



Ministry of Finance  
Male', Maldives

# Quarterly Economic and Fiscal Developments

Fourth Quarter, 2020





## Quarterly Economic and Fiscal Developments

Prepared by

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Male', Republic of Maldives

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This Quarterly Economic and Fiscal Developments provides an overview of both the economic and fiscal developments during January to June 2020. Economic developments are based on data available from the Ministry of Finance, Maldives Monetary Authority, Maldives Customs Service, Ministry of Tourism, National Bureau of Statistics and the IMF. Fiscal numbers are based on data available as at 1 March 2021. The report will be published four times during the year (February, May, September and November). This publication is past its publication date due to disruption of work amid the COVID-19 Pandemic. Expenditure and revenue are reported in the same format as the Monthly Fiscal Developments.

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# Abbreviations

ADF	Airport Development Fee
AGA	Accountable Government Agencies
ASC	Airport Service Charge
BnPT	Bank Profit Tax
BPT	Business Profit Tax
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GGST	General Goods and Services Tax
GIR	Gross International Reserves
GRT	Green Tax
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LACF	Land Acquisition Conversion Fee
MMA	Maldives Monetary Authority
MVR	Maldivian Rufiyaa
PSIP	Public Sector Investment Program
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOE	State Owned Enterprises
TGST	Tourism Goods and Services Tax

# Economic Overview and Outlook

## Industry

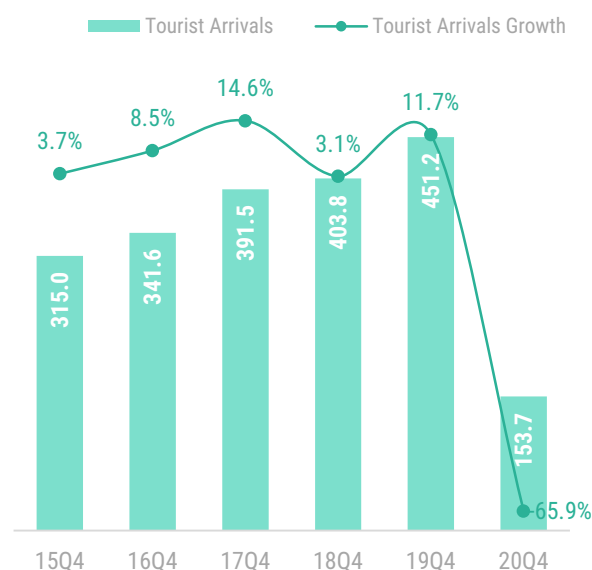
### Tourism

The Maldivian economy saw their borders open up for tourism in the third quarter of 2020, after a closure of three and a half months. Although tourists were welcome into the country during the fourth quarter of 2020, many countries were battling new and more lethal waves of the coronavirus. This forced many countries and economies to go into lockdowns and enforce stricter travel and social distancing measures. This in turn ensured that the tourist arrival and bed-night figures were considerably lower compared to that of the previous year.

The fourth quarter saw 153.7 thousand tourist arrivals and 1,072.0 thousand bed nights; a 65.9 percent and 62.4 percent contraction in comparison to the fourth quarter of the previous year. It is also noteworthy that the fourth quarter of 2020 saw a marked increase in tourist arrivals when compared to the previous quarter. This was mainly due to reduced restrictions on travel, and the emergence of travel 'air bubbles' during this traditional peak season for tourism.

Figure 1: Tourist Arrivals

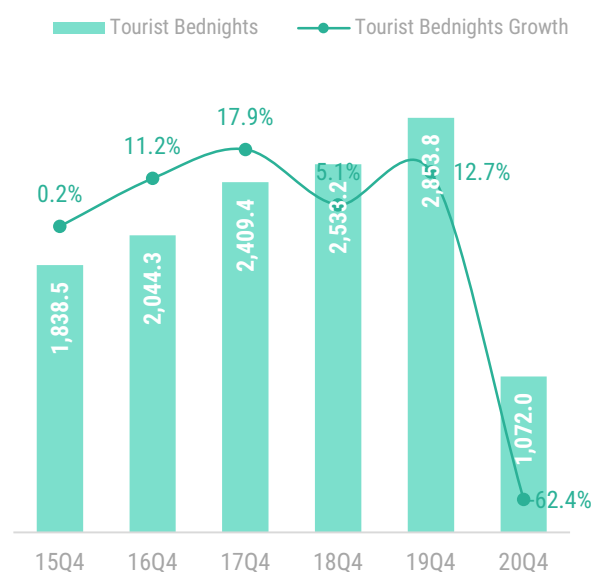
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Source: Ministry of Tourism

Figure 2: Tourist Bed Nights

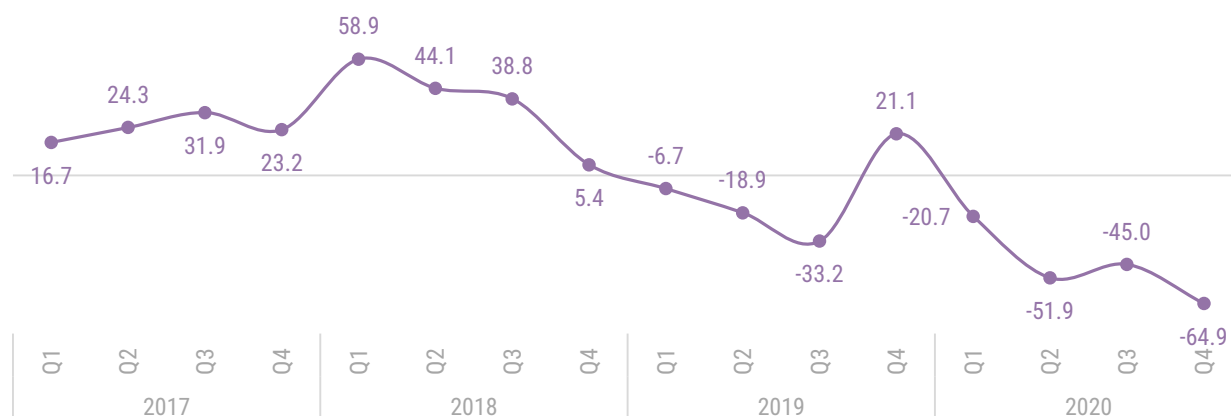
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Source: Ministry of Tourism

Figure 3: Construction Sector Imports (year on year growth)

%



Source: Maldives Customs Service

## Construction

The key performance indicator of this industry is mainly dependent on the import of construction materials which comprise wood, metal, cement and aggregates. Activity in the construction industry for the fourth quarter has recorded a decline of 64.9 percent in comparison to the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The industry's decline can be largely attributed to the slowdown of economic activity following the lockdown and social distancing measures.

However, it is noteworthy that there has been a slowdown in the decline in the third and fourth quarters, and that this is the second consecutive quarter in which the pace of decline has slowed down. This is due to the fact that economic activity has slowly resumed following the ease on lockdown measures and international trade and travel. The total value of construction material imports for the fourth

quarter of 2020 was USD 42.0 million.

As more countries begin to roll out more doses of the vaccine, the continued supply chain disruptions and other logistical constraints are expected to get better and lead to growth in this sector in the coming quarters.

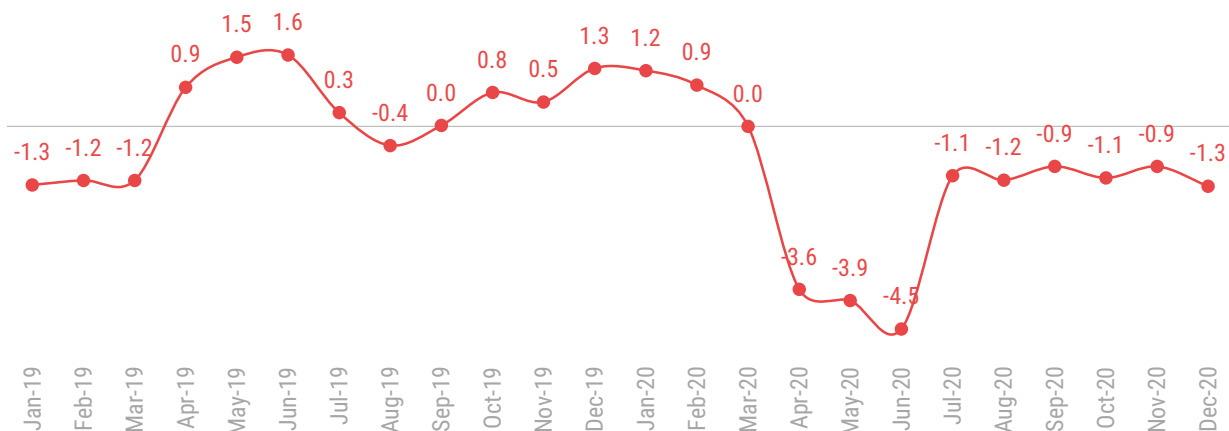
## Inflation

The average rate of inflation for the fourth quarter of 2020 was -1.1 percent; unchanged from the previous quarter. This is the third consecutive quarter with deflation in prices.

Following the COVID-19 Pandemic, there has been downward pressure on prices due to continued reductions in information and communication services, and due to the housing relief and loan moratoria provided by the government for citizens as part of the economic response package. In addition,

Figure 4: Inflation

%



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

there have been reductions in the prices of fruit and vegetable as well, causing further downward pressure.

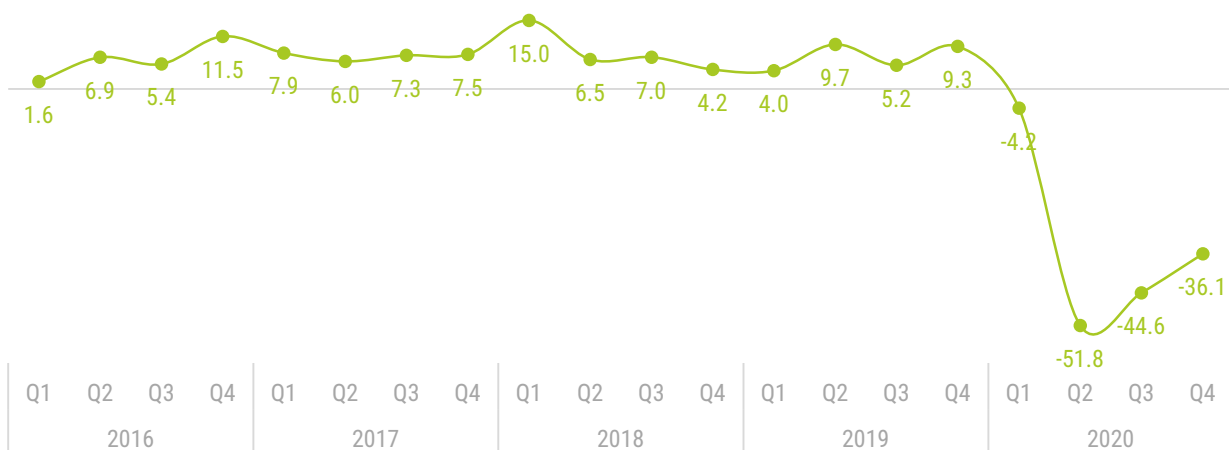
However, the spike in the rate of duties on tobacco and tobacco related are believed to have put upwards pressure on the average rate of inflation to an extent.

## GDP Growth

According to the latest estimates for the fourth quarter of 2020 by National Bureau of Statistics, the GDP growth rate decelerated considerably by 36.1 percent compared to the corresponding quarter of 2019. However, when compared to the preceding quarter, the fourth quarter of 2020 observed a growth of 28.9 percent.

