



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា  
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ  
KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA  
Nation Religion King

ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE

# ***Government Finance Statistics***

## ***March 2024***

*(Preliminary data)*

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## 1. Executive Summary of Government Finance Statistics

**The implementation of the Budgetary Central Government (BCG)** in March 2024 in the form of GFSM2024 shows that the BCG collected 2,376 billion riels in revenue, equivalent to 8.13% of the 2024 annual budget law (BL) and the BCG's expenditure reached 1,576 equivalents to 4.64% of the 2024 BL. At the same time, the BCG's budget execution in the three months of 2024 has a deficit of 2,167 billion riels, while the implementation of the three months of 2023 has a deficit of 130 billion riels.

**Revenue performance**, in March the BCG collected 2,376 billion riels in revenue, equivalent to 8.13% of the 2024 annual budget law (BL), consisting of 2,276 billion riels in tax revenue, 4 billion riels in grant and 95 billion riels in other revenue. **Compared to last month's performance**, BCG's revenue increased by 33.61%, of which other revenue increased by 53.26% due to an increase of income tax and income tax (natural persons and legal entities) by 168.15%, revenue from sale of goods and services increased by 1,49%, and international trade tax increased by 15.94%. Meanwhile, grant decreased by 64.88% and other tax revenue decreased by 65.90%. **Compared to March 2023**, BCG's revenue decreased by 25.25%, in which tax revenue decreased by 20.26% due to income tax and income tax (natural persons and legal entities) decreased by 29.06%, revenue from sale of goods and services decreased by 8.27%, and international trade tax decreased by 4.74%

**Expenditure Execution**, in March BCG's expenditure reached 1,576 billion riels, equivalent to 4.64% of the 2024 BL, consisting of 1,113 billion riels in expense and 463 billion riels and net acquisition of non-financial assets capital. **Compared to last month's performance**, BCGs decreased by 45.36% in which expense decreased by 51.63% and net acquisition of non-financial assets capital decreased by 20.69%. Compared to March 2023, BCG's expenditure execution increased by 18.70%, in which expenses increased by 32.36% and net acquisition of non-financial assets decreased by 22.23%.

**Overall Performance**, based on revenue performance and expenditure execution above, BCG's budget execution in March has an 800 billion riels surplus. The budget execution in the three months of 2024 has a deficit of 2,167 billion riels, while budget execution in the three months of 2023 had a surplus of 130 billion riels. However, the deficit is at a low pace state that equivalent to 46% of the planned annual budget deficit. Budget deficit in the three months of 2024 is reflected to the increased of net incurrence of liabilities 239 billion riels and the increased of net acquisition of financial assets 239 billion riels.

## 2. Budgetary Central Government

### 2.1. Statement of Government Operations

Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31

		BL2024	2024	Act2024/ BL 2024	2024M1	2024M2	2024M3	2024M4	2024M5	2024M6	2024M7	2024M8	2024M9	2024M10	2024M11	2024M12
		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 .....	29,242,848	5,847,030	19.99%	1,693,769	1,777,118	2,376,143									
11	Taxes .....	25,376,301	5,282,743	20.82%	1,522,512	1,484,272	2,275,959									
13	Grants .....	696,377	32,179	4.62%	14,621	12,994	4,564									
14	Other revenue .....	3,170,170	532,108	16.78%	156,636	279,853	95,620									
2	Expense .....	23,515,838	6,419,642	27.30%	1,603,208	3,703,722	1,112,712									
21	Compensation of employees .....	7,707,677	1,637,951	21.25%	583,750	443,366	610,834									
22	Use of goods and services .....	3,627,425	275,747	7.60%	46,289	90,901	138,557									
24	Interest .....	699,568	159,738	22.83%	13,863	130,858	15,017									
25	Subsidies .....	6,150	0	0.00%	0	0	0									
26	Grants .....	4,953,177	3,458,755	69.83%	525,231	2,799,533	133,991									
27	Social benefits .....	2,949,838	759,160	25.74%	422,114	192,359	144,687									
28	Other expense .....	3,572,003	128,290	3.59%	11,959	46,705	69,626									
GOB	Gross operating balance (1-2+23+NOBz) .....	5,727,010	-572,611	-10.00%	90,561	-1,926,604	1,263,432									
NOB	Net operating balance (1-2+NOBz) <sup>cl</sup> .....	5,727,010	-572,611	-10.00%	90,561	-1,926,604	1,263,432									
31	Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets .....	10,437,969	1,412,788	13.54%	265,220	683,890	463,678									
311	Fixed assets .....	10,437,969	1,412,788	13.54%	265,220	683,890	463,678									
2M	Expenditure (2+31) .....	33,953,807	7,832,430	23.07%	1,868,428	4,387,613	1,576,390									
NLB	Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) (1-2-31) or (1-2M) ..	-4,710,959	-1,985,400	...	-174,659	-2,610,494	799,753									
32	Net acquisition of financial assets .....	-109,495	-1,367,654	...	-17,193	-2,388,959	1,038,498									
321	Domestic .....	-109,495	-1,367,654	...	-17,193	-2,388,959	1,038,498									
33	Net incurrence of liabilities .....	4,601,464	561,824	12.21%	144,985	178,095	238,745									
332	Foreign .....	4,161,464	561,824	13.50%	144,985	178,095	238,745									

