



GFS HIGH-FREQUENCY QUESTIONNAIRE

Country name:

[Country Name]

Country code:

[Country Code]

Year:

[Reported Calendar Year]

Units of currency / Fiscal year ending

[Enter units of currency / Month, Day of fiscal year end]

Reference: *Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001 (GFSM 2001)*

BALANCE SHEET:

Net Worth	6	Net worth is the difference between the total value of all assets and the total value of all liabilities.
Nonfinancial Assets	61	Nonfinancial assets are defined as all economic assets other than financial assets. At the first level of classification, nonfinancial assets comprise fixed assets, inventories, valuables, and nonproduced assets.
Financial assets	62	Financial assets consist of financial claims, monetary gold, and SDRs allocated by the IMF. Financial claims are assets that entitle one unit, the owner of the asset (i.e., the creditor), to receive one or more payments from a second unit, the debtor, according to the terms and conditions specified in a contract between the two units. When a financial claim is created, a liability of equal value is simultaneously incurred by the debtor as a counterpart to the financial asset. Thus, liabilities are obligations to provide economic benefits to the units holding the corresponding financial claims. Monetary gold and SDRs are not financial claims, which means that they are not the liability of any other unit.
Currency and deposits	6202	Currency consists of notes and coins in circulation that are commonly used to make payments. They are issued by the central bank or government units and are a liability of the units that issue them. Domestic currency has a fixed nominal value. The value of foreign-denominated currency is converted to domestic currency at the exchange rate valid on the date to which the balance sheet relates. Deposits are financial assets that have fixed nominal values and are used to make payments. The value of a domestic deposit is its nominal value and deposits in foreign currencies are converted to domestic currency at the exchange rate valid on the date to which the balance sheet relates. Deposits can be transferable or nontransferable.
Securities other than shares	6203	Securities other than shares are negotiable financial instruments serving as evidence that units have obligations to settle by means of providing cash, a financial instrument, or some other item of economic value. The security normally specifies a schedule for interest payments and principal repayments. Examples are bills, bonds, debentures, commercial paper, negotiable certificates of deposit, securitized mortgage loans, bankers' acceptances, and loans that have become marketable de facto. If the market values of short-term securities (e.g., bills, negotiable certificates of deposit, and bankers' acceptances) are not available, they should be valued at the issue price plus accrued interest. If market values of long-term securities (e.g., bonds and debentures) are not available, they should be valued at the issue price plus accrued but unpaid interest. It is important that deep-discounted and zero-coupon bonds not be valued at their face value.
Loans	6204	A loan is a financial instrument that is created when a creditor lends funds directly to a debtor and receives a nonnegotiable document as evidence of the asset. This category includes mortgage loans, installment loans, hire-purchase credit, loans to finance trade credit and advances, financial assets and liabilities implicitly created by financial leases, and claims on or liabilities to the IMF in the form of loans. Normally it will be necessary to value loans at nominal prices because they are not traded regularly on markets. Loans that have become marketable in secondary markets should be reclassified under securities other than shares and should be valued on the basis of market prices or fair value.

Shares and other equity	6205	Shares and other equity comprise all instruments and records acknowledging, after the claims of all creditors have been met, claims on the residual value of a corporation. Ownership of equity is usually evidenced by shares, stocks, participations, or similar documents. Also classified as shares or other equity are (1) the value of a government unit's ownership interest in a quasi-corporation, (2) partnership and limited partnership interests, (3) preferred stocks or shares that provide for participation in the distribution of the residual value on the dissolution of a incorporated enterprise, and (4) mutual fund shares.
Insurance technical reserves	6206	Insurance technical reserves consist of the net equity of households in pension funds and life insurance reserves, prepaid premiums, and reserves against outstanding claims.
Financial derivatives	6207	Financial derivatives are financial instruments that are linked to a specific financial instrument, indicator, or commodity, and through which specific financial risks can be traded in financial markets in their own right. The value of a financial derivative derives from the price of the underlying item: the reference price. An observable market price or index for the underlying item is essential for calculating the value of any financial derivative. If a financial derivative cannot be valued because a prevailing market price or index for the underlying item is not available, it cannot be regarded as a financial asset.
Other accounts receivable	6208	Other accounts receivable consist of trade credits and advances and miscellaneous other items due to be received. All such financial assets should be valued at the amount the debtor is contractually obliged to pay the creditor to extinguish the obligation. The category also includes accrued but unpaid taxes, dividends, sales of securities, and rent. In principle, interest accrued but unpaid should be added to the principal of the underlying asset rather than in this category.
Financial Assets: Domestic (by debtor)	621	Indicates the total financial claims against resident institutional units. A resident institutional unit has a center of economic interest in the economic territory of that country.
General government	62111	Defined as all government units and all nonmarket NPIs that are controlled by government units. For consolidated general government statistics, all holdings of financial assets (and corresponding liabilities--6311) among general government units will be eliminated in consolidation and this category will be zero. For consolidated central government statistics, only the holdings of financial assets (and corresponding liabilities--6311) among central government units will be eliminated in consolidation.
Central government	621111	The central government subsector is a large and complex subsector in most countries. It is generally composed of a central group of departments or ministries that make up a single institutional unit plus, in many countries, other units operating under the authority of the central government with a separate legal identity and enough autonomy to form additional government units (such as extrabudgetary central government units and social security funds).

State and local governments	621112	A state, province, or region is the largest geographical area into which the country as a whole may be divided for political or administrative purposes. These areas may be described by other terms, such as provinces, cantons, republics, prefectures, or administrative regions. The legislative, judicial, and executive authority of a state government extends over the entire area of an individual state, which usually includes numerous localities, but does not extend over other states. In some countries, individual states and state governments may not exist. The legislative, judicial, and executive authority of local government units is restricted to the smallest geographic areas distinguished for administrative and political purposes. The scope of a local government's authority is generally much less than that of the central or state governments, and such governments may or may not be entitled to levy taxes on institutional units or economic activities taking place in their areas. To be treated as institutional units, however, they must be entitled to own assets, raise funds, and incur liabilities by borrowing on their own account.
Central bank	62112	Defined as the central bank itself, currency boards or independent currency authorities that issue national currency that is fully backed by foreign exchange reserves, and other government-affiliated agencies that are separate institutional units and primarily perform central bank activities. The central bank forms part of the financial corporations sector, which consists of all corporations, quasi-corporations, and market NPIs principally engaged in financial intermediation or in auxiliary financial activities closely related to financial intermediation.
Other depository corporations	62113	Defined as all depository corporations, quasi-corporations, and market NPIs except the central bank. These form part of the financial corporations sector, which consists of all corporations, quasi-corporations, and market NPIs principally engaged in financial intermediation or in auxiliary financial activities closely related to financial intermediation.
Financial corporations not elsewhere classified	62114	Defined as all nondepository financial corporations, quasi-corporations, and market NPIs. These form part of the financial corporations sector, which consists of all corporations, quasi-corporations, and market NPIs principally engaged in financial intermediation or in auxiliary financial activities closely related to financial intermediation.
Nonfinancial corporations	62115	Defined as units created for the purpose of producing goods and nonfinancial services for the market.
Nonfinancial public corporations	621151	Defined as all resident nonfinancial corporations controlled by general government units.
Nonfinancial private corporations	621152	Defined as all resident nonfinancial corporations not controlled by general government units.
Households and NPIsHs	62116	Defined as small groups of persons who share the same living accommodation, pool some or all of their income and wealth, and consume certain types of goods and services collectively, plus all resident nonprofit institutions, except those controlled by government, that provide nonmarket goods or services to households.
Financial Assets: Foreign (by debtor)	622	Indicates the total financial claims against nonresident institutional units. A nonresident institutional unit does not have a center of economic interest in the economic territory of that country.

