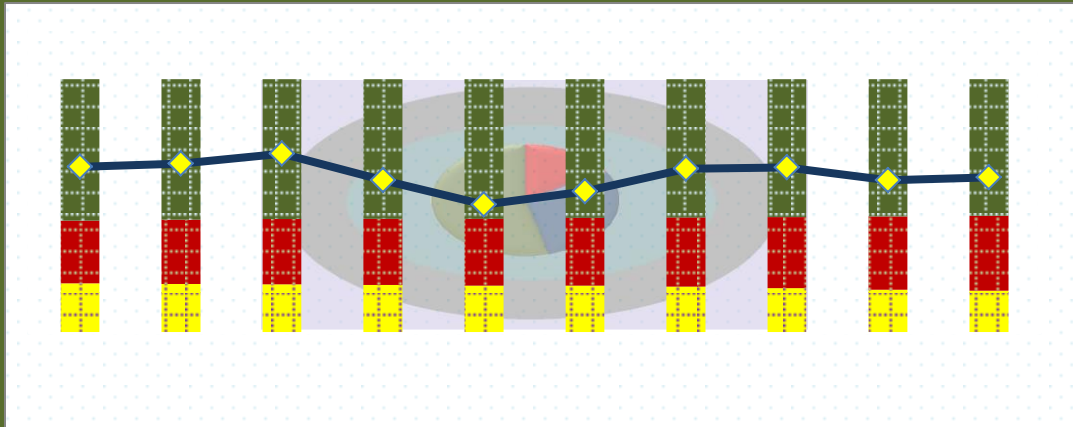




MONTHLY REPORT ON FISCAL-MACRO POSITION

August 2018



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Executive Summary

The August 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 FY18¹. During July-August of FY19, total revenue collection increased by 11.60 percent compared to the same period of previous fiscal year. On the other hand, total government spending increased by 13.2 percent during the same period.

Monetary Sector

Broad Money supply recorded 9.0 percent growth at the end of August 2018. This growth is attributable to 12.0 percent and 0.5 percent growth in Net Domestic Asset (NDA) and Net Foreign Asset (NFA) respectively. At the end of August 2018, reserve money grew by 1.81 percent from August 2017.

External Sector

During July-August of FY19, exports grew by 2.51 percent compared to 13.84 percent growth in the same period of the previous fiscal year. Import payments increased by 5.66 percent at the end of August 2018 while remittance inflow increased by 7.70 percent during the same period. Further, foreign exchange reserve stood at US\$ 32.93 billion at the end of August 2018, which is equivalent to import payments of 6.65 months.

Real Sector

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) reported a robust 7.86 percent real GDP growth in FY18 compared to 7.65 percent growth in FY17. During this period, per capita GNI reached to US\$ 1751 from US\$1610 at the end of FY17. The average rate of CPI inflation (12-month moving average) stood at 5.74 percent, of which, food and non-food inflation were 6.95 percent and 3.90 percent respectively at the end of August 2018. This inflation rate, on point-to-point basis, was 5.48 percent, of which, food and non-food inflation were 5.97 percent and 4.73 percent respectively at the end of August 2018. The Quantum Index of medium and large-scale manufacturing industries increased by 4.41 percent at the end of August 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 11.60 percent during July-August of FY19 compared to the same period of FY18. Growth rates of Tax and Non-tax revenue during this period were 32.10 percent and -99.62 percent respectively.

Table 1.1: Revenue Earning

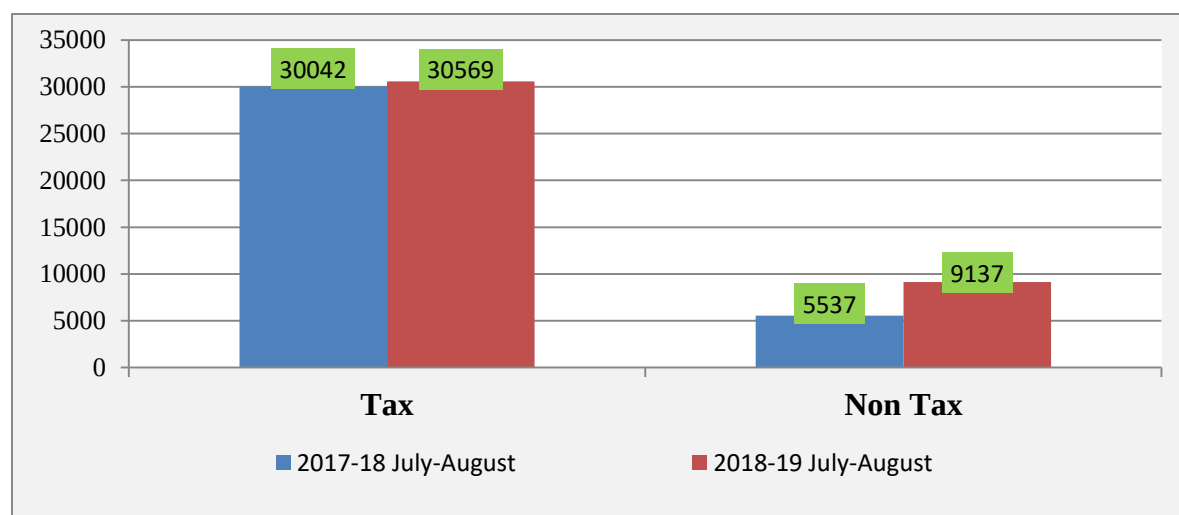
(In crore taka)

Period	Tax Revenue			Non-Tax Revenue	Total Revenue
	NBR	Non-NBR	Total		
2016-17 (Actual)	171639	6299	177938	23294	201232
2017-18 (Actual)	187119	7042	194161	22395	216556
Growth (%)	9.02	11.80	9.12	-3.9	7.6
July-August , FY18	28207	1835	30042	5537	35579
July-August , FY19	30569	9116	39685	21	39706
Growth (%)	8.37	396.78	32.10	-99.62	11.60

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 40 percent in FY18 compared to FY17. During July-August of FY19, grant receipt decreased by 50 percent to TK. 1 Crore against TK. 2 Crore over the corresponding period of the last fiscal (table 1.2).