Figure 5: Quarterly Real GDP (year on year growth)

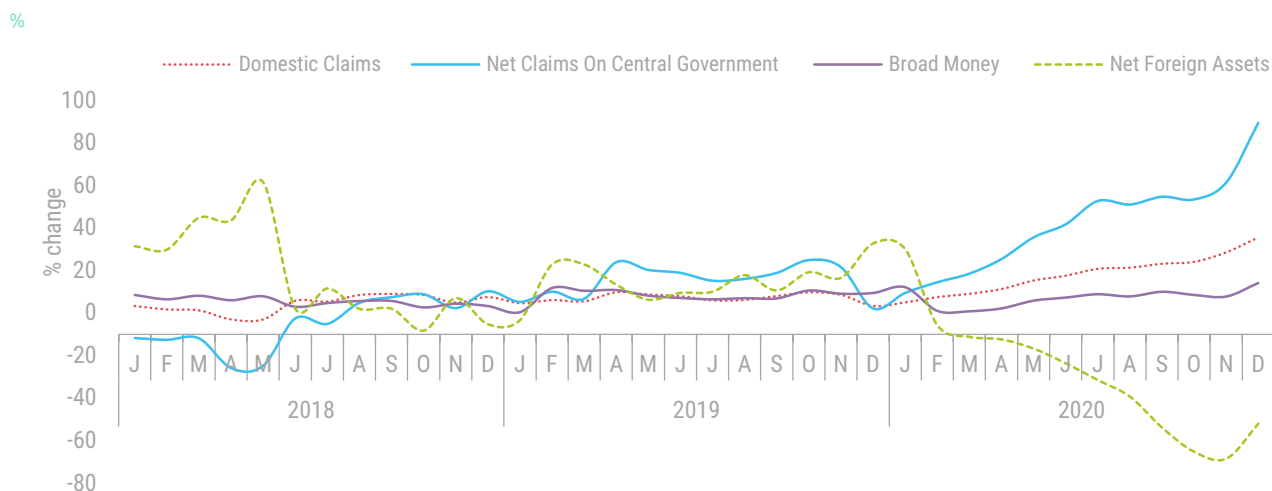
%



Source: National Bureau of Statistics



Figure 6: Monetary and Credit Growth



Source: Maldives Monetary Authority

The significant downturn in output during the fourth quarter of 2020 was chiefly due to the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the domestic economy. The economy showed signs of recovery, mainly due to the reopening of borders for tourism, and the ease in lockdown and social distancing measures enforced. In addition, global supply chain disruptions have minimized, along with growth in domestic and external demand.

Delving into the growth rates of major sectors; there was a contraction in the tourism sector of 62.5 percent compared to the corresponding quarter of 2019. That being said, in comparison to the preceding quarter, there has been enormous growth of 492.5 percent, mainly due to a large increase in tourist bed nights. This was followed by a dip in other key sectors of the economy in comparison to the corresponding quarters such as wholesale and retail by 54.5 percent, transportation and communication by 46.3 percent, and the construction sector by 43.1 percent.

## Monetary Sector

The annual growth rate of money supply or broad money accelerated to 14.2 percent towards the end of the fourth quarter. This was largely due to increases in transferable deposit base along with other deposits, which mainly consisted of local currency demand deposits. In addition, currency outside depository corporations also increased during this period. On the sources side, this acceleration was due to the significant increase in net domestic assets, which offset a considerable decline in net foreign assets. This increase in net domestic assets were largely driven by net claims on the central government, while credit to private sector also contributed.

The decline in net foreign assets was due to the decrease in the net foreign assets of commercial banks as well as the MMA. MMA reports that the foreign assets of commercial banks fell as a result of an increase in foreign liabilities due to increased borrowings from abroad, along with a decline in



foreign assets. The decline of MMA net foreign assets was owing to the rapid increase in foreign liabilities.

According to the MMA, credit to the private sector grew by 9.5 percent after recording increases in credit extended to the tourism and construction sectors, as well as personal loans. The increase in credit to the tourism and construction sectors were mainly due to the increase in credit extended as working capital under the Covid-19 Recovery Loan Scheme rolled out by the government in April 2020.

## External Sector

Both imports and exports declined during the fourth quarter of 2020, demonstrating low economic activity at all levels.

Exports of goods demonstrated a strong performance in terms of domestic exports, and fish exports in particular which carried on the momentum from the

previous quarter. Despite this, re-exports declined by 70.3 percent, bringing down the total export figure 21.5 percent lower than the corresponding quarter of 2019.

Imports began to pick up from the third quarter with the reopening of the tourism sector in July 2020. This growth in imports is largely contributed by the growth of private sector imports after border reopening and the ease of restrictions put in place to prevent the spread of Covid-19. Despite these signs of recovery, imports in the fourth quarter is 46.6 percent lower than the same quarter of 2019. It is also important to note that government imports increased by 19.8 percent, demonstrating the increase in the imports of consumables and medical equipment needed for the Covid-19 response.

Figure 7: Imports and Exports (year on year growth)

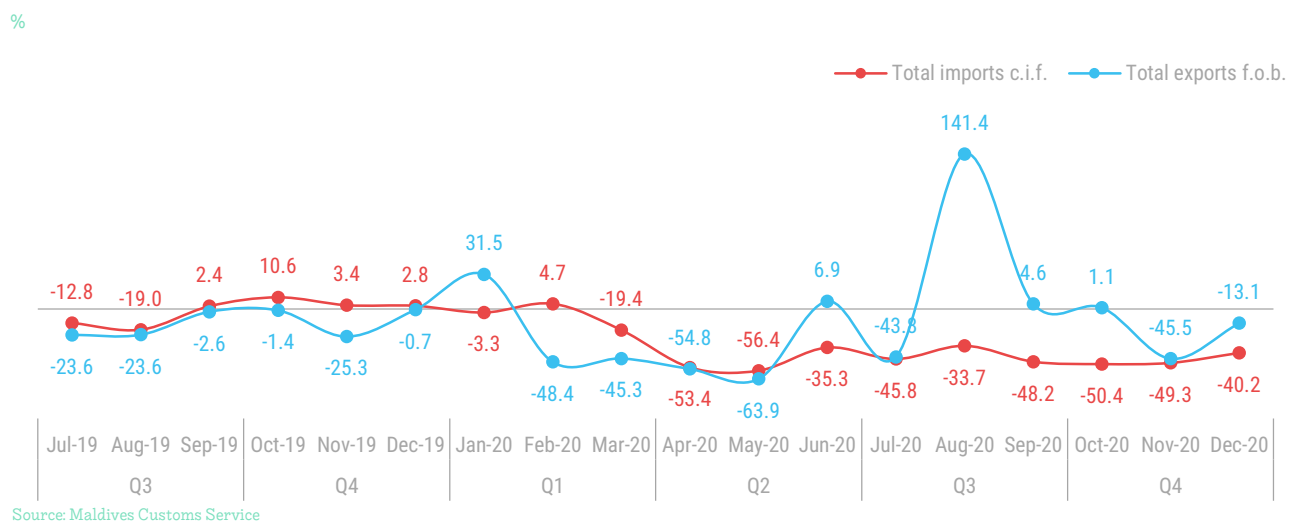
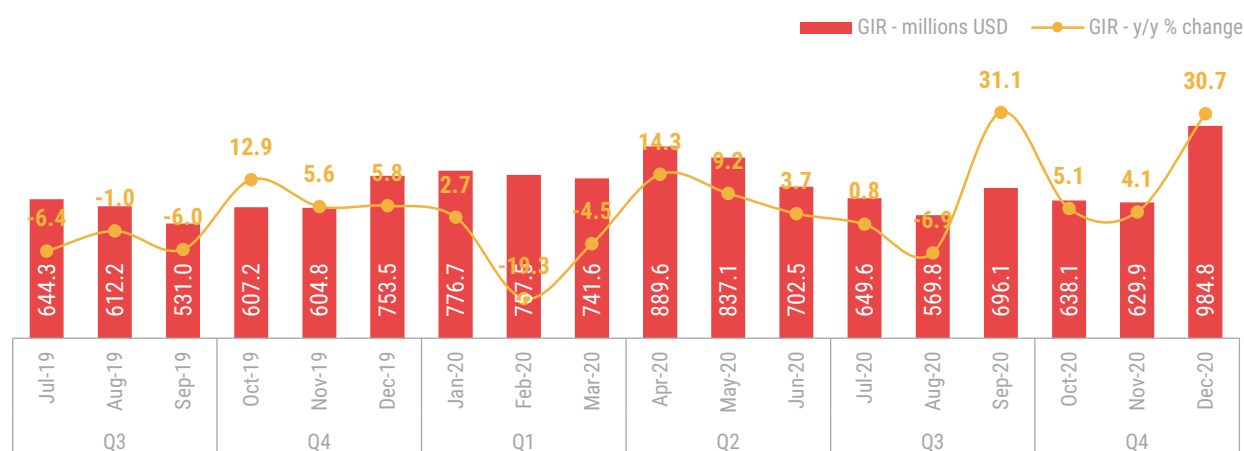


Figure 8: Gross International Reserves

USD millions



Source: Maldives Monetary Authority

## Global Economic Outlook

The IMF World Economic Outlook released in April 2021 indicates that the uncertainty about the world's economic recovery still persists, one year into the pandemic amid new and more deadly variants of the Covid-19 virus. The Fund also sheds light on how economic recoveries are diverging across countries as well as sectors, indicating the variation of pandemic-induced disruptions and the extent of policy support.

According to the IMF, global growth is now projected to be at 6.0 percent in 2021 after a 3.3 percent decline in 2020. The current world growth projections are stronger compared to the Economic Outlook released in October 2020, following the rapid rollout of vaccines worldwide and high vaccination rates in many parts of the world. This also reflects additional fiscal support in a few large economies as well as the adaptation of economic activity to subdued mobility.

Table 1: World Growth

%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
World Output	3.8	3.6	2.8	(3.3)	6.0
Advanced Economies	2.5	2.3	1.6	(4.7)	5.1
Emerging and Developing Asia	6.6	6.4	5.3	(1.0)	8.6
China	6.9	6.7	5.8	2.3	8.4
India	6.8	6.5	4.0	(8.0)	12.5

Source: International Monetary Fund

Despite the revised growth trajectory, the level of uncertainty is still quite high. The divergence of recovery means that there are several risks related to income disparity and may mean that the world could fall back on the traction made in poverty reduction. This effect is particularly higher in developing and low income countries.

The IMF urges governments to revisit pre-pandemic expectations in order to formulate adequate policy response. It stresses on the importance to steer the policy response to unburden the healthcare systems while increasing healthcare spending, as well as to increase on targeted fiscal support.

# Overview of Fiscal Developments

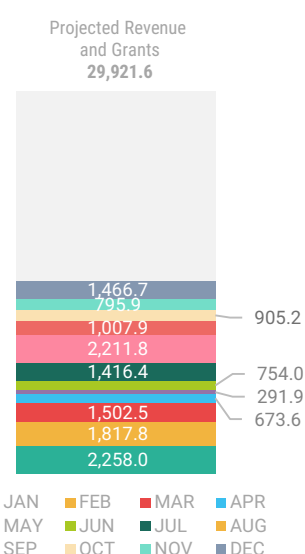
## Trends in revenue

The cumulative government Revenue and Grants at the end of the fourth quarter of 2020 was MVR 15,101.7 million, which is a decline of 35.0 percent compared to 2019. This is indicative of the adverse effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on revenue performance during the year. Similarly, total Revenue and Grants in the fourth quarter amounted to MVR 3,167.8 million, a 40.9 percent drop compared to the corresponding quarter of 2019.

Tax revenues, which is the largest contributor to government revenue, decreased by 37.6 percent compared to the same quarter in 2019, primarily attributing to a significant decrease in receipts from Import Duties, GST, Green Tax and Airport Service Charge during the fourth quarter of 2020.

