5.** The gross operating balance as presented in the Statement of Operations differs from the net operating balance in that it does not include consumption of fixed capital as an expense. Consumption of fixed capital can be difficult to measure in practice and a satisfactory estimate may not be available. If so, the gross operating balance may be more practical for analysis than the net operating balance. The net operating balance is, however, preferred in principle because it captures all costs of operations during the reporting period.
- 2.6.** Expenditure is the sum of expense and the net investment in nonfinancial assets and is presented as an additional aggregate in the Statement of Operations. This aggregate is not influenced by the level of consumption of fixed capital and is therefore suitable for international comparisons between countries even if they cannot reliably measure consumption of fixed capital.
- 2.7.** Revenue is an increase in net worth resulting from a transaction. The major types of revenue are taxes (11), social contributions (12), grants (13), and other revenue (14). The disposal of a nonfinancial asset by sale or barter is not revenue because it has no effect on net worth. Rather, it changes the composition of the balance sheet by exchanging one asset (the nonfinancial asset) for another (the proceeds of the sale). Similarly, amounts receivable from loan repayments and loan disbursements are not revenue.
- 2.8.** Expense is a decrease in net worth resulting from a transaction. The major types of expense are compensation of employees (21), use of goods and services (22), consumption of fixed capital (23), interest (24), subsidies (25), grants (26), social benefits (27), and other expense (28). In addition, expense can be classified according to the functions of government, such as health or social protection. The acquisition of a nonfinancial asset by purchase or barter is not an expense because it has no effect on net worth. Rather, it changes the composition of the balance sheet by acquiring one asset (the nonfinancial asset) against the disposal/reduction in another asset or by incurring a liability (the payable for the asset). Similarly, amounts payable on loans extended and repayments on loans incurred are not classified as expense.
- 2.9.** The third section of the Statement of Operations records financing transactions, which are transactions that change a government's holdings of financial assets and liabilities. Transactions in financial assets can be classified in multiple ways; for ease of presentation, classification of financial assets according to whether the counterpart liability was incurred by a resident (indicated by "domestic" in the table) or a nonresident (indicated by "external") and similarly for the classification of liabilities.
- 2.10.** There are additional classifications of transactions in financial assets and liabilities in GFS. The first classification is based on the type of financial instruments involved in the transactions. The instruments are: monetary gold and SDRs; currency and deposits; debt securities; loans; equity and investment fund shares or units; insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes; financial derivatives and employee stock options; and other accounts receivable/payable. The second classification is based on the sector of the counterparty of the transactions in financial instruments. That is, transactions in liabilities are classified according to the sector of the institutional unit conducting the counterpart transaction in financial assets, such as financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households, and nonprofit institutions serving households.

- 2.11. Another possible classification of transactions in financial assets and liabilities is whether they were acquired or disposed of for the purpose of public policy or liquidity management. This distinction is not included in the Statement of Operations, but is used to define the overall fiscal balance.
- 2.12. Public policy-related assets or liabilities may be acquired for a variety of reasons, such as fostering new industries, assisting ailing government corporations, or helping particular businesses suffering economic adversity. Such transactions can take a variety of forms, including loans, equity securities, and debt securities. Given that there is often a concessional element to such transactions, it is useful to identify them in a separate category so that for some analyses the fiscal impact of these policy-related transactions in assets could be assessed separately
- 2.13. All other transactions in financial assets are assumed to be for liquidity management or other purposes. That is, the assets are acquired to earn a market rate of return while keeping sufficient funds on hand to finance day-to-day operations, or to meet the long-term needs of society, such as through a special purpose government fund.

3. Methodology Comment on “GFSM1986 (or TOFE) to GFSM2014 Derivation Table”

- 3.1. The evolution of international statistical compilation methodology initiated in the early 1970s with a draft of A Manual on Government Finance Statistics, consequently, GFSM1986 was published. The GFSM1986 or TOFE provided various guidelines for the statistical compilation process, however, could not fulfilled the demands of various types of events and was not directly aligned with other macroeconomic statistics. Later, taken the importance of “Statistical framework to support fiscal analysis” into account, GFSM2001 was introduced with the updated and revised guidelines that were harmonized with the corresponding standards of other internationally recognized macroeconomic statistical framework to the extent possible, and consistent with the goal of supporting fiscal analysis.
- 3.2. The latest update of A Manual on Government Finance Statistics is GFSM2014, which provided the updated internationally recognized guidelines for compiling statistics required for fiscal analysis. GFSM2014 are harmonized with the updated in other macroeconomic statistical manuals and guides, overarching *The System of National Accounts 2008 (2008SNA)*, the sixth edition of *The Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6)*, and *The Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (MFSM)*.
- 3.3. Through the evolution of the revised manuals, with the aims to address the significant importance of international economic developments and events in the recent years, GFSM2014 has made changes to improve the recordings, methodological treatments of various types of events, by taken factors into considerations, such as incorporating the development of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and making efforts to harmonized statistical reporting and financial reporting. All of these have led to different classifications and treatments of data between the revised manuals.
- 3.4. As mentioned in Point 2.7, **Revenue** is an increase in net worth resulting from a transaction. Based on GSM2014 definition, Revenue transactions have counterpart entries, either in an increase of assets or in a decrease of liabilities, thereby, **increasing** net worth. On the other hands, the definition of **Expense** is a decrease in net worth resulting from a transaction. As

