A Framework for Macroeconomic Data Presentation and Analysis in a Developing Country: The Case of Nepal

T.W.Y. Ranaweera[*]

BACKGROUND

"We must carefully distinguish between what we think we know and what we really do and can know". Oskar Morgenstern.

This paper resulted form on-going work relating to economic projections for a variety of countries in the Asia and Pacific region. During the course of that work, it was realized that for a large number of developing countries in the region, the available macroeconomic data base was a critical factor. The quantum (coverage) as well as the quality of the projections of the macroeconomic variables crucially depended on both the availability and quality of information in each of the countries under investigation. The need arose, therefore, to study within feasible limits, the details of the macroeconomic data base of several countries. By presenting a case study for Nepal, this paper reiterates the often-forgotten need for more accurate, reliable and timely information in the decision making process.

The paper begins with a brief and general description of some critical problems in economic statistics in developing countries. Attention is drawn to consequences of data errors to decision making and model building in general. In section 2, several important sources of data errors are discussed. While it would be extremely difficult to achieve an improvement in economic statistics "overnight", it appears that some simple procedures are useful in at least understanding the discrepancies that exist in the published data. One such procedure is the use of a simple sources and uses of funds accounting framework for organizing country data for macroeconomic analysis and projections work. In section 3, a brief description of the main features of a consistency framework is given. The results of the application of this framework for the preparation of consistent historical data for Nepal for the period 1985/86 to 1988/89 are given in section 4. The final section is devoted to the presentation of some preliminary conclusions of this study.

* Mr. Ranaweera is associated with Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. U.N.. Bangkok.

MACROECONOMIC STATISTICS AND THE QUESTION OF ACCURACY.
Implications to Domestic and International Economic Policy.

Questions of the accuracy (quality, reliability, adequacy and the timeliness) of data for economic analysis and policy making are perhaps as old as the economic profession. Although, an intense interest in the developing countries in the post-war era emerged in the academic and non-academic circles, empirical investigations of their development process was constrained by the lack of adequate information on a wide variety of behavioural variables. Over the years there have been many attempts to highlight the related issues and to take corrective action. Among the notable in this regard was the work of Morgenstern.

In the 1980s, with widespread structural adjustments in the country economic and social variables could adversely affect the relevant government and international agencies decision and policies relating to investment, balance of payments, trade liberalization, exchange rates and many other economic and social variables of critical importance in the determination of the success or failure of the adjustment process. The issues concern the magnitude of the adjustment required, the timing and sequencing of such adjustment (Fisher, 1986: 163 - 82 and Sachs, 1987). In short, inadequate, poor quality and out-of-date information could have a profound influence on the policy packages and their outcomes in individual countries. In this sense, information flaws have both economic and social costs.

The accuracy of information has an important implication to the private sector as well. Its decisions and business development could be significantly influenced by the degree of accuracy of information relating to the assessment of opportunities, i.e. data on markets, prices and profits. The existing data on inflation (i.e. consumer price indices) could significantly affect the wage bargaining process and therefore present and future comparative advantage of the country concerned. Any inaccuracies in the reported consumer prices would be conveying wrong signals.

At the international level, for example, constraints with respect to basic economic information meant that lending agency project appraisals, however sophisticated these may have been, were essentially reduced to "shooting in the dark". Borrowed conversion factors were often substituted for missing information in individual developing countries. As a consequence, many incorrect project decisions have resulted with adverse welfare consequences to the project beneficiaries. Also, the international effort at trade promotion and regional cooperation had been hampered by the lack of accurate trade and tariff information in many countries.

Implications to Economic Modelling

Inadequate data including missing observations, particular schemes of classification (aggregation or grouping) and errors of measurement of variables under consideration affect the estimation of parameters in economic models. For example, consider the case of a simple regression equation. When there are measurement errors in both the independent and dependent variables, the least squares estimators of the parameters are inconsistent since the observed explanatory variable is contemporaneously correlated with the disturbance term in the equation (Johnston, 1963 and Kmenta, 1971).

