

Government Finance Statistics
January 2019
(Preliminary data)

Budgetary Central Government

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Brief

Monthly Budget Implementation of January 2019

1. Revenue Performance

In January 2019, budgetary central government achieved total revenue of **1,591,047** Million Riel marking the increase by **22.98** percent (or by 297,259 Million Riel) compared to January last year. This revenue was achieved **7.97** percent of budget law 2019, of which tax revenue accounted for 89.47 percent and other revenue and grant accounted for 10.53 percent. Total tax revenue, meanwhile, reached **1,423,524** Million Riel signifying the increase by **27.18** percent. This achievement results from the increase of tax on goods and services and tax on international trade by 30.02 percent and 44.46 percent, respectively, followed by the increase of tax on income and profit by 6.80 percent compared to the same period of 2018.

2. Expenditure Performance

In the first month of 2019, budgetary central government executed expenditure of **1,205,429** Million Riel increasing by **37.99** percent (or by 331,868 Million Riel) compared to the same period of last year. Of the total **5.17** percent expenditure executed against the 2019 annual budget law, the expense accounted for **5.62** percent and net acquisition of nonfinancial assets accounted for **4.14** percent of the budget law.

3. Net lending/ Net borrowing, and Gross Operating Balance

As of January 2019, **Gross Operating Balance** reached **682,294** Million Riel marking the decrease by 1.83 percent compared the same period of 2018. **The Balance of Net Lending and Net Borrowing** accounted for **385,617** Million Riel, of which net acquisition of financial asset equaled 565,987 Million Riel and net incurrence of liabilities increased by **168,578** Million Riel.

4. Conclusion

Based on the preliminary data obtained, the budget implementation of budgetary central government has remarkably improved compared to the same period of year 2018, which is reflected through the increase of total revenue and expenditure execution by **21.98** percent and **37.99** percent, respectively. Net incurrence of liabilities and net acquisition of financial asset, meanwhile, increased by 7.55 percent and 37.99 per cent, respectively.

2.1 Statement of Government Operations

Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31

		BL2019	2019	Act2019/ BL 2019	2019M1	2019M2	2019M3	2019M4	2019M5	2019M6	2019M7	2019M8	2019M9	2019M10	2019M11	2019M12
	Accounting method:	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash
1	Revenue	20,782,855.0	1,591,047.1	7.66%	1,591,047.1											
11	Taxes	16,776,000.0	1,423,524.7	8.49%	1,423,524.7											
13	Grants	1,189,753.0	88,729.4	7.46%	88,729.4											
14	Other revenue	2,817,102.0	78,793.0	2.80%	78,793.0											
2	Expense	16,206,452.1	908,752.5	5.61%	908,752.5											
21	Compensation of employees	7,746,712.5	497,574.1	6.42%	497,574.1											
22	Use of goods and services	3,165,663.0	37,211.4	1.18%	37,211.4											
24	Interest	547,704.8	62,608.2	11.43%	62,608.2											
25	Subsidies	11,000.0 ...	...	...	0.0											
26	Grants	2,201,404.8	206,840.8	9.40%	206,840.8											
27	Social benefits	1,596,604.9	101,491.6	6.36%	101,491.6											
28	Other expense	937,362.1	3,026.4	0.32%	3,026.4											
GOB	Gross operating balance (1-2+23+NOBz)	4,576,402.9	682,294.6	14.91%	682,294.6											
NOB	Net operating balance (1-2+NOBz) ^{cf}	4,576,402.9	682,294.6	14.91%	682,294.6											
31	Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets	7,162,419.6	293,740.9	4.10%	293,740.9											
311	Fixed assets	7,162,419.6	293,740.9	4.10%	293,740.9											
2M	Expenditure (2+31)	23,368,871.7	1,202,493.4	5.15%	1,202,493.4											
NLB	Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) (1-2-31) or (1-2M)	-2,586,016.7	388,553.7 ...	...	388,553.7											
33	Net incurrence of liabilities	3,334,251.0	168,578.6	5.06%	168,578.6											
332	Foreign	3,334,251.0	168,578.6	5.06%	168,578.6											

