



Ministry of Finance
Male', Maldives

Quarterly Economic and Fiscal Developments

Second Quarter, 2020



BUDGET



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 23 July 2020. 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.

For queries regarding the report, please contact eapp@finance.gov.mv.

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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
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 adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Maldives tourism industry realized fully during the second quarter as all tourist resorts were evacuated in April 2020. Operation of tourist resorts, hotels and guesthouses came to an abrupt halt.

Despite a strong start to 2020 with record numbers in tourist arrivals and tourist bednights, the numbers began to recede in March 2020 to no new arrivals in the period April to June 2020 as a result of the border closure. Tourist bednights declined by 99.3 percent, registering only 15.9 thousand bednights during the period which was mainly due to stranded tourists that were eventually evacuated.

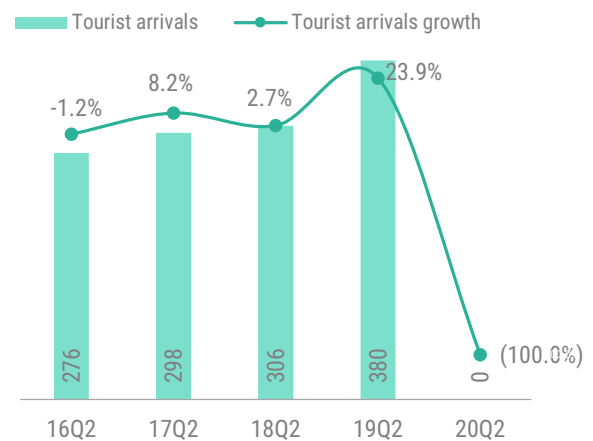
Construction

The main indicator used to monitor the construction sector activity is the imports of construction materials which consists of wood, metal, cement and aggregates.

Maldivian construction industry is largely driven by the Government's spending on infrastructural development and the development of the tourism industry. During the second quarter, the government

Figure 1: Tourist Arrivals

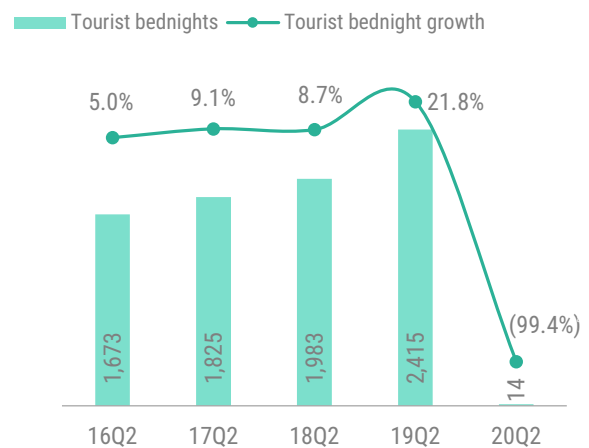
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Source: Ministry of Tourism

Figure 2: Tourist Bed Nights

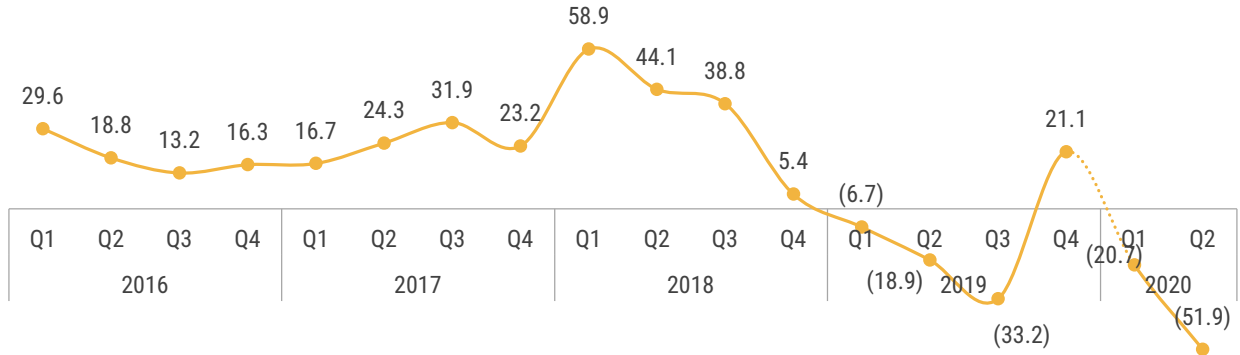
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Source: Ministry of Tourism

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

%



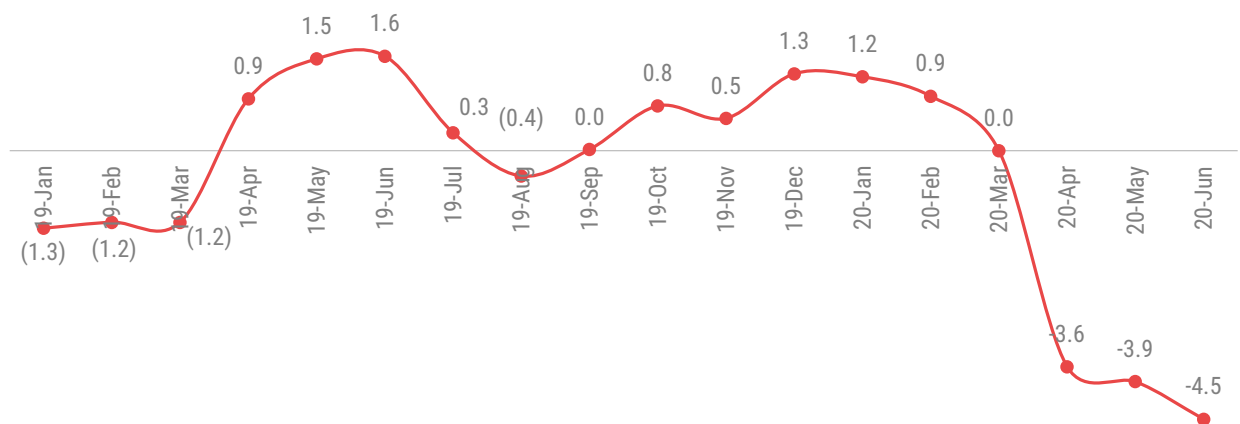
Source: Maldives Customs Service

carried out the development of Public Health infrastructure which largely contributed to the imports. However, tourism development slowed down in the second quarter as the tourism industry was heavily hit by the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, disruptions to the global supply chains had a negative impact on such imports.

The total value of construction material imports for the second quarter of 2020 was USD 52.1 million, which is a 51.9 percent reduction compared to the same period in 2019.

Figure 4: Inflation

%



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Inflation

The price levels declined by 4.0 percent on average during the second quarter of 2020, compared to last year. This is 5.3 percentage points lower than that of second quarter 2019; which stood at 1.3.

The main contributory factor of the slowdown in inflation can be linked to the subsidised electricity and water bills to households under the government’s COVID-19 relief package. This was undertaken with the objective of providing support to lower income families and struggling businesses. In addition to this, low global oil prices – which directly affect the cost of goods made with petroleum products, and indirectly affect shipping and manufacturing costs – have also played a role in the deflationary trend during the quarter. Furthermore, telecommunication prices also declined significantly in the second quarter.

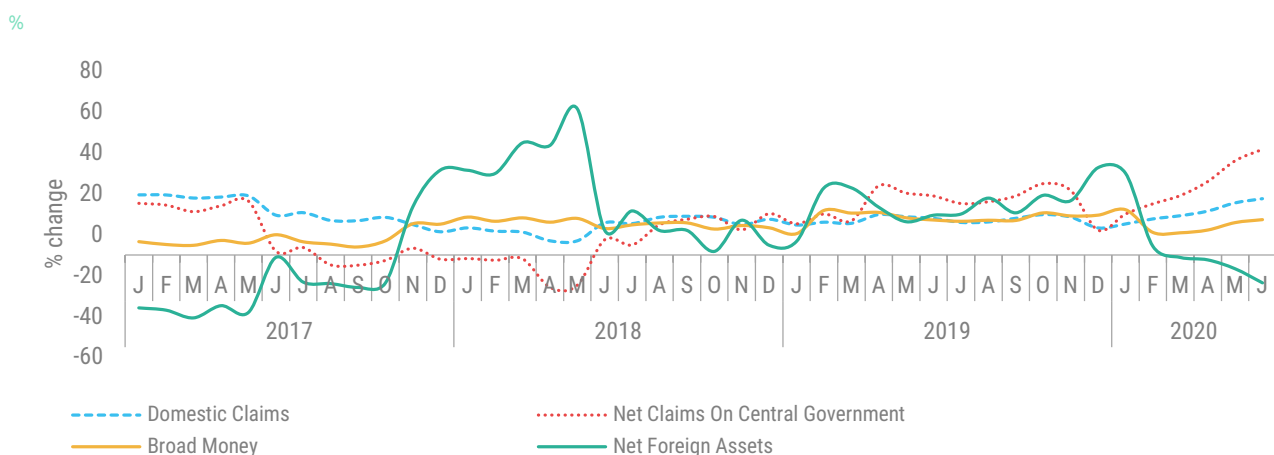
Monetary Sector

The annual growth rate of broad money (money supply) at the end of the second quarter of 2020 was comparable to that of the second quarter of 2019 with a 7.4 percent increase. Conversely, money supply during the second quarter was higher on average compared to the first quarter which can be attributed to the rollout of the Economic Relief Package.

This increase is owing to changes in both the components and the sources side.

MMA reports that on the components side, there were increases in both the transferable deposit base (demand deposits) and other deposits (savings and time deposits), which largely comprises of local currency demand deposits of the banking system. In addition, in spite of a fall in net foreign assets (NFA) of the banking system, the acceleration reflected a noteworthy increase in net domestic assets (NDA), on the sources side.

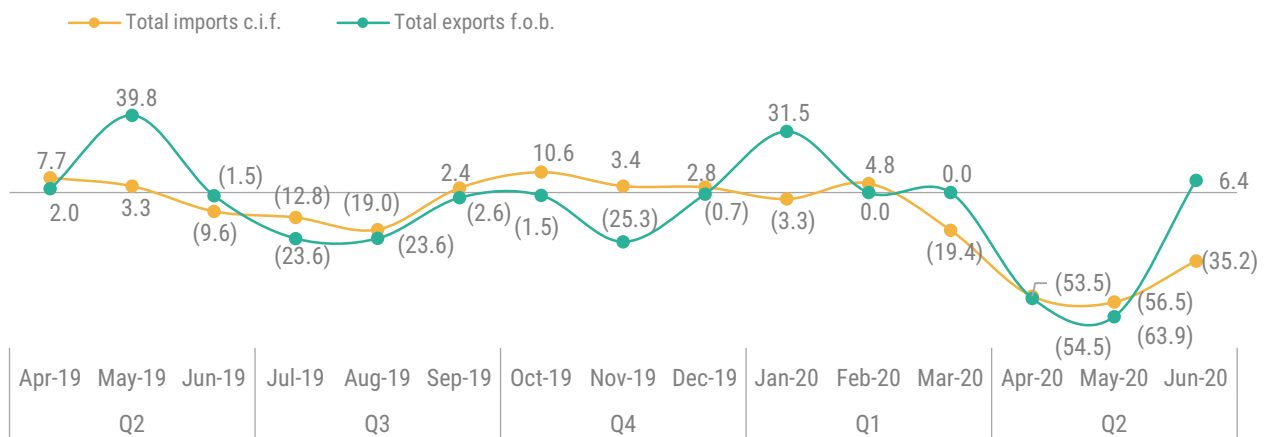
Figure 5: Monetary and Credit Growth



Source: Maldives Monetary Authority

Figure 6: Imports and Exports (year on year growth)

%



Source: Maldives Customs Service

That being said, the annual change of credit to the private sector by commercial banks remained relatively unchanged with a growth rate of 7.7 percent (MVR 1.8 billion) at the end of the second quarter of 2020 and recorded MVR 25.7 billion. Credit given out to tourism, construction, commerce, and as personal loans accounted for the largest shares of credit over the period. These included loans issued to small, medium, large businesses, resorts and freelancers.