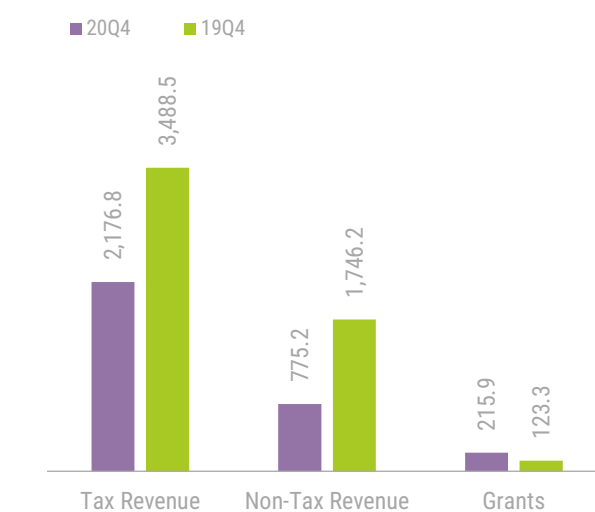
The slowed recovery of the tourism related taxes signals a slower than anticipated recovery of the tourism sector and lagged effects, despite the continued eases in precautionary measures. In this regard, TGST receipts decreased by 64.7 percent (MVR 759.7 million) compared to the same period last year, reflecting a significant drop in bed nights and tourist arrivals. Likewise, Green Tax and Airport Service Charge also posted a fall of 74.4 percent (MVR 145.3 million) and 85.8 percent (MVR 153.1

Figure 9: Cumulative revenue & grants as a portion of projection  
MVR millions



Source: Ministry of Finance

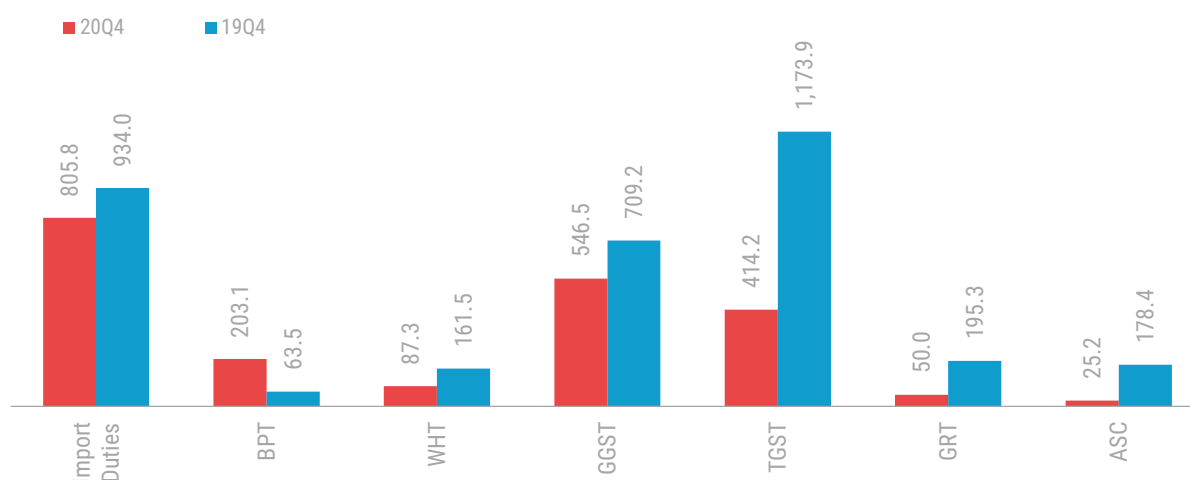
Figure 10: Main Categories of Revenue and Grants, 20Q4  
MVR millions



Source: Ministry of Finance

Figure 11: Major components of Tax Revenue

MVR millions



Source: Ministry of Finance

million) respectively, owing to the decline in tourist bed nights and arrivals.

The decline in demand for goods in the tourism sector has also had a negative impact on GGST and Import Duties. The reported decline in sales in the wholesale and retail sector and the slowdown in economic activities contributed to the 22.9 percent (MVR 162.8 million) fall in GGST receipts compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Furthermore, receipts from Import Duties recorded a 13.7 percent (MVR 128.2 million) drop as a result of the decline in the volume of imports driven by decreased demand.

On the other hand, Business and Property Tax showed an increment of 33.2 percent (MVR 78.7 million) this quarter, owing to the extended deadlines and better compliance in Business Profit Tax. Business Profit Tax increased by 219.9 percent (MVR 139.6 million) compared to last year. Furthermore, MVR 25.6

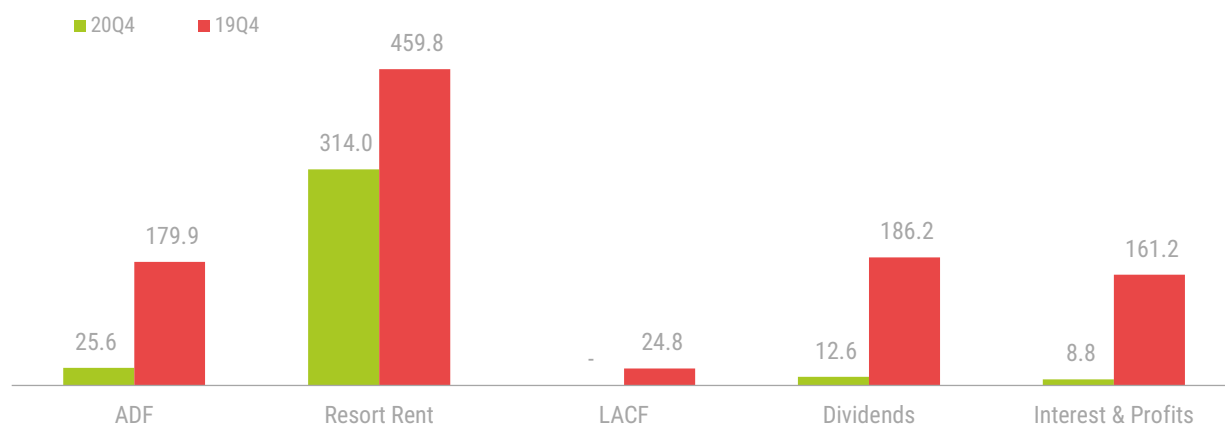
million was received during the quarter as Individual Income Tax. However, Non-Resident Withholding Tax decreased by 45.9 percent (MVR 74.1 million) owing to a decline in Non-Resident Withholding Tax receipts from the tourism and transport sectors.

Non-tax revenue declined by 55.9 percent (MVR 984.0 million) over the fourth quarter of 2020, compared to that of 2019. This was primarily ascribable to the fall in major non-tax revenues due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Fees and Charges posted a 64.8 percent (MVR 400.6 million) decline compared to the same period of previous year, mainly due to the 85.8 percent (MVR 154.3 million) decrease in receipts from Airport Development Fee stemming from the decline in tourist arrivals. In addition, Property Income recorded a 37.2 percent (MVR 199.5 million) drop owing to a fall in receipts from Rent from Resorts. Rent from Resorts declined by 31.7 percent (MVR 145.8 million)

Figure 12: Major components of Non-Tax Revenue

MVR millions



Source: Ministry of Finance

compared to the same period of last year, as a result of the deferments given due to cash flow difficulties face by resort operators during the quarter. Moreover, total receipts from Interests, Profits and Dividends illustrated a plunge of 93.8 percent (MVR 326.0 million) reflecting a decline of 93.3 percent (MVR 173.6 million) in SOE Dividends received.

Grants for the fourth quarter of the year 2020 showed an increase of 75.1 percent (MVR 92.6 million) compared to same period last year as grants secured to control the spread of Covid-19 and to provide economic support were realised during the quarter.

## Trends in Expenditure

Total government expenditure for the January to December period in 2020 amounted to MVR 27,650.8 million, which is a decline of 4.6 percent (MVR 1,344.0 million) over the same period of last year.

Quarterly expenditures for the fourth quarter of 2020 decreased significantly by 25.0 percent (MVR 2,386.1 million) compared to the same review period in 2019.

Recurrent expenditure totaled MVR 5,483.7 million during the review period, illustrating a sharp decline of 16.7 percent (MVR 1,099.1 million) compared to the corresponding period of 2019. The fall in recurrent expenditure is mainly driven by the dip in Administrative and Operational Expenses by 17.0 percent (MVR 620.5 million). This was owing to the 51.2 percent (MVR 44.3 million) decline in Travelling Expenses in line with the domestic and international travel restrictions imposed amid the Covid-19 pandemic. Furthermore, this was followed by the

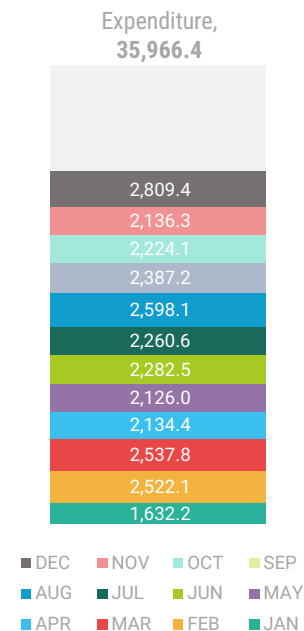
decrease in individuals seeking medical treatment outside of the country through Aasandha, contributing to the reduction in expenditure on the national health insurance scheme over the quarter. In this regard, spending on Aasandha posted a notable reduction of 21.7 percent (MVR 112.2 million).

The fourth quarter observed expenditure on Repairs and Maintenance drop drastically by 63.5 percent (MVR 126.4 million) as only necessary repairs were allowed to rationalize budget spending. Similarly, spending on Administrative Services decreased by 20.6 percent (MVR 137.4 million) as a result of the measures taken to curb the impact of Covid-19. This includes work from home arrangements and overall deductions from AGAs budget to reduce office operating expenditures.

Furthermore, spending on other Grants and Contributions also decreased significantly by 59.4 percent (MVR 285.3 million) compared to the corresponding quarter of 2019, which is primarily attributed to the decline in spending on the Student Breakfast Program due to school closure to prevent Covid-19 transmission. On the other hand, spending on Subsidies rose by 2.4 percent (MVR 9.0 million) during the quarter due to the payment of fuel subsidies.

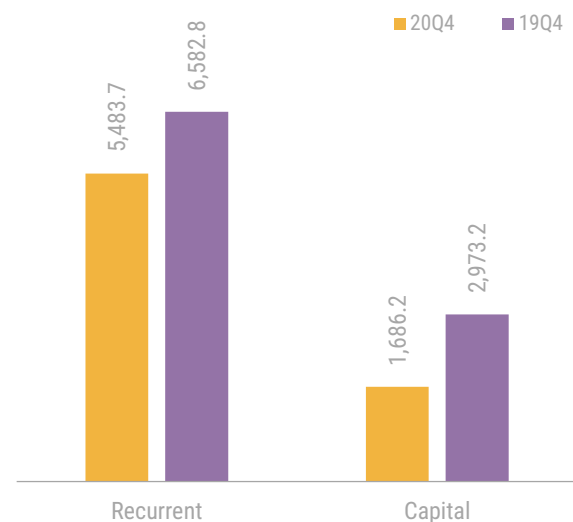
To combat the fiscal impact of the pandemic and redistribute funding to new priority areas, the government reduced costs on personal emoluments by containing the expenditures spend on overtime and on new recruitment. As such, expenditure on

Figure 13: Cumulative spending as a portion of approved budget  
MVR millions



Source: Ministry of Finance

Figure 14: Major Categories of Expenditure, 20Q4  
MVR millions

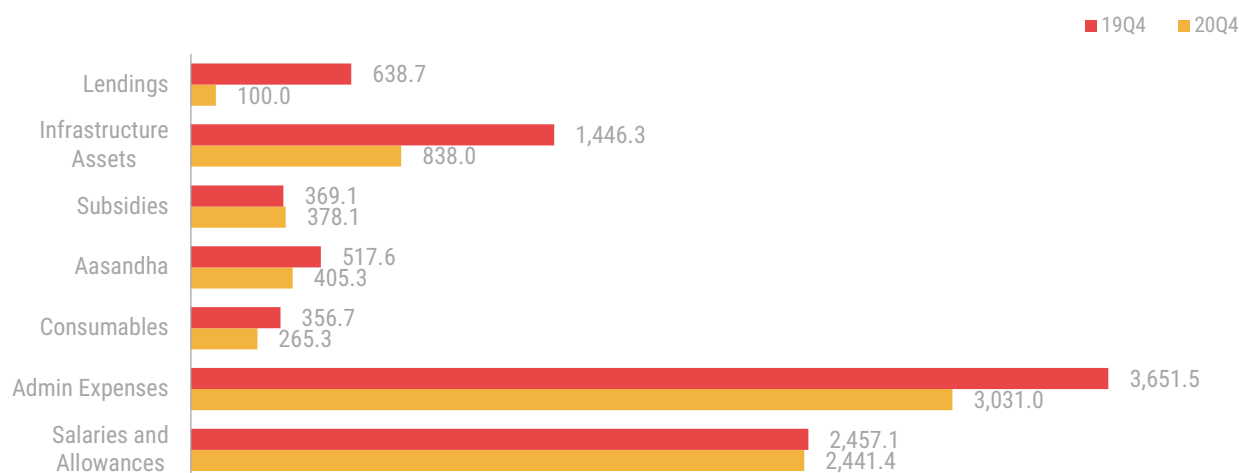


Source: Ministry of Finance



Figure 15: Major components of Expenditure

MVR millions



Source: Ministry of Finance

Salaries and Wages fell by 5.5 percent (MVR 65.3 million) compared to fourth quarter of 2019. However, spending on Allowances to Employees rose by 4.8 percent (MVR 42.5 million) with the introduction of Covid-19 Frontline Allowance.