2.2. Table of Revenue

Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31

		BL2019	2019	Act2019/ BL 2019	2019M1	2019M2	2019M3	2019M4	2019M5	2019M6	2019M7	2019M8	2019M9	2019M10	2019M11	2019M12
	Accounting method:	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash
1	REVENUE	19,974,519.2	1,591,047.1	7.97%	1,591,047.1											
11	Taxes	16,776,000.0	1,423,524.7	8.49%	1,423,524.7											
111	Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains	4,330,000.0	250,742.4	5.79%	250,742.4											
1111	Payable by individuals	1,080,000.0	72,213.8	6.69%	72,213.8											
1112	Payable by corporations and other enterprises	3,250,000.0	178,528.6	5.49%	178,528.6											
114	Taxes on goods and services	10,038,500.0	945,667.7	9.42%	945,667.7											
1141	General taxes on goods and services	5,901,500.0	493,660.7	8.37%	493,660.7											
11411	Value-added taxes	5,901,500.0	493,660.6	8.37%	493,660.6											
11413	Turnover & other general taxes on G & S	0.0	0.0	...	0.0											
1142	Excises	4,137,000.0	452,007.0	10.93%	452,007.0											
115	Taxes on international trade and transactions	2,398,000.0	226,989.2	9.47%	226,989.2											
1151	Customs and other import duties	2,348,500.0	222,537.1	9.48%	222,537.1											
1152	Taxes on exports	49,500.0	4,452.1	8.99%	4,452.1											
116	Other taxes	9,500.0	125.4	1.32%	125.4											
13	Grants	1,189,753.0	88,729.4	7.46%	88,729.4											
131	From foreign governments	319,426.0	26,618.8	8.33%	26,618.8											
1312	Capital	319,426.0	26,618.8	8.33%	26,618.8											
132	From international organizations	870,327.0	62,110.6	7.14%	62,110.6											
1322	Capital	870,327.0	62,110.6	7.14%	62,110.6											
14	Other revenue	2,008,766.2	78,793.0	3.92%	78,793.0											
141	Property income	237,419.7	3,966.6	1.67%	3,966.6											
1411	Interest	127,379.0	...	...	0.0											
14112	From residents other than general government	127,379.0	...	...	0.0											
1412	Dividends	21,250.0	1,499.7	7.06%	1,499.7											
1413	Withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations	36.8	...	...	0.0											
1415	Rent	88,753.9	2,466.9	2.78%	2,466.9											
142	Sales of goods and services	1,505,370.9	66,606.7	4.42%	66,606.7											

2.2. Table of Revenue

Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31

		BL2019	2019	Act2019/ BL 2019	2019M1	2019M2	2019M3	2019M4	2019M5	2019M6	2019M7	2019M8	2019M9	2019M10	2019M11	2019M12
	Accounting method:	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash
1421	Sales of market establishments	633,764.6	19,557.5	3.09%	19,557.5											
1422	Administrative fees	335,895.7	2,733.9	0.81%	2,733.9											
1423	Incidental sales by nonmarket establishments	535,710.6	44,315.4	8.27%	44,315.4											
143	Fines, penalties, and forfeits	133,774.3	8,080.2	6.04%	8,080.2											
144	Transfers not elsewhere classified	132,201.3	139.5	0.11%	139.5											
1441	Current	132,201.3	139.5	0.11%	139.5											
14412	Other	132,201.3	139.5	0.11%	139.5											

2.3. Table of Expense

Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31

		BL2019	2019	Act2019/ BL 2019	2019M1	2019M2	2019M3	2019M4	2019M5	2019M6	2019M7	2019M8	2019M9	2019M10	2019M11	2019M12
	Accounting method:	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash
2	EXPENSE	16,157,902.9	908,752.5	5.62%	908,752.5											
21	Compensation of employees	7,746,712.5	497,574.1	6.42%	497,574.1											
211	Wages and salaries	7,746,712.5	497,574.1	6.42%	497,574.1											
22	Use of goods and services	3,165,663.0	37,211.4	1.18%	37,211.4											
24	Interest	547,704.8	62,608.2	11.43%	62,608.2											
241	To nonresidents	547,704.8	62,608.2	11.43%	62,608.2											
25	Subsidies	11,000.0 ...	...	...	0.0											
251	To public corporations	11,000.0 ...	...	...	0.0											
26	Grants	2,201,404.8	206,840.8	9.40%	206,840.8											
262	To international organizations	167,074.2	124.8	0.07%	124.8											
2621	Current	167,074.2	124.8	0.07%	124.8											
263	To other general government units	2,034,330.6	206,716.0	10.16%	206,716.0											
2631	Current	2,034,330.6	206,716.0	10.16%	206,716.0											
27	Social benefits	1,596,604.9	101,491.6	6.36%	101,491.6											
271	Social security benefits	868,871.0	66,586.2	7.66%	66,586.2											
272	Social assistance benefits	511,079.9	547.2	0.11%	547.2											
273	Employer social benefits	216,654.0	34,358.3	15.86%	34,358.3											
28	Other expense	888,812.9	3,026.4	0.34%	3,026.4											
282	Transfers not elsewhere classified	888,812.9	3,026.4	0.34%	3,026.4											
2821	Current	888,812.9	3,026.4	0.34%	3,026.4											
283	Premiums, fees, and claims related to nonlife insurance a	1,756.2 ...	...	...	0.0											
2831	Premiums, fees, and current claims	1,756.2 ...	...	...	0.0											
28311	Premiums	1,756.2 ...	...	...	0.0											