Credit to the commerce sector observed marginal growth, as an increase in credit for wholesale and retail businesses was by large balanced by a fall in credit extended to restaurants and cafés. Nonetheless, credit given out as personal loans continued to display substantial growth, reflecting the upsurge in credit for consumer durables and credit cards.

Where interest rates are concerned, both local and foreign currency demand deposit rates displayed an annual increase at the end of the second quarter of 2020. However, over the review period, the local

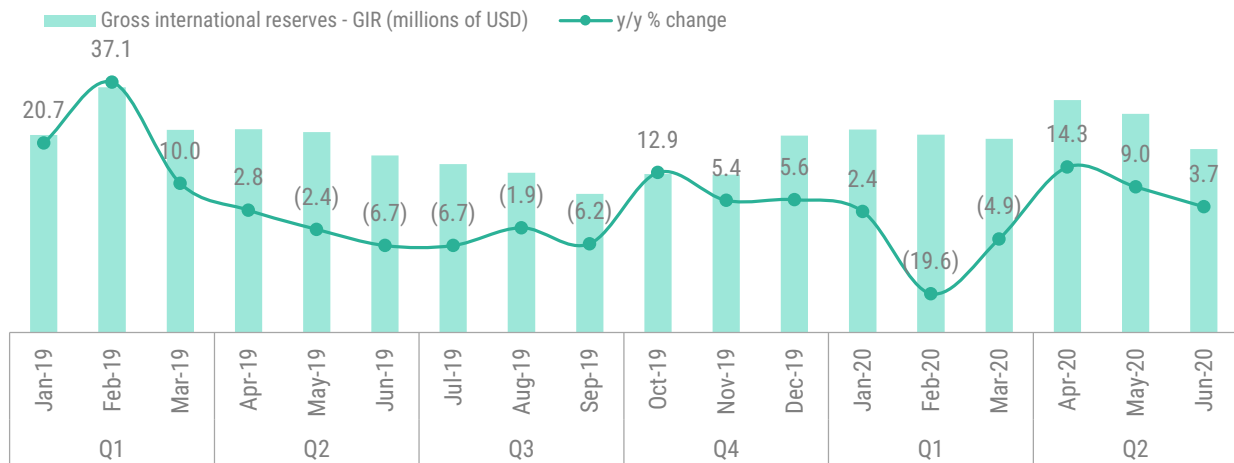
currency rates on time deposits, savings deposits, and private sector loans increased, while the foreign currency rates showed a decrease.

External Sector

In the second quarter of 2020, it was observed that the value of total merchandise exports plunged by 47.6 percent – mainly owing to declines in re-exports and domestic exports. Domestic exports largely comprise of fish and fish-related products which fell by 16.6 percent compared to the corresponding period in 2019. This decline has been largely attributed to a drop in exports of major fish export categories—fresh, chilled or frozen skipjack tuna, canned or pouched fish, and fresh, chilled or frozen fish excluding tuna exports. That being said, the month of June saw a dramatic increase in exports compared to previous months largely due to an increase in fish exports in general.

Figure 7: Gross International Reserves

USD millions



Source: Maldives Monetary Authority

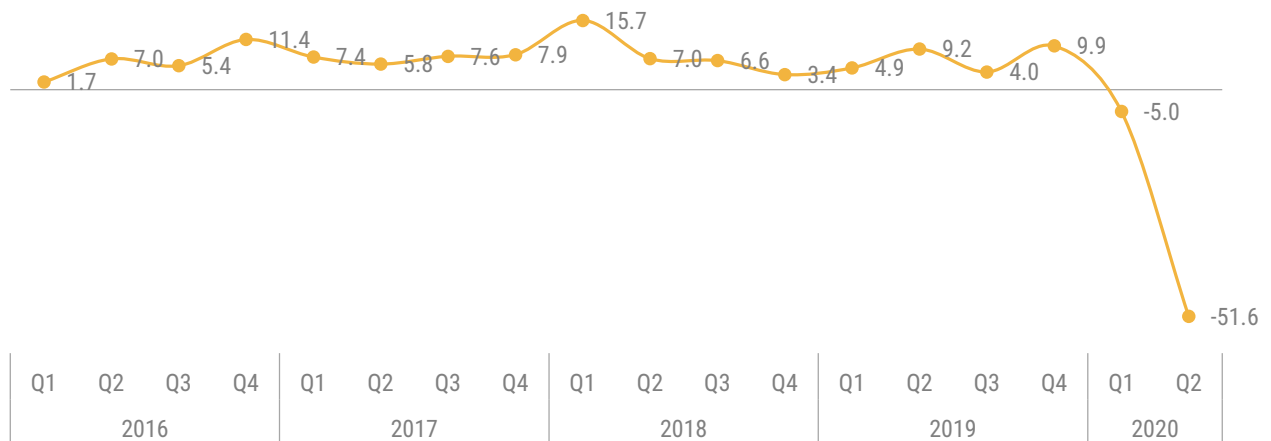
GDP Growth

According to the latest estimates for the second quarter of 2020 by National Bureau of Statistics, the GDP growth rate decelerated drastically by 51.6 percent compared to the corresponding quarter of 2019. When compared to the preceding quarter, the second quarter of 2020 observed a negative growth of 54.0 percent.

The substantial downturn in output during the second quarter of 2020 was predominantly due to the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the domestic economy. The plunge in economic activity was triggered by the strict containment measures such as travel restrictions and border closures worldwide as well as the severe disruptions in supply chain on the back of sluggish domestic and external demand.

Figure 8: Quarterly Real GDP (year on year growth)

%



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Delving into developments in the tourism sector, tourist arrivals plummeted to all-time lows, mirroring the closing of international borders in March and thus contributed profoundly to the drop in real GDP growth. Moreover, the complete lockdown of the Greater Male' region further exacerbated the activity in other related sectors such as transport and communication; as well as wholesale and retail trade sector.

As such, the sharp fall in real GDP growth in the second quarter of 2020 was primarily attributed to a 98.0 percent contraction in the tourism sector compared to the corresponding quarter in 2019. This was followed by a dip in other key sectors of the economy such as the transportation and communication sector by 56.5 percent, the wholesale and retail trade sector by 55.6 percent and the construction sector by 48.2 percent.

Global Economic Outlook

The IMF World Outlook released in October highlights that the COVID-19 pandemic has had a greater repercussion on the activity of the first half of 2020 than anticipated. Recovery is also expected to be sluggish as all major economies have struggled with the COVID-19 pandemic. Latest global growth estimated for 2021 is 5.2 percent.

Global trade is also set to suffer a deep contraction, owing to weaker demand for goods and services, including travel and tourism; which as mentioned previously came to a near halt. Trade growth is also forecasted to accelerate along with the steady rise in domestic demand next year.

Disruptions due to the pandemic, along with significantly lower disposable income for oil exporters after the dramatic fuel price decline, imply sharp

Table 1: World Growth

%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
World Output	3.8	3.5	2.8	-5.2	5.2
Advanced Economies	2.5	2.2	1.7	-5.8	3.9
Emerging and Developing Asia	6.7	6.3	5.5	-1.7	8.0
China	6.9	6.8	6.1	1.2	9.2
India	7.0	6.1	4.2	1.9	7.4

Source: International Monetary Fund

recessions for countries such as Russia and Saudi Arabia.

It is also imperative that strong multilateral cooperation remains on multiple fronts during this pandemic through liquidity assistance and debt relief for nations confronting crises and funding shortfalls. Maldives has also benefitted from several multilateral and bilateral financial assistance in the form of grants and borrowing under concessional terms.

Overview of Fiscal Developments

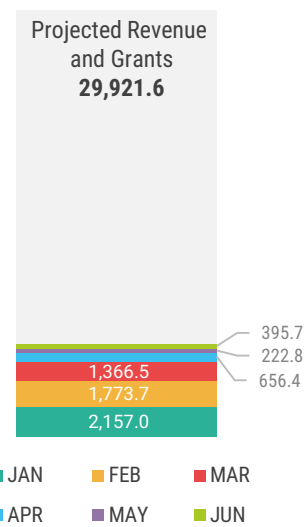
Trends in revenue

The cumulative government revenue and grants at the end of the second quarter of the year 2020 was MVR 6,572.1 million. This is a dramatic drop of 44.7 percent compared to the same period last year, following a deterioration in revenue collections from the first quarter of the year 2020. The second quarter showcased the true impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as there was a 75.9 percent drop compared to the preceding quarter following the implementation of health protection measures in March.

Tax revenues, which is the largest contributor to government revenue, decreased significantly by 79.1 percent (MVR 3,121.9 million) primarily attributed to a significant decrease in receipts from Import Duties, GST, BPT and Green Tax during the second quarter of 2020. The sharp decline in tax revenue during this period was underpinned by the precautionary measures taken to control the COVID-19 pandemic.

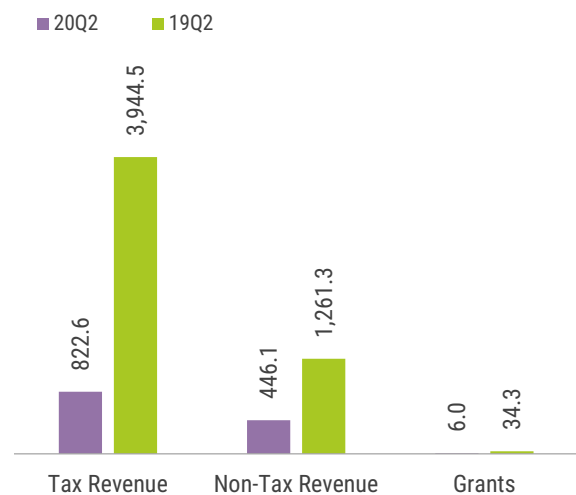
Notably, TGST collections decreased by 83.0 percent (MVR 1,086.1 million) compared to the same period last year, reflecting a major plunge in average bed nights and tourist arrivals during the second quarter. Due to the national lockdown, the Maldives had to close its borders on international travel, which has badly hit its lucrative tourism industry. Likewise, GGST receipts