## 2. Budgetary Central Government

### 2.2. Table of Revenue

Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31

		BL2024	2024	Act2024/ BL 2024	2024M1	2024M2	2024M3	2024M4	2024M5	2024M6	2024M7	2024M8	2024M9	2024M10	2024M11	2024M12
		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
<b>1</b>	<b>REVENUE .....</b>	<b>29,242,848</b>	<b>6,053,078</b>	<b>20.70%</b>	<b>1,693,769</b>	<b>1,777,118</b>	<b>2,376,143</b>									
<b>11</b>	<b>Taxes .....</b>	<b>25,376,301</b>	<b>5,488,232</b>	<b>21.63%</b>	<b>1,522,512</b>	<b>1,484,272</b>	<b>2,275,959</b>									
<b>111</b>	<b>Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains .....</b>	8,953,173	2,273,656	25.39%	633,340	445,127	1,194,753									
1111	Payable by individuals .....	1,653,173	377,550	22.84%	142,703	118,586	115,996									
1112	Payable by corporations and other enterprises .....	7,300,000	1,896,106	25.97%	490,637	326,542	1,078,758									
<b>114</b>	<b>Taxes on goods and services .....</b>	13,886,535	2,626,755	18.92%	693,879	857,365	870,458									
1141	General taxes on goods and services .....	8,097,024	1,761,972	21.76%	430,026	564,040	562,853									
11411	Value-added taxes .....	8,097,024	1,761,968	21.76%	430,025	564,040	562,852									
1142	Excises .....	5,789,511	864,784	14.94%	263,852	293,324	307,605									
<b>115</b>	<b>Taxes on international trade and transactions .....</b>	2,536,593	587,820	23.17%	195,293	181,779	210,748									
1151	Customs and other import duties .....	2,480,401	537,468	21.67%	175,394	171,534	190,540									
1152	Taxes on exports .....	56,192	50,353	89.61%	19,899	10,246	20,208									
<b>116</b>	<b>Other taxes .....</b>	0	0	...	0	0	0									
<b>13</b>	<b>Grants .....</b>	<b>696,377</b>	<b>32,179</b>	<b>4.62%</b>	<b>14,621</b>	<b>12,994</b>	<b>4,564</b>									
<b>131</b>	<b>From foreign governments .....</b>	251,491	32,179	12.80%	14,621	12,994	4,564									
1312	Capital .....	251,491	32,179	12.80%	14,621	12,994	4,564									
<b>132</b>	<b>From international organizations .....</b>	444,886	0	0.00%	0	0	0									
1322	Capital .....	444,886	0	0.00%	0	0	0									
<b>14</b>	<b>Other revenue .....</b>	<b>3,170,170</b>	<b>532,667</b>	<b>16.80%</b>	<b>156,636</b>	<b>279,853</b>	<b>95,620</b>									
<b>141</b>	<b>Property income .....</b>	786,654	138,476	17.60%	36,508	91,519	9,956									
1411	Interest .....	206,631	0	0.00%	0	0	0									
14112	From residents other than general government .....	206,631	0	0.00%	0	0	0									
1412	Dividends .....	292,795	82,588	28.21%	0	82,571	17									
1413	Withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations .....	0	26	...	8	9	9									
1415	Rent .....	287,228	55,862	19.45%	36,500	8,939	9,931									

2.Budgetary Central Government  
2.2. Table of Revenue

Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31

		BL2024	2024	Act2024/ BL 2024	2024M1	2024M2	2024M3	2024M4	2024M5	2024M6	2024M7	2024M8	2024M9	2024M10	2024M11	2024M12
		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
142	Sales of goods and services .....	2,136,256	330,078	15.45%	92,169	170,560	67,321									
1421	Sales of market establishments .....	931,887	135,300	14.52%	30,494	59,785	45,568									
1422	Administrative fees .....	959,881	140,736	14.66%	51,167	76,999	11,995									
1423	Incidental sales by nonmarket establishments .....	244,488	54,042	22.10%	10,508	33,776	9,759									
143	Fines, penalties, and forfeits .....	247,259	64,113	25.93%	27,959	17,773	18,342									
144	Transfers not elsewhere classified .....	0	0	...	0	0	0									
1441	Current .....	0	0	...	0	0	0									
14412	Other .....	0	0	...	0	0	0									

## 2. Budgetary Central Government

### 2.3. Table of Expense

Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31

		BL2024	2024	Act2024/ BL 2024	2024M1	2024M2	2024M3	2024M4	2024M5	2024M6	2024M7	2024M8	2024M9	2024M10	2024M11	2024M12
		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 .....	23,515,838	6,419,642	27.30%	1,603,208	3,703,722	1,112,712									
21	Compensation of employees .....	7,707,677	1,637,951	21.25%	583,750	443,366	610,834									
211	Wages and salaries .....	7,707,677	1,637,951	21.25%	583,750	443,366	610,834									
22	Use of goods and services .....	3,627,425	275,747	7.60%	46,289	90,901	138,557									
24	Interest .....	699,568	159,738	22.83%	13,863	130,858	15,017									
241	To nonresidents .....	699,568	157,474	22.51%	11,863	130,594	15,017									
25	Subsidies .....	6,150	0	0.00%	-	-	0									
251	To public corporations .....	6,150	0	0.00%	-	-	0									
26	Grants .....	4,953,177	3,458,755	69.83%	525,231	2,799,533	133,991									
262	To international organizations .....	158,862	23,531	14.81%	292	250	22,989									
2621	Current .....	158,862	23,531	14.81%	292	250	22,989									
263	To other general government units .....	4,794,315	3,435,223	71.65%	524,939	2,799,283	111,002									
2631	Current .....	4,794,315	3,435,223	71.65%	524,939	2,799,283	111,002									
27	Social benefits .....	2,949,838	759,160	25.74%	422,114	192,359	144,687									
271	Social security benefits .....	2,163,769	662,517	30.62%	410,175	120,587	131,755									
272	Social assistance benefits .....	525,957	67,573	12.85%	1,605	64,973	995									
273	Employer social benefits .....	260,112	29,071	11.18%	10,335	6,799	11,937									
28	Other expense .....	3,572,003	128,290	3.59%	11,959	46,705	69,626									
282	Transfers not elsewhere classified .....	3,569,527	128,126	3.59%	11,959	46,705	69,463									
2821	Current .....	3,569,527	128,126	3.59%	11,959	46,705	69,463									
283	Premiums, fees, and claims related to nonlife insurance and .....	2,476	163.50	6.60%	-	-	164									
2831	Premiums, fees, and current claims .....	2,476	163.50	6.60%	-	-	164									
28311	Premiums .....	2,476	163.50	6.60%	-	-	164									