Monetary gold and SDRs	623	Monetary gold consists of gold coins, ingots, and bars with a purity of at least 995/1000 that are (1) owned by units that undertakes monetary authority functions and (2) a component of the nation's official reserve assets. Normally it is the central bank that undertake monetary authority functions. Monetary gold is a financial asset that does not have a corresponding liability and is valued at the current price established in organized markets or in bilateral arrangements between monetary authorities. SDRs are international reserve assets created by the IMF and allocated to its members to supplement existing reserve assets. SDRs are held only by the monetary authorities of IMF member countries and a limited number of authorized international financial institutions. An SDR is a financial asset for which there is no corresponding liability. The value of the SDR is determined by the IMF as a weighted average of selected major currencies.
Liabilities		
	63	When a financial claim is created, a liability of equal value is simultaneously incurred by the debtor as a counterpart to the financial asset. Thus, liabilities are obligations to provide economic benefits to the units holding the corresponding financial claims. Financial claims are assets that entitle one unit, the owner of the asset (i.e., the creditor), to receive one or more payments from a second unit, the debtor, according to the terms and conditions specified in a contract between the two units.
Currency and deposits	6302	Currency issued by government units are a liability of the units that issue them--this is very unusual, though. It is possible for a government unit to incur liabilities in the form of deposits when, for example, a court or tax authority holds a security deposit pending the resolution of a dispute.
Securities other than shares	6303	Securities other than shares are negotiable financial instruments serving as evidence that units have obligations to settle by means of providing cash, a financial instrument, or some other item of economic value. The security normally specifies a schedule for interest payments and principal repayments. Examples are bills, bonds, debentures, commercial paper, negotiable certificates of deposit, securitized mortgage loans, bankers' acceptances, and loans that have become marketable de facto. If the market values of short-term securities (e.g., bills, negotiable certificates of deposit, and bankers' acceptances) are not available, they should be valued at the issue price plus accrued interest. If market values of long-term securities (e.g., bonds and debentures) are not available, they should be valued at the issue price plus accrued but unpaid interest. It is important that deep-discounted and zero-coupon bonds not be valued at their face value.
Loans	6304	A loan is a financial instrument that is created when a creditor lends funds directly to a debtor and receives a nonnegotiable document as evidence of the asset. This category includes mortgage loans, installment loans, hire-purchase credit, loans to finance trade credit and advances, financial assets and liabilities implicitly created by financial leases, and claims on or liabilities to the IMF in the form of loans. Normally it will be necessary to value loans at nominal prices because they are not traded regularly on markets. Loans that have become marketable in secondary markets should be reclassified under securities other than shares and should be valued on the basis of market prices or fair value.
Shares and other equity	6305	Shares and other equity comprise all instruments and records acknowledging, after the claims of all creditors have been met, claims on the residual value of a corporation. Ownership of equity is usually evidenced by shares, stocks, participations, or similar documents. Also classified as shares or other equity are (1) the value of a government unit's ownership interest in a quasi-corporation, (2) partnership and limited partnership interests, (3) preferred stocks or shares that provide for participation in the distribution of the residual value on the dissolution of an incorporated enterprise, and (4) mutual fund shares.

Insurance technical reserves	6306	General government units may incur liabilities for insurance technical reserves as operators of non-life insurance schemes and nonautonomous or unfunded pension schemes, and the may hold assets as non-life insurance policy holders. Insurance technical reserves consist of the net equity of households in pension funds and life insurance reserves, prepaid premiums, and reserves against outstanding claims.
Financial derivatives	6307	Financial derivatives are financial instruments that are linked to a specific financial instrument, indicator, or commodity, and through which specific financial risks can be traded in financial markets in their own right. The value of a financial derivative derives from the price of the underlying item: the reference price. An observable market price or index for the underlying item is essential for calculating the value of any financial derivative. If a financial derivative cannot be valued because a prevailing market price or index for the underlying item is not available, it cannot be regarded as a financial asset.
Other accounts payable	6308	Other accounts payable consist of trade credits and advances and miscellaneous other items due to be paid. All such liabilities should be valued at the amount the debtor is contractually obliged to pay the creditor to extinguish the obligation. The category also includes accrued but unpaid purchases securities, rent, wages and salaries, social contributions, social benefits, and similar items. In principle, interest accrued but unpaid should be added to the principal of the underlying asset rather than in this category.
Liabilities: Domestic (by creditor)	631	Indicates the total liabilities to resident institutional units. A resident institutional unit has a center of economic interest in the economic territory of that country.
General government	63111	Defined as all government units and all nonmarket NPIs that are controlled by government units. For consolidated general government statistics, all holdings of liabilities (and corresponding financial assets--62111) among general government units will be eliminated in consolidation and this category will be zero. For consolidated central government statistics, only the holdings of liabilities (and corresponding financial assets--62111) among central government units will be eliminated in consolidation.
Central government	631111	The central government subsector is a large and complex subsector in most countries. It is generally composed of a central group of departments or ministries that make up a single institutional unit plus, in many countries, other units operating under the authority of the central government with a separate legal identity and enough autonomy to form additional government units (such as extrabudgetary central government units and social security funds).
State and local governments	631112	A state, province, or region is the largest geographical area into which the country as a whole may be divided for political or administrative purposes. These areas may be described by other terms, such as provinces, cantons, republics, prefectures, or administrative regions. The legislative, judicial, and executive authority of a state government extends over the entire area of an individual state, which usually includes numerous localities, but does not extend over other states. In some countries, individual states and state governments may not exist. The legislative, judicial, and executive authority of local government units is restricted to the smallest geographic areas distinguished for administrative and political purposes. The scope of a local government's authority is generally much less than that of the central or state governments, and such governments may or may not be entitled to levy taxes on institutional units or economic activities taking place in their areas. To be treated as institutional units, however, they must be entitled to own assets, raise funds, and incur liabilities by borrowing on their own account.

Central bank	63112	Defined as the central bank itself, currency boards or independent currency authorities that issue national currency that is fully backed by foreign exchange reserves, and other government-affiliated agencies that are separate institutional units and primarily perform central bank activities. The central bank forms part of the financial corporations sector, which consists of all corporations, quasi-corporations, and market NPIs principally engaged in financial intermediation or in auxiliary financial activities closely related to financial intermediation.
Other depository corporations	63113	Defined as all depository corporations, quasi-corporations, and market NPIs except the central bank. These form part of the financial corporations sector, which consists of all corporations, quasi-corporations, and market NPIs principally engaged in financial intermediation or in auxiliary financial activities closely related to financial intermediation.
Financial corporations not elsewhere classified	63114	Defined as all nondepository financial corporations, quasi-corporations, and market NPIs. These form part of the financial corporations sector, which consists of all corporations, quasi-corporations, and market NPIs principally engaged in financial intermediation or in auxiliary financial activities closely related to financial intermediation.
Nonfinancial corporations	63115	Defined as units created for the purpose of producing goods and nonfinancial services for the market.
Nonfinancial public corporations	631151	Defined as all resident nonfinancial corporations controlled by general government units.
Nonfinancial private corporations	631152	Defined as all resident nonfinancial corporations not controlled by general government units.
Households and NPISHs	63116	Defined as small groups of persons who share the same living accommodation, pool some or all of their income and wealth, and consume certain types of goods and services collectively, plus all resident nonprofit institutions, except those controlled by government, that provide nonmarket goods or services to households.
Liabilities: Foreign (by creditor)	632	Indicates the total liabilities to nonresident institutional units. A nonresident institutional unit does not have a center of economic interest in the economic territory of that country.
Balance Sheet memorandum items:		
Net financial worth [62-63]	6M2	Net financial worth is the difference between the total value of all financial assets and the total value of all liabilities.
Gross debt	--	Gross debt consist of all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest and/or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. Thus, all liabilities in the GFSM 2001 system are debt, except for shares and other equity [6305] and financial derivatives [6307].
Gross debt at market value	6M3	See "Gross debt". Market value is the amounts that willing buyers pay to acquire something from willing sellers; the exchanges are made between independent parties on the basis of commercial considerations only. The market value of a debt instrument should be based on the market price for that instrument prevailing at the time to which the position statement refers; that is, current market prices as of the dates involved (beginning or end of the reference period).