In the case where measurement errors occur only in the dependent variable, the least squares estimators of the regression coefficients have the properties of the classical normal regression model. However, it is seen that the variance of the measurement error could be reduced by improving measurement. Since techniques of measurement have improved over the years, measurement as well as overall errors may have decreased over the years. Thus, if the measurement errors of the time series under consideration were substantial, the overall errors may be heteroskedastic. In the case where the explanatory variable contains errors, the least squares estimators of regression coefficients are inconsistent.

The presence of measurement errors is perhaps more the rule than the exception in developing country economic data. It is extremely difficult to deal with estimation of economic relations when both stochastic disturbances and errors of measurement are present. In spite of acknowledgement of the generally unsatisfactory nature of the economic data available, econometricians have tended to ignore errors of measurement and to deal with the case of errors in the equation. The reason is the belief that the issue of stochastic disturbances in economic relations is relatively more important than that of measurement errors.

Incomplete information (missing observations) also pose problems. In the estimation of the regression coefficients, the information available from incomplete pairs is of relatively tittle use. When the independent variable is stochastic, the estimators obtained by such methods as zero-order regression are generally biased (Kmenta, 1971). If the missing values are only those relating to the independent variable, it is possible to obtain unbiased estimates of the slope coefficient. However, such estimates will not be more efficient than the ordinary least squares estimates using complete pairs of information. In the case when the independent variable is not stochastic, the available information relating to the dependent variable enables an estimate of the loss of efficiency due to the missing data on the independent variable.

SOME IMPORTANT SOURCES OF ERRORS IN MACROECONOMIC DATA

Most of the economic statistics in developing counties today are the by-products of government administration activities. As a result, the statistics are based on administrative and legal concepts and definitions of various phenomena, not necessarily the economic. this means that a large portion of the data in use is gathered and processed in the course of normal administration without any specific statistical design or scheme. This highlights also the fact that there is a need to have a closer connection between economic theory, measurement, data collection, analysis and decision making.

The lack of a systematic approach to economic statistics may result from several causes. There may be a lack of adequate (or unambiguous) definition of the phenomenon to be measured. Here the interaction between economic theory and measurement are important. Second, there may be difficulties encountered in the application of correct classification systems when these are available. The work on national accounts, balance of payments and government financial statistics has amply demonstrated the practical difficulties of compilation when seemingly adequate definitions, concepts and methods are readily available. Third, achievement of uniformity in classification over time could be quite problematic. In foreign trade statistics, for example, classification problems are extremely important.

In the developing countries, it is not always that the users are provided with the details of composition, classification and other characteristics of statistics. Often the volume of work involved in such a detailed description of statistical procedures prevents publicizing these details. Often when sampling techniques are used, a good description is provided about the actual procedures used. However, due to manpower and other constraints in the developing countries, mistakes in sampling are almost always unavoidable. Reported sampling errors could nevertheless be every useful to the users of statistics.

Deliberate falsification seems to be another serious concern in countries where strict import and exchange control regimes operate. There are several ways of falsification of information especially those relating to international transactions (Bhagwati, 1964, Giffen, 1982, Gulati, 1987, Sheikh, 1974 and Wulf, 1981). Fairly widespread "under-invoicing" of exports and "over-invoicing" of imports, which are two well known techniques practiced in countries where import and exchange restrictions exist, will completely distort the true volume and value of exports and imports. Besides, this also directly affects the quantum of government revenue from export and import duties. Further, export subsidies encourage exporters to "over-invoice" while high tariffs induce importers to "under-invoice", thereby creating a large disparity between actual physical flow of goods and their recorded volumes and corresponding monetary values.

It is not possible to make observations on a continuous basis. The observations are invariably made in successive, discrete intervals in time. It often happens that definitions of variables to be measured, the techniques used and the procedures utilized change or even improve over time. This introduces an element of bias in the statistics since one may not be measuring the same phenomenon as before. Technology and product mix changes further complicated the object of measurement. In such circumstances, observed errors may be related to specific time periods and may make difficult the identification of some systematic behaviour in the variable under investigation.