Table 1.2: Grants (In crore taka)

2016-17	2017-18	Growth (%)	FY 18	FY 19	Growth (%) over
(Actual)	(Actual)		July-August	July-August	July-August of FY 18
1445	867	-40	2	1	-50.0

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

1.3 Government Expenditure

According to iBAS database, total government expenditure increased by 13.2 percent during July-August of FY19 compared to the same period of the previous fiscal (Table-1.3). Similarly, development (ADP) expenditure decreased by 45.4 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 5383 Crore at the end of July- August of FY19, recording 30.6 percent decrease over the same period of the last fiscal year.

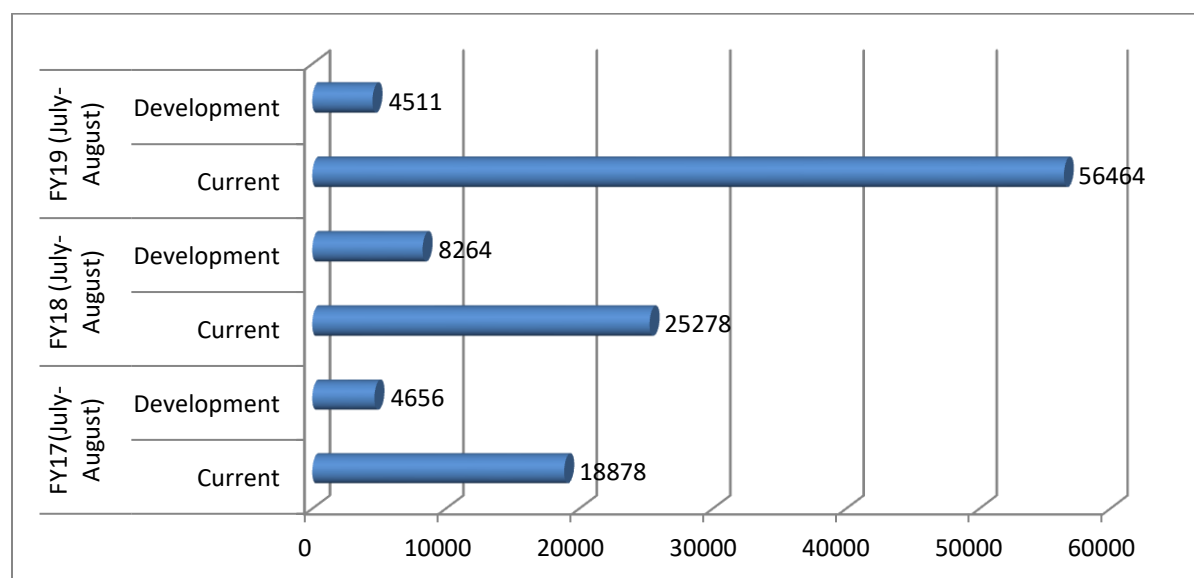
Table 1.3: Government Expenditures (In crore taka)

	FY 17	FY 18	Growth (%)	FY 18 (July-August)	FY 19 (July-August)	Growth (%) over (July-August), FY18
a. Current Spending	332801.0	351824.0	6.0	50557.0	56464.0	11.7
Recurrent Expenditure	166401.0	175912.0	6.0	25278.0	29025.0	14.8
Wages and Salaries	49031.0	47332.0	-3.0	9151.0	11694.0	27.8
Use of Goods and Services	20484.0	24267.0	18.0	1583.0	1403.0	-11.4
Interest Payment	35316.0	40783.0	15.0	6140.0	6899.0	12.4
Domestic	33475.0	37177.0	11.0	5747.0	6381.0	11.0
Foreign	1841.0	3605.0	96.0	393.0	518.0	31.8
Subsidies	61370.0	63356.0	3.0	8387.0	1078.0	-87.1
Others (Grants, social safety net, other expenses)	199.0	174.0	-13.0	18.0	6365.0	35261.1

b. Food Accounts	-480.0	7068.0	-1573.0	695.0	1769.0	154.5
c. Non ADP Capital & Net lending	19257.0	18222.0	-5.0	189.0	4868.0	2475.7
Net lending	2482.0	1240.0	-50.0	-471.0	-222.0	-52.9
Non ADP Project	2206.0	1355.0	-39.0	0.0	-3.0	0.0
FFW and Transfer	1567.0	903.0	-42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non ADP Special Project (Financial asset, equity)	13002.0	14724.0	13.0	661.0	330.0	-50.1
d. Annual Development Project	83500.0	103605.0	24.0	8264.0	4511.0	-45.4
Total Spending (a+b+c+d)	435078.0	480719.0	10.0	59705.0	67612.0	13.2
Total Spending (Percent of GDP)	22.0	21.4	-3.0	2.7	2.7	-0.1

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

Chart 1.2: Monthly Trend of Current and Development Expenditure (FY 18-19)

