



MONTHLY REPORT ON FISCAL-MACRO POSITION

May 2018

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Executive Summary

The May 2018 issue of the report on Fiscal-Macro position contains relevant data and analysis on the movement of major macroeconomic variables in the current month compared to the same period of the previous year. An overview of the report is given below:

Fiscal Sector

Revenue earnings indicated satisfactory growth by the end of FY17¹. During July-May of FY18, total revenue collection increased by 14.84 percent compared to the same period of previous fiscal year. On the other hand, total government spending increased by 15.9 percent during the same period.

Monetary Sector

Broad Money supply recorded 10.2 percent growth at the end of May 2018. This growth is attributable to 13.4 percent and 1.4 percent growth in Net Domestic Asset (NDA) and Net Foreign Asset (NFA) respectively. At the end of May 2018, reserve money grew by 7.7 percent from May 2017.

External Sector

During July-May of FY18, exports grew by 6.66 percent compared to 3.13 percent growth in the same period of the previous fiscal year. Import payments increased by 25.52 percent at the end of May 2018 while remittance inflow increased by 17.67 percent during the same period. Further, foreign exchange reserve stood at US\$ 32.35 billion at the end of May 2018, which is equivalent to import payments of 6.75 months.

Real Sector

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) reported a robust 7.65 percent real GDP growth in FY18 compared to 7.28 percent growth in FY17. During this period, per capita GNI reached to US\$ 1752 from US\$1610 at the end of FY17. The average rate of CPI inflation (12-month moving average) stood at 5.82 percent, of which, food and non-food inflation were 7.25 percent and 3.63 percent respectively at the end of May 2018. This inflation rate, on point-to-point basis, was 5.57 percent, of which, food and non-food inflation were 6.56 percent and 4.08 percent respectively at the end of May 2018. The Quantum Index of medium and large-scale manufacturing industries increased by 14.20 percent at the end of May 2018 from the same period of the previous year.

¹ FY17 stands for fiscal year 2016-17

1. FISCAL SECTOR

1.1 Revenue Earnings

Total revenue earning increased by 14.84 percent during July-May of FY18 compared to the same period of FY17. Growth rates of Tax and Non-tax revenue during this period were 16.17 percent and 3.71 percent respectively.

Table 1.1: Revenue Earning

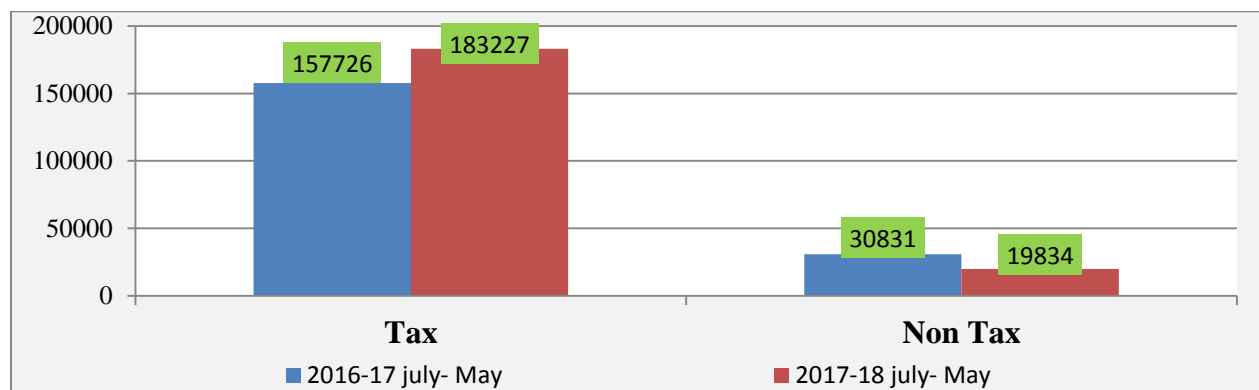
(In crore taka)

Period	Tax Revenue			Non-Tax Revenue	Total Revenue
	NBR	Non-NBR	Total		
2015-16 (Actual)	126335	5064	131399	16396	147795
2016-17 (Actual)	171524	6300	177824	22997	200821
Growth (%)	35.77	24.41	35.33	40.3	35.9
July - May FY17	152183	5541	157724	18831	176555
July - May FY18	176665	6559	183224	19529	202753
Growth (%)	16.09	18.37	16.17	3.71	14.84

Source: Integrated Budgeting & Accounting System (iBAS), Finance Division

Chart 1.1: Monthly Trend of Revenue earnings (FY16-FY18)

(In crore taka)



Source: Integrated Budgeting & Accounting System (iBAS), Finance Division

1.2 Grants

Actual grant receipts fell by 52.9 percent in FY17 compared to FY16. During July- May of FY18, grant receipt decreased by 69.4 percent to TK. 105 Crore against TK. 343 Crore over the corresponding period of the last fiscal year (table 1.2).

Table 1.2: Grants

(In crore taka)

2015-16	2016-17	Growth (%)	FY 17	FY 18	Growth (%) over
(Actual)	(Actual)		July-May	July-May	July- May of FY 17
1910	900	-52.9	343	105	-69.4

Source: Integrated Budgeting & Accounting System (iBAS), Finance Division

1.3 Government Expenditure

According to iBAS database, total government expenditure increased by 15.9 percent during July-May of FY18 compared to the same period of the previous fiscal year (Table-1.3). Similarly, development (ADP) expenditure increased by 14.7 percent within the same period. It may be noted here that, according to the report of Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED) of Ministry of Planning, ADP expenditure (without self-financing) stood at BDT 94008 Crore at the end of July- May of FY18, recording 29.85 percent increase over the same period of the last fiscal year.