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



Source: Ministry of Finance

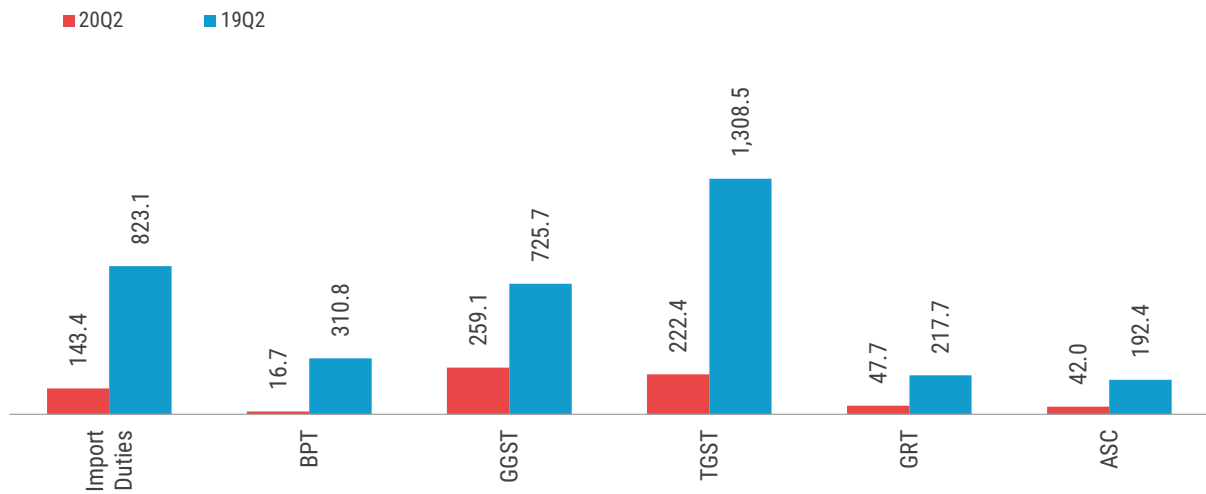
Figure 10: Main Categories of Revenue and Grants, 20Q2
MVR millions



Source: Ministry of Finance

Figure 11: Major components of Tax Revenue

MVR millions



Source: Ministry of Finance

reported a sharp decline of 64.3 percent (MVR 466.6 million) stemming from decreased business activities and thereby sales. Consequently, the overall revenue from GST was reduced by 76.3 percent (MVR 1,522.8 million) compared to the second quarter of 2019.

In line with the negative trends in tourism sector revenues during this quarter, tax revenue from Green Tax and Airport Service Charge also posted a fall of 78.1 percent (MVR 170.1 million) and 78.2 percent (MVR 150.4 million), as both total tourist arrivals and bed nights plummeted during the quarter. Furthermore, collection from import duties recorded an 82.6 percent (MVR 679.7 million) drop as a result of the decline in the volume of imports driven by decreased demand due to the current Covid-19 crisis.

As businesses have been facing huge losses due to the outbreak of COVID-19, the Maldives Inland Revenue Authority (MIRA) extended the tax collection deadlines to facilitate taxpayers, further hindering tax

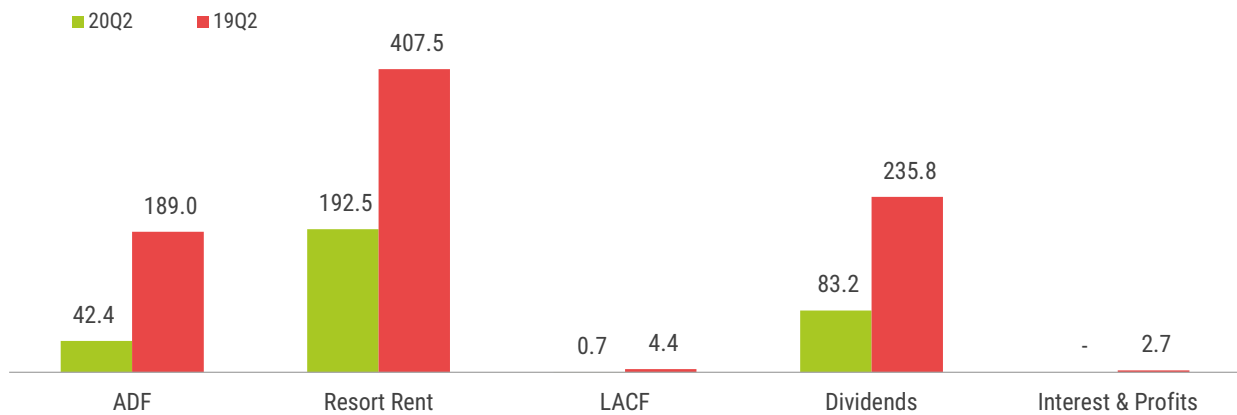
revenue receipts. Hence, Business and Property Tax recorded a negative growth of 83.3 percent (MVR 513.8 million) compared to the corresponding quarter of 2019. The downturn in Business and Property Tax resulted from a substantial drop in Business Profit Tax and Withholding Tax of 94.6 percent (MVR 294.1 million) and 55.5 percent (MVR 92.3 million) respectively. Moreover, The final payment deadline for Business and Profit Tax was also extended to the Third Quarter of 2020.

Non-tax revenue declined by 64.6 percent (MVR 815.3 million) over the second quarter of 2020, compared to that of 2019. This was primarily ascribable to the reduction in all categories of non-revenues due to the precautionary measures taken by the government.

Receipts from Fees and Charges posted a 71.4 percent (MVR 226.2 million) decline compared to the same period of previous year, due to decrease in income received from Airport Development Fee

Figure 12: Major components of Non-Tax Revenue

MVR millions



Source: Ministry of Finance

by 77.6 percent (MVR 146.6 million) as a result of the slump in tourist arrivals. Moreover, revenue from Registration and License Fees decreased by 64.2 percent (MVR 76.2 million) compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

In addition, Property Income recorded a 55.5 percent (MVR 253.2 million) drop mainly owing to a noteworthy reduction in income from Tourism Land Rent of 52.8 percent (MVR 215.1 million) compared to the same period of last year. This is attributed to the deferral of Tourism Land Rent payments in quarter 2 and 3 following adverse effects of the pandemic such as cash flow constraints of resorts and weak performance in the tourism sector. Likewise, Land Acquisition and Conversion Fee showed a notable decline of 83.8 percent (MVR 3.7 million).

The overall collections from Interests, Profits and Dividends illustrated a decline of 65.1 percent (MVR 155.3 million) reflecting a significant decrease (64.7 percent) in SOE Dividends received. More specifically,

the only dividends received were from Dhivehi Raajjeyge Gulhun Pvt Ltd, which amounts to a total MVR 83.2 million.

Grants for the second quarter of the year 2020 showed a decrease of 82.4 percent (MVR 28.2 million)

compared to the same period of last year, as a result of a decline in cash grants.

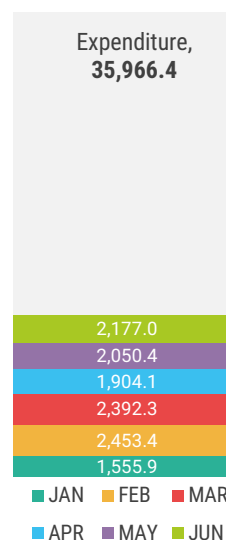
Trends in expenditure

The total government expenditure during the second quarter of 2020 amounted to MVR 6,131.5 million, which is 10.1 percent (MVR 685.1 million) lower compared to the corresponding period of 2019. As with the Government’s revenues, the pandemic had an influence on expenditure over the second quarter of 2020 due to the health measures imposed across the world.

Recurrent expenditure totaled MVR 4,246.7 million during the review period, illustrating a sharp decline of 13.7 percent (MVR 675.5 million) compared to the same period last year. The top three categories which pulled down recurrent expenditures were Financing and Interest Costs, Subsidies (fuel subsidies) and Aasandha (the national health insurance scheme).

The second quarter observed interest payments drop drastically by 58.5 percent (MVR 249.9 million), mainly due to the moratorium granted as part of the COVID-19 Economic Relief Package. Similarly, expenditure on fuel subsidies decreased by 37.7 percent (MVR 144.2 million) in line with plummeting world oil prices from late March 2020 as demand for crude collapsed amid the pandemic. While, the second quarter saw lockdowns across the nation and border closures world to curb the impact of Covid-19, this in turn had an impact on individuals seeking medical treatment outside of the country through

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



Source: Ministry of Finance

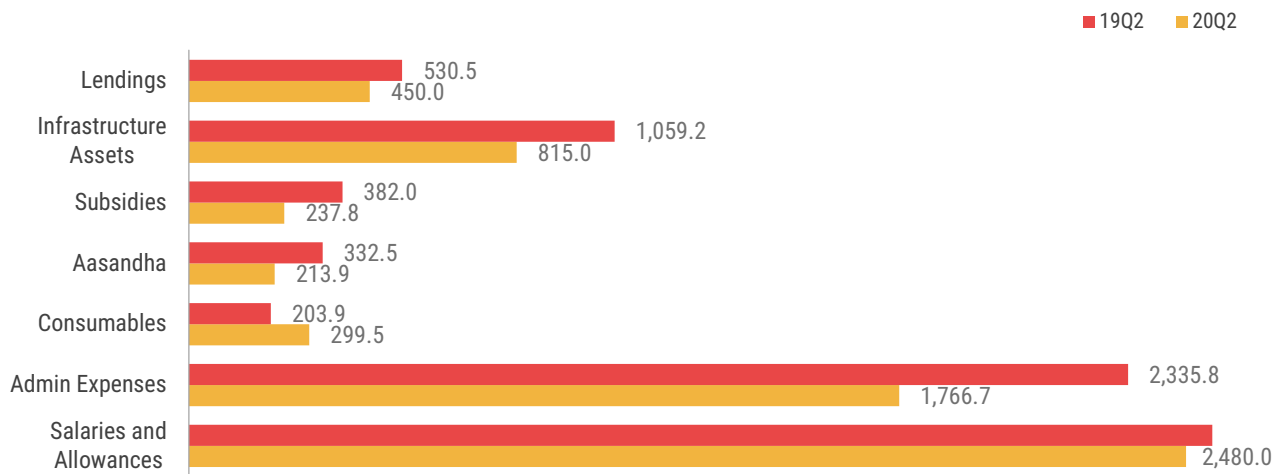
Figure 14: Major Categories of Expenditure, 20Q2
MVR millions



Source: Ministry of Finance

Figure 15: Major components of Expenditure

MVR millions



Source: Ministry of Finance

Aasandha. As a result, fewer claimants are equated to lower expenditure on the national health insurance scheme over the quarter. In this regard, spending on Aasandha posted a notable decline of 35.7 percent (MVR 118.7 million).

To dilute the fiscal impact of the pandemic and redistribute funding to new priority areas, the government cut costs by notably reducing salaries of higher-level government officials and administrative expenses among other areas. As such, expenditure on Salaries & Wages and Administrative Services in the second quarter of 2020 declined by 7.4 percent (MVR 86.6 million) and 24.1 percent (MVR 107.4 million) respectively compared to the same period of 2019. Meanwhile, expenditures on Operational Consumables, which included procurement of medical consumables, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and catering for those in isolation and quarantine facilities, posted a 46.9 percent (MVR 95.6 million) increment relative to the second quarter

of the previous year. Furthermore, the second quarter also observed payouts worth MVR 10.1 million from the newly-formed Income Support Allowance scheme to support workers, whose incomes or employment status were negatively impacted by the pandemic.

Capital expenditure in the second quarter totaled MVR 1,884.7 million, depicting a modest dip of 0.5 percent (MVR 9.6 million) compared to the same period of 2019.

With respect to capital expenditure, expenditure on large scale infrastructure assets such as roads, bridges and airports was cut by 53.8 percent (MVR 252.9 million) and largely contributed to the sheer drop in this category. These types of infrastructure projects were halted due to the combined impact of the lockdown to curb the spread of COVID-19 and interruptions in global supply chains¹. Moreover, expenditure on capital equipment was reduced by 21.2

¹ The import of construction materials to Maldives in 2Q20 was 29.4 % of imports in 2019

percent (MVR 22.1 million) as cost cutting measures were put in place and spending was reprioritized in light of procuring the necessary medical equipment needed for quarantine and isolation facilities within the country.

