



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា  
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ  
KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA  
Nation Religion King

ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE

# ***Government Finance Statistics***

## ***July 2023***

*(Preliminary data)*

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## 1. Executive Summary of Government Finance Statistics

### Revenue Performance:

In July 2023, the Budgetary Central Government (BCG) collected 1,899 billion riels in revenue, equivalent to 7.24% of the 2023 annual budget law (BL), consisting of 1,523 billion riels in tax revenue, 109 billion riels in grant and 267 billion riels in other revenue. Compared to July last year's performance, BCG's revenue decreased by 15.09%, of which tax revenue decreased by 10.01%, and other revenue increased by 38.62%. At the same time, compared to July 2022's performance, decreased by 8.68% in which tax revenue decreased by 9.56%, grant decreased by 37.29%, and other revenue increased by 20.54%.

During the first seven months of 2023, BCG's revenue collection achieved 15,407 billion riels of the 2023 BL, equivalent to 58.70%, in which tax revenue 13,111 billion riels equivalent to 85.90%, grants 790 billion riels equivalent to 5.13% and other income 1,506 billion riels equivalent to 9.77%. Compared to the same period last year, revenue performance decreased 1.70% of which tax revenue decreased by 2.59%, grants decreased by 23.49%, and other revenue increased by 27.40%.

### Expenditure Execution:

In July 2023, BCG's expenditure reached 2,651 billion riels, equivalent to 8.06% of the 2023 BL, consisting of 2,190 billion riels in expense and 461 billion riels in net acquisition of non-financial assets capital. Compared to July last year's execution, BCG's expenditure execution decreased by 2.04%, in which expenses increased by 61.02% and net acquisition of non-financial assets increased by 65.74%. At the same time, compared to July 2022's expenditure increased by 23.41% of which expenses increased by 38.85% and net acquisition of non-financial assets increased by 19.24%.

During the first seven months of 2023, BCG's expenditure execution achieved 16,727 billion riels, equivalent to 50.86% of the 2023 BL, of which expenses 12,055 billion riels equivalent to 72.07% of the 2023 BL, and net acquisition of non-financial assets 4,672 billion riels, equivalent to 27.93%. Compared to the same period last year, expenditure execution increased by 17.32%, of which expenses increased by 12.88% and net acquisition of non-financial assets increased by 30.58%.

### Overall Performance:

Based on revenue performance and expenditure execution above, BCG's budget execution has a 752 billion riels deficit in July and deficit 1,320 billion riels in first seven months of 2023, while the budget execution in the first seven months of 2022 has a surplus of 1,416 billion riels. Although in the first seven months of 2023 revenue performance is slow combined with the fast expenditure execution that led to a deficit of 1,320 billion riels. However, the deficit is at a low pace state that equivalent to 19.88% of the planned annual budget deficit. Budget deficit in the first seven months of 2023 is reflected to the increased of debt 3,292 billion riels and increased of net acquisition of non-financial assets 1,972 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
<b>1</b>	<b>Revenue .....</b>	<b>26,246,991</b>	<b>15,406,837</b>	<b>58.70%</b>	<b>1,970,547</b>	<b>1,733,223</b>	<b>3,177,429</b>	<b>2,532,330</b>	<b>1,857,305</b>	<b>2,236,759</b>	<b>1,899,243</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
11	Taxes .....	23,100,116	13,110,904	56.76%	1,722,901	1,447,015	2,853,050	2,248,576	1,624,770	1,691,968	1,522,625	0	0	0	0	0
13	Grants .....	912,569	790,198	86.59%	127,441	109,322	109,322	109,322	116,146	109,322	109,322	0	0	0	0	0
14	Other revenue .....	2,234,306	1,505,734	67.39%	120,205	176,886	215,057	174,432	116,390	435,469	267,296	0	0	0	0	0
<b>2</b>	<b>Expense .....</b>	<b>18,748,112</b>	<b>12,054,776</b>	<b>64.30%</b>	<b>825,484</b>	<b>1,864,229</b>	<b>2,296,084</b>	<b>2,644,824</b>	<b>873,796</b>	<b>1,360,188</b>	<b>2,190,170</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
21	Compensation of employees .....	8,616,086	4,749,983	55.13%	609,541	605,194	678,771	1,054,493	359,109	761,102	681,773	0	0	0	0	0
22	Use of goods and services .....	3,299,407	1,261,545	38.24%	29,134	84,397	130,681	281,905	172,117	229,330	333,981	0	0	0	0	0
24	Interest .....	769,491	234,192	30.43%	61,328	65,604	37,838	16,620	16,021	7,552	29,230	0	0	0	0	0
25	Subsidies .....	9,000	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Grants .....	2,975,375	2,728,398	91.70%	1,209	558,786	1,021,704	421,347	69,005	93,472	562,874	0	0	0	0	0
27	Social benefits .....	2,091,777	2,763,858	132.13%	117,224	526,635	338,348	817,532	201,166	223,127	539,827	0	0	0	0	0
28	Other expense .....	986,976	316,800	32.10%	7,048	23,614	88,742	52,927	56,378	45,605	42,486	0	0	0	0	0
<b>GOB</b>	<b>Gross operating balance (1-2+23+NOBz) .....</b>	<b>7,498,879</b>	<b>3,352,061</b>	<b>44.70%</b>	<b>1,145,063</b>	<b>-131,006</b>	<b>881,345</b>	<b>-112,494</b>	<b>983,509</b>	<b>876,571</b>	<b>-290,927</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>NOB</b>	<b>Net operating balance (1-2+NOBz) <sup>cl</sup> .....</b>	<b>7,498,879</b>	<b>3,352,061</b>	<b>44.70%</b>	<b>1,145,063</b>	<b>-131,006</b>	<b>881,345</b>	<b>-112,494</b>	<b>983,509</b>	<b>876,571</b>	<b>-290,927</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>31</b>	<b>Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets .....</b>	<b>14,141,846</b>	<b>6,006,383</b>	<b>42.47%</b>	<b>412,451</b>	<b>692,400</b>	<b>584,573</b>	<b>1,442,754</b>	<b>860,123</b>	<b>1,552,867</b>	<b>461,216</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
311	Fixed assets .....	14,141,846	6,006,383	42.47%	412,451	692,400	584,573	1,442,754	860,123	1,552,867	461,216	0	0	0	0	0
314	Nonproduced assets .....	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
<b>2M</b>	<b>Expenditure (2+31) .....</b>	<b>32,889,958</b>	<b>18,061,159</b>	<b>54.91%</b>	<b>1,237,935</b>	<b>2,556,629</b>	<b>2,880,657</b>	<b>4,087,578</b>	<b>1,733,919</b>	<b>2,913,055</b>	<b>2,651,387</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>NLB</b>	<b>Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) (1-2-31) or (1-2M) .....</b>	<b>-6,642,968</b>	<b>-2,654,323</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>732,612</b>	<b>-823,406</b>	<b>296,772</b>	<b>-1,555,248</b>	<b>123,386</b>	<b>-676,296</b>	<b>-752,144</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>32</b>	<b>Net acquisition of financial assets .....</b>	<b>-1,056,500</b>	<b>1,971,795</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>839,754</b>	<b>-473,649</b>	<b>445,758</b>	<b>-377,518</b>	<b>308,002</b>	<b>1,884,513</b>	<b>-655,064</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
321	Domestic .....	-1,056,500	1,971,795	...	839,754	-473,649	445,758	-377,518	308,002	1,884,513	-655,064	0	0	0	0	0
<b>33</b>	<b>Net incurrence of liabilities .....</b>	<b>5,586,468</b>	<b>4,626,118</b>	<b>82.81%</b>	<b>107,141</b>	<b>349,756</b>	<b>148,986</b>	<b>1,177,730</b>	<b>184,616</b>	<b>2,560,809</b>	<b>97,080</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
332	Foreign .....	4,773,468	4,506,118	94.40%	83,141	277,756	144,986	1,173,730	180,616	2,548,809	97,080	0	0	0	0	0