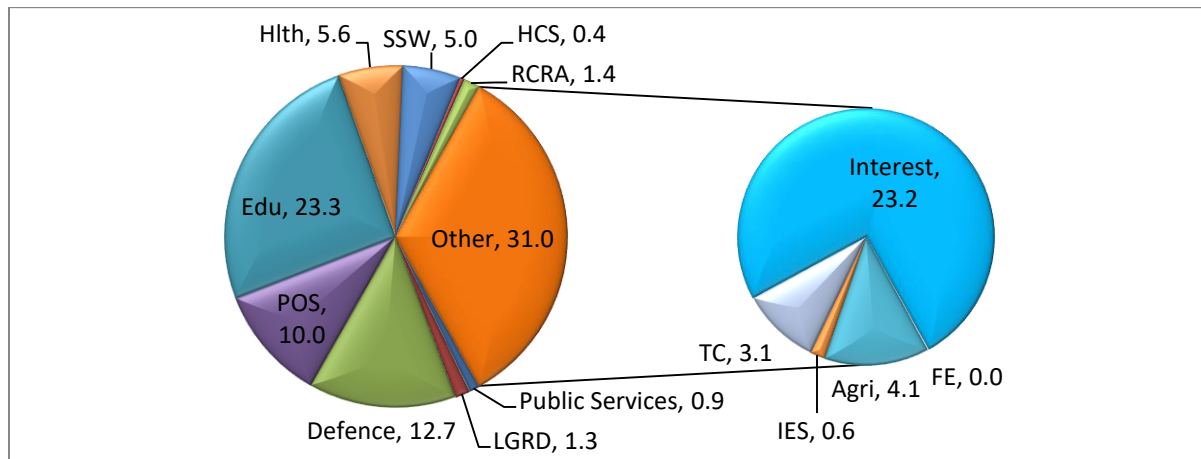


Source: Integrated Budgeting & Accounting System (iBAS), Finance Division

1.4 Composition of Revenue Expenditure

As in July - August of FY19, spending on education was highest (23.3%) followed by Interest payment (23.2 %) (Chart 1.3).

Chart 1.3: Sector wise share (%) of Non-Development expenditure (FY 18)

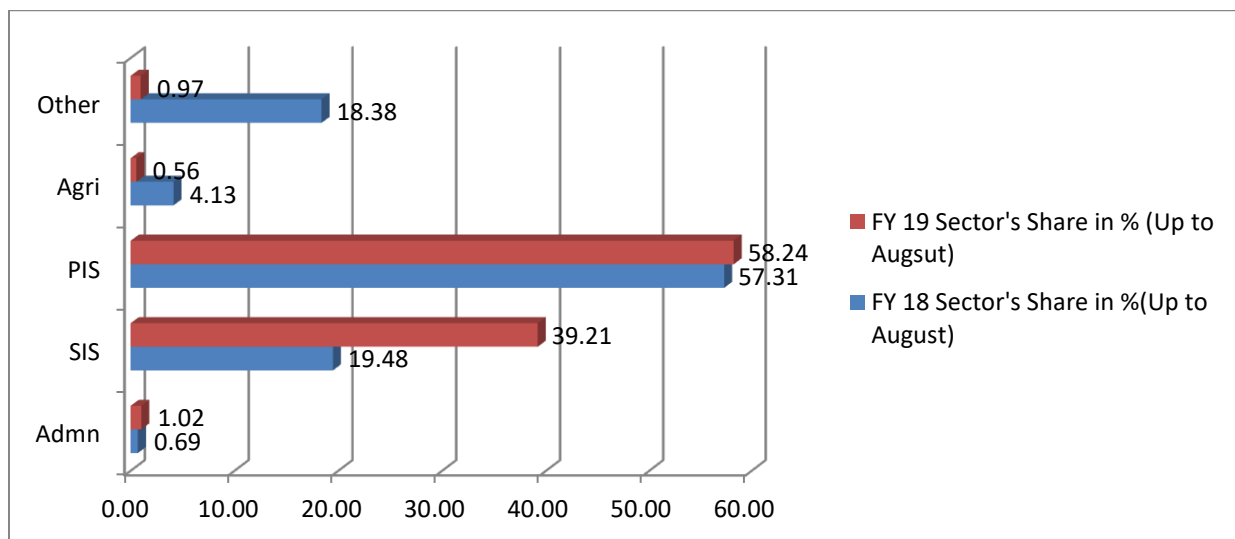


GPS = General Public Services, LGRD = LGD, RD & Cooperatives, CHTs, POS = Public Order and Safety, Edu = Education and Technology, Hlth = Health, SSW = Social Security and Welfare, RCRA = Recreation, Culture and Religious Affairs, Agri = Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock, Land, Water Resources and 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-August FY19, highest share of spending went to physical Infrastructure (58.24%) followed by Social Infrastructure (39.21%)

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 FY18 stood at 3.92 percent of GDP (Base year 2005-06), which was 3.41 percent in FY17. Overall budget balance including grants during July-August of FY19 records deficit of BDT 8706 crore against of BDT 719 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
2016-17	-67446	-3.41
2017-18	-88252	-3.92
July - August FY18	719	0.03
July - August FY19	-8706	-0.34

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

1.7 Deficit Financing

Domestic borrowing from the banking system decreased to BDT 11731 Crore in FY18 from BDT 8379 Crore in FY 17. On the other hand, borrowing from the non-bank sources increased to BDT 64849 Crore from 62726 Crore within the same period. Net borrowing from the external sources decreased to BDT 11662 Crore in FY 18 from BDT 13100 Crore in FY 17. Total financing of FY 19 is tk.9049 core which was tk.-6670 crore in FY 18.

Table 1.5: Deficit Financing (In crore taka)

Period	External	Domestic		Total Financing	Financing as % of GDP
	(net)	Bank	Non-Bank		
2016-17	13100	-8379	62726	67447	3.41
2017-18	11662	11731	64849	88242	3.92
July -August FY18	690	2223	-9583	-6670	-0.30

July - August FY19	-839	2585	7303	9049	0.35
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Source: Integrated Budgeting & Accounting System (iBAS), Finance Division

1.8 Sale and repayment of National Savings Certificates (NSC)

The sale of NSC during July-August of FY19 stood at Tk. 14962.5 crore, which was 8.3 percent higher than that of the same period of the previous year. As a result, net borrowing through NSC stood at Tk. 9057.3 crore by the end of July-August of FY19 (Table 1.6).