Contrastingly, expenditure on Investment Outlays (capital contributions paid to SOEs) rose dramatically by 173.0 percent (MVR 339.9 million) compared to the same period of previous year. This was to provide remedy cash flow disruptions caused by the repercussions of the pandemic. Thus, the overall spending on Development Projects and Investment Outlays increased by 168.5 percent (MVR 337.1 million), despite the a fall in Development Projects by 76.1 percent (MVR 2.8 million) during the period.

Trends in expenditure by AGAs

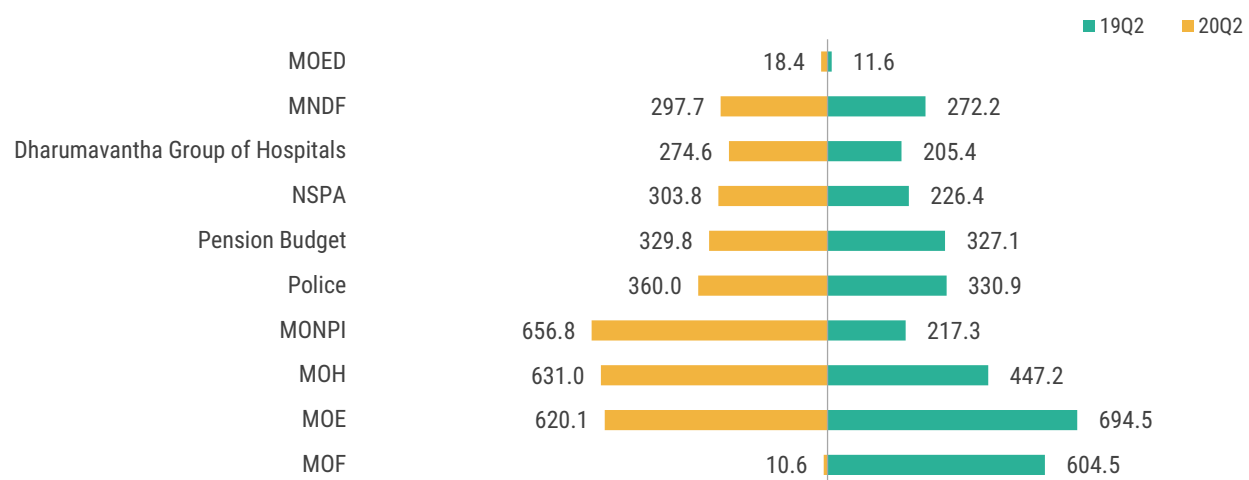
Accountable Government Agencies (AGAs) are the segments of ministries and state institutions who are responsible for the spending of the state budget in their respective sectors. There is a total of 54 AGAs for the year 2020.

Majority of the expenditure during the second quarter of 2020 was spent by Special Budget of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure, Ministry of Health, Maldives National Defense Force, Pension Budget, Maldives Police Service and National Social Protection Agency. These AGAs collectively accounted for 75.7 percent (MVR 4,641.9 million) of the total expenditure throughout the period.

The spending of the Ministry of Health during the

Figure 16: Expenditure by AGA

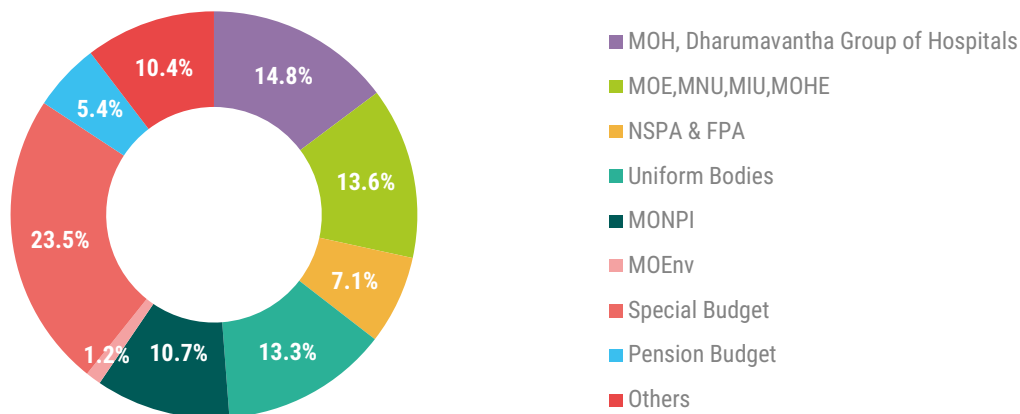
MVR millions



Source: Ministry of Finance

Figure 17: Expenditure by category

MVR millions



Source: Ministry of Finance

second quarter of 2020 amounted to MVR 631.0 million; an increment of 41.1 percent (MVR 183.9 million) compared to the second quarter of 2019. This is primarily as a result of government's effort to flatten the curve and manage the COVID-19 crisis such as allocating a bulk of expenditure towards procurement of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE).

Likewise, the expenditure of the Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure showed a remarkable increase of 202.2 percent (MVR 439.5 million) compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. This is mainly due to the commencement of various PSIP projects throughout the country which were awarded in 2019, as well as rapid progress of the ongoing projects. Subsequently, this also includes the survey expenses related to the construction of the Male-Villimale-Gulhifalhu-Thilafushi Bridge.

The Special Budget of the Ministry of Finance, which accounted for 23.5 percent of total expenditure during

the period, showed an increase of 18.6 percent (MVR 226.1 million) in the second quarter of 2020. This constitutes the provision of COVID-19 recovery loans of MVR 1.5 billion to Bank of Maldives (BML) and MVR 400.0 million to Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC). Additionally, the government's decision to subsidize part of the water and electricity bills for April and May in order to provide financial support to the public contributed to the increased spending of the Special Budget.

Meanwhile, spending by the National Disaster Management Authority rose dramatically by 12,932.5 percent (MVR 147.6 million) compared to the same period of previous year, which is mainly attributed to the increase in disaster management and other related expenditure under this AGA due to the COVID-19 crisis. This mostly includes spending on the emergency stock of staple food items and essential medicines by the State Trading Organisation (STO),

expenditure related to developing the Farukolhufushi Isolation Facility, and expenses incurred in setting up the National Emergency Centre.

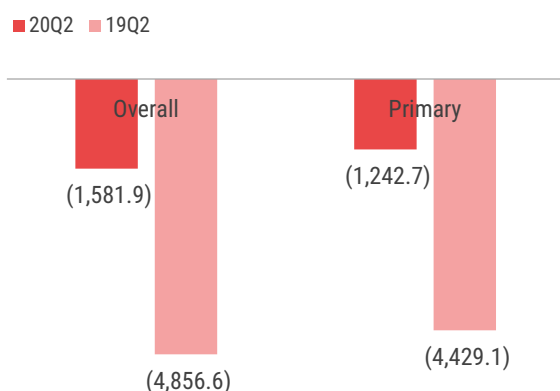
Overall, expenditure of AGAs increased, especially the frontline AGAs responding to the COVID-19 pandemic such as Maldives Police Service and Maldives National Defense Force, illustrating an increment of 8.8 percent (MVR 29.1 million) and 9.4 percent (MVR 25.6 million) respectively.

Fiscal Balance

The overall balance during the second quarter of 2020 recorded a deficit of MVR 4,856.6 million while primary balance registered a deficit of MVR 4,679.0 million. Thus, the balance during the second quarter of 2020 is a 207.0 percent (MVR 3,274.7 million) increase in the overall deficit when compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

Figure 18: Fiscal Balance

MVR millions



Source: Ministry of Finance

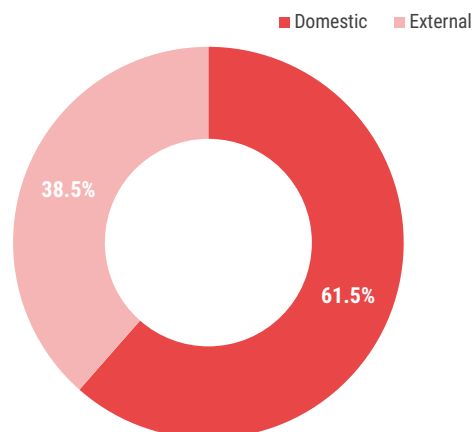
The main reason for this is the marked decrease in overall revenue and grants received during the period as the domestic economic activity remained hindered due to strict containment and mitigation measures taken by the government to counter the spread of COVID-19. Concurrently, the second quarter of 2020 observed a significant drop in total expenditure, mirroring decreases in both recurrent and capital expenditure.

Public Debt

The total public debt (excluding sovereign guarantees) at the end of the second quarter of 2020 amounted to MVR 57,320.2 million, which stands at 83.9 percent of GDP. Total debt grew by 2.6 percent compared to the preceding quarter and by 12.0 percent compared to the corresponding quarter of 2019. The significant growth in total debt was mainly driven by borrowing

Figure 19: Composition of Public Debt, 20Q1

MVR millions



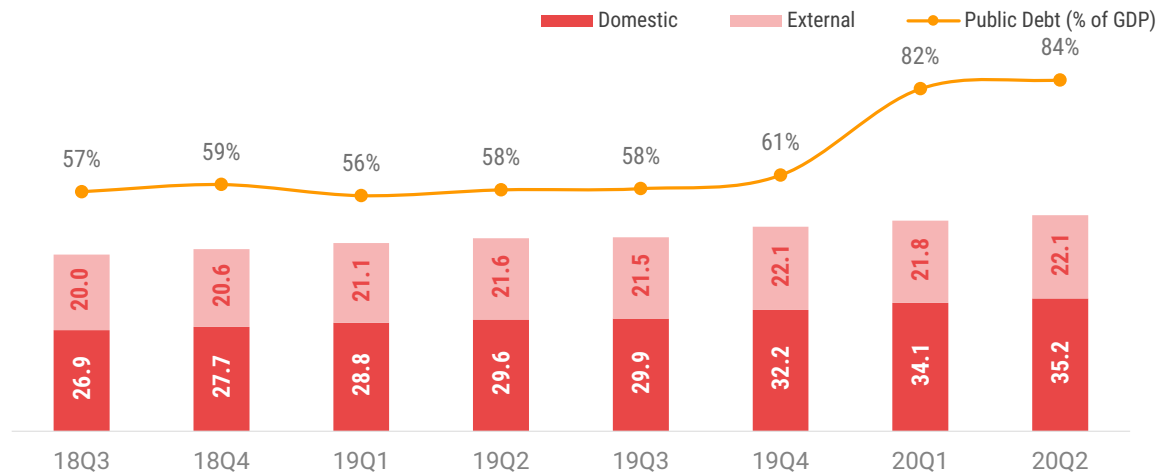
Source: Ministry of Finance

through domestic securities.

Public debt by the end of the second quarter constituted of MVR 35,236.6 million as domestic debt and MVR 22,083.6 million as external debt. Domestic debt declined by 3.5 percent compared to the preceding quarter and increased by 18.9 percent compared to the corresponding quarter in 2019. External debt increased by 1.3 percent compared to the preceding quarter and by 2.4 percent compared to the corresponding quarter.