Some institutional aspects are also likely to contribute to errors. In most countries, official statistics are produced by a few leading agencies such as the census bureau, the central bank and the ministry of finance. There is a tendency of mutual dependence among this "circle" of agencies. Institutional barriers may prevent any of these agencies taking a critical view of data provided by others in the "circle". In recent times, with the increase in activities of international lending agencies such as the World Bank and IMF, this "circle" seems to have been widened (globalized).

INTERDEPENDENCE AND STABILITY OF ERRORS.

Quantitative estimates of errors arising from several different sources though useful is extremely difficult to handle. This is especially so if errors from different sources are present simultaneously. It is also possible that an error from one source may offset another from a different sources in such a manner that the aggregate variable measured remains unaffected or marginally affected. Without explicit proof, however, the widespread belief among statisticians that errors "cancel" out cannot be easily accepted.

THE HISTORY, NATURE AND USEFULNESS OF A CONSISTENCY FRAMEWORK FOR MACROECONOMIC DATA.

In view of the importance of macroeconomic data to public, private and international decision making, estimation and use of models in such processes and research on the behaviour of economic aggregates, accuracy of the available information is a critical factor. Yet, given the realities of economic management in developing countries, it is practically inconceivable to eliminate or reduce in the short-run, some of the errors described above. The improvement of economic statistics in general and macroeconomic data in particular is a continuous and long-run process. While action needs to be instituted to improve the situation in the long-run, some checks and balances are required at the present moment, at least to ascertain some glaring discrepancies that exist in macroeconomic data. The consistency framework described here is a simple way to provide some checks and balances on the critical variables of an economic system. The consistency framework facilitates checks by providing a

systematic approach to the organization and presentation of the most important macroeconomic data.

The scheme described has its origins in the more elaborate UN system of national accounts (SNA). A more simplified version was used by the World Bank for a purpose other than the kind of data consistency emphasized in this paper, i.e. primarily in the analysis of public sector investment programs and their financing in different countries (see, Addison: 1989, Easterly: 1989, Holsen: 1973 and 1989, Host-Madson: 1979, Khadr and Hebbel: 1989 and Khadr et.al.: 1989). Later, incorporation of aspects of the monetary model of balance of payments (as used by the IMF) has extended the usefulness of the accounting framework for countries in their policy dialogue with multilateral aid agencies such as the IMF and World Bank and also bilateral donor countries. With the increased concern with adjustment lending in the eighties, the accounting framework assumed further importance in mapping out alternative adjustment paths and the implications to financing, especially external aid.

The accounting framework given here is a very simple one and is close to the minimum requirements in terms of information. 10 Essentially, the framework consists of 5 accounts: the national, the government, the balance of payments, the private and monetary sector accounts. Current as well as capital transactions are given for all the accounts other than the monetary account. In the case of the monetary sector, the current account is implicitly included in the private sector; thus here only the capital account is shown. Most of the accounts are limited to basic variables. Thus, the national accounts show only broad resource availabilities and their uses.

In the construction of a consistency framework it is necessary to specify the budget constraints of the different "agents" (sectors or accounts) making sure that these are mutually consistent. This means that the variables that enter into the system appear as sources as well as uses. For any given agent/sector, the sum of receipts is equal to the sum of expenditures. This way of organization of the economic variables into some form of accounts facilitates consistency of information available on crucial aggregates at least.

It is clear that a macroeconomic consistency framework is essentially a set of identities. It does not contain any assumptions regarding the behaviour of such identities that enter into the framework. Apart from the usefulness of the scheme as a device to check the internal consistency of the available information (the aspect which is emphasized in the present study), one may wonder whether there is any point is organizing and presenting economic and financial data for a country according to a consistency framework. There are in fact several other benefits of a consistency framework, first, it gives a "snapshot" of the resource transfers in an economy, which can be helpful in the evaluation and analysis of macroeconomic imbalances. Second, the framework can facilitate financial programming for policy prescriptions. Third, it can be the starting point for economic projections and macroeconomic model building for the economy.

One of the major aims of such an exercise is to map the links that exist among the accounts. This further facilitates placement of the accounts in a broader analytical framework. This necessitates that the variables included in the framework be those which are most commonly utilized by government authorities and therefore the ones most relevant for policy dialogues.