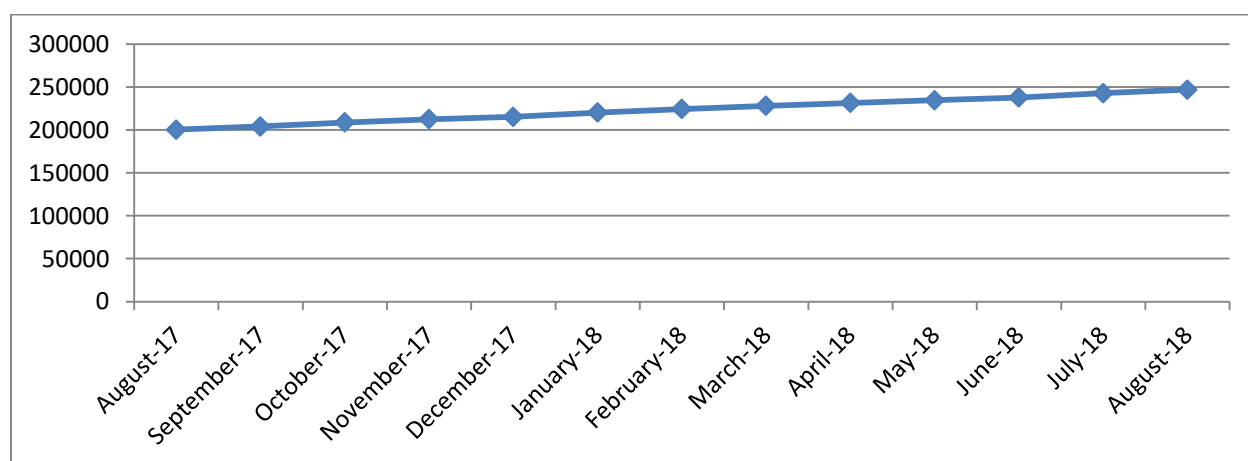
Table 1.6 Net Sale and repayment of NSC

(In crore taka)

Period	Sales	Repayment (Principal)	Net Sale	Outstanding at the end of period
2016-17	75134.7	22717.3	52417.5	191236.2
2017-18	78784.7	32254.4	46530.3	237766.5
Growth (%)	4.9	42.0	-11.2	24.3
July - August FY 18	13817.1	4788.5	9028.6	396554.6
July - August FY 19	14962.5	5905.3	9057.3	489626.0
Growth (%)	8.3	23.3	0.3	23.5

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 9.0 percent at the end of August 2018 from August 2017. Among the sources of broad money, Net Domestic Assets (NDA) increased by 12.0 percent while Net Foreign Assets (NFA) rose by 0.5 percent. Domestic credit recorded an increase of 13.2 percent at the end of August 2018 from August 2017 mainly due to 14.9 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 2017	June ^R 2018	August ^P 2018	August 2018 over June 2018	August 2018 over August 2017
A. Net Foreign Assets (NFA)	2331.4	2667.0	2646.7	2672.9	26.1 (1.0)	13.5 (0.5)
B. Net Domestic Asset(NDA)	6832.4	7493.8	8453.1	8566.7	113.6 (1.3)	914.5 (+12.0)
a. Domestic Credit	8012.8	8906.7	1021.6	10312.8	96.6 (0.9)	1205.0 (+13.2)
Public Sector	1302.7	1146.1	1140.9	1211.2	70.2 (+6.2)	21.4 (+1.8)
Govt. (Net)	1142.2	973.3	948.9	1016.9	68.0 (7.2)	4.0 (0.4)
Other Public	160.5	172.8	192	194.3	2.3 (+1.2)	17.4 (+9.8)
Private sector	6710.1	7760.6	9075.3	9101.7	26.3 (0.3)	1183.6 (+14.9)
b. Net Other assets	-1180.4	-1412.9	-1763.2	-1746.2	17.0 (-1.0)	-290.5 (+20.5)
C. Broad Money(A+B)	9163.8	10160.8	11099.8	11239.5	139.7 (1.3)	928.0 (+9.0)

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

2.2 Reserve money Developments

Reserve money recorded an increase of 1.81 percent at the end of August 2018 over the same month of the previous fiscal year. At the same time, the value of reserve money multiplier increased to 4.8 at the end of August 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 2017	June 2018	August 2018	August 2018 over June 2018	August 2018 over August 2017
Reserve money	2246.6	2337.4	2343.7	6.3 (+0.27)	41.8 (+1.81)
Money multiplier	4.5	4.8	4.8	0.05	0.32

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

3. EXTERNAL SECTOR

3.1 Exports

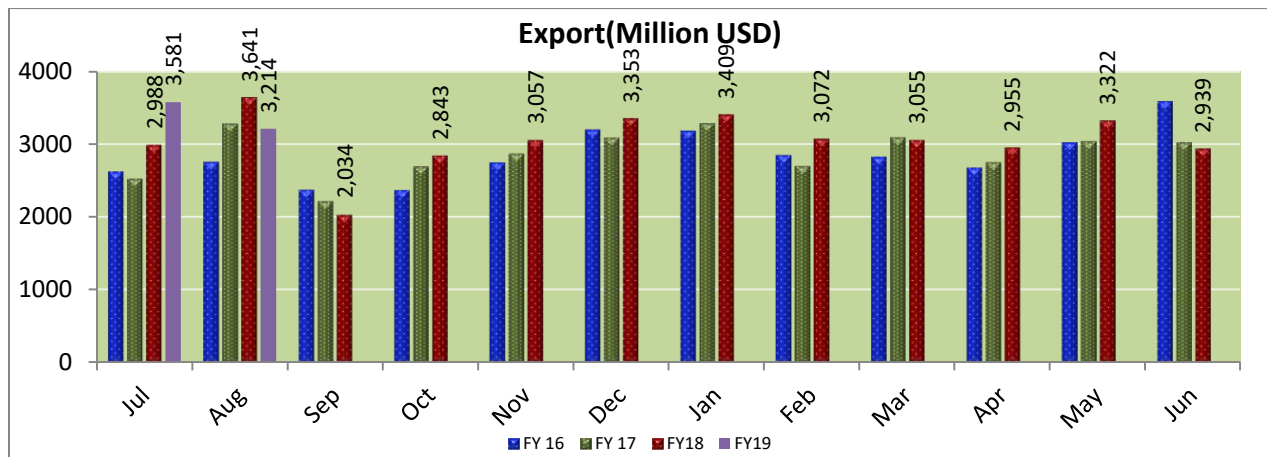
During July-June of FY18, export recorded 5.81 percent growth, which was 1.16 percent in the same period of the previous fiscal year. During July-August of FY19, export recorded 2.51 percent growth, which was 13.84 percent in the same period of the previous fiscal year.