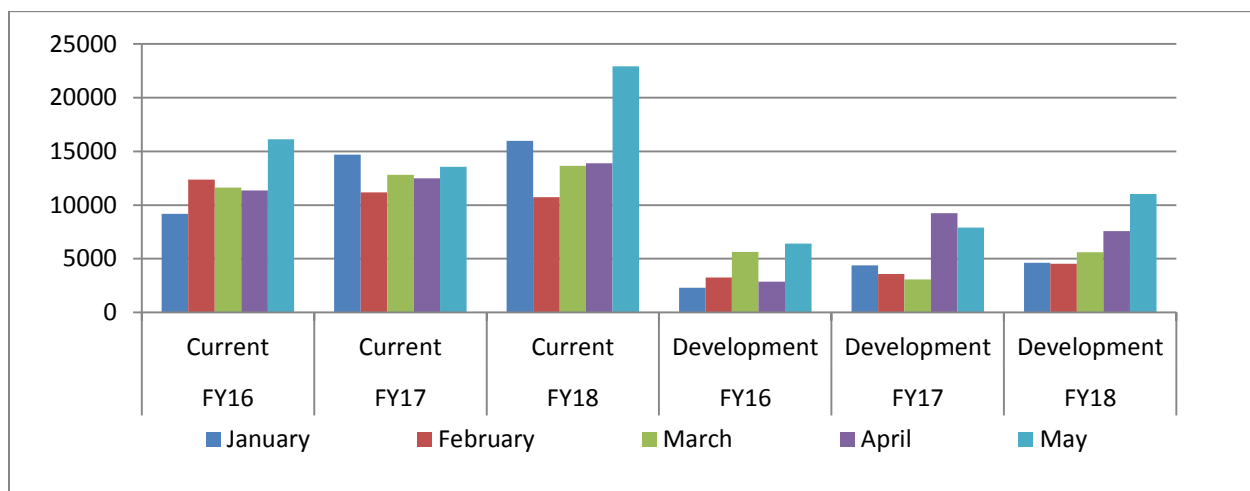
Table 1.3: Government Expenditures

(In crore taka)

	FY 16	FY 17	Growth (%)	FY 17(July-May)	FY 18(July-May)	Growth (%) over (July-May), FY17
1. Current Spending	144456.0	161125.0	11.5	130452.0	148707.0	14.0
Pay and Allowances	39969.0	48760.0	22.0	40924.0	41669.0	1.8
Goods and Services	18277.0	21585.0	18.1	14347.0	16405.0	14.3
Interest Payment	33107.0	31839.0	3.8	28818.0	41238.0	43.1
Domestic	31462.0	29998.0	4.7	27098.0	38589.0	42.4
Foreign	1645.0	1841.0	11.9	1719.0	2650.0	54.2
Subsidy and Transfer	52873.0	58744.0	11.1	46248.0	49257.0	6.5
Others	230.0	196.0	14.8	118.0	136.0	15.3
2. Food Accounts	641.0	1324.0	106.6	4203.0	7891.0	87.7
3. Non-ADP Capital & Net Lending	15429.0	21553.0	39.7	9110.0	10592.0	16.3
Non-ADP Capital	12365.0	15205.0	23.0	6494.0	8560.0	31.8
Net Lending	1063.0	2477.0	133.0	1709.0	1355.0	-20.7
Non-ADP Project	138.0	2206.0	1498.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
FFW	1411.0	1457.0	3.3	734.0	616.0	-16.1
Development Expenditure under Revenue Budget	452.0	208.0	54.0	119.0	65.0	-45.4
4. Annual Development expenditure	80076.0	77243.0	3.5	50613.0	58072.0	14.7
Total (1+2+3+4)	240602.0	261245.0	8.6	194378.0	225262.0	15.9
Total Spending (Percent of GDP)	13.8	13.2	4.3	9.8	10.1	3.0

Source: Integrated Budgeting & Accounting System (iBAS), Finance Division

Chart 1.2: Monthly Trend of Current and Development Expenditure (FY 16-18)

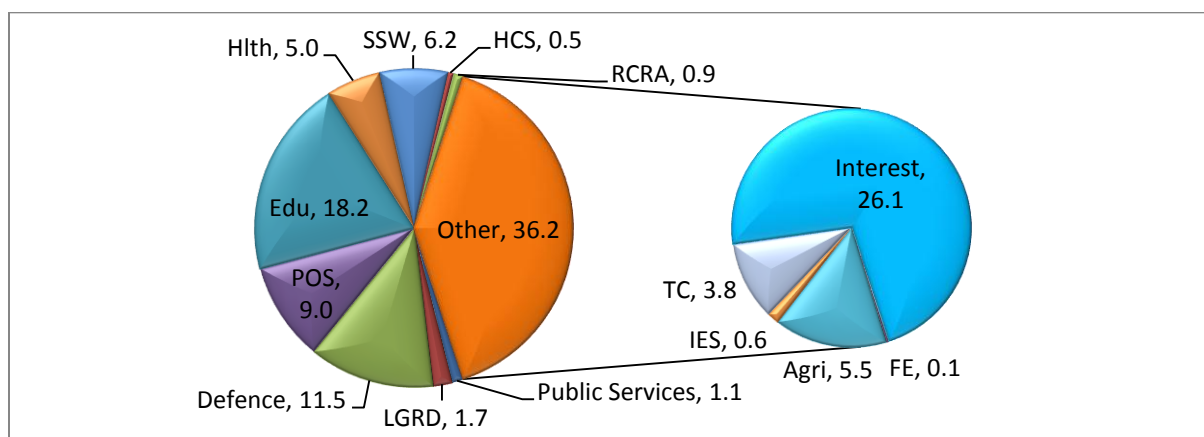


Source: Integrated Budgeting & Accounting System (iBAS), Finance Division

1.4 Composition of Revenue Expenditure

As in July- May of FY18, spending on Interest payment was highest (26.1%) followed by education (18.2 %) (Chart 1.3).