The consistency framework could be shown either as equations (see, table 1) or as a flow-of-funds (FOF) matrix (see, table 2). Every variable in the consistency framework is a source (receipt) in one account and a use (expenditure) in another. Normally sources of funds are shown in the rows and uses of funds are given in the columns. The only exception is the national accounts. The private sector account is a residual i.e. a product of flows resulting from information in the other 4 accounts. As has been mentioned already, there may be at least two sources of information on flows among the 4 accounts (other than the private sector account).

PREPARATION OF CONSISTENT HISTORICAL DATA FOR NEPAL

An examination of the available data sources reveal that it is practically impossible to identify and attribute any of the errors in macroeconomic data in Nepal to specific sources such as discrepancies in definitions, classifications, falsification etc. The simple test applied was to attempt to cast the available data in the consistency framework. This procedure would reveal missing data, glaring discrepancies and other deficiencies of data coming from different sources (which limit the use of such information in macroeconomic analysis). The results of such an exercise would be beneficial in ascertaining which variables should be subject to greater scrutiny (and further improvement of data base) and the likely magnitudes of the "bias" that may be present in such cases.

Cast in the consistency framework, the data from different sources for the years 1985/86 to 1988/89 are shown in the appendix. In the table 3 and 4, the discrepancies that exist in the figures for some key economic variables of Nepal are shown (see, also diagrams 1 and 2). The following sections are devoted to a broad descriptive analysis of the nature, magnitude and the sources of some of these discrepancies and the deficiencies that exist in the data base.

Government Accounts

The Nepal accounts cover receipts, expenditures and financing pertaining to central government. The extra-budgetary public sector activities which are important in determining the overall public sector contribution to revenues, expenditures, savings and financing are almost impossible to extract form the currently available data. If the information is available it is useful to have a separate account for "other public sector" (i.e. extra-budgetary activities such as public sector enterprises which are important for policy purposes).

The government accounts are reported in the format used for the budgetary purposes in the country. It is useful, however, to reclassify this information to give an "economic" presentation of the government accounts (IMF: 1986). This is required for analytical, projections and policy formulation work. There are several problems in this area.

Sufficiently disaggregated revenue data are reported in official documents such as the Economic Survey of the Ministry of Finance of Nepal. About 25 different individual tax revenue categories are normally shown, the major ones being customs duties, taxes on consumption and production, taxes on property and income. This information is helpful in re-classifying the data into sub-groups of direct and indirect taxes.

A similar number of items is also given under non-tax revenue. Here the major items are charges, fees, sale of goods/services, dividends and principal and interest payments. One of the problems with respect to non-tax revenues seems to be the loan repayments and interest receipts categories which were substantial in recent years. It is not clear (a) whether loan repayments coverage is comprehensive or not (b) the interest receipts are for both domestic and foreign liquid assets. It would have been useful if the foreign/local and current/capital receipts distinctions were made in the original accounts because that would have facilitated ascertaining the net lending position of the government on a better basis.

Government expenditures are shown under two broad headings: regular and development. Essentially the details reported are for functional ministries or agencies of the government. This precludes the presentation of government expenditure data based on an economic classification i.e. by wages, subsidies, interest transfers, other current transfers etc. (IMF: 1986). Further, it becomes difficult to distinguish government capital formation from the expenditure figures given. Two of the items shown separately are payment of interest and principal. However, this presentation obscures the principal and interest repayments picture of domestic and external debt. Unfortunately, the figures reported here appear to be somewhat inconsistent with foreign loan and debt service figures given elsewhere by the office of the Comptroller General.

As mentioned above, in FOF accounting, one of the major problems is the figure of government borrowing from the banking system. Nepal is not exceptional in this respect. For example, in 1987/88 government borrowing from the banking system amounted to about Rs. 468 million according to budgetary sources. The monetary accounts show the same variable to be about Rs. 640 million (see table 4).

