TW POLICY GROUP

Agricultural Finance & Investment: Evidence Brief

1. Executive Summary · Cambodia

Saved analytical scope

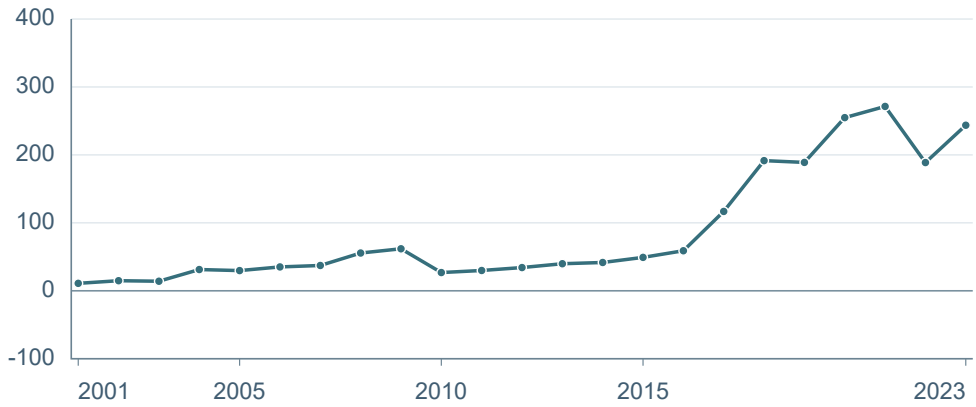
Government Expenditure · Cambodia · Agriculture, forestry, fishing (central government expenditure) · Value US$ · million USD · 2001–2024 · Global

Cambodia: Agriculture, forestry, fishing (central government expenditure) stood at 243.68 million USD in 2023. The exact-year change was 29.11 %. Across the observed 2001–2023 endpoints, the change was 2,123.36 %.

Latest observation	Annual change	Observed endpoint change	Observed-year coverage
243.68	**29.11 %**	**2,123.36 %**	**95.8%**
2023 · million USD	Exact previous year	2001 → 2023	23 / 24

Government Expenditure

2. Annual trajectory · Agriculture, forestry, fishing (central government expenditure)



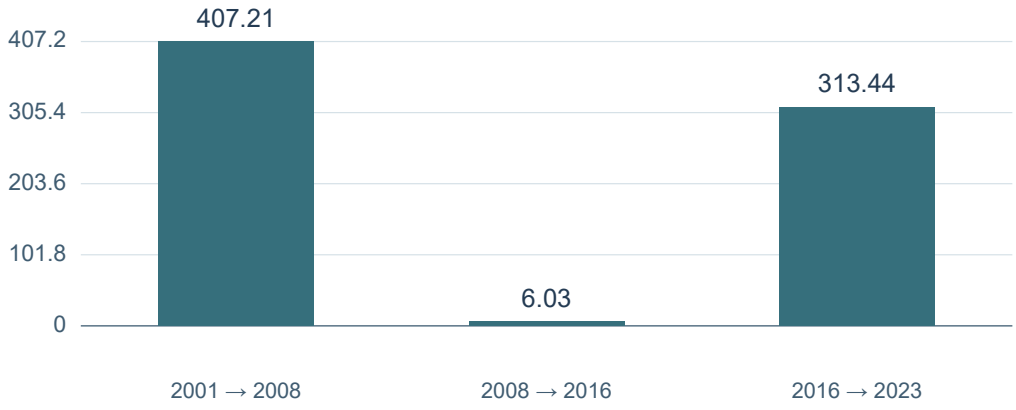
Cambodia

Vertical scale: -100–400.

3. Changes between selected observed years

Selected year	Source value	Unit	Flag
2001	10.96	million USD	E
2008	55.59	million USD	E
2016	58.94	million USD	E

Selected year	Source value	Unit	Flag
2023	243.68	million USD	A

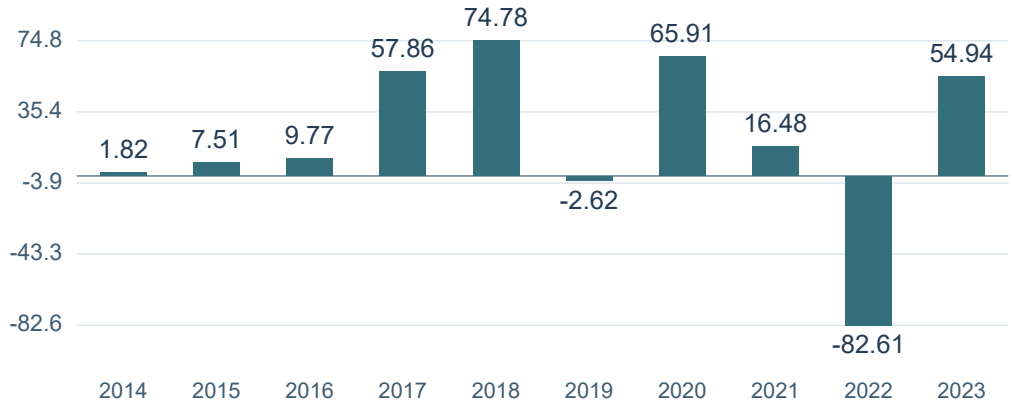


%

Consecutive observed endpoints, not annualised rates. Unequal intervals can have different cumulative changes. Missing years are not interpolated; source breaks suppress comparisons.

4. Annual changes and growth consistency

22 exact consecutive-year comparisons are available: 17 increases, 5 decreases and 0 unchanged. This describes the selected series, not the effectiveness or adequacy of financing.



Absolute annual change · million USD

Year	Source value	Exact prior-year value	Absolute change	Change (%)
2014	41.66	39.84	1.82	4.57
2015	49.17	41.66	7.51	18.03
2016	58.94	49.17	9.77	19.87
2017	116.8	58.94	57.86	98.17
2018	191.58	116.8	74.78	64.02
2019	188.96	191.58	-2.62	-1.37

Year	Source value	Exact prior-year value	Absolute change	Change (%)
2020	254.87	188.96	65.91	34.88
2021	271.35	254.87	16.48	6.47
2022	188.74	271.35	-82.61	-30.44
2023	243.68	188.74	54.94	29.11

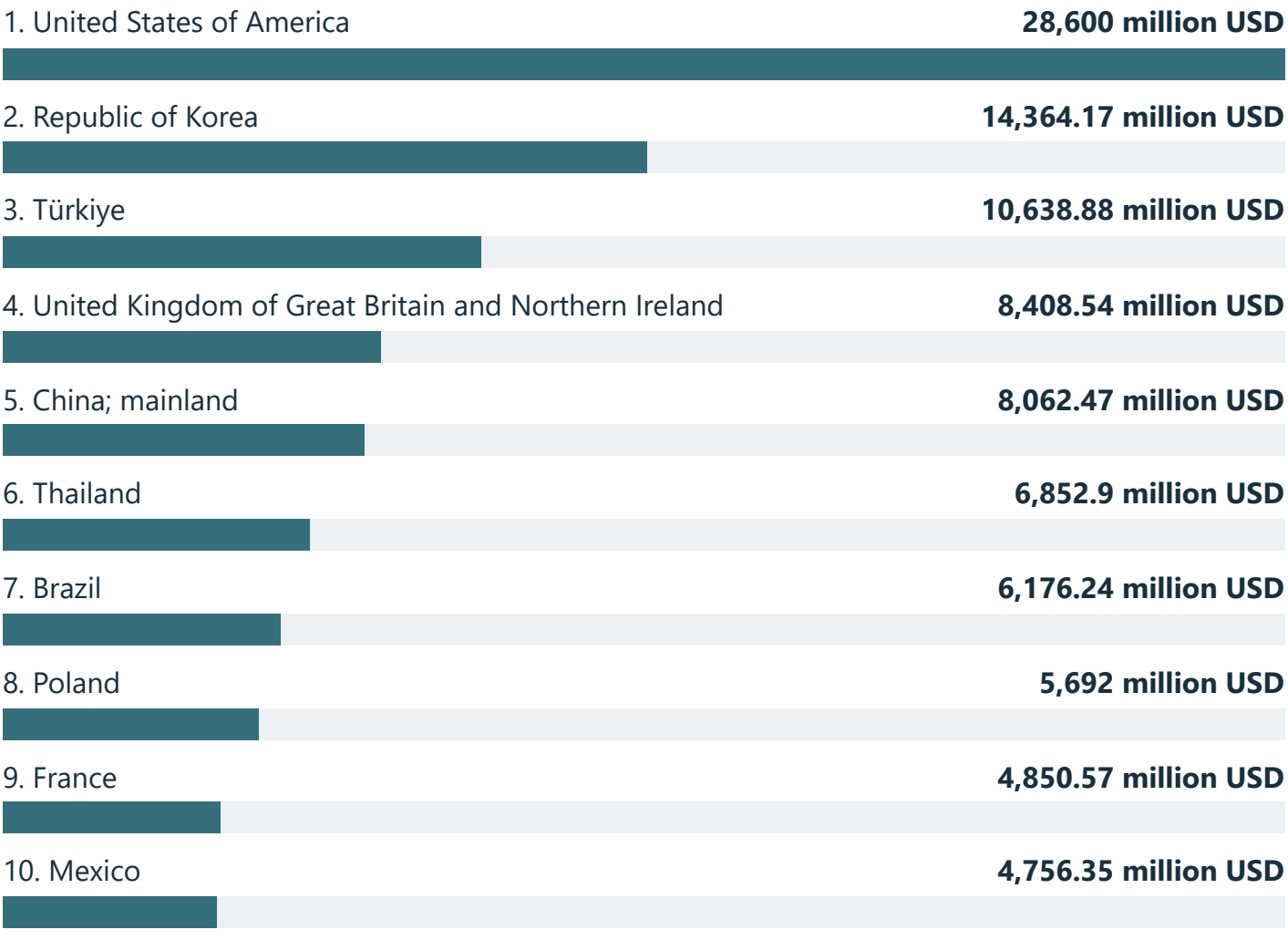
Annualised endpoint change

Window	Observed endpoints	Annualised change (%)
3 years	2020 → 2023	-1.49
5 years	2018 → 2023	4.93

Annualised change = 100 × [(end/start)^(1/years) − 1]. All intervening annual observations must be present, strictly positive and free of known breaks. It is an endpoint summary, not investment returns, a forecast or proof of steady annual growth. Charts use at most the latest 10 observed years; missing exact comparisons remain unavailable.

5. Leading reporting countries / territories · Top 10

2023 · 151 reporting countries/territories; aggregates excluded. Values are not shares of a summed total.



Key takeaways

Cambodia · Agriculture, forestry, fishing (central government expenditure): the 2023 observation remained 10.2 % below the observed high in 2021. Check valuation, coverage and any source revisions before interpreting this as a persistent financing contraction.

Suggested checks before action

- Cambodia · Review the government level, executed versus budgeted amounts and the recurrent/capital split before prioritising expenditure reforms. Spending size alone does not measure service delivery or budget effectiveness.

Methodology and considerations

1. **Sources and attribution**

   FAOSTAT: Government Expenditure (IG), Credit to Agriculture (IC), Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Development Flows to Agriculture (EA). EA is based on OECD CRS. The independent OECD project platform is separate; its records must not be counted as an additional financing contribution.

2. **Scope and observation identity**

   Recipient, donor, purpose, flow/instrument, measure, unit and year remain explicit for development flows. Parent purposes and aggregate donors are never added to their members. Global names an edition, not an invented World total. Regional and area-group aggregates are retained as supplied. Country rankings exclude aggregate and unclassified areas.

3. **Distinct financing measures**

   Government expenditure measures reported spending; agricultural credit is an outstanding balance; FDI records signed investment flows. Development-flow commitments are obligations and disbursements are transfers, often relating to different project cohorts. Same-year differences are not execution rates or unpaid project balances. These channels are never summed into total agricultural finance.

4. **Prices, currency and sector boundaries**

   Every series retains its reported unit, currency, sector and current/constant-price label, including the stated base year. Development flows at 2023 prices are not relabelled at 2015 prices. Nominal changes can reflect prices and exchange rates. Indexed comparisons of different measures do not make their dollar amounts, sectors or price bases interchangeable; economy-wide totals remain contextual evidence.

5. **Changes, missing years and breaks**

   Percentage change = 100 × (end/start − 1), requiring a positive start. Shares change in percentage points; indices and ratios change in their own points. Annual change requires the exact prior year. Endpoint changes use observed endpoints inside the selected window. No interpolation or zero-filling is used. A B flag or explicit break note prevents comparisons spanning that break.

6. Connected trajectories and synthesis

Connected indices use one selected monetary series per included domain, one reporting area and common observed years. Index = value ÷ positive common-baseline value × 100; later negative values remain signed. Executive synthesis uses saved joint evidence only. Opposing or aligned movements describe a research question, not substitution, crowding-in, effectiveness or a financing gap.

7. Shares, composition and orientation

Component shares require matching scope, units, valuation and year, non-negative observations and reconciliation to the reported total within 0.5%. Missing components remain unobserved. Country-distribution shares use the explicitly covered reporting set, not the World total. Source orientation indices are retained; below one is not an optimal target or a quantified monetary gap.

8. Audit, flags and translation

Data_Audit.json records source hashes, coverage, counts and duplicate handling. Conflicting numeric duplicates stop the build. Evidence JSON and CSV retain observations, flags and development-flow donor/purpose codes. Flag definitions are reproduced below where supplied, without invented meanings or quality scores. Supplied EN/FR/ES source labels take priority; absent translations fall back to English.

9. Interpretation of takeaways and suggested checks

Takeaways review saved observations and selections. Suggested checks are descriptive decision prompts, not causal findings, forecasts, prescriptive policy advice or FAO-endorsed recommendations. Validate budget execution, loan terms, donor programmes, transaction composition, production outcomes and local institutional evidence before acting. Only evidence represented by saved insights is reviewed.

Source flag definitions

Domain	Flag	Source definition
Government Expenditure	E	Estimated value
Government Expenditure	A	Official figure

Saved analytical scopes

Government Expenditure · Cambodia · Agriculture, forestry, fishing (central government expenditure) · Value US$ · million USD · 2001–2024 · Global

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