Figure 20: Composition of Public Debt, 18Q3 to 20Q2

MVR millions



Source: Ministry of Finance

COVID-19 Related Spending

20Q1-20Q2

MVR

823.8

million

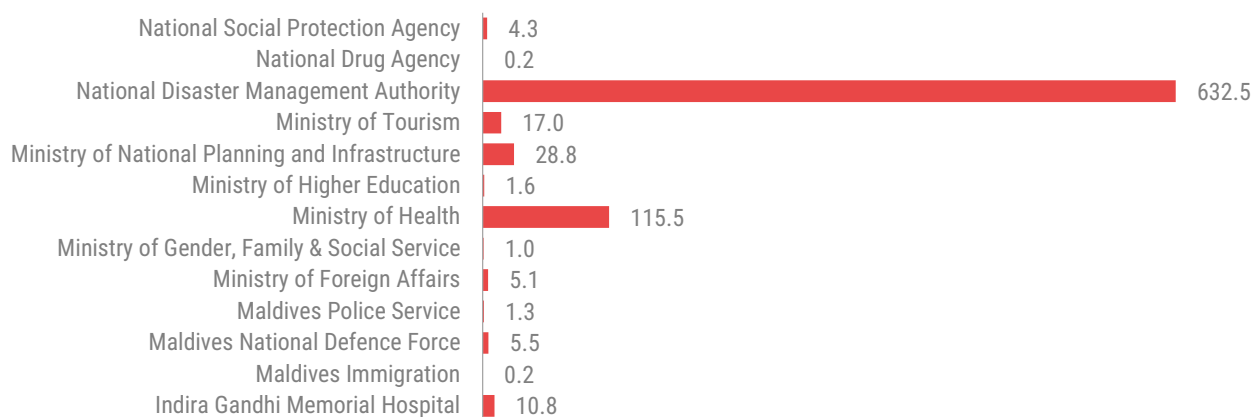
The second quarter began with the mass departure of all tourist from hospitality establishments as international borders closed and the evacuation of stranded tourists began. Simultaneously, some of these tourist resorts were converted to isolation and quarantine facilities. Public Investments were directed towards the development of Public Health Infrastructure in different parts of the Maldives and

several cost cutting measures brought to effect during this quarter. Economic Activity was minimal and domestic supply chains experienced some level of disruptions as strict regulations imposing the restriction of movement was observed across the country.

Early in the second quarter, Maldives implemented strict measures to prevent the spread of the virus and facilitate contact tracing within the country and rolled out the Economic Relief Package to mitigate the adverse economic impact on households, the labour force, and the private sector. Measures taken by the Health Protection Agency included the implementation of a lockdown in the Greater Male' Region as the virus spread rapidly following the first positive case in the capital on the 15th of April. These

COVID-19 Related Spending by Business Area

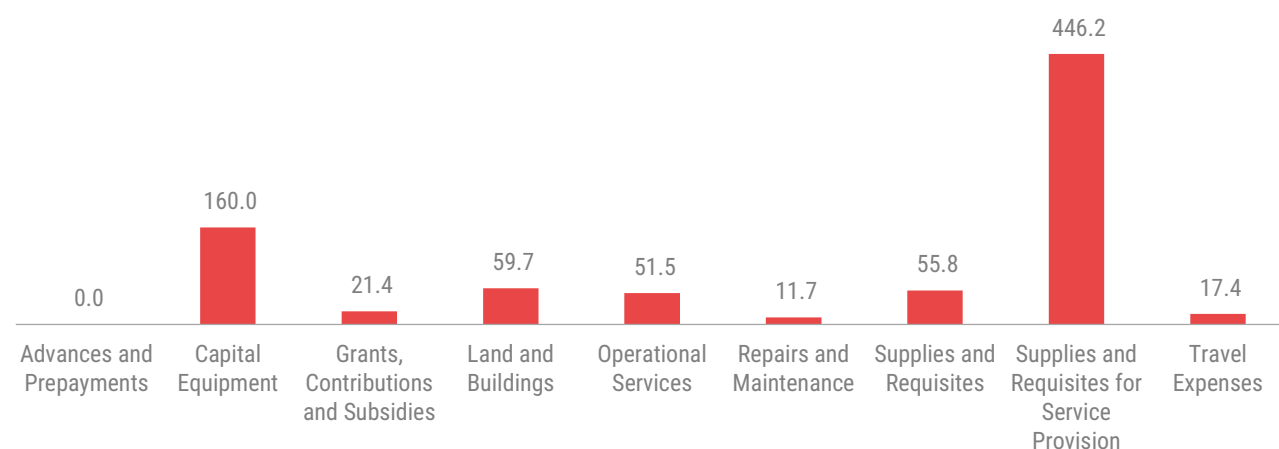
MVR million



Source: Ministry of Finance

COVID-19 Related Spending by Type

MVR million



Source: Ministry of Finance

restrictions on movement, and the closed international borders remained this way at the end of the quarter as well. The Economic Relief Package (ERP) included the COVID-19 Recovery Loan Scheme for small, medium, and large businesses, and freelancers; Income Support allowances for workers whose incomes were affected; and discounts on Electricity and Water bills.

At the end of the second quarter, MVR 823.8 million was spent by the Maldivian government on health-related efforts. The spending reflect how the government addressed challenges to cope with the outbreak and community transmission in the Greater Male' Region. This included efforts to rapidly identify large clusters in the capital city, as well as facilitating those who had contracted the virus into isolation facilities across the country. Many resorts and guesthouses were utilised for this purpose – in addition to the construction of new facilities.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Ministry of Health (MoH) were the

front-line agencies in these efforts, and their spending amounted to MVR 632.5 million and MVR 115.5 million respectively. Total spending by NDMA on Supplies and Requisites amounted to MVR 361.0 million by the end of the second quarter. Further, MoH procured MVR 44.0 million worth of medical machinery and equipment related to COVID-19 over the second quarter.

In addition to health-related expenditure, the Government also had expenditure as part of their ERP package. Over the second quarter, total economic relief expenditure amounted to MVR 660.1 million. This includes spending of MVR 10.1 million on Income Support and Job-Seeker Allowances, along with the expenditure of MVR 650.0 million as lending to individuals and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs).



Statistical Appendix

Table 1: Key Economic Indicators

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Revised	2020 Forecast	Q2 2019	Q3 2019	Q4 2019	Q1 2020	Q2 2020
Real Sector											
Real GDP Growth Rate (%) ^{1/}	2.9	6.3	7.2	8.1	7.0	(17.7)	9.2	4.0	9.9	(5.0)	(51.6)
Nominal GDP (MVR millions)	63,146.7	67,300.3	73,155.2	81,567.7	86,787.9	75,585.9	na	na	na	na	na
Inflation - Republic (%)	1.0	0.5	2.8	(0.1)	0.2	na	1.3	(0.0)	0.9	0.7	(4.0)
Tourist arrivals (thousands)	1,234	1,286	1,390	1,484	1,703	na	380	389	451	383	0
Tourist bednights (thousands)	7,323	7,771	8,596	9,478	10,689	na	2,414	2,396	2,854	2,704	16
Fish Purchases (mt)	45,235.2	53,876.0	76,620.7	78,886.1	81,200	na	19,383.6	14,924.9	21,233.3	22,024.4	11,796.7
Volume of Fish Exports (mt)	43,532.7	46,500.8	72,000.4	65,813.9	56,421.9	na	16,091.8	10,138.9	13,319.4	16,773	13,584
Value of Fish Exports (USD millions)	137.3	134.8	193.1	173.8	150.1	na	38.5	28.9	32.4	40.1	32.1
Global Oil Prices (USD)	50.8	42.8	52.8	68.3	61.4		65.1	59.7	60.3	49.1	30.3
Global Food Index	(16.7)	8.7	(2.4)	(2.3)	7.1		(5.7)	(1.7)	7.1	2.1	0.3
Monetary Sector											
Broad Money (MVR millions)	30,491.9	30,436.3	32,005.9	33,088.3	36,240	na	35,163.6	33,774.7	36,240.4	37,354.3	37,753.7
Domestic Claims (MVR millions)	29,993.8	35,958.6	36,484.7	39,251.5	40,568	na	40,052.2	41,839.8	40,567.8	42,222.0	47,123.8
Net Claims on Central Government (MVR millions)	11,380.0	13,394.4	11,789.2	13,004.5	13,283	na	13,308.3	14,345.8	13,291.0	14,572.9	18,872.7
Claims on Private Sector (MVR millions)	16,817.0	18,583.0	20,723.4	23,084.4	24,783	na	23,879.5	24,799.4	24,782.8	25,162.1	25,729.2
External Sector											
Merchandise Exports (USD millions)	239.8	256.2	318.3	339.2	360.6	na	80.1	62.2	93.4	90.2	42.0
Merchandise Imports (USD millions)	1,894.5	2,094.9	2,226.5	2,764.2	2,887.5	na	687.3	677.9	807.5	668.5	351.1
Gross International Reserves (USD millions)	564.0	467.1	587.3	712.0	753.0	na	677.4	530.8	753.0	741.4	702.3
Usable Reserves (USD millions)	199.5	200.0	207.6	281.4	315.9	na	276.0	204.2	315.9	269.5	152.6

Notes:

1/ Annual Real GDP Growth Rate for 2019 and 2020 are projected as at 31 March 2020 by the Ministry of Finance and the Maldives Monetary Authority