There are several sources of inconsistencies between the government and balance of payments accounts. Some of the problems arise from the concepts used in the balance of payments and the national accounts. For example, the balance of payments (IMF data) consider all unrequited transfers as current flows while in the standard national accounts a distinction is made between current and capital transfers (Host-

Madson: 1979). This break-down of current and capital items is important since capital transfers (such as the grant element in concessional loans) are financing items and this approach leads to a more relevant definition of national savings. Another problem could be the official transfers from abroad which could be destined for the public or private sectors (including the extra-budgetary sector). As already mentioned, the lack of proper break-down of interest payments in the budget as between domestic and foreign is also problematic.

Balance of Payments

Information on exports and imports are readily available from Customs sources and are shown by SITC categories. However, one of the biggest weaknesses of the data seem to be the absence of either volume indices or unit price indices. This rules out the analysis of real exports and imports.

One of the primary problems is the magnitude of the government sector borrowing from abroad on which there are several estimates. The Economic Survey for Nepal for the fiscal year 1989-90 (MOF: 1990) gives at least five different sets of information which may be useful in determining the extent of borrowing from abroad. The relevant sources and the names of the variables used are reported in table 1. Obviously, a strict comparison is not possible as the figures relate to slightly different concepts. However, on a very rough basis, it appears that invariably data from the balance of payments tables do not tally with those from budget sources. In 1987/88, net official capital inflow was about Rs. 4368 million according to BOP data. Budget data show this magnitude to be around Rs. 3816 million. Total aid disbursements table comes up with another estimate of nearly Rs. 3094 million.

One major source of discrepancy may be the differences in the definition of the public sector used by the two accounts. In the balance of payments, the definition of government is likely to be broader than in the budget. Different concepts of foreign borrowing used in different agencies, reporting and recording lags may have also contributed to the observed discrepancies. In cases where debt remission has taken place, if there are delays in reflecting this in the data base, there could be differences as regards the reported levels of loans and grants.

The highly aggregated nature of the capital account of the balance of payments tends to cloud the picture of non-current transactions. The capital account essentially shows only tow categories i.e. official and miscellaneous capital. Direct foreign investment and portfolio investment do not seem to be reported in any official publications. However, figures of short-terms and long-term capital are reported in the IFS. These figures in any case are not adequate to have a better view of the capital account of the balance of payments.

Monetary Sector

Monetary data are usually available much faster than other sets of data. This may facilitate the use of monetary data on a wider scale. For example, the latest net foreign assets figure may come from the monetary accounts. Nevertheless, there are inconsistencies between the net foreign assets figures in the balance of payments and monetary data. For example, in 1987/88, changes in reserves according to bop data were Rs. 2273 million. In the monetary survey, net foreign assets turned out to be Rs. 2514 million. It must be noted that in the monetary accounts, changes in stocks typically include revaluation due to exchange rate changes etc. There are also differences arising from recording lags etc., typical examples being recording of aid flows in the balance of payments and the monetary sector.

National Accounts

There are always discrepancies between the flows in the published national accounts and those reflected in the balance of payments and government accounts. The variables which cause problems are private consumption, government consumption, exports and imports. Due to may factors, accounts other than the national accounts are likely to show quite different magnitudes for each of these variables. The division between private and public consumption and investment could be made using data from the government accounts. Similarly, additional information could be shown by giving the factor income information resulting from the compilation of the other individual accounts in the framework.

One of the peculiarities of the reported national accounts for Nepal in all sources is the lack of details on constant price estimates (or real product) on most of the important sectors of the economy. Two constant price series are reported for agriculture and non-agriculture. This facilitates analysis of real product in these two broad groupings only. Further, the implicit price deflators that could be worked out are also restricted to these two broad sectors.
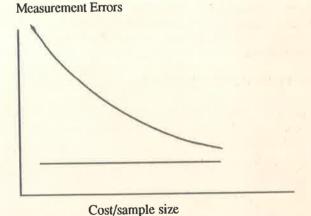
Other Information

It would be vary useful to present data on a current and constant price basis (Khadr and Hebbel: 1989). The FOF are usually presented in current prices. However, to get to a constant price basis (or real terms), deflators are needed. These include, import and export price deflators, consumption, investment and product deflators. Unfortunately, in the case of Nepal, there is a paucity of such information. To derive real imports, aggregate price indices relevant to developing countries had to be used. There are no import/ export price indices for Nepal in any of the known sources of information.