2.4. Table of Transactions in Assets and Liabilities

Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31

		BL2019	2019	Act2019/ BL 2019	2019M1	2019M2	2019M3	2019M4	2019M5	2019M6	2019M7	2019M8	2019M9	2019M10	2019M11	2019M12
	Accounting method:	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash
3	CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS ^{cl}	3,828,168.6	694,086.4	18.13%	694,086.4											
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets ^{dl}	7,162,419.6	296,677.2	4.14%	296,677.2											
311	Fixed assets	7,162,419.6	296,677.2	4.14%	296,677.2											
311A	Acquisitions: fixed assets	7,162,428.6	296,677.2	4.14%	296,677.2											
311B	Disposals: fixed assets	9.0	...	...	0.0											
3111	Buildings and structures	6,810,022.0	290,092.4	4.26%	290,092.4											
3111A	Acquisitions: buildings and structures	6,810,025.0	290,092.4	4.26%	290,092.4											
3111B	Disposals: buildings and structures	3.0	...	...	0.0											
3112	Machinery and equipment	352,403.6	6,584.9	1.87%	6,584.9											
3112A	Acquisitions: machinery and equipment	352,403.6	6,584.9	1.87%	6,584.9											
3113	Other fixed assets	-6.0	...	...	0.0											
3113B	Disposals: other fixed assets	6.0	...	...	0.0											
32	Net acquisition of financial assets [321+322+323]	0.0	565,987.8	...	565,987.8											
3202	Currency and deposits [3212+3222]	0.0	565,987.8	...	565,987.8											
321	Domestic	0.0	565,987.8	...	565,987.8											
3212	Currency and deposits	0.0	565,987.8	...	565,987.8											
33	Net incurrence of liabilities [331+332]	3,334,251.0	168,578.6	5.06%	168,578.6											
3304	Loans [3314+3324]	3,334,251.0	168,578.6	5.06%	168,578.6											
332	Foreign	3,334,251.0	168,578.6	5.06%	168,578.6											
3324	Loans	3,334,251.0	168,578.6	5.06%	168,578.6											

3.CHARTS

Chart 1: Key Indicators of Government Operation

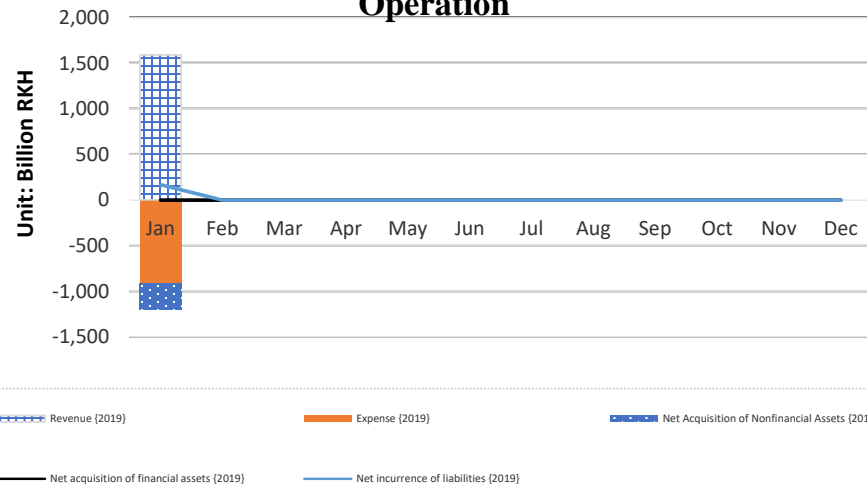


Chart 2: Revenue (Tax, Grants, and Other Revenue)