Chart 1.3: Sector wise share (%) of Non-Development expenditure (FY18)

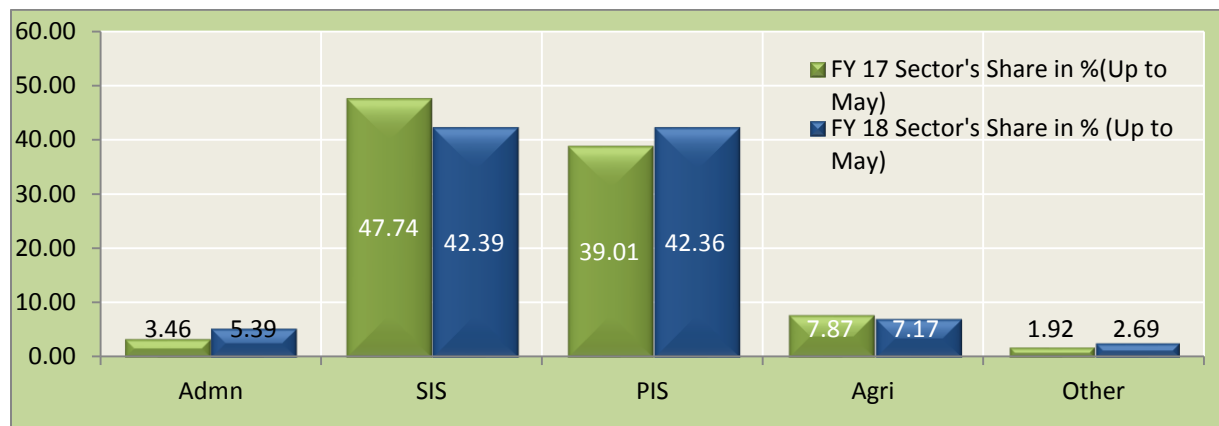


GPS = General Public Services, LGRD = LGD, RD & Cooperatives, CHTs, POS = Public Order and Safety, Edu = Education and Technology, Hlth = Health, SSW = Social Security and Welfare, RCRA = Recreation, Culture and Religious Affairs, Agri = Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock, Land, Water Resources and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

1.5 Composition of ADP Expenditure

Sector wise analysis of development expenditure shows that, up to the month of July- May FY18, highest share of spending went to Social Infrastructure (42.39%) followed by physical Infrastructure (42.36%)

Chart 1.4: Sector wise share (%) of Development expenditure (FY18)



Admn = General Public Services, Defense, and Public Order and Safety; SIS = Social Infrastructure, covers Edu, health, Housing and SSW & LGRD; PIS = Physical Infrastructure, covers FE and Trans; Agri= Agricultural sector and others include RCRA and IES

1.6 Budget Deficit

Overall budget deficit including grants at the end of FY17 stood at 4.95 percent of GDP (Base year 2005-06), which was 3.55 percent in FY16. Overall budget balance including grants during July- May of FY18 records BDT 22825 crore against a deficit of BDT 14558 crore of the same period of previous fiscal year.

Table 1.4: Budget Balance (In crore taka)

Year	Overall Balance	Overall Balance as % of GDP
2015-16	-61530	-3.55
2016-17	-97853	-4.95
July - May FY17	-14558	-0.74
July - May FY18	-22825	-1.03

Source: Integrated Budgeting & Accounting System (iBAS), Finance Division

1.7 Deficit Financing

Domestic borrowing from the banking system decreased to BDT 8514 Crore in FY17 from BDT 10613 Crore in FY16. On the other hand, borrowing from the non-bank sources increased to BDT 61322 Crore from 40181 Crore within the same period. Net borrowing from the external sources increased to BDT 13471 Crore in FY 17 from BDT 9020 Crore in FY 16. Borrowing from external sources is tk.3846 Crore in the period of July-May in FY 2018 increased than previous year.

Table 1.5: Deficit Financing

(In crore taka)

Period	External (net)	Domestic		Total Financing	Financing as % of GDP
		Bank	Non-Bank		
2015-16	9020	10613	40181	50794	2.93
2016-17	13471	-8514	61322	52808	2.70
July -May FY17	3525	-24771	39324	14553	0.74
July - May FY18	3846	990	16295	17284.87	0.78

Source: Integrated Budgeting & Accounting System (iBAS), Finance Division

1.8 Sale and repayment of National Savings Certificates (NSC)

The sale of NSC during July- April of FY18 stood at Tk. 73094.8 crore, which was 8.1 percent higher than that of the same period of the previous year. As a result, net borrowing through NSC stood at Tk. 43363.8 crore by the end of July- May of FY18 (Table 1.6).

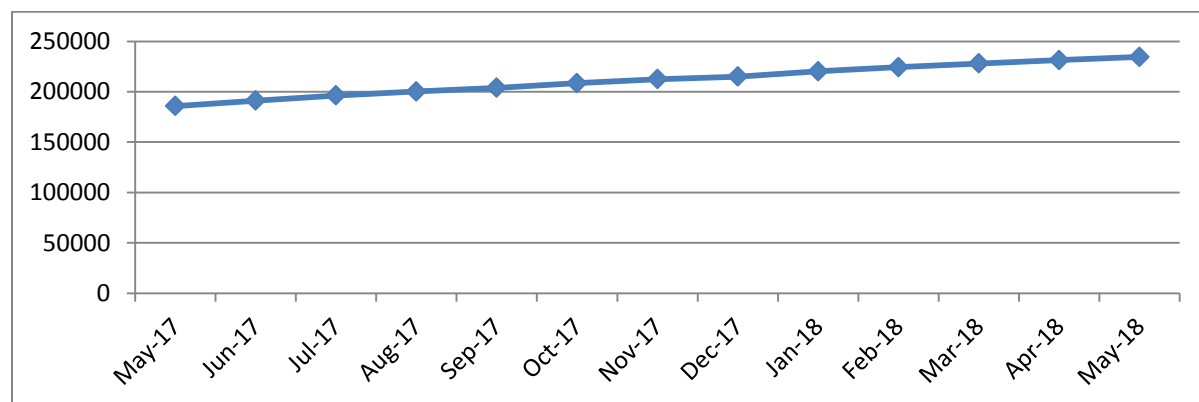
Table 1.6 Net Sale and repayment of NSC

(In crore taka)

Period	Sales	Repayment (Principal)	Net Sale	Outstanding at the end of period
2015-16	53712.5	20023.9	33688.6	135222.9
2016-17	75134.7	22717.3	52417.5	191236.2
Growth (%)	39.9	13.5	55.6	41.4
July - May FY 17	67637.5	20668.4	46969.0	1798553.8
July - May FY 18	73094.8	29731.0	43363.8	2374904.1
Growth (%)	8.1	43.8	-7.7	32.0

Source: National Savings Directorate

Chart 1.5: Outstanding borrowing of government through NSC (in crore taka)



Source: National Savings Directorate

2. MONETARY SECTOR

2.1 Monetary and credit development

Broad money (M2) increased by 10.2 percent at the end of May 2018 from May 2017. Among the sources of broad money, Net Domestic Assets (NDA) increased by 13.4 percent while Net Foreign Assets (NFA) rose by 1.4 percent. Domestic credit recorded an increase of 15.1 percent at the end of May 2018 from May 2017 mainly due to 17.6 percent growth in credit to the private sector.