Gross domestic debt at market value	6M31	Indicates the total debt liabilities to resident institutional units at market value. A resident institutional unit has a center of economic interest in the economic territory of that country.
Gross foreign debt at market value	6M32	Indicates the total debt liabilities to nonresident institutional units at market value. A nonresident institutional unit does not have a center of economic interest in the economic territory of that country.
Gross debt at face value	6M35	See "Gross debt" above. Face value is defined as the undiscounted amount of principal to be repaid at maturity. For loans, the face value is the original amount of the loan stated in the loan contract.
Gross domestic debt at face value	6M351	Indicates the total debt liabilities to resident institutional units at face value. A resident institutional unit has a center of economic interest in the economic territory of that country.
Gross foreign debt at face value	6M352	Indicates the total debt liabilities to nonresident institutional units at face value. A nonresident institutional unit does not have a center of economic interest in the economic territory of that country.
Gross debt at nominal value	6M4	See "Gross debt" above. Nominal value is defined as the present value of future payments of principal and interest on debt liabilities discounted by the existing contractual rate of interest. The nominal value is the amount that the debtor owes the creditor at any moment. The nominal value is not necessarily equal to the face value.
Gross domestic debt at nominal value	6M41	Indicates the total debt liabilities to resident institutional units at nominal value. A resident institutional unit has a center of economic interest in the economic territory of that country.
Gross foreign debt at nominal value	6M42	Indicates the total debt liabilities to nonresident institutional units at nominal value. A nonresident institutional unit does not have a center of economic interest in the economic territory of that country.
Gross debt by currency	6M36	Defined as the sum of debt liabilities in domestic and foreign currencies, and can be valued at market, face, or nominal values.
Gross debt in domestic currency	6M361	Defined as the sum of debt liabilities in domestic currency and domestic currency-linked, and can be valued at market, face, or nominal values. Debt in domestic currency is defined as debt settled and payable in domestic currency. Domestic currency-linked debt is defined as debt payable in foreign currency but with the amounts to be paid indexed (or linked) to the domestic currency.
Gross debt in foreign currency	6M362	Defined as the sum of debt liabilities in foreign currency and foreign currency-linked, and can be valued at market, face, or nominal values. Debt in foreign currency is defined as debt settled and payable in foreign currency. Foreign currency-linked debt is defined as debt payable in domestic currency but with the amounts to be paid indexed (or linked) to a foreign currency.
Gross debt by original maturity	6M37	Defined as the sum of short- and long-term debt liabilities, and can be valued at market, face, or nominal values.
Short-term by original maturity	6M371	Defined as debt liabilities (including currency) repayable on demand or with an original maturity of one year or less.
Long-term by original maturity	6M372	Defined as debt liabilities repayable with an original maturity of more than one year or with no stated maturity.

Gross debt by residual maturity	6M38	Defined as the sum of short- and long-term debt liabilities, and can be valued at market, face, or nominal values.
Short-term by residual maturity	6M381	Calculated by adding the value of outstanding short-term debt liabilities (original maturity) to the value of outstanding long-term debt liabilities (original maturity) due to be paid in one year or less. Residual maturity (remaining maturity) measures provide an indication of when payments will fall due, and so of potential liquidity risks facing the economy.
Long-term by residual maturity	6M382	Calculated as the value of outstanding long-term debt (original maturity) due to be paid over one-year ahead. Residual maturity (remaining maturity) measures provide an indication of when payments will fall due, and so of potential liquidity risks facing the economy.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS:

Revenue	1	Revenue is defined as all transactions that increase net worth. Revenue excludes proceeds from sales of nonfinancial and financial assets, as well as the incurrence of liabilities, because these transactions do not affect net worth.
Taxes	11	Taxes comprise compulsory transfers to the general government sector but exclude certain compulsory transfers such as most social contributions and fines and penalties. For taxes the classification scheme is determined mainly by the base on which the tax is levied.
Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains	111	Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains generally are levied on (i) wages, salaries, tips, fees, commissions, fringe benefits, and other compensation for labor services; (ii) interest, dividends, rent, and royalty incomes; (iii) capital gains and losses, including capital gain distributions of investment funds; (iv) profits of corporations, partnerships, sole proprietorships, estates, and trusts; (v) taxable portions of social security, pension, annuity, life insurance, and other retirement account distributions; and (vi) miscellaneous other income items. Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains are attributed either to individuals or to corporations and other enterprises. When the information needed to determine whether taxes should be attributed to either of these categories is not available, the taxes are treated as unallocable.
Taxes on payroll & workforce	112	This category consists of taxes that are collected from employers or the self-employed either as a proportion of payroll size or as a fixed amount per person and that are not earmarked for social security schemes. Payments earmarked for social security schemes are classified as social security contributions.
Taxes on property	113	This item includes taxes on the use, ownership, or transfer of wealth. The taxes may be levied at regular intervals, one time only, or on a change in ownership. Taxes on property are divided into six categories: recurrent taxes on immovable property; recurrent taxes on net wealth; estate, inheritance, and gift taxes; taxes on financial and capital transactions; other nonrecurrent taxes on property; and other recurrent taxes on property.
Taxes on goods & services	114	Included in this item are all taxes levied on the production, extraction, sale, transfer, leasing, or delivery of goods and rendering of services. Also included are taxes on the use of goods and on permission to use goods or perform activities. Taxes on goods and services include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value-added taxes. • General sales taxes, whether levied at manufacturer/production, wholesale, or retail level. • Single-stage taxes and cumulative multistage taxes, where "stage" refers to stage of production or distribution. • Excises. • Taxes levied on the use of motor vehicles or other goods. • Taxes levied on permission to use goods or perform certain activities. • Taxes on the extraction, processing, or production of minerals and other products.
Taxes on international trade & transactions	115	Taxes on international trade & transactions include customs and other import duties, taxes on exports, profits of export or import monopolies, exchange profits, exchange taxes, and other taxes on international trade and transactions.

Other taxes	116	This item covers revenue from taxes levied predominantly on a base or bases other than those described under the preceding tax headings. Also included is revenue from unidentified taxes and interest and penalties collected for late payment or nonpayment of taxes but not identifiable by tax category.
Social contributions	12	Social contributions are actual or imputed receipts either from employers on behalf of their employees or from employees, self-employed, or nonemployed persons on their own behalf that secure entitlement to social benefits for the contributors, their dependents, or their survivors. The contributions may be compulsory or voluntary. Social contributions are classified as social security contributions or other social contributions, depending on the type of scheme receiving them.
Grants	13	Grants are noncompulsory current or capital transfers received in cash or in kind by a government unit from either another government unit or an international organization. Grants are classified first by the type of unit paying the grant and then by whether the grant is current or capital. Three sources of grants are recognized in the GFS system: grants from foreign governments, grants from international organizations, and grants from other general government units. Current grants are those made for purposes of current outlays and are not linked to or conditional on the acquisition of an asset by the recipient. Capital grants involve the acquisition of assets by the recipient and may consist of a transfer of cash that the recipient is expected or required to use for the acquisition of an asset or assets (other than inventories), the transfer of an asset (other than inventories and cash), or the cancellation of a liability by mutual agreement between the creditor and debtor. If doubt exists regarding the character of a grant, it should be classified as current. Grants are recorded when all requirements and conditions for receiving them are satisfied and the receiving unit has an unconditional claim.
Other revenue	14	Other revenue includes property income (e.g., interest, dividends, rent), sales of goods and services, and fines, penalties, and forfeits, voluntary transfers other than grants, and miscellaneous other revenue.
Expense	2	Expense is defined as all transactions that decrease net worth. Expense excludes acquisitions of nonfinancial and financial assets, as well as the repayments of liabilities, because these transactions do not affect net worth.
Compensation of employees	21	Compensation of employees is the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable to a government employee in return for work done during the accounting period, except for work connected with own-account capital formation. It includes both wages and salaries and social contributions made on behalf of employees to social insurance schemes. Excluded are amounts payable to contractors, self-employed outworkers, and other workers who are not employees of general government units.
Use of goods & services	22	This category consists of goods and services used for the production of market and nonmarket goods and services—except for own-account capital formation—plus goods purchased for resale less the net change in inventories of work in progress, finished goods, and goods held for resale. In practice, units do not usually record the actual use of goods in production directly. Instead, they keep records of purchases of materials and supplies intended to be used as inputs and also of any changes in the amounts of such goods held in inventory. An estimate of use of goods and services during a given accounting period can then be derived by subtracting the value of changes in inventories of materials and supplies from the value of purchases made.
Consumption of fixed capital	23	Consumption of fixed capital is the decline during the course of an accounting period in the value of fixed assets owned and used by a general government unit as a result of physical deterioration, normal obsolescence, or normal accidental damage. It is valued in the average prices of the period. Consumption of fixed capital may deviate considerably from depreciation as recorded in government financial records, which is normally calculated using the original costs of fixed assets.