Table 3.1: Export Performance (Million US\$)

	July-August 2018-19	July-August 2017-18	2017-18	2016-17
Export	6795.02	6628.60	36668.17	34655.90
Growth (%)*	2.51	13.84	5.81	1.16

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)

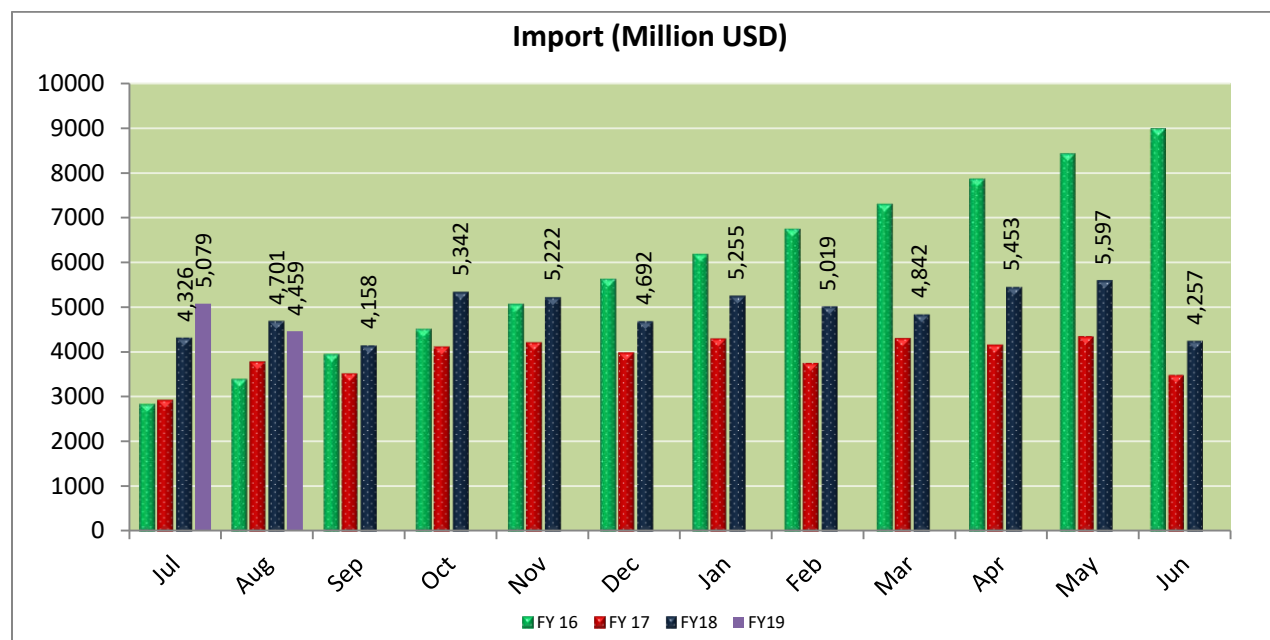
Import payments increased by 25.23 percent and stood at 58.9 billion during FY18 compared to 9.00 percent growth in FY17. In July-August 2019, import payments increased by 5.66 percent compared to 33.97 percent growths in the same period of previous fiscal year (FY18). Letter of Credit (LC) opened decreased by -1.12 percent and LCs settled for import increased by a whopping 6.01 percent in FY19 (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Import Scenario (Million US\$)

Period	2018-19 ^P July-August	2017-18 ^P July-August	2017-18	2016-17 ^R	2015-16 ^R
Import payments	9538.0	9026.8	58865.3	47005.20	43122.50
Growth (%)	5.66	33.97	25.23	9.00	5.94
LCs Opened	10018.03	10131.99	69421.15	48125.92	43335.33
Growth (%)	-1.12	38.78	44.25	11.05	0.62
LCs Settled	8524.26	8041.0	51530.56	44272.76	40076.19
Growth (%)	6.01	12.33	16.39	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

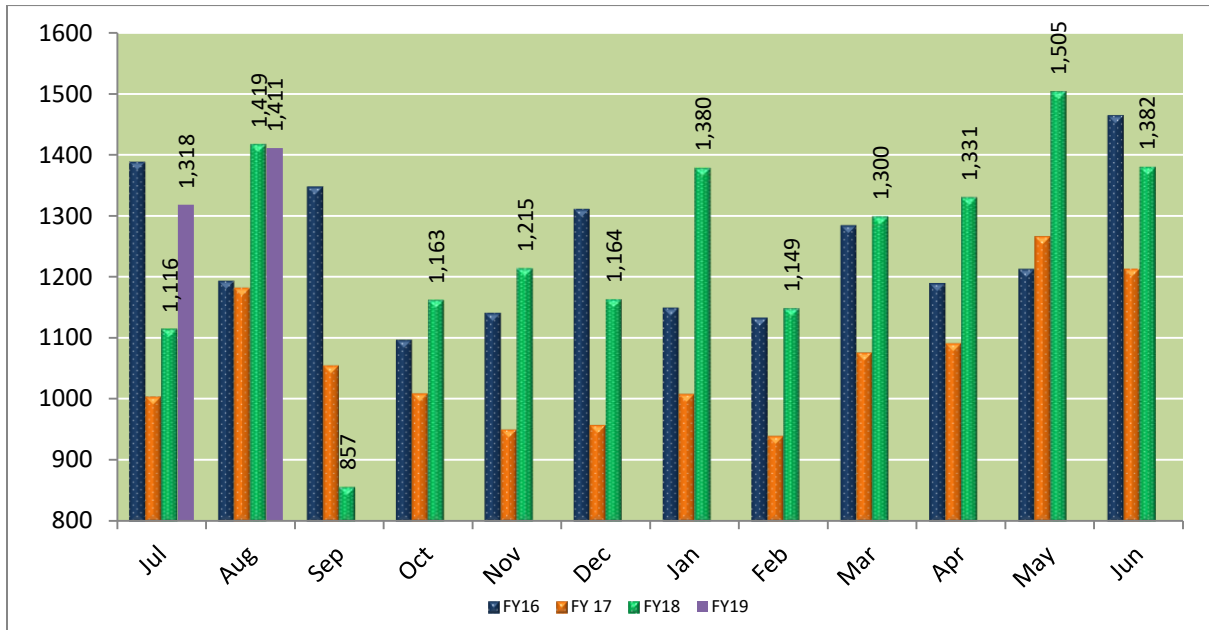
Remittances inflow fell by 14.5 percent during FY17 compared to the previous fiscal year's decrease of 2.5 percent. However, remittance inflow has rebounded in FY18 as it registered 17.3 percent growth compared to a negative 14.48 percent growth in the corresponding period of FY17. In July-August of FY19 remittance inflow was 0.90 percent of GDP and 40.17 percent of export.

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

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 July-August ^p
Remittances	14931.16	12769.45	14978.86	2729.23
Growth (%)	-2.52	-14.48	17.30	7.70
As % of GDP	6.74	5.11	5.43	0.90
As % of Export	43.58	36.64	40.85	40.17

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 0.06 percent against US dollar at the end of August 2018 from June 2018.

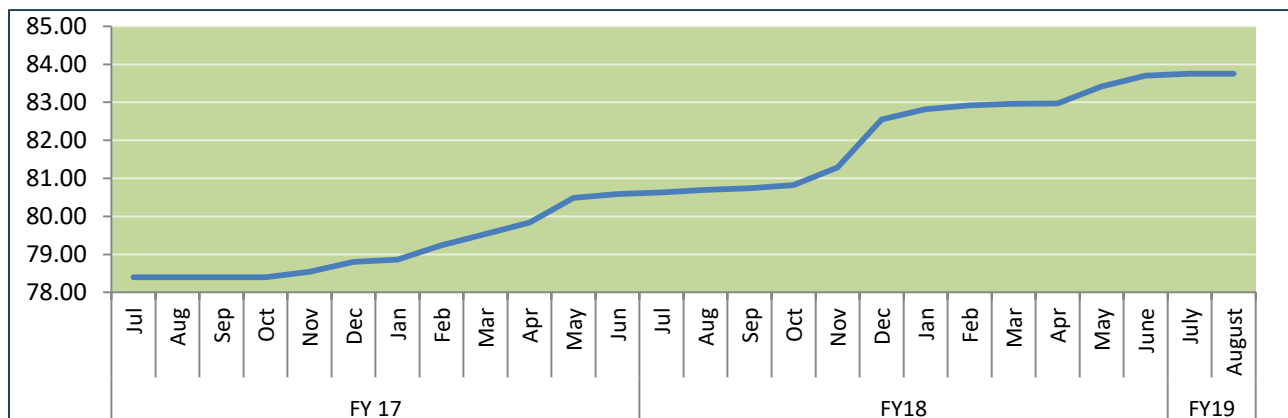
Table 3.4: Exchange Rate Movements (Taka per US\$)

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	83.70	83.70
2018-19		
July	83.75	83.75
August	83.75	83.75

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 32.93 billion at the end of August 2018, which is sufficient to cover import payments of 6.65 months based on average import liability of the previous 12 months. Notably, this reserve was recorded as US\$ 32.9 billion at the end of June 2018 from US\$ 33.5 billion at the end of June 2017.

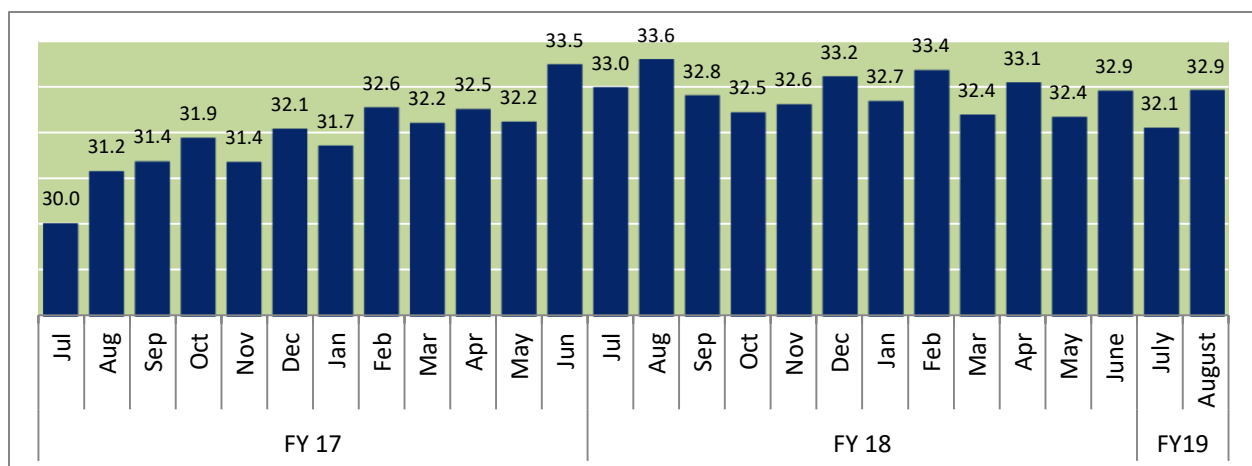
Table 3.5: Foreign Exchange Reserve

(Million US\$)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	August 2018
Reserve	25025.50	30168.22	33493.0	32943.46	32926.51
In months of import payment	6.65	8.40	8.20	8.55	6.65

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\$ 2.11 billion at the end of August 2018 from a deficit of US\$ 18.26 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\$ 0.06 billion deficit during July-August of FY19 from a moderate deficit of US\$ 9.78 billion in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. Overall balance incurred US\$ 0.16 billion surplus due to deficit in current account balance and US\$ 0.47 billion surplus in the financial account at the end of August 2018.

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

	2015-16 ^R	2016-17 ^R	2017-18 ^P	2018-19 ^P July-August
Trade Balance	-6460	-9472	-18258	-2107
Current Account Balance	4262	-1331	-9780	-60
Capital Account	464	400	292	3
Financial Account	944	4247	9076	473
Overall Balance	5036	3169	-885	156

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

4. REAL SECTOR

4.1 Real Sector Indicators

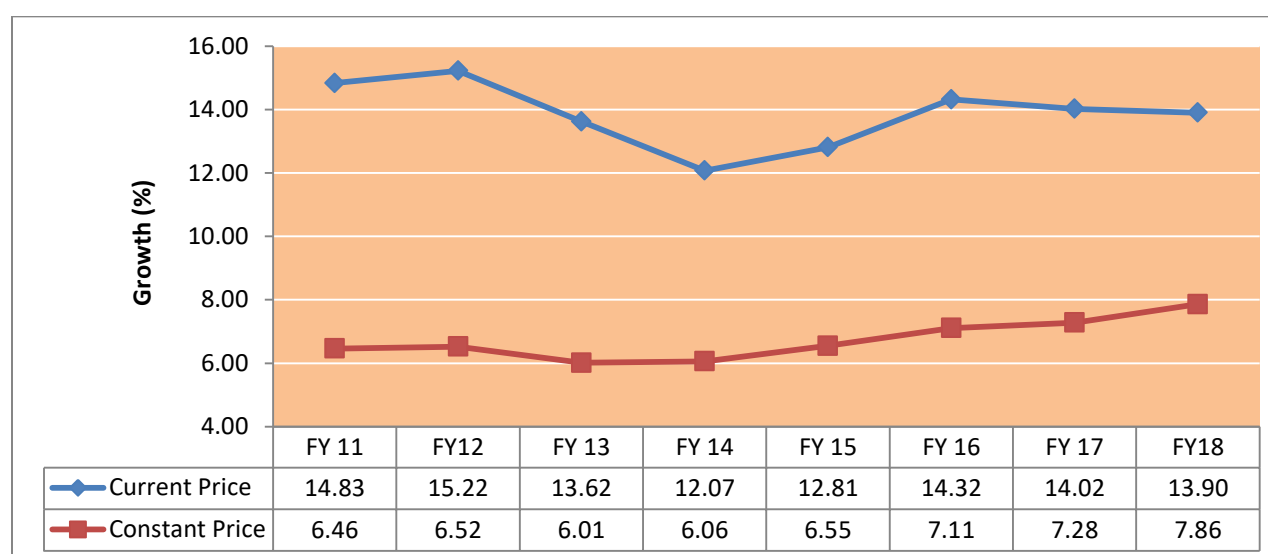
Bangladesh economy continued to maintain healthy growth as provisional estimates from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) reported 7.86 percent real GDP growth in FY18, supported by robust domestic demand, particularly private consumption and public investment. On the supply side, growth was driven mainly by industry (12.06 percent) and services (6.39 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\$1751 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	10,224.3
Growth	%	6.01	6.06	6.55	7.11	7.28	7.86
GDP at current prices	Billion Tk.	11,989.2	13,436.7	15,158.0	17,328.6	19,758.2	22,504.8
Growth	%	13.62	12.07	12.81	14.32	14.02	13.90
GNI at current prices	Billion Tk.	12953.5	14332.2	16142.0	18326.7	20607.2	23,531.1
Per capita GDP	Taka	78,009	86,266	96,004	108,378	122,152	137,518
Per capita GNI	Taka	84,283	92,015	102,236	114,621	127,401	143,789
Per capita GDP	US\$	976	1,110	1,236	1,385	1,544	1,675
Per capita GNI	US\$	1,054	1,184	1,316	1,465	1,610	1,751

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

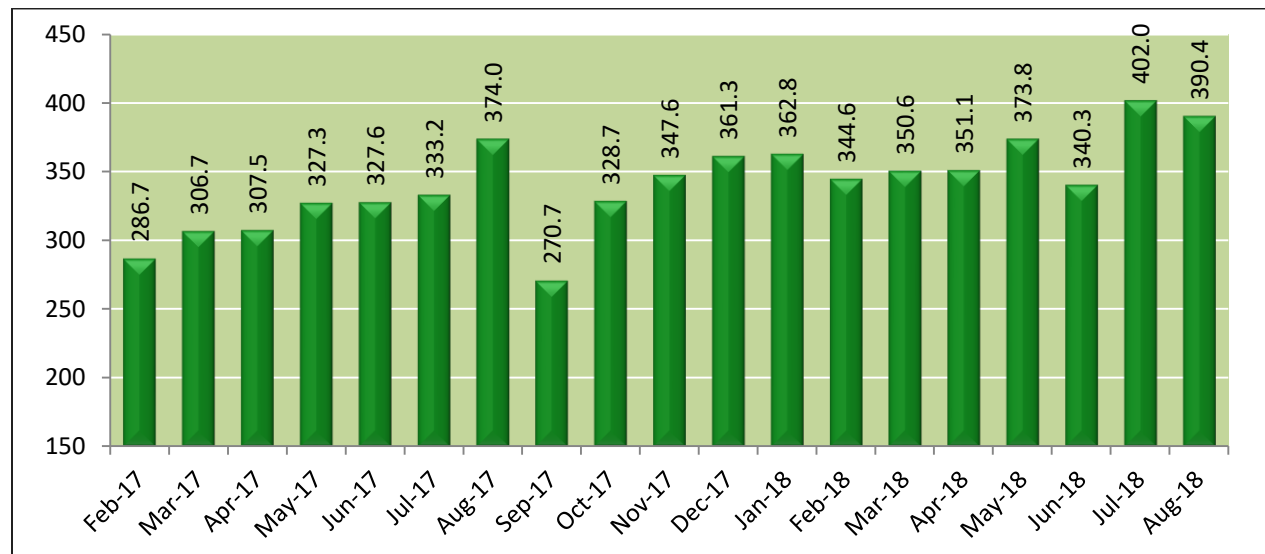
The quantum Index of large and medium scale manufacturing Industries, which indicates production performance of the manufacturing industry, increased by 4.41 percent and stood at 390.44 at the end of August 2018 (table 4.2). It is to be noted that this growth rate was 11.2 percent and 15.0 percent in FY17 and FY18 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
2017-18	342.47	15.00
July 2018	401.95	20.64
August 2018 ^p	390.44	4.41