During the fourth quarter of 2020, capital expenditure totaled MVR 1,686.2 million, depicting a drastic drop of 43.3 percent (MVR 1,287.0 million) compared to the same period of 2019. With respect to capital expenditure, expenditure on large scale Infrastructure Assets such as Land and Buildings was cut by 45.9 percent (MVR 290.3 million). Furthermore, spending on Roads, Bridges and Airports and Other Infrastructure Assets declined by 29.6 percent (MVR 62.3 million) and 54.3 percent (MVR 230.8) compared to the same period of the 2019. This is mainly due to the revision brought to the infrastructure budget following the pandemic. As a result, PSIP spending decreased significantly compared to the fourth quarter of the preceding year.

Spending on Investment Outlays (capital contributions paid to SOEs) illustrated a 22.7 percent (MVR 161.9 million) decline compared to the same period of previous year. Thus, the overall spending on Development Projects and Investment Outlays decreased by 20.4 percent (MVR 146.2 million), despite the significant rise in Development Projects by 556.3 percent (MVR 15.8 million) during the period. Moreover, the dramatic fall in 84.3 percent (MVR 538.7 million) of domestic lending was mainly attributed to the fall in loan disbursements to SOEs.

## Trends in expenditure by AGAs

Accountable Government Agencies (AGAs) are the segments of ministries and state institutions who are responsible for the spending of the state budget in their respective sectors. There is a total of 55 AGAs for the year 2020.

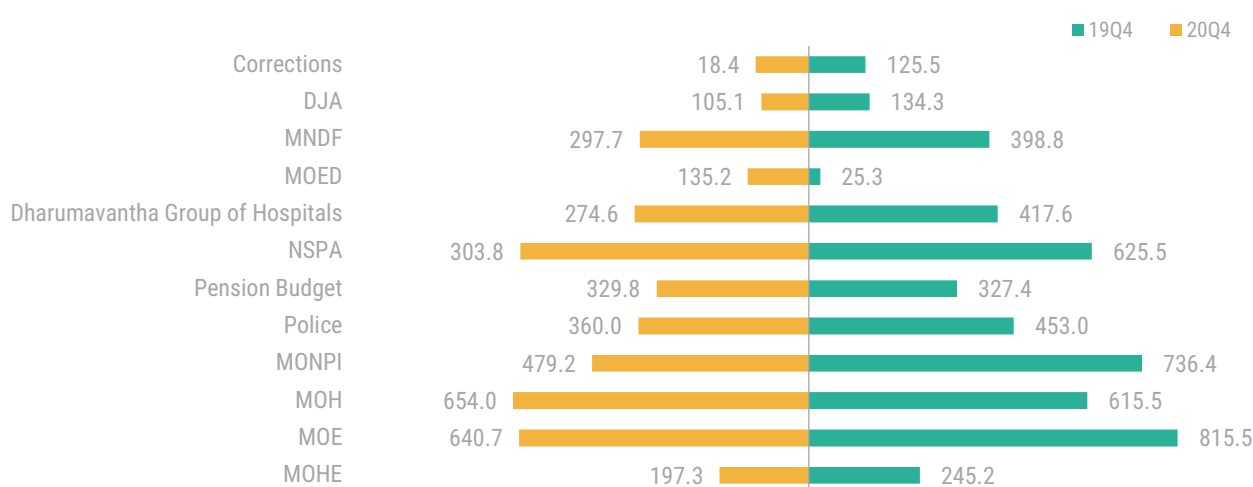
The cumulative expenditure by AGAs during the period January to December 2020 decreased by 4.5 percent (MVR 1,293.5 million) when compared to the same period of year 2019. Majority of the expenditure during this period was by the Special Budget of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, Ministry of National Planning, Housing and Infrastructure, Ministry of Health, National Social Protection Agency, Maldives Police Services, Pension Budget, Maldives National Defence Force, Malé Group of Hospitals and Ministry of Finance. These AGAs collectively accounted for 80.2 percent (MVR 22,186.5 million)

of the total expenditure throughout the period. The Special Budget and Pension Budget are part of the Ministry of Finance budget but are treated as AGAs due to their high allocations and expenditure.

The majority of expenditure during the final quarter of 2020 was spent by the Special Budget of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, National Social Protection Agency, Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure, Dharumavantha Group of Hospitals, Maldives Police Services, Maldives National Defence Force and Pension Budget. These AGAs collectively accounted for 76.4 percent (MVR 5,479.6 million) of the total expenditure in fourth quarter of year 2020. This is a 21.3 percent (MVR 1,485.1 million) fall in the collective spending compared to the fourth quarter of year 2019. The top three AGAs which contributed to spending in the review quarter are the Special Budget, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Education.

Figure 16: Expenditure by AGA

MVR millions



Source: Ministry of Finance

The total expenditure of the Ministry of Health, Dharumavantha Group of Hospitals and the National Social Protection Agency (NSPA) accounted for 23.4 percent (MVR 1,658.2 million) of the total approved expenditure. During this period, the collective spending of these three agencies showed a slight increase of 1.1 percent over the same period of 2019. Although, spending on medical consumables and personal emoluments by Dharumavantha Group of Hospitals decreased in the fourth quarter of 2020, expenditure by Ministry of Health observed an increment as a result of government's effort to manage the COVID-19 crisis.

The Special Budget of the Ministry of Finance, which accounted for 22.2 percent of total expenditure during the period, posted a marked decline of 38.1 percent (MVR 980.6 million) in fourth quarter of 2020, owing to the fall in spending on Losses and Write-Offs. Furthermore, spending by the Ministry of Education during the review quarter amounted to MVR 640.7 million; a reduction of 21.4 percent (MVR 174.8 million) compared to the fourth quarter of 2019. This is mainly as a result of the decline in spending on student breakfast program during this quarter.

Spending by the Maldives National Defence Force and Maldives Police Services collectively amounted to MVR 751.1 million, a reduction of 11.8 percent (MVR 100.6 million) compared to the fourth quarter of 2019. The majority of expenditure by the national security bodies were spent on salaries and

allowances of employees including the Covid-19 Frontline Allowance.

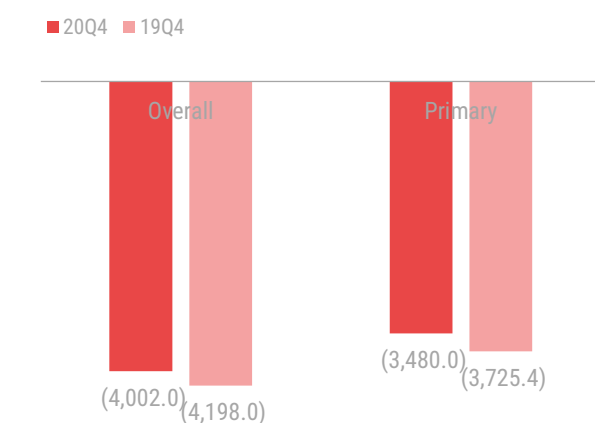
## Fiscal Balance

The overall balance during the fourth quarter of 2020 recorded a deficit of MVR 4,002.0 million while primary balance registered a deficit of MVR 3,529.4 million. Thus, the balance during the fourth quarter of 2020 is a 4.7 percent (MVR 196.0 million) decline in the overall deficit when compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

Although revenue declined during the quarter, total expenditure also saw an equivalent decline, contributing to the slight improvement in overall deficit compared to the corresponding quarter.

Figure 17: Fiscal Balance

MVR millions



Source: Ministry of Finance

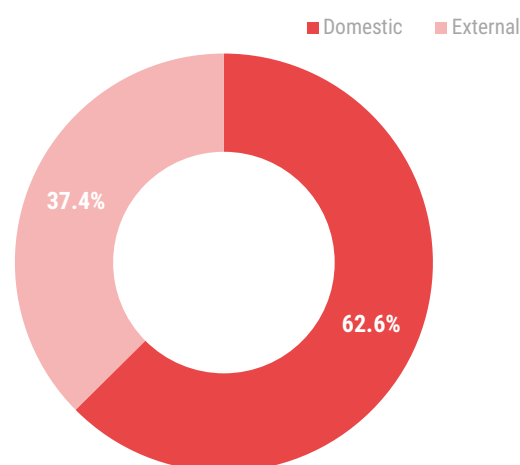
## Public Debt

The total public debt (excluding sovereign guarantees) at the end of the fourth quarter of 2020 amounted to MVR 66,544.7 million, which stands at 114.8 percent of GDP. Total debt grew by 4.6 percent compared to the preceding quarter and by 22.5 percent compared to the corresponding quarter of 2019. The significant growth in total debt was mainly driven by borrowing through domestic securities.

Public debt by the end of the fourth quarter constituted of MVR 41,628.3 million as domestic debt and MVR 24,916.4 million as external debt. Domestic debt increased by 2.1 percent compared to the preceding quarter and by 29.2 percent compared to the corresponding quarter in 2019. External debt increased by 9.0 percent compared to the preceding quarter and by 13.2 percent compared to the corresponding quarter.

Figure 18: Composition of Public Debt, 20Q4

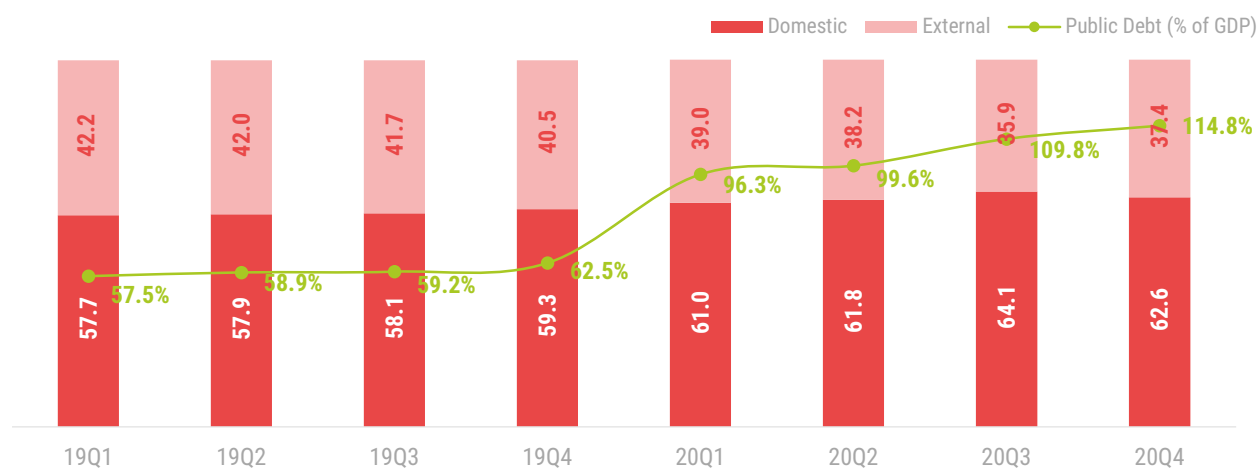
MVR millions



Source: Ministry of Finance

Figure 19: Composition of Public Debt, 19Q1 to 20Q4

MVR millions



Source: Ministry of Finance

# COVID-19 Related Spending

## 20Q1-20Q4

### Social & Health MVR

**1,395.8**  
million

### Economic Response Package MVR

**1,492.5**  
million

There were notable developments regarding the COVID-19 pandemic situation in the Maldives during the fourth quarter of 2020.

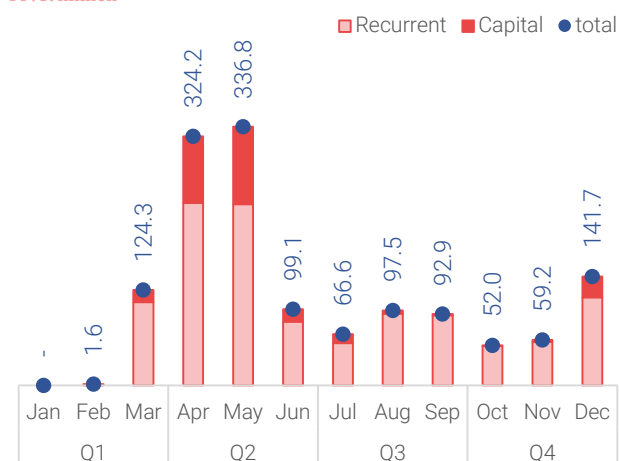
The Maldives had opened their doors to tourism over the third quarter of 2020, and the tourism sector was generally expected to start to recover over the fourth quarter. However, many key markets were riding new waves of the Coronavirus and were dealing with new

variants and travel restrictions. While performance was better than the previous quarter, this resulted in a slow quarter for tourism compared to the year before. Further, restrictions on locals were eased during the quarter.

Over the fourth quarter of 2020, the government began work on preparing for mass vaccination in the country, and in December 2020, the government

COVID-19 Related Health Spending, Q1-Q4

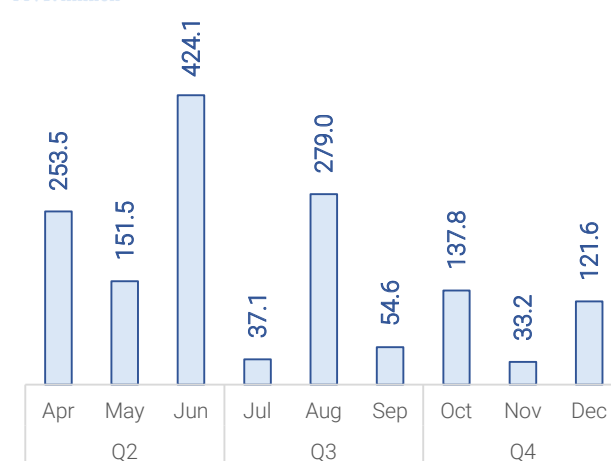
MVR million



Source: Ministry of Finance

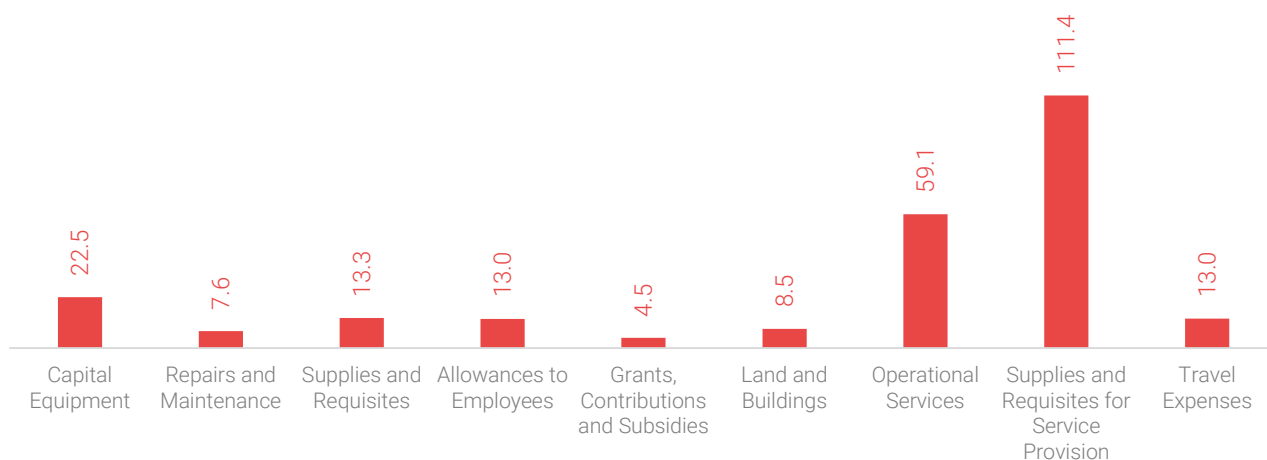
COVID-19 Related Economic Response Spending, Q1-Q4

MVR million



### COVID-19 Related Spending by Type, Q4

MVR million



Source: Ministry of Finance

made the decision to procure the COVID-19 vaccine developed by AstraZeneca and Oxford University. This was followed by a statement from the President that the vaccine will be made available to every Maldivian citizen, and everyone living in the Maldives for free. Vaccination was scheduled to begin in the first quarter of the coming year 2021.

A total of MVR 253.0 million was spent on Social and Health Services over the fourth quarter. The MoH registered the highest expenditure compared to their peers at MVR 131.3 million. Their largest expenditure was on Supplies and Requisites for Service Provision,

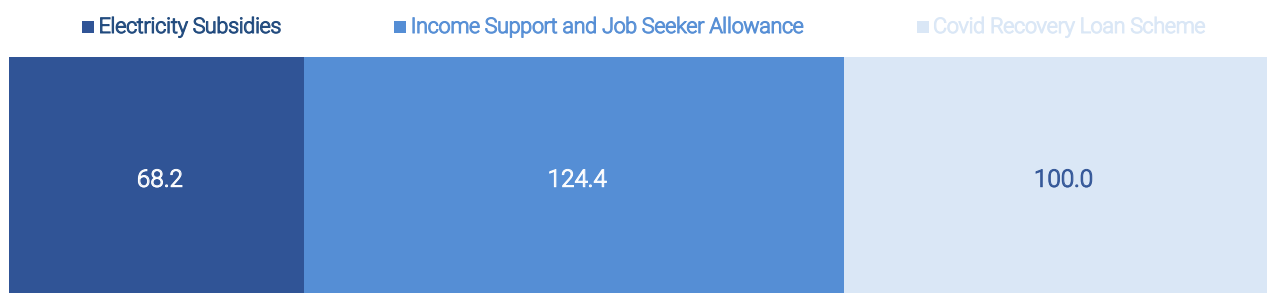
which includes spending on PPEs, testing kits and other related consumables.

Total Economic Response Package (ERP) spending for the fourth quarter was MVR 292.6 million. MVR 124.4 million was disbursed towards the Income Support and Job Seeker Allowance, while MVR 68.2 million was disbursed towards Electricity Subsidies. MVR 100.0 million was also issued to be disbursed under the Covid Recovery Loan Scheme.

*Note: Social & health-related spending figures include committed spending on COVID-19 related activities. This is shown to provide the most accurate and timely information. Figures may vary from earlier reports due to differences in data cut-off date which may include adjustments and reconciliations.*

### COVID-19 Related Economic Response Spending by Type, Q4

MVR million







## Statistical Appendix



Table 1: Key Economic Indicators

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 Forecast	Q3 2019	Q4 2019	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020
<b>Real Sector</b>											
Real GDP Growth Rate (%) <sup>1/</sup>	6.3	7.2	8.1	7.0	(29.3)	5.2	9.3	(4.2)	(51.8)	(44.6)	(36.1)
Nominal GDP (MVR millions)	67,300.3	73,155.2	81,567.7	86,787.9	57,941.6	na	na	na	na	na	na
Inflation - Republic (%)	0.5	2.8	(0.1)	0.2	na	(0.0)	0.9	0.7	(4.0)	(1.1)	(1.1)
Tourist arrivals (thousands)	1,286	1,390	1,484	1,703	na	389	451	383	-	19	154
Tourist bednights (thousands)	7,771	8,596	9,478	10,689	na	2,396	2,854	2,704	16	171	1,072
Fish Purchases (mt)	53,876.0	76,620.7	78,886.1	81,199.9	na	14,924.9	21,233.3	22,154.4	11,972.2	21,407.3	23,807.3
Volume of Fish Exports (mt)	46,500.8	72,000.4	65,813.9	56,421.9	na	10,138.9	13,319.4	16,773.0	13,629.7	10,074.9	27,226.2
Value of Fish Exports (USD millions)	134.8	193.1	173.8	150.1	na	28.9	32.4	40.1	32.2	29.9	52.9
Global Oil Prices (USD)	42.8	52.8	68.3	61.4	na	59.7	60.3	49.1	30.3	42.0	43.6
Global Food Index	8.7	(2.3)	(2.4)	7.1	na	(3.2)	4.3	4.5	0.1	6.8	
<b>Monetary Sector</b>											
Broad Money (MVR millions)	30,436.3	32,005.9	33,088.3	36,241.4	na	33,774.7	36,241.4	37,354.3	37,753.7	37,181.9	41,394.8
Domestic Claims (MVR millions)	35,957.7	36,484.7	39,251.5	40,580.6	na	41,839.8	40,567.8	42,222.0	47,123.8	49,643.3	54,347.5
Net Claims on Central Government (MVR millions)	13,393.5	11,789.2	13,004.5	13,298.0	na	14,345.8	13,298.0	14,572.6	18,872.7	22,204.3	24,615.4
Claims on Private Sector (MVR millions)	18,583.0	20,723.4	23,084.4	24,788.6	na	24,799.4	24,788.6	25,162.1	25,729.2	26,751.0	27,016.5
<b>External Sector<sup>2/</sup></b>											
Merchandise Exports f.o.b. (USD millions)	256.2	318.3	339.2	360.7	256.4	62.2	93.4	90.1	42.0	80.2	73.5
Merchandise Imports c.i.f. (USD millions)	2,094.9	2,226.5	2,764.2	2,753.1	1,676.7	677.9	807.5	668.2	351.2	387.0	432.1
Official Reserve Assets (USD millions)	467.1	587.3	712.0	753.0	na	531.0	753.5	741.6	702.5	696.1	984.8

Notes:

1/ Annual Real GDP Growth Rate for 2020 are projected as at 02 October 2020 by the Ministry of Finance and the Maldives Monetary Authority

2/ 2019 figures are revised estimates for merchandise exports and imports. 2020 figures are estimated based on data available at October 2020.

## Table 2: Summary of Government Finances

	Actual 2019		Approved 2020		19Q4	Budget implementation 20Q4		Jan - Dec 2019	Jan - Dec 2020	Annual change to date			
<i>in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise</i>	MVR	share in %	MVR	share in %	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR		%	MVR	%	MVR
A TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS	23,231.8	100%	29,921.6	100.0%	5,358.0	3,167.8	23,231.8	15,101.7	-40.9%	(2,190.1)	-35.0%	(8,130.0)	
Tax Revenues	16,530.5	71.2%	17,852.3	59.7%	3,488.5	2,176.8	16,530.5	10,885.8	-37.6%	(1,311.7)	-34.1%	(5,644.7)	
Non-Tax Revenues	5,609.9	24.1%	7,058.3	23.6%	1,759.4	775.4	5,609.9	3,385.4	-55.9%	(984.0)	-39.7%	(2,224.6)	
Capital Receipts	20.6	0.1%	27.4	0.1%	4.5	3.4	20.6	11.4	-23.6%	(1.1)	-44.6%	(9.2)	
Grants	1,154.9	5.0%	5,214.9	17.4%	123.3	215.9	1,154.9	1,004.2	75.1%	92.6	-13.1%	(150.7)	
less: Subsidiary Loan Repayment	(84.1)	-0.4%	(231.3)	-0.8%	(17.7)	(3.7)	(84.1)	(185.0)	-79.3%	14.0	119.8%	(100.8)	
TOTAL BUDGET	31,785.0	100%	38,875.8	101.8%	9,896.2	7,417.7	30,297.0	28,784.2	-25.0%	(2,478.5)	-5.0%	(1,512.8)	
B TOTAL EXPENDITURE (C+D)	28,994.7	91%	35,966.4	92.5%	9,556.0	7,169.9	28,994.7	27,650.8	-25.0%	(2,386.1)	-4.6%	(1,344.0)	
C RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	21,372.0	67.2%	22,337.9	57.5%	6,582.8	5,483.7	21,372.0	19,489.8	16.7%-	(1,099.1)	8.8%-	(1,882.2)	
Salaries, Wages and Pensions	9,835.0	30.9%	10,278.5	26.4%	2,457.1	2,441.4	9,835.0	9,845.0	-0.6%	(15.7)	0.1%	10.0	
Administrative and Operational Expenses	10,046.7	31.6%	11,956.3	30.8%	3,651.5	3,031.0	10,046.7	9,458.6	-17.0%	(620.5)	-5.9%	(588.1)	
Losses and Write-offs	1,490.3	4.7%	103.1	0.3%	474.1	11.3	1,490.3	186.2	-97.6%	(462.9)	-87.5%	(1,304.1)	
D CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	7,622.8	24.0%	13,628.5	35.1%	2,973.2	1,686.2	7,622.8	8,161.0	43.3%-	(1,287.0)	7.1%	538.2	
Capital Equipments	461.7	1.5%	633.4	1.6%	171.9	178.0	461.7	395.0	3.6%	6.1	-14.4%	(66.7)	
Public Sector Investment Program	4,250.3	13.4%	10,454.8	26.9%	1,446.3	838.0	4,250.3	4,230.9	-42.1%	(608.3)	-0.5%	(19.4)	
Development Projects and Investments Outlays	1,585.6	5.0%	916.0	2.4%	716.3	570.1	1,585.6	2,505.0	-20.4%	(146.2)	58.0%	919.4	
Lendings	1,325.2	4.2%	50.0	0.1%	638.7	100.0	1,325.2	1,030.0	-84.3%	(538.7)	-22.3%	(295.2)	
Budget Contingency	-	0.0%	1,574.3	4.0%	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	
E PRIMARY BALANCE - SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) (F+G)	(4,222.1)	0%	(4,201.1)		(3,743.9)	(3,529.4)	(4,776.7)	(11,008.2)		214.5	130.5%	(6,231.5)	
F OVERALL BALANCE - SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) (A-B)	(5,762.9)	0%	(6,044.8)		(4,198.0)	(4,002.0)	(5,762.9)	(12,549.0)		196.0	117.8%	(6,786.1)	
G Financing and Interest Costs	1,540.8	5.3%	1,843.7	4.7%	454.2	472.7	986.2	1,540.8	4.1%	18.5	56.2%	554.6	
Memorandum Items:													
Loan Repayment	2,404.4	7.6%	2,887.9	7.4%	338.1	245.7	-	-	-27.3%	(92.4)	0.0%	-	
Subscription to Multilateral Agencies	49.2	0.2%	21.6	0.1%	2.1	2.2	-	-	0.3%	0.0	0.0%	-	
Transfers to Sovereign Development Fund	336.8	1.1%	705.6	1.8%	154.7	256.4	1,294.2	1,124.5	65.8%	101.7	-13.1%	(169.6)	