## 2.Budgetary Central Government

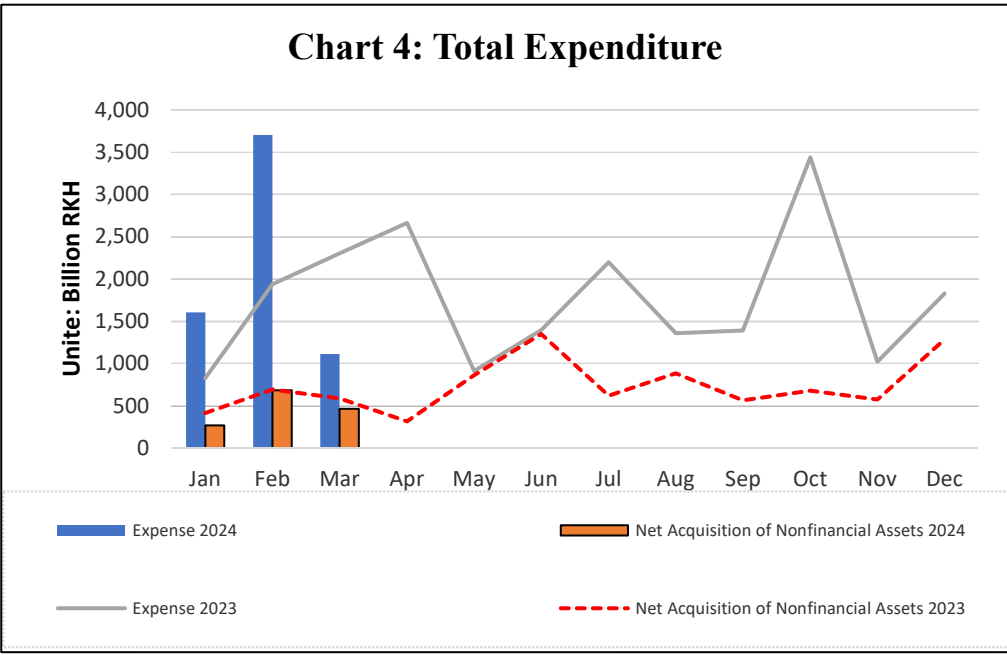
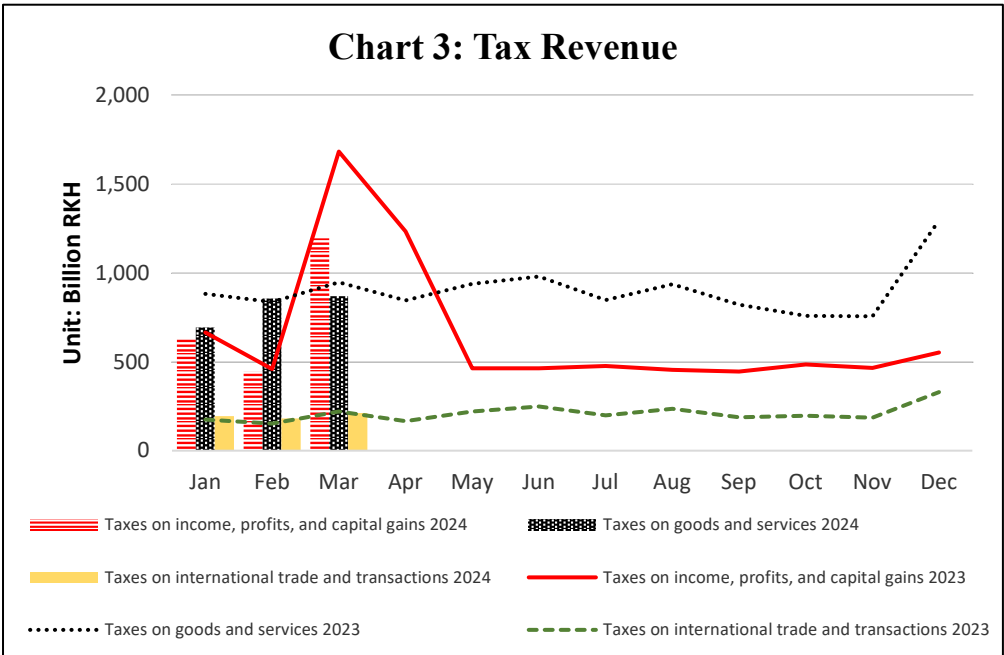
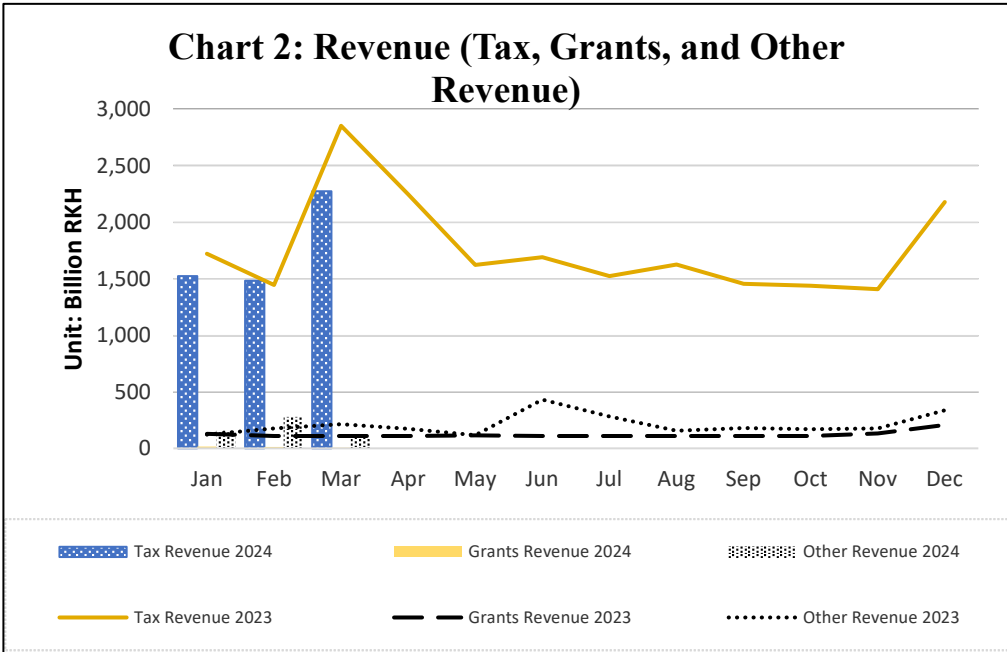
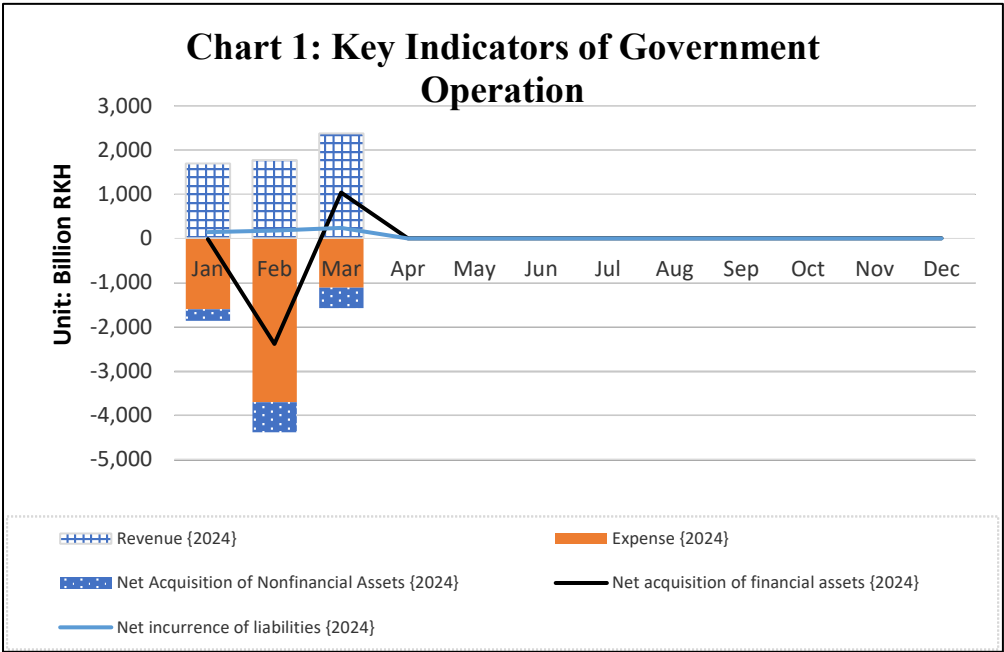
### 2.4. Table of Transactions in Assets and Liabilities

Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31

		BL2024	2024	Act2024/ BL 2024	2024M1	2024M2	2024M3	2024M4	2024M5	2024M6	2024M7	2024M8	2024M9	2024M10	2024M11	2024M12
		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 <sup>c/</sup> .....	5,727,010	1,313,997	22.94%	103,042	(1,883,164)	1,263,432									
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets <sup>d/</sup> .....	10,437,969	1,313,997	12.59%	265,220	683,890	463,678									
311	Fixed assets .....	10,437,969	1,313,997	12.59%	265,220	683,890	463,678									
311A	Acquisitions: fixed assets .....	10,437,975	1,313,997	0	265,220	683,890	463,678									
311B	Disposals: fixed assets .....	6	-	-	-	-	0									
3111	Buildings and structures .....	10,430,454	1,307,104	0	165,846	680,423	460,835									
3111A	Acquisitions: buildings and structures .....	10,430,454	1,307,104	0	165,846	680,423	460,835									
3111B	Disposals: buildings and structures .....	-	-	...	-	-	0									
3112	Machinery and equipment .....	7,521	6,893	1	99,374	3,468	2,843									
3112A	Acquisitions: machinery and equipment .....	7,521	6,893	1	99,374	3,468	2,843									
3113	Other fixed assets .....	(6)	-	...	-	-	0									
3113B	Disposals: other fixed assets .....	6	-	-	-	-	0									
32	Net acquisition of financial assets [321+322+323] .....	-109,495	0	...	(17,193)	(2,388,959)	1,038,498									
3204	Loans [3214+3224] .....	(328,686)	-	...	-	-	0									
321	Domestic .....	-109,495	0	...	(17,193)	(2,388,959)	1,038,498									
3214	Loans .....	(328,686)	-	...	-	-	0									
33	Net incurrence of liabilities [331+332] .....	4,601,464	0	0.00%	144,985	178,095	238,745									
3303	Debt securities [3313+3323] .....	...	...	...	-	-	...									
3304	Loans [3314+3324] .....	4,161,464	...	...	144,985	178,095	238,745									
331	Domestic .....	440,000	0	0.00%	-	-	0									
3313	Debt securities .....	...	...	...	-	-	...									
332	Foreign .....	4,161,464	...	...	144,985	178,095	238,745									
3324	Loans .....	4,161,464	...	...	144,985	178,095	238,745									