## 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
<b>1</b>	<b>REVENUE .....</b>	<b>26,246,991</b>	<b>15,406,837</b>	<b>58.70%</b>	<b>1,970,547</b>	<b>1,733,223</b>	<b>3,177,429</b>	<b>2,532,330</b>	<b>1,857,305</b>	<b>2,236,759</b>	<b>1,899,243</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Taxes .....</b>	<b>23,100,116</b>	<b>13,110,904</b>	<b>56.76%</b>	<b>1,722,901</b>	<b>1,447,015</b>	<b>2,853,050</b>	<b>2,248,576</b>	<b>1,624,770</b>	<b>1,691,968</b>	<b>1,522,625</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>111</b>	<b>Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains .....</b>	<b>7,257,989</b>	<b>5,448,706</b>	<b>75.07%</b>	<b>666,096</b>	<b>458,411</b>	<b>1,682,826</b>	<b>1,236,338</b>	<b>464,184</b>	<b>463,596</b>	<b>477,254</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1111	Payable by individuals .....	1,357,989	867,571	63.89%	147,212	117,333	130,710	140,896	121,625	98,770	111,026	0	0	0	0	0
1112	Payable by corporations and other enterprises .....	5,900,000	4,581,134	77.65%	518,884	341,078	1,552,116	1,095,443	342,559	364,826	366,228	0	0	0	0	0
<b>114</b>	<b>Taxes on goods and services .....</b>	<b>13,324,905</b>	<b>6,280,326</b>	<b>47.13%</b>	<b>882,805</b>	<b>835,979</b>	<b>948,876</b>	<b>845,618</b>	<b>940,158</b>	<b>979,530</b>	<b>847,362</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1141	General taxes on goods and services .....	7,865,355	4,010,602	50.99%	566,486	522,188	586,007	527,897	580,931	664,074	563,019	0	0	0	0	0
11411	Value-added taxes .....	7,865,355	4,010,593	50.99%	566,485	522,186	586,007	527,894	580,931	664,073	563,017	0	0	0	0	0
11413	Turnover & other general taxes on G & S .....	0	9 ...	...	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
1142	Excises .....	5,459,550	2,269,724	41.57%	316,319	313,791	362,868	317,721	359,226	315,456	284,343	0	0	0	0	0
<b>115</b>	<b>Taxes on international trade and transactions .....</b>	<b>2,517,222</b>	<b>1,381,873</b>	<b>54.90%</b>	<b>174,000</b>	<b>152,625</b>	<b>221,348</b>	<b>166,620</b>	<b>220,428</b>	<b>248,842</b>	<b>198,009</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1151	Customs and other import duties .....	2,469,895	1,342,582	54.36%	172,831	148,419	215,011	161,290	214,245	242,719	188,067	0	0	0	0	0
1152	Taxes on exports .....	47,327	39,291	83.02%	1,169	4,206	6,337	5,331	6,183	6,124	9,942	0	0	0	0	0
<b>116</b>	<b>Other taxes .....</b>	<b>0 ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Grants .....</b>	<b>912,569</b>	<b>790,198</b>	<b>86.59%</b>	<b>127,441</b>	<b>109,322</b>	<b>109,322</b>	<b>109,322</b>	<b>116,146</b>	<b>109,322</b>	<b>109,322</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>131</b>	<b>From foreign governments .....</b>	<b>333,559</b>	<b>241,080</b>	<b>72.28%</b>	<b>49,971</b>	<b>31,852</b>	<b>31,852</b>	<b>31,852</b>	<b>31,852</b>	<b>31,852</b>	<b>31,852</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1311	Current .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1312	Capital .....	333,559	241,080	72.28%	49,971	31,852	31,852	31,852	31,852	31,852	31,852	0	0	0	0	0
<b>132</b>	<b>From international organizations .....</b>	<b>579,010</b>	<b>549,118</b>	<b>94.84%</b>	<b>77,471</b>	<b>77,471</b>	<b>77,471</b>	<b>77,471</b>	<b>84,294</b>	<b>77,471</b>	<b>77,471</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1322	Capital .....	489,010	549,118	112.29%	77,471	77,471	77,471	77,471	84,294	77,471	77,471	0	0	0	0	0
<b>133</b>	<b>From other general government units .....</b>	<b>0 ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1331	Current .....	0 ...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>14</b>	<b>Other revenue .....</b>	<b>2,234,306</b>	<b>1,505,734</b>	<b>67.39%</b>	<b>120,205</b>	<b>176,886</b>	<b>215,057</b>	<b>174,432</b>	<b>116,390</b>	<b>435,469</b>	<b>267,296</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>141</b>	<b>Property income .....</b>	<b>409,738</b>	<b>163,239</b>	<b>39.84%</b>	<b>24,668</b>	<b>34,713</b>	<b>30,738</b>	<b>25,507</b>	<b>11,258</b>	<b>25,657</b>	<b>10,698</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1411	Interest .....	211,638	31,730	14.99%	0	5,580	18,172	3,294	1,011	3,673	0	0	0	0	0	0
14112	From residents other than general government .....	211,638	31,730	14.99%	0	5,580	18,172	3,294	1,011	3,673	0	0	0	0	0	0

