



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា  
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ  
KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA  
Nation Religion King

ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE

# ***Government Finance Statistics***

## ***September 2023***

*(Preliminary data)*

<b>Content</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>1.Brief Note on Monthly Budget Implementation</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.Budgetary Central Government Finance Statistics</b>	
<b>2.1.Statement of Government Operations</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2.2.Table of Revenue</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2.3.Table of Expense</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2.4.Table of Transactions in Assets and Liabilities</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.5.Charts</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3.General Government Finance Statistics</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>4.Budgetary Central Government Finance Statistics</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>5.Local Government Finance Statistics</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>6.TOFE to GFS Derivation Table</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>7.Technical Note on "Government Finance Statistics Report"</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>8.Statistical Note</b>	<b>19</b>

## 1. Executive Summary of Government Finance Statistics

### Revenue Performance:

In September 2023, the Budgetary Central Government (BCG) collected 1,801 billion riels in revenue, equivalent to 6.86% of the 2023 annual budget law (BL), consisting of 1,514 billion riels in tax revenue, 109 billion riels in grant and 177 billion riels in other revenue. Compared to September last year's performance, BCG's revenue decreased by 4.60%, of which tax revenue decreased by 6.88%, and other revenue increased by 16.47%. At the same time, compared to September 2022's performance, decreased by 11.28% in which tax revenue decreased by 12.19%, grant decreased by 11.89%, and other revenue decreased by 2.22%.

During the first nine months of 2023, BCG's revenue collection achieved 19,107 billion riels of the 2023 BL, equivalent to 72.80%, in which tax revenue 16,251 billion riels equivalent to 85.06%, grants 1,009 billion riels equivalent to 5.28% and other income 1,846 billion riels equivalent to 9.66%. Compared to the same period last year, revenue performance decreased 3% of which tax revenue decreased by 3.72%, grants decreased by 21.01% and other revenue increased by 19.83%.

### Expenditure Execution:

In September 2023, BCG's expenditure reached 2,041 billion riels, equivalent to 6.21% of the 2023 BL, consisting of 1,605 billion riels in expense and 437 billion riels in net acquisition of non-financial assets capital. Compared to September last year's execution, BCG's expenditure execution increased by 1.38%, in which expenses increased by 19.03% and net acquisition of non-financial assets decreased by 34.38%. At the same time, compared to September 2022's expenditure decreased by 7.63% of which expenses increased by 30.33% and net acquisition of non-financial assets decreased by 55.40 %.

During the first nine months of 2023, BCG's expenditure execution achieved 20,823 billion riels, equivalent to 63.31% of the 2023 BL, of which expenses 15,142 billion riels equivalent to 72.72% of the 2023 BL, and net acquisition of non-financial assets 5,246 billion riels, equivalent to 14.03%. Compared to the same period last year, expenditure execution increased by 14.03%, of which expenses increased by 15.57% and net acquisition of non-financial assets increased by 10.11%.

### Overall Performance:

Based on revenue performance and expenditure execution above, BCG's budget execution has a 241 billion riels deficit in September and deficit 1,474 billion riels in first eight months of 2023, while the budget execution in the first nine months of 2022 has a surplus of 1,717 billion riels. Although in the first nine months of 2023 revenue performance is slow combined with the fast expenditure execution that led to a deficit of 241 billion riels. However, the deficit is at a low pace state that equivalent to 25.84% of the planned annual budget deficit. Budget deficit in the first eight months of 2023 is reflected to the increased of debt 3,290 billion riels and increased of net acquisition of non-financial assets 1,574 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>19,106,703</b>	<b>72.80%</b>	<b>1,970,299</b>	<b>1,733,223</b>	<b>3,178,673</b>	<b>2,530,742</b>	<b>1,857,305</b>	<b>2,232,176</b>	<b>1,915,783</b>	<b>1,887,715</b>	<b>1,800,787</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
11	Taxes .....	23,100,116	16,251,494	70.35%	1,722,653	1,447,015	2,854,263	2,247,019	1,624,770	1,691,968	1,522,954	1,626,409	1,514,444	0	0	0
13	Grants .....	912,569	1,008,842	110.55%	127,441	109,322	109,322	109,322	116,146	109,322	109,322	109,322	109,322	0	0	0
14	Other revenue .....	2,234,306	1,846,367	82.64%	120,205	176,886	215,087	174,401	116,390	430,886	283,507	151,984	177,021	0	0	0
<b>2</b>	<b>Expense .....</b>	<b>18,748,112</b>	<b>15,141,730</b>	<b>80.76%</b>	<b>825,884</b>	<b>1,935,106</b>	<b>2,296,699</b>	<b>2,653,749</b>	<b>906,528</b>	<b>1,380,680</b>	<b>2,190,134</b>	<b>1,348,202</b>	<b>1,604,748</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
21	Compensation of employees .....	8,616,086	6,314,361	73.29%	609,930	661,012	678,861	1,060,582	383,277	763,839	681,736	707,520	767,604	0	0	0
22	Use of goods and services .....	3,299,407	1,756,207	53.23%	29,143	88,487	131,060	282,336	172,289	235,750	333,981	212,903	270,258	0	0	0
24	Interest .....	769,491	378,207	49.15%	61,328	65,604	37,838	16,620	16,021	7,552	29,230	112,819	31,196	0	0	0
25	Subsidies .....	9,000	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Grants .....	2,975,375	2,818,612	94.73%	1,209	558,786	1,021,704	421,347	69,005	93,472	562,874	45,028	45,186	0	0	0
27	Social benefits .....	2,091,777	3,330,855	159.24%	117,225	534,602	338,348	817,596	209,558	230,885	539,827	173,986	368,829	0	0	0
28	Other expense .....	986,976	543,487	55.07%	7,048	26,616	88,888	55,268	56,378	49,182	42,486	95,946	121,676	0	0	0
<b>GOB</b>	<b>Gross operating balance (1-2+23+NOBz) .....</b>	<b>7,498,879</b>	<b>3,964,974</b>	<b>52.87%</b>	<b>1,144,415</b>	<b>-201,883</b>	<b>881,974</b>	<b>-123,007</b>	<b>950,777</b>	<b>851,496</b>	<b>-274,350</b>	<b>539,513</b>	<b>196,038</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>3,964,974</b>	<b>52.87%</b>	<b>1,144,415</b>	<b>-201,883</b>	<b>881,974</b>	<b>-123,007</b>	<b>950,777</b>	<b>851,496</b>	<b>-274,350</b>	<b>539,513</b>	<b>196,038</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>5,681,622</b>	<b>40.18%</b>	<b>412,451</b>	<b>692,540</b>	<b>584,620</b>	<b>315,300</b>	<b>860,237</b>	<b>1,140,255</b>	<b>574,357</b>	<b>665,296</b>	<b>436,567</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
311	Fixed assets .....	14,141,846	5,665,257	40.06%	412,451	692,540	584,620	315,300	860,237	1,140,255	574,357	665,296	420,201	0	0	0
314	Nonproduced assets .....	0	16,365	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,365	...	...	...
<b>2M</b>	<b>Expenditure (2+31) .....</b>	<b>32,889,958</b>	<b>20,823,352</b>	<b>63.31%</b>	<b>1,238,335</b>	<b>2,627,646</b>	<b>2,881,319</b>	<b>2,969,049</b>	<b>1,766,765</b>	<b>2,520,935</b>	<b>2,764,491</b>	<b>2,013,497</b>	<b>2,041,315</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>-1,716,649</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>731,965</b>	<b>-894,423</b>	<b>297,354</b>	<b>-438,307</b>	<b>90,540</b>	<b>-288,759</b>	<b>-848,707</b>	<b>-125,783</b>	<b>-240,528</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>1,573,615</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>839,106</b>	<b>-544,667</b>	<b>446,356</b>	<b>-388,104</b>	<b>275,156</b>	<b>1,859,050</b>	<b>-404,049</b>	<b>-226,505</b>	<b>-282,729</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
321	Domestic .....	-1,056,500	1,573,615	...	839,106	-544,667	446,356	-388,104	275,156	1,859,050	-404,049	-226,505	-282,729	0	0	0
<b>33</b>	<b>Net incurrence of liabilities .....</b>	<b>5,586,468</b>	<b>3,290,264</b>	<b>58.90%</b>	<b>107,141</b>	<b>349,756</b>	<b>149,002</b>	<b>50,203</b>	<b>184,616</b>	<b>2,147,809</b>	<b>444,659</b>	<b>-100,722</b>	<b>-42,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
332	Foreign .....	4,773,468	3,148,064	65.95%	83,141	277,756	145,002	46,203	180,616	2,135,809	416,721	-86,984	-50,200	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>19,106,703</b>	<b>72.80%</b>	<b>1,970,299</b>	<b>1,733,223</b>	<b>3,178,673</b>	<b>2,530,742</b>	<b>1,857,305</b>	<b>2,232,176</b>	<b>1,915,783</b>	<b>1,887,715</b>	<b>1,800,787</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Taxes .....</b>	<b>23,100,116</b>	<b>16,251,494</b>	<b>70.35%</b>	<b>1,722,653</b>	<b>1,447,015</b>	<b>2,854,263</b>	<b>2,247,019</b>	<b>1,624,770</b>	<b>1,691,968</b>	<b>1,522,954</b>	<b>1,626,409</b>	<b>1,514,444</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>6,348,103</b>	<b>87.46%</b>	<b>666,096</b>	<b>458,411</b>	<b>1,684,061</b>	<b>1,235,104</b>	<b>464,184</b>	<b>463,596</b>	<b>477,378</b>	<b>453,972</b>	<b>445,301</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1111	Payable by individuals .....	1,357,989	1,072,595	78.98%	147,212	117,333	131,784	139,822	121,625	98,770	111,083	105,969	98,998	0	0	0
1112	Payable by corporations and other enterprises .....	5,900,000	5,275,507	89.42%	518,884	341,078	1,552,277	1,095,282	342,559	364,826	366,295	348,003	346,303	0	0	0
<b>114</b>	<b>Taxes on goods and services .....</b>	<b>13,324,905</b>	<b>8,075,425</b>	<b>60.60%</b>	<b>882,621</b>	<b>835,979</b>	<b>948,965</b>	<b>845,295</b>	<b>940,158</b>	<b>979,530</b>	<b>847,567</b>	<b>936,888</b>	<b>858,422</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1141	General taxes on goods and services .....	7,865,355	5,198,084	66.09%	566,426	522,188	586,267	527,575	580,931	664,074	563,223	618,274	569,125	0	0	0
11411	Value-added taxes .....	7,865,355	5,198,071	66.09%	566,425	522,186	586,266	527,572	580,931	664,073	563,222	618,272	569,124	0	0	0
11413	Turnover & other general taxes on G & S .....	0	13	...	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