# 2.Budgetary Central Government

## 2.5. Charts

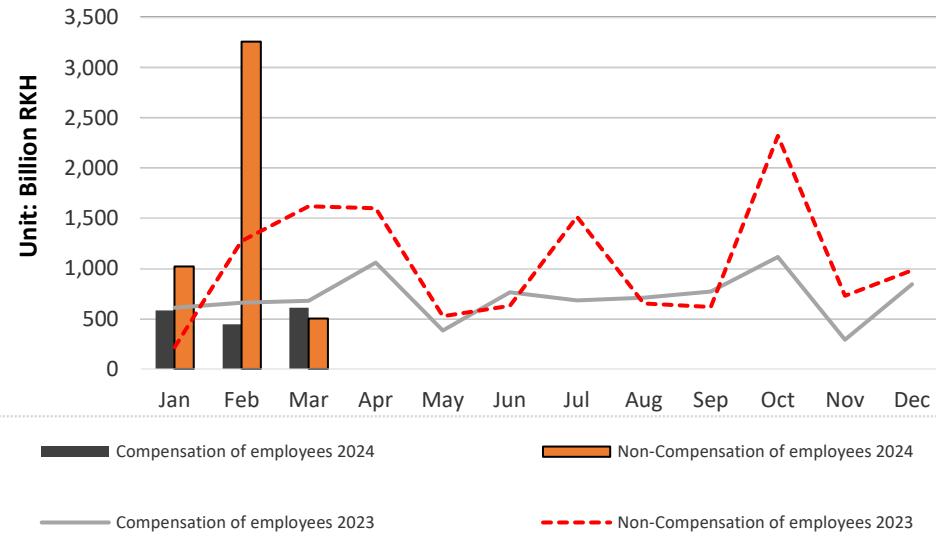




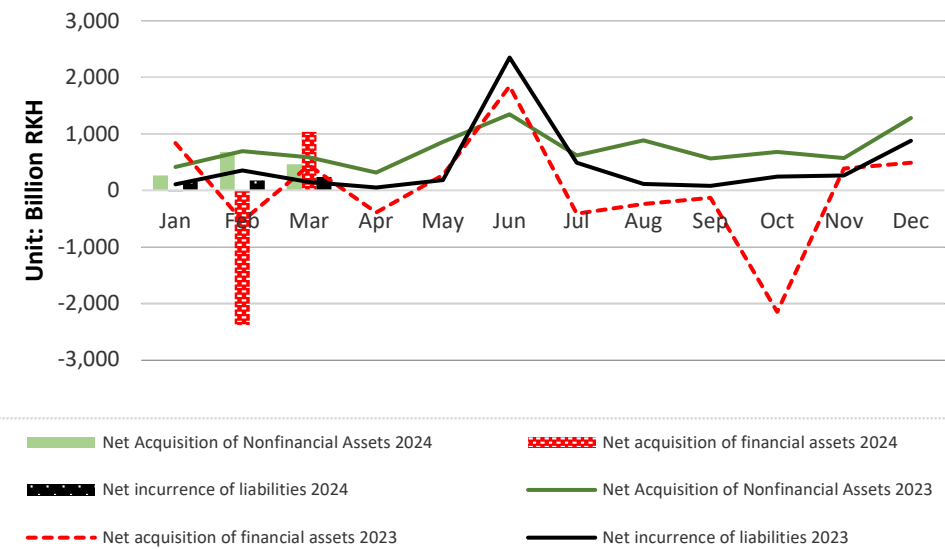
## 2.Budgetary Central Government

### 2.5. Charts

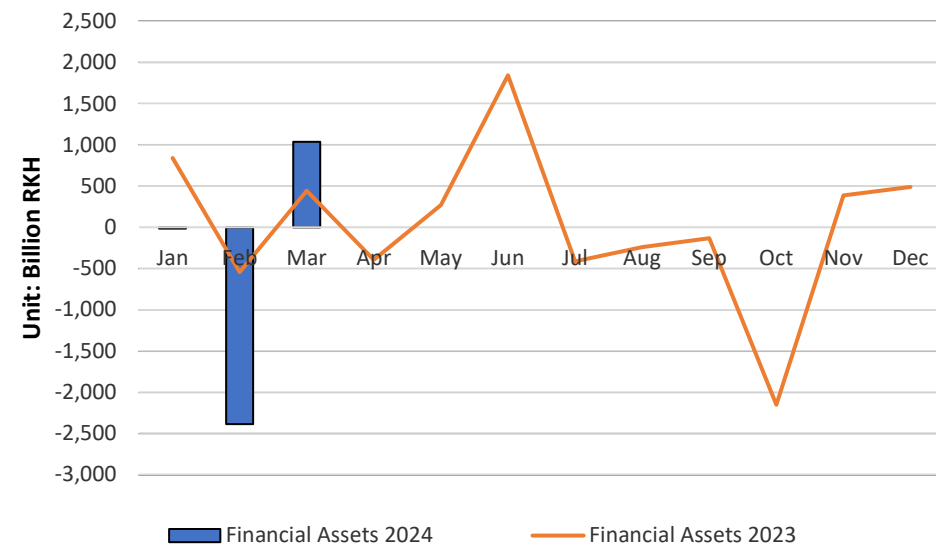
**Chart 5: Expenses**



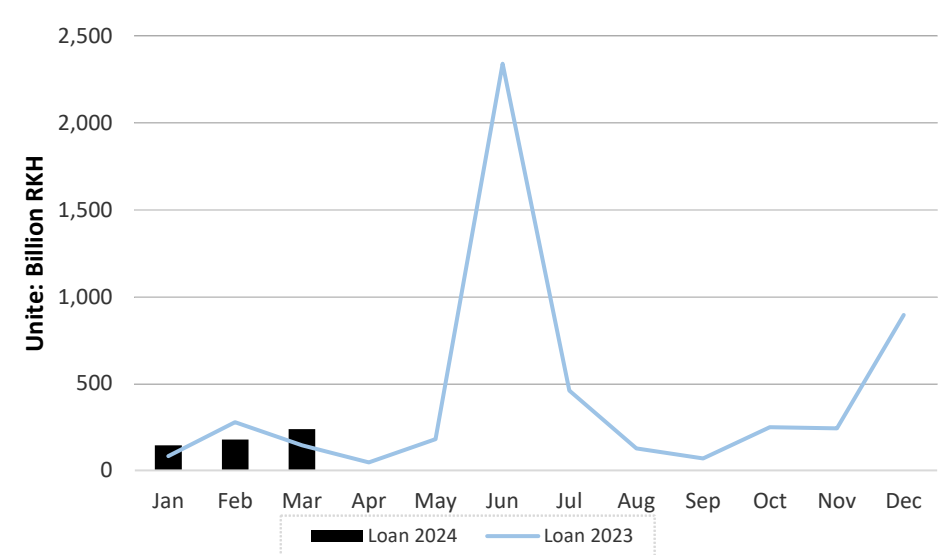
**Chart 6: Transaction in Asset and Liability**