Table 2: Summary of Government Finances

in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise	Actual 2019		Approved 2020		19Q2 MVR	Budget implementation			Annual change to date			
	MVR	share in %	MVR	share in %		20Q2 MVR	Jan - Jun 2019 MVR	Jan - Jun 2020 MVR	%	Q2 MVR	Jan - Jun %	MVR
A TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS	22,940.9	100%	29,921.6	100.0%	5,234.7	1,274.9	11,624.5	6,572.1	-75.6%	(3,959.8)	-43.5%	(5,052.4)
Tax Revenues	16,528.6	72.0%	17,852.3	59.7%	3,944.5	822.6	8,652.6	5,281.6	-79.1%	(3,121.9)	-39.0%	(3,371.0)
Non-Tax Revenues	5,338.7	23.3%	7,058.3	23.6%	1,261.3	446.1	2,524.5	1,261.8	-64.6%	(815.3)	-50.0%	(1,262.7)
Capital Receipts	20.2	0.1%	27.4	0.1%	3.8	0.2	8.4	4.2	-93.5%	(3.6)	-50.7%	(4.3)
Grants	1,137.5	5.0%	5,214.9	17.4%	34.3	6.0	477.5	28.6	-82.4%	(28.2)	-94.0%	(448.8)
less: Subsidiary Loan Repayment	(84.1)	-0.4%	(231.3)	-0.8%	(9.2)	-	(38.5)	(4.0)	-100.0%	9.2	-89.5%	34.4
TOTAL BUDGET	31,281.5	100%	38,875.8	101.8%	6,968.2	6,343.5	13,859.7	13,663.5	-9.0%	(624.8)	-1.4%	(196.2)
B TOTAL EXPENDITURE (C+D)	28,491.2	91%	35,966.4	92.5%	6,816.6	6,131.5	12,557.4	12,533.0	-10.1%	(685.1)	-0.2%	(24.4)
C RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	20,678.2	66.1%	22,337.9	57.5%	4,922.2	4,246.7	9,220.3	8,940.4	13.7%	(675.5)	3.0%	(279.8)
Salaries, Wages and Pensions	9,833.3	31.4%	10,278.5	26.4%	2,545.3	2,480.0	4,897.2	4,934.1	-2.6%	(65.2)	0.8%	37.0
Administrative and Operational Expenses	9,795.6	31.3%	11,956.3	30.8%	2,335.8	1,766.7	3,979.5	4,004.3	-24.4%	(569.1)	0.6%	24.8
Losses and Write-offs	1,049.4	3.4%	103.1	0.3%	41.2	0.0	343.6	2.0	-99.9%	(41.2)	-99.4%	(341.6)
D CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	7,813.0	25.0%	13,628.5	35.1%	1,894.4	1,884.7	3,337.1	3,592.6	0.5%	(9.6)	7.7%	255.5
Capital Equipments	441.0	1.4%	633.4	1.6%	104.7	82.5	185.0	131.1	-21.2%	(22.1)	-29.1%	(53.9)
Public Sector Investment Program	4,251.7	13.6%	10,454.8	26.9%	1,059.2	815.0	1,987.2	2,077.1	-23.1%	(244.1)	4.5%	89.9
Development Projects and Investments Outlays	1,795.2	5.7%	916.0	2.4%	200.1	537.2	574.5	924.4	168.5%	337.1	60.9%	349.9
Lendings	1,325.2	4.2%	50.0	0.1%	530.5	450.0	590.4	460.0	-15.2%	(80.5)	-22.1%	(130.4)
Budget Contingency	-	0.0%	1,574.3	4.0%	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-
E PRIMARY BALANCE - SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) (F+G)	(4,002.2)	0%	(4,201.1)		(1,242.7)	(4,429.1)	53.3	(4,412.8)		(3,186.5)	-8372.9%	(4,466.1)
F OVERALL BALANCE - SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) (A-B)	(5,550.3)	0%	(6,044.8)		(1,581.9)	(4,856.6)	(932.9)	(5,960.9)		(3,274.7)	539.0%	(5,028.0)
G Financing and Interest Costs	1,548.1	5.4%	1,843.7	4.7%	339.2	427.4	986.2	1,548.1	26.0%	88.2	57.0%	561.9
Memorandum Items:												
Loan Repayment	2,404.4	7.7%	2,887.9	7.4%	144.7	209.7	-	-	45.0%	65.1	0.0%	-
Subscription to Multilateral Agencies	49.2	0.2%	21.6	0.1%	7.0	2.3	-	-	-67.2%	(4.7)	0.0%	-
Transfers to Sovereign Development Fund	336.8	1.1%	705.6	1.8%	414.1	376.7	1,294.2	1,121.6	-9.0%	(37.4)	-13.3%	(172.6)

Table 3: Trends in Government Revenue and Grants

	Actual 2019		Approved 2020		Budget implementation			Annual change to date				
	MVR	share in %	MVR	share in %	19Q2 MVR	20Q2 MVR	Jan - Jun 2019 MVR	Jan - Jun 2020 MVR	Q2 %	Jan - Jun MVR	%	MVR
<i>in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise</i>												
TOTAL REVENUE AND GRANTS	22,940.9	100.0%	29,921.6	100.0%	5,234.7	1,274.9	11,624.5	6,572.1	-75.6%	(3,959.8)	-43.5%	(5,052.4)
Tax Revenues	16,528.6	72.0%	17,852.3	59.7%	3,944.5	822.6	8,652.6	5,281.6	-79.1%	(3,121.9)	-39.0%	(3,371.0)
Import Duties	3,411.0	14.9%	3,580.6	12.0%	823.1	143.4	1,620.9	907.4	-82.6%	(679.7)	-44.0%	(713.5)
Business and Property Tax	3,543.7	15.4%	4,027.8	13.5%	616.9	103.1	1,722.6	1,247.9	-83.3%	(513.8)	-27.6%	(474.6)
Business Profit Tax	2,210.7	9.6%	2,019.3	6.7%	310.8	16.7	1,182.8	946.1	-94.6%	(294.1)	-20.0%	(236.7)
Non-Resident Withholding Tax	688.4	3.0%	735.8	2.5%	166.1	73.8	392.7	288.4	-55.5%	(92.3)	-26.6%	(104.3)
Individual Income Tax	-	0.0%	348.5	1.2%	-	4.6	-	4.6	-	4.6	-	4.6
Other Business and Property Taxes	644.6	2.8%	924.1	3.1%	140.0	7.9	147.1	8.7	-94.3%	(132.1)	-94.1%	(138.3)
Goods and Services Tax	7,748.1	33.8%	7,954.5	26.6%	2,034.3	481.5	4,340.4	2,549.9	-76.3%	(1,552.8)	-41.3%	(1,790.5)
General Goods and Services Tax	2,844.7	12.4%	2,901.0	9.7%	725.7	259.1	1,476.8	894.3	-64.3%	(466.6)	-39.4%	(582.5)
Tourism Goods and Services Tax	4,903.4	21.4%	5,053.5	16.9%	1,308.5	222.4	2,863.6	1,655.6	-83.0%	(1,086.1)	-42.2%	(1,208.0)
Royalties	90.2	0.4%	144.2	0.5%	20.9	2.6	51.3	21.5	-87.6%	(18.3)	-58.1%	(29.8)
Revenue Stamp	51.3	0.2%	258.1	0.9%	12.0	2.3	22.2	17.7	-81.0%	(9.7)	-20.1%	(4.4)
Green Tax	850.6	3.7%	970.3	3.2%	217.7	47.7	457.0	283.9	-78.1%	(170.1)	-37.9%	(173.1)
Airport Service Charge	731.1	3.2%	877.1	2.9%	192.4	42.0	384.8	244.3	-78.2%	(150.4)	-36.5%	(140.5)
Remittance Tax2/	102.5	0.4%	-	0.0%	27.2	-	53.5	9.0	-100.0%	(27.2)	-83.2%	(44.5)
Non-Tax Revenues	5,338.7	23.3%	7,058.3	23.6%	1,261.3	446.1	2,524.5	1,261.8	-64.6%	(815.3)	-50.0%	(1,262.7)
Fees and Charges	1,724.8	7.5%	2,175.9	7.3%	316.8	90.6	780.2	504.5	-71.4%	(226.2)	-35.3%	(275.7)
Airport Development Fee	733.7	3.2%	877.1	2.9%	189.0	42.4	383.0	246.4	-77.6%	(146.6)	-35.7%	(136.6)
Resident Permit	337.1	1.5%	559.6	1.9%	74.4	36.2	162.3	110.9	-51.3%	(38.2)	-31.7%	(51.4)
Other Fees and Charges	654.0	2.9%	739.1	2.5%	53.4	12.0	235.0	147.3	-77.6%	(41.5)	-37.3%	(87.8)
Registration and Licence Fees	412.3	1.8%	441.0	1.5%	118.7	42.5	209.3	119.6	-64.2%	(76.2)	-42.8%	(89.7)
Property Income	1,873.7	8.2%	2,195.5	7.3%	456.1	202.9	873.5	419.8	-55.5%	(253.2)	-51.9%	(453.7)
Rent from Resorts	1,654.2	7.2%	1,726.6	5.8%	407.5	192.5	773.8	366.6	-52.8%	(215.1)	-52.6%	(407.2)
Land Acquisition and Conversion Fee	34.8	0.2%	297.0	1.0%	4.4	0.7	7.2	2.1	-83.8%	(3.7)	-70.3%	(5.1)
Other Property Income	184.6	0.8%	171.9	0.6%	44.1	9.7	92.5	51.0	-77.9%	(34.4)	-44.8%	(41.4)
Fines and Penalties	234.1	1.0%	169.7	0.6%	50.6	12.7	125.8	68.3	-74.9%	(37.9)	-45.7%	(57.6)
Interest, Profit and Dividends	677.2	3.0%	1,670.9	5.6%	238.5	83.2	329.4	88.3	-65.1%	(155.3)	-73.2%	(241.1)
SOE Dividends	517.9	2.3%	1,311.6	4.4%	235.8	83.2	256.2	83.2	-64.7%	(152.6)	-67.5%	(172.9)
Interest and Profits	159.4	0.7%	359.3	1.2%	2.7	-	73.2	5.1	-100.0%	(2.7)	-93.1%	(68.2)
Other Non-Tax Revenues	416.5	1.8%	405.3	1.4%	80.7	14.2	206.2	61.3	-82.4%	(66.5)	-70.3%	(144.9)
Capital Receipts	20.2	0.1%	27.4	0.1%	3.8	0.2	8.4	4.2	-93.5%	(3.6)	-50.7%	(4.3)
Grants	1,137.5	5.0%	5,214.9	17.4%	34.3	6.0	477.5	28.6	-82.4%	(28.2)	-94.0%	(448.8)
Less: Subsidiary Loan Repayment	(84.1)	-0.4%	(231.3)	-0.8%	(9.2)	-	(38.5)	(4.0)	-100.0%	9.2	-89.5%	34.4