CONCLUDING REMARKS ON CONSISTENT MACROECONOMIC DATA FOR NEPAL

Relative Costs of Reducing Measurement Errors

There is a trade-off between accuracy of information and associated costs of data improvement. A statistic with a known degree of error may be not altogether useless if consideration is given to the costs of improving it. Often providing the details to reduce the error components will involve additional studies and investigations which could be both costly in terms of resources and time. Besides, there could be limits to the reduction of errors. Consider the case of sample surveys. Intuitively, sample errors could be reduced considerably by increasing sample size, which has increased costs associated with it. One may, however, approach situations (see diagram 3) where increasing sample size or costs may not necessarily yield reductions in errors.

Diagram 3.

Measurement Errors

Cost/sample size

Absolute accuracy is neither attainable nor necessary. The emphasis must be on minimization of the errors as far as this is feasible within given constraints of resources and time. Both the producers of statistics and the users need to learn to live with this reality.

Other Observations on Consistent Macroeconomic Data for Nepal

Achieving consistency seems to be a very difficult task since recording, reporting lags, coverage, valuations/revaluations etc. have to be taken into account. Thus, what is possible is to account for some of the differences in the series on the same variable (from different sources) as far as this is possible with available data.

A satisfactory degree of consistency can be made possible only if more information is made available from existing primary or other sources. This means that some of the discrepancies in data could be clarified only with greater access and also higher costs, as stated above. Obviously, this is a task only for economists and statisticians who are physically stationed in the country under study.

Though clarification of errors in historical time series is of relative importance (especially for projections work), what is probably more important is the improvement of the quality of the presently conducted statistical exercises. This could lay the foundation for improvement of the data base over the years.

One way to handle disparities in data series is to look for any systematic relationships (if the differences between two series is more or less systematic). In this case, some adjustments of the data can be undertaken to fit into different accounts. However, the procedure breaks down if the differences do not follow a pattern (i.e. when both random and systematic factors have affected the data series).

At the regional level, whether the discrepancies in data matter that much is also an interesting question. If we are dealing with only a limited number of variables such as growth rates, inflation, imports, exports etc., perhaps some ball path figures may be better than nothing.

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Symbols used.

Td	-	Direct taxes
Ti	-	Indirect taxes
FYg	-	Factor income of government
FYp	-	Factor income of private
TRgp	-	Net transfers, government to private sector
TRgf	-	Net transfers, government to external sector
TRpf	-	Net transfers, private sector to external sector
Cg	-	Government consumption
Cp	-	Private consumption
Sg	-	Savings of government
Sp	-	Saving of private sector
Sf	-	Foreign savings
Ig	-	Government investment
Ip	-	Private sector investment
SB	-	Subsidies
FPgp	-	Net factor payments, government to private sector
FPgf	-	Net factor payments, government to external sector
FPpf	-	Net factor payments, private to external sector
M	-	Import of goods and non-factor services
X	-	Export of goods and non-factor services
Lmg	-	Government borrowing from the monetary sector
Lmp	-	Domestic credit to the private sector
LPg	-	Government borrowing from private sector
Lfp	-	External sector lending to private sector
NFA	-	Net foreign assets of the monetary sector
MQM	-	Money and quasi-money
NOL	-	Net other liabilities of the banking system
GRf	-	External grants to government