Interest	24	Interest is payable by units that incur certain kinds of liabilities, namely deposits, securities other than shares, loans, and accounts payable. These liabilities are created when a general government unit borrows funds from another unit. Interest is the expense that the general government unit (the debtor) incurs for the use of the principal outstanding, which is the economic value that has been provided by the creditor. Interest expense accrues continuously over the period that the liability exists. It is recommended that accrued but unpaid interest be added to the principal of the underlying instrument.
Subsidies	25	Subsidies are current unrequited payments that government units make to enterprises on the basis of the levels of their production activities or the quantities or values of the goods or services they produce, sell, export, or import. Subsidies may be designed to influence levels of production, the prices at which outputs are sold, or the remuneration of the enterprises. Payments to enterprises to finance their capital formation, to compensate them for damage to nonfinancial assets, or to cover large operating deficits accumulated over two or more years are classified as Other expense: miscellaneous other capital expense. Subsidies also include transfers to public corporations and quasi-corporations to compensate for losses they incur on their productive activities as a result of charging prices that are lower than their average costs of production as a matter of deliberate government economic and social policy. If such losses have been accumulated over two or more years, the payments are classified as Other expense: miscellaneous other capital expense. Subsidies are classified first by whether the recipient is a public or private producer and then by whether the producer is a nonfinancial or financial enterprise.
Grants	26	Grants are noncompulsory current or capital transfers in cash or in kind from one government unit to another government unit or an international organization. Grants are classified first by the type of unit receiving the grant and then by whether the grant is current or capital. Three types of recipients of grants are recognized in the GFS system: grants to foreign governments, grants to international organizations, and grants to other general government units. Current grants are those made for purposes of current outlays and are not linked to or conditional on the acquisition of an asset by the recipient. Capital grants involve the acquisition of assets by the recipient and may consist of a transfer of cash that the recipient is expected or required to use for the acquisition of an asset or assets (other than inventories), the transfer of an asset (other than inventories and cash), or the cancellation of a liability by mutual agreement between the creditor and debtor. If doubt exists regarding the character of a grant, it should be classified as current. Grants are recorded when all requirements and conditions for receiving them are satisfied and the receiving unit has an unconditional claim.
Social benefits	27	Social benefits are defined as transfers in cash or in kind to protect the entire population or specific segments of it against certain social risks. A social risk is an event or circumstance that may adversely affect the welfare of the households concerned either by imposing additional demands on their resources or by reducing their incomes. Examples of social benefits are the provision of medical services, unemployment compensation, and social security pensions. They are classified according to the type of scheme governing their payment, which are social security, social assistance, and employer social insurance schemes. Not all social benefits are treated as expense. The payment of pensions and other retirement benefits through employer social insurance schemes are treated as reductions in liabilities. Social benefits consist of social security benefits, social assistance benefits, and employer social benefits.
Other expense	28	Other expense includes property expense other than interest, and miscellaneous other current and capital expense, which comprise a number of transfers serving quite different purposes and any other expense transaction not elsewhere classified.

Gross operating balance [1-2+23]

GOB Calculated as total revenue minus total expense, excluding consumption of fixed capital. This balancing item shows the total effect of transactions, excluding consumption of fixed capital, on government's net worth.

Net operating balance [1-2] NOB Calculated as total revenue minus total expense. This balancing item shows the total effect of transactions on government's net worth.

Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets

31 This category shows the net result of all transactions that change government's holdings of nonfinancial assets, i.e., acquisitions minus disposals minus consumption of fixed capital. This category excludes other economic flows in nonfinancial assets, i.e., holding gains/losses and other changes in the volume of assets.

Acquisition of nonfinancial assets 31.1 All transactions that increase a unit's holdings of assets are labeled acquisitions.

Disposal of nonfinancial assets 31.2 All transactions, except consumption of fixed capital, that decrease a unit's holdings of assets are labeled disposals.

Consumption of fixed capital [=23] 31.3 Consumption of fixed capital is the decline during the course of an accounting period in the value of fixed assets owned and used by a general government unit as a result of physical deterioration, normal obsolescence, or normal accidental damage. It is valued in the average prices of the period. Consumption of fixed capital may deviate considerably from depreciation as recorded in government financial records, which is normally calculated using the original costs of fixed assets.

Net lending / borrowing [1-2-31 = 1-2M]

NLB Net lending (+)/borrowing (-) is a summary measure indicating the extent to which government is either putting financial resources at the disposal of other sectors in the economy and nonresidents (net lending), or utilizing the financial resources generated by other sectors and nonresidents (net borrowing). It may therefore be viewed as an indicator of the financial impact of government activity on the rest of the economy and nonresidents.

Net acquisition of financial assets

32 This category shows the net result of all transactions that change government's holdings of financial assets, i.e., acquisitions minus disposals of financial assets. This category excludes other economic flows in financial assets, i.e., holding gains/losses and other changes in the volume of assets.

Currency and deposits 3202

Securities other than shares 3203

Loans 3204

Shares and other equity 3205 See definitions of financial assets by instrument in the balance sheet, above.

Insurance technical reserves 3206

Financial derivatives 3207

Other accounts receivable 3208

Net acquisition of financial assets: Domestic (by debtor) 321

Net acquisition of financial assets: Foreign (by debtor) 322

See definitions of financial assets by debtor in the balance sheet, above.

Monetary gold and SDRs 323

See definition of Monetary gold and SDRs in the balance sheet, above.

Net incurrence of liabilities	33	This category shows the net result of all transactions that change government's stock of liabilities, i.e., incurrence minus repayments of / reductions in liabilities. This category excludes other economic flows in liabilities, i.e., holding gains/losses and other changes in the volume of liabilities.
Currency and deposits	3302	
Securities other than shares	3303	
Loans	3304	
Shares and other equity	3305	See definitions of liabilities by instrument in the balance sheet, above.
Insurance technical reserves	3306	
Financial derivatives	3307	
Other accounts payable	3308	
Net incurrence of liabilities: Domestic (by creditor)	331	
Net incurrence of liabilities: Foreign (by creditor)	332	See definitions of liabilities by creditor in the balance sheet, above.
<i>Statistical discrepancy</i> [32 - 33 - NLB] *	NLBZ	By convention, the calculated discrepancy (if non-zero) shows the adjustment needed to net lending/borrowing to match total financing. Ideally, the statistical discrepancy should be zero, indicating that transactions in financial assets and liabilities (total financing) is equal to net lending/borrowing.
Memorandum item: Total expenditure [2+31]	2M	This category is defined as total expense plus the net acquisition of nonfinancial assets. It differs from the GFSM 1986 definition of expenditure in the sense that it (1) takes the disposals of nonfinancial assets into account, and (2) is on an accrual basis.

STATEMENT OF SOURCES AND USES OF CASH:**Cash receipts from operating activities**

1 Cash receipts from operating activities is defined as all cash transactions that increase net worth. This item excludes proceeds from sales of nonfinancial and financial assets, as well as the incurrence of liabilities, because these transactions do not affect net worth.

Taxes

11 Taxes comprise compulsory transfers in cash to the general government sector but exclude certain compulsory transfers such as most social contributions and fines penalties. For taxes the classification scheme is determined mainly by the base on which the tax is levied.

Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains

111 Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains generally are levied on (i) wages, salaries, tips, fees, commissions, fringe benefits, and other compensation for labor services; (ii) interest, dividends, rent, and royalty incomes; (iii) capital gains and losses, including capital gain distributions of investment funds; (iv) profits of corporations, partnerships, sole proprietorships, estates, and trusts; (v) taxable portions of social security, pension, annuity, life insurance, and other retirement account distributions; and (vi) miscellaneous other income items. Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains are attributed either to individuals or to corporations and other enterprises. When the information needed to determine whether taxes should be attributed to either of these categories is not available, the taxes are treated as unallocable.

Taxes on payroll & workforce

112 This category consists of taxes that are collected from employers or the self-employed either as a proportion of payroll size or as a fixed amount per person and that are not earmarked for social security schemes. Payments earmarked for social security schemes are classified as social security contributions.

Taxes on property

113 This item includes taxes on the use, ownership, or transfer of wealth. The taxes may be levied at regular intervals, one time only, or on a change in ownership. Taxes on property are divided into six categories: recurrent taxes on immovable property; recurrent taxes on net wealth; estate, inheritance, and gift taxes; taxes on financial and capital transactions; other nonrecurrent taxes on property; and other recurrent taxes on property.

Taxes on goods & services

114 Included in this item are all taxes levied on the production, extraction, sale, transfer, leasing, or delivery of goods and rendering of services. Also included are taxes on the use of goods and on permission to use goods or perform activities. Taxes on goods and services include

- Value-added taxes.
- General sales taxes, whether levied at manufacturer/production, wholesale, or retail level.
- Single-stage taxes and cumulative multistage taxes, where "stage" refers to stage of production or distribution.
- Excises.
- Taxes levied on the use of motor vehicles or other goods.
- Taxes levied on permission to use goods or perform certain activities.
- Taxes on the extraction, processing, or production of minerals and other products.

Taxes on international trade & transactions

115 Taxes on international trade & transactions include customs and other import duties, taxes on exports, profits of export monopolies, exchange profits, exchange taxes, and other taxes on international trade and transactions.

Other taxes	116 This item covers revenue from taxes levied predominantly on a base or bases other than those described under the preceding tax headings. Also included is revenue from unidentified taxes and interest and penalties collected for late payment or nonpayment of taxes but not identifiable by tax category.
Social contributions	12 Social contributions are actual cash receipts either from employers on behalf of their employees or from employees, self-employed, or nonemployed persons on their own behalf that secure entitlement to social benefits for the contributors, their dependents, or their survivors. The contributions may be compulsory or voluntary. Social contributions are classified as social security contributions or other social contributions, depending on the type of scheme receiving them.
Grants	13 Grants are noncompulsory current or capital transfers received in cash by a government unit from either another government unit or an international organization. Grants are classified first by the type of unit paying the grant and then by whether the grant is current or capital. Three sources of grants are recognized in the GFS system: grants from foreign governments, grants from international organizations, and grants from other general government units. Current grants are those made for purposes of current outlays and are not linked to or conditional on the acquisition of an asset by the recipient. Capital grants involve the acquisition of assets by the recipient and may consist of a transfer of cash that the recipient is expected or required to use for the acquisition of an asset or assets (other than inventories), the transfer of an asset (other than inventories and cash), or the cancellation of a liability by mutual agreement between the creditor and debtor. If doubt exists regarding the character of a grant, it should be classified as current. Grants are recorded when all requirements and conditions for receiving them are satisfied and the receiving unit has an unconditional claim.
Other receipts	14 Other receipts includes cash property income (e.g., interest, dividends, rent), sales of goods and services, and fines, penalties, and forfeits, voluntary transfers other than grants, and miscellaneous other cash receipts.
Cash payments for operating activities	2 Cash payments for operating activities is defined as all cash transactions that decrease net worth. This item excludes acquisitions of nonfinancial and financial assets, as well as the repayments of liabilities, because these transactions do not affect net worth.
Compensation of employees	21 Compensation of employees is the total remuneration, in cash, paid to a government employee in return for work done during the accounting period, except for work connected with own-account capital formation. It includes both wages and salaries and social contributions made on behalf of employees to social insurance schemes. Excluded are amounts payable to contractors, self-employed outworkers, and other workers who are not employees of general government units.
Purchases of goods & services	22 This category shows the cash payments for goods and services during the accounting period.
Interest	24 Interest is paid in cash by units that incur certain kinds of liabilities, namely deposits, securities other than shares, loans, and accounts payable. These liabilities are created when a general government unit borrows funds from another unit. Interest is the expense that the general government unit (the debtor) incurs for the use of the principal outstanding, which is the economic value that has been provided by the creditor.

Subsidies

25 Subsidies are current unrequited payments that government units make to enterprises on the basis of the levels of their production activities or the quantities or values of the goods or services they produce, sell, export, or import. Subsidies may be designed to influence levels of production, the prices at which outputs are sold, or the remuneration of the enterprises. Payments to enterprises to finance their capital formation, to compensate them for damage to nonfinancial assets, or to cover large operating deficits accumulated over two or more years are classified as Other expense: miscellaneous other capital expense. Subsidies also include transfers to public corporations and quasi-corporations to compensate for losses they incur on their productive activities as a result of changing prices that are lower than their average costs of production as a matter of deliberate government economic and social policy. If such losses have been accumulated over two or more years, the payments are classified as Other expense: miscellaneous other capital expense. Subsidies are classified first by whether the recipient is a public or private producer and then by whether the producer is a nonfinancial or financial enterprise.

Grants

26 Grants are noncompulsory current or capital transfers in cash from one government unit to another government unit or an international organization. Grants are classified first by the type of unit receiving the grant and then by whether the grant is current or capital. Three types of recipients of grants are recognized in the GFS system: grants to foreign governments, grants to international organizations, and grants to other general government units. Current grants are those made for purposes of current outlays and are not linked to or conditional on the acquisition of an asset by the recipient. Capital grants involve the acquisition of assets by the recipient and may consist of a transfer of cash that the recipient is expected or required to use for the acquisition of an asset or assets (other than inventories), the transfer of an asset (other than inventories and cash), or the cancellation of a liability by mutual agreement between the creditor and debtor. If doubt exists regarding the character of a grant, it should be classified as current. Grants are recorded when all requirements and conditions for receiving them are satisfied and the receiving unit has an unconditional claim.

Social benefits

27 Social benefits are defined as transfers in cash to protect the entire population or specific segments of it against certain social risks. A social risk is an event or circumstance that may adversely affect the welfare of the households concerned either by imposing additional demands on their resources or by reducing their incomes. Examples of social benefits are the provision of medical services, unemployment compensation, and social security pensions. They are classified according to the type of scheme governing their payment, which are social security, social assistance, and employer social insurance schemes.

Other payments

28 Other payments includes cash payments for property expense other than interest, and miscellaneous other current and capital payments in cash, which comprise a number of transfers serving quite different purposes and any other expense transaction not elsewhere classified.

Net cash inflow from operating activities [1-2]

C10 Calculated as total cash receipts from operating activities minus total cash payments for operating activities. This balancing item shows the total amount of cash generated or absorbed by operating activities.

Net cash outflow: investments in nonfinancial assets

31 This category shows the total amount of cash generated or absorbed by investment activities, i.e., purchases minus sales of nonfinancial assets.

Purchases of nonfinancial assets

31.1 This category shows all cash payments for purchases of nonfinancial assets.

Sales of nonfinancial assets

31.2 This category shows all cash receipts from sales of nonfinancial assets.

Cash surplus / deficit [1-2-31 = 1-2M]

CSD Calculated as cash receipts from operating activities minus cash payments for operating activities minus the net cash outflow from investments in nonfinancial assets. It is the "cash equivalent" of net lending/borrowing in the Statement of Government Operations.

GFSM
2001
code

Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash

32x This category shows the net result of cash transactions that change government's holdings of financial assets other than cash itself, i.e., acquisitions minus disposals of financial assets other than cash.

Securities other than shares

3203

Loans

3204

Shares and other equity

3205

Insurance technical reserves

3206

Financial derivatives

3207

Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash:

321x

Domestic (by debtor)

See definitions of financial assets by debtor in the balance sheet, above. Currency and deposits (3202) is excluded here

Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash:

322x

Foreign (by debtor)

because it is shown separately as the net change in the stock of cash (NCB) below.

Monetary gold and SDRs

323

See definition of Monetary gold and SDRs in the balance sheet, above.

Net incurrence of liabilities

33 This category shows the net result of cash transactions that change government's stock of liabilities, i.e., incurrence minus repayments of / reductions in liabilities.

Currency and deposits

3302

Securities other than shares

3303

Loans

3304

Shares and other equity

3305

Insurance technical reserves

3306

Financial derivatives

3307

Net incurrence of liabilities: Domestic (by creditor)

331

Net incurrence of liabilities: Foreign (by creditor)

332

See definitions of liabilities by creditor in the balance sheet, above.

Net cash inflow from financing activities [-32x+33]

NFB Calculated as the net incurrence of liabilities minus the net acquisition of financial assets other than cash. This balancing item shows the total amount of cash generated or absorbed by transactions involving financial assets and liabilities other than cash itself.

Net change in the stock of cash [-3202]

NCB Calculated as the sum of the total amount of cash generated or absorbed by operating activities, investment activities, and transactions involving financial assets and liabilities other than cash itself. This balancing item is used (with the stock of cash) in the assessment of the liquidity of government.

Statistical discrepancy [32x-33+NCB-CSD] *

CSDz By convention, the calculated discrepancy (if non-zero) shows the adjustment needed to the cash surplus/deficit to match total financing. Ideally, the statistical discrepancy should be zero, indicating that total financing (transactions in financial assets (including cash) and liabilities) is equal to the cash surplus/deficit.

Memorandum item:

Total cash expenditure [2+31]

2M This category is defined as cash payments for operating activities plus the net cash outflow from investments in nonfinancial assets. It differs from the GFSM 1986 definition of expenditure in the sense that it takes the sales of nonfinancial assets into account. The GFSM 1986 definition of expenditure is equal to cash payments for operating activities plus the gross purchases of nonfinancial assets.

[Country Name]

[Enter units of currency / Month, Day of fiscal year end]

[Enter data coverage (BA, CG, or GG)]

[Reported Calendar Year]

		January-March (Q1)	April-June (Q2)	July-September (Q3)	October-December (Q4)
		a	a	a	a
Balance Sheet	GFSM2001				
	code				
Net Worth	6				
Nonfinancial assets	61				
Financial assets	62				
<i>by instrument</i>					
Currency and deposits	6202				
Securities other than shares	6203				
Loans	6204				
Shares and other equity	6205				
Insurance technical reserves	6206				
Financial derivatives	6207				
Other accounts receivable	6208				
<i>by debtor</i>					
Domestic	621				
General government	62111				
Central government	621111				
State and local governments	621112				
Central bank	62112				
Other depository corporations	62113				
Financial corporations not elsewhere classified	62114				
Nonfinancial corporations	62115				
Nonfinancial public corporations	621151				
Nonfinancial private corporations	621152				
Households and NPISHs	62116				
Foreign	622				
Monetary gold and SDRs	623				
Liabilities	63				
<i>by instrument</i>					
Currency and deposits	6302				
Securities other than shares	6303				
Loans	6304				
Shares and other equity	6305				
Insurance technical reserves	6306				
Financial derivatives	6307				
Other accounts payable	6308				

[Country Name]

[Enter units of currency / Month, Day of fiscal year end]

[Enter data coverage (BA, CG, or GG)]

[Reported Calendar Year]

GFSM2001 code	January-March (Q1)	April-June (Q2)	July-September (Q3)	October-December (Q4)
	a	a	a	a
<i>by creditor</i>				
Domestic				
General government				
Central government				
State and local governments				
Central bank				
Other depository corporations				
Financial corporations not elsewhere classified				
Nonfinancial corporations				
Nonfinancial public corporations				
Nonfinancial private corporations				
Households and NPISHs				
Foreign				
632				
Memorandum items:				
Net financial worth [62-63]				
Gross debt at market value				
Gross domestic debt at market value				
Gross foreign debt at market value				
Gross debt at face value				
Gross domestic debt at face value				
Gross foreign debt at face value				
Gross debt at nominal value				
Gross domestic debt at nominal value				
Gross foreign debt at nominal value				
Gross debt by currency				
Gross debt in domestic currency				
Gross debt in foreign currency				
Gross debt by original maturity				
Short-term by original maturity				
Long-term by original maturity				
Gross debt by residual maturity				
Short-term by residual maturity				
Long-term by residual maturity				

[Country Name]

[Enter units of currency / Month, Day of fiscal year end]

[Enter data coverage (BA, CG, or GG)]

[Reported Calendar Year]

GFSM2001 code	January-March (Q1)	April-June (Q2)	July-September (Q3)	October-December (Q4)
	a	a	a	a
VERTICAL CHECKS FOR THE BALANCE SHEET				
Components:				
6=61+62-63	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
62= 621+622+623	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
63= 631+632	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
62= 6202+6203+6204+6205+6206+6207+6208+623	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
621=6211+6212+6213+6214+6215+6216	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
63= 6302+6303+6304+6305+6306+6307+6308	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
631=6311+6312+6313+6314+6315+6316	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6M2=62-63	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6M3=63-6305-6307	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6M3=6M31+6M32	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6M35=6M351+6M352	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6M4=6M41+6M42	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6M36=6M361+6M362	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6M37=6M371+6M372	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6M38=6M381+6M382	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

[Country Name]		[Enter units of currency / Month, Day of fiscal year end]						[Reported C]		
[Enter data coverage (BA, CG, or GG)]		January	February	March	April	May	June			
		c	c	c	c	c	c			
								c	c	
Balance Sheet										
	GFSM2001 code									
Net Worth	6									
Nonfinancial assets	61									
Financial assets	62									
<i>by instrument</i>										
Currency and deposits	6202									
Securities other than shares	6203									
Loans	6204									
Shares and other equity	6205									
Insurance technical reserves	6206									
Financial derivatives	6207									
Other accounts receivable	6208									
<i>by debtor</i>										
Domestic	621									
General government	62111									
Central government	621111									
State and local governments	621112									
Central bank	62112									
Other depository corporations	62113									
Financial corporations not elsewhere classified	62114									
Nonfinancial corporations	62115									
Nonfinancial public corporations	621151									
Nonfinancial private corporations	621152									
Households and NPISHs	62116									
Foreign	622									
Monetary gold and SDRs	623									
Liabilities	63									
<i>by instrument</i>										
Currency and deposits	6302									
Securities other than shares	6303									
Loans	6304									
Shares and other equity	6305									
Insurance technical reserves	6306									
Financial derivatives	6307									
Other accounts payable	6308									

[Country Name]
 [Enter units of currency / Month, Day of fiscal year end]
 [Enter data coverage (BA, CG, or GG)]

GFSM2001 code	[Reported C]					
	January	February	March	April	May	June
by creditor	c	c	c	c	c	c
Domestic						
631						
General government						
63111						
Central government						
631111						
State and local governments						
631112						
Central bank						
63112						
Other depository corporations						
63113						
Financial corporations not elsewhere classified						
63114						
Nonfinancial corporations						
63115						
Nonfinancial public corporations						
631151						
Nonfinancial private corporations						
631152						
Households and NPISHs						
63116						
Foreign						
632						
Memorandum items:						
Net financial worth [62-63]						
6M2						
Gross debt at market value						
6M3						
Gross domestic debt at market value						
6M31						
Gross foreign debt at market value						
6M32						
Gross debt at face value						
6M35						
Gross domestic debt at face value						
6M351						
Gross foreign debt at face value						
6M352						
Gross debt at nominal value						
6M4						
Gross domestic debt at nominal value						
6M41						
Gross foreign debt at nominal value						
6M42						
Gross debt by currency						
6M36						
Gross debt in domestic currency						
6M361						
Gross debt in foreign currency						
6M362						
Gross debt by original maturity						
6M37						
Short-term by original maturity						
6M371						
Long-term by original maturity						
6M372						
Gross debt by residual maturity						
6M38						
Short-term by residual maturity						
6M381						
Long-term by residual maturity						
6M382						

[Country Name]

[Enter units of currency / Month, Day of fiscal year end]

[Enter data coverage (BA, CG, or GG)]

[Reported C]

GFSM2001 code	January	February	March	April	May	June
	c	c	c	c	c	c
VERTICAL CHECKS FOR THE BALANCE SHEET						
Components:						
6=61+62-63	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
62= 621+622+623	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
63= 631+632	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
62= 6202+6203+6204+6205+6206+6207+6208+623	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
621=6211+6212+62113+62114+62115+62116	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
63= 6302+6303+6304+6305+6306+6307+6308	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
631=6311+63112+63113+63114+63115+63116	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6M2=62-63	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6M3=63-6305-6307	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6M3=6M31+6M32	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6M35=6M351+6M352	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6M4=6M41+6M42	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6M36=6M361+6M362	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6M37=6M371+6M372	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6M38=6M381+6M382	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

[Country Name]

[Enter units of currency / Month, Day of fiscal year end]

[Enter data coverage (BA, CG, or GG)]

[Calendar Year]

GFSM2001		July	August	September	October	November	December
code		c	c	c	c	c	c

Balance Sheet							
Net Worth	6						
Nonfinancial assets	61						
Financial assets	62						
<i>by instrument</i>							
Currency and deposits	6202						
Securities other than shares	6203						
Loans	6204						
Shares and other equity	6205						
Insurance technical reserves	6206						
Financial derivatives	6207						
Other accounts receivable	6208						
<i>by debtor</i>							
Domestic	621						
General government	62111						
Central government	621111						
State and local governments	621112						
Central bank	62112						
Other depository corporations	62113						
Financial corporations not elsewhere classified	62114						
Nonfinancial corporations	62115						
Nonfinancial public corporations	621151						
Nonfinancial private corporations	621152						
Households and NPISHs	62116						
Foreign	622						
Monetary gold and SDRs	623						
Liabilities	63						
<i>by instrument</i>							
Currency and deposits	6302						
Securities other than shares	6303						
Loans	6304						
Shares and other equity	6305						
Insurance technical reserves	6306						
Financial derivatives	6307						
Other accounts payable	6308						

[Country Name]

[Enter units of currency / Month, Day of fiscal year end]

[Enter data coverage (BA, CG, or GG)]

[Calendar Year]

GFSM2001	July	August	September	October	November	December
code	c	c	c	c	c	c

<i>by creditor</i>						
Domestic						
631						
General government						
63111						
Central government						
631111						
State and local governments						
631112						
Central bank						
63112						
Other depository corporations						
63113						
Financial corporations not elsewhere classified						
63114						
Nonfinancial corporations						
63115						
Nonfinancial public corporations						
631151						
Nonfinancial private corporations						
631152						
Households and NPISHs						
63116						
Foreign						
632						
<u>Memorandum items:</u>						
Net financial worth [62-63]						
6M2						
Gross debt at market value						
6M3						
Gross domestic debt at market value						
6M31						
Gross foreign debt at market value						
6M32						
Gross debt at face value						
6M35						
Gross domestic debt at face value						
6M351						
Gross foreign debt at face value						
6M352						
Gross debt at nominal value						
6M4						
Gross domestic debt at nominal value						
6M41						
Gross foreign debt at nominal value						
6M42						
Gross debt by currency						
6M36						
Gross debt in domestic currency						
6M361						
Gross debt in foreign currency						
6M362						
Gross debt by original maturity						
6M37						
Short-term by original maturity						
6M371						
Long-term by original maturity						
6M372						
Gross debt by residual maturity						
6M38						
Short-term by residual maturity						
6M381						
Long-term by residual maturity						
6M382						

[Country Name]

[Enter units of currency / Month, Day of fiscal year end]

[Enter data coverage (BA, CG, or GG)]

[Reported Calendar Year]

	January-March (Q1)	April-June (Q2)	July-September (Q3)	October-December (Q4)
	a	a	a	a
GFSM2001				
Code				
Statement of Government Operations				
Revenue				
1				
Taxes				
11				
Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains				
111				
Taxes on payroll & workforce				
112				
Taxes on property				
113				
Taxes on goods & services				
114				
Taxes on international trade & transactions				
115				
Other taxes				
116				
Social contributions				
12				
Grants				
13				
Other revenue				
14				
Expense				
2				
Compensation of employees				
21				
Use of goods & services				
22				
Consumption of fixed capital				
23				
Interest				
24				
Subsidies				
25				
Grants				
26				
Social benefits				
27				
Other expense				
28				
Gross operating balance [1-2+23]				
GOB				
Net operating balance [1-2]				
NOB				
Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets				
31				
Acquisition of nonfinancial assets				
31.1				
Disposal of nonfinancial assets				
31.2				
Consumption of fixed capital [=23]				
31.3				
Net lending / borrowing [1-2-31 = 1-2M]				
NLB				

[Country Name]
 [Enter units of currency / Month, Day of fiscal year end]

[Enter data coverage (BA, CG, or GG)]

[Reported Calendar Year]

		January-March (Q1)	April-June (Q2)	July-September (Q3)	October-December (Q4)
		a	a	a	a
GFSM2001	Code				
Net acquisition of financial assets	32				
<i>by instrument</i>					
Currency and deposits	3202				
Securities other than shares	3203				
Loans	3204				
Shares and other equity	3205				
Insurance technical reserves	3206				
Financial derivatives	3207				
Other accounts receivable	3208				
<i>by debtor</i>					
Domestic	321				
Foreign	322				
Monetary gold and SDRs	323				
Net incurrence of liabilities	33				
<i>by instrument</i>					
Currency and deposits	3302				
Securities other than shares	3303				
Loans	3304				
Shares and other equity	3305				
Insurance technical reserves	3306				
Financial derivatives	3307				
Other accounts payable	3308				
<i>by creditor</i>					
Domestic	331				
Foreign	332				
Statistical discrepancy [32 - 33 - NLB] *	NLBZ				
<u>Memorandum item:</u>					
Total expenditure [2+31]	2M				

[Country Name]

[Enter units of currency / Month, Day of fiscal year end]

[Enter data coverage (BA, CG, or GG)]

[Reported C]

	January	February	March	April	May	June
	a	a	a	a	a	a
Statement of Government Operations						
Revenue						
Taxes						
1						
11						
111						
112						
113						
114						
115						
116						
12						
13						
14						
Expense						
2						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28						
Gross operating balance [1-2+23]						
Net operating balance [1-2]						
Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets						
31						
31.1						
31.2						
31.3						
Net lending / borrowing [1-2-31 = 1-2M]						
Code						
GFSM2001						
GOB						
NOB						

[Country Name]

[Enter units of currency / Month, Day of fiscal year end]

[Enter data coverage (BA, CG, or GG)]

[Reported C]

GFSM2001 Code	January	February	March	April	May	June
	a	a	a	a	a	a
Net acquisition of financial assets						
<i>by instrument</i>						
32						
Currency and deposits						
3202						
Securities other than shares						
3203						
Loans						
3204						
Shares and other equity						
3205						
Insurance technical reserves						
3206						
Financial derivatives						
3207						
Other accounts receivable						
3208						
<i>by debtor</i>						
Domestic						
321						
Foreign						
322						
Monetary gold and SDRs						
323						
33						
Net incurrence of liabilities						
<i>by instrument</i>						
Currency and deposits						
3302						
Securities other than shares						
3303						
Loans						
3304						
Shares and other equity						
3305						
Insurance technical reserves						
3306						
Financial derivatives						
3307						
Other accounts payable						
3308						
<i>by creditor</i>						
Domestic						
331						
Foreign						
332						
Statistical discrepancy [32 - 33 - NLB] *						
NLBZ						
Memorandum item:						
Total expenditure [2+31]	2M					

[Country Name]

[Enter units of currency / Month, Day of fiscal year end]

[Enter data coverage (BA, CG, or GG)]

[Reported C]