**Chart 7: Financial Assets**



**Chart 8: Liability**



### 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	BL2023	2023 Q1 (3)	2023 Q2 (3)	2023 Q3 (3)	2023
		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>1</b>	<b>Revenue .....</b>	<b>14,409,681</b>	<b>16,913,325</b>	<b>19,386,752</b>	<b>23,599,112</b>	<b>29,461,178</b>	<b>25,334,068</b>	<b>23,041,022</b>	<b>27,916,023</b>	<b>28,714,617</b>	<b>7,360,070</b>	<b>7,073,315</b>	<b>6,237,159</b>	<b>27,594,910</b>
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	23,100,325
12	Social contributions .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	1,738,649
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	2,755,937
<b>2</b>	<b>Expense .....</b>	<b>9,183,371</b>	<b>10,983,010</b>	<b>13,335,239</b>	<b>15,276,897</b>	<b>18,040,096</b>	<b>19,636,503</b>	<b>21,289,396</b>	<b>20,333,100</b>	<b>20,657,460</b>	<b>4,110,411</b>	<b>5,374,761</b>	<b>5,644,122</b>	<b>21,531,322</b>
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	10,046,841
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	4,606,747
23	Consumption of fixed capital .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	473,144
25	Subsidies .....	20,700	82,080	225,055	10,485	616,400	371,001	45,184	41,864	9,000	-	-	-	78,018
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	828,592
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	4,046,694
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	1,451,286
<b>GOB</b>	<b>Gross operating balance (1-2+23+NOBz) .....</b>	<b>5,226,310</b>	<b>5,930,314</b>	<b>6,051,513</b>	<b>8,322,215</b>	<b>11,421,082</b>	<b>5,697,565</b>	<b>1,751,626</b>	<b>7,582,923</b>	<b>8,057,157</b>	<b>3,249,659</b>	<b>1,698,554</b>	<b>593,038</b>	<b>6,063,588</b>
<b>NOB</b>	<b>Net operating balance (1-2+NOBz) <sup>cl</sup> .....</b>	<b>5,226,310</b>	<b>5,930,314</b>	<b>6,051,513</b>	<b>8,322,215</b>	<b>11,421,082</b>	<b>5,697,565</b>	<b>1,751,626</b>	<b>7,582,923</b>	<b>8,057,157</b>	<b>3,249,659</b>	<b>1,698,554</b>	<b>593,038</b>	<b>6,063,588</b>
	TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS:													
<b>31</b>	<b>Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets .....</b>	<b>5,700,652</b>	<b>6,173,782</b>	<b>6,747,191</b>	<b>7,663,907</b>	<b>8,161,278</b>	<b>9,300,353</b>	<b>9,403,441</b>	<b>7,181,753</b>	<b>14,705,779</b>	<b>1,771,534</b>	<b>2,562,245</b>	<b>1,970,412</b>	<b>10,058,972</b>
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	10,013,623
312	Change in inventories .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
313	Valuables .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	45,349
<b>2M</b>	<b>Expenditure (2+31) .....</b>	<b>14,884,022</b>	<b>17,156,792</b>	<b>20,082,430</b>	<b>22,940,804</b>	<b>26,201,374</b>	<b>28,936,856</b>	<b>30,692,837</b>	<b>27,514,853</b>	<b>35,363,239</b>	<b>5,881,945</b>	<b>7,937,006</b>	<b>7,614,533</b>	<b>31,590,294</b>
<b>NLB</b>	<b>Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) (1-2-31) or (1-2M) .....</b>	<b>(474,341)</b>	<b>(243,467)</b>	<b>(695,678)</b>	<b>658,308</b>	<b>3,259,804</b>	<b>(3,602,788)</b>	<b>(7,651,815)</b>	<b>401,170</b>	<b>(6,648,622)</b>	<b>1,478,125</b>	<b>(863,691)</b>	<b>(1,377,374)</b>	<b>(3,995,384)</b>
	TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING):													
<b>32</b>	<b>Net acquisition of financial assets .....</b>	<b>1,883,927</b>	<b>1,626,246</b>	<b>2,939,691</b>	<b>3,073,469</b>	<b>6,205,762</b>	<b>313,863</b>	<b>(4,035,985)</b>	<b>5,087,880</b>	<b>(921,619)</b>	<b>2,218,002</b>	<b>1,911,475</b>	<b>(1,155,188)</b>	<b>1,507,229</b>
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)	1,507,229
322	Foreign .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>33</b>	<b>Net incurrence of liabilities .....</b>	<b>2,358,197</b>	<b>1,869,715</b>	<b>1,889,811</b>	<b>1,990,432</b>	<b>2,948,819</b>	<b>3,916,651</b>	<b>3,617,184</b>	<b>4,686,710</b>	<b>5,586,468</b>	<b>739,754</b>	<b>2,770,611</b>	<b>222,186</b>	<b>5,497,935</b>
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)	380,568
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	5,117,366

## 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	2023 Q3	2023
		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>1</b>	<b>Revenue .....</b>	<b>13,589,225</b>	<b>16,102,389</b>	<b>18,332,979</b>	<b>21,956,885</b>	<b>27,269,838</b>	<b>23,153,071</b>	<b>21,770,209</b>	<b>25,044,368</b>	<b>26,246,991</b>	<b>6,882,195</b>	<b>6,620,223</b>	<b>5,604,285</b>	<b>25,211,199.0</b>
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	4,663,806	21,219,317
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	327,967	1,456,433
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	612,512	2,535,448
<b>2</b>	<b>Expense .....</b>	<b>8,838,263</b>	<b>10,538,002</b>	<b>12,798,116</b>	<b>14,453,941</b>	<b>17,356,854</b>	<b>18,436,418</b>	<b>20,386,125</b>	<b>17,921,635</b>	<b>18,748,112</b>	<b>5,057,689</b>	<b>4,940,957</b>	<b>5,143,084</b>	21,259,206
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	2,156,860	8,570,646
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	817,142	2,797,457
24	Interest .....	222,839	291,395	288,323	338,018	366,559	380,871	403,261	432,636	769,491	164,769	40,193	173,245	473,144
25	Subsidies .....	20,700	82,080	225,055	10,485	611,600	327,400	3,155	0	9,000	0	0	0	2,963
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	653,088	4,368,513
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	1,082,641	3,969,770
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	260,107	1,076,714
<b>GOB</b>	<b>Gross operating balance (1-2+23+NOBz) .....</b>	<b>4,750,962</b>	<b>5,564,387</b>	<b>5,534,863</b>	<b>7,502,944</b>	<b>9,912,984</b>	<b>4,716,653</b>	<b>1,384,084</b>	<b>7,122,733</b>	<b>7,498,879</b>	<b>1,824,506</b>	<b>1,679,266</b>	<b>461,201</b>	3,951,993
<b>NOB</b>	<b>Net operating balance (1-2+NOBz) <sup>cl</sup> .....</b>	<b>4,750,962</b>	<b>5,564,387</b>	<b>5,534,863</b>	<b>7,502,944</b>	<b>9,912,984</b>	<b>4,716,653</b>	<b>1,384,084</b>	<b>7,122,733</b>	<b>7,498,879</b>	<b>1,824,506</b>	<b>1,679,266</b>	<b>461,201</b>	<b>3,951,993</b>
<b>31</b>	<b>Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets .....</b>	<b>5,387,432</b>	<b>5,879,159</b>	<b>6,442,470</b>	<b>7,129,990</b>	<b>7,516,027</b>	<b>8,651,989</b>	<b>9,172,556</b>	<b>5,799,520</b>	<b>14,141,846</b>	<b>1,689,611</b>	<b>2,315,792</b>	<b>1,676,219</b>	8,817,145
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	1,659,854	8,800,779
314	Nonproduced assets .....	10,776	6,462	4,542	136,836	50,750	40,983	115,623	39,547	0	0	0	16,365	16,365
<b>2M</b>	<b>Expenditure (2+31) .....</b>	<b>14,225,695</b>	<b>16,417,161</b>	<b>19,240,587</b>	<b>21,583,931</b>	<b>24,872,881</b>	<b>27,088,407</b>	<b>29,558,681</b>	<b>23,721,156</b>	<b>32,889,958</b>	<b>6,747,300</b>	<b>7,256,749</b>	<b>6,819,303</b>	30,076,351
<b>NLB</b>	<b>Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) (1-2-31) or (1-2M) .....</b>	<b>-636,470</b>	<b>-314,772</b>	<b>-907,608</b>	<b>372,954</b>	<b>2,396,958</b>	<b>-3,935,336</b>	<b>-7,788,472</b>	<b>1,323,213</b>	<b>-6,642,968</b>	<b>134,896</b>	<b>-636,526</b>	<b>-1,215,018</b>	(4,865,152)
<b>32</b>	<b>Net acquisition of financial assets .....</b>	<b>1,612,179</b>	<b>1,574,127</b>	<b>2,606,213</b>	<b>2,225,434</b>	<b>4,877,914</b>	<b>-65,149</b>	<b>-4,216,573</b>	<b>5,040,399</b>	<b>-1,056,500</b>	<b>740,796</b>	<b>1,746,102</b>	<b>-913,282</b>	394,114
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	-913,282	394,114
<b>33</b>	<b>Net incurrence of liabilities .....</b>	<b>2,248,578</b>	<b>1,888,899</b>	<b>1,768,263</b>	<b>1,876,836</b>	<b>2,483,817</b>	<b>3,870,187</b>	<b>3,571,899</b>	<b>3,717,187</b>	<b>5,586,468</b>	<b>605,900</b>	<b>2,382,628</b>	<b>301,736</b>	5,259,266
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	279,536	5,117,366

## 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 (3)
		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>1</b>	<b>Revenue .....</b>	<b>1,449,977</b>	<b>1,444,774</b>	<b>1,796,173</b>	<b>2,863,180</b>	<b>3,964,681</b>	<b>3,129,128</b>	<b>4,364,641</b>	<b>5,455,850</b>	<b>4,923,440</b>	<b>1,934,691</b>	<b>815,812</b>	<b>1,154,308</b>
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
<b>2</b>	<b>Expense .....</b>	<b>974,629</b>	<b>1,078,847</b>	<b>1,279,522</b>	<b>1,594,825</b>	<b>2,456,489</b>	<b>2,148,216</b>	<b>3,307,677</b>	<b>3,888,291</b>	<b>4,365,162</b>	<b>509,538</b>	<b>796,524</b>	<b>1,022,472</b>
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
<b>GOB</b>	<b>Gross operating balance (1-2+23+NOBz) .....</b>	<b>475,349</b>	<b>365,927</b>	<b>516,651</b>	<b>1,268,356</b>	<b>1,508,192</b>	<b>980,912</b>	<b>1,056,964</b>	<b>1,567,559</b>	<b>558,278</b>	<b>1,425,153</b>	<b>19,288</b>	<b>131,837</b>
<b>NOB</b>	<b>Net operating balance (1-2+NOBz) <sup>cl</sup> .....</b>	<b>475,349</b>	<b>365,927</b>	<b>516,651</b>	<b>1,268,356</b>	<b>1,508,192</b>	<b>980,912</b>	<b>1,056,964</b>	<b>1,567,559</b>	<b>558,278</b>	<b>1,425,153</b>	<b>19,288</b>	<b>131,837</b>
<b>31</b>	<b>Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets .....</b>	<b>313,219</b>	<b>294,622</b>	<b>304,721</b>	<b>533,917</b>	<b>645,251</b>	<b>648,364</b>	<b>658,418</b>	<b>788,662</b>	<b>563,933</b>	<b>81,923</b>	<b>246,453</b>	<b>294,193</b>
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
<b>2M</b>	<b>Expenditure (2+31) .....</b>	<b>1,287,848</b>	<b>1,373,470</b>	<b>1,584,243</b>	<b>2,128,741</b>	<b>3,101,741</b>	<b>2,796,580</b>	<b>3,966,095</b>	<b>4,676,953</b>	<b>4,929,095</b>	<b>591,462</b>	<b>1,042,977</b>	<b>1,316,664</b>
<b>NLB</b>	<b>Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) (1-2-31) or (1-2M) .....</b>	<b>162,129</b>	<b>71,305</b>	<b>211,930</b>	<b>734,439</b>	<b>862,941</b>	<b>332,548</b>	<b>398,546</b>	<b>778,896</b>	<b>(5,655)</b>	<b>1,343,229</b>	<b>(227,165)</b>	<b>(162,356)</b>
<b>32</b>	<b>Net acquisition of financial assets .....</b>	<b>271,748</b>	<b>52,119</b>	<b>333,478</b>	<b>848,035</b>	<b>1,327,848</b>	<b>379,012</b>	<b>207,015</b>	<b>1,765,828</b>	<b>134,881</b>	<b>1,477,206</b>	<b>165,373</b>	<b>(241,906)</b>
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)
<b>33</b>	<b>Net incurrence of liabilities .....</b>	<b>109,619</b>	<b>(19,184)</b>	<b>121,548</b>	<b>113,596</b>	<b>464,907</b>	<b>46,464</b>	<b>(191,530)</b>	<b>986,932</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>133,854</b>	<b>387,983</b>	<b>(79,550)</b>
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

TOFE to GFS Derivation Table	BL2024	2024	Act2024/ BL 2024	2024M1	2024M2	2024M3	2024M4	2024M5	2024M6	2024M7	2024M8	2024M9	2024M10	2024M11	2024M12
Item															
<b>TOFE Domestic Revenue</b>	28,531,784	6,022,151	21.11%	1,859,059	1,791,309	2,371,782	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plus:	135,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants-budget support	67,650	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	67,650	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less:	503,003	125,872	-	100,535	12,756	12,581	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Refund	373,648	122,911		99,300	11,230	12,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue from privatization of public enterprises	25,000	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial revenues	2,355	354		208	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from sales of buildings	12,000	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from Sales of Techncial Installations, Mate	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lending (Revenue's)	90,000	2,608		1,027	1,380	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GFS Revenue</b>	29,242,848	5,847,030	19.99%	1,693,769	1,777,118	2,376,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOFE Budget Expenditure</b>	30,721,835	8,025,609	26.12%	2,034,218	4,414,798	1,576,593	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plus:	(37,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial revenues	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue from privatization of public enterprises	(25,000)	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from sales of buildings	(12,000)	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from Sales of Techncial Installations, Mate	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less:	9,385,393	4,490,052	-	1,048,395	3,075,708	365,949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refunds and restitutions	373,648	122,911		99,300	11,230	12,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanticipated Expense	4,883	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GFS Expenditure</b>	33,953,807	7,832,430	23.07%	1,868,428	4,387,613	1,576,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOFE OVERALL DEF/SURPL.comt (I-II)</b>	(2,190,050)	(2,003,459)	...	(175,159)	(2,623,488)	795,189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plus:	9,147,045	4,013,573	-	949,095	3,064,478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lending	9,006,862	4,013,573		949,095	3,064,478		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants-budget support	67,650	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	67,650	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanticipated Expense	4,883	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less:	363,126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. CAPITAL REVENUE	363,126	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GFS Net Lending/Net Borrowing</b>	(4,710,959)	(1,985,400)	...	(174,659)	(2,610,494)	799,753	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOFE Foreign Financing</b>	135,300	574,806	424.84%	157,967	178,095	238,745	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less:	135,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants-budget support	67,650	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	67,650	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GFS Net incurrence of liabilities</b>	4,601,464	561,824	0.00%	144,985	178,095	238,745	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOFE Domestic Financing</b>	-	(11,084)	0.00%	(9,549)	31,216	(32,751)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plus:	7,892,626	4,013,573	-	949,095	3,064,478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lending (Revenue's)	9,006,862	4,013,573		949,095	3,064,478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lending (Expenditure's)	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding operations	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT Adjustment	(1,114,236)	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GFS Net Acquisition of Financial Assets</b>	(109,495)	(1,367,654)	1249.06%	(17,193)	(2,388,959)	1,038,498	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 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 09 April, 2024
Level 2:	Central Government	Published and Updated on 09 April, 2024
Level 3:	Three Levels of Local Government	Published and Updated on 09 April, 2024
Level 4:	General Government (Level 1 + Level 3)	Published and Updated on 09 April, 2024
Level 5:	General Government (Level 2 + Level 3)	Compiled and Disseminate as per request
Level 6:	Level 5 + Non-Financial Public Corporation	N/A
Level 7:	Level 6 + Financial Public Corporation	N/A

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