Table 3: Trends in Government Revenue and Grants

	Actual 2019		Approved 2020		Budget implementation							Annual change to date	
					19Q4	20Q4	Jan - Dec 2019	Jan - Dec 2020		Q4	Jan - Dec		
in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise	MVR	share in %	MVR	share in %	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR	%	MVR	%	MVR	
TOTAL REVENUE AND GRANTS	23,231.8	100.0%	29,921.6	100.0%	5,358.0	3,167.8	23,231.8	15,101.7	-40.9%	(2,190.1)	-35.0%	(8,130.0)	
Tax Revenues	16,530.5	71.2%	17,852.3	59.7%	3,488.5	2,176.8	16,530.5	10,885.8	-37.6%	(1,311.7)	-34.1%	(5,644.7)	
Import Duties	3,412.3	14.7%	3,580.6	12.0%	934.0	805.8	3,412.3	2,190.9	-13.7%	(128.2)	-35.8%	(1,221.3)	
Business and Property Tax	3,544.2	15.3%	4,027.8	13.5%	237.2	316.0	3,544.2	3,655.3	33.2%	78.7	3.1%	111.2	
Business Profit Tax	2,210.3	9.5%	2,019.3	6.7%	63.5	203.1	2,210.3	2,133.8	219.9%	139.6	-3.5%	(76.5)	
Non-Resident Withholding Tax	688.5	3.0%	735.8	2.5%	161.5	87.3	688.5	483.5	-45.9%	(74.1)	-29.8%	(205.0)	
Individual Income Tax	-	0.0%	348.5	1.2%	-	25.6	-	83.4	-	25.6	-	83.4	
Other Business and Property Taxes	645.4	2.8%	924.1	3.1%	12.2	(0.1)	645.4	954.7	-100.6%	(12.3)	47.9%	309.3	
Goods and Services Tax	7,748.3	33.4%	7,954.5	26.6%	1,883.1	960.6	7,748.3	4,306.5	-49.0%	(922.4)	-44.4%	(3,441.8)	
General Goods and Services Tax	2,844.9	12.2%	2,901.0	9.7%	709.2	546.5	2,844.9	2,086.5	-22.9%	(162.8)	-26.7%	(758.5)	
Tourism Goods and Services Tax	4,903.4	21.1%	5,053.5	16.9%	1,173.9	414.2	4,903.4	2,220.0	-64.7%	(759.7)	-54.7%	(2,683.4)	
Royalties	90.2	0.4%	144.2	0.5%	19.3	3.3	90.2	25.9	-83.1%	(16.0)	-71.3%	(64.3)	
Revenue Stamp	51.3	0.2%	258.1	0.9%	17.1	15.9	51.3	63.1	-6.6%	(1.1)	23.0%	11.8	
Green Tax	850.6	3.7%	970.3	3.2%	195.3	50.0	850.6	351.7	-74.4%	(145.3)	-58.7%	(498.9)	
Airport Service Charge	731.1	3.1%	877.1	2.9%	178.4	25.2	731.1	283.3	-85.8%	(153.1)	-61.2%	(447.8)	
Remittance Tax2/	102.5	0.4%	-	0.0%	24.1	-	102.5	9.0	-100.0%	(24.1)	-91.3%	(93.6)	
Non-Tax Revenues	5,609.9	24.1%	7,058.3	23.6%	1,759.4	775.4	5,609.9	3,385.4	-55.9%	(984.0)	-39.7%	(2,224.6)	
Fees and Charges	1,737.6	7.5%	2,175.9	7.3%	618.2	217.6	1,737.6	959.7	-64.8%	(400.6)	-44.8%	(777.9)	
Airport Development Fee	733.7	3.2%	877.1	2.9%	179.9	25.6	733.7	285.9	-85.8%	(154.3)	-61.0%	(447.8)	
Resident Permit	337.2	1.5%	559.6	1.9%	91.5	66.4	337.2	250.0	-27.4%	(25.0)	-25.9%	(87.2)	
Other Fees and Charges	666.7	2.9%	739.1	2.5%	346.9	125.6	666.7	423.8	-63.8%	(221.2)	-36.4%	(242.9)	
Registration and Licence Fees	413.4	1.8%	441.0	1.5%	103.4	103.2	413.4	358.3	-0.2%	(0.2)	-13.3%	(55.1)	
Property Income	1,875.4	8.1%	2,195.5	7.3%	536.6	337.1	1,875.4	808.9	-37.2%	(199.5)	-56.9%	(1,066.5)	
Rent from Resorts	1,654.2	7.1%	1,726.6	5.8%	459.8	314.0	1,654.2	700.5	-31.7%	(145.8)	-57.7%	(953.7)	
Land Acquisition and Conversion Fee	34.8	0.1%	297.0	1.0%	24.8	-	34.8	4.1	-100.0%	(24.8)	-88.1%	(30.7)	
Other Property Income	186.4	0.8%	171.9	0.6%	52.0	23.1	186.4	104.3	-55.5%	(28.9)	-44.1%	(82.1)	
Fines and Penalties	235.3	1.0%	169.7	0.6%	55.1	47.5	235.3	150.7	-13.8%	(7.6)	-36.0%	(84.7)	
Interest, Profit and Dividends	933.1	4.0%	1,670.9	5.6%	347.4	21.4	933.1	749.0	-93.8%	(326.0)	-19.7%	(184.1)	
SOE Dividends	623.4	2.7%	1,311.6	4.4%	186.2	12.6	623.4	534.3	-93.3%	(173.6)	-14.3%	(89.1)	
Interest and Profits	309.7	1.3%	359.3	1.2%	161.2	8.8	309.7	214.7	-94.5%	(152.4)	-30.7%	(95.0)	
Other Non-Tax Revenues	415.1	1.8%	405.3	1.4%	98.7	48.6	415.1	358.7	-50.7%	(50.1)	-13.6%	(56.4)	
Capital Receipts	20.6	0.1%	27.4	0.1%	4.5	3.4	20.6	11.4	-23.6%	(1.1)	-44.6%	(9.2)	
Grants	1,154.9	5.0%	5,214.9	17.4%	123.3	215.9	1,154.9	1,004.2	75.1%	92.6	-13.1%	(150.7)	
Less: Subsidiary Loan Repayment	(84.1)	-0.4%	(231.3)	-0.8%	(17.7)	(3.7)	(84.1)	(185.0)	-79.3%	14.0	119.8%	(100.8)	

# Table 4: Trends in Government Expenditure

in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise	Actual 2019		Approved 2020		19Q4 MVR	Budget implementation			Annual change to date			
	MVR	share in %	MVR	share in %		20Q4 MVR	Jan - Dec 2019 MVR	Jan - Dec 2020 MVR	%	Q4		
										MVR	%	Jan - Dec MVR
TOTAL RECURRENT AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	28,994.7	100.0%	35,966.4	100%	9,556.0	7,169.9	28,994.7	27,650.8	-25.0%	(2,386.1)	-4.6%	(1,344.0)
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	21,372.0	73.7%	22,337.9	62.1%	6,582.8	5,483.7	21,372.0	19,489.8	-16.7%	(1,099.1)	-8.8%	(1,882.2)
Salaries and Wages	9,835.0	33.9%	10,278.5	28.6%	2,457.1	2,441.4	9,835.0	9,845.0	-0.6%	(15.7)	0.1%	10.0
Salaries and Wages	4,642.9	16.0%	4,713.7	13.1%	1,189.6	1,124.3	4,642.9	4,430.2	-5.5%	(65.3)	-4.6%	(212.7)
Allowances to Employees	3,651.3	12.6%	4,002.4	11.1%	878.3	920.8	3,651.3	3,849.5	4.8%	42.5	5.4%	198.2
Pensions, Retirement Benefits and Gratuities	1,540.8	5.3%	1,562.4	4.3%	389.2	396.3	1,540.8	1,565.3	1.8%	7.1	1.6%	24.5
Pensions	236.6	0.8%	240.2	0.7%	61.1	58.5	236.6	228.6	-4.3%	(2.6)	-3.4%	(8.1)
Retirement Benefits and Gratuities	1,304.1	4.5%	1,322.2	3.7%	328.1	337.9	1,304.1	1,336.7	3.0%	9.7	2.5%	32.6
Administrative and Operational Expenses	10,046.7	34.7%	11,956.3	33.2%	3,651.5	3,031.0	10,046.7	9,458.6	-17.0%	(620.5)	-5.9%	(588.1)
Travelling Expenses	231.3	0.8%	237.8	0.7%	86.6	42.3	231.3	141.2	-51.2%	(44.3)	-39.0%	(90.1)
Administrative Supplies	637.3	2.2%	725.8	2.0%	238.1	194.4	637.3	643.7	-18.4%	(43.7)	1.0%	6.4
Administrative Services	1,930.5	6.7%	2,299.1	6.4%	665.9	528.6	1,930.5	1,652.9	-20.6%	(137.4)	-14.4%	(277.6)
Operational Consumables	973.8	3.4%	897.9	2.5%	356.7	265.3	973.8	980.7	-25.6%	(91.4)	0.7%	6.9
Training Expenses	564.2	1.9%	905.7	2.5%	265.7	191.6	564.2	460.2	-27.9%	(74.1)	-18.4%	(104.0)
Repairs and Maintenance	408.4	1.4%	410.2	1.1%	199.1	72.7	408.4	224.9	-63.5%	(126.4)	-44.9%	(183.5)
Financing and Interest Costs	1,540.8	5.3%	1,843.7	5.1%	472.7	522.1	1,540.8	1,590.1	10.4%	49.4	3.2%	49.3
Grants, Contributions and Subsidies	3,760.3	13.0%	4,636.1	12.9%	1,366.6	1,214.1	3,760.3	3,764.9	-11.2%	(152.6)	0.1%	4.6
Asasandha	1,313.5	4.5%	950.8	2.6%	517.6	405.3	1,313.5	1,206.5	-21.7%	(112.2)	-8.1%	(107.0)
Subsidies	1,281.2	4.4%	1,049.3	2.9%	369.1	378.1	1,281.2	1,245.1	2.4%	9.0	-2.8%	(36.1)
Grants and Contributions	1,165.6	4.0%	2,636.0	7.3%	479.9	194.6	1,165.6	1,005.8	-59.4%	(285.3)	-13.7%	(159.8)
Losses and Write-offs	1,490.3	5.1%	103.1	0.3%	474.1	11.3	1,490.3	186.2	-97.6%	(462.9)	-87.5%	(1,304.1)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	7,622.8	26.3%	13,628.5	37.9%	2,973.2	1,686.2	7,622.8	8,161.0	-43.3%	(1,287.0)	7.1%	538.2
Capital Equipments	461.7	1.6%	633.4	1.8%	171.9	178.0	461.7	395.0	-3.6%	6.1	-14%	(66.7)
Furniture, Machinery and Equipment	418.4	1.4%	585.4	1.6%	144.7	168.9	418.4	380.7	16.7%	24.2	-9%	(37.8)
Vehicles	41.7	0.1%	47.9	0.1%	25.6	9.2	41.7	14.4	-64.3%	(16.5)	-66%	(27.4)
Minor extensions	1.6	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	1.6	-	1.6	-	-100.0%	(1.6)	-100%	(1.6)
Infrastructure Assets	4,250.3	14.7%	10,454.8	29.1%	1,446.3	838.0	4,250.3	4,230.9	-42.1%	(608.3)	-0.5%	(19.4)
Land and Buildings	1,242.5	4.3%	4,595.4	12.8%	632.9	342.6	1,242.5	2,008.6	-45.9%	(290.3)	61.7%	766.1
Roads, Bridges and Airports	1,553.1	5.4%	2,031.9	5.6%	210.3	148.0	1,553.1	1,078.1	-29.6%	(62.3)	-30.6%	(475.1)
Wharves, Ports and Harbours	342.9	1.2%	1,361.8	3.8%	178.3	153.4	342.9	540.8	-14.0%	(24.9)	57.7%	198.0
Other Infrastructure Assets	1,111.8	3.8%	2,465.7	6.9%	424.8	194.0	1,111.8	603.5	-54.3%	(230.8)	-45.7%	(508.3)
Development Projects and Investments Outlays	1,585.6	5.5%	916.0	2.5%	716.3	570.1	1,585.6	2,505.0	-20.4%	(146.2)	58.0%	919.4
Development Projects	12.1	0.0%	51.9	0.1%	2.8	18.6	12.1	27.2	556.3%	15.8	124.8%	15.1
Investment Outlays	1,573.5	5.4%	864.1	2.4%	713.5	551.5	1,573.5	2,477.8	-22.7%	(161.9)	57.5%	904.3