Table 2.1 Monetary and credit development (Billion BDT)

Items	Outstanding stock at the end of period			Changes in outstanding stock	
	June 2016	June ^R 2017	May ^P 2018	May 2018 over June 2017	May 2018 over May 2017
A. Net Foreignssets(NFA)	2331.4	2667.0	2610.6	-56.4 (-2.1)	35.4 (+1.4)
B. Net Domestic Asset(NDA)	6832.4	7493.8	8172.4	678.6 (9.1)	962.7 (+13.4)
a. Domestic Credit	8012.8	8906.7	9889.1	982.4 (+11.0)	1300.7 (+15.1)
Public Sector	1302.7	1146.1	965.1	-181.1 (-15.8)	-34.8 (-3.5)
Govt. (Net)	1142.2	973.3	767.0	-206.4 (-21.2)	-59.0 (-7.1)
Other Public	160.5	172.8	198.1	25.3 (+14.6)	24.2 (+13.9)
Private sector	6710.1	7760.6	8924.0	1163.5 (+15.0)	1335.5 (+17.6)
b. Net Other assets	-1180.4	-1412.9	-1716.7	-303.8 (-21.5)	-338.0 (-24.5)
C. Broad Money(A+B)	9163.8	10160.8	10783.0	622.2 (+6.1)	998.2 (+10.2)

Source: Monthly Economic Trends, Bangladesh Bank; () -percentage changes

2.2 Reserve money Developments

Reserve money recorded an increase of 7.7 percent at the end of May 2018 over the same month of the previous year. At the same time, the value of reserve money multiplier increased to 5.1 at the end of May 2018 from 4.5 at the end of June 2017.

Table 2.2: Reserve money and money multiplier (Billion BDT)

Items	Outstanding Stock at the end of period			Changes in Outstanding Stock	
	June 2016	June 2017	May 2018	May 2018 over June 2017	May 2018 over May 2017
Reserve money	1932.0	2246.6	2110.4	-136.2 (-6.1)	150.7 (+7.7)
Money multiplier	4.7	4.5	5.1	0.59	0.12

Source: Monthly Economic Trends, Bangladesh Bank; () -percentage changes

3. EXTERNAL SECTOR

3.1 Exports

During July-May of FY18, export recorded 6.66 percent growth, which was 3.13 percent in the same period of the previous fiscal year. On year-to-year basis, export earnings grew by 1.72 percent and stood at US\$ 34.85 billion during FY17 compared to 9.77 percent growth in the previous fiscal year.

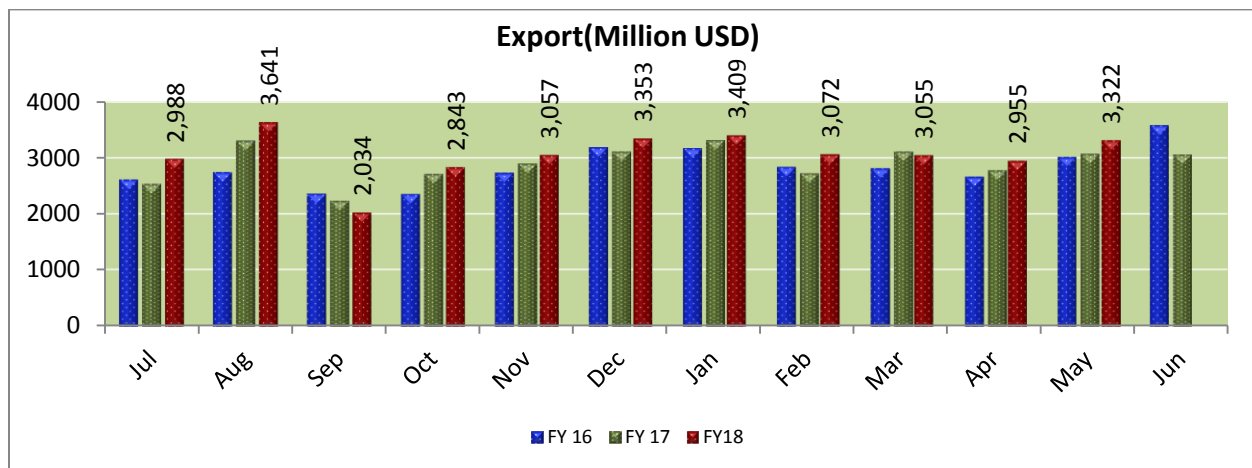
Table 3.1: Export Performance

(Million US\$)

	July-May 2016-17	July-May 2017-18	2015-16	2016-17
Export	31622.87	33728.82	34257.18	34846.84
Growth (%)*	3.13	6.66	9.77	1.72

Source: Export Promotion Bureau, *Growth over the same period of the previous time

Chart 3.1: Monthly Trend of Exports



Source: Export Promotion Bureau

3.2 Imports (c & f)

Import payments increased by 9.0 percent and stood at 47.0 billion during FY17 compared to 5.94 percent growth in FY16. Up to May 2018, import payments increased by 25.52 percent compared to 10.69 percent growth in the previous fiscal year. Letter of Credit (LC) opened and settled for import increased by a whopping 48.25 percent and 16.56 percent respectively in the same period (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Import Scenario

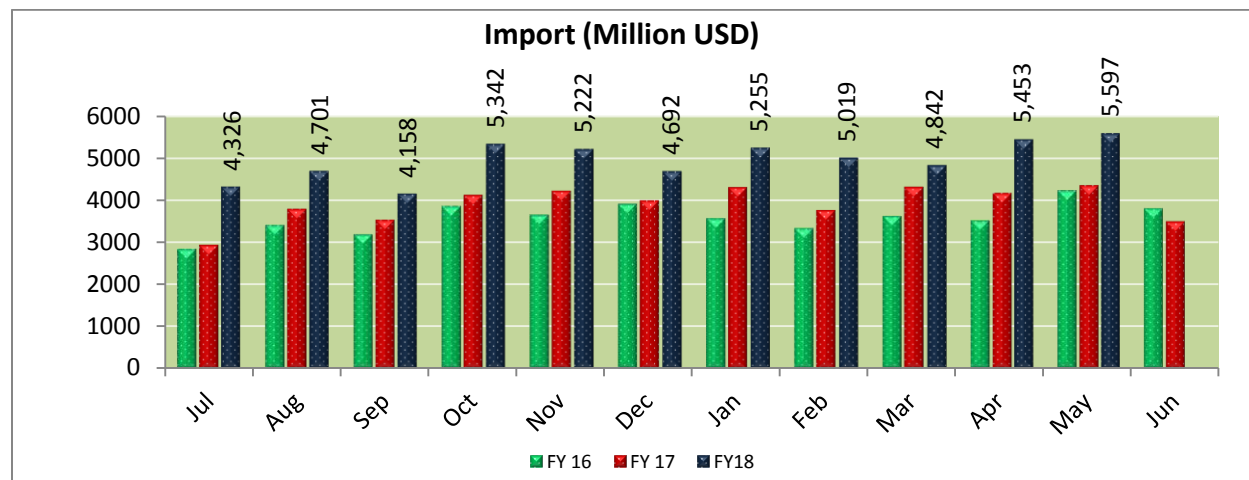
(Million US\$)

Period	2017-18 July-May	2016-17 July-May	2016-17 ^P	2015-16 ^R
Import payments	54608.10	43506.10	47005.20	43122.50
Growth (%)	25.52	10.69	9.00	5.94
LCs Opened	65404.64	44118.71	48125.92	43335.33

Growth (%)	48.25	13.97	11.05	0.62
LCs Settled	47786.15	40998.48	44272.76	40076.19
Growth (%)	16.56	11.83	10.47	4.22

Source: Bangladesh Bank. Growth rate (%) over the same period of the previous fiscal year, R-Revised, P-Provisional

Chart 3.2: Monthly Trend of Import Payments



Source: Bangladesh Bank

3.3 Remittances

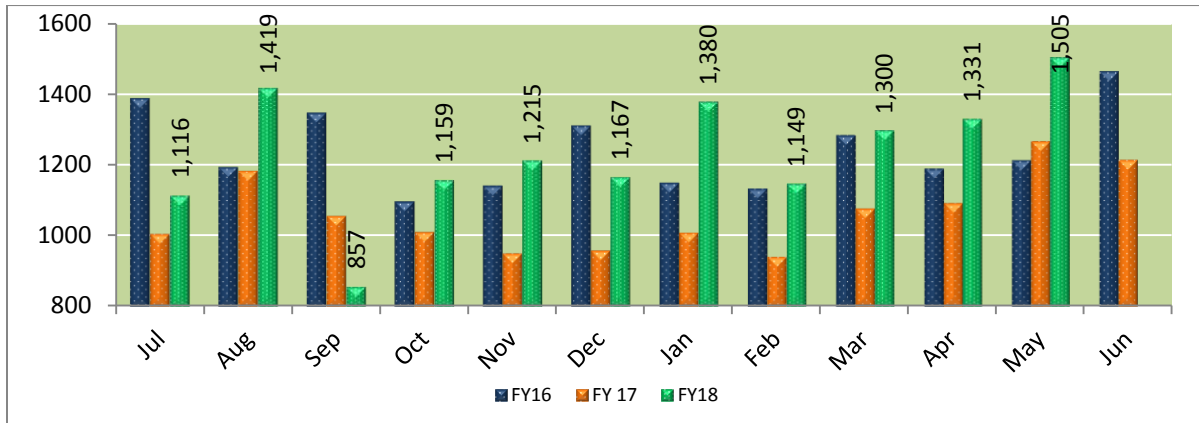
Remittances inflow fell by 14.5 percent during FY17 compared to the previous fiscal year's decrease of 2.5 percent. However, remittance inflow has rebounded in this fiscal year as it registered 17.7 percent growth up to May 2018 compared to a negative 14.2 percent growth in the corresponding period of FY17.

Table-3.3: Remittance Performance (In million US\$)

	2016-17	2015-16	2017-18 July-May	2016-17 July- May
Remittances	12769.45	14931.16	13596.99	11554.84
Growth (%)	-14.48	-2.52	17.67	-14.19
As % of GDP	5.11	6.74	4.95	4.63
As % of Export	36.64	43.58	40.31	36.35

Source: Bangladesh Bank

Chart 3.3: Monthly Trend of Remittances (Million US\$)



Source: Bangladesh Bank

3.4 Exchange Rate Movements

Local currency, BDT depreciated by 3.40 percent against US dollar in May 2018 from June 2017.

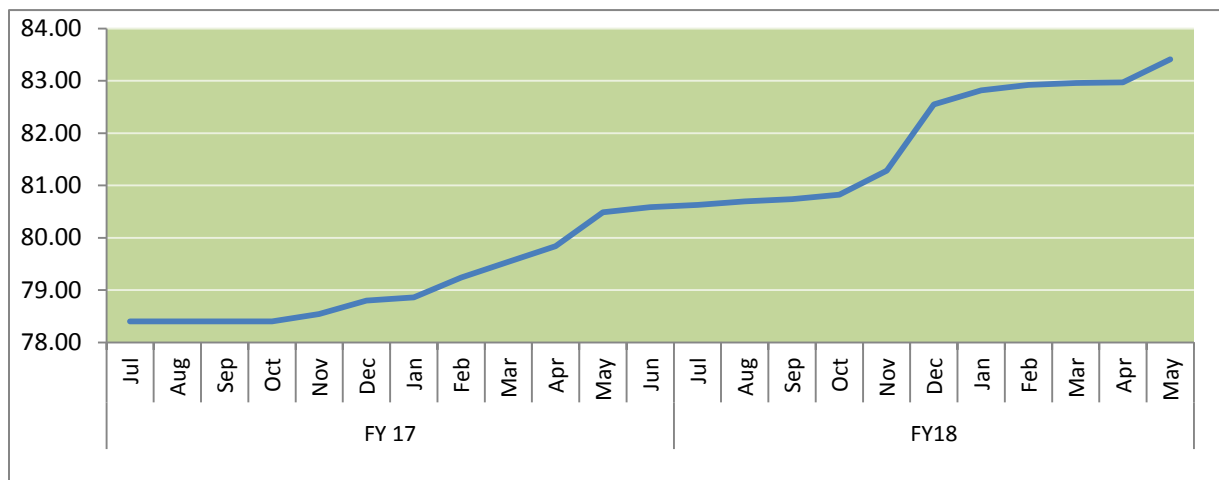
Table 3.4: Exchange Rate Movements (Taka per US\$)

Period	Average	End of the period
2011-12	79.10	81.82
2012-13	79.93	77.77
2013-14	77.72	77.63
2014-15	77.67	77.81
2015-16	78.40	78.40
2016-17	79.12	80.60
2017-18		
July	80.63	80.66
August	80.69	80.70
September	80.74	80.80
October	80.82	80.87
November	81.28	82.30
December	82.55	82.70
January	82.82	82.90
February	82.92	82.96
March	82.96	82.96
April	82.97	82.98
May	83.38	83.70

Source: Bangladesh Bank

Chart 3.4: Period Average Exchange Rate Movements

(BDT per US\$)



Source: Bangladesh Bank

3.5 External Reserve

The gross foreign exchange reserve stood at 32.3 billion at the end of May 2018, which is sufficient to cover import payments of 6.75 months based on average import liability of the previous 12 months. Notably, this reserve was recorded as US\$ 33.5 billion at the end of June 2017 from US\$ 30.2 billion at the end of June 2016.

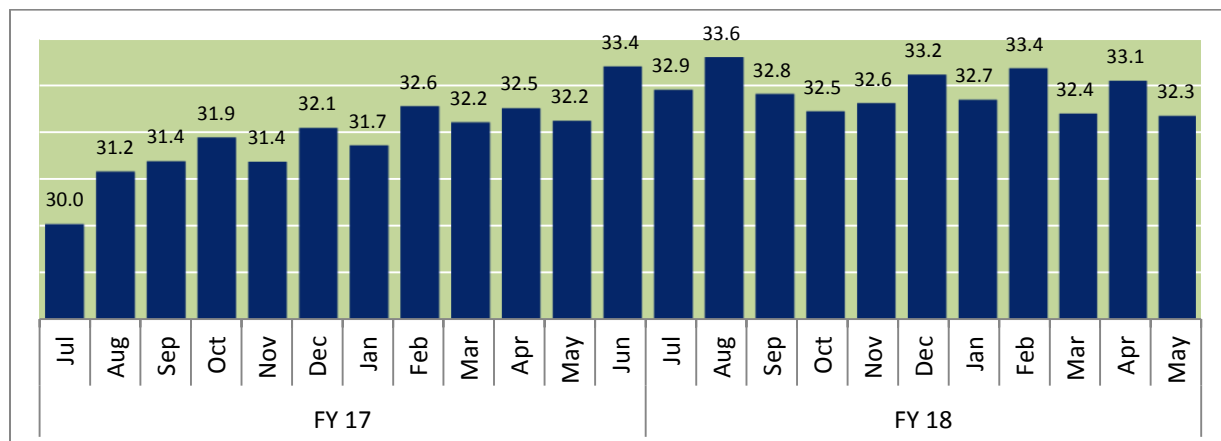
Table 3.5: Foreign Exchange Reserve

(Million US\$)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	May 2018
Reserve	25025.50	30168.22	33493.0	32348.69
In months of import payment	6.65	8.40	8.20	6.75

Source: Bangladesh Bank

Chart 3.5: Outstanding Stock of Gross Foreign Exchange Reserve at the end of the month (Billion US\$)



Source: Bangladesh Bank

3.6 Balance of Payments (BOP)

The country's trade balance recorded a deficit of US\$ 17.23 billion at the end of May 2018 from a deficit of US\$ 9.36 billion in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year on the back of a wide mismatch between export and import growth. With the widening trade deficit and a moderate growth of remittances, the current account balance has reached at US\$ 9.38 billion deficit during July-May of FY18 from a moderate deficit of US\$ 2.22 billion in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. Overall balance remains US\$ 0.97 billion deficit despite US\$ 8.03 billion surplus in the financial account at the end of May 2018.

Table 3.6: Balance of Payments (Million US\$)

	2016-17 ^P	2015-16 ^R	2017-18 ^P July-May	2016-17 ^R July- May
Trade Balance	-9472	-6460	-17228	-9363
Current Account Balance	-1480	4262	-9379	-2216
Capital Account	314	464	263	288
Financial Account	4179	944	8035	4217
Overall Balance	3169	5036	-970	2682

