

Indicators for Macroeconomic Management

There are five basic categories of data required by the macroeconomic managers. These are: (1) real sector statistics, (2) balance of payment statistics, (3) money and banking statistics, (4) government finance statistics and (5) data on capital market. The list of data required for macroeconomic management together with the sources is given below. The data relate to the monthly series but are published in Quarterly Statistical Bulletin (QSB).

Data	Source	Suggested Frequency
1. Real Sector Statistics		
(a) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its sectoral components at current and constant prices.	BBS	GDP is compiled and published annually by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. BBS should estimate quarterly GDP. Detailed methodology of estimating annual GDP together with the basic information on various sectors of the economy required to estimate quarterly GDP could be made available to Bangladesh Bank and BIDS who could use the information to estimate quarterly GDP for their research and other purposes. The estimates made by these institutions should be available to BBS for its use.
(b) Consumption, Savings and Investment with breakup for private and public sectors.	BBS	
(c) Whole sale price index; consumer price index with breakup for food and non-food and with food further subdivided into cereals and non cereals; producers price index (rebasings exercise already undertaken by BBS should be accelerated).	BBS	Monthly
(d) Production of rice, jute, wheat, fertilizer, shrimp, textiles, electricity and cement (relate to trends of production as well as export).	BBS and MOA	Seasonal for agricultural production/Monthly for industrial production
(e) Market price and procurement prices of rice and wheat, market price of fertilizer, price of irrigation equipment (indicates movement in prices and build-up of price pressure).	BBS	Monthly
(f) Wages of agricultural labor, construction worker, skilled and semi-skilled workers employed in garments, leather, shrimp, jute and other major industries (trend of wage, build-up of inflationary pressure and export competitiveness).	BBS	Monthly
(g) Availability of food and fertilizer (critical indicators of wage good supply, and agricultural production possibility).	M/Food, MOA & BBS	Monthly

Data	Source	Suggested Frequency
2 Balance of Payments Statistics		
(a) Value and quantity of exports by major commodities; shrimp, textiles, jute, leather and others (indicator of production of tradables).	NBR & BB	Monthly
(b) Value and quantity of imports with breakdown into consumer goods, (further subdivided into rice, wheat, others food items, and non-food) intermediate goods, industrial raw materials and capital goods.	NBR & BB	Monthly
(c) Unit price indices of Exports and Imports.	BB	Annual
(d) Letters of credit (L/C) opened and outstanding L/C	BB	Monthly
(e) Balance of payments statement.	BB	Quarterly
(f) Foreign exchange reserves: Level of reserves, sources of accumulation or decumulation of foreign exchange reserves, capital transfer.	BB	Monthly
3. Money and Banking Statistics		
(a) Money supply and the causative factors of the change in money supply.	BB	Monthly
(b) Reserve money, its components and the causative factors of the change in reserve money.	BB	Monthly
(c) Detailed information of deposits and loans classified by major economic purpose (term lending for industry and agriculture and short-term loans).	BB	Monthly
(d) Credit by the banking system to private and public sectors with public sector credit subdivided into government and other public sectors.	BB	Monthly
(e) Credit provided by major MFIs such as PKSf, Grameen Bank, Proshika, ASHA, BRAC, etc.	BB, NGO Affairs Bureau and NGOs	Monthly
(f) Interest rate: Bank rate, short term non concessional lending rate, inter-bank rate; rescheduling of payment dues by BB to NCBs, SFIs, etc., and also rescheduling by commercial banks.	BB	Monthly
(g) Exchange rate adjustments (exchange rate as on 30 June proceeding year and subsequent changes).	BB	Monthly
(h) Capital Market: Data on Market capitalization, share price index and turnover (Dhaka and Chittagong Stock Exchanges).	BB	Monthly
(i) Foreign investment Direct investment: Number sanctioned, Amount sanctioned, Amount of actual investment. Amount of portfolio investment.	BOI and BB	Annual

Data	Source	Suggested Frequency
4. Government Finance Statistics		
(a) NBR tax revenue by major heads of tax (CD, VAT, IT, and Others).	NBR	Monthly
(b) Government expenditure subdivided into revenue and development expenditure (to be obtained by subtracting revenue from total).	BB, Finance Division, CGA, IMED (BB shows total cash outflow and inflow: FD and CGA can give total expenditure booked in accounts; IMED monitors development expenditure distinguished between aid and GOB's local currency)	Monthly
(c) Fiscal deficit financed by (i) foreign loans and grants (ii) borrowing from the banking system (iii) borrowing from non -bank public	ERD, BB, National Savings Directorate (NSD).	Monthly
(d) Outstanding Government Debt with breakdown into foreign debt, domestic debt (subdivided into borrowing from the banking system and non-bank public).	NSD, BB, ERD, NSD for data on government borrowing through the issue of savings certificate, and BB for data on government borrowing from the banking system and ERD for data on foreign borrowing).	Monthly