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 5.74 percent (twelve-month average basis) at the end of August 2018, of which food and non-food inflation were 6.95 percent and 3.90 percent respectively. On the other hand, point-

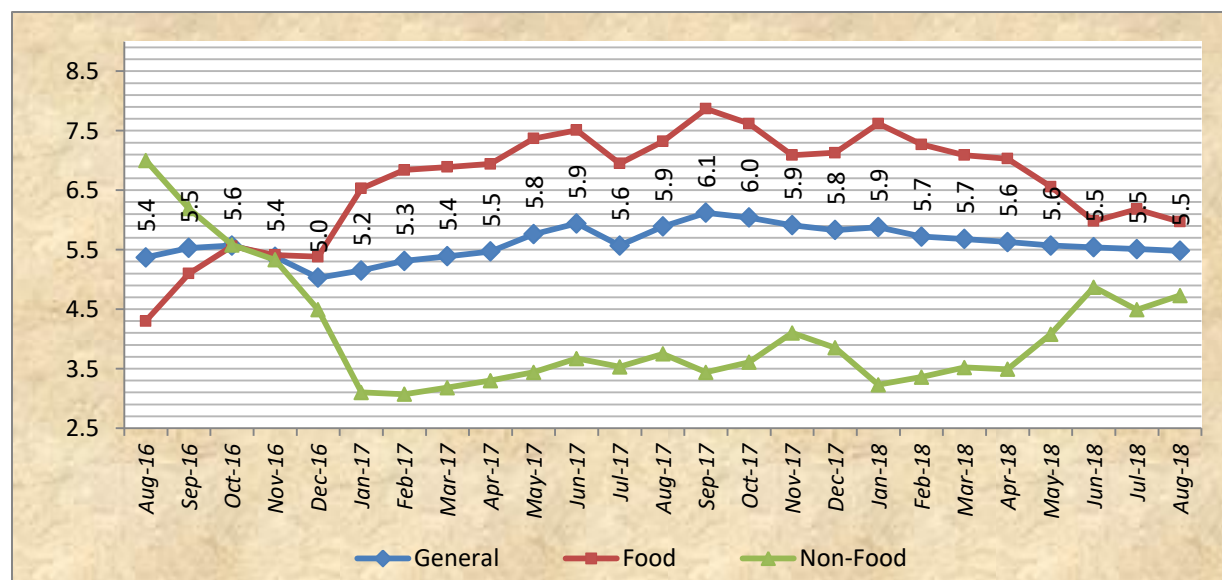
to-point inflation stood at 5.48 percent in the same month, of which, food and non-food inflation were 5.97 percent and 4.73 percent respectively (Chart 4.3).

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
June	5.78	7.13	3.74	5.54	5.98	4.87
2018-19						
July	5.78	7.06	3.82	5.51	6.18	4.49
August	5.74	6.95	3.90	5.48	5.97	4.73

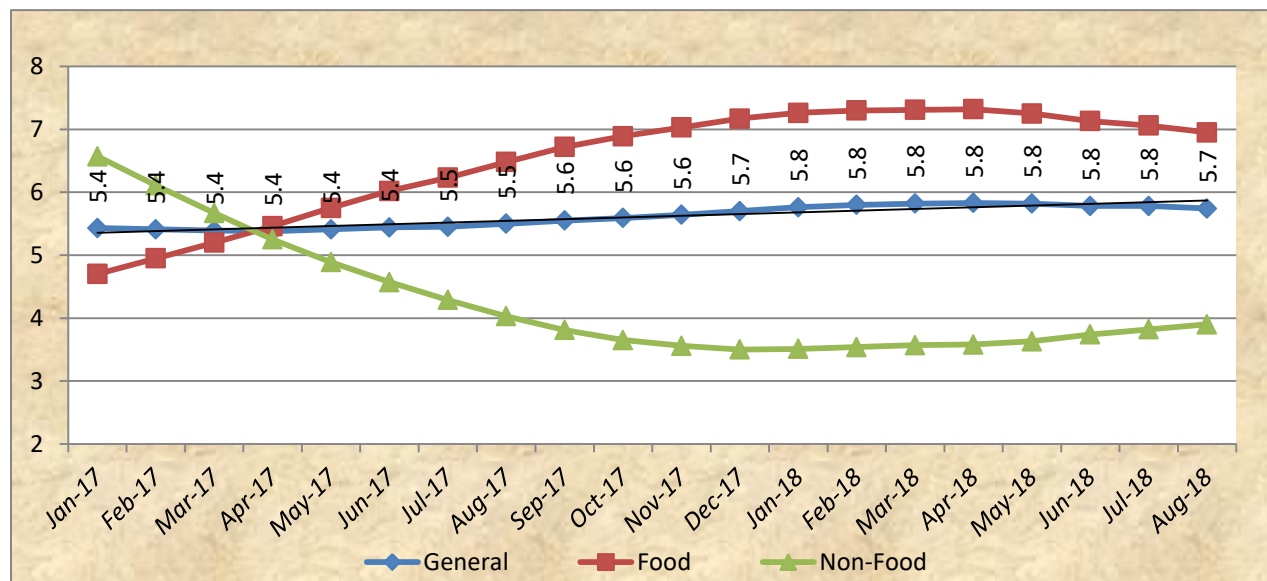
Source: Bangladesh Bank

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



Source: Bangladesh Bank

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



Source: Bangladesh Bank