

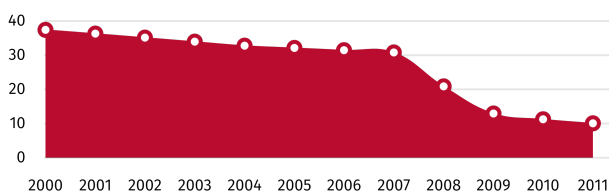
This country profile highlights trends in poverty, domestic public resources and international finance based on the latest available data.

Overview



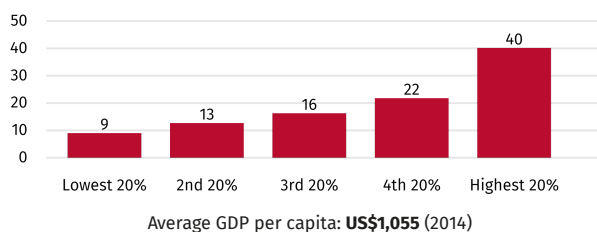
Trends in extreme poverty

2000-2014, % of population living on under \$1.25 per day



The distribution of income

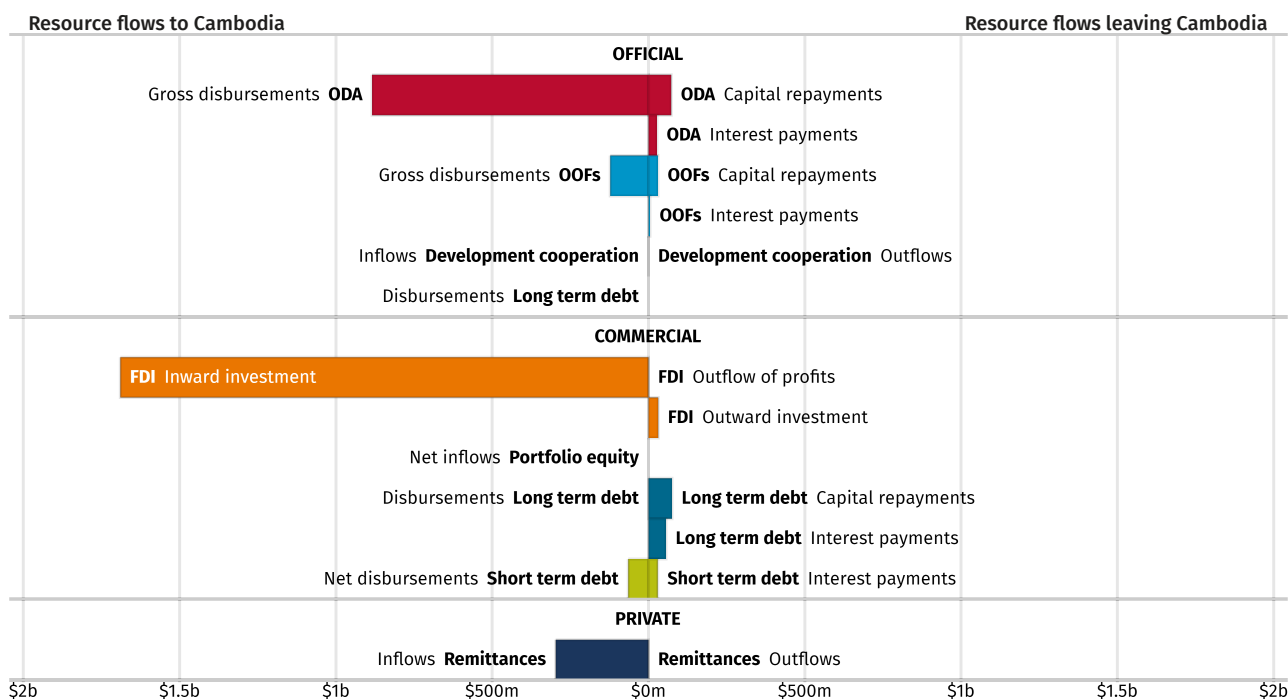
2014, share of income of bottom 20% of population



Resource flows to and from Cambodia

Official, commercial, private and estimated illicit flows

2014, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the \$1.25 (PPP 2005) extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the \$1.25 a day poverty line. 'Domestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2014.

Government finance

Revenue and grants

2013, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Total Revenue and grants 100% of total US\$2.8bn	revenue 79% of total US\$2.2bn	Tax Revenue 64% of total US\$1.8bn	Taxes on income profits and capital gains 14% of total US\$0.4bn
			International Trade Taxes 13% of total US\$0.4bn
			Taxes on Goods and Services 37% of total US\$1bn
	Grants 21% of total US\$0.6bn	Non-Tax Revenue 15% of total US\$0.4bn	

Financing

2013, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Financing 100% of total US\$0.3bn	Net External Finance 146% of total US\$0.5bn
	Net Domestic Finance -46% of total US\$-0.1bn

Expenditure

2013, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

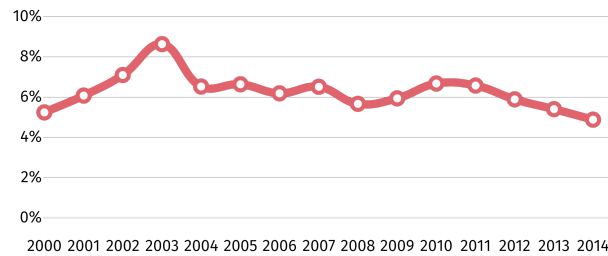
Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$3.1bn	Recurrent Expenditure 58% of total US\$1.8bn	Goods And Services 19% of total US\$0.6bn
		Compensation of employees 25% of total US\$0.8bn
		Other Recurrent 11% of total US\$0.3bn
	Capital Expenditure 42% of total US\$1.3bn	Externally Financed 34% of total US\$1.1bn
		Domestically financed 8% of total US\$0.3bn

Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2013 running from January to December and is sourced from: Cambodia: Staff Report for the 2013 Article IV Consultation February 04, 2014. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub for more details.

ODA

ODA and national income

Gross ODA % of GDP

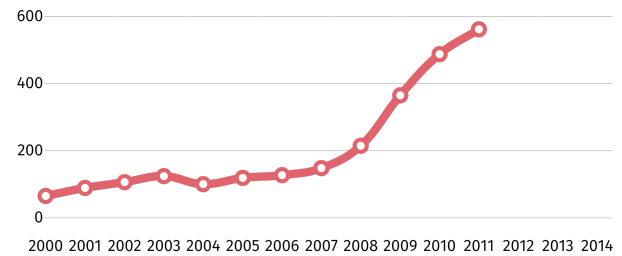


■ Total ODA as a % of GDP

■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

ODA per poor person

ODA per person living under \$1.25 a day

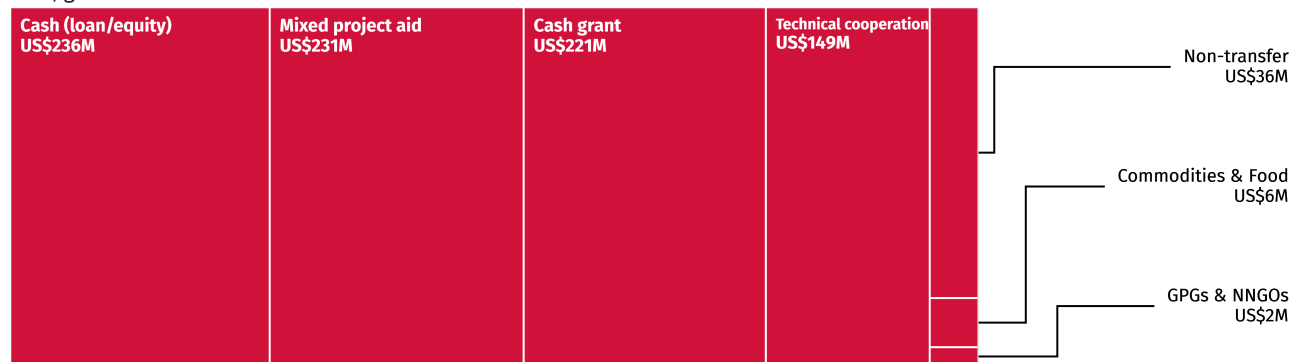


■ Total ODA as a % of GDP

■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

The bundle of ODA

2014, gross disbursements

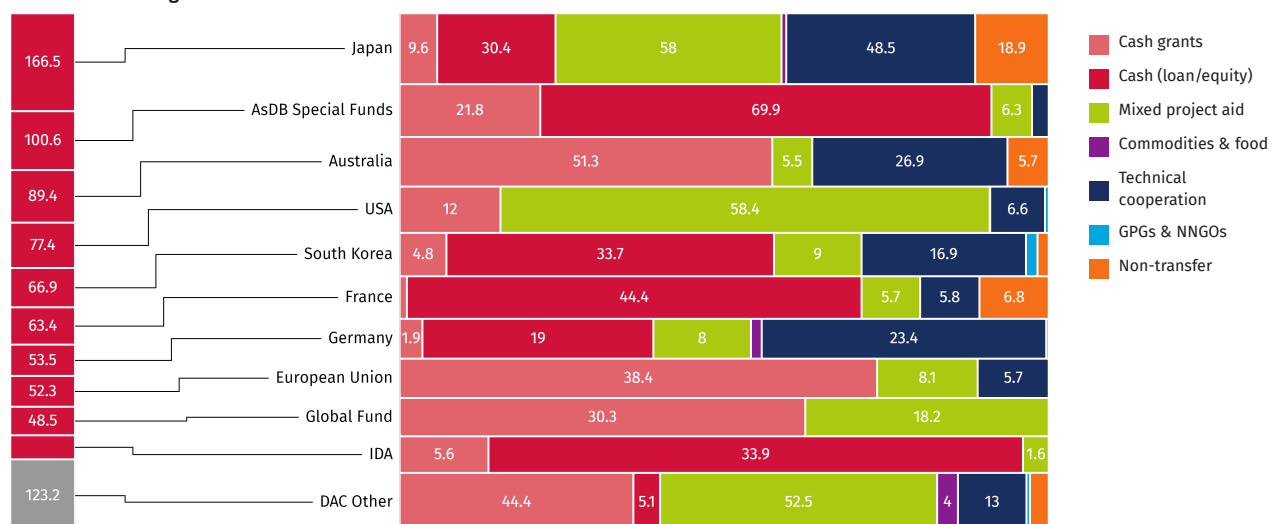


Note: GPGs, global public goods; NGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



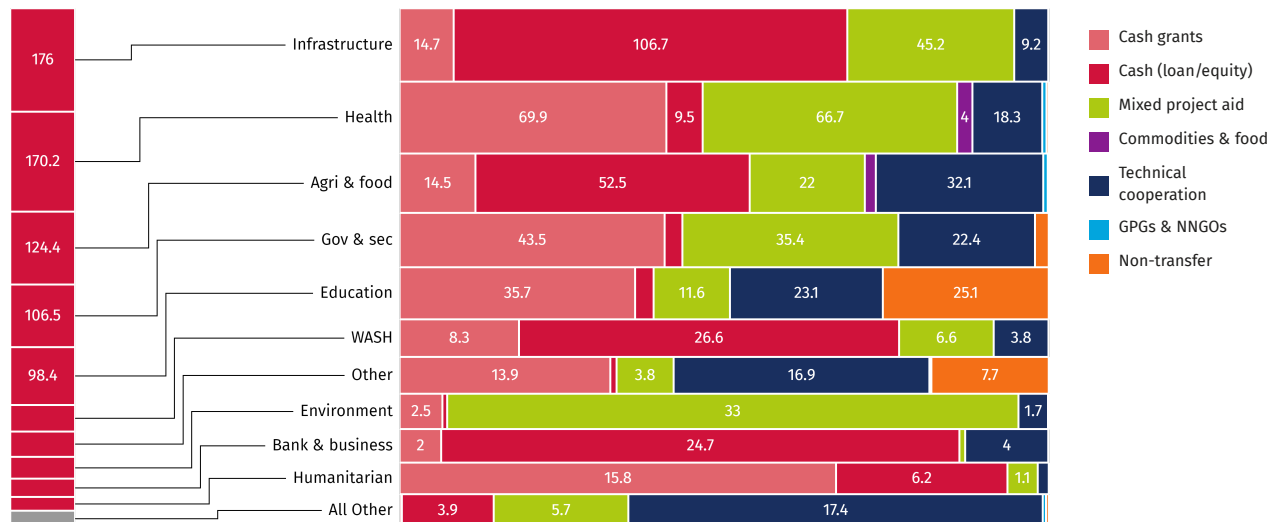
Note: ODA is equivalent to an average 0.64% of GDP across all developing countries. We define extreme poverty as measured using the \$1.25 (PPP 2005) extreme poverty line.

What is aid spent on?

The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

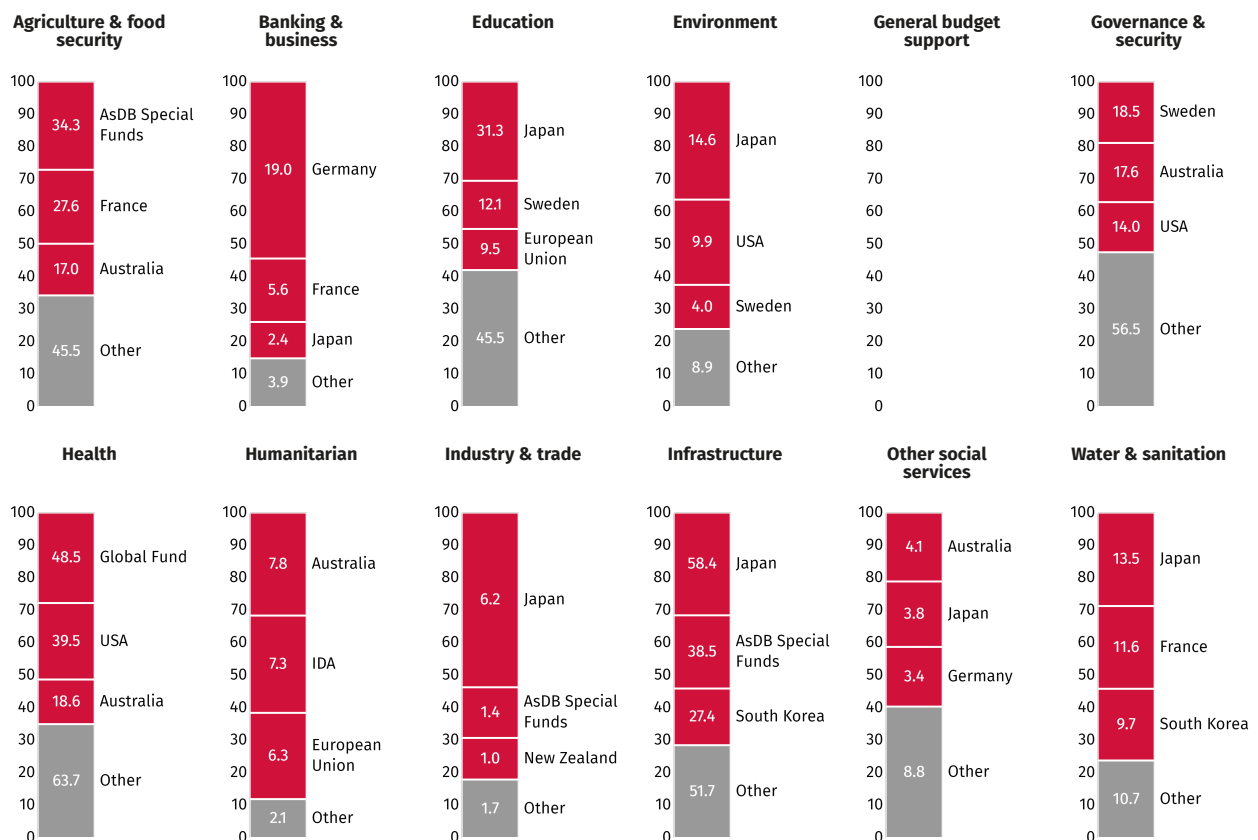
2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



The largest providers to each sector

2014, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ disbursements in columns)



Notes: Data is from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure), Global Financial Integrity (illicit financing and trade mispricing). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$ is in 2012 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: FDI: foreign direct investment; IMF: International Monetary Fund; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; OOFs: other official flows.