Source: Bangladesh Bank. R=Revised, P= Provisional

4. REAL SECTOR

4.1 Real Sector Indicators

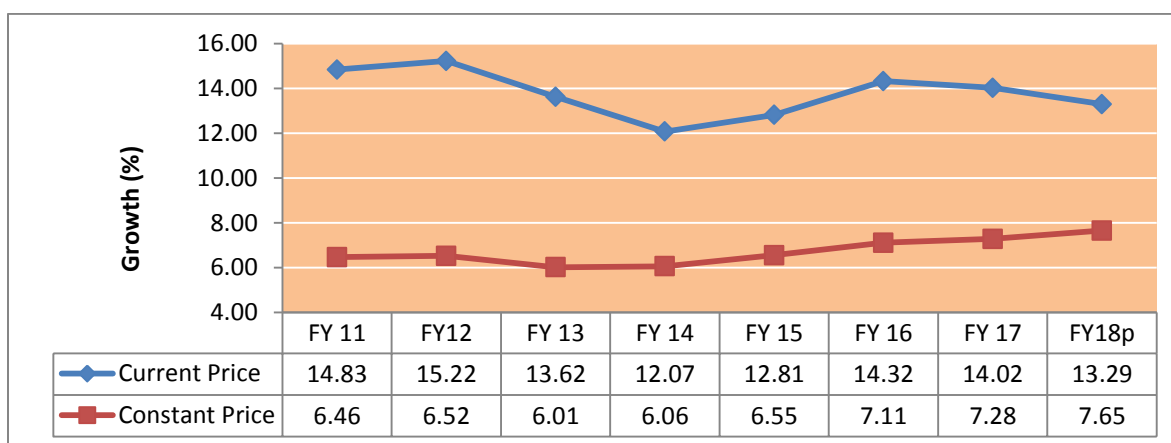
Bangladesh economy continued to maintain healthy growth as provisional estimates from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) reported 7.65 percent real GDP growth in FY18, supported by robust domestic demand, particularly private consumption and public investment. On the supply side, growth was driven mainly by industry (11.99 percent) and services (6.33 percent) with the sectoral composition of economy's output continuing to shift away from agriculture. At the same time, per capita GNI raised to US\$1752 at the end of FY18 from US\$1610 in FY17.

Table 4.1 Real sector indicators (Base year 2005-06)

Concepts	Unit	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY16	FY17	FY18 ^p
GDP at constant prices	Billion Tk.	7,299.0	7,741.4	8,248.6	8,835.4	9,479.0	10,204.3
Growth	%	6.01	6.06	6.55	7.11	7.28	7.65
GDP at current prices	Billion Tk.	11,989.2	13,436.7	15,158.0	17,328.6	19,758.2	22,385.0
Growth	%	13.62	12.07	12.81	14.32	14.02	13.29
GNI at current prices	Billion Tk.	12953.5	14332.2	16142.0	18326.7	20607.2	23,379.4
Per capita GDP	Taka	78,009	86,266	96,004	108,378	122,152	136,786
Per capita GNI	Taka	84,283	92,015	102,236	114,621	127,401	142,862
Per capita GDP	US\$	976	1,110	1,236	1,385	1,544	1,677
Per capita GNI	US\$	1,054	1,184	1,316	1,465	1,610	1,752

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Chart 4.1: GDP Growth Rate at current and constant prices (Base year 2005-06)



Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

4.2 Industrial Production

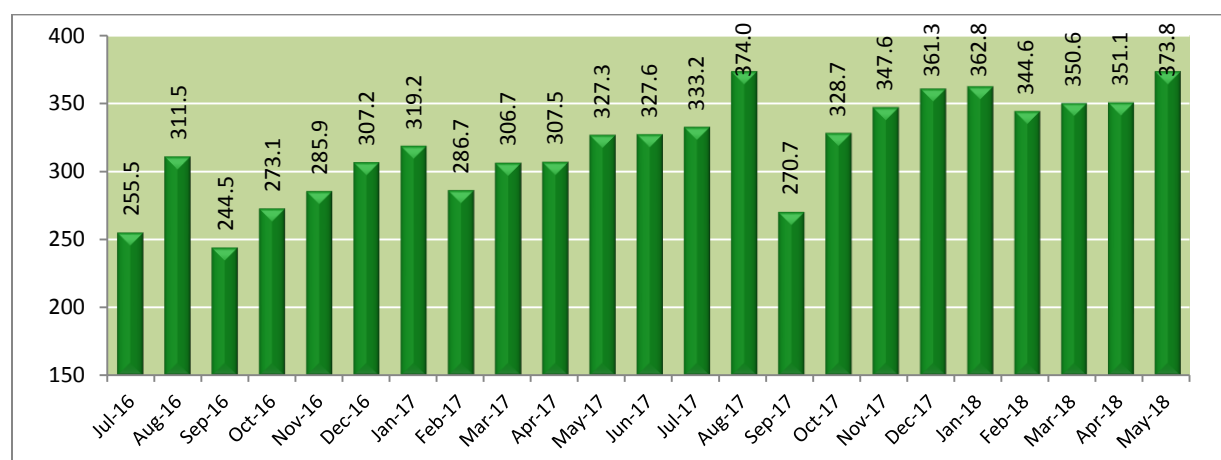
The quantum Index of large and medium scale manufacturing Industries, which indicates production performance of the manufacturing industry, increased by 14.2 percent and stood at 373.8 at the end of May 2018 (table 4.2). It is to be noted that this growth rate was 11.2 percent and 13.5 percent in FY17 and FY16 respectively.

Table 4.2: Quantum Index of large and medium scale manufacturing industries
(Base: 2005-06=100)

Period	Index	Growth Rate (%) *
2010-11	157.89	16.90
2011-12	174.92	10.80
2012-13	195.19	11.60
2013-14	213.22	8.20
2014-15	236.11	10.74
2015-16	267.88	13.46
2016-17	297.89	11.20
May 2017	327.32	16.37
May 2018 ^p	373.80	14.20

Source: BBS, P-Provisional, *Growth over the same period of the previous fiscal year

Chart 4.2: Quantum Index of Manufacturing Industries (Base: 2005-06=100)



Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

4.3 Inflation

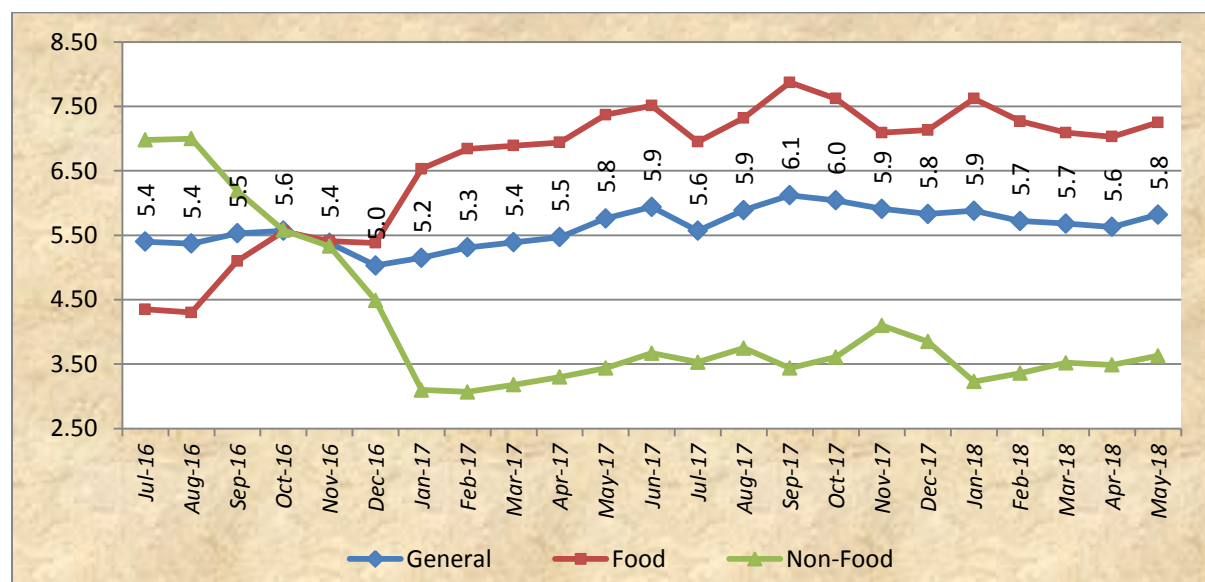
The average rate (12-month moving average) of inflation has eased down to 5.44 percent at the end of FY17 from 5.92 percent at the end of FY16 (table-4.3). However, general inflation edged up to 5.82 percent (twelve-month average basis) at the end of May 2018, of which food and non-food inflation were 7.25 percent and 3.63 percent respectively. On the other hand, point-to-point inflation stood at 5.58 percent in the same month, of which, food and non-food inflation were 6.56 percent and 4.08 percent respectively (Chart 4.3).

Table-4.3: CPI Inflation (National) (Base 2005-06)

Fiscal Year	Twelve-Month Average Basis			Point to Point Basis		
	National	Food	Non-Food	National	Food	Non-Food
2014-15	6.41	6.68	5.99	6.25	8.00	5.45
2015-16	5.92	4.90	7.47	5.53	6.32	6.15
2016-17	5.44	6.02	4.57	5.94	7.51	3.67
2017-18						
July	5.45	6.23	4.29	5.57	6.95	3.53
August	5.50	6.48	4.03	5.89	7.32	3.75
September	5.55	6.72	3.81	6.12	7.87	3.44
October	5.59	6.89	3.65	6.04	7.62	3.61
November	5.64	7.03	3.56	5.91	7.09	4.10
December	5.70	7.17	3.50	5.83	7.13	3.85
January	5.76	7.26	3.51	5.88	7.62	3.23
February	5.80	7.30	3.54	5.72	7.27	3.36
March	5.82	7.31	3.57	5.68	7.09	3.52
April	5.83	7.32	3.58	5.63	7.03	3.49
May	5.82	7.25	3.63	5.58	6.56	4.08

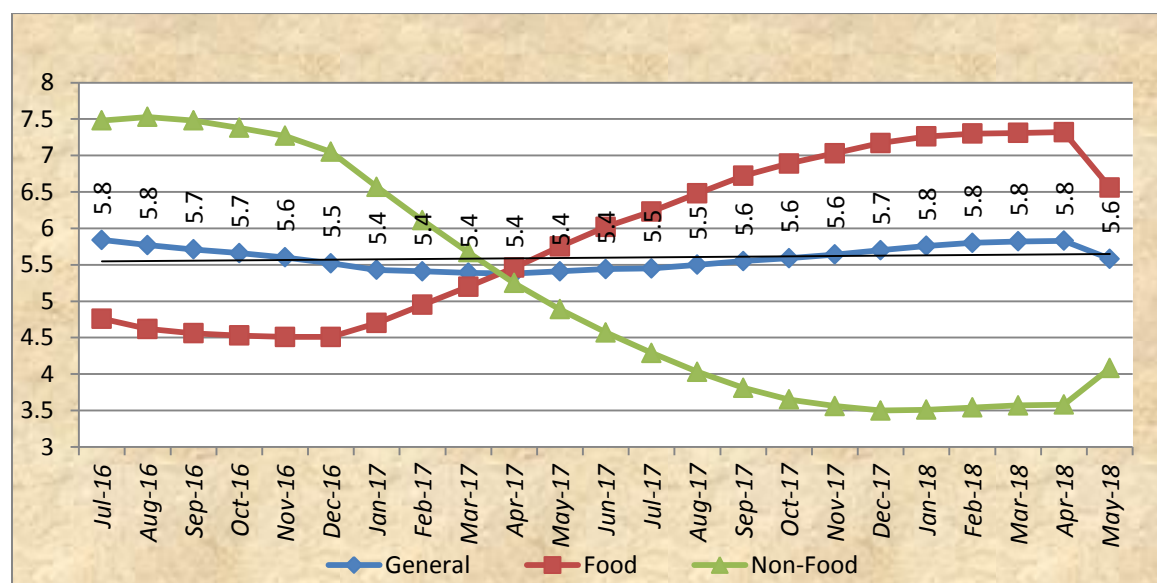
Source: Bangladesh Bank

Chart 4.3: Trends of Point to Point Inflation (Base 2005-06=100)



Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Chart 4.4: Trends of Twelve-Month Average Inflation (Base 2005-06=100)



Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics