

MONTHLY REPORT ON **FISCAL POSITION**

(April FY2002-03)

ABSTRACT

This report is prepared on the basis of the data generated by the Budgeting Information Systems. Major findings of the report are as follows:

- Up to April'03, about 69% of the Budget estimates of **Revenue Receipts** have been collected.
- **Revenue Expenditure** incurred over this time is about 70% of the Budget for FY03.
- **Development Expenditure** during the same period is about 40.1% of the development budget for the FY03, implying under utilization and/or underreporting.
- **Budget Deficit** up to April'03, measured from above the line, as % of estimated GDP is about 1.3%.
- **Financing** (budget deficit as defined from below the line) up to April'03 stands at about 1.7% of the GDP.

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Monthly Report on Fiscal Position¹

April FY03

a.0 Revenue Expenditure

a.1 Sector-wise Utilization and Growth

Sector-wise information on Revenue Expenditure is presented in Table a.1. Among other things, following major observations transpire from the Table:

- While Revised Budget (RB02) for the FY02 was 1.8% lower than the original budget (B02) and Actual Exp (A02) was 0.5% higher than that of RB02, B03 was 5.1% higher than A02 but only 3.7% higher than B02.
- Nominal Increase of B03 over RB02 was 5.6%, the largest increase was in the General Public Services (26.6%), followed by Public Order and Safety (3.6%).

Table a.1: Revenue Expenditure Pattern by Sector^{2,3}

(in Crore Taka)

Sectors	B02	RB02	A02	Sector's Share of A02 (in %)	RB02 as % of B02	A02 as % of RB02	B03	B03 as % of B02	A03 (up to Apr)	B03 as % of RB02	B03 as % of A02	A03 (up to Apr) as % B03
GPS	4105.1	3507.9	3303.4	14.5	85.5	94.2	4441.9	108.2	2870.3	126.6	134.5	64.6
LGRD	520.8	559.1	551.1	2.4	107.4	98.6	572.7	110.0	333.9	102.4	103.9	58.3
Defence	3534.1	3391.0	3633.9	15.9	96.0	107.2	3393.6	96.0	1921.1	100.1	93.4	56.6
POS	1749.7	1738.1	1712.4	7.5	99.3	98.5	1800.7	102.9	1354.5	103.6	105.2	75.2
Edu	3707.3	3811.6	3744.3	16.4	102.8	98.2	3876.0	104.6	3186.1	101.7	103.5	82.2
Hlth	1252.1	1286.1	1205.5	5.3	102.7	93.7	1325.4	105.9	902.8	103.1	109.9	68.1
SSW	733.7	899.0	664.2	2.9	122.5	73.9	923.6	125.9	251.2	102.7	139.1	27.2
Housing	288.1	298.7	295.8	1.3	103.7	99.0	300.0	104.1	220.7	100.4	101.4	73.6
RCRA	217.3	237.5	228.6	1.0	109.3	96.3	239.1	110.0	167.3	100.7	104.6	70.0
FE	7.8	8.1	7.8	0.0	104.5	96.3	7.9	101.9	6.0	97.5	101.2	76.4
Agri	850.3	855.4	857.8	3.8	100.6	100.3	880.4	103.5	700.6	102.9	102.6	79.6
IES	110.5	113.0	112.1	0.5	102.2	99.2	115.4	104.4	86.7	102.1	103.0	75.1
Trans	1422.0	1466.1	1547.4	6.8	103.1	105.5	1481.6	104.2	1180.9	101.1	95.8	79.7
Interest	4608.5	4520.0	4951.9	21.7	98.1	109.6	4614.0	100.1	3587.1	102.1	93.2	77.7
Total	23107.3	22691.7	22816.2	100.0	98.2	100.5	23972.3	103.7	16769.3	105.6	105.1	70.0
Increase over FY01	117.7	109.8	107.1									

a.2 Ministry-wise Utilization Pattern

Ministry-wise revenue expenditure pattern is presented in Table a.2 in the next page. It appears that:

- Actual spending up to April'03 was 6.3% higher than the corresponding period of the previous year.
- However, only for the month of April'03, actual expenditure was 13.4% lower than the corresponding month of FY02.
- Up to April'03 only 70% of the Budget for the FY03 has been spent.

¹ This report is based on data generated in the Reforms in Budgeting and Expenditure Control (RIBEC) System and the analysis is based on gross basis.

² Notes: GPS = General Public Services, LGRD = LGD, RD & Cooperatives, CHTs, POS = Public Order and Safety, Edu = Education and Technology, Hlth = Health, SSW = Social Security and Welfare, RCRA = Recreation, Culture and Religious Affairs, Agri = Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock, Land, Water Resources and Food, FE = Fuel and Energy, IES = Industries, Jute, Textiles, Commerce, Labor & Overseas, Trans = Transport and Communication.

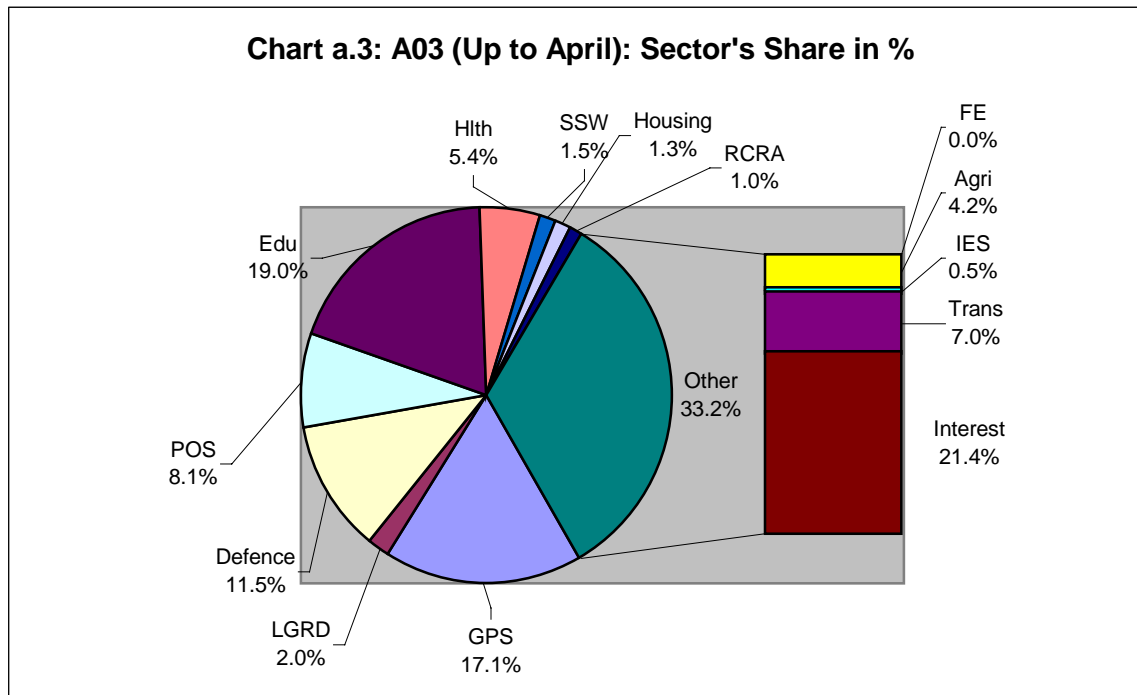
³ B = Budget, RB = Revised Budget and A = Account/Actual.

a.3 Revenue Expenditure: Broad Sector-wise Allocation

A comparative picture of broad sector-wise allocation of Revenue Expenditure is presented below:⁴

Broad Sectors	Admn	SIS	PIS	Agri	Others	Interest
Sector's Share of A02	37.9	28.3	6.8	3.8	1.5	21.7
Sector's Share of B03	40.2	29.2	6.2	3.7	1.5	19.2
Sector's Share of A03 (Upto April)	36.6	29.2	7.1	4.2	1.5	21.4

It appears that share of Interest Payments is still higher.



A detail of sector-wise share of revenue expenditure based on the Account (up to April) for the FY03 is shown in Chart a.3. Individually the largest shares are: Interest (21.4%), Education (19.0%), General Public Services (17.1%), Defence (11.5%), Public Order and Safety (8.1%) and Transportation (7.0%).

a.4 Utilization up to April'03

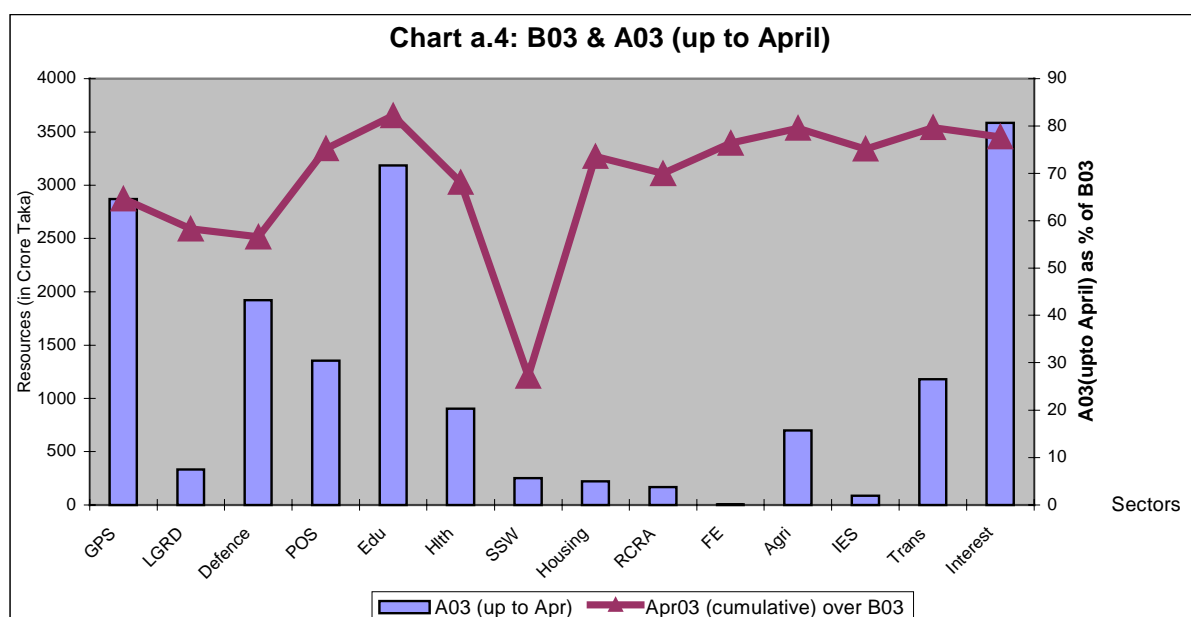
Sector-wise utilization of resources (up to April'03) is shown in Table a.4 and Chart a.4 (presented in the next page). It appears that the following sectors have a utilization rate less than 60%:

- Social Security and Welfare (SSW) (27.2% of B03 has been spent)
- LGRD (58.3%)
- Defence (56.6%)

⁴ Admn = General Public Services, Defence, and Public Order and Safety.
 SIS = Social Infrastructure, covers Edu, health, Housing and SSW & LGRD.
 PIS = Physical Infrastructure, covers FE and Trans; and Others include RCRA and IES

Table a.4: Resource Utilization Pattern of April and up to April of FY03
(in Crore Taka)

Sectors	A02 (Apr)	A02 (Up to Apr)	A03 (Apr)	A03 (up to Apr)	Apr03 over Apr02 (in %)	Apr03 over Apr02 (cumulative)	Apr03 (cumulative) over B03
GPS	245.7	2378.6	228.4	2870.3	93.0	120.7	64.6
LGRD	48.3	320.8	42.2	333.9	87.2	104.1	58.3
Defence	180.7	1903.9	219.7	1921.1	121.6	100.9	56.6
POS	125.8	1291.2	121.9	1354.5	96.9	104.9	75.2
Edu	255.8	2983.5	362.2	3186.1	141.6	106.8	82.2
Hlth	72.9	853.0	82.2	902.8	112.8	105.8	68.1
SSW	36.1	186.6	69.9	251.2	193.8	134.7	27.2
Housing	17.3	201.5	19.7	220.7	113.9	109.5	73.6
RCRA	14.5	152.8	20.9	167.3	144.5	109.4	70.0
FE	0.5	6.2	0.5	6.0	102.3	97.3	76.4
Agri	47.2	643.7	66.8	700.6	141.4	108.8	79.6
IES	10.5	84.8	7.4	86.7	70.4	102.3	75.1
Trans	103.8	1151.0	97.4	1180.9	93.8	102.6	79.7
Interest	679.2	3618.2	251.9	3587.1	37.1	99.1	77.7
Total	1838.3	15775.6	1591.1	16769.3	86.6	106.3	70.0



b.0 Revenue Expenditure: Economic Classification

Structure and pattern of Revenue Expenditure according to economic classification are presented in Table b and Chart b (presented in the next page). Following conclusions can be drawn on the basis of them:

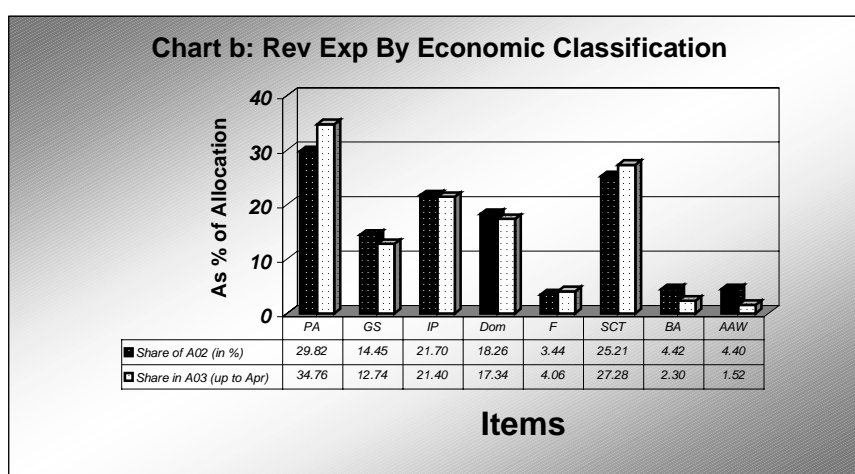
- Until April'03, maximum utilization of Revenue Expenditure as % of B03, has been carried out under two heads: Pay and Allowances (79.6%) and Interest Payments (77.8%). Subsidies and Current Transfers come there after with 69.6%.
- During the last Fiscal Year (A02), Domestic Interest Payments (18.3%) was more than 5 (five) times larger than that of Foreign Interest Payment (3.4%).

- Up to April'03, the following economic categories show an utilization rate less than 60%: Supplies and Services (59.4%), Repairs, Maintenance and Rehabilitation (58.5%), Subsidies (54.5%), Contributions to International Organization (51.9%), Unexpected Expenditure (27.3%), Others Expenditure (26.4%), Acquisition of Asset (18.0%), Acquisition of Land Assets (20.3%), and Constructions and Works (50.9%).

Table b: Revenue Expenditure by Economic Classification

(in Crore Taka)

Description	RB02	B03	A02	A03 (up to Apr)	B03 as % of RB02	Share of A02 (in %)	A03 (up to Apr) as % B03
Pay and Allowances	6801.6	7318.7	6803.5	5829.1	107.6	29.8	79.6
Pay of Officers	637.4	659.5	647.8	569.2	103.5	2.8	86.3
Pay of Establishment	2995.8	3125.0	2999.6	2521.2	104.3	13.1	80.7
Allowances	3168.5	3534.2	3156.1	2738.8	111.5	13.8	77.5
Goods and Services	3451.6	3612.5	3296.7	2136.8	104.7	14.4	59.1
Supplies and Services	2420.7	2562.0	2300.8	1522.4	105.8	10.1	59.4
Repairs, Maintainance & Rehabilitation	1030.9	1050.4	995.9	614.3	101.9	4.4	58.5
Interest Payments	4520.0	4614.0	4951.9	3588.1	102.1	21.7	77.8
Domestic	3585.3	3588.5	4167.2	2907.6	100.1	18.3	81.0
Foreign	934.8	1025.5	784.8	680.5	109.7	3.4	66.4
Subsidies and Current Transfers	5914.6	6572.7	5751.7	4574.0	111.1	25.2	69.6
Subsidies	680.8	1226.9	676.9	668.1	180.2	3.0	54.5
Grants in Aid	3648.0	3551.9	3416.2	2537.0	97.4	15.0	71.4
Contributions to Intl Organisation	21.5	20.7	12.6	10.8	96.4	0.1	51.9
Pensions and Gratuties	1563.8	1772.8	1646.0	1358.1	113.4	7.2	76.6
Block Allocation	1230.8	1439.0	1008.1	386.1	116.9	4.4	26.8
Unexpected	80.7	700.0	8.0	191.2	867.8	0.0	27.3
Others	1150.1	7390.0	1000.1	194.9	64.3	4.4	26.4
Acquisition of Assets and Works	1105.8	1015.9	1004.1	254.9	91.9	4.4	25.1
Acquisition of Assets	830.5	785.1	734.4	141.0	94.5	3.2	18.0
Acquisition of Land Assets	38.3	11.9	41.5	2.4	31.1	0.2	20.3
Construction and Works	237.0	218.9	228.3	111.4	92.4	1.0	50.9
Net Total	22691.7	23972.3	22816.2	16769.2	105.6	100.0	70.0



Notes: PA = Pay and Allowances, GS = Goods and Services, IP = Interest Payment, Dom = Domestic IP, F = Foreign IP, SCT = Subsidies and Current Transfers, BA = Block Allocation, AAW = Acquisition of Assets and Works.

c.2 Development Expenditure: Growth and Allocation Pattern

Table c.2 presents sector-wise growth and allocation pattern of Development Expenditure. It shows:

- ▶ While Revised Budget (RB02) for the FY02 was 14.4% less than the original budget (B02) and A02 was 8.9% less than RB02, B03 was 18.6% higher than RB02.

Table c.2: Development Expenditure Pattern by Sector⁵

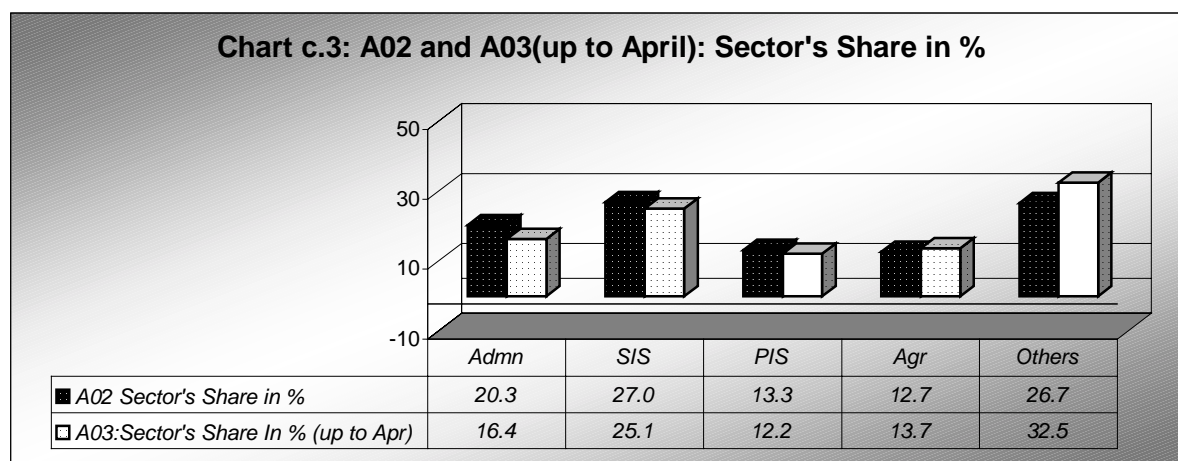
(in Crore Taka)

Sectors	A01	B02	RB02	A02	B03	A03 (up to Apr)	A02 Sector's Share in %	A02 as% of RB02	B03 as % of RB02	RB02 as % of B02	B03 as % of A02	A03(up to Apr) as % of A02
GPS	349.5	1122.6	348.6	186.0	703.8	75.3	1.2	53.4	201.9	31.1	378.3	40.5
Defence	3244.3	3470.1	3233.9	2880.2	3400.1	1215.6	19.1	89.1	105.1	93.2	118.1	42.2
POS	7.5	15.5	11.1	5.9	15.9	3.5	0.0	53.3	142.5	72.0	267.4	58.7
Edu	81.7	106.1	103.3	78.0	156.3	47.7	0.5	75.5	151.3	97.4	200.5	61.1
Health	2254.0	2468.9	2198.0	2114.1	2995.2	1514.7	14.0	96.2	136.3	89.0	141.7	71.6
SSW	1151.8	1621.4	1363.3	1192.2	1702.3	247.5	7.9	87.5	124.9	84.1	142.8	20.8
HCS	940.5	790.7	810.6	693.5	879.0	174.3	4.6	85.6	108.4	102.5	126.8	25.1
RCRA	159.1	129.8	80.2	78.8	94.4	54.9	0.5	98.3	117.8	61.8	119.8	69.7
FE	204.0	291.8	203.6	179.4	312.2	95.5	1.2	88.1	153.4	69.8	174.1	53.3
AFL	2184.9	2904.2	2361.4	1924.1	2849.6	1084.8	12.7	81.5	120.7	81.3	148.1	56.4
MMC	2035.2	2069.6	1815.1	1700.5	1930.8	816.0	11.3	93.7	106.4	87.7	113.5	48.0
TC	289.0	322.1	238.1	121.7	278.9	49.7	0.8	51.1	117.1	73.9	229.2	40.8
CLE	3683.0	4059.2	3815.8	3950.0	4344.4	2513.9	26.2	103.5	113.9	94.0	110.0	63.6
Total	16584.4	19372.0	16583.0	15104.5	19663.0	7893.4	100.0	91.1	118.6	85.6	130.2	52.3

- While Budget for the FY03 shows 18.6% increase over RB02, up to April'03 actual expenditure registers only 52.3% of the last year's actual expenditure.

c.3 Development Expenditure: Sectoral Priority

Broad sector-wise utilization of development resources is presented in Chart c.3.



- Growth and Poverty Reducing biases are evident.

⁵ Notes: GPS = General Public Services, POS = Public Order and Safety, Edu = Education, SSW = Social Security and Welfare, HCS = Housing and Community Services, RCRA = Recreation, Culture and Religious Affairs, AFL = Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock, FE = Fuel and Energy, MMC = Mining, Manufacturing and Construction, TC = Transport and Communication, CLE = Commerce, and Labor and employment

d.0. Revenue Collection Position

d.1 Growth and Relative Collection Position

Table d.1 portrays revenue collection and Table d.2 (presented in the next page) shows revenue structure and growth scenario for the FY02 and FY03 (up to April)⁶.

Table d.1: Revenue Receipts: Reporting Scenario

	A01	B02	RB02	A02 (Apr)	A02 (Up to Apr)	A02	B03	A03 (Apr)	A03 (up to Apr)
	<i>(in Crore Taka)</i>								
Tax Rev(a+b)	19132	22023	21932	1830	16357	21030	25500	1965	18942
a. NBR	18129	20730	20732	1719	15491	19922	23750	1851	18119
a.1 Income	3166	4100	4102	264	2531	3516	4789	248	2718
a.2 VAT	6309	6980	6960	637	5535	7042	8071	905	8002
a.2i Import	37538	4070	4050	332	3108	3846	4465	369	3575
a.2ii Domestic	2555	2910	2910	305	2427	3195	3606	536	4427
a.3 Import	4830	5350	5350	445	4090	5169	5890	554	5311
a.4 Sup	3369	3850	3850	342	2984	3771	4375	103	1678
a.4i Import	1267	1400	1400	124	1118	1368	1565	94	1016
a.4ii Domestic	2102	2450	2450	218	1866	2403	2810	10	662
a.5 EO	455	450	470	30	352	424	625	40	409
b. Non-NBR	1003	1293	1200	111	866	1108	1750	114	823
b.1 NL	29	45	30	2	22	27	40	3	23
b.2 Vehicles	126	160	145	7	139	179	270	19	184
b.3 Land	190	233	214	30	132	200	326	34	134
b.4 Stamp	658	856	811	71	573	702	1114	58	481
c. Non-tax Rev	4564	6433	5740	426	4346	6715	7584	341	3887
c.1 DP	684	840	1162	37	1057	1147	1230	26	596
c.2 PO&R	479	522	522	59	316	518	538	45	319
c.3 T&T	1265	1763	1603	84	891	1586	1602	95	891
c.4 IFI	2135	3308	2453	246	2081	3465	4214	176	2081
Total Rev (a+b+c)	23696	28456	27672	2256	20703	27745	33084	2306	22829
d. NBR (Source: NBR)	18774.8			1760.42	15597	20224.4		2007.2	18666.5
e. a as % of d	96.6			97.7	99.3	98.5		92.2	97.1

Table d.1 indicates that:

- On annual basis, the discrepancy between NBR and CGA system has gone away to a great extent.
- On monthly basis as well as on cumulative basis, the gaps still exist and indicate the need for quick reporting and accumulation of data in CGA system with more coordination with NBR..

Table d.2 (presented in the next page) indicates that:

- While tax revenue collection estimates for the FY03, is 16.3% higher than RB02 of the FY02, it is 21.3% higher than the actual collection (A02).
- Up to April'03, tax revenue collection for the FY03 registers 15.8% increase over the corresponding period of the previous FY02. Whereas, Non-NBR tax collection reduces by 5.0%. and Non-tax collection by 10.6%.
- Up to April'03 only 69% of the Budget estimates have been collected.

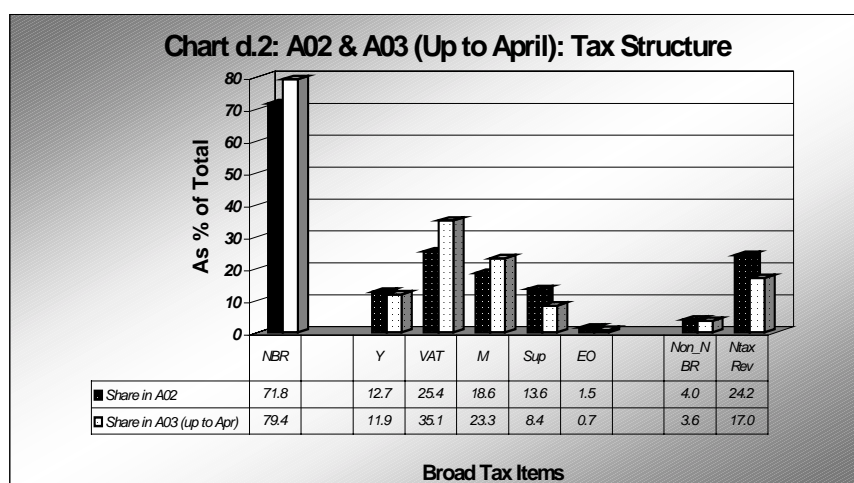
⁶ Notes: Income = Income/Profit/Property/Wealth, Sup=Supplementary+Excise, EO = Electricity+Others
 NL = Narcotics & Liquor, DP = Dividend & Profit, PO&R = Post Office+Railway
 IFT = Interest/Fees/Tolls & Other receipts

Table d.2: Revenue Receipts⁷: Growth and Structure

	(RB02/B02)*100	(B03/A02)*100	(B03/RB02)*100	Share in A02	(Apr03/Apr02)*100	(A03/A02)*100(up to Apr)	(A03up to Apr/B03)*100
Tax Rev(a+b)	99.6	121.3	116.3	75.8	107.4	115.8	74.3
a. NBR	100.0	119.2	114.6	71.8	107.7	117.0	76.3
a.1 Income	100.0	136.2	116.7	12.7	93.8	107.4	56.7
a.2 VAT	99.7	114.6	116.0	25.4	142.2	144.6	99.1
a.2i Import	99.5	116.1	110.2	13.9	111.1	115.0	80.1
a.2ii Domestic	100.0	112.9	123.9	11.5	176.0	182.4	122.8
a.3 Import	100.0	114.0	110.1	18.6	124.4	129.9	90.2
a.4 Sup	100.0	116.0	113.6	13.6	30.2	56.2	38.4
a.4i Import	100.0	114.4	111.8	4.9	75.3	90.9	64.9
a.4ii Domestic	100.0	116.9	114.7	8.7	4.4	35.5	23.6
a.5 EO	104.4	147.2	133.0	1.5	132.7	116.4	65.5
b. Non-NBR	92.8	157.9	145.8	4.0	103.1	95.0	47.0
b.1 NL	66.7	148.3	133.3	0.1	131.1	105.0	58.2
b.2 Vehicles	91.0	151.0	186.2	0.6	276.5	132.7	68.2
b.3 Land	91.8	162.8	152.3	0.7	113.3	101.9	41.2
b.4 Stamp	94.7	158.7	137.4	2.5	81.1	83.9	43.2
c. Non-tax Rev	89.2	112.9	132.1	24.2	79.9	89.4	51.3
c.1 DP	138.4	107.2	105.8	4.1	70.5	56.4	48.5
c.2 PO&R	100.0	103.9	103.1	1.9	74.8	100.8	59.2
c.3 T&T	90.9	101.0	99.9	5.7	113.1	100.0	55.6
c.4 IFT	74.2	121.6	171.8	12.5	71.3	100.0	49.4
Total Rev (a+b+c)	97.2	119.2	119.6	100.0	102.2	110.3	69.0

d.2 Revenue Structure

Chart d.2 presents tax structure for FY02 and FY03 (up to April). Basic characteristics of the



Notes: Y = All sorts of Income Tax, M = Import Duty, Sup = Supplementary Duty & Excise Duty, EO=Electricity and Other Taxes, Non-NBR=Non-NBR Taxes, and Ntax Rev=Non-tax Revenue.

tax structure of Bangladesh can easily be seen from it. These are:

- Too much dependence on indirect taxes (only 12.7% from income tax, about 20% from all direct taxes including income tax)
- Biased towards external sector (about 40%) and susceptible to external shocks.

⁷ Notes: Income = Income/Profit/Property/Wealth, Sup=Supplementary+Excise, EO = Electricity+Others
 NL = Narcotics & Liquor, DP = Dividend & Profit, PO&R = Post Office+Railway
 IFT = Interest/Fees/Tolls & Other receipts

e. Budget Deficit

Following table e.1 shows budget deficit position over different time-spans. Budget deficit is calculated using guidelines of the IMF.

Table e.1: Budget Deficit over Time

(in crore Taka)

Items	2000-01	2001-02				2002-03				
	Account	Budget	Revised	Actual Apr	Actual Up to Apr	Account	Budget	Revised	Actual Apr	Actual Up to Apr
1.0 Total Net Rev	23695.7	28456.2	27671.9	2256.2	20702.8	27744.9	33083.7	31120.0	2305.7	22828.7
2.0 Total Pub Exp	36798.4	42518.7	39850.3	2748.7	28961.8	39451.6	44526.0	43415.2	2740.4	26016.7
2.1 Net Cur Exp	21299.3	23107.3	22691.7	1838.3	15775.6	22816.2	23972.3	25306.7	1591.1	16769.3
2.2 Net Outlay on Food A/C	121.0	362.0	-5.0	1.3	13.3	-5.0	-234.0	-76.0	-5.3	-53.5
2.3 Net ADP Exp	15811.4	18750.0	15850.0	1038.9	7030.9	14371.5	19000.0	16900.0	947.9	7268.6
2.4 Non_AD P Cap Exp	1098.7	896.0	809.1	42.1	539.4	860.6	1447.5	1573.0	111.7	790.8
2.5 Check Float	-906.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	211.0	203.3	0.0	0.0	33.4	55.8
2.6 Other Expenditures	-625.6	-596.6	504.5	-174.7	5391.5	1205.0	340.3	-288.5	61.6	1185.6
[2.0 = (2.1+2.2+2.3+2.4+2.5+2.6)]										
3.0 Total Net Rev As % of GDP	9.3	11.0	10.7	10.0	9.2	10.2	11.0	10.4	9.3	9.3
4.0 Total Pub Exp As % of GDP	14.5	16.5	15.4	12.2	12.9	14.4	14.8	14.4	11.1	10.5
5.0 B/D Deficit (2.0 - 1.0)	13102.7	14062.6	12178.4	492.5	8259.0	11706.7	11442.4	12295.2	434.7	3188.0
6.0 GDP _{new}	253546.0	258068.0	258068.0	22493.8	224937.6	273201.0	300485.0	300485.0	24661.5	246614.7
7.0 B/D Deficit As % Of GDP	5.2	5.4	4.7	2.2	3.7	4.3	3.8	4.1	1.8	1.3

Data generated under the Budgeting Information System still underreports development expenditure and it seems there is some time lag between actual expenditure and imputing the same in the System. This seems to be true both for Revenue expenditure and Development expenditure.

The major problematic areas are:

- In revenue expenditure, up to April'03, about 9 (Nine) ministries/divisions show an utilization of revenue resources less than 60%: Parliament (51.4%), Election Commission (44%), IRD (42.7%), CHT (2.1%), Defense Service (56.3%), Women Affairs (54%), Disaster Management (4.8%), Religious Affairs (32.9%) & Expatriate welfare (42.9%). In some cases, there are some programmed expenditure which has not yet been carried out (e.g. CHT) and in others, there may be underreporting or lag in reporting of expenditure again with regard to programmed expenditure involving food with in other ministries/divisions.
- Overall development expenditure remains unreported. There is also a probability that development expenditure remains under-utilized up to the first half of the year resulting misutilization at the end of the FY. This needs to be addressed.

Data regarding 'Foreign Loan and Grants' may still remain underreported. This year's prospect of Foreign aid flow is also expected to fall short of the budget estimate as evident from the table shown below.

f. Budget Financing

Table e.1 in the previous page presents the budget deficit position. The table presented below indicates sources of financing the deficit and their shares. Following Values of major policy variables emerge from the above-mentioned two tables:

Table f.1: Financing of Budget Deficit

(in crore Taka)

Items	2000-01	2001-02				2002-03				
	Account	Budget	Revised	Actual Apr	Actual Up to Apr	Account	Budget	Revised	Actual Apr	Actual Up to Apr
1.0 Net Foreign financing (1.1-1.2)	4790.5	7697.7	6239.9	58.7	1903.4	4764.9	6173.1	6990.3	55.6	883.9
1.1 Gross Foreign Financing	7108.6	10221.8	8794.1	243.3	4050.8	7340.8	9180.5	9881.0	109.1	2931.3
1.2 Repayment of Foreign Loan	2318.0	2524.1	2554.2	184.6	2147.5	2576.0	3007.4	2890.7	53.5	2047.4
2.0 Domestic Financing (2.1+2.2)	6952.2	6162.1	5768.6	436.2	4882.8	6916.4	5536.8	5106.0	338.1	3309.0
2.1 Borrowing from Public: NSD	4028.2	3881.8	4304.5	354.2	3612.4	4476.0	4140.3	3511.5	338.1	3195.4
2.2 Borrowing from Banking System	2650.8	2158.0	1682.0	97.4	1213.7	2463.0	1358.0	1501.0	0.0	195.7
2.3 Assumption of SOEs Debt	273.2	122.2	-217.9	-15.4	56.7	-22.5	38.5	93.5	0.0	-82.2
3.0 Total Financing (1+2)	11742.7	13859.8	12008.4	494.9	6786.2	11681.3	11709.9	12096.3	393.6	4192.9
4.0 Discrepancy	-1360.0	-202.8	-170.0	2.3	-1472.8	-25.4	267.6	-198.9	-41.0	1004.9
5.0 Total Financing as % GDP	4.6	5.4	4.7	2.2	3.0	4.3	3.9	4.0	1.6	1.7
5.1 Net Foreign financing(As % of GDP)	1.9	3.0	2.4	0.3	0.8	1.7	2.1	2.3	0.2	0.4
5.2 Net Domestic Financing (As % of GDP)	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3
5.2.1 From Public borrowing: NSD	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3
5.2.2 From Banking Sys	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1
5.2.2 Assumptions of SOEs Debt	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

- In FY02, Revenue collection of the government remains in the neighbourhood of 10.2% of GDP.
- Public expenditure hovers around 14.4% of GDP.
- Budget deficit in FY02 tends to be below but very close to 4.3%.
- Net foreign financing of budget deficit is declining and it is around 1.7% of GDP
- Domestic borrowing stands at 2.5% of GDP, of which, public borrowing has a larger share and is near to 1.6%.