Table 1
Sources and users of Funds in The consistency Framework

Government Sector

$Td + Ti + Fyg = Cg + Sg + SB + FPgp + FPgf + TRgp + TRgf$

$Sg + Lmg + GRfg + Lfg + Lpg = Ig$

Balance of Payments

$M - X + FPgf + FPpf + TRgf + TRpf = Sf$

$NEA + Sf = Lfg + GRfg + Lfp$

Private Sector

$FYp + FPgp + TRgp + TRpf + FPpf = Td + Cp + Sp$

$Sp + Lmp + Lfp + Lpg = Ip + MQM + NOL$

National Accounts

$CP + Cg + SP + Sg + Sf = FYg + FYp + Ti - SB + M - X$

$Ig + Ip = Sp + Sg + Sf$

Monetary Sector

$NFA + Lmg + Lmp = MQM + NOL$

Other identities

$FYg + FYp = GDPfc$

$GDPfc + Ti - SB = GDPmp$

Table 2.
FLOW OF FUNDS MATRICES IN THE CONSISTENCY

Current Transactions

	GOVT	BOP	PRY	MON	NA	Sources
GOVT			Td		TI FYg	
BOP	FPgf TRgf		FPpf TRpf		M-X	
PRV	FPgp TRgp				FYp	
MON						
NA	Cg Sg SB	Sf	CP SP			
Uses						

Capital Transactions

	GOVT	BOP	PRY	MON	NA	Sources
GOVT		Lfg GRfg	Lps	Lmg	Sg	
BOP				NFA	Sf	
PRY		Lfp		Lmp	Sp	
MON			MQM NOL			
NA	Tg		Ip			

Table 3
Comparison of published data on the value of exports and imports, Nepal, 1974/75 - 187/88
(In million Rupees)

Statement	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88
1. Direction of Foreign Trade, Economic Survey (Fiscal Year 1988-89), Ministry of Finance, 1989, Table 6.1														
Exports F.O.B.	889.6	1185.8	1164.7	1046.2	1296.8	1150.5	1608.7	1491.5	1132.0	1703.9	2740.6	3078.0	2991.4	4114.6
Imports C.I.F.	1814.6	1981.7	2008.0	2469.6	2884.7	3480.1	4428.2	4930.3	6314.0	6514.3	7742.1	9341.2	10905.2	13869.6
2. Income and Expenditures of Convertible Foreign Exchange, Economic Survey (Fiscal Year 1988-89), Ministry of Finance, 1989, Table 6.6														
Merchandise exports	151.4	296.9	385.7	557.6	518.0	717.8	642.0	513.5	305.1	427.0	916.7	2072.3	1624.2	2348.5
Miscellaneous	65.3	49.4	46.8	18.4	37.5	59.4	122.3	89.2	84.1	88.4	122.7	282.6	355.2	628.0
Total	216.7	346.3	432.5	576.0	555.5	777.2	764.3	602.7	389.2	515.4	1039.4	2354.9	1979.4	2976.5
Merchandise imports	567.8	435.4	521.3	743.0	909.3	1218.1	1868.5	1849.5	2650.9	2222.1	3201.6	4418.3	4981.9	5871.9
Miscellaneous	239.7	61.8	26.6	789.6	554.0	1032.2	644.2	51.8	29.3	45.0	77.2	217.7	240.5	249.6
Total	807.5	497.2	547.9	1532.6	1463.3	2250.3	2512.7	1901.3	2680.2	2267.1	3278.8	4636.0	5222.4	6121.5
3. Exports to overseas countries classified by major commodity group from 1978/79 to 1987/88, Statistical Year Book of Nepal 1989, Central Bureau of Statistics, Table 10.9.														
Exports					646.7	629.5	616.2	497.1	288.7	543.2	1138.9	1836.9	1688.9	2597.1
Imports					2884.7	3480.2	4428.2	4930.2	6313.9	6514.4	7742.1	9341.2	10905.2	13949.0
4. ADB, Key Indicators of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries, Vol XXI, July 1990														
Exports F.O.B.		1186	1165	1048	1279	1150	1609	1491	1132	1704	2741	3078	2991	4115
Import C.I.F.		1982	2008	2470	2885	3480	4428	4930	6314	6514	7742	9341	10905	13870
5. IMF, International Financial Statistics, Yearbook 1990														
Exports F.O.B.	1097	1229	1007	1100	1308	964	1731	1161	1361	2109	2915	3005	3290	4433
Imports C.I.F.	1885	2035	2104	2677	3053	4107	4549	5237	6746	8267	9751	12444	15850	

Table 4
Comparisons of Some Macroeconomic Data, Nepal
(Rs. In million)