1142	Excises .....	5,459,550	2,877,341	52.70%	316,195	313,791	362,698	317,720	359,226	315,456	284,344	318,614	289,297	0	0	0
<b>115</b>	<b>Taxes on international trade and transactions .....</b>	<b>2,517,222</b>	<b>1,827,967</b>	<b>72.62%</b>	<b>173,936</b>	<b>152,625</b>	<b>221,237</b>	<b>166,620</b>	<b>220,428</b>	<b>248,842</b>	<b>198,009</b>	<b>235,549</b>	<b>210,720</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1151	Customs and other import duties .....	2,469,895	1,754,821	71.05%	172,767	148,419	214,900	161,290	214,245	242,719	188,067	215,954	196,460	0	0	0
1152	Taxes on exports .....	47,327	73,146	154.56%	1,169	4,206	6,337	5,331	6,183	6,124	9,942	19,595	14,260	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>1,008,842</b>	<b>110.55%</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>109,322</b>	<b>109,322</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>131</b>	<b>From foreign governments .....</b>	<b>333,559</b>	<b>304,783</b>	<b>91.37%</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>31,852</b>	<b>31,852</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1311	Current .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1312	Capital .....	333,559	304,783	91.37%	49,971	31,852	31,852	31,852	31,852	31,852	31,852	31,852	31,852	0	0	0
<b>132</b>	<b>From international organizations .....</b>	<b>579,010</b>	<b>704,059</b>	<b>121.60%</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>77,471</b>	<b>77,471</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1322	Capital .....	489,010	704,059	143.98%	77,471	77,471	77,471	77,471	84,294	77,471	77,471	77,471	77,471	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>1,846,367</b>	<b>82.64%</b>	<b>120,205</b>	<b>176,886</b>	<b>215,087</b>	<b>174,401</b>	<b>116,390</b>	<b>430,886</b>	<b>283,507</b>	<b>151,984</b>	<b>177,021</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>141</b>	<b>Property income .....</b>	<b>409,738</b>	<b>201,299</b>	<b>49.13%</b>	<b>24,668</b>	<b>34,713</b>	<b>30,738</b>	<b>25,507</b>	<b>11,258</b>	<b>25,746</b>	<b>18,621</b>	<b>12,122</b>	<b>17,925</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1411	Interest .....	211,638	39,746	18.78%	0	5,580	18,172	3,294	1,011	3,673	2,993	1,473	3,551	0	0	0
14112	From residents other than general government .....	211,638	39,746	18.78%	0	5,580	18,172	3,294	1,011	3,673	2,993	1,473	3,551	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	39,267	500.25%	15	23,246	0	2,640	981	12,055	183	153	-6	0	0	0
1413	Withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations .....	0	73	...	7	9	8	8	9	8	8	7	7	0	0	0
1415	Rent .....	190,250	122,213	64.24%	24,645	5,879	12,558	19,564	9,257	10,010	15,437	10,489	14,374	0	0	0
<b>142</b>	<b>Sales of goods and services .....</b>	<b>1,569,236</b>	<b>1,421,024</b>	<b>90.56%</b>	<b>76,208</b>	<b>115,395</b>	<b>152,700</b>	<b>128,481</b>	<b>76,922</b>	<b>385,027</b>	<b>233,305</b>	<b>115,629</b>	<b>137,357</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1421	Sales of market establishments .....	802,405	742,672	92.56%	27,471	41,797	78,856	48,981	37,799	289,801	123,792	37,100	57,075	0	0	0
1422	Administrative fees .....	672,416	580,860	86.38%	39,475	58,667	59,344	66,087	27,277	87,186	100,286	72,043	70,495	0	0	0
1423	Incidental sales by nonmarket establishments .....	94,415	97,492	103.26%	9,262	14,931	14,500	13,413	11,846	8,040	9,226	6,486	9,788	0	0	0
<b>143</b>	<b>Fines, penalties, and forfeits .....</b>	<b>253,027</b>	<b>221,683</b>	<b>87.61%</b>	<b>19,114</b>	<b>26,643</b>	<b>31,519</b>	<b>20,345</b>	<b>28,033</b>	<b>19,754</b>	<b>31,483</b>	<b>23,610</b>	<b>21,182</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>144</b>	<b>Transfers not elsewhere classified .....</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>2,361</b>	<b>102.42%</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1441	Current .....	2,305	2,361	102.42%	215	135	130	69	176	359	99	623	556	0	0	0
14412	Other .....	2,305	2,361	102.42%	215	135	130	69	176	359	99	623	556	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	15,141,730	80.76%	825,884	1,935,106	2,296,699	2,653,749	906,528	1,380,680	2,190,134	1,348,202	1,604,748	0	0	0
21	Compensation of employees .....	8,616,086	6,314,361	73.29%	609,930	661,012	678,861	1,060,582	383,277	763,839	681,736	707,520	767,604	0	0	0
211	Wages and salaries .....	8,616,086	6,314,361	73.29%	609,930	661,012	678,861	1,060,582	383,277	763,839	681,736	707,520	767,604	0	0	0
22	Use of goods and services .....	3,299,407	1,756,207	53.23%	29,143	88,487	131,060	282,336	172,289	235,750	333,981	212,903	270,258	0	0	0
24	Interest .....	769,491	378,207	49.15%	61,328	65,604	37,838	16,620	16,021	7,552	29,230	112,819	31,196	0	0	0
241	To nonresidents .....	769,491	375,096	48.75%	61,328	65,186	37,838	16,352	15,955	7,134	27,790	112,317	31,196	0	0	0
242	To residents other than general government .....	0	3,111	...	0	418	0	267	66	418	1,440	502	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	2,818,612	94.73%	1,209	558,786	1,021,704	421,347	69,005	93,472	562,874	45,028	45,186	0	0	0
262	To international organizations .....	155,529	56,796	36.52%	0	147	3,203	11,501	14,460	5,668	5,704	4,971	11,142	0	0	0
2621	Current .....	155,529	56,796	36.52%	0	147	3,203	11,501	14,460	5,668	5,704	4,971	11,142	0	0	0
263	To other general government units .....	2,819,845	2,761,816	97.94%	1,209	558,639	1,018,501	409,846	54,546	87,805	557,170	40,057	34,044	0	0	0
2631	Current .....	2,819,845	2,761,816	97.94%	1,209	558,639	1,018,501	409,846	54,546	87,805	557,170	40,057	34,044	0	0	0
27	Social benefits .....	2,091,777	3,330,855	159.24%	117,225	534,602	338,348	817,596	209,558	230,885	539,827	173,986	368,829	0	0	0
271	Social security benefits .....	1,330,745	1,082,156	81.32%	106,535	116,690	127,727	241,500	7,926	125,385	113,713	117,630	125,052	0	0	0
272	Social assistance benefits .....	500,703	2,082,217	415.86%	148	407,838	199,607	538,534	194,178	72,505	415,575	25,471	228,362	0	0	0
273	Employer social benefits .....	260,329	166,481	63.95%	10,543	10,074	11,014	37,562	7,453	32,995	10,539	30,885	15,416	0	0	0
28	Other expense .....	986,976	543,487	55.07%	7,048	26,616	88,888	55,268	56,378	49,182	42,467	95,946	121,676	0	0	0
282	Transfers not elsewhere classified .....	984,564	542,375	55.09%	7,048	26,616	88,629	55,268	56,222	49,182	42,467	95,270	121,674	0	0	0
2821	Current .....	984,564	542,375	55.09%	7,048	26,616	88,629	55,268	56,222	49,182	42,467	95,270	121,674	0	0	0
283	Premiums, fees, and claims related to nonlife insurance ar	2,412	1,112	46.12%	0	0	259	0	156	0	19	677	2	0	0	0
2831	Premiums, fees, and current claims .....	2,412	1,112	46.12%	0	0	259	0	156	0	19	677	2	0	0	0
28311	Premiums .....	2,412	1,112	46.12%	0	0	259	0	156	0	19	677	2	0	0	0

## 2. Budgetary Central Government

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

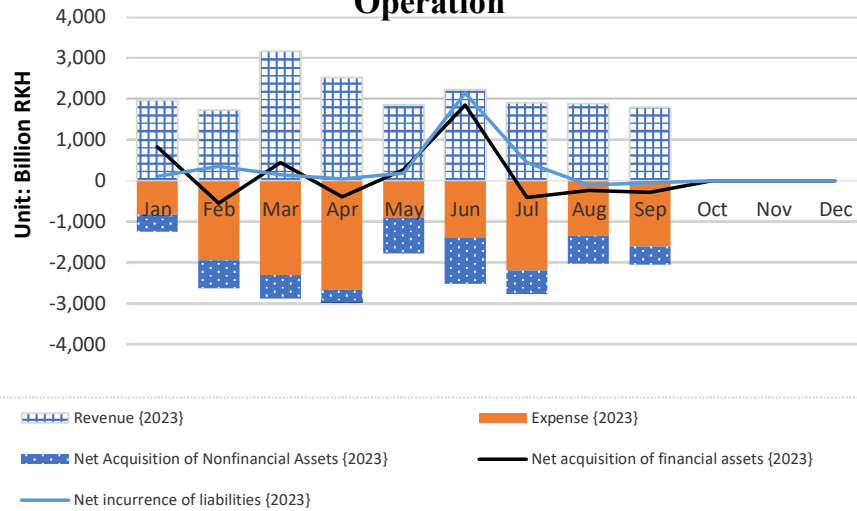
Millions of Riels, Fiscal year ends December 31

		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	3,964,974	52.87%	1,144,415	-201,883	881,974	-123,007	950,777	851,496	-274,350	539,513	196,038	0	0	0
31	Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets <sup>dl</sup> .....	14,141,846	5,681,622	40.18%	412,451	692,540	584,620	315,300	860,237	1,140,255	574,357	665,296	436,567	0	0	0
311	Fixed assets .....	14,141,846	5,665,257	40.06%	412,451	692,540	584,620	315,300	860,237	1,140,255	574,357	665,296	420,201	0	0	0
311A	Acquisitions: fixed assets .....	14,141,852	5,740,432	40.59%	412,451	710,008	601,850	332,513	877,747	1,142,545	574,408	665,738	423,173	0	0	0
311B	Disposals: fixed assets .....	6	75,175	1252921%	0	17,468	17,230	17,213	17,510	2,291	51	442	2,972	0	0	0
3111	Buildings and structures .....	13,734,386	5,430,529	39.54%	348,091	688,942	557,027	288,586	848,984	1,086,516	556,412	651,102	404,869	0	0	0
3111A	Acquisitions: buildings and structures .....	13,734,386	5,505,704	40.09%	348,091	706,409	574,256	305,799	866,494	1,088,807	556,463	651,544	407,840	0	0	0
3111B	Disposals: buildings and structures .....	0	75,175	...	0	17,468	17,230	17,213	17,510	2,291	51	442	2,972	0	0	0
3112	Machinery and equipment .....	407,466	234,728	57.61%	64,360	3,598	27,593	26,714	11,253	53,738	17,945	14,194	15,332	0	0	0
3112A	Acquisitions: machinery and equipment .....	407,466	234,728	57.61%	64,360	3,598	27,593	26,714	11,253	53,738	17,945	14,194	15,332	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
314	Nonproduced assets .....	0	16,365	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,365	...	...	...
3141	Land .....	0	16,365	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,365	...	...	...
32	Net acquisition of financial assets [321+322+323] .....	-1,056,500	1,573,615	...	839,106	-544,667	446,356	-388,104	275,156	1,859,050	-404,049	-226,505	-282,729	0	0	0
3202	Currency and deposits [3212+3222] .....	-724,688	1,386,841	...	839,106	-552,083	450,584	-377,361	277,410	1,859,751	-404,049	-226,725	-479,793	0	0	0
3204	Loans [3214+3224] .....	-331,812	176,049	...	0	0	-4,228	-10,743	-2,254	-3,791	0	0	197,064	0	0	0
3205	Equity and investment fund shares [3215+3225] .....	0	10,725	...	0	7,416	0	0	0	3,089	0	220	0	...	...	...
321	Domestic .....	-1,056,500	1,573,615	...	839,106	-544,667	446,356	-388,104	275,156	1,859,050	-404,049	-226,505	-282,729	0	0	0
3212	Currency and deposits .....	-724,688	1,386,841	...	839,106	-552,083	450,584	-377,361	277,410	1,859,751	-404,049	-226,725	-479,793	0	0	0
3214	Loans .....	-331,812	176,049	...	0	0	-4,228	-10,743	-2,254	-3,791	0	0	197,064	0	0	0
3215	Equity and investment fund shares .....	0	10,725	...	0	7,416	0	0	0	3,089	0	220	0	...	...	...
33	Net incurrence of liabilities [331+332] .....	5,586,468	3,290,264	58.90%	107,141	349,756	149,002	50,203	184,616	2,147,809	444,659	-100,722	-42,200	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	3,148,064	65.95%	83,141	277,756	145,002	46,203	180,616	2,135,809	416,721	-86,984	-50,200	0	0	0
331	Domestic .....	813,000	142,200	17.49%	24,000	72,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000	27,938	-13,738	8,000	0	0	0
3313	Debt securities .....	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
332	Foreign .....	4,773,468	3,148,064	65.95%	83,141	277,756	145,002	46,203	180,616	2,135,809	416,721	-86,984	-50,200	0	0	0
3324	Loans .....	4,773,468	3,148,064	65.95%	83,141	277,756	145,002	46,203	180,616	2,135,809	416,721	-86,984	-50,200	0	0	0

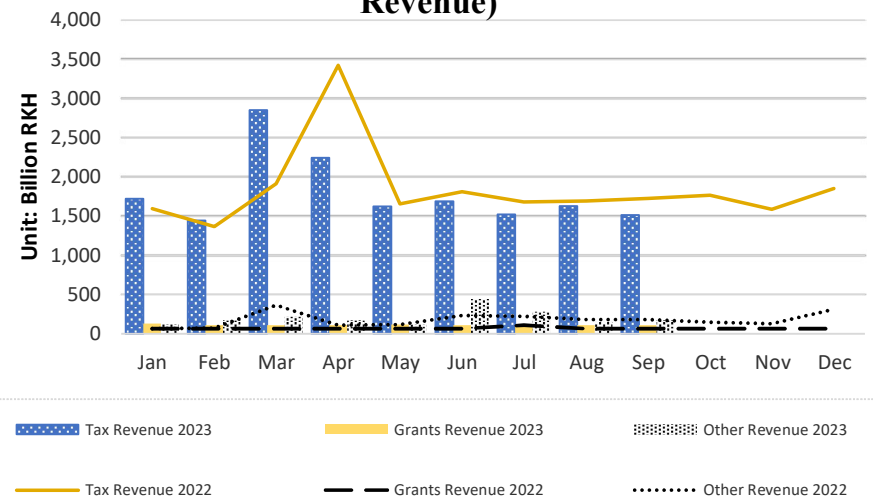
## 2.Budgetary Central Government

### 2.5.CHARTS

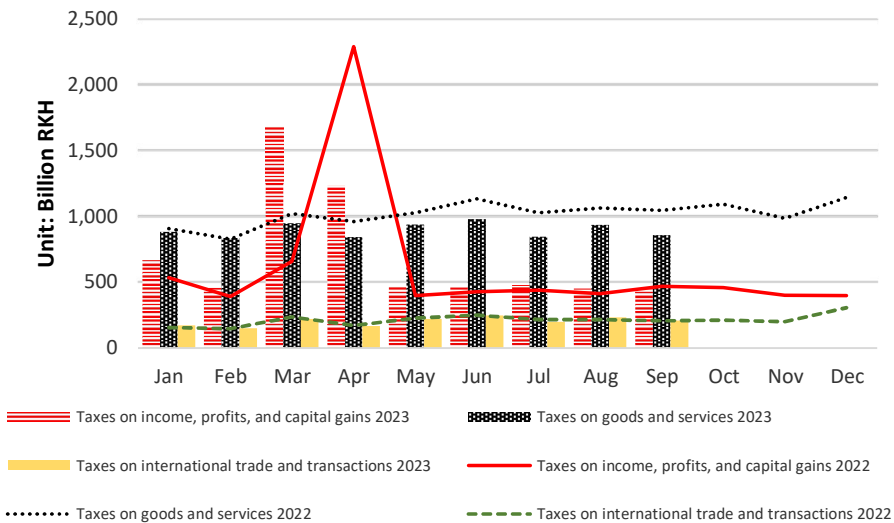
**Chart 1: Key Indicators of Government Operation**



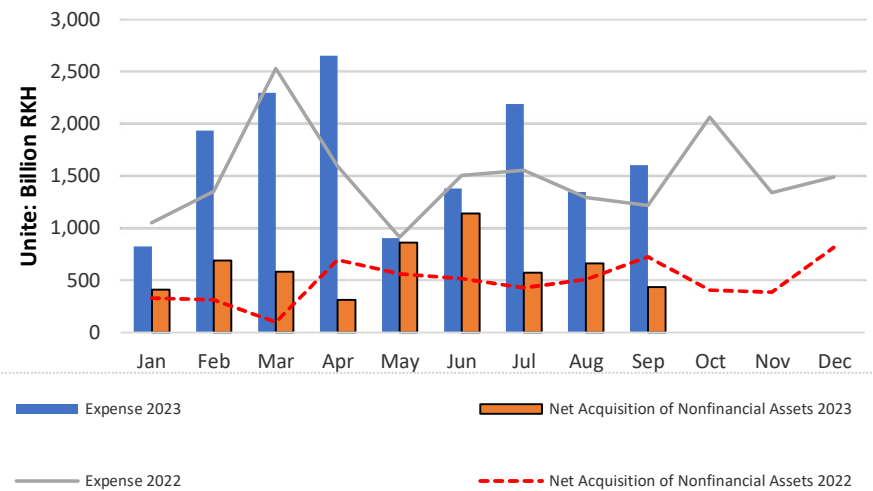
**Chart 2: Revenue (Tax, Grants, and Other Revenue)**



**Chart 3: Tax Revenue**



**Chart 4: Total Expenditure**

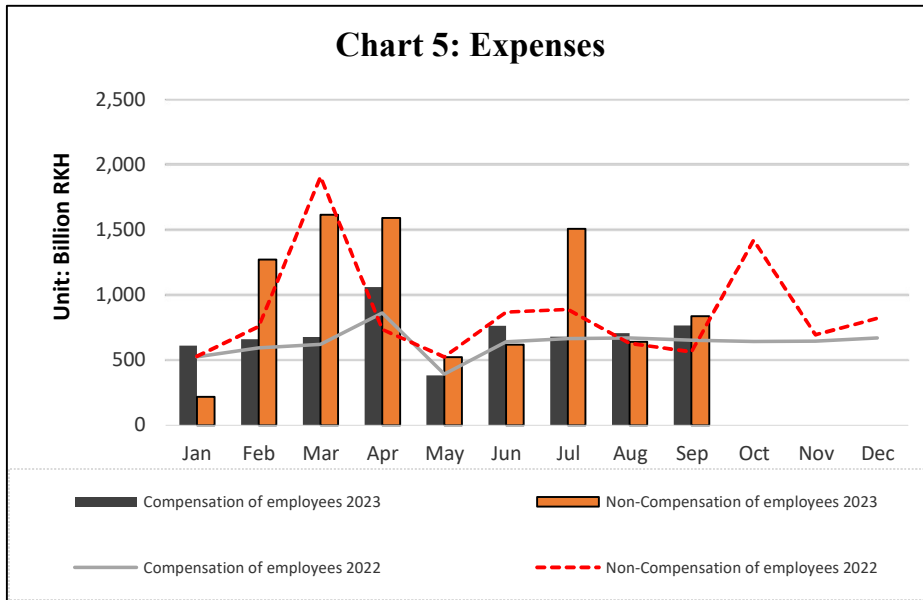




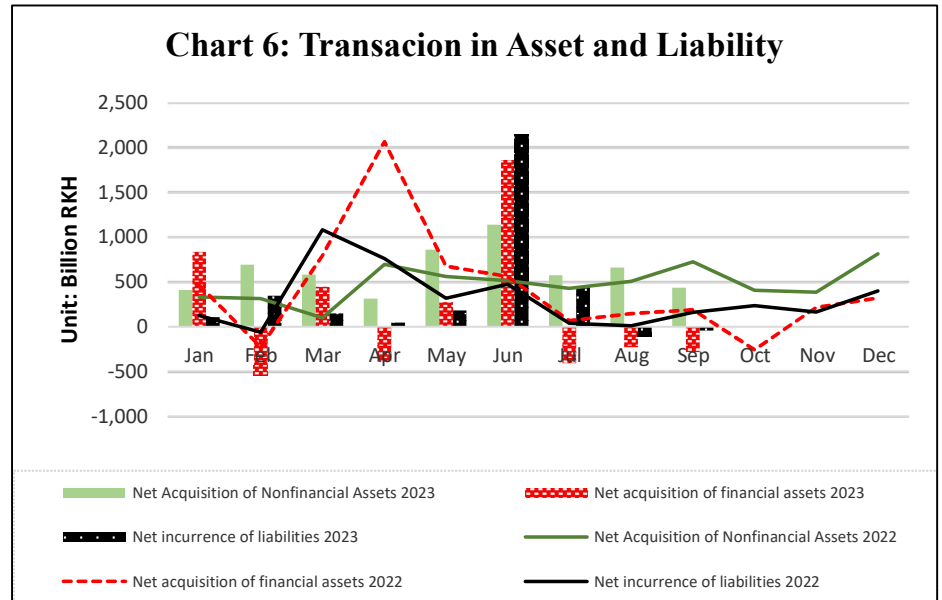
## 2.Budgetary Central Government

### 2.5.CHARTS

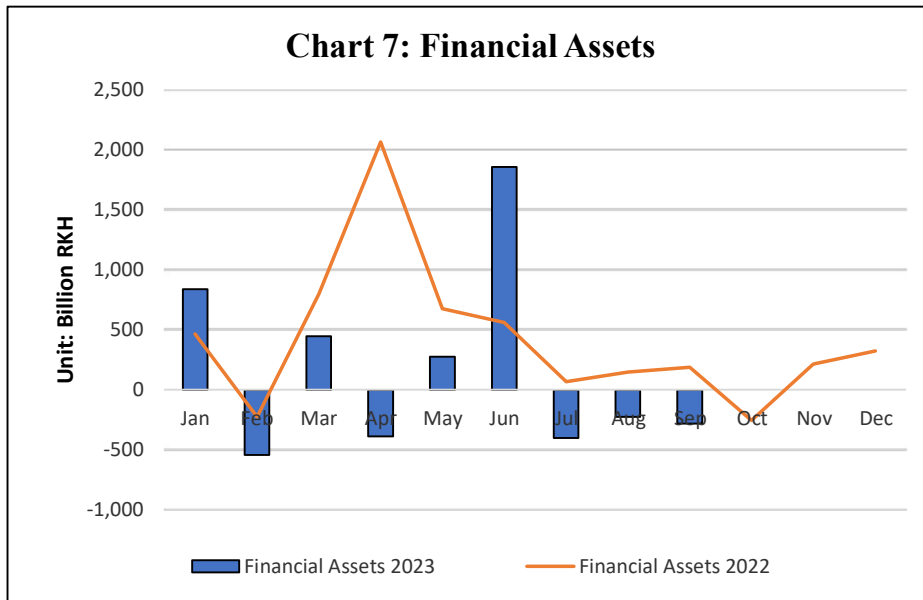
**Chart 5: Expenses**



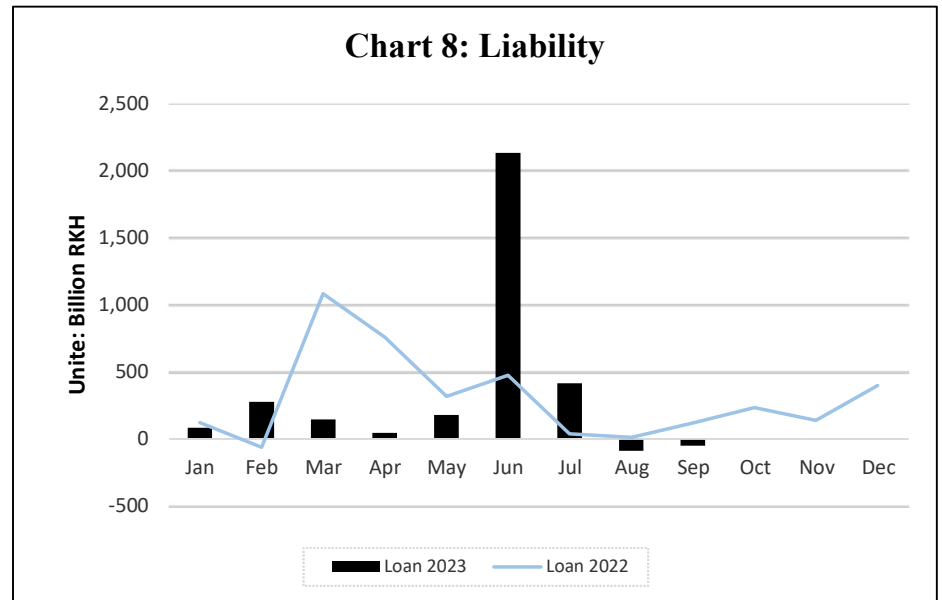
**Chart 6: Transaction in Asset and Liability**



**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)	2023 Q3
		Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash
1	<b>Revenue</b> .....	14,409,681	16,913,325	19,386,752	23,599,112	29,461,178	25,334,068	23,041,022	27,916,023	28,714,617	7,360,070	7,073,315	6,237,159
11	Taxes .....	11,468,515	12,800,088	15,192,684	18,560,887	23,821,776	20,881,713	19,803,575	24,168,048	25,272,466	6,427,868	5,919,237	5,118,547
13	Grants .....	1,427,542	2,010,468	1,706,636	2,132,905	2,200,916	2,043,869	1,101,597	1,201,355	912,569	397,317	393,868	451,144
14	Other revenue .....	1,513,624	2,102,769	2,487,431	2,905,319	3,438,486	2,408,487	2,135,851	2,546,620	2,529,582	534,885	760,210	667,469
2	<b>Expense</b> .....	9,183,371	10,983,010	13,335,239	15,276,897	18,040,096	19,636,503	21,289,396	20,333,100	20,657,460	4,110,411	5,374,761	5,644,122
21	Compensation of employees .....	4,149,138	5,124,588	6,297,240	7,412,914	8,354,522	8,991,932	8,860,375	9,152,909	10,552,082	2,228,592	2,582,821	2,523,464
22	Use of goods and services .....	2,841,265	3,120,399	3,650,346	4,092,509	4,984,054	4,197,578	6,139,325	4,778,255	5,282,725	415,475	950,126	1,283,586
24	Interest .....	222,839	291,395	288,323	338,018	366,559	380,871	404,660	438,965	769,491	164,769	40,193	173,245
25	Subsidies .....	20,700	82,080	225,055	10,485	616,400	371,001	45,184	41,864	9,000	-	-	-
26	Grants .....	241,011	281,985	478,590	542,874	411,577	673,339	474,216	717,628	519,600	159,562	265,957	211,454
27	Social benefits .....	1,122,172	1,195,515	1,376,075	1,540,132	1,689,863	3,484,962	4,303,707	3,860,077	2,167,894	994,331	1,279,128	1,103,523
28	Other expense .....	586,247	887,048	1,019,610	1,339,967	1,617,122	1,536,820	1,061,929	1,343,402	1,356,668	147,682	256,538	348,849
GOB	<b>Gross operating balance (1-2+23+NOBz)</b> .....	5,226,310	5,930,314	6,051,513	8,322,215	11,421,082	5,697,565	1,751,626	7,582,923	8,057,157	3,249,659	1,698,554	593,038
NOB	<b>Net operating balance (1-2+NOBz) <sup>cf</sup></b> .....	5,226,310	5,930,314	6,051,513	8,322,215	11,421,082	5,697,565	1,751,626	7,582,923	8,057,157	3,249,659	1,698,554	593,038
31	<b>Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets</b> .....	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
313	Valuables .....	12,301	24,412	4,581	137,330	64,964	45,167	123,879	85,289	26,770	639	4,238	23,266
314	Nonproduced assets .....	14,884,022	17,156,792	20,082,430	22,940,804	26,201,374	28,936,856	30,692,837	27,514,853	35,363,239	5,881,945	7,937,006	7,614,533
2M	<b>Expenditure (2+31)</b> .....	(474,341)	(243,467)	(695,678)	658,308	3,259,804	(3,602,788)	(7,651,815)	401,170	(6,648,622)	1,478,125	(863,691)	(1,377,374)
	<b>TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING):</b>	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)
32	<b>Net acquisition of financial assets</b> .....	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)
322	Foreign .....	2,358,197	1,869,715	1,889,811	1,990,432	2,948,819	3,916,651	3,617,184	4,686,710	5,586,468	739,754	2,770,611	222,186
33	<b>Net incurrence of liabilities</b> .....	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)
331	Domestic .....	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

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

(2) Preliminary data (Updated 12 June 2023)

(3) Preliminary data (Updated 20 October 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	2023 Q3
		Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash
<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>
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
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
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
<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	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
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
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
25	Subsidies .....	20,700	82,080	225,055	10,485	611,600	327,400	3,155	0	9,000	0	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	653,088
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
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
<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>
<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>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>
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
314	Nonproduced assets .....	10,776	6,462	4,542	136,836	50,750	40,983	115,623	39,547	0	0	0	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>
<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>
<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>
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
<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>
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

(1) 2022 figures are preliminary data

## 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)	2023 Q3
		Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash	Non Cash
<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>c/</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)

(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 20 October 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 Techncial 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	19,106,703	72.80%	1,970,299	1,733,223	3,178,673	2,530,742	1,857,305	2,232,176	1,915,783	1,887,715	1,800,787	-	-	-
<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 Techncial 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	20,823,352	63.31%	1,238,335	2,627,646	2,881,319	2,969,049	1,766,765	2,520,935	2,764,491	2,013,497	2,041,315	-	-	-
<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)	(1,716,649)	...	731,965	(894,423)	297,354	(438,307)	90,540	(288,759)	(848,707)	(125,783)	(240,528)	-	-	-
<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	3,290,264	58.90%	107,141	349,756	149,002	50,203	184,616	2,147,809	444,659	(100,722)	(42,200)	-	-	-
<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)	1,573,615	-148.95%	839,106	(544,667)	446,356	(388,104)	275,156	1,859,050	(404,049)	(226,505)	(282,729)	-	-	-

(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 19 October, 2023
Level 2:	Central Government	Compiled and Disseminate as per request
Level 3:	Three Levels of Local Government	Published and Updated on 19 October, 2023
Level 4:	General Government (Level 1 + Level 3)	Published and Updated on 19 October, 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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