Table 4: Trends in Government Expenditure

in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise	Actual		Approved		Budget implementation				Annual change to date			
	2019		2020		19Q2	20Q2	Jan - Jun 2019	Jan - Jun 2020	%	Q2	Jan - Jun	
	MVR	share in %	MVR	share in %	MVR	MVR	MVR	MVR		MVR	%	MVR
TOTAL RECURRENT AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	28,491.2	100.0%	35,966.4	100%	6,816.6	6,131.5	12,557.4	12,533.0	-10.1%	(685.1)	-0.2%	(24.4)
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	20,678.2	72.6%	22,337.9	62.1%	4,922.2	4,246.7	9,220.3	8,940.4	-13.7%	(675.5)	-3.0%	(279.8)
Salaries and Wages	9,833.3	34.5%	10,278.5	28.6%	2,545.3	2,480.0	4,897.2	4,934.1	-2.6%	(65.2)	0.8%	37.0
Salaries and Wages	4,640.8	16.3%	4,713.7	13.1%	1,167.0	1,080.4	2,269.2	2,200.3	-7.4%	(86.6)	-3.0%	(68.8)
Allowances to Employees	3,651.4	12.8%	4,002.4	11.1%	995.8	1,012.9	1,861.6	1,956.4	1.7%	17.1	5.1%	94.8
Pensions, Retirement Benefits and Gratuities	1,541.0	5.4%	1,562.4	4.3%	382.5	386.7	766.4	777.4	1.1%	4.2	1.4%	11.0
Pensions	236.6	0.8%	240.2	0.7%	58.8	56.5	114.9	112.8	-3.9%	(2.3)	-1.8%	(2.0)
Retirement Benefits and Gratuities	1,304.4	4.6%	1,322.2	3.7%	323.8	330.3	651.5	664.6	2.0%	6.5	2.0%	13.1
Administrative and Operational Expenses	9,795.6	34.4%	11,956.3	33.2%	2,335.8	1,766.7	3,979.5	4,004.3	-24.4%	(569.1)	0.6%	24.8
Travelling Expenses	227.2	0.8%	237.8	0.7%	43.3	31.1	91.9	64.8	-28.1%	(12.1)	-29.4%	(27.0)
Administrative Supplies	625.0	2.2%	725.8	2.0%	122.0	164.4	248.1	282.6	34.7%	42.4	13.9%	34.5
Administrative Services	1,856.7	6.5%	2,299.1	6.4%	444.7	337.3	776.6	702.0	-24.1%	(107.4)	-9.6%	(74.6)
Operational Consumables	954.9	3.4%	897.9	2.5%	203.9	299.5	397.2	527.6	46.9%	95.6	32.8%	130.4
Training Expenses	556.0	2.0%	905.7	2.5%	63.0	77.2	136.6	127.5	22.5%	14.2	-6.7%	(9.1)
Repairs and Maintenance	395.5	1.4%	410.2	1.1%	72.2	40.6	148.9	99.3	-43.8%	(31.6)	-33.4%	(49.7)
Financing and Interest Costs	1,548.1	5.4%	1,843.7	5.1%	427.4	177.5	693.2	376.6	-58.5%	(249.9)	-45.7%	(316.6)
Grants, Contributions and Subsidies	3,632.2	12.7%	4,636.1	12.9%	959.3	639.1	1,487.0	1,823.9	-33.4%	(320.2)	22.7%	336.9
Aasandha	1,313.0	4.6%	950.8	2.6%	332.5	213.9	475.2	549.5	-35.7%	(118.7)	15.6%	74.3
Subsidies	1,281.2	4.5%	1,049.3	2.9%	382.0	237.8	543.3	613.9	-37.7%	(144.2)	13.0%	70.7
Grants and Contributions	1,037.9	3.6%	2,636.0	7.3%	244.7	177.4	468.6	650.4	-27.5%	(67.4)	38.8%	181.9
Losses and Write-offs	1,049.4	3.7%	103.1	0.3%	41.2	0.0	343.6	2.0	-99.9%	(41.2)	-99.4%	(341.6)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	7,813.0	27.4%	13,628.5	37.9%	1,894.4	1,884.7	3,337.1	3,592.6	-0.5%	(9.6)	7.7%	255.5
Capital Equipments	441.0	1.5%	633.4	1.8%	104.7	82.5	185.0	131.1	-21.2%	(22.1)	-29%	(53.9)
Furniture, Machinery and Equipment	400.8	1.4%	585.4	1.6%	97.3	82.1	176.5	128.3	-15.6%	(15.1)	-27%	(48.2)
Vehicles	39.9	0.1%	47.9	0.1%	7.4	0.4	8.5	2.8	-95.0%	(7.0)	-67%	(5.7)
Minor extensions	0.2	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure Assets	4,251.7	14.9%	10,454.8	29.1%	1,059.2	815.0	1,987.2	2,077.1	-23.1%	(244.1)	4.5%	89.9
Land and Buildings	1,199.3	4.2%	4,595.4	12.8%	278.1	323.6	351.8	1,096.3	16.3%	45.4	211.6%	744.5
Roads, Bridges and Airports	1,539.1	5.4%	2,031.9	5.6%	470.0	217.1	1,126.0	457.9	-53.8%	(252.9)	-59.3%	(668.1)
Wharves, Ports and Harbours	333.9	1.2%	1,361.8	3.8%	70.4	161.6	92.5	254.8	129.4%	91.2	175.5%	162.3
Other Infrastructure Assets	1,179.4	4.1%	2,465.7	6.9%	240.6	112.8	416.9	268.0	-53.1%	(127.8)	-35.7%	(148.8)
Development Projects and Investments Outlays	1,795.2	6.3%	916.0	2.5%	200.1	537.2	574.5	924.4	168.5%	337.1	60.9%	349.9
Development Projects	396.7	1.4%	51.9	0.1%	3.6	0.9	6.2	3.5	-76.1%	(2.8)	-43.7%	(2.7)
Investment Outlays	1,398.5	4.9%	864.1	2.4%	196.5	536.3	568.3	920.8	173.0%	339.9	62.0%	352.6

<i>in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise</i>	Actual 2019		Approved 2020		19Q2 MVR	Budget implementation			Annual change to date			
	MVR	share in %	MVR	share in %		20Q2 MVR	Jan - Jun 2019 MVR	Jan - Jun 2020 MVR	%	Q2 MVR	Jan - Jun %	Jan - Jun MVR
Lendings	1,325.2	4.7%	50.0	0.1%	530.5	450.0	590.4	460.0	-15.2%	(80.5)	-22.1%	(130.4)
Domestic Lendings	1,325.2	4.7%	50.0	0.1%	530.5	450.0	590.4	460.0	-15.2%	(80.5)	-22.1%	(130.4)
Foreign Lendings	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Budget Contingency	-	-	1,574.3	4.4%	-	-	568.3	920.8	0.0%	-	-	-
Memorandum Items:												
Loan Repayment	1,632.3	-	1,883.7	-	209.7	162.4	527.8	542.9	(0.2)	(47.4)	0.0	15.1
Subscription to Multilateral Agencies	10.3	-	21.3	-	2.3	2.3	6.8	6.6	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.2)
Transfers to Sovereign Development Fund	1,315.3	-	-	-	376.7	53.1	756.6	246.1	(0.9)	(323.6)	(0.7)	(510.5)

Table 5: PSIP Expenditure by Function

in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise

	Approved	19Q2	20Q2	Annual change %
Total PSIP	10,454.8	1,271.5	851.8	-33.0%
1. National Security & Public Order	251.2	23.0	23.7	3.3%
Police	108.3	10.8	5.5	-49.3%
National Security	5.2	2.9	3.9	34.1%
Penitentiary	76.5	6.3	13.4	113.8%
Court Building	22.5	-	-	0.0%
Rehabilitation	35.8	-	0.9	0.0%
Customs	3.0	2.9	-	-100.0%
2. Health & Social Services	770.3	19.9	114.3	473.7%
Health	360.0	9.3	78.5	747.0%
Social Service	87.7	0.8	0.6	-32.5%
Sports	322.6	9.8	35.2	258.3%
3. Education Sector	594.2	12.7	31.5	148.1%
University	78.3	-	-	0.0%
School	515.9	12.7	31.5	148.1%
4. Environmental Protection	910.7	13.1	16.3	24.0%
Waste Management	212.0	4.7	9.4	100.2%
Coastal Protection	359.3	3.1	0.8	-73.7%
Water Drainage System	63.5	1.9	6.0	0.0%
Renewable Energy	275.8	3.4	-	-100.0%
5. Water and Sewerage	1,216.7	210.6	61.2	-70.9%
Sewerage System	148.5	64.4	20.1	-68.8%
Water/Sewerage	899.3	127.3	31.6	-75.2%

in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise

	Approved	19Q2	20Q2	Annual change %
Water System	169.0	18.9	9.6	-49.3%
6. Transport	2,657.5	530.5	322.7	-39.2%
Harbours	1,065.9	69.8	161.0	130.5%
Bridges	416.1	1.7	142.1	8441.3%
Airports	1,020.7	459.0	19.7	-95.7%
Transport	154.9	-	-	0.0%
7. General Administration	255.6	2.4	2.3	-3.1%
Office Buildings	176.6	2.4	0.7	-71.1%
Development of Councils	79.0	-	1.6	0.0%
8. Housing & Infrastructure	973.3	352.4	27.2	-92.3%
Housing	973.3	352.4	27.2	-92.3%
Electricity Systems	0.0	-	-	0.0%
9. Mosques	71.2	80.5	14.9	-81.5%
Construction of Mosques	71.2	80.5	14.9	-81.5%
10. Land Reclamation & Road Construction	1,573.5	22.0	237.0	978.9%
Road Construction	601.6	7.2	39.4	448.4%
Land Reclamation	971.9	14.8	197.6	1236.7%
11. Fisheries & Agriculture	133.6	4.4	0.2	-95.1%
Fisheries/ Agriculture	133.6	4.4	0.2	-95.1%
12. Others	1,046.8	0.1	0.5	253.8%
Land Acquisition	1,000.0	-	-	0.0%
Others	46.8	0.1	0.5	253.8%

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		19Q2 MVR	Budget implementation Jan - Jun 2019		Jan - Jun 2020 MVR	Q2 %	Annual change to date Jan - Jun		
	MVR	share in %	MVR	share in %		MVR	MVR			MVR	%	MVR
<i>in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise</i>	28,491.2	100%	35,966.4	100%	6,816.6	6,131.5	12,557.4	12,533.0	-10%	(685.1)	0%	(24.4)
S01 Presidents Office	184.9	0.6%	175.0	0.5%	44.2	31.8	81.7	68.5	(0.3)	(12.3)	(0.2)	(13.2)
S02 People's Majlis	192.0	0.7%	233.3	0.6%	65.6	41.3	106.4	83.1	(0.4)	(24.2)	(0.2)	(23.3)
S03 Judicial Service Commission	13.9	0.0%	17.6	0.0%	2.3	3.2	4.4	7.7	0.4	1.0	0.7	3.3
S04 Department of Judicial Administration	484.3	1.7%	545.0	1.5%	120.8	101.7	233.3	214.1	(0.2)	(19.1)	(0.1)	(19.3)
S05 Elections Commission	104.0	0.4%	82.8	0.2%	60.6	17.5	82.2	36.1	(0.7)	(43.2)	(0.6)	(46.1)
S06 Civil Service Commission	47.7	0.2%	28.0	0.1%	10.6	5.2	20.8	10.9	(0.5)	(5.5)	(0.5)	(9.8)
S07 Human Rights Commission	23.0	0.1%	24.1	0.1%	5.8	5.2	11.1	10.8	(0.1)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.3)
S08 Anti-Corruption Commission	32.0	0.1%	36.5	0.1%	8.3	7.1	15.7	15.2	(0.1)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.5)
S09 Auditor Generals Office	49.2	0.2%	64.9	0.2%	12.5	10.9	24.4	22.8	(0.1)	(1.5)	(0.1)	(1.6)
S10 Prosecutor Generals Office	62.4	0.2%	72.0	0.2%	15.7	13.5	30.1	29.0	(0.1)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(1.1)
S11 Maldives Inland revenue Authority	86.3	0.3%	120.6	0.3%	22.6	21.7	42.7	42.9	(0.0)	(0.9)	0.0	0.3
S12 Employment Tribunal	8.2	0.0%	9.3	0.0%	2.3	1.5	3.9	3.2	(0.4)	(0.8)	(0.2)	(0.7)
S13 Maldives Media Council	5.0	0.0%	5.2	0.0%	1.2	0.9	2.2	1.8	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.5)
S14 Maldives Broadcasting Commission	8.4	0.0%	9.4	0.0%	2.3	2.0	4.4	3.9	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.5)
S15 Tax Appeal Tribunal	5.6	0.0%	11.9	0.0%	1.2	0.9	2.3	2.5	(0.2)	(0.3)	0.1	0.2
S16 Local Government Authority	36.3	0.1%	127.9	0.4%	6.6	8.3	11.0	13.7	0.2	1.6	0.2	2.6
S17 Information Commissioners Office	3.5	0.0%	4.8	0.0%	1.0	0.8	1.9	1.7	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)
S18 National Integrity Commission	8.3	0.0%	9.2	0.0%	2.1	2.1	4.2	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
S20 Ministry of Finance	2,034.8	7.1%	1,155.8	3.2%	632.3	10.6	1,236.8	174.1	(1.0)	(621.7)	(0.9)	(1,062.7)
S21 Ministry of Defense	12.5	0.0%	17.2	0.0%	3.4	3.1	6.0	5.8	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.3)
S22 Ministry of Home Affairs	78.4	0.3%	77.3	0.2%	8.7	19.1	15.8	51.0	1.2	10.4	2.2	35.2
S23 Ministry of Education	2,852.2	10.0%	3,308.2	9.2%	679.8	620.1	1,374.3	1,357.6	(0.1)	(59.7)	(0.0)	(16.7)
S24 Maldives Islamic University	42.9	0.2%	49.3	0.1%	10.2	8.0	20.0	16.0	(0.2)	(2.2)	(0.2)	(4.1)
S25 Maldives National University	188.1	0.7%	241.0	0.7%	49.3	36.5	81.8	76.6	(0.3)	(12.8)	(0.1)	(5.2)
S26 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	269.1	0.9%	310.2	0.9%	52.7	52.5	130.3	176.5	(0.0)	(0.1)	0.4	46.2
S27 Ministry of Health	2,021.8	7.1%	2,991.7	8.3%	467.1	631.0	914.2	1,190.0	0.4	164.0	0.3	275.8
S28 Ministry of Economic Development	66.8	0.2%	231.4	0.6%	17.0	18.4	28.5	47.0	0.1	1.4	0.6	18.5
S29 Ministry of Tourism	49.9	0.2%	48.6	0.1%	21.1	23.3	25.2	47.2	0.1	2.2	0.9	22.0
S30 Ministry of Youth, Sports and Community Empowerment	270.6	0.9%	532.0	1.5%	51.5	66.0	81.9	143.7	0.3	14.4	0.8	61.7
S31 Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure	1,753.1	6.2%	5,019.7	14.0%	486.9	656.8	704.2	1,131.0	0.3	169.9	0.6	426.8
S32 Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Agriculture	103.7	0.4%	208.0	0.6%	13.5	8.7	36.7	28.1	(0.4)	(4.8)	(0.2)	(8.6)
S33 Ministry of Islamic Affairs	275.1	1.0%	302.0	0.8%	60.9	49.1	134.5	104.8	(0.2)	(11.7)	(0.2)	(29.7)
S34 Ministry of Environment	738.9	2.6%	859.0	2.4%	123.6	57.3	267.1	132.4	(0.5)	(66.3)	(0.5)	(134.7)
S35 Attorney Generals Office	28.9	0.1%	31.9	0.1%	6.0	6.5	12.2	13.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.5

		Actual 2019		Approved 2020		Budget implementation			Jan - Jun 2020		Q2		Annual change to date Jan - Jun	
		MVR	share in %	MVR	share in %	19Q2 MVR	20Q2 MVR	Jan - Jun 2019 MVR	Jan - Jun 2020 MVR	%	MVR	%	MVR	
<i>in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise</i>														
S36	Ministry Of Gender, Family and Social Services	215.8	0.8%	294.6	0.8%	51.4	50.3	96.4	96.9	(0.0)	(1.1)	0.0	0.5	
S37	MOFT / Special Budget	6,406.0	22.5%	6,956.0	19.3%	1,400.5	1,442.6	2,617.0	2,964.6	0.0	42.1	0.1	347.6	
S38	MOFT / Pension Budget	1,302.1	4.6%	1,320.0	3.7%	323.5	329.8	650.5	663.7	0.0	6.4	0.0	13.2	
S39	Maldives Police Services	1,504.5	5.3%	1,639.5	4.6%	354.5	360.0	685.5	674.4	0.0	5.5	(0.0)	(11.1)	
S40	Maldives Customs Services	210.0	0.7%	219.7	0.6%	53.9	51.1	100.1	100.1	(0.1)	(2.8)	0.0	0.0	
S41	National Social Protection Agency	1,686.7	5.9%	1,390.8	3.9%	423.3	303.8	649.7	735.2	(0.3)	(119.5)	0.1	85.6	
S42	Dharumavantha Group of Hospitals	1,203.3	4.2%	1,161.2	3.2%	265.1	274.6	470.5	542.2	0.0	9.5	0.2	71.7	
S43	Councils	889.1	3.1%	1,615.0	4.5%	240.1	19.7	391.9	53.2	(0.9)	(220.4)	(0.9)	(338.7)	
S52	Ministry of Arts, Culture and Heritage	53.7	0.2%	70.1	0.2%	12.3	9.7	19.8	22.3	(0.2)	(2.6)	0.1	2.5	
S45	Maldives National Defense Force	1,213.2	4.3%	1,335.0	3.7%	278.9	297.7	551.1	572.1	0.1	18.8	0.0	21.0	
S47	Maldives Immigration	99.2	0.3%	188.5	0.5%	20.6	34.4	38.3	51.5	0.7	13.8	0.3	13.2	
S46	Maldives Correctional Services	344.9	1.2%	403.7	1.1%	89.2	72.8	148.3	133.4	(0.2)	(16.4)	(0.1)	(14.9)	
S50	Ministry of Transport & Civil Aviation	318.2	1.1%	265.3	0.7%	95.9	38.3	129.0	106.4	(0.6)	(57.6)	(0.2)	(22.6)	
S51	Ministry of Communication, Science and Technology	60.7	0.2%	80.0	0.2%	24.1	6.2	32.3	13.2	(0.7)	(17.9)	(0.6)	(19.1)	
S44	Family Protection Authority	6.8	0.0%	9.7	0.0%	1.6	1.4	2.9	3.2	(0.1)	(0.2)	0.1	0.3	
S48	Ministry of Higher Education	516.0	1.8%	852.8	2.4%	57.7	83.3	127.3	134.2	0.4	25.5	0.1	6.9	
S53	National Disaster Management Authority	23.0	0.1%	18.2	0.1%	2.3	148.8	3.5	242.2	62.6	146.4	68.6	238.7	
S49	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	175.6	0.6%	1,037.0	2.9%	21.7	32.2	33.2	91.1	0.5	10.6	1.7	57.9	
S56	Aviation Security Command	118.9	0.4%	138.4	0.4%	30.6	31.2	57.9	63.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	5.1	
S55	Maldives International Arbitration Center	1.7	0.0%	10.0	0.0%	-	1.0	-	2.1	-	1.0	-	2.1	

Table 7: Trends in Public Debt

in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise

	2017			2018				2019				2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Public Debt	42,567.3	41,431.0	43,792.0	45,021.6	47,025.0	46,898.8	48,298.0	49,968.2	51,197.0	51,449.4	54,297.1	55,867.5	57,320.2
Domestic	27,011.9	25,498.1	27,118.0	26,880.6	26,913.0	26,899.8	27,664.0	28,826.5	29,637.6	29,922.3	32,210.2	34,057.8	35,236.6
External	15,555.4	15,932.9	16,674.0	18,141.0	20,112.0	19,999.0	20,634.0	21,141.7	21,559.4	21,527.1	22,086.9	21,809.7	22,083.6
Public debt (% of GDP)	58.4%	56.9%	60.1%	54.9%	57.4%	57.2%	58.9%	57.6%	59.0%	59.3%	93.7%	96.4%	98.9%

Table 8: Government Borrowing by Type of Instrument and Maturity

in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise

	Debt level	Borrowing	Repayment	Exchange Rate	Debt level	Change in debt level
	End March (20Q1)	20Q2	20Q2	Adjustment	20Q1	End Jun (20Q2)
Short term (upto one year)	20,634.3	1,264.5	109.3		21,801.5	1,167.2
MVR Treasury Bills	16,815.1	1,264.5	-		18,079.6	1,264.5
RDC USD/MVR T-Bills	1,172.7	-	109.3	-	1,063.4	(109.3)
USD T-Bills	2,296.5	-	-	12.0	2,308.5	12.0
Mudharabah	350.0	-	-	-	350.0	-
RDC USD/MVR Mudharabah	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murabahah	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wakalah bi al-Istithmar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long term (over one year)	18,455.2	42.3	19.1		18,455.2	57.8
Sovereign Bond (5 years)	5,359.0	-	-	34.5	5,359.0	34.5
MMA Bond	6,067.7	-	19.1		6,067.7	(19.1)
Pension Recognition Bond	3,530.4	42.3	-		3,530.4	42.3
Pension Bonds	3,498.0	-	-	-	3,498.0	-
Sukuk Murabaha	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise

Q1 - Q2 2020

TOTAL	823.8
Ministry of Health	115.5
National Disaster Management Authority	632.5
Maldives Immigration	0.2
Maldives National Defence Force	5.5
Maldives Police Services	1.3
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3.1
Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services	0.4
Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure	28.8
Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital	10.8
National Drug Agency	0.2
Ministry of Higher Education	1.6
National Social Protection Agency	4.3
Tourism Activities Implementation Fund	17.0
Zakat Fund	2.7

Notes:

1/Spending data cut off date was 17 September 2020. Figures are likely to vary as reconciliation work is ongoing.

This table shows the relevant 3 trust funds disaggregated from their respective business areas. Respective business areas of these trust funds: National Disaster Fund under National Disaster Management Authority; Zakat Fund under Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Tourism Activities Implementation Fund under Ministry of Tourism.

Table 10: COVID-19 Health Expenditure Details

in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise

Q1 - Q2 2020

TOTAL COVID-19 HEALTH SPENDING	823.8
Ministry of Health	115.5
Capital Equipment	44.0
Operational Services	0.9
Repairs and Maintenance	1.2
Supplies and Requisites	0.8
Supplies and Requisites for Service Provision	68.0
Travel Expenses	0.6
National Disaster Management Authority	632.5
Domestic Budget	632.5
Capital Equipment	112.0
Operational Services	46.3
Repairs and Maintenance	6.1
Supplies and Requisites	50.3
Grants, Contributions and Subsidies	10.4
Land and Buildings	31.0
Supplies and Requisites for Service Provision	361.0
Travel Expenses	15.3
Advances and Prepayments	0.0

in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise

Q1 - Q2 2020

Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital	10.8
Capital Equipment	1.5
Repairs and Maintenance	0.2
Supplies and Requisites	0.2
Supplies and Requisites for Service Provision	8.9
Maldives Immigration	0.2
Repairs and Maintenance	0.1
Supplies and Requisites	0.1
Maldives National Defence Force	5.5
Capital Equipment	0.3
Operational Services	0.0
Repairs and Maintenance	1.0
Supplies and Requisites	4.2
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	5.1
Domestic Budget	3.1
Grants, Contributions and Subsidies	3.1
Zakat Fund	2.0
Grants, Contributions and Subsidies	2.0
National Drug Agency	0.2
Operational Services	0.0

in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise

Q1 - Q2 2020

Supplies and Requisites	0.1
Supplies and Requisites for Service Provision	0.1
Maldives Police Service	1.3
Capital Equipment	0.4
Operational Services	0.5
Repairs and Maintenance	0.4
Supplies and Requisites	0.1
Ministry of Higher Education	1.6
Grants, Contributions and Subsidies	1.6
Ministry of National Planning and Infrastructure	28.8
Repairs and Maintenance	0.0
Supplies and Requisites	0.1
Land and Buildings	28.7
National Social Protection Agency	4.3
Grants, Contributions and Subsidies	4.3
Ministry of Gender, Family & Social Service	1.0
Domestic Budget	0.4
Capital Equipment	0.2
Operational Services	0.0

in millions of MVR unless stated otherwise

Q1 - Q2 2020

Supplies and Requisites	0.0
Supplies and Requisites for Service Provision	0.2
Zakat Fund	0.6
Supplies and Requisites for Service Provision	0.6
Ministry of Tourism	17.0
Tourism Activities Implementation Fund	17.0
Capital Equipment	1.6
Operational Services	3.9
Repairs and Maintenance	2.6
Supplies and Requisites	0.0
Supplies and Requisites for Service Provision	7.3
Travel Expenses	1.5

1/Spending data cut off date was 17 September 2020. Figures are likely to vary as reconciliation work is ongoing.

Table 11: 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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