## 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
1412	Dividends .....	7,849	39,057	497.58%	15	23,246	0	2,640	981	12,055	119	0	0	0	0	0
1413	Withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations .....	0	58	...	7	9	8	8	9	8	8	0	0	0	0	0
1415	Rent .....	190,250	92,394	48.56%	24,645	5,879	12,558	19,564	9,257	9,921	10,571	0	0	0	0	0
<b>142</b>	<b>Sales of goods and services .....</b>	<b>1,569,236</b>	<b>1,164,487</b>	<b>74.21%</b>	<b>76,208</b>	<b>115,395</b>	<b>152,700</b>	<b>128,481</b>	<b>76,922</b>	<b>389,686</b>	<b>225,096</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1421	Sales of market establishments .....	802,405	647,897	80.74%	27,471	41,797	78,856	48,981	37,799	294,802	118,191	0	0	0	0	0
1422	Administrative fees .....	672,416	435,881	64.82%	39,475	58,667	59,344	66,087	27,277	86,844	98,187	0	0	0	0	0
1423	Incidental sales by nonmarket establishments .....	94,415	80,709	85.48%	9,262	14,931	14,500	13,413	11,846	8,040	8,717	0	0	0	0	0
<b>143</b>	<b>Fines, penalties, and forfeits .....</b>	<b>253,027</b>	<b>176,826</b>	<b>69.88%</b>	<b>19,114</b>	<b>26,643</b>	<b>31,489</b>	<b>20,375</b>	<b>28,033</b>	<b>19,767</b>	<b>31,404</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>144</b>	<b>Transfers not elsewhere classified .....</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>51.30%</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1441	Current .....	2,305	1,183	51.30%	215	135	130	69	176	359	99	0	0	0	0	0
14412	Other .....	2,305	1,183	51.30%	215	135	130	69	176	359	99	0	0	0	0	0

## 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	12,054,776	64.30%	825,484	1,864,229	2,296,084	2,644,824	873,796	1,360,188	2,190,170	0	0	0	0	0
21	Compensation of employees .....	8,616,086	4,749,983	55.13%	609,541	605,194	678,771	1,054,493	359,109	761,102	681,773	0	0	0	0	0
211	Wages and salaries .....	8,616,086	4,749,983	55.13%	609,541	605,194	678,771	1,054,493	359,109	761,102	681,773	0	0	0	0	0
22	Use of goods and services .....	3,299,407	1,261,545	38.24%	29,134	84,397	130,681	281,905	172,117	229,330	333,981	0	0	0	0	0
24	Interest .....	769,491	234,192	30.43%	61,328	65,604	37,838	16,620	16,021	7,552	29,230	0	0	0	0	0
241	To nonresidents .....	769,491	231,583	30.10%	61,328	65,186	37,838	16,352	15,955	7,134	27,790	0	0	0	0	0
242	To residents other than general government .....	0	2,609	...	0	418	0	267	66	418	1,440	0	0	0	0	0
25	Subsidies .....	9,000	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
251	To public corporations .....	9,000	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Grants .....	2,975,375	2,728,398	91.70%	1,209	558,786	1,021,704	421,347	69,005	93,472	562,874	0	0	0	0	0
262	To international organizations .....	155,529	40,682	26.16%	0	147	3,203	11,501	14,460	5,668	5,704	0	0	0	0	0
2621	Current .....	155,529	40,682	26.16%	0	147	3,203	11,501	14,460	5,668	5,704	0	0	0	0	0
263	To other general government units .....	2,819,845	2,687,716	95.31%	1,209	558,639	1,018,501	409,846	54,546	87,805	557,170	0	0	0	0	0
2631	Current .....	2,819,845	2,687,716	95.31%	1,209	558,639	1,018,501	409,846	54,546	87,805	557,170	0	0	0	0	0
27	Social benefits .....	2,091,777	2,763,858	132.13%	117,224	526,635	338,348	817,532	201,166	223,127	539,827	0	0	0	0	0
271	Social security benefits .....	1,330,745	816,225	61.34%	106,535	108,940	127,727	241,500	176	117,635	113,713	0	0	0	0	0
272	Social assistance benefits .....	500,703	1,828,385	365.16%	148	407,838	199,607	538,534	194,178	72,505	415,575	0	0	0	0	0
273	Employer social benefits .....	260,329	119,249	45.81%	10,541	9,857	11,014	37,499	6,812	32,987	10,539	0	0	0	0	0
28	Other expense .....	986,976	316,800	32.10%	7,048	23,614	88,742	52,927	56,378	45,605	42,486	0	0	0	0	0
282	Transfers not elsewhere classified .....	984,564	316,366	32.13%	7,048	23,614	88,483	52,927	56,222	45,605	42,467	0	0	0	0	0
2821	Current .....	984,564	316,366	32.13%	7,048	23,614	88,483	52,927	56,222	45,605	42,467	0	0	0	0	0
283	Premiums, fees, and claims related to nonlife insurance a	2,412	434	18.00%	0	0	259	0	156	0	19	0	0	0	0	0
2831	Premiums, fees, and current claims .....	2,412	434	18.00%	0	0	259	0	156	0	19	0	0	0	0	0
28311	Premiums .....	2,412	434	18.00%	0	0	259	0	156	0	19	0	0	0	0	0

## 2. Budgetary Central Government

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

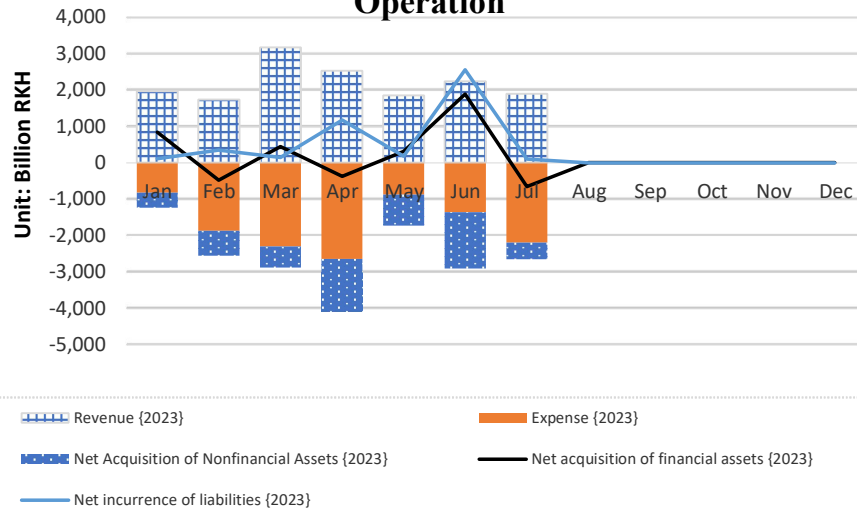
Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31

		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 <sup>cl</sup> .....	7,498,879	3,352,061	44.70%	1,145,063	-131,006	881,345	-112,494	983,509	876,571	-290,927	0	0	0	0	0
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets <sup>dl</sup> .....	14,141,846	6,006,383	42.47%	412,451	692,400	584,573	1,442,754	860,123	1,552,867	461,216	0	0	0	0	0
311	Fixed assets .....	14,141,846	6,006,383	42.47%	412,451	692,400	584,573	1,442,754	860,123	1,552,867	461,216	0	0	0	0	0
311A	Acquisitions: fixed assets .....	14,141,852	6,078,145	42.98%	412,451	709,868	601,802	1,459,967	877,633	1,555,158	461,267	0	0	0	0	0
311B	Disposals: fixed assets .....	6	71,761	1196020%	0	17,468	17,230	17,213	17,510	2,291	51	0	0	0	0	0
3111	Buildings and structures .....	13,734,386	5,801,928	42.24%	348,091	688,942	557,010	1,416,113	848,984	1,499,516	443,271	0	0	0	0	0
3111A	Acquisitions: buildings and structures .....	13,734,386	5,873,689	42.77%	348,091	706,409	574,240	1,433,326	866,494	1,501,807	443,322	0	0	0	0	0
3111B	Disposals: buildings and structures .....	0	71,761	...	0	17,468	17,230	17,213	17,510	2,291	51	0	0	0	0	0
3112	Machinery and equipment .....	407,466	204,456	50.18%	64,360	3,458	27,562	26,641	11,139	53,351	17,945	0	0	0	0	0
3112A	Acquisitions: machinery and equipment .....	407,466	204,456	50.18%	64,360	3,458	27,562	26,641	11,139	53,351	17,945	0	0	0	0	0
3113	Other fixed assets .....	-6	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3113B	Disposals: other fixed assets .....	6	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Net acquisition of financial assets [321+322+323] .....	-1,056,500	1,971,795	...	839,754	-473,649	445,758	-377,518	308,002	1,884,513	-655,064	0	0	0	0	0
3202	Currency and deposits [3212+3222] .....	-724,688	1,992,810	...	839,754	-473,649	449,986	-366,776	310,256	1,888,304	-655,064	0	0	0	0	0
3204	Loans [3214+3224] .....	-331,812	-21,015	...	0	0	-4,228	-10,743	-2,254	-3,791	0	0	0	0	0	0
321	Domestic .....	-1,056,500	1,971,795	...	839,754	-473,649	445,758	-377,518	308,002	1,884,513	-655,064	0	0	0	0	0
3212	Currency and deposits .....	-724,688	1,992,810	...	839,754	-473,649	449,986	-366,776	310,256	1,888,304	-655,064	0	0	0	0	0
3214	Loans .....	-331,812	-21,015	...	0	0	-4,228	-10,743	-2,254	-3,791	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Net incurrence of liabilities [331+332] .....	5,586,468	4,626,118	82.81%	107,141	349,756	148,986	1,177,730	184,616	2,560,809	97,080	0	0	0	0	0
3303	Debt securities [3313+3323] .....	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3304	Loans [3314+3324] .....	4,773,468	4,506,118	94.40%	83,141	277,756	144,986	1,173,730	180,616	2,548,809	97,080	0	0	0	0	0
331	Domestic .....	813,000	120,000	14.76%	24,000	72,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
3313	Debt securities .....	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
332	Foreign .....	4,773,468	4,506,118	94.40%	83,141	277,756	144,986	1,173,730	180,616	2,548,809	97,080	0	0	0	0	0
3324	Loans .....	4,773,468	4,506,118	94.40%	83,141	277,756	144,986	1,173,730	180,616	2,548,809	97,080	0	0	0	0	0

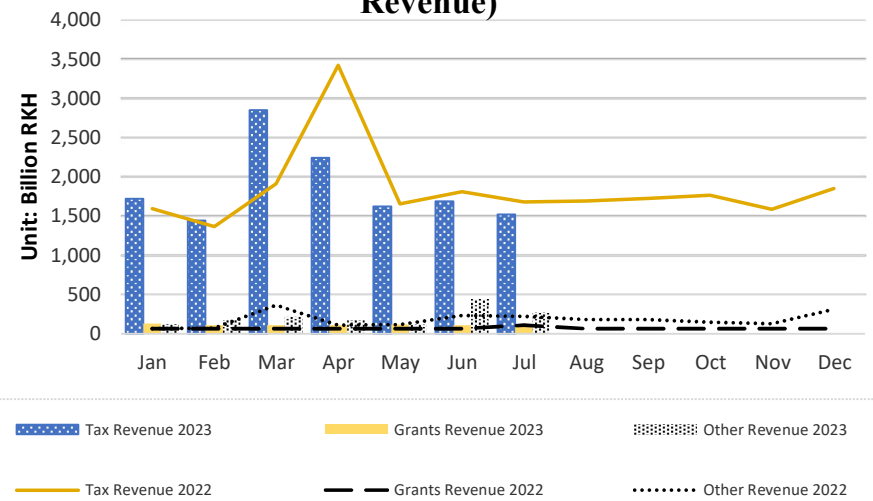
## 2.Budgetary Central Government

### 2.5.CHARTS

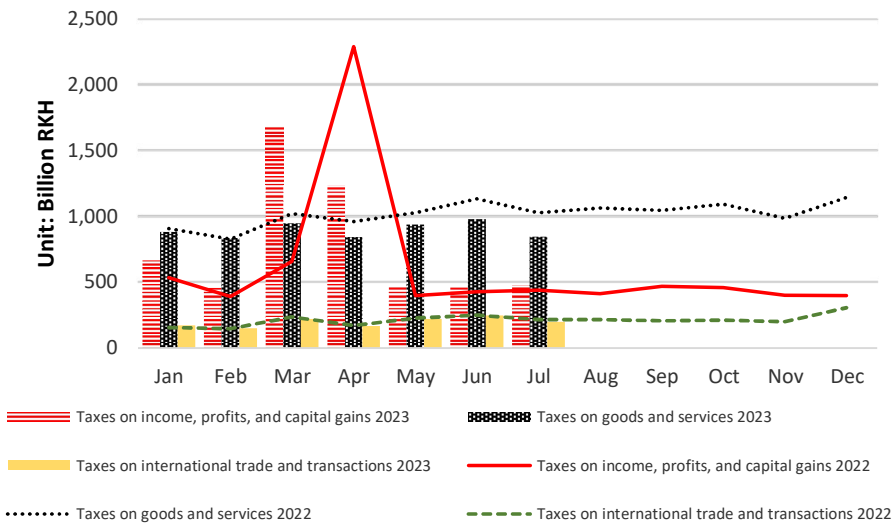
**Chart 1: Key Indicators of Government Operation**



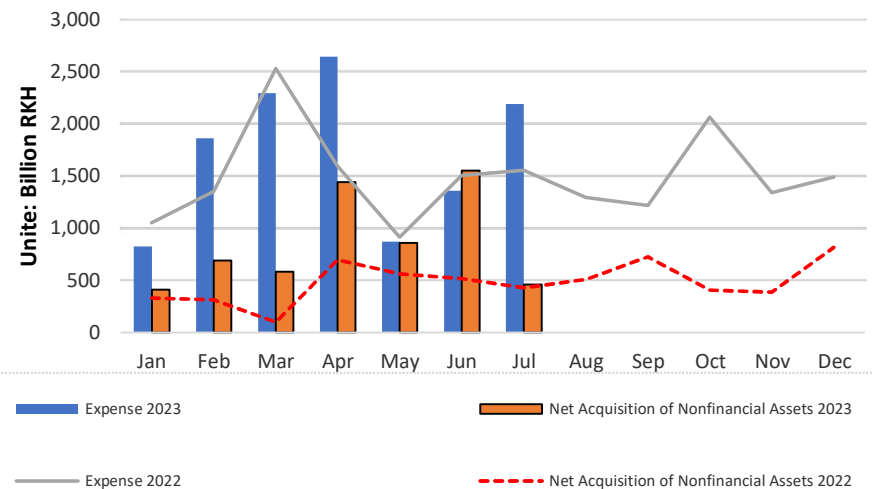
**Chart 2: Revenue (Tax, Grants, and Other Revenue)**



**Chart 3: Tax Revenue**



**Chart 4: Total Expenditure**

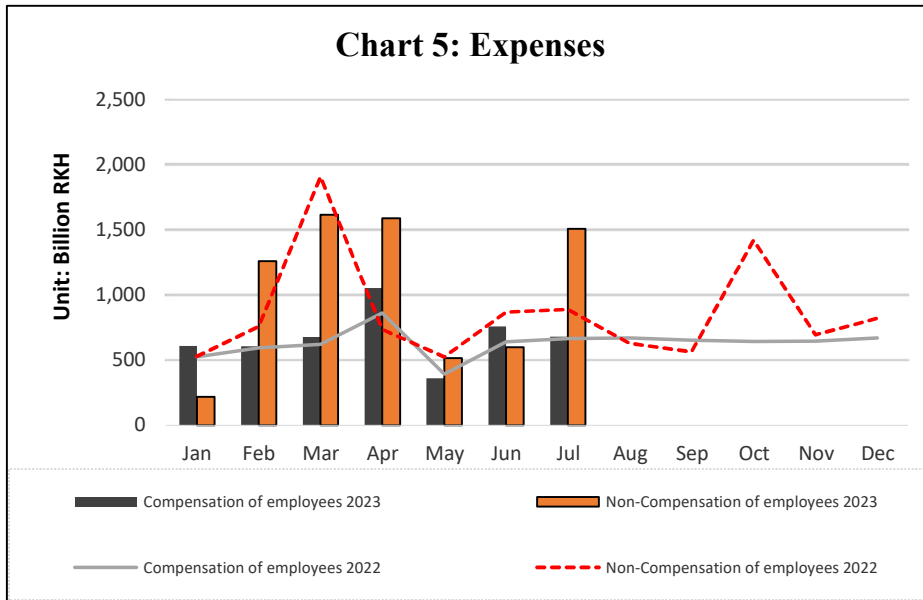




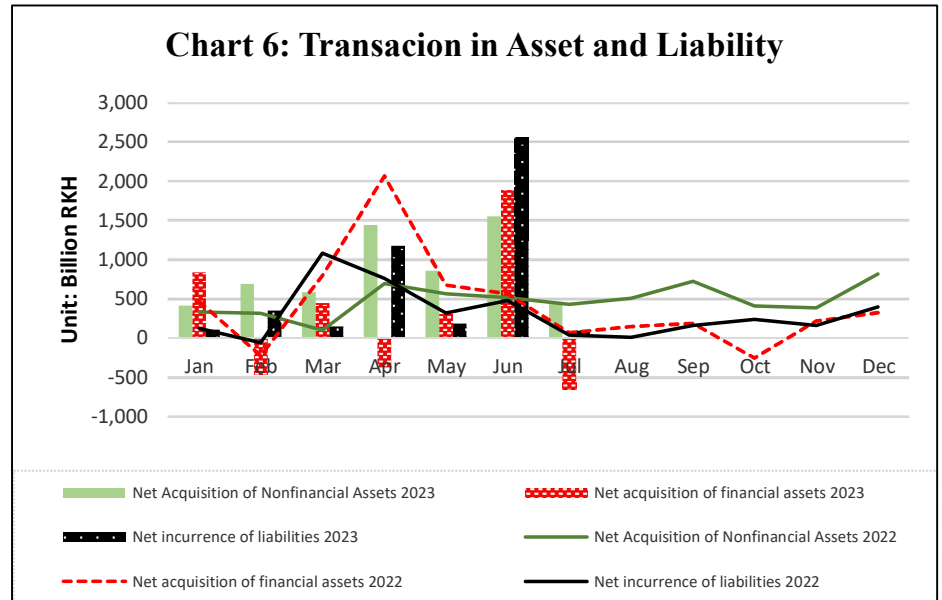
## 2.Budgetary Central Government

### 2.5.CHARTS

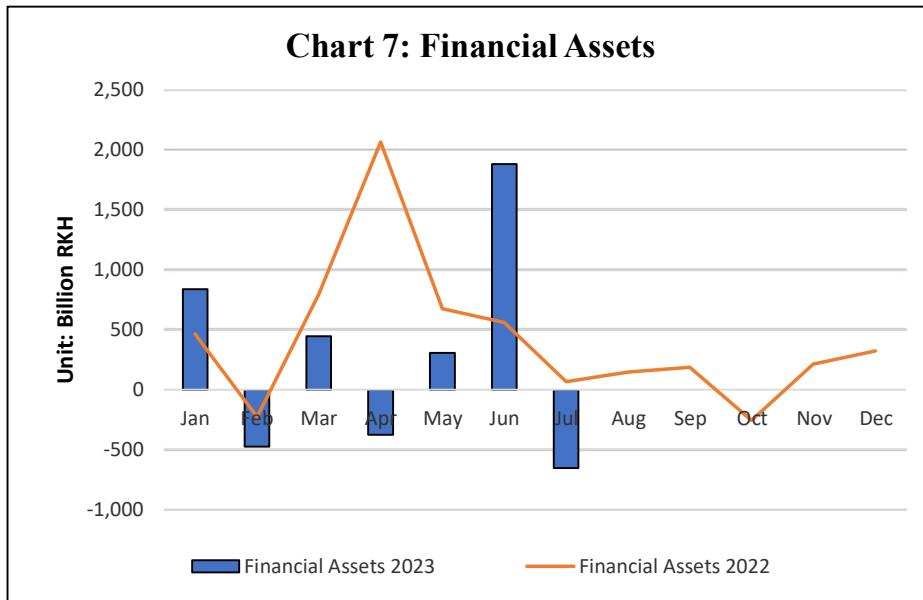
**Chart 5: Expenses**



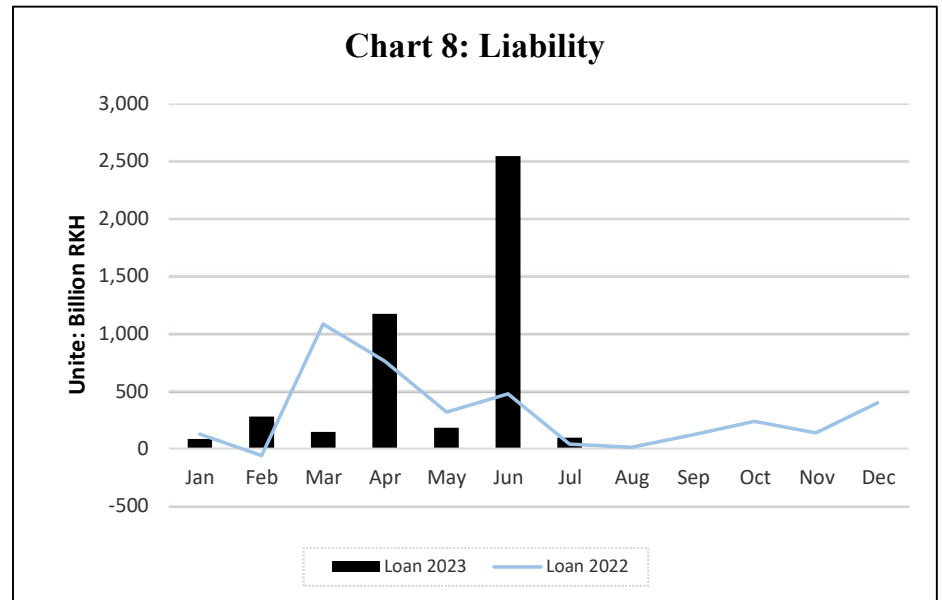
**Chart 6: Transaction in Asset and Liability**



**Chart 7: Financial Assets**



**Chart 8: Liability**



### 3.General Government Finance Statistics <sup>(1)</sup>

#### Statement of Government Operation

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)
		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	7,167,442	6,649,448
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	6,426,902	5,792,993
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	205,684	109,099
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	534,855	747,356
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	3,926,042	5,278,011
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	2,171,873	2,549,902
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	410,906	936,700
24	Interest .....	222,839	291,395	288,323	338,018	366,559	380,871	404,660	438,965	769,491	164,769	40,193
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	161,027	239,207
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	877,511	1,262,913
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	139,956	249,097
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	3,241,400	1,371,438
NOB	Net operating balance (1-2+NOBz) <sup>cl</sup> .....	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	3,241,400	1,371,438
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	2,692,657	2,521,031
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	2,692,018	2,516,793
314	Nonproduced assets .....	12,301	24,412	4,581	137,330	64,964	45,167	123,879	85,289	26,770	639	4,238
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	6,618,699	7,799,042
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)	548,743	(1,149,594)
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)	2,356,043	3,184,273
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)	2,356,043	3,184,273
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	1,807,176	4,333,866
331	Domestic .....	220,291	115,194	(466,421)	113,596	465,002	46,464	(191,530)	1,059,032	813,000	188,351	602,272
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	1,618,826	3,731,595

(1) Consolidated General Government excluding Extrabudgetary Central Government and NSSF

(2) Preliminary data (Updated 12 June 2023)

(3) Preliminary data (Updated 26 July 2023)

## 4. Budgetary Central Government Finance Statistics

### Statement of Government Operation

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
<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>6,881,199</b>	<b>6,614,964</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	6,022,966	5,565,162
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	512,148	715,012
<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>4,871,856</b>	<b>4,878,817</b>
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	1,893,085	2,174,713
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	244,122	683,352
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	873,355	1,241,825
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	114,826	154,910
<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>2,009,343</b>	<b>1,736,148</b>
<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>2,009,343</b>	<b>1,736,148</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>1,897,821</b>	<b>2,507,300</b>
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	1,897,821	2,507,300
314	Nonproduced assets .....	10,776	6,462	4,542	136,836	50,750	40,983	115,623	39,547	0	0	0
<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>6,769,677</b>	<b>7,386,117</b>
<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>111,522</b>	<b>-771,153</b>
<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>925,803</b>	<b>1,803,558</b>
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	925,803	1,803,558
<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>814,281</b>	<b>2,574,711</b>
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	714,281	2,554,711

## 5. Local Government Finance Statistics <sup>(1)</sup>

### Statement of Government Operation

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)
		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>1,933,226</b>	<b>674,474</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	227,831
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	1,506,582	414,298
14	Other revenue .....	54,308	54,165	42,098	50,938	70,841	225,729	268,560	313,832	295,276	22,708	32,344
<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>509,537</b>	<b>761,914</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	375,189
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	166,784	253,348
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	18,102
27	Social benefits .....	9,709	11,504	16,358	16,514	15,537	15,562	69,086	70,274	76,117	4,156	21,088
28	Other expense .....	54,830	61,709	76,323	124,404	135,751	158,738	232,429	343,352	369,692	25,130	94,187
<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>1,423,689</b>	<b>(87,441)</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>1,423,689</b>	<b>(87,441)</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>241,901</b>
311	Fixed assets .....	311,694	276,672	304,681	533,422	631,037	644,180	650,162	779,089	537,163	81,284	237,662
314	Nonproduced assets .....	1,525	17,950	39	494	14,214	4,184	8,256	9,573	26,770	639	4,238
<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>591,461</b>	<b>1,003,815</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>1,341,765</b>	<b>(329,341)</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>1,430,239</b>	<b>252,930</b>
321	Domestic .....	271,748	52,119	333,478	848,035	1,327,848	379,012	207,015	1,765,828	134,881	1,430,239	252,930
<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>88,351</b>	<b>582,272</b>
331	Domestic .....	109,619	(19,184)	121,548	113,596	464,907	46,464	(191,530)	986,932	-	88,351	582,272

(1) Consolidated Three Levels of Local Government (Provincial Level-LG1, City/Khan/District Level-LG2, and Commune/Sangkat Level-LG3)

(2) Preliminary data (Updated 12 June 2023)

(3) Preliminary data (Updated 26 July 2023)

## 6.TOFE to GFS Derivation Table <sup>(1)</sup>

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>															
<b>TOFE Domestic Revenue</b>	25,896,240	13,067,817	50.46%	1,855,815	1,663,382	3,130,396	2,485,593	1,805,622	2,127,008	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Plus:</i>	822,569	680,876	-	127,441	109,322	109,322	109,322	116,146	109,322	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants-budget support	123,983	24,943		18,119	-	-	-	6,824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	698,586	655,933		109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Less:</i>	471,818	272,005	-	12,709	39,481	62,289	62,558	62,975	12,525	19,468	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Refund	140,000	142,864		12,433	20,294	40,743	33,317	26,986	6,213	2,877	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue from privatization of public enterprises	-	71,761		-	17,468	17,230	17,213	17,510	2,291	51	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial revenues	-	36,365		275	1,719	89	1,285	16,225	230	16,540	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from sales of buildings	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from Sales of Technclal Installations, Ma	6	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lending (Revenue's)	331,812	21,015		-	-	4,228	10,743	2,254	3,791	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GFS Revenue</b>	26,246,991	15,406,837	58.70%	1,970,547	1,733,223	3,177,429	2,532,330	1,857,305	2,236,759	1,899,243	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOFE Budget Expenditure</b>	34,743,811	14,387,308	41.41%	1,407,897	2,482,804	2,989,228	2,995,749	1,727,027	2,784,604	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Plus:</i>	-	(108,127)	-	(275)	(19,187)	(17,319)	(18,498)	(33,735)	(2,521)	(16,591)	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial revenues	-	(36,365)		(275)	(1,719)	(89)	(1,285)	(16,225)	(230)	(16,540)	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue from privatization of public enterprises	-	(71,761)		-	(17,468)	(17,230)	(17,213)	(17,510)	(2,291)	(51)	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from sales of buildings	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from Sales of Technclal Installations, Ma	(6)	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Less:</i>	1,853,847	142,864	-	12,433	20,294	40,743	33,317	26,986	6,213	2,877	-	-	-	-	-
Refunds and restitutions	140,000	142,864		12,433	20,294	40,743	33,317	26,986	6,213	2,877	-	-	-	-	-
Investment	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanticipated Expense	1,713,847	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GFS Expenditure</b>	32,889,958	18,061,159	54.91%	1,237,935	2,556,629	2,880,657	4,087,578	1,733,919	2,913,055	2,651,387	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOFE OVERALL DEF/SURPL.comt (I-II)</b>	(8,847,571)	(1,319,491)	...	447,918	(819,422)	141,168	(510,155)	78,595	(657,595)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Plus:</i>	2,536,416	680,876	-	127,441	109,322	109,322	109,322	116,146	109,322	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lending	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants-budget support	123,983	24,943		18,119	-	-	-	6,824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	698,586	655,933		109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanticipated Expense	1,713,847	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Less:</i>	331,812	21,015	-	-	-	4,228	10,743	2,254	3,791	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. CAPITAL REVENUE	331,812	21,015		-	-	4,228	10,743	2,254	3,791	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GFS Net Lending/Net Borrowing</b>	(6,642,968)	(2,654,323)	...	732,612	(823,406)	296,772	(1,555,248)	123,386	(676,296)	(752,144)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOFE Foreign Financing</b>	6,409,036	4,069,868	63.50%	391,836	459,714	308,818	143,407	1,363,398	1,402,696	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Less:</i>	822,569	680,876	-	127,441	109,322	109,322	109,322	116,146	109,322	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants-budget support	123,983	24,943		18,119	-	-	-	6,824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	698,586	655,933		109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GFS Net incurrence of liabilities</b>	5,586,468	4,626,118	82.81%	107,141	349,756	148,986	1,177,730	184,616	2,560,809	97,080	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOFE Domestic Financing</b>	-	12,807	0.00%	33,129	(16,120)	(21,256)	22,080	(34,111)	29,085	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Plus:</i>	(1,446,048)	1,920,382	-	806,625	(457,529)	467,014	(399,598)	342,113	1,855,428	(693,670)	-	-	-	-	-
Lending (Revenue's)	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lending (Expenditure's)	(331,812)	(21,015)		-	-	(4,228)	(10,743)	(2,254)	(3,791)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding operations	-	2,044,224		872,883	(489,770)	428,730	(344,696)	276,145	1,917,389	(616,458)	-	-	-	-	-
GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT Adjustment	(1,114,236)	(102,826)		(66,259)	32,241	42,511	(44,160)	68,222	(58,171)	(77,212)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GFS Net Acquisition of Financial Assets</b>	(1,056,500)	1,971,795	-186.63%	839,754	(473,649)	445,758	(377,518)	308,002	1,884,513	(655,064)	-	-	-	-	-

(1).The explanation note is in the Point 3 of GFS Technical Note

## 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 21 August, 2023
Level 2:	Central Government	Compiled and Disseminate as per request
Level 3:	Three Levels of Local Government	Published and Updated on 21 August, 2023
Level 4:	General Government (Level 1 + Level 3)	Published and Updated on 21 August, 2023
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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