		1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88
1.	External borrowing of government				
A)	Sources: Table 6.6, Convertible Foreign Exchange Economic Survey				
	Foreign aid	1402.4	1814.6	2150.7	2753.9
B)	Source: Table 6.8, Balance of Payments, Economic Survey 1989				
	Office capital net	1270.2	1811.5	1888.3	4368.0
	Foreign loans	1362.5	2005.1	2097.9	4675.4
	Amortization	92.3	193.6	209.6	307.4
C)	Source: Table 8.1, Sources of govt finance, Economic Survey 1988				
	Foreign loans	1754.9	2501.1	2705.8	3815.8
	Foreign grants	923.4	1172.9	1285.1	2076.8
D)	Source: Table 8.8, Foreign aid disbursement, Economic Survey				
	Loans	1753.0	2370.9	2236.1	3094.3
	Grants	923.4	1120.6	1078.3	1994.2
	Total	2676.4	3491.5	3314.4	5088.5
E)	Source: Table 8.10, Foreign debt servicing, Economic Survey 19				
	Borrowing	1753.1	1287.5	2361.9	4069.9
	Repayment	69.2	160.5	250.6	297.5
	Net borrowing	1683.9	1127.0	2111.3	3772.4
2.	Government borrowing from the banking system				
A)	Source: Table 8.1, Source of govt finance, Economic Survey 198				
	Banking system	1299.0	903.4	1116.3	467.7
B)	Source: Table 7.2, Determinants of money supply, Economic Survey				
	Net claims on government	1463.4	1003.6	1216.6	546.7
	Net claims on govt. enterprises	400.4	637.1	151.8	90.5
3.	Net foreign assets/reserves				
A)	Source: Table, 6.8, Balance of Payment, Economic Survey 1989)				
	Net change in reserves	-866.0	560.8	376.7	2273.0
B)	Source: Table 7.2, Determinants of money supply, economic Survey				
	Net foreign Assets	-642.2	702.4	459.9	2513.7

Notes:
1. Indicates increase in net foreign assets.

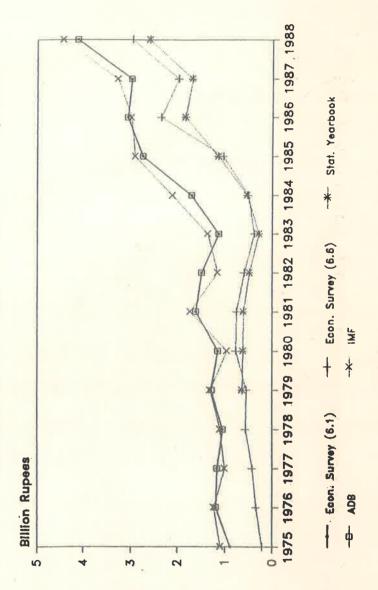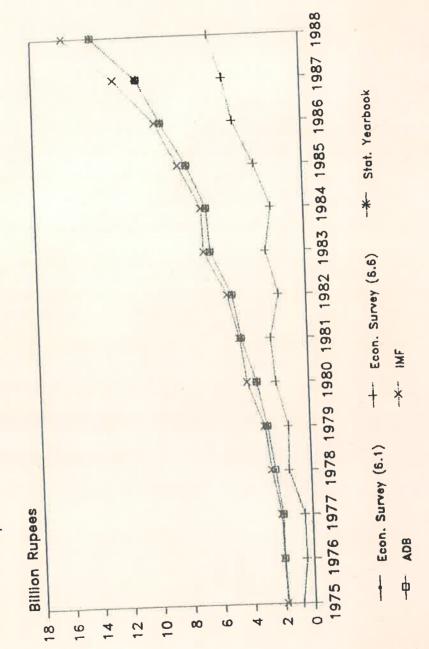Diagram 1.

Comparison of reported data on exports.

Billion Rupees

Econ. Survey (6.1) + Econ. Survey (6.6) * Stat. Yearbook

ADB * IMF

Diagram 2.

Comparison of reported data on imports.

Billion Rupees

| Econ. Survey (6.1) | Econ. Survey (6.6) | Stat. Yearbook |
| ADB | IMF | |

APPENