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CAMBODIA

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT—GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS

October 2020

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Disclaimer:
This document was prepared before COVID-19 became a global pandemic and resulted in unprecedented economic strains. It, therefore, does not reflect the implications of these developments and related policy priorities. We direct you to the **IMF Covid-19 page** that includes staff recommendations with regard to the COVID-19 global outbreak.

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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT

CAMBODIA

REPORT ON GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS MISSION (DECEMBER 2–13, 2019)

MAY 2020

PREPARED BY

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CDOT

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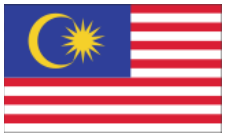
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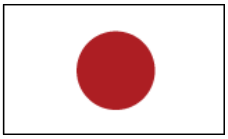


CONTENTS

Glossary 4

SUMMARY OF MISSION OUTCOMES AND PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS 5

DETAILED TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS 8
A. Expanding Institutional and Data Coverage 8
B. Enhancing Source Data for GFS and PSDS 9
C. Reconciling GFS with Other Macroeconomic Datasets 9
D. Action Plan 11

TABLE
1. Priority Recommendations 7

APPENDICES
I. Officials Met During the Mission 15
II. Workshop in Kep: Program and Participants 16
III. Implementation of the Previous Mission's Recommendations 17
IV. Quarterly PSDS for 2018Q3–2019Q2 20
V. Advantages of Using *GFSM 2014*-based Presentation 21
VI. Main Aggregates on Extrabudgetary Units, 2015–2018 24
VII. Consistency in Annual Data Series 26
VIII. Reconciliation Tables for General Government in GFS, BOP/IIP, MFS, and *SNA* 41
IX. Topics to Consider in a Memorandum of Understanding 45
X. GFS Compilation Guidelines: Indonesian Experience 46

Glossary

APD	IMF Asia and Pacific Department
BCG	Budgetary central government
BOP	Balance of Payments
CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
COA	Chart of Accounts
COFOG	Classification of the Functions of Government
CDOT	IMF Capacity Development Office in Thailand
ESS	External Sector Statistics
FMIS	Financial Management Information System
GDB	General Department of Budget
GDICDM	General Department of International Cooperation and Debt Management
GDNT	General Department of National Treasury
GDP	General Department of Policy
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GFSM 2014	*Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014*
GFSY	*Government Finance Statistics Yearbook*
GG	General Government
IIP	International Investment Position
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JSA	Japan Administered Account for Selected IMF Activities
LG	Local governments
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MFS	Monetary and Financial Statistics
NBC	National Bank of Cambodia
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
PAE	Public administrative establishment
PFM	Public Financial Management
PSDS	Public Sector Debt Statistics
SNA	*System of National Accounts*
STA	IMF Statistics Department
TA	Technical Assistance
TOFE	Table of Government Financial Operations
WB	World Bank

SUMMARY OF MISSION OUTCOMES AND PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. As part of Cambodia's participation in the Japan-funded Government Finance Statistics (GFS) and Public Sector Debt Statistics (PSDS) project for selected Asian countries (JSA3),[1] this mission conducted an in-country workshop (December 2–4, 2019) and provided follow-up technical assistance (TA) on GFS and PSDS (December 5–13, 2019).[2] Both activities were aimed at strengthening compilation and dissemination of fiscal data in line the *GFS Manual 2014 (GFSM 2014)* and the *PSDS: Guide (PSDSG)* to support surveillance and decision making. At the request of the authorities, the TA mission participated in the inter-agency workshop on data consistency in macroeconomic statistics conducted by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) during December 5–6, 2019.

2. The GFS-PSDS in-country workshop (attended by 41 participants) discussed in detail the *GFSM 2014* and *PSDSG* frameworks as applied in Cambodia's statistics. It provided the participants the opportunity to discuss practical issues of fiscal data compilation and use of GFS and PSDS in fiscal analysis, cross-country comparisons, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) surveillance work, including monitoring economic developments and balance sheet analysis. Mr. Suhas Joshi, Regional Treasury Advisor in the IMF Capacity Development Office in Thailand (CDOT), made a presentation on the close correlation between GFS and Public Financial Management (PFM) reforms and the importance of high-quality fiscal data for an overall PFM performance.

3. At the inter-agency workshop organized by the MEF the mission provided practical guidance and recommendations on reconciling data for general government (GG) with other macroeconomic datasets. In addition, the mission reviewed the progress with compiling and disseminating more accurate GFS and PSDS; advised on improvements to the annual GFS time series; discussed the expansion of institutional coverage to include extrabudgetary units; and drew-up a work program for further GFS and PSDS development, including the compilation and dissemination of GFS balance sheets for GG.

4. The MEF is making steady progress in developing reliable, consistent, and internationally comparable fiscal statistics to support surveillance work. Its GFS team in the General Department of Policy (GDP) has compiled the 2015–2018 annual time series for consolidated budgetary central government (BCG) and local governments (LGs), and reconciled these data with fiscal data published in the Article IV Staff Report. The GDP staff compiles GFS financial balance sheets, on a pilot basis, based on the accounting data sources. The bridge table between GFS and national Table of Government Financial Operations (TOFE)

[1] The Japan Administered Account for Selected IMF Activities project (JSA3) is managed by the IMF's Statistics Department (STA) in collaboration with the CDOT.

[2] The workshop was conducted by Ms. Irina Dubinina (STX) with assistance of Mr. Basanti, Regional JSA3 GFS/PSDS Project Manager at CDOT. Ms. Irina Dubinina also participated in the MEF workshop (Dec 5–6, 2019) held in Kep Province; and the following week through December 13, she was joined by Ms. Mei Ling Tjung, GFS expert, for the TA mission.

presentations and a Technical Note on the *GFSM 2014* framework have been published on the MEF website. The mission recommended extending the Technical Note with more focused explanations of differences between the TOFE and GFS and the advantages of using the GFS framework for fiscal analysis and policy making.

5. Enhanced coordination of GFS and PSDS developments and PFM reforms is critical to ensure sustained progress. The MEF Consolidated Action Plan in Stage 3 (CAP3-2020) under government's PFM Reform Program contains two GFS-related Key Performance Indicators: compiling GFS tables (Activity 21.3) and determining the budget deficit in accordance with GFS system (Activity 33.3). The mission suggested coordinating the Action Plan with further GFS/PSDS developments within the activities of CAP3-2020 and beyond (CAP4). During the discussion of the ongoing revisions to the 2008 Public Finance System Law, the mission advised on inclusion of specific provisions relating to GFS as part of the overall Fiscal Reporting (Pillar I of the IMF *Fiscal Transparency Code*).

6. Closer cooperation between statistics-producing agencies is essential to improve the quality of macroeconomic statistics. At inter-agency workshop on data consistency in macroeconomic statistics, representatives from the MEF, the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC), and the National Bank of Cambodia (NBC) agreed on the need on enhanced cooperation. As possible first steps, the mission recommended that agencies coordinate to agree on a common institutional table listing all general government and public sector units; reconcile GFS with data on general government with other macroeconomic datasets; and formalize the inter-agency cooperation by establishing a working group with a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

7. Quarterly PSDS for the Joint World Bank (WB)-IMF database can be produced on a semi-annual basis. Official PSDS and metadata are disseminated by the MEF on a semi-annual basis in the *Cambodia Public Debt Statistical Bulletin*. The MEF's GDP submitted PSDS for 2018Q1–2018Q4 and metadata questionnaires to the Joint WB-IMF Quarterly PSDS database on April 1, 2019. The data relates to gross BCG debt position covering loans and debt securities. The mission suggested that the GDP follow up on debt data publication with the WB and establish regular reporting procedures for quarterly PSDS dissemination.

8. The mission worked with officials from the GDP and the General Department of Budget (GDB) of the MEF and liaised with the IMF's Resident Representative for Cambodia. The mission thanks the authorities for their cooperation and support. The following priority recommendations carry particular weight to improving GFS and PSDS in Cambodia:

Table 1. Priority Recommendations

Target Date	Priority Recommendation	Responsible Institutions
May 2020	*Coordinate and agree on the institutional coverage of the general government and public sector with NIS and NBC.*	**GDP MEF, NBC, NIS**
October 2020	*Bridge the 2019 budget execution reports of public administrative establishments (PAEs) with GFSM 2014-compliant formats, compile consolidated GFS for general government including a GFS balance sheet (Table 6) and report them to STA and IMF Asia and Pacific Department (APD).*	**GDP MEF**
October 2020	*Publish 2015–2018 consolidated GFS balance sheets (Table 6) for BCG and LGs as part of GFS on the MEF website.*	**GDP MEF**

DETAILED TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Expanding Institutional and Data Coverage

9. The mission found that coverage of fiscal statistics remains limited and excludes extrabudgetary units and balance sheets data. Monthly and annual GFS include Statement of Government Operations and detailed tables on Revenue, Expense, and Transactions in Assets and Liabilities for BCG. GFS consolidating all three levels of LGs are compiled on an annual and a semester basis due to the complexity of consolidation between three levels of LGs. Annual GFS for general government are published on an unconsolidated basis due to the absence of reliable source data on extrabudgetary units represented by PAEs. The GDP staff compile financial balance sheets on a pilot basis but does not report it to STA and APD yet because of their work to improve the data quality is in progress.

10. The GFS team receives two types of source data for extrabudgetary units: attachment to the annual budget and the financial reports of PAEs. The attachment to the annual budget contains the main aggregates on PAEs' transactions. Another type of reporting established by the PAE Reform Committee includes (i) execution reports on revenue and expenditure in line with the Chart of Accounts (COA), (ii) annual trial balance, (iii) trial balance adjusted after actual results calculations, (iv) end of period trial balance, (v) balance of flash estimates of advance information, and (vi) revenue estimates. By the end of 2019, 15 institutions reported expenditure reports to General Department of National Treasury (GDNT). Some of PAEs also presented trial balances. However, there are several consistency issues in these reports. Some PAEs postponed the implementation of the MEF's accounting and reporting standards for the next year or beyond.

11. The mission reviewed the main aggregates on PAEs' transactions and noted that the overall balance for 29 PAEs amounted to 0.66 percent of gross domestic product in 2018. To expand the institutional coverage of GFS by including PAEs the mission proposed, as a first step, using the source data available in the attachment to the annual budget (see Appendix VI). The mission also recommended that the MEF progressively improve the reliability and consistency of source data for PAEs.

Recommended actions:

- Bridge the 2018 budget execution reports of PAEs with the *GFSM 2014*-based formats and compile consolidated GFS for general government.
- Bridge the 2018 financial reports of 11 PAEs with *GFSM 2014*-based formats and compare the results with GFS based on budget execution data to improve the accuracy of the GFS compilation bridge tables.

B. Enhancing Source Data for GFS and PSDS

12. Based on previous missions' recommendations, the GDP staff started using final trial balances for BCG and all three levels of LG as source data in compiling annual GFS. However, the trial balance for BCG is not available on a monthly basis; Therefore, the GDP staff compile high-frequency GFS for BCG based on Revenue and Expenditure Reports as well as some additional data, including the information about externally financed operations and on-lending. At the same time, the GFS team also continue compiling GFS for BCG based on the trial balance to better understand the differences and discrepancies between datasets. The main discrepancies relate to debt, on-lending loans, and acquisitions of nonfinancial assets, mainly arising from different exchange rate valuations applied by the different source data providers (GDNT and General Department of International Cooperation and Debt Management (GDICDM)).

13. Another issue for monthly GFS covering BCG is a difference between reports of data collection questionnaires/queries for revenue and expenditure and the posted monthly trial balance. The trial balance's posted date means the date of including all approved monthly data in the general ledger (monthly trial balance). The questionnaire/query reports are based on the data collected before approval. All transactions are recorded in the Financial Management Information System (FMIS), but revenue and expenditure reports are based on a query and not the posted trial balance. Therefore, some data are not included in the revenue and expenditure reports based on query collections. As a result, there are discrepancies between the query revenue and expenditure data reports distributed and the trial balance. A possible solution could be to agree on a single cut-off date for the monthly data reporting after data posting to the general ledger.

Recommended action:

- Perform internal reconciliation on an annual basis to ensure data consistency between query-based and posted data; and adjust for valuation differences among source data on loans and on-lending loans, acquisition of nonfinancial assets financed form abroad, and debt liabilities.

14. The mission addressed additional issues encountered in the annual GFS time series and provided recommendation to improve classification and data consistency. It is important for the GDP staff to map the new COA codes with GFS classifications based on the economic substance rather than national definitions. Once established, the mapping should be applied in a consistent way. The reclassification of accounts in the national COA, for example from Tax revenue to Non-tax revenue, would affect the mapping to GFS only in case the economic substance of the account changes. Any changes in coverage, source data, time of recording, valuation, and classification should be explained in the metadata. On a best effort basis, the changes should be extended back to the earliest data available to maintain data consistency (see Appendix VII for detailed recommendations).

C. Reconciling GFS with Other Macroeconomic Datasets

15. Government activity is reflected not only in GFS but also in other macroeconomic datasets. For instance, national accounts contain data on government gross saving, government

final consumption expenditure, and government gross capital formation. Monetary and financial statistics (MFS) include net claims on government, government deposits, and debt securities. Broadly, the same principles and concepts are applied in GFS, national accounts, MFSs and external sector statistics (ESS). Detailed explanation on the relationships between GFS, *System of National Accounts* (*SNA*), balance of payments (BOP) and international investment position (IIP), and MFS is explained in *GFSM 2014*, Appendix 7.

16. Concerted efforts are needed to regularly review inconsistencies and reconcile GFS with statistics compiled by the NBC and the NIS. Discrepancies between macroeconomic datasets usually occur because of differences in coverage and sectorization, classification, valuation, and time of recording. As possible first steps, the coverage of general government and public sector units should be coordinated between all statistics producing agencies. In addition, the mission proposed basic reconciliation tables that could be populated with general government data provided through the national accounts, BOP, IIP, and MFS to support further discussion on data consistency (see Appendix V).

Recommended actions:

- Coordinate and agree on the institutional coverage of the general government and public sector with NIS and NBC.
- Reconcile GFS on general government financial balance sheets with the NBC-compiled statistics (MFS, BOP/IIP) on an annual basis by comparing data, identifying differences, reconciling and explaining the reasons for differences in a note of reconciliation.
- Reconcile GFS on general government with the NIS (totals for Saving, Net investment in NFAs, and Net Lending/Borrowing), annually by comparing sources, identifying differences, reconciling and explaining the reasons in the note of reconciliation.

17. Institutional arrangements regarding responsibilities, methodology, data sharing and reconciliation by statistics producing agencies should be formalized. A MOU represents an important instrument that that strengthens the need to integrate and coordinate efforts. It is useful if the MOU makes a distinction between the Steering Committee (senior member Working Group) responsible for strategic decision making, and operations Working Groups (expert level Working Group) responsible for executing the ongoing compilation and reconciliation. Topics to consider in drafting a MOU are listed in Appendix IX to this report.

Recommended action:

- Form a Working Group for reconciling GFS with data on general government in other datasets of macroeconomic statistics (NBC and NIS).

D. Action Plan

Target Date	Recommendation	Expected results	Responsible Institutions
Outcome: Data are compiled and disseminated using the coverage and scope of the latest manual/guide: *GFSM2014, and PSDSG*.			
May 2020	Coordinate and agree on the institutional coverage of the general government and public sector with NIS and NBC	An agreed and updated (when necessary) list of institutional units of general government and public sector that is used in the statistics compilation in MEF, NIS, NBC	GDP MEF, NBC, NIS
May 2020	Bridge the 2018 budget execution reports of PAEs with the *GFSM 2014*-based formats and compile consolidated GFS for general government	The 2018 budget execution reports are bridged with the *GFSM 2014*-based formats. Consolidated 2018 GFS are compiled including PAEs	GDP MEF
June 2020	Bridge the 2018 financial reports of 11 PAEs with *GFSM 2014*-based formats and compare the results with GFS based on budget execution data	2018 GFS based on financial reports are compared with 2018 GFS based on budget execution for 11 PAEs, discrepancies identified; follow up steps proposed to minimize discrepancies	GDP MEF
July 2020	Reconcile GFS on general government financial balance sheet with the NBC statistics (MFS, BOP/IIP) on an annual basis by comparing data, identifying differences, reconciling and explaining the reasons for differences in a note of reconciliation	Annual reconciliation with NBC is conducted, differences identified and explained in a note of reconciliation.	GDP MEF, NBC
July 2020	Reconcile GFS on general government with the NIS (Totals for Saving, Net investment in NFAs, and Net Lending/Borrowing) annually by comparing, identifying differences, reconciling and explaining the reasons in the note of reconciliation	Annual reconciliation with NIS is conducted and differences identified and explained in a note of reconciliation.	GDP MEF, NIS
October 2020	Bridge the 2019 budget execution reports of PAEs with *GFSM 2014*-based formats, compile	The 2019 budget execution repots are bridged with *GFSM 2014*-based GFS. Consolidated	GDP MEF

Target Date	Recommendation	Expected results	Responsible Institutions
	consolidated GFS for general government including GFS balance sheet (Table 6) and report them to STA and APD	2019 GFS are compiled including PAEs and Table 6, reported to STA and APD	
October 2020	Publish 2015–2018 consolidated balance sheet (Table 6) for BCG and LGs as part of GFS on the MEF website	2015–2018 consolidated balance sheet (Table 6) for BCG and LGs are published as part of GFS on the MEF website	GDP, MEF
November 2020	Perform internal reconciliation on an annual basis to ensure data consistency between query-based and posted data, different source data on loans and on-lending loans, acquisition of nonfinancial assets financed form abroad, and debt liabilities.	Annual internal reconciliation on query-based and posted data, different source data on loans and on-lending loans, acquisition of nonfinancial assets financed from abroad, and debt liabilities conducted and documented in a note of reconciliation	GDNT, GDICDM, GDP MEF
December 2020	Form a working group on reconciling GFS with data on general government in other datasets of macroeconomic statistics (NBC and NIS)	An official working group on reconciling GFS with data on general government in other datasets of macroeconomic statistics established by inter-agency decree or MoU	GDP MEF
Outcome: Data are compiled and disseminated using the classification of the latest manual/guide: *GFSM2014, and PSDSG*.			
August 2020	Review source data for GFS Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) (Table 7) for BCG expenditure (expense and net acquisition of nonfinancial assets) to conclude on consistency with *GFSM 2014* recommendations	Consistency with GFS requirements checked, differences identified, proposals of further alignment with *GFSM 2014* recommendations	GDP, GDB, MEF
October 2020	Compile annual GFS COFOG (Table 7) for BCG expenditure (expense and net acquisition of nonfinancial assets) in line with *GFSM 2014* recommendations	Annual GFS COFOG (Table 7) for BCG expenditure (expense and net acquisition of nonfinancial assets) consistent with *GFSM 2014* recommendations	GDP, MEF
November 2020	Develop proposal to GDB to determine budget deficit in accordance with *GFSM 2014*	Proposals on determining budget deficit in accordance with *GFSM 2014* are developed, formalized and sent to GDB	GDB, GDNT, GDP MEF

Target Date	Recommendation	Expected results	Responsible Institutions
November 2020	Generate and review GFS Table 2 (Expense) for BCG from FMIS, make necessary corrections of mapping COA to GFS in FMIS	GFS Table 2 for BCG generated from FMIS reviewed, compared with Table 2 from the GFS Classification Assistant, necessary corrections of mapping COA to GFS in FMIS are made	GDP and FMIS Team MEF
November 2020	Generate and review GFS Table 2 (Expense) for LGs from FMIS, make necessary corrections of mapping COA to GFS in FMIS	GFS Table 2 for LGs generated from FMIS reviewed, compared with Table 2 from the GFS Classification Assistant, necessary corrections of mapping COA to GFS in FMIS are made	GDP and FMIS Team MEF
December 2020	Prepare the first draft of documentation on business-process for GFS compilation and dissemination	A first draft of documentation on business-process for GFS compilation and dissemination is prepared	GDP MEF
August 2021	Generate and review GFS Table 3 (Transactions in Assets and Liabilities) for BCG from FMIS, make necessary corrections of mapping COA to GFS in FMIS	GFS Table 3 for BCG generated from FMIS reviewed, compared with Table 3 from the GFS Classification Assistant, necessary corrections of mapping COA to GFS in FMIS are made	GDP, GDICDM, GDNT MEF
August 2021	Generate and review GFS Table 3 (Transactions in Assets and Liabilities) for LGs from FMIS, make necessary corrections of mapping COA to GFS in FMIS	GFS Table 3 for LGs generated from FMIS reviewed, compared with Table 3 from the GFS Classification Assistant, necessary corrections of mapping COA to GFS in FMIS are made	GDP and GDNT, MEF
Outcome: Higher frequency data has been compiled and disseminated internally and/or to the public			
May 2020	Establish regular reporting to the Joint WB–IMF quarterly PSDS database to publish PSDS for Cambodia	Quarterly PSDS for Cambodia are published in the Joint WB–IMF database	GDP and GDICDM, MEF
May 2020	Update the derivation table to present the derivation of aggregates from TOFE to GFS and post it on the MEF website	Derivation table from TOFE to GFS updated and posted on the MEF website	GDP MEF

Target Date	Recommendation	Expected results	Responsible Institutions
May 2020	Add explanations on the differences between TOFE and GFS and advantages of using GFS in fiscal analysis on the MEF website	Explanation on the differences between TOFE and GFS and advantages of using GFS in fiscal analysis are published on the MEF website	GDP MEF
September 2021	Compile and publish consolidated GFS for BCG and LGs on a quarterly basis	Consolidated GFS for BCG and LGs are compiled and published on a quarterly basis on the MEF website starting from 2021 Q1 and Q2 and then on a quarterly basis.	GDP MEF

Appendix I. Officials Met During the Mission

Name	Institution
Kim Phalla	Deputy Director General, GDP, MEF
Sok Khorn	Director, Statistics and Economic Analysis Department, GDP
Yorn Sambath	Head of Public Finance Statistics Division, GDP, MEF
Khut Chankanika	Young Economist Professional, GDP, MEF
Prak Tha Achharawadei	Young Economist Professional, GDP, MEF
Chorn Sophannak	Young Economist Professional, GDP, MEF
Dun Bonita	Deputy Chief, GDICDM, MEF
Cheang Sovuthy	Deputy Chief, GDICDM, MEF
Ung Luyna	Deputy Director General, GDB, MEF

Appendix II. Workshop in Kep: Program and Participants

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE
Workshop on Data Consistency in The System of Macroeconomic Accounts Statistics
December 5–6, 2019
Kep, Cambodia

PROGRAM

Thursday, December 5		
9:00 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.		**Welcome Addresses and Introductions** *Ministry of Economy and Finance* *Participants*
9:30 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.	L1	**System of National Accounts and its Relation to GFS** *Mr. Oeur Sophal, National Institute of Statistics of Cambodia*
10:30 a.m. – 10:50 a.m.		**Coffee/Tea Break**
10:50 a.m. – 12:00 a.m.	L2	**Balance of Payments Statistics and its Relation to GFS** *Ms. Muth Morydany, National Bank of Cambodia*
12:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.		**Lunch**
2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.	L2, cont.	**Monetary and Financial Statistics and its Relation to GFS** *Mr. Sim Sothearith, National Bank of Cambodia*
3:00 a.m. – 3:20 a.m.		**Coffee/Tea Break**
3:20 p.m. – 4:20 p.m.	L3	**ODA Statistics and ODA Database Statistical Systems** *Mr. Chea Sokpheng, Council for the Development of Cambodia*
4:20 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	L4	**GFS Framework and its Relation to Macroeconomic Statistical Systems** *Mr. Yorn Sambath, MEF GFS*
Friday, December 6		
9: 00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.	L6	**Experience Sharing on Data Consistency in Macroeconomic Statistics** *Ms. Dubinina, IMF's Expert*
10:30 a.m. – 10:50 a.m.		**Coffee/Tea Break**
10:50 a.m. – 12:00 a.m.		**Round Table Discussion: Data Gaps in the System of Macroeconomic Accounts Statistics and Developing Result-Based Management Framework (Log-Frames)** *IMF, Representatives from the MEF, NIS, NBC*

Appendix III. Implementation of the Previous Mission's Recommendations

Target Date	Recommendation	Responsible Institutions	Implementation Status
February 2019	Report quarterly PSDS and metadata questionnaires to the Joint WB–IMF database	**GDP, GDNT and GDICDM, MEF**	**Partially implemented**. GDP submitted 2018Q1–2018Q4 PSDS covering debt securities and loans for BCG and metadata questionnaires to the joint WB-IMF Quarterly PSDS database on April 1, 2019. However, this data has not been published by the WB and no other quarterly PSDS has been reported. According to the information from GDP, there are no response or feedback from the WB. The mission suggested the GDP to follow up with the WB and establish regular reporting procedures for quarterly PSDS. On October 25, 2019 the GDICDM presented to the GDP 2019Q1 and 2019Q2 PSDS covering debt securities and loans of the BCG. GDP is planning to expand the debt instruments by adding other accounts payable on a quarterly basis and report this data to the WB.
March 2019	Harmonize annual consolidated GFS for budgetary central and LGs and the data used in the Article IV Staff Report	**GDP, GDNT and GDICDM, MEF**	**Implemented**. GDP compiled the time series of annual data (2015–2018) and budget law data (2019–2020) consolidating BCG and LGs and reconciled them with fiscal data published in the Article IV Staff Report. Following additional requests from APD, 2020–2022 projections were compiled in the GFS format and reported through the IMF's Res Rep office.
April 2019	Discuss derivation of the *GFSM 2014*-based fiscal data from the budget table	**GDP and GDB, MEF**	**Partially Implemented**. The comparative table between Budget Framework (Budget Table 1) and GFS Framework based on 2019 Budget Law data was discussed during a high-level

Target Date	Recommendation	Responsible Institutions	Implementation Status
			meeting between GDP and GDB in June 2019. In the meeting, each party explained its own data framework and agreed to conduct another meeting at the level of technical staff to go into detail. The technical meeting has not been scheduled yet.
May 2019	Complement GFS data published on the MEF website with the TOFE-GFS derivation table and methodological comments	**GDP, MEF**	**Implemented**. GDP publishes Statement of Government Operations and detailed tables on Revenue, Expense, Transactions in Assets and Liabilities covering BCG. Annual consolidated Statement of Government Operations covering GFS for all three levels of LGs is presented in a separate table. The GFS tables have been supplemented by adding a TOFE-to-GFS Derivation Table for BCG and a Technical Note explaining the *GFSM 2014* framework.
June 2019	Compile 2017 annual consolidated GFS, including GFS balance sheet (Table 6), based on 2017 finalized trial balance data and report to STA and APD	**GDP, MEF**	**Partially implemented**. The GFS balance sheet data for 2017 onwards are been compiled; however, the GDP staff do not report the GFS balance sheet data to STA and APD as these data need further improvement. There are still discrepancies in the GFS data sets for BCG. One data set is based on the trail balance and the other one is based on the revenue, expenditure, and additional data on externally financed transactions. In addition, there are discrepancies between data published in Cambodia Public Debt Statistical Bulletin and the trial balance-based GFS Table 6.
July 2019	Compile a derivation table explaining all adjustments to the trial balance made to derive GFS	**GDP, MEF**	**Partially Implemented**. The GFS derivation table is operational, but the mission suggests improvements so that the derivation table should start with aggregates from the trial balance to derive the GFS aggregates. Such presentation would improve the stakeholders'

Target Date	Recommendation	Responsible Institutions	Implementation Status
			understanding. The mission recommended adding the table with methodological explanations.
September 2019	Compile and publish consolidated GFS for BCG and LGs on a semi-annual basis	**GDP, MEF**	**Partly Implemented** GFS for BCG are available on a monthly basis. GFS for LG are compiled on an annual and a semester basis due to the complexity of consolidation between 3 levels of local government. GDP reports to APD annual time series from 2015 covering consolidated BCG and LGs. In addition, GFS for consolidated BCG and LGs are prepared following special requests from APD. GDP is planning to publish consolidated Statement of Government Operations for BCG and LG on a quarterly basis in the late 2021.
October 2019	Coordinate the institutional coverage of the general government and public sector with NIS and NBC	**GDP, MEF, NIS, NBC**	**Not implemented**. The fist inter-agency discussion on institutional coverage in macroeconomic statistics happened during the workshop in Kep on December 5-6, 2019. GDP has shared the list of PAE and SOEs with the NIS and the NBC.
November 2019	Generate and review GFS Table 1 for LGs from FMIS, make necessary corrections to mapping COA to GFS	**GDP and GDNT, MEF**	**Partially Implemented**. GFS Table 1 for 3 separate levels of LGs has been generated from FMIS and reviewed. The main issues relate to consolidation of 3 levels. FMIS generates consolidation for a specific level of LG, and the GFS team then has to consolidate 3 levels manually. The GDP staff is planning to upload GFS formats for Table 2 in 2020 and review the result. There is a need for a formal working group on GFS/FMIS within the MEF to ensure this work is done. Uploading of Table 3 and the Statement of Government Operations is planned for 2021.

Appendix IV. Quarterly PSDS for 2018Q3–2019Q2

Table 1.1.1 : Gross Budgetary Central Government Debt Position				Millions Riel
	2018Q3	2018Q4	2019Q1	2019Q2
Gross Budgetary Central Government Debt				
By maturity and type of instrument:				
Short -term by original maturity				
Currency and Deposits				
Debt Securities				
Loans				
Insurance, pensions, and standardized guarantee schemes				
Other accounts payable				
Long-term, by original maturity:	28,052,122	28,223,418	28,614,169	29,546,303
with payment due in one year or less:	875,473	905,948	1,029,322	1,050,747
Currency and Deposits				
Debt Securities				
Loans	875,473	905,948	1,029,322	1,050,747
Insurance, pensions, and standardized guarantee schemes				
Other accounts payable				
with payment due in more than one year:	27,176,649	27,317,470	27,584,847	28,495,556
Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)				
Currency and Deposits				
Debt Securities	11,180	11,180	11,180	11,180
Loans	27,165,469	27,306,290	27,573,667	28,484,376
Insurance, pensions, and standardized guarantee schemes				
Other accounts payable				
Total gross debt				
Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)				
Currency and Deposits				
Debt Securities				
Loans				
Insurance, pensions, and standardized guarantee schemes				
Other accounts payable				
By currency of denomination:	28,052,122	28,223,418	28,614,169	29,546,303
Domestic currency	11,180	11,180	11,180	11,180
Foreign currency	28,040,942	28,212,238	28,602,989	29,535,123
By residence of the creditor:	28,052,122	28,223,418	28,614,169	29,546,303
Domestic creditors	11,180	11,180	11,180	11,180
External creditors	28,040,942	28,212,238	28,602,989	29,535,123

Appendix V. Advantages of Using *GFSM 2014*-based Presentation

The *GFSM 2014*-based presentation published on the MEF site[3] includes Statement of Government Operations and detailed tables on Revenue, Expense, Transactions in Assets and Liabilities covering BCG. Annual consolidated Statement of Government Operations covering GFS for all three levels of LGs is presented in a separate table. A Technical Note presents an overview of the *GFSM 2014* analytical framework. The Derivation Table from TOFE to GFS for BCG provides a direct link between two datasets by reclassifying TOFE Revenue, Expenditure, and Financing transactions to derive the main aggregates and balancing items of the *GFSM 2014*-based presentation.

Statement of Government Operations in the *GFSM 2014*-based presentation

Billion RKH

Aggregates/Balancing Items	FY 2019		FY 2020		Changes from FY 2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1.Revenue						
Taxes						
Social contributions						
Grants						
Other revenue						
2. Expenditure						
Compensation of employees						
Use of goods and services						
Interest						
Grants						
Social benefits						
Other current expense						
Investment in nonfinancial assets *						
3. Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) (1-2)						
4. Net Financing operations (4.1-4.2 = 3)						
4.1. Net acquisition of financial assets						
Domestic debtors						
Foreign debtors						
4.2. Net incurrence of liabilities						
Domestic debtors						
Foreign debtors						

** Acquisition less disposal of non-financial assets*

[3] https://www.mef.gov.kh/documents/shares/publication/gfs/GFS-December-2019-EN.pdf

The main advantages of using the *GFSM 2014*-based presentation in fiscal analysis and policy making are described below:

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.

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.

Compilation of a *GFSM 2014*-based presentation of government operations is an important step in developing a fully integrated framework where all changes in balance sheet stock positions are explained by corresponding flows—transactions and other economic flow (price changes, debt write-offs, catastrophic losses, etc.) Such integration permits the effects of policies and specific economic events to be described and analyzed in terms of their impact on financial operations and financial position of government.

2. A *GFSM 2014*-based presentation is closely linked to other macroeconomic statistical frameworks (national accounts, balance of payments and international investment position, and monetary and financial statistics).

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.

Broadly, the same principles and concepts are applied in GFS, national accounts, balance of payments and international investment position, and monetary and financial statistics. For example, transactions in financial assets and liabilities, net lending/net borrowing in GFS conceptually is the same as in the *SNA*. GFS net operating balance differs from *SNA* saving with the value of capital transfers and taxes on capital transactions, and capitalized expense. Government final consumption expenditure and gross fixed capital formation are used in calculating GDP from expenditure approach.

The harmonization between GFS and other macroeconomic datasets means that data from GFS can be utilized as source data, or can be combined with data from other datasets to assess general government sector developments in relation to the rest of the economy and the impact on main macroeconomic indicators such as GDP, national income, consumption, saving, investment, and others. GFS supports the analysis of the government's contribution to

macroeconomic developments and the achievement of fiscal policy objectives such as macroeconomic stability, efficient resource allocation, redistribution of income and service delivery.

3. The *GFSM 2014*-based presentation supports the compilation of internationally comparable statistics for the general government sector and its subsectors and facilitates cross-country analyses of government operations and stock positions.

Globalization increases demands for internationally comparable GFS that allow detecting sources of vulnerability and taking timely corrective measures to prevent international financial crisis and the associated large fiscal deficits and rising debt levels in many countries. The *GFSM 2014* represents the internationally recognized guidelines for compiling fiscal statistics. The basic concepts, classifications, and definitions employed in *GFSM 2014* reflect economic principles that should be universally valid to all types of economies regardless the institutional or legal structure of a country's government, the sophistication of its statistical development, or the financial accounting system of government.

Under the Sustainable Development Goals, a significant attention is given to building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Fiscal reporting becomes an important instrument in assessing transparency of public finance and government's ability to achieve development objectives, including delivering services to the public. The United Nations, the IMF, the WB, the OECD, and other international organizations use GFS framework to evaluate the efficiency of PFM system, fiscal transparency, and good governance in Cambodia.

Appendix VI. Main Aggregates on Extrabudgetary Units, 2015–2018

Description 29 PAEs	2015				2016				2017					2018				
	Planning	Implementation			Planning	Implementation			Planning	Implementation				Planning	Implementation			
		Amount	% Planning.15	% GDP		Amount	% Planning.16	% Imple. 15	% GDP		Amount	% Planning.17	% Imple. 16	% GDP		Amount	% Planning.18	% Imple. 17	% GDP
I. Total Revenue	**990,500.9**	**756,934.2**	**76.4%**	**1.03%**	**1,120,028.2**	**879,989.3**	**78.6%**	**116.3%**	**1.08%**	**1,052,487.8**	**1,140,375.7**	**108.4%**	**129.6%**	**1.27%**	**1,104,715.1**	**1,461,010.6**	**132.3%**	**128.2%**	**1.48%**
1. Revenue	**929,292.9**	**737,546.3**	**79.4%**	**1.00%**	**1,067,173.7**	**846,191.5**	**79.3%**	**114.7%**	**1.04%**	**1,009,218.6**	**837,496.3**	**83.0%**	**99.0%**	**0.93%**	**1,070,470.9**	**975,319.7**	**91.1%**	**116.5%**	**0.99%**
1.1 Grants from Central Government	186,855.9	174,942.6	93.6%	0.24%	238,717.9	240,519.3	100.8%	137.5%	0.30%	268,434.4	264,789.2	98.6%	110.1%	0.30%	270,487.1	219,863.8	81.3%	83.0%	0.22%
Compensation of employees: Wages and salaries	65,087.3	58,955.3	90.6%	0.08%	5,190.7	66,517.6	1281.5%	112.8%	0.08%	57,407.7	62,319.2	108.6%	93.7%	0.07%	66,527.9	10,253.7	15.4%	16.5%	0.01%
Other expenses	121,768.6	115,987.3	95.3%	0.16%	233,527.2	174,001.7	74.5%	150.0%	0.21%	211,026.7	202,469.9	95.9%	116.4%	0.23%	203,959.3	209,610.1	102.8%	103.5%	0.21%
1.2 insitutitional Direct Revenue	742,437.0	562,603.7	75.8%	0.77%	828,455.8	605,664.0	73.1%	107.7%	0.75%	738,277.2	549,387.8	74.4%	90.7%	0.61%	798,080.8	726,721.9	91.1%	132.3%	0.74%
1.3 Other revenue	0.0	0.0	-	0.00%	0.0	8.3	-	-	0.00%	2,507.0	23,319.3	930.2%	282658.3%	0.03%	1,903.0	28,734.0	1509.9%	123.2%	0.03%
2.Internal Financing	**10,308.0**	**0.0**	**0.0%**	**0.00%**	**2,149.8**	**18,526.5**	**861.8%**	**-**	**0.02%**	**13,897.6**	**2,725.2**	**19.6%**	**14.7%**	**0.00%**	**34,085.6**	**9,284.0**	**27.2%**	**340.7%**	**0.01%**

Description 29 PAEs	2015				2016					2017					2018				
	Planning	Implementation			Planning	Implementation				Planning	Implementation				Planning	Implementation			
		Amount	% Planning.15	% GDP		Amount	% Planning.16	% Imple. 15	% GDP		Amount	% Planning.17	% Imple. 16	% GDP		Amount	% Planning.18	% Imple. 17	% GDP
3.Cash Balance (Surplus)	**50,900.0**	**19,387.9**	**38.1%**	**0.03%**	**50,704.8**	**15,271.2**	**30.1%**	**78.8%**	**0.02%**	**29,371.6**	**300,154.2**	**1021.9%**	**1965.5%**	**0.33%**	**158.6**	**476,406.9**	**300382.7%**	**158.7%**	**0.48%**
4.Provision for amortization of real estate	**0.0**	**0.0**	-	**0.00%**	**0.0**	**0.0**	-	-	**0.00%**	**0.0**	**0.0**	-	-	**0.00%**	**0.0**	**0.0**	-	-	**0.00%**
II. Total Expense	**771,691.4**	**690,561.9**	**89.5%**	**0.94%**	**890,511.4**	**826,875.6**	**92.9%**	**119.7%**	**1.02%**	**737,490.2**	**645,526.3**	**87.5%**	**78.1%**	**0.72%**	**875,307.0**	**810,490.0**	**92.6%**	**125.6%**	**0.82%**
1.Current Expense	**483,641.2**	**397,003.4**	**82.1%**	**0.54%**	**591,514.2**	**510,006.6**	**86.2%**	**128.5%**	**0.63%**	**710,482.8**	**589,221.6**	**82.9%**	**115.5%**	**0.66%**	**734,873.0**	**678,536.7**	**92.3%**	**115.2%**	**0.69%**
Wages	195,842.7	167,566.0	85.6%	0.23%	216,143.3	198,661.9	91.9%	118.6%	0.24%	299,395.4	241,466.7	80.7%	121.5%	0.27%	266,209.7	215,817.7	81,1%	89.4%	0.22%
Non-wages	287,798.5	229,437.4	79.7%	0.31%	375,370.8	311,344.7	82.9%	135.7%	0.38%	411,087.4	347,754.9	84.6%	111.7%	0.39%	468,663.3	462,719.1	98.7%	133.1%	0.47%
2.Grant to Central Government	**226,600.0**	**226,619.0**	**100.0%**	**0.31%**	**284,050.0**	**284,050.0**	**100.0%**	**125.3%**	**0.35%**	**0.0**	**30,917.0**	-	**10.9%**	**0.03%**	**0.0**	**0.0**	-	**0.0%**	**0.00%**
3.Capital Expense	**61,450.1**	**66,939.5**	**108.9%**	**0.09%**	**14,947.3**	**32,819.0**	**219.6%**	**49.0%**	**0.04%**	**27,007.4**	**25,387.7**	**94.0%**	**77.4%**	**0.03%**	**140,434.1**	**131,813.0**	**93.9%**	**519.2%**	**0.13%**
III. Overall Balance/'Surplus	**218,809.6**	**66,372.3**	**30.3%**	**0.09%**	**229,516.8**	**53,113.7**	**23.1%**	**80.0%**	**0.07%**	**314,997.6**	**494,849.4**	**157.1%**	**931.7%**	**0.55%**	**229,408.0**	**650,520.6**	**283.6%**	**131.5%**	**0.66%**

Appendix VII. Consistency in Annual Data Series

I. Budgetary Central Government

STA Queries	GDP Comments	Mission's Recommendations
1. In revenue, there are a few taxes series that have some unusual patterns – are these really accurate? The unusual patterns in tax revenue caused by the reclassification of Tax accounts to Non-tax accounts. a. Taxes on specific services (1144) abruptly drops to zero in 2016, as do Taxes on use of goods and on permission to use goods or perform activities (1145)	Taxes on specific services (1144) were mapped from Taxes on specific services (7004), which has 6 sub-accounts (70041-70046). From 2016 onward, three sub-accounts: Casino tax (70041), Lottery Tax (70042), and Sport betting tax (70043) were reclassified from Tax revenue to Non-tax revenue (73061, 73062, and 73062) in national classification, that are mapped to Other Revenue (1421) in GFS. Before 2016, Taxes on use of goods and on permission to use goods or perform activities (1145) were mapped from Taxes on goods and services or activities (7005), which consisted of 2 sub-accounts of tax revenue: Export Licenses (70051) and Local Business Licenses (70052). The causes of the unusual pattern are due to the reclassification of the two sub-accounts of Export Licenses (73065) and Local Business Licenses (73066) from Tax revenue to Non-tax revenue, and respectively mapped them as Other revenue (1421) in GFS.	According to *GFSM 2014*, Taxes on specific services (1144) are levied on payments for specific services, including taxes levied on gambling and betting stakes for horse races, football pools, and lotteries, and taxes on entry to casinos and race. In this regard, the mission considered the nature of Casino Tax (70041), Lottery Tax (70042), and Sport Betting Tax (70043) as Tax Revenue, although the accounts have been reclassified to Non-tax Revenue (73061, 73062, and 73062) in national classification. The mission recommended the MEF GDP to map the national classification to Taxes on specific service (1144). According to *GFSM 2014*, Taxes on use of goods and on permission to use goods or perform activities (1145) are fees levied for the issuance of a license or permit that are not commensurate with the cost of the control function of government. There are cases where the government provides something to the individual unit directly in return for a payment in the form of the granting of a permit or authorization. In such instances, the payment is part of a mandatory process that ensures proper recognition of ownership or ensures that activities are performed under the authorization of the law. In this regard, unless there is evidence that fees levied for the issuance of a license or permit are commensurate with the cost of the control function of government, The mission

STA Queries	GDP Comments	Mission's Recommendations
		recommended the MEF GDP to map the national classification to Taxes on use of goods and on permission to use goods or perform activities (1145). The reclassification in the national classification, for example from Tax Revenue to Non-tax Revenue, would not have any impact to the mapping to GFS classification, as long as the economic substance remains the same.
b. In taxes on international trade and transactions, taxes on exports (1152) drop sharply in 2016	The significant drop on Tax on exports (1152) caused by the reclassification of Management commissions and export visas from tax revenue (71015) to Non-tax revenue (73067). The reclassification changed the mapping to GFS from Tax on exports (1152) to Other revenue (1421) in 2016.	According to *GFSM 2014*, Taxes on exports (1152) include all levies that become payable on goods that are transported out of the country, or services that are provided to nonresidents by residents. The mission recommended the MEF GDP to review the definition and coverage of Management commissions and export visas and map the updated COA to corresponding GFS account consistently based on the economic substance. The reclassification in the national classification, for example from Tax revenue to Non-tax revenue, would not have any impact to the mapping to GFS classification, as long as the economic substance remains the same.
c. There are exchange taxes (1154) recorded in some, but not all years, with especially large amounts in 2013 and 2014 – but	The exchange taxes (1154) were mapped from Other exchange revenue (7398) until 2014. The Other exchange revenue (7398) is reclassified to Non-tax revenue starting from 2015.	According to *GFSM 2014*, Exchange profits (1154) include the profits generated when the monopoly powers of government or monetary authorities are exercised to extract a margin between the purchase and sale prices of foreign exchange, other than to cover administrative costs. The revenue derived constitutes a compulsory levy extracted from both purchaser and seller of foreign exchange. Similarly, an implicit tax results from the operation of a multiple exchange rate regime by the central

STA Queries	GDP Comments	Mission's Recommendations
these taxes are actually pretty rare in the real world - the compilers may want to check these are correctly classified.		bank or other official agency. It is the common equivalent of an import duty and export duty levied in a single exchange rate system or of a tax on the sale or purchase of foreign exchange. The mission recommended the MEF GDP to review the definition and coverage of Other exchange revenue (7398) and map the updated COA code to corresponding GFS account consistently. The reclassification in the national classification, for example from Tax revenue to Non-tax revenue, would not have any impact to the mapping to GFS classification, as long as the economic substance remains the same.
2. In other revenue, I presume the breakdown of interest in lines 14111-14113 is actually NA, rather all arising from residents other than GG units, but it would be good to confirm this.	The inconsistency of the breakdown of interest (1411) is due to changes from *GFSM 2001* to *GFSM 2014*. 2005-2014 data were compiled based on *GFSM 2001* that did not have breakdown of interest line. Data from 2015 onwards were compiled based on *GFSM 2014* that have breakdown of interest line (code 14111-14113).	According to *GFSM 2014*, Interest (1411) is a form of investment income that is receivable by the owners for putting certain kinds of financial assets at the disposal of another institutional unit. Interest should be recorded according to the subsector of the counterparty, to allow for consolidation of the general government and public sectors. Interest (1411) consist of Interest from non-residents (14111), Interest from residents other than general government (14112), and Interest from other general government units (14113). The mission recommended the MEF GDP to review the definition, coverage and source data of the updated COA mapped to Interest from residents other than general government (14112), and check whether BCG only puts its interest bearing financial assets at the disposal of resident institutional units other than general government. If the source

STA Queries	GDP Comments	Mission's Recommendations
		data does not allow the MEF GDP to record interest according to the subsector of the counterparty, the mission recommended the MEF GDP to record the breakdown of interest in lines 14111–14113 as Not Available (NA) until the source of data allows or appropriate estimation method is applied. If the MEF GDP confirms that the updated COA has been mapped accordingly to Interest from residents other than general government (14112), the mission recommended the MEF GDP to back cast the 2005–2014 interest to the same breakdown with that of 2015 onward to maintain consistency.
3. Also in property income, the dividends (1412) recorded in 2018 is significantly larger than in any previous year—what was the source of this large dividend	In 2018, the dividend (1412) is noticeably greater than the previous years due to new transactions from State-owned Enterprise, recorded in Dividend from public enterprises (72012).	According to *GFSM 2014,* Dividends (1412) are the distributed earnings allocated to government or public sector units, as the owners of equity, for placing funds at the disposal of corporations. Dividends are notionally paid out of the current period's operating surplus. The exception occurs when dividends are disproportionately large relative to the recent level of dividends and earnings, often referred to as super-dividends. Super-dividends are often based on accumulated reserves, privatization receipts, other sales of assets, or holding gains. Any dividends declared greatly in excess of the recent level of dividends and earnings should be recorded as a transaction in financial assets, specifically the withdrawal of owners' equity from the corporation. The mission recommended the MEF GDP to review the definition, coverage and source of data of Dividend from public

STA Queries	GDP Comments	Mission's Recommendations
		enterprises (72012), particularly the new transactions from State-owned Enterprises, to ensure that the updated COA has been mapped accordingly and consistently to corresponding GFS account. The mission also recommended the MEF GDP to further check the nature of the new transactions from State-owned Enterprises, and their likelihood to be considered as super dividends.
4. In expense, the subsidies breakdown is very inconsistent—is this accurate, or is the breakdown between subsidies to public and private enterprises only available in some years?	Yes, it is accurate. In fact, it can be seen that the subsidies to private enterprises were only recorded in some years. From the source data point of view, Grants to private enterprise (6505) has no practical data from 2015 onward. However, we will further look into this matter for a more comprehensive clarification.	According to *GFSM 2014*, Subsidies (25) are current unrequited transfers that government units make to enterprises on the basis of the level of their production activities or the quantities or values of the goods or services they produce, sell, export, or import. Subsidies are payable to producers only, not to final consumers, and are current transfers only, not capital transfers. Subsidies may be classified according to the institutional sector of the recipients: Subsidies to public corporations (251) and to private enterprises (252), and further subdivided into nonfinancial or financial corporations The mission recommended the MEF GDP to review the definition, coverage and source data of the updated COA, particularly Grants to private enterprise (6505), mapped to GFS classification of Subsidies to public corporations (251) and to private enterprises (252) to ensure that the mapping to corresponding GFS classification has been done accordingly and consistently. The changes in GFS classification breakdown,

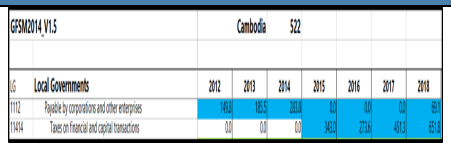
STA Queries	GDP Comments	Mission's Recommendations
		should be back casted to the earliest data available to maintain data consistencies.
5. Also in expense, the breakdown of social benefits in the early part of the time series is different to that from 2009 onwards—is this a real change, or is the breakdown just NA before 2009?	The breakdown of social benefit is inconsistent caused by the reclassification of account mapped throughout the given years. Therefore, we can conclude that it is a real change.	According to *GFSM 2014*, Social benefits are current transfers receivable by households intended to provide for the needs that arise from social risks that may adversely affect the welfare of the households concerned, for example, sickness, unemployment, and retirement. Social benefits are classified as social security, social assistance, and employment-related social insurance schemes, and then by whether the payment was made in cash or in kind. Examples of social benefits are the provision of medical services, unemployment compensation, and social security pensions. The mission recommended the MEF GDP to review the definition, coverage and source data of the updated COA, mapped to GFS classification of social assistance and employment-related social insurance schemes, to ensure that the mapping to corresponding GFS classification has been done accordingly and consistently. The changes in GFS classification breakdown, should be back casted to the earliest data available to maintain data consistency.

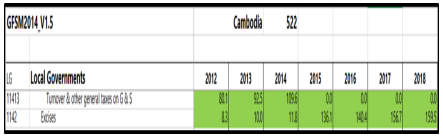
STA Queries	GDP Comments	Mission's Recommendations
6. In table 3, could they fill the fixed assets data gap in 2013?	In table 3, in our updated time series file, we have filled the breakdown of the fixed asset data (3111–3114). TRANSACTIONS IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES — 2013 Accounting method: Non Cash 3 CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS c/ 3,726,078.6 31 Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets d/ 5,375,707.1 311 Fixed assets 5,374,244.5 3111 Buildings and structures 5,288,080.3 3112 Machinery and equipment 78,453.1 3113 Other fixed assets 7,711.1 3114 Weapons systems	According to *GFSM 2014*, Net acquisition of fixed assets equal the acquisition minus disposals of nonfinancial assets and consumption of fixed capital. The mission recommended the MEF GDP to review definition, coverage and source data of breakdown of net acquisition of fixed assets (building and structures, machinery and equipment, other fixed assets and weapon systems), and map the updated COA to corresponding GFS classification consistently based on the economic substance of the national classification. The changes in GFS classification breakdown should be back casted to the earliest data available to maintain data consistencies.
7. In the net incurrence of liabilities, what are the transactions in the first part of the series in currency and deposits (3302) and the single transactions in equity (3305)?	From 2005-2008, there were transactions recorded in the net incurrence of liabilities in currency and deposit (3302) while the rest of the given years exhibited zero value. This issue was possibly caused by the reclassification of source data. The MEF GDP need to further research and critically look into these sets of data. The net incurrence of liabilities in equity and investment fund shares (3305) was the results of Domestic creditors (3315) + External Creditors (3325), in which both have 0 value. The single transaction in 2006 was an unintended error caused by formulas.	According to *GFSM 2014*, the net incurrence of liabilities represents both incurrence and repayment of liabilities. The mission recommended the MEF GDP to review the nature of the net incurrence of liabilities in currency and deposits and reclassify it to appropriate debt instruments. It is uncommon for BCG to have net incurrence of liabilities in currency and deposits. The BCG net incurrence of liabilities in currency and deposits consist of several sub accounts of LGs, line ministries and the private sector companies. Based on the information from the MEF GDP, net incurrence of liabilities in currency and deposits are actually flows from deposits/prepayments made by the

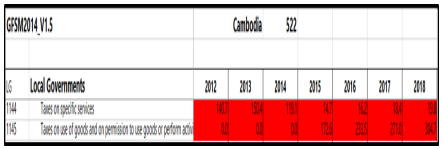
STA Queries	GDP Comments	Mission's Recommendations
	The net incurrence of liabilities in loan (3304) should be 620.9 instead of 514.6 in 2016. The missing of 109.2 was recorded in the net incurrence of liabilities in Equity and Investment Fund Shares (3305), instead of the net incurrence of liabilities in loan (3304), which explains these unusual patterns.	private sector companies when making contracts with government units. Deposits from private sector companies should be reclassified as other account payables. The mission also recommended the MEF GDP to review the horizontal and vertical checks, and derivation tables before publishing the annual data series on MEF website or IMF's *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook* (*GFSY*).
8. Why was there no transaction in other accounts payable in 2018? This was reported in every year except 2018.	Staring from 2018, there weren't any transactions recorded in security deposits account because there was zero practical value in the mapped account 77011 since then. Team will double check with data source after the public financial clearance law release.	According to *GFSM 2014*, other accounts receivable/payable consist of trade credits and advances and miscellaneous other items due to be paid or received. Transactions in trade credits occur when credit is extended directly to purchasers of goods and services. Advances are recorded for amounts paid in advance of work being performed, or for prepayments of goods and services. Miscellaneous other accounts receivable/payable occur with respect to accrued but unpaid taxes, dividends, purchases and sales of securities, rent, wages and salaries, social contributions, social benefits, and similar transactions. This category is used to bridge the timing difference between the occurrence of economic events and the time the actual cash flows take place. The mission recommended the MEF GDP to review the definition, coverage and source data of the updated COA mapped to Other account payable, particularly account 77011 to ensure that the mapping to corresponding GFS classification has been done accordingly and consistently.

II. Local Governments

STA Queries	GDP Comments	Mission's Recommendations
9. Taxes revenues for LG are very inconsistent, which I suspect isn't due to real world changes, but reclassifications.	Yes, these taxes revenues are inconsistent due to the mapping reclassifications. i. From 2012 to 2014, Inherent tax (7006) was mapped to Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains payable by corporations and other enterprises (**1112**), Excise Tax (7003) was mapped to Turnover and other general taxes on goods and services (**11413**), and Taxes on goods and services or activities (7005) was mapped to Taxes on specific services (**1144**) ii. From 2015 to 2018, there were mapping reclassifications of Inherent tax (7006) from Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains payable by corporations and other enterprises (**1112**) to Taxes on financial and capital transactions (**11414**), mapping reclassification of Excise Tax (7003) from Turnover and other general taxes on goods and services (**11413**) to Excises (**1142**), and mapping reclassification of Taxes on goods and services or activities (7005) from Taxes on specific services (**1144**) to Taxes on use of goods and on permission to use goods or perform activities (**1145**) to follow the same classification as COA new structure from 2015-2018. **To make it consistent, we propose that revised data 2012-2014 follow the current mapping.**	According to *GFSM 2014*, Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains (111) consist of taxes assessed on the actual or presumed incomes of institutional units The taxes are classified as Taxes payable by individuals (1111), Taxes payable by corporations and other enterprises (1112), and other taxes on income, profits, and capital gains (1113). Taxes on financial and capital transactions (11414) are taxes levied on the change in ownership of property, recorded as taxes on the services of the unit selling the asset, except those classified as gifts, inheritance, or estate transactions. Turnover and other general taxes on goods and services (11413) are multistage cumulative taxes and taxes where elements of consumption taxes are combined with multistage taxes. Excises (1142) are taxes levied as a product-specific unit tax on a predefined limited range of goods. Excises are usually levied at differentiated rates on nonessential or luxury goods, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and energy. Taxes on specific services (1144) are levied on payments for specific services, including taxes



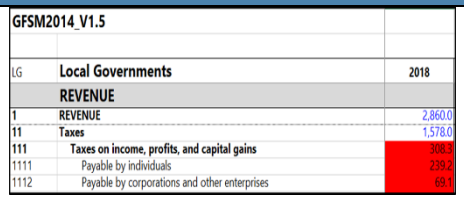
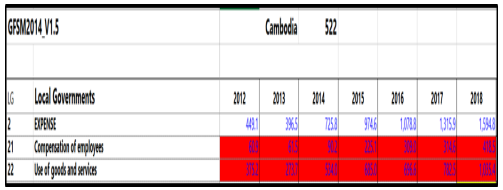


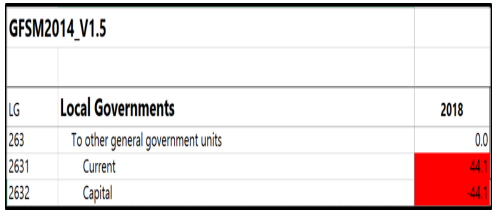


<table>
<tr><th>STA Queries</th><th>GDP Comments</th><th>Mission's Recommendations</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">GFSM2014_V1.5</td><td colspan="6">Cambodia 522</td></tr>
<tr><td>LG</td><td>Local Governments</td><td>2012</td><td>2013</td><td>2014</td><td>2015</td><td>2016</td><td>2017</td><td>2018</td></tr>
<tr><td>1112</td><td>Payable by corporations and other enterprises</td><td>149.8</td><td>185.5</td><td>283.8</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td><td>69.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>11414</td><td>Taxes on financial and capital transactions</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td><td>343.0</td><td>273.6</td><td>451.3</td><td>651.8</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">GFSM2014_V1.5</td><td colspan="6">Cambodia 522</td></tr>
<tr><td>LG</td><td>Local Governments</td><td>2012</td><td>2013</td><td>2014</td><td>2015</td><td>2016</td><td>2017</td><td>2018</td></tr>
<tr><td>11413</td><td>Turnover & other general taxes on G & S</td><td>88.1</td><td>92.5</td><td>109.6</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>1142</td><td>Excises</td><td>8.3</td><td>10.0</td><td>11.8</td><td>136.1</td><td>140.4</td><td>156.7</td><td>159.5</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">GFSM2014_V1.5</td><td colspan="6">Cambodia 522</td></tr>
<tr><td>LG</td><td>Local Governments</td><td>2012</td><td>2013</td><td>2014</td><td>2015</td><td>2016</td><td>2017</td><td>2018</td></tr>
<tr><td>1144</td><td>Taxes on specific services</td><td>140.7</td><td>153.4</td><td>119.1</td><td>14.7</td><td>16.2</td><td>18.4</td><td>19.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>1145</td><td>Taxes on use of goods and on permission to use goods or perform activ</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td><td>172.6</td><td>233.5</td><td>271.0</td><td>304.7</td></tr>
</table>
iii. In 2018, Tax on rental of movable and immovable properties/physical person (70014) and Tax on rental of movable and immovable properties/legal person (70015) were decentralized from central government tax revenue to local governments' Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains are attributed as being payable by either individuals (**1111**) or corporations and other enterprises (**1112**).
</td><td>levied on gambling and betting stakes for horse races, football pools, and lotteries, and taxes on entry to casinos and race.

Taxes on use of goods and on permission to use goods or perform activities (1145) are fees levied for the issuance of a license or permit that are not commensurate with the cost of the control function of government.

The mission recommended the MEF GDP to review the definition, coverage and source data of Inherent tax (7006), Excise Tax (7003), and Taxes on goods and services or activities (7005), and map the updated COA to corresponding GFS classification consistently based on the economic substance of the national classification. The reclassification in the national classification, for example from Tax revenue to Non-tax revenue, would not have any impact to the mapping to GFS classification, as long as the economic substance remains the same.</td></tr>
</table>

STA Queries	GDP Comments	Mission's Recommendations
		
10. In expense, the ratio of compensation of employees to use of goods and services is unusual – normally we expect to see 21>22, here 22 is significantly larger than 21. Can they check the source data to see if the classification is correct?	Yes, the classification is correct. The fact that use of goods and services (**22**) having higher expenses than compensation of employees, mainly due to the Local Government's expenses on Maintenance and Repairs on different assets such as buildings, bridges, temples, roads, irrigation system, others technical equipment that were built and set up by the Central Government. 	According to *GFSM 2014*, compensation of employees is the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable to an individual in an employer-employee relationship in return for work performed by the latter during the reporting period. Use of goods and services (22) consists of the value of goods and services used for the production of market and nonmarket goods and services. Goods and services consumed for the ordinary maintenance and repair of fixed assets constitute use of goods and services. However, major renovations, reconstructions, or enlargements of existing fixed assets are recorded as acquisitions of fixed assets. The mission recommended the MEF GDP to review the definition, coverage and source data of the updated COA, and map the updated COA to corresponding GFS classification consistently based on the economic substance of the national

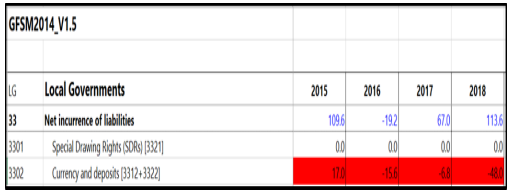
STA Queries	GDP Comments	Mission's Recommendations
		classification. The mission also recommended the MEF GDP to check borderline accounts between compensation of employees and use of goods and services among the national classification.
11. Also in expenses, there are two matching and strange grant transactions in 2018. What is this?	Current grants to other general government units (**2631**) are transaction expenses on grant transfer from LG1 to LG2 and LG3, and also from LG2 to LG3. Hence, consolidation method has been put in place to remove the duplicate counting (transaction recorded as expenses within the sub-national levels). After discussion with TA mission earlier this year, these transactions shall not be recorded as expenses hence it has been removed from the record. 	According to *GFSM 2014*, Grants (26) are transfers payable by government units to other resident or nonresident government units or international organizations and that do not meet the definition of a tax, subsidy, or social contribution. Grants are normally payable in cash, but may also take the form of provision of goods or services (in kind). Grants payable are classified first by the type of unit receiving the grant (foreign governments (261), international Organizations (262), and other general government units (263)), and then by whether the grant is current (2611/2621/2631) or capital. (2612/2622/ 2632). If doubt exists regarding the character of a grant, it should be classified as current. The category of grants payable by government units to other general government units has a nonzero value only in the case of statistics compiled for a subsector of the general government sector. For the general government

GFSM2014_V1.5

LG	Local Governments	2018
263	To other general government units	0.0
2631	Current	-44.1
2632	Capital	44.1

STA Queries	GDP Comments	Mission's Recommendations
		sector, these transactions are eliminated in consolidation. The mission recommended the MEF GDP to review the definition, coverage and source data of national classification mapped to current grants to other general government units (2631) and capital grants to other general government units (2632), and map the updated COA to corresponding GFS classification consistently based on the economic substance of the national classification. The mission also recommended the MEF GDP to review the elimination of reciprocal accounts to ensure that the reciprocal accounts have been identified accordingly.
12. Social benefits are typically small, but there is a large outlier in 2014, plus the breakdown of social benefits is inconsistent	Old COA of Subsidy and Social assistants (Chap65) was mapped to Social benefits (27) in 2014. It can be seen that there is no data provided for other expense (28) from 2012-2014. The reason for this is there was insufficient data in compiling LG statistics for those years. Hence, the amount for consistent time series can only be breakdown from 2015 onward. GDP will inquire GDNT further.	According to *GFSM 2014*, Subsidies (25) are current unrequited transfers that government units make to enterprises on the basis of the level of their production activities or the quantities or values of the goods or services they produce, sell, export, or import. Subsidies are payable to producers only, not to final consumers, and are current transfers only, not capital transfers. Subsidies may be classified according to the institutional sector of the recipients: Subsidies to public corporations (251) and to private enterprises (252), and further

STA Queries	GDP Comments	Mission's Recommendations
		subdivided into nonfinancial or financial corporations Social benefits are current transfers receivable by households intended to provide for the needs that arise from social risks that may adversely affect the welfare of the households concerned, for example, sickness, unemployment, and retirement. Social benefits are classified as social security, social assistance, and employment-related social insurance schemes, and then by whether the payment was made in cash or in kind. Examples of social benefits are the provision of medical services, unemployment compensation, and social security pensions. The mission recommended the MEF GDP to review the definition, coverage and source data of updated COA mapped to corresponding GFS classification of social assistance and employment-related social insurance schemes, to ensure that the mapping to corresponding GFS classification has been done accordingly and consistently. The changes in GFS classification breakdown, should be back casted to the earliest data available to maintain data consistency.

STA Queries	GDP Comments	Mission's Recommendations
		The mission also recommended the MEF GDP to review the definition, coverage and source data of the old COA of Subsidy and Social assistants (Chap65) that was mapped to Social benefits (27) in 2014, and split the account to corresponding GFS classification. If actual data is not available, the mission recommended the MEF GDP to split the account by estimation using best available data, and back cast to the earliest data available to maintain data consistencies.
13. In table 3, what is the nature of the currency and deposit liabilities transactions recorded in line 3302?	The net incurrence of liabilities in currency and deposit (**3302**) has been mapped from Guaranties deposit-bidding guaranties (4601) and Guaranties deposit-contract implementation (4602), which indicate the deposit of Guarantee for public procurements. 	Based on the information from the MEF GDP, the debt liabilities in currency and deposits consist of several sub accounts of local governments, line ministries and the private sector companies. The debts in currency and deposits are actually deposits/prepayments made by the private sector companies when making contracts with government units. It is uncommon for local government to have debt in currency and deposits. The mission suggested the MEF GDP to review the nature of the debt in currency and deposits and reclassify it to appropriate debt instruments. Deposits from private sector companies should be reclassified as other account payables.

GFSM2014_V1.5

LG	Local Governments	2015	2016	2017	2018
33	Net incurrence of liabilities	109.6	-19.2	67.0	113.6
3301	Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) [3321]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3302	Currency and deposits [3312+3322]	17.0	-15.6	-6.8	-48.0

Appendix VIII. Reconciliation Tables for General Government in GFS, BOP/IIP, MFS, and *SNA*

General Government in GFS and BOP		TOTAL in Billion Riels
Current grants from foreign governments and international organizations [GFS 1311+1321]		
NBC:	Current transfers, credit, general government [BOP….]	
	Discrepancy	
Current grants to foreign governments and international organizations [GFS 2611+2621]		
NBC:	Current transfers, debit, general government [BOP …..]	
	Discrepancy	
Capital grants from foreign governments and international organizations [GFS 1312+1322]		
NBC:	Capital transfers, credit, general government [BOP ……]	
	Discrepancy	
Capital grants to foreign governments and international organizations [GFS 2612+2622]		
NBC:	Capital transfers, debit, general government [BOP ……]	
	Discrepancy	
Other current transfers to government from abroad [part of GFS 14412]		
NBC:	Current transfers, credit, general government [BOP….]	
	Discrepancy	
Other current transfers from government abroad [part of GFS 2821]		
NBC:	Current transfers, debit, general government [BOP …..]	
	Discrepancy	
Other capital transfers to government from abroad [part of GFS 1442]		
NBC:	Capital transfers, credit, general government [BOP….]	
	Discrepancy	
Other capital transfers from government abroad [part of GFS 2822]		
NBC:	Capital transfers, debit, general government [BOP …..]	
	Discrepancy	
Net acquisition of financial assets, external [GFS 322]		
NBC:	NAFA, general government [BOP …..]	

General Government in GFS and BOP		TOTAL
		in Billion Riels
Current grants from foreign governments and international organizations [GFS 1311+1321]		
	Discrepancy	
Net incurrence of liabilities, external [GFS 332]		
NBC:	NIL, general government [BOP .....]	
	Discrepancy	
General Government in GFS and IIP		
Financial assets, external [GFS 622]		
NBC:	Financial assets, general government [.....]	
	Discrepancy	
Liabilities, external [GFS 632]		
NBC:	Liabilities, general government [.....]	
	Discrepancy	

STOCKS, as of December 31, 2019 in billion RIELS	MEF data			NBC data			Difference (NBC minus MEF)		
	NBC	Commercial Banks	Total	NBC	Commercial Banks	Total	NBC	Commercial Banks	Total
	CLAIMS of GG on BANKS			LIABILITIES of BANKS to GG					
DEPOSITS									
Budgetary Central Government (BA)									
Domestic Currency									
Current Account at NCB and branches									
Aid and grant deposits in Riels at NBC									
.....									
Foreign Currency									
Foreign Currency deposits at NBC									
Current account in foreign currency ACLEDA									

STOCKS, as of December 31, 2019 in billion RIELS	MEF data			NBC data			Difference (NBC minus MEF)		
	NBC	Commercial Banks	Total	NBC	Commercial Banks	Total	NBC	Commercial Banks	Total
Current account in foreign currency CANADIA									
…….									
Extrabudgetary Central Government (PAEs)									
Domestic Currency									
Foreign Currency									
Provinces (LG1)									
Domestic Currency									
Foreign Currency									
City / Khan / District (LG2)									
Domestic Currency									
Foreign Currency									
Commune / Sangkat (LG3)									
Domestic Currency									
Foreign Currency									
DEBT SECURITIES									
LOANS									
EQUITY									
OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE									
	LIABILITIES of GG to BANKS			**CLAIMS of BANKS on GG**					
DEBT SECURITIES									
LOANS									
OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE									

STOCKS, as of December 31, 2019 in billion RIELS	MEF data			NBC data			Difference (NBC minus MEF)		
	NBC	Commercial Banks	Total	NBC	Commercial Banks	Total	NBC	Commercial Banks	Total

General Government in GFS and National Accounts		TOTAL in Billion Riels
Current Revenue minus Current Expense [GFS]		
NIS:	Saving, net [SNA B8n]	
	Discrepancy	
Net investment in nonfinancial assets [GFS 31]		
NIS:	Net investment [SNA P5g-K1+NP]	
	Discrepancy	
Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) [GFS NLB]		
NIS:	Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) [SNA B9]	
	Discrepancy	

Appendix IX. Topics to Consider in a Memorandum of Understanding

1. Partner organizations

MEF, NBC, NIS, CDC, others statistics producing agencies.

2. Preamble

Explaining the need and purpose of the MOU, importance to produce high-quality macroeconomic statistics.

3. Preamble Purpose of compiling macroeconomic statistics/GFS/PSDS

Purpose of compiling and usefulness of macroeconomic statistics/GFS/PSDS.

4. Legal context

Brief overview of the regulation on compiling and disseminating macroeconomic statistics/GFS/PSDS.

5. Methodology / Compilation

Reference to manuals and guidelines, explanation on methodological consistency and interlinkages.

6. Data sharing and confidentiality

Description of data to share between partner organizations.

7. Responsibilities and obligations of the Steering Committee

Strategic decision-making.

8. Responsibilities and obligations of the Working Group(s)/Task Force

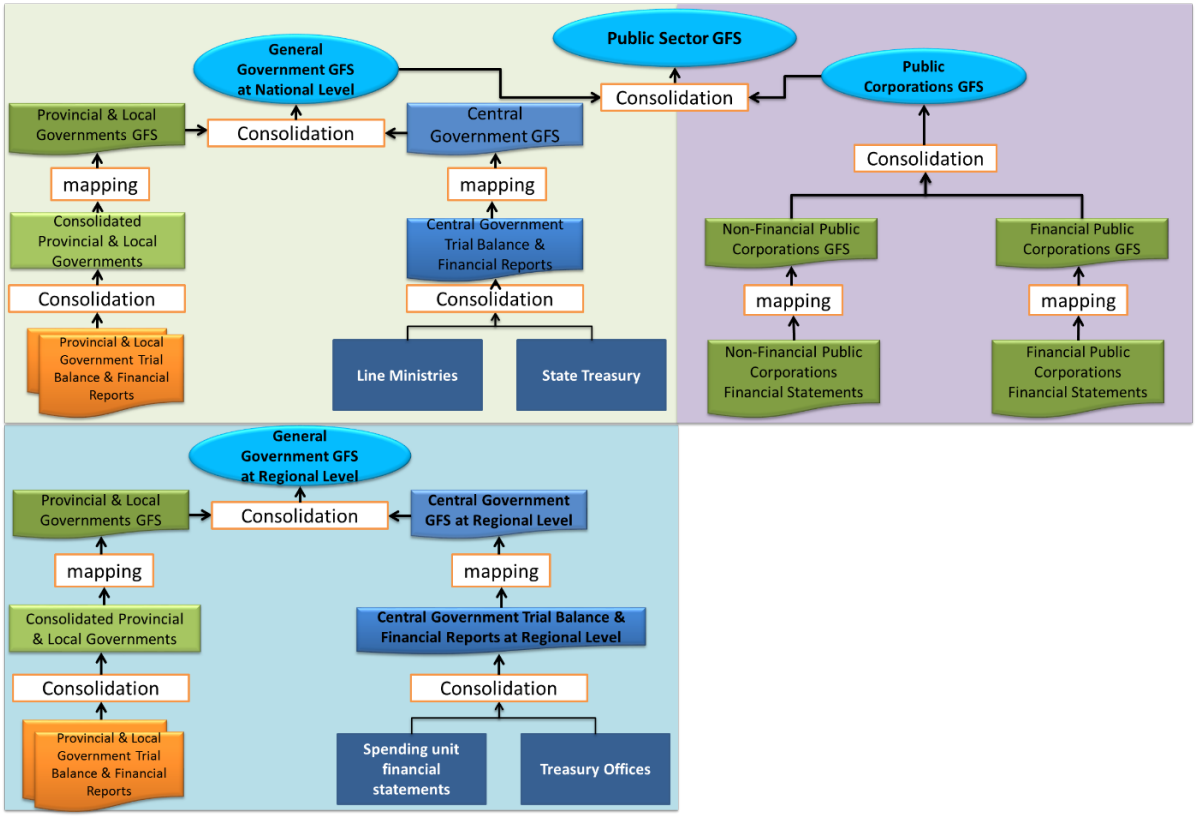
Expert level groups responsible for the ongoing data compilation and reconciliation.

Appendix X. GFS Compilation Guidelines: Indonesian Experience

Ministry of Finance Directorate General of Treasury compiles Government Finance Statistics (GFS) at the national level and regional level. The head quarter of Directorate General of Treasury (Directorate of Accounting and Financial Reporting) compiles GFS with the coverage of General Government and Public Sector at the national level, while 34 Treasury Regional Offices compile GFS with the coverage of General Government at the regional level.

The GFS compilation is mandated in the State Finance Law and Government Regulations. The Ministry of Finance issued Minister of Finance Regulation on Indonesian GFS Manual (IGFSM) and GFS system as GFS implementation guidelines.

Coverage of GFS compilation in Indonesia



I. Minister of Finance Regulation on Indonesian Government Finance Statistics Manual (IGFSM)

IGFSM is adapted from *GFSM 2014* according to Indonesian government needs and national interest.

1. Introduction
   a. Background
   b. Objectives
   c. The importance of GFS implementation
   d. Users and Compilers

e. Use of GFS

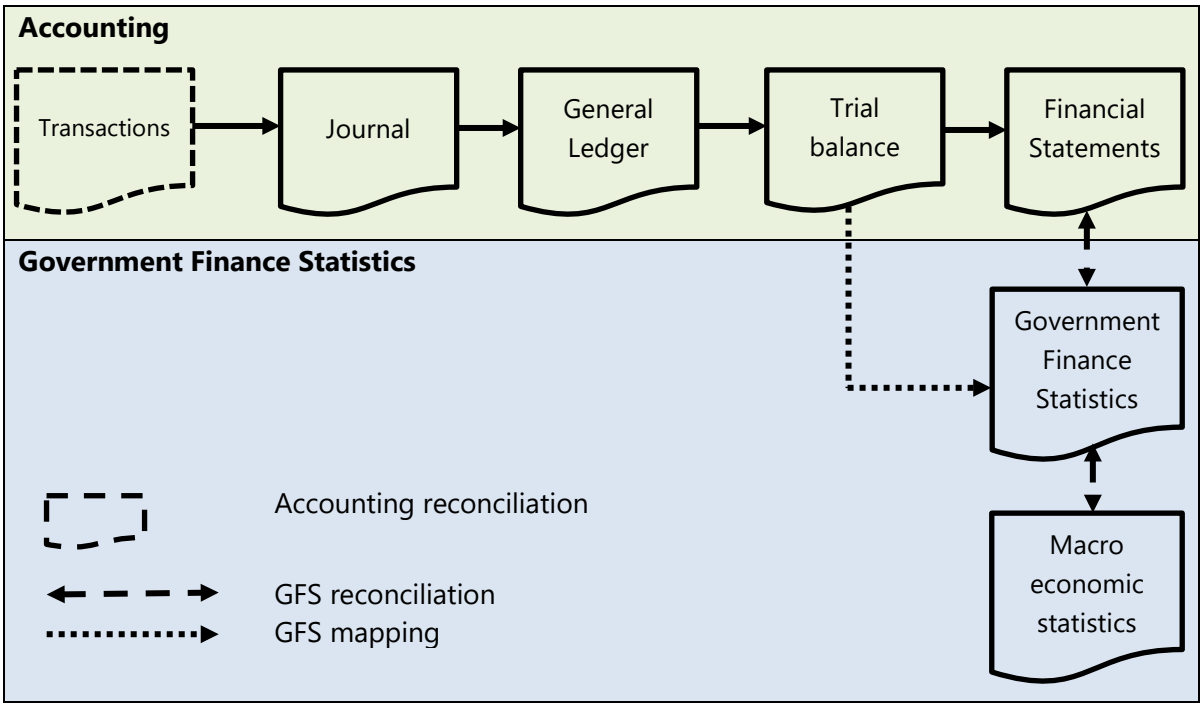
2. Coverage
   a. Sector classification in *SNA*
   b. Unit institutions
   c. Decision tree
   d. Sector classification in GFS
3. Analytical Framework
   a. Flows, Stocks and Accounting Rules
   b. GFS reports
4. GFS Chart of Account

II. Minister of Finance Regulation on Government Finance Statistic system

The Government Finance Statistics system is prepared based on IGFSM.

1. Compiler units: DG Treasury, consists of Headquarters and 34 Treasury Regional Offices.
2. Data (Chart of Accounts/Financial Reports)
3. Business process
   a. Data collection
   b. Verification (verify data source, vertical and horizontal cross check)
   c. Reconciliation
      - Accounting reconciliation
        - ✓ Internal reconciliation: between unit in charge of finance and unit in charge of fixed assets and inventories in a spending unit.
        - ✓ External reconciliation: between unit in charge of finance in a spending unit and Treasury Service Office.
      - GFS reconciliation
        - ✓ Internal reconciliation: among unit within the Ministry of Finance
        - ✓ External reconciliation: Ministry of Finance, Central Bank and Statistics Indonesia
4. Methodology and policies
5. GFS Reports and Metadata
6. Period and timeline of reporting
7. Update of reports

Workflow of Accounting and GFS compilation in Indonesia



III. Director General of Treasury Regulation on technical guidance on Regional Government Finance Statistics

Directorate General of Treasury issued Director General of Treasury Regulation on technical guidance on Regional Government Finance Statistics as a compilation guidance for the 34 Treasury Regional Offices.

1. Compiler units: 34 Treasury Regional Offices.
2. Data (Chart of Accounts/Financial Reports)
3. Business process to prepare GFS working sheet:
    a. Central Government
    b. Provincial and Local Governments GFS
    c. Consolidated Regional Government GFS
    d. General Government GFS
    e. Estimation
4. Methodology and policies
5. GFS Reports and Metadata
6. Period and timeline of reporting
7. Update of reports

IV. Joint regulation on technical guidance on reconciliation between Financial Accounts Balance Sheet (FABS) prepared by the Central Bank and Government Finance Statistics (GFS) prepared by DG Treasury, Ministry of Finance. The technical guidance on reconciliation between Financial Accounts Balance Sheet (FABS) and GFS will serve as

guidance for the both Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank including each insitutions' regional offices to perform reconciliation regularly.

1. Overview
2. Government Finance Statistics (GFS)
3. Financial Account and Balance Sheet (FABS)
4. Reconciliation
    a. Period and schedule
    b. Coverage
    c. Business processes
    d. Treatment of discrepancies
    e. Notes of Reconciliation.