GFSM2001 Code	January	February	March	April	May	June
	a	a	a	a	a	a
VERTICAL CHECKS FOR THE STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS						
Components:						
1=11+12+13+14	0	0	0	0	0	0
11=111+112+113+114+115+116	0	0	0	0	0	0
2=21+22+23+24+25+26+27+28	0	0	0	0	0	0
32=321+322+323	0	0	0	0	0	0
33=331+332	0	0	0	0	0	0
32= 3202+3203+3204+3205+3206+3207+3208+323	0	0	0	0	0	0
33=3302+3303+3304+3305+3306+3307+3308	0	0	0	0	0	0
2M=2+31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balancing items:						
GOB=1-2+23	0	0	0	0	0	0
NOB=1-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
NLB=1-2-31	0	0	0	0	0	0
NLB=1-2M	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall=0=1-2-31-32+33+NLBz	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall=0=1-2M-32+33+NLBz	0	0	0	0	0	0

[Country Name]

[Enter units of currency / Month, Day of fiscal year end]

[Enter data coverage (BA, CG, or GG)]

[fiscal year]

		[fiscal year]											
		July	August	September	October	November	December						
		a	a	a	a	a	a						
Statement of Government Operations													
Revenue	Code												
Taxes	1												
Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains	11												
Taxes on payroll & workforce	111												
Taxes on property	112												
Taxes on goods & services	113												
Taxes on international trade & transactions	114												
Other taxes	115												
Social contributions	116												
Grants	12												
Other revenue	13												
	14												
Expense	2												
Compensation of employees	21												
Use of goods & services	22												
Consumption of fixed capital	23												
Interest	24												
Subsidies	25												
Grants	26												
Social benefits	27												
Other expense	28												
Gross operating balance [1-2+23]	GOB												
Net operating balance [1-2]	NOB												
Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets	31												
Acquisition of nonfinancial assets	31.1												
Disposal of nonfinancial assets	31.2												
Consumption of fixed capital [=23]	31.3												
Net lending / borrowing [1-2-31 = 1-2M]	NLB												

[Country Name]
 [Enter units of currency / Month, Day of fiscal year end]

[Enter data coverage (BA, CG, or GG)]		[Reported Calendar Year]			
		January-March (Q1)	April-June (Q2)	July-September (Q3)	October-December (Q4)
		c	c	c	c
GFSM2001	Code				
Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash					
Cash receipts from operating activities					
	1				
	11				
	111				
	112				
	113				
	114				
	115				
	116				
	12				
	13				
	14				
Cash payments for operating activities					
	2				
	21				
	22				
	24				
	25				
	26				
	27				
	28				
	CIO				
Net cash inflow from operating activities [1-2]					
	31				
Net cash outflow: investments in nonfinancial assets					
	31.1				
	31.2				
Cash surplus / deficit [1-2-31 = 1-2M]					
	CSD				
	32x				
Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash by instrument					
	3203				
	3204				
	3205				
	3206				
	3207				
by debtor					
	321x				
	322x				
	323				

[Country Name]

[Enter units of currency / Month, Day of fiscal year end]

[Enter data coverage (BA, CG, or GG)]

		[Reported Calendar Year]			
		January-March (Q1)	April-June (Q2)	July-September (Q3)	October-December (Q4)
		c	c	c	c
GFSM2001	Code				
	33				
Net incurrence of liabilities					
<i>by instrument</i>					
	3302				
	3303				
	3304				
	3305				
	3306				
	3307				
	331				
	332				
	NFB				
	NCB				
	CSDZ				
	2M				

Net incurrence of liabilities

by instrument

Currency and deposits

Securities other than shares

Loans

Shares and other equity

Insurance technical reserves

Financial derivatives

by creditor

Domestic

Foreign

Net cash inflow from financing activities [-32x+33]

Net change in the stock of cash [=3202]

Statistical discrepancy [32x-33+NCB-CSD] *

Memorandum item:

Total cash expenditure [2+31]

[Country Name]
 [Enter units of currency / Month, Day of fiscal year end]

[Enter data coverage (BA, CG, or GG)]

		[Reported Calendar Year]			
		January-March (Q1)	April-June (Q2)	July-September (Q3)	October-December (Q4)
		c	c	c	c
GFSM2001	Code				
VERTICAL CHECKS FOR THE STATEMENT OF SOURCES & USES OF CASH					
Components:					
1=11+12+13+14		0	0	0	0
11=111+112+113+114 +115+116		0	0	0	0
2=21+22+24+25+26+27+28		0	0	0	0
31=31.1-31.2		0	0	0	0
321x+322x+323 = 3203+3204+3205+3206+3207+323		0	0	0	0
33=331+332		0	0	0	0
33=3302+3303+3304+3305+3306+3307		0	0	0	0
2M=2+31		0	0	0	0
Balances:					
C/O=1-2		0	0	0	0
CSD=1-2-31		0	0	0	0
CSD=1-2M		0	0	0	0
NFB= -32x+33		0	0	0	0
Overall=0=1-2-31+CSDz-32x+33-NCB		0	0	0	0
Overall=0=1-2M+CSDz-32x+33-NCB		0	0	0	0

[Country Name]

[Enter units of currency / Month, Day of fiscal year end]

[Enter data coverage (BA, CG, or GG)]

		January	February	March	April	May	June
		c	c	c	c	c	c
		[Reported C]					
Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash							
	Cash receipts from operating activities						
	Taxes	1					
	Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains	11					
	Taxes on payroll & workforce	111					
	Taxes on property	112					
	Taxes on goods & services	113					
	Taxes on international trade & transactions	114					
	Other taxes	115					
	Social contributions	116					
	Grants	12					
	Other receipts	13					
		14					
	Cash payments for operating activities	2					
	Compensation of employees	21					
	Purchases of goods & services	22					
	Interest	24					
	Subsidies	25					
	Grants	26					
	Social benefits	27					
	Other payments	28					
		C10					
	Net cash inflow from operating activities [1-2]	31					
	Net cash outflow: investments in nonfinancial assets	31.1					
	Purchases of nonfinancial assets	31.1					
	Sales of nonfinancial assets	31.2					
	Cash surplus / deficit [1-2-31 = 1-2M]	CSD					
	Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash	32x					
	<i>by instrument</i>						
	Securities other than shares	3203					
	Loans	3204					
	Shares and other equity	3205					
	Insurance technical reserves	3206					
	Financial derivatives	3207					
	<i>by debtor</i>						
	Domestic	321x					
	Foreign	322x					
	Monetary gold and SDRs	323					

[Country Name]

[Enter units of currency / Month, Day of fiscal year end]

[Enter data coverage (BA, CG, or GG)]

[Reported C]

GFSM2001 Code	January	February	March	April	May	June
	c	c	c	c	c	c
VERTICAL CHECKS FOR THE STATEMENT OF SOURCES & USES OF CASH						
Components:						
1=11+12+13+14	0	0	0	0	0	0
11=111+112+113+114 +115+116	0	0	0	0	0	0
2=21+22+24+25+26+27+28	0	0	0	0	0	0
31=31.1-31.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
321x+322x+323 = 3203+3204+3205+3206+3207+323	0	0	0	0	0	0
33=331+332	0	0	0	0	0	0
33=3302+3303+3304+3305+3306+3307	0	0	0	0	0	0
2M=2+31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balances:						
CIO=1-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
CSD=1-2-31	0	0	0	0	0	0
CSD=1-2M	0	0	0	0	0	0
NFB= -32x+33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall=0=1-2-31+CSDz-32x+33-NCB	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall=0=1-2M+CSDz-32x+33-NCB	0	0	0	0	0	0

[Country Name]

[Enter units of currency / Month, Day of fiscal year end]

[Enter data coverage (BA, CG, or GG)]

[Enter Year]

GFSM2001 Code	July	August	September	October	November	December
Net incurrence of liabilities						
<i>by instrument</i>						
Currency and deposits						
Securities other than shares						
Loans						
Shares and other equity						
Insurance technical reserves						
Financial derivatives						
<i>by creditor</i>						
Domestic						
Foreign						
Net cash inflow from financing activities [-32x+33]						
Net change in the stock of cash [-3202]						
Statistical discrepancy [32x-33+NCB-CSD] *						
Memorandum item:						
Total cash expenditure [2+31]						