defined in GFSM2014, Expenditure resulting from *Expenses* (Code 2) accumulated with *Net Acquisition of Non-financial Assets* (Code 31), have counterpart entries contrary to Revenue, either in a decrease of assets or in an increase of liabilities, therefore, **decreasing** net worth.

- 3.5. In GFSM2014, only those transactions that have effects in increasing or decreasing government net worth, or have patterns in carrying out economical values and events, are classified. Therefore, the methodological compilation and treatment of GFSM1986 and GFSM2014 are different. A key example to illustrate the differences are ***Capital Revenue (Lending), Tax Refund, Privatization, Grant-Budget Support, and Grants*** etc.
- 3.6. The **Capital Revenue** consists of Lending (income) that the government make from borrowing. In GFSM1986, capital revenue is recorded as revenue when the government received the borrowed loans, later, recorded as expense when the government returns the repayments. Through various revised manuals, GFSM2014 no longer recorded the capital revenue, the transactions are netted with “***Lending minus Repayments***”.
- 3.7. The **Tax Refund** are adjustments for overestimation of taxes payable or the return of amounts to taxpayers due to overpayments. In GFSM1986, Tax refunds are generally recorded as tax revenue, then recorded as current expenses when refunding back to the taxpayers. However, in GFSM2014, Tax refund is no longer included in revenue, nor expenses, as net worth are not affected, it is generally recorded as a reduction in that category of tax by ***netting the refund***.
- 3.8. The **Privatization** proceeds from the sale or disposal of nonfinancial assets to private owners by a government unit of the controlling equity of the public corporations or enterprises. When these entities sell some of its assets and provided part or all of the proceeds to the government, then the provision of the proceeds would be a disposal of equity of the government. By that means, GFSM1986 refers these transactions as revenue, while GFSM2014 classified them as net acquisition of nonfinancial assets (or capital expenses).
- 3.9. The **Grant-budget support, and Grants**, contributed from foreign bilateral and multilateral grants for investment expenses. To simplify, GFSM1986 treats these grants as foreign financing while GFSM2014 regards them as Revenue from non-resident government and international organizations.

4. Using Government Finance Statistics for Fiscal Analysis

- 4.1. A GFSM 2014-based presentation improves the identification of revenues, expense, net investments in nonfinancial assets, and financing transactions allowing a more systematic evaluation of the impact of current policies on a long-term fiscal sustainability.
- 4.2. Current fiscal policy is not sustainable if it significantly reduces government Net Worth. Therefore, the impact on government Net Worth becomes one of the main classification criteria for transactions. Thus, GFS revenue and expense represent transactions that increase or decrease Net Worth, respectively. Net acquisition (acquisitions minus disposals) of nonfinancial and financial assets as well as net incurrence (incurrence minus repayment)

of liabilities refer to transactions that change the composition of assets and liabilities but not Net Worth.

- 4.3. Government budgeting and accounting systems are based on national rules which are not aligned with macroeconomic statistics guidelines. This leads to inconsistencies in different reporting formats. In this regards, GFSM 2014-based presentation serves as a bridge to align budgeting and accounting information with macroeconomic to support interaction within and between technical specialists (economists and accountants) and policy makers in the formulation of fiscal and macroeconomic policy.
- 4.4. The GFS framework produces fiscal indicators from the transactions, other economic flows, stock positions, aggregates, or balancing items. Some fiscal indicators can be directly derived from GFS framework, include (1). fiscal balances, (2). other macroeconomic fiscal indicators, (3). financing indicators, and (4). Wealth and debt indicators, while other indicators required a combination of GFS with other macroeconomic data.

8. Statistical Note

STATISTICAL TABLES 2023

Methodology: Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (GFSM2014)

Units of currency / Year ending: Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31

Institutional Coverage:

Level 1:	Budgetary Central Government	Published and Updated on 15 January, 2024
Level 2:	Central Government	Published and Updated on 15 January, 2024
Level 3:	Three Levels of Local Government	Published and Updated on 15 January, 2024
Level 4:	General Government (Level 1 + Level 3)	Published and Updated on 15 January, 2024
Level 5:	General Government (Level 2 + Level 3)	
Level 6:	Level 5 + Non-Financial Public Corporation	N/A
Level 7:	Level 6 + Financial Public Corporation	N/A

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