	Actual 2019		Approved 2020		19Q4	Budget implementation			Annual change to date			
<i>in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise</i>	MVR	share in %	MVR	share in %	MVR	20Q4 MVR	Jan - Dec 2019 MVR	Jan - Dec 2020 MVR	%	Q4 MVR	Jan - Dec %	MVR
<b>Lendings</b>	<b>1,325.2</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>638.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,325.2</b>	<b>1,030.0</b>	<b>-84.3%</b>	<b>(538.7)</b>	<b>-22.3%</b>	<b>(295.2)</b>
Domestic Lendings	1,325.2	4.6%	50.0	0.1%	638.7	100.0	1,325.2	1,030.0	-84.3%	(538.7)	-22.3%	(295.2)
Foreign Lendings	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Budget Contingency</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,574.3</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,573.5</b>	<b>2,477.8</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Memorandum Items:</b>												
Loan Repayment	1,632.3	-	1,883.7	-	245.7	449.8	1,124.5	1,192.3	0.8	204.1	0.1	67.8
Subscription to Multilateral Agencies	10.3	-	21.3	-	2.2	3.3	8.9	9.9	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.9
Transfers to Sovereign Development Fund	1,315.3	-	-	-	256.4	42.0	1,385.2	336.5	(0.8)	(214.4)	(0.8)	(1,048.7)

Table 5: PSIP Expenditure by Function

*in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise*

	Approved	19Q4	20Q4	Annual change %
<b>Total PSIP</b>	<b>10,454.8</b>	<b>1,564.6</b>	<b>784.7</b>	<b>(0.5)</b>
<b>1. National Security &amp; Public Order</b>	<b>251.2</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>(0.7)</b>
Police	108.3	14.9	5.2	(0.7)
National Security	5.2	16.3	8.8	(0.5)
Penitentiary	76.5	15.7	12.1	(0.2)
Court Building	22.5	0.2	-	-
Rehabilitation	35.8	28.3	0.0	-
Customs	3.0	3.5	0.8	(0.8)
<b>2. Health &amp; Social Services</b>	<b>770.3</b>	<b>207.7</b>	<b>186.7</b>	<b>(0.1)</b>
Health	360.0	159.7	138.8	(0.1)
Social Service	87.7	7.0	1.7	(0.8)
Sports	322.6	40.9	46.2	0.1
<b>3. Education Sector</b>	<b>594.2</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>(0.2)</b>
University	78.3	0.2	-	(1.0)
School	515.9	52.9	41.1	(0.2)
<b>4. Environmental Protection</b>	<b>910.7</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>(0.3)</b>
Waste Management	212.0	34.9	14.0	(0.6)
Coastal Protection	359.3	0.1	12.1	84.0
Water Drainage System	63.5	8.5	3.3	-
Renewable Energy	275.8	2.2	0.6	(0.7)
<b>5. Water and Sewerage</b>	<b>1,216.7</b>	<b>316.9</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>(0.7)</b>
Sewerage System	148.5	40.0	24.8	(0.4)

	Approved	19Q4	20Q4	Annual change
<i>in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise</i>				%
Water/Sewerage	899.3	238.1	57.6	(0.8)
Water System	169.0	38.8	22.8	(0.4)
6. Transport	2,657.5	332.1	187.2	(0.4)
Harbours	1065.9	200.2	142.1	(0.3)
Bridges	416.1	0.0	11.8	448.5
Airports	1020.7	131.9	33.4	(0.7)
Transport	154.9	-	-	-
7. General Administration	255.6	36.4	31.3	(0.1)
Office Buildings	176.6	31.1	27.3	(0.1)
Development of Councils	79.0	5.4	4.0	-
8. Housing & Infrastructure	973.3	185.3	43.5	(0.8)
Housing	973.3	185.3	43.4	(0.8)
Electricity Systems	0.0	-	0.1	-
9. Mosques	71.2	33.5	7.9	(0.8)
Construction of Mosques	71.2	33.5	7.9	(0.8)
10. Land Reclamation & Road Construction	1,573.5	252.2	104.0	(0.6)
Road Construction	601.6	57.2	36.8	(0.4)
Land Reclamation	971.9	195.0	67.1	(0.7)
11. Fisheries & Agriculture	133.6	19.1	14.5	(0.2)
Fisheries/ Agriculture	133.6	19.1	14.5	(0.2)
12. Others	1,046.8	3.8	6.6	0.7
Land Acquisition	1000.0	-	-	-
Others	46.8	3.8	6.6	0.7

Note: Electricity Systems under Housing and Infrastructure was added as of 03 March 2020. Negative figures are a result of reversal entries.



Table 6: Trends in Government Expenditure by AGA

	Actual 2019		Approved 2020		19Q4 MVR	Budget implementation 20Q4		Jan - Dec 2019 MVR	Jan - Dec 2020		Q4		Annual change to date Jan - Dec	
	MVR	share in %	MVR	share in %		MVR			MVR		%	MVR	%	MVR
<i>in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise</i>	28,944.3	100%	35,966.4	100%	9,538.0	7,169.9		28,944.3	27,650.8		-25%	(2,368.1)		(1,293.5)
S01 Presidents Office	185.2	0.6%	175.0	0.5%	54.8	39.4		185.2	142.1		(0.3)	(15.3)		(43.1)
S02 People's Majlis	192.5	0.7%	233.3	0.6%	46.6	44.8		192.5	167.1		(0.0)	(1.7)		(25.5)
S03 Judicial Service Commission	14.7	0.1%	17.6	0.0%	6.8	3.3		14.7	14.5		(0.5)	(3.4)		(0.2)
S04 Department of Judicial Administration	487.6	1.7%	545.0	1.5%	134.3	105.1		487.6	417.8		(0.2)	(29.1)		(69.8)
S05 Elections Commission	104.1	0.4%	82.8	0.2%	13.5	22.5		104.1	65.8		0.7	9.0		(38.3)
S06 Civil Service Commission	24.3	0.1%	28.0	0.1%	7.6	6.3		24.3	22.6		(0.2)	(1.3)		(1.7)
S07 Human Rights Commission	23.1	0.1%	24.1	0.1%	6.4	6.1		23.1	22.4		(0.0)	(0.3)		(0.8)
S08 Anti-Corruption Commission	32.0	0.1%	36.5	0.1%	8.6	9.0		32.0	32.4		0.0	0.3		0.3
S09 Auditor Generals Office	49.3	0.2%	64.9	0.2%	12.3	11.6		49.3	45.1		(0.1)	(0.6)		(4.1)
S10 Prosecutor Generals Office	62.7	0.2%	72.0	0.2%	16.5	15.0		62.7	57.9		(0.1)	(1.5)		(4.7)
S11 Maldives Inland revenue Authority	87.5	0.3%	120.6	0.3%	24.2	21.8		87.5	85.0		(0.1)	(2.4)		(2.5)
S12 Employment Tribunal	8.2	0.0%	9.3	0.0%	2.2	2.2		8.2	8.2		0.0	0.1		0.0
S13 Maldives Media Council	5.0	0.0%	5.2	0.0%	1.6	1.2		5.0	3.9		(0.2)	(0.4)		(1.1)
S14 Maldives Broadcasting Commission	8.4	0.0%	9.4	0.0%	1.9	1.9		8.4	8.2		0.0	0.0		(0.2)
S15 Tax Appeal Tribunal	5.6	0.0%	11.9	0.0%	1.6	2.0		5.6	6.1		0.2	0.3		0.5
S16 Local Government Authority	37.0	0.1%	127.9	0.4%	17.2	13.2		37.0	35.5		(0.2)	(3.9)		(1.5)
S17 Information Commissioners Office	3.5	0.0%	4.8	0.0%	0.9	0.8		3.5	3.4		(0.0)	(0.0)		(0.1)
S18 National Integrity Commission	8.3	0.0%	9.2	0.0%	2.1	2.2		8.3	8.5		0.0	0.0		0.2
S20 Ministry of Finance	1,699.7	5.9%	1,155.8	3.2%	308.6	94.1		1,699.7	550.5		(0.7)	(214.5)		(1,149.2)
S21 Ministry of Defense	12.5	0.0%	17.2	0.0%	3.4	3.0		12.5	11.5		(0.1)	(0.5)		(1.0)
S22 Ministry of Home Affairs	78.7	0.3%	77.3	0.2%	54.9	17.2		78.7	78.4		(0.7)	(37.7)		(0.4)
S23 Ministry of Education	2,856.9	9.9%	3,308.2	9.2%	815.5	640.7		2,856.9	2,586.6		(0.2)	(174.8)		(270.4)
S24 Maldives Islamic University	43.1	0.1%	49.3	0.1%	12.8	13.1		43.1	39.7		0.0	0.3		(3.4)
S25 Maldives National University	188.7	0.7%	241.0	0.7%	56.9	46.6		188.7	170.4		(0.2)	(10.3)		(18.3)
S26 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	271.4	0.9%	310.2	0.9%	57.9	60.7		271.4	283.9		0.0	2.8		12.5
S27 Ministry of Health	2,037.7	7.0%	2,991.7	8.3%	615.1	654.0		2,037.7	2,328.1		0.1	38.9		290.4
S28 Ministry of Economic Development	67.7	0.2%	231.4	0.6%	25.3	135.2		67.7	218.4		4.3	109.9		150.7
S29 Ministry of Tourism	50.1	0.2%	48.6	0.1%	19.7	10.1		50.1	70.0		(0.5)	(9.6)		19.9
S30 Ministry of Youth, Sports and Community Empowerment	272.9	0.9%	532.0	1.5%	107.3	75.0		272.9	297.2		(0.3)	(32.2)		24.3
S31 Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure	1,774.9	6.1%	5,019.7	14.0%	736.1	479.2		1,774.9	2,506.8		(0.3)	(256.9)		732.0
S32 Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture	110.1	0.4%	208.0	0.6%	40.9	35.0		110.1	100.7		(0.1)	(5.9)		(9.4)
S33 Ministry of Islamic Affairs	277.3	1.0%	302.0	0.8%	78.4	73.1		277.3	221.4		(0.1)	(5.3)		(55.9)
S34 Ministry of Environment	625.1	2.2%	859.0	2.4%	195.7	91.4		625.1	320.9		(0.5)	(104.3)		(304.2)
S35 Attorney Generals Office	29.0	0.1%	31.9	0.1%	10.0	9.7		29.0	28.7		(0.0)	(0.4)		(0.3)

	Actual 2019		Approved 2020			Budget implementation				Annual change to date		
					19Q4	20Q4	Jan - Dec 2019	Jan - Dec 2020		Q4	Jan - Dec	
in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise	MVR	share in %	MVR	share in %	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR	%	MVR	%	MVR
S36 Ministry Of Gender, Family and Social Services	216.3	0.7%	294.6	0.8%	65.1	58.2	216.3	211.2	(0.1)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(5.1)
S37 MOFT / Special Budget	7,039.5	24.3%	6,956.0	19.3%	2,575.6	1,595.0	7,039.5	7,167.7	(0.4)	(980.6)	0.0	128.2
S38 MOFT / Pension Budget	1,301.3	4.5%	1,320.0	3.7%	327.4	336.5	1,301.3	1,333.4	0.0	9.1	0.0	32.1
S39 Maldives Police Services	1,517.6	5.2%	1,639.5	4.6%	453.0	377.0	1,517.6	1,438.9	(0.2)	(76.0)	(0.1)	(78.6)
S40 Maldives Customs Services	210.0	0.7%	219.7	0.6%	58.1	67.3	210.0	217.5	0.2	9.3	0.0	7.5
S41 National Social Protection Agency	1,687.6	5.8%	1,390.8	3.9%	625.5	638.1	1,687.6	1,778.6	0.0	12.6	0.1	91.0
S42 Dharumavantha Group of Hospitals	1,210.9	4.2%	1,161.2	3.2%	417.6	384.9	1,210.9	1,220.0	(0.1)	(32.7)	0.0	9.1
S43 Councils	1,016.9	3.5%	1,615.0	4.5%	411.8	49.6	1,016.9	137.5	(0.9)	(362.2)	(0.9)	(879.4)
S52 Ministry of Arts, Culture and Heritage	59.0	0.2%	70.1	0.2%	26.8	14.7	59.0	45.8	(0.5)	(12.1)	(0.2)	(13.3)
S45 Maldives National Defense Force	1,241.2	4.3%	1,335.0	3.7%	398.8	374.1	1,241.2	1,275.9	(0.1)	(24.6)	0.0	34.6
S47 Maldives Immigration	127.8	0.4%	188.5	0.5%	52.5	48.4	127.8	128.4	(0.1)	(4.1)	0.0	0.6
S46 Maldives Correctional Services	347.1	1.2%	403.7	1.1%	125.5	117.6	347.1	331.0	(0.1)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(16.1)
S50 Ministry of Transport & Civil Aviation	319.1	1.1%	265.3	0.7%	101.2	64.4	319.1	227.7	(0.4)	(36.8)	(0.3)	(91.5)
S51 Ministry of Communication, Science and Technology	62.7	0.2%	80.0	0.2%	22.0	(0.6)	62.7	37.2	(1.0)	(22.6)	(0.4)	(25.6)
S44 Family Protection Authority	6.9	0.0%	9.7	0.0%	2.5	1.4	6.9	5.9	(0.5)	(1.1)	(0.1)	(1.0)
S48 Ministry of Higher Education	523.8	1.8%	852.8	2.4%	245.2	197.3	523.8	484.6	(0.2)	(47.8)	(0.1)	(39.2)
S53 National Disaster Management Authority	22.8	0.1%	18.2	0.1%	13.9	66.6	22.8	429.2	3.8	52.7	17.8	406.4
S49 Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	176.0	0.6%	1,037.0	2.9%	83.2	0.0	176.0	91.6	(1.0)	(83.1)	(0.5)	(84.4)
S56 Aviation Security Command	118.9	0.4%	138.4	0.4%	31.2	30.9	118.9	124.6	(0.0)	(0.3)	0.0	5.7
S55 Maldives International Arbitration Center	4.0	0.0%	10.0	0.0%	3.7	1.2	4.0	4.1	(0.7)	(2.5)	0.0	0.0
S57 Children's Ombudspersons Office	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5

Table 7: Trends in Public Debt

	2018				2019				2020			
<i>in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise</i>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Public Debt</b>	<b>45,021.6</b>	<b>47,025.0</b>	<b>46,898.8</b>	<b>48,298.0</b>	<b>49,892.8</b>	<b>51,126.8</b>	<b>51,380.1</b>	<b>54,246.4</b>	<b>55,801.7</b>	<b>57,708.7</b>	<b>63,624.5</b>	<b>66,544.7</b>
Domestic	26,880.6	26,913.0	26,899.8	27,664.0	28,826.5	29,637.6	29,922.3	32,226.7	34,057.8	35,686.2	40,761.3	41,628.3
External	18,141.0	20,112.0	19,999.0	20,634.0	21,066.3	21,489.2	21,457.8	22,019.7	21,743.9	22,022.5	22,863.2	24,916.4
Public debt (% of GDP)	55.2%	57.7%	57.5%	59.2%	57.5%	58.9%	59.2%	62.5%	96.3%	99.6%	109.8%	114.8%

Table 8: Government Borrowing by Type of Instrument and Maturity

	Debt level	Borrowing	Repayment	Exchange Rate Adjustment	Debt level	Change in debt level
<i>in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise</i>	End Sep (20Q3)	20Q4	20Q4		20Q4	End Dec (20Q4)
<b>Short term (upto one year)</b>	<b>22,943.1</b>	<b>1,285.6</b>	<b>142.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>24,087.5</b>	<b>1,144.4</b>
MVR Treasury Bills	19,289.8	1,285.6			20,575.4	1,285.6
RDC USD/MVR T-Bills	993.3	-	142.7		850.6	(142.7)
USD T-Bills	2,310.0	-		1.5	2,311.5	1.5
Mudharabah	350.0		-		350.0	-
RDC USD/MVR Mudharabah	-		-		-	-
Murabahah	-		-		-	-
Wakalah bi al-Istithmar	-		-		-	-
<b>Long term (over one year)</b>	<b>22,398.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>22,385.4</b>	<b>(12.9)</b>
Sovereign Bond (5 years)	5,390.0			3.5	5,393.5	3.5
MMA Bond	3,602.4				3,602.4	-
Pension Recognition Bond	9,555.9	-	18.9		9,537.0	(18.9)
Pension Bonds	3,850.0			2.5	3,852.5	2.5
Sukuk Murabaha	-	-			-	-

Notes:

1- Data Source: CS-DRMS, MMA and MPAO

2- Note that the change in closing balance of foreign currency denominated securities for which there are no repayments is due to Exchange Rates

3- No additional issuance under the bond. The accrued coupon payments are compounded and added to the outstanding balance

## Table 9: Summary of COVID-19 Health Spending by Business Area

*in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise*

**20Q1 - 20Q4**

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,395.8</b>
Ministry of Health	273.4
National Disaster Management Authority	784.0
Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital	88.4
Maldives Immigration	0.9
Maldives National Defence Force	42.6
Maldives Police Services	31.2
Ministry of Foreign Affairs*	6.8
Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services	3.7
Ministry of National Planning, Housing and Infrastructure	37.3
National Social Protection Agency	10.5
National Drug Agency	1.2
Ministry of Higher Education	3.3
Disaster Management Fund	84.1
Tourism Activities Implementation Fund	28.7

**Notes:**

*1/Spending data are as at 31 December 2020 and are likely to vary as reconciliation work is ongoing.*

*\* As of 24 Aug 2020, the previously presented Zakat Fund figure will be included in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs spending figure.*

*This table shows the relevant 2 trust funds disaggregated from their respective business areas. Respective business areas of these trust funds: National Disaster Fund under National Disaster Management Authority; and Tourism Activities Implementation Fund under Ministry of Tourism.*

Table 10: COVID-19 Health Expenditure Details

*in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise*

20Q1 - 20Q4

<b>TOTAL COVID-19 HEALTH SPENDING</b>	<b>1,395.8</b>
<b>Ministry of Health</b>	<b>273.4</b>
Allowances to Employees	3.6
Capital Equipment	80.1
Operational Services	53.3
Repairs and Maintenance	6.6
Supplies and Requisites	3.3
Supplies and Requisites for Service Provision	115.5
Travel Expenses	11.0
<b>National Disaster Management Authority</b>	<b>868.0</b>
<b>Domestic Budget</b>	<b>784.0</b>
Allowances to Employees	36.0
Capital Equipment	112.5
Grants, Contributions and Subsidies	17.5
Land and Buildings	31.2
Operational Services	114.1
Repairs and Maintenance	6.3
Supplies and Requisites	63.8
Supplies and Requisites for Service Provision	362.8
Travel Expenses	39.8

in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise

20Q1 - 20Q4

<b>Disaster Management Fund</b>	<b>84.1</b>
Grants, Contributions and Subsidies	84.1
<b>Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital</b>	<b>88.4</b>
Capital Equipment	4.4
Operational Services	5.8
Repairs and Maintenance	0.6
Supplies and Requisites	5.0
Supplies and Requisites for Service Provision	72.6
<b>Maldives Immigration</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Capital Equipment	0.3
Operational Services	0.0
Repairs and Maintenance	0.2
Supplies and Requisites	0.3
<b>Maldives National Defence Force</b>	<b>42.6</b>
Allowances to Employees	24.0
Capital Equipment	0.5
Operational Services	0.0
Repairs and Maintenance	2.6
Supplies and Requisites	15.5
<b>Maldives Police Services</b>	<b>31.2</b>
Allowances to Employees	27.4
Capital Equipment	0.6

in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise

20Q1 - 20Q4

Operational Services	0.5
Repairs and Maintenance	0.9
Supplies and Requisites	1.7
Travel Expenses	0.0
<b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs*</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Grants, Contributions and Subsidies	6.8
<b>Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Capital Equipment	0.4
Operational Services	0.1
Supplies and Requisites	0.1
Supplies and Requisites for Service Provision	3.1
Travel Expenses	0.1
<b>Ministry of National Planning, Housing and Infrastructure</b>	<b>37.3</b>
Land and Buildings	36.9
Repairs and Maintenance	0.0
Supplies and Requisites	0.4
<b>Ministry of Tourism</b>	<b>28.7</b>
<b>Tourism Activities Implementation Fund</b>	<b>28.7</b>
Capital Equipment	1.6
Operational Services	10.3
Repairs and Maintenance	4.8



in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise

20Q1 - 20Q4

Supplies and Requisites	1.8
Supplies and Requisites for Service Provision	7.4
Travel Expenses	2.8
<b>National Social Protection Agency</b>	<b>10.5</b>
Grants, Contributions and Subsidies	10.5
<b>National Drug Agency</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Operational Services	0.2
Supplies and Requisites	0.7
Supplies and Requisites for Service Provision	0.3
<b>Ministry of Higher Education</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Grants, Contributions and Subsidies	3.3

1/Spending data are as at 31 December 2020 and are likely to vary as reconciliation work is ongoing.

\* As of 24th Aug 2020, amendment has been made to present the sum of domestic budget and Zakat Fund spending figures.

## Table 11: Economic Response Package Spending By Component

*in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise*

**20Q1 - 20Q4**

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,492.5</b>
Covid-19 Recovery Loan Scheme	1,153.6
Income Support Allowance	221.1
Discount on Electricity Bills	117.7

### Notes:

*Information in this table reflects the realised figures in the Public Bank Account on the specified date.*

*1/Spending data are as at 31 December 2020 and are likely to vary as reconciliation work is ongoing.*

Table 12: Definitions

Total Revenue and Grants	Sum of all taxes, non-tax revenue, capital receipts, grant inflows, and other realised gains, less subsidiary loan repayment
Total Expenditure	Sum of recurrent and capital expenditure (excluding loan repayments and payments to multilateral institutions)
Recurrent Expenditure	Expenditure incurred for salaries and wages and other operational expenses
Capital Expenditure	Expenditure incurred for capital equipments, PSIP, development projects and loan outlays
Public Sector Investment Program	Government Capital Investments are included in this program
Primary Balance	Overall fiscal balance excluding financing and interest costs
Overall Balance	Total revenue and grants less total expenditure
Nominal GDP	GDP not adjusted for inflation
Total Revenue to GDP	Total revenue expressed as a percentage of GDP
Total Expenditure to GDP	Total expenditure expressed as a percentage of GDP
Primary Balance to GDP	Primary balance expressed as a percentage of GDP
Overall Balance to GDP	Overall balance expressed as a percentage of GDP



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