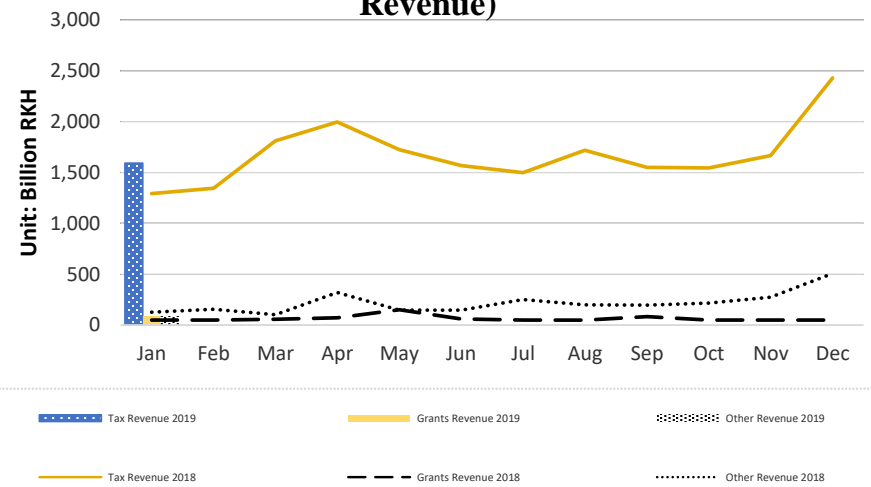


Chart 3: Tax Revenue

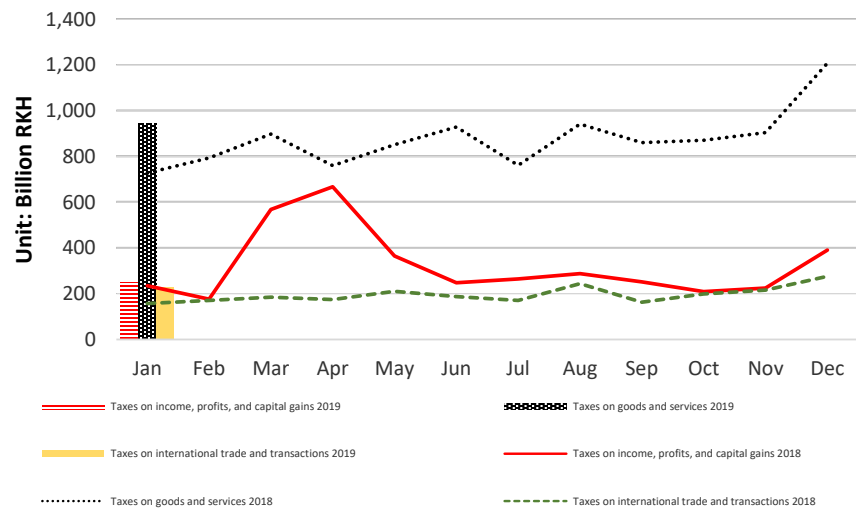
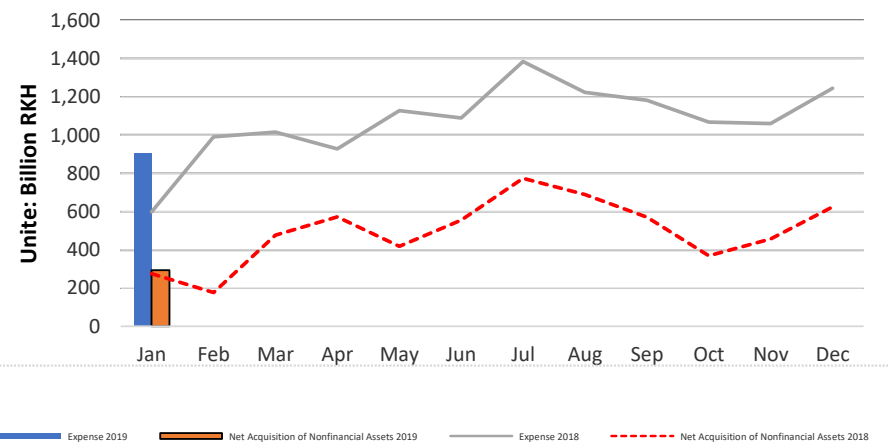


Chart 4: Total Expenditure



3.CHARTS

Chart 5: Expenses

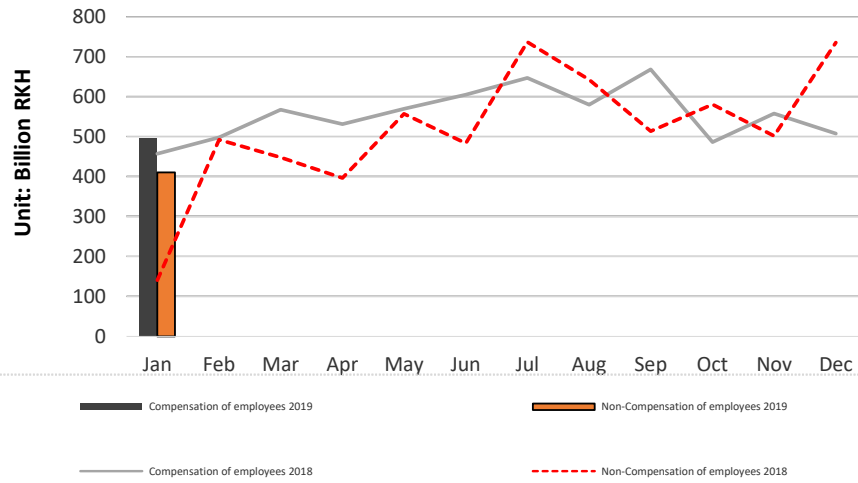


Chart 6: Transaction in Asset and Laibility

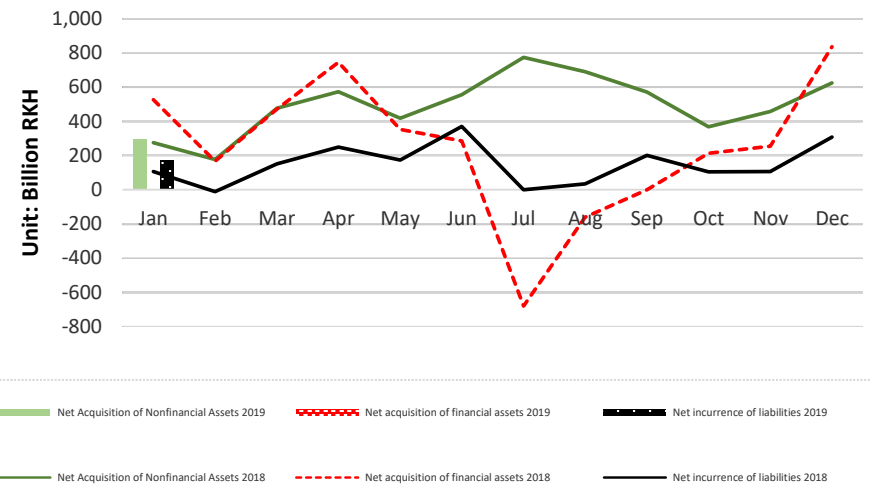


Chart 7: Financial Assets

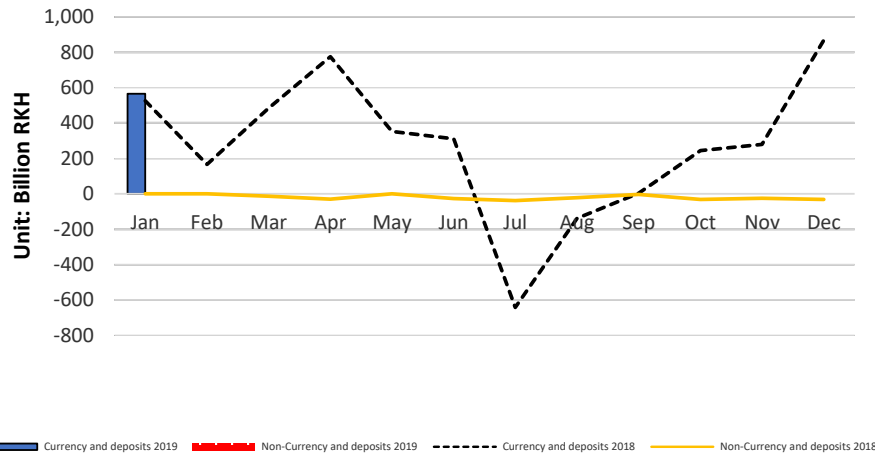
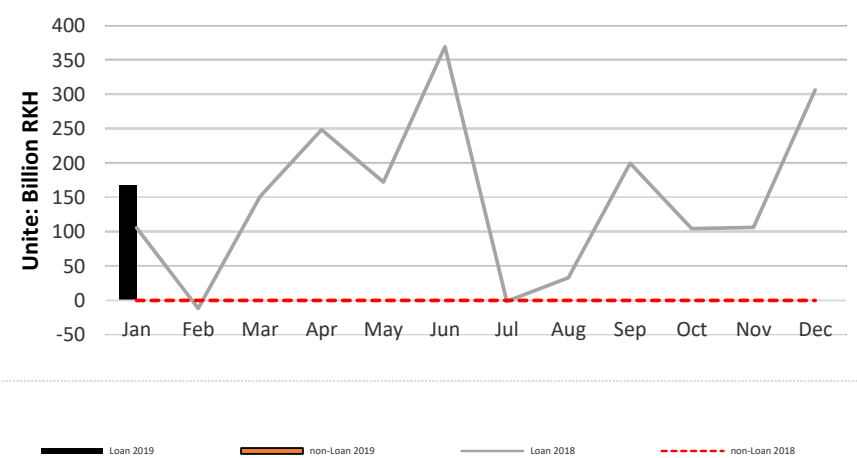


Chart 8: Liability



4. Local Government Finance Statistics

Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS		2015	2016	2017	2018 (Semester 1)
	Accounting method:	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash
1	Revenue	1,449,977.4	1,444,774.2	1,798,487.9	981,894.9
11	Taxes	761,372.3	755,258.1	1,009,595.3	510,434.8
12	Social contributions .....	...	...	...	0.0
13	Grants	634,297.1	635,351.4	747,368.7	454,805.5
14	Other revenue	54,308.0	54,164.7	41,523.9	16,654.6
2	Expense	974,628.8	1,078,847.2	1,385,663.6	413,625.6
21	Compensation of employees	225,075.1	308,999.5	332,644.7	180,899.8
22	Use of goods and services	684,972.7	696,590.9	830,433.0	169,305.1
23	Consumption of fixed capital .....	...	...	...	0.0
24	Interest .....	...	...	...	0.0
25	Subsidies .....	...	...	...	0.0
26	Grants	42.1	42.9	130,509.4	15,288.2
27	Social benefits	9,708.6	11,504.4	16,043.6	6,813.7
28	Other expense	54,830.4	61,709.5	76,032.8	41,318.7
GOB	Gross operating balance (1-2+23+NOBz)	475,348.6	365,927.1	412,824.3	568,269.3
NOB	Net operating balance (1-2+NOBz) ^{cl}	475,348.6	365,927.1	412,824.3	568,269.3
	TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS:				0.0
31	Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets	313,219.4	294,622.4	305,047.1	128,091.0
311	Fixed assets	311,694.1	276,672.4	305,007.7	127,859.8
312	Change in inventories .....	...	...	...	0.0
313	Valuables .....	...	...	...	0.0
314	Nonproduced assets	1,525.3	17,950.0	39.4	231.2
2M	Expenditure (2+31)	1,287,848.2	1,373,469.6	107,777.2	541,716.6
NLB	Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) (1-2-31) or (1-2M)	162,129.2	71,304.7	107,777.2	440,178.3
	TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING):				0.0
32	Net acquisition of financial assets	271,748.2	52,119.5	227,152.6	208,324.0
321	Domestic	271,748.2	52,119.5	227,152.6	208,324.0
322	Foreign .....	...	...	...	0.0
33	Net incurrence of liabilities	109,619.0	-19,183.6	121,270.8	-208,558.9
331	Domestic	109,619.0	-19,183.6	121,270.8	-208,558.9
332	Foreign .....	...	...	...	0.0

5. Technical Note on “Government Finance Statistics Report”

(GFSM2014 Framework)

1. Statement of Government Operation

- 1.1.** 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.
- 1.2.** 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.
- 1.3.** 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.
- 1.4.** 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.
- 1.5.** 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.
- 1.6.** 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.

- 1.7.** 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.
- 1.8.** 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.
- 1.9.** 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.
- 1.10.** 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.
- 1.11.** 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.
- 1.12.** 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

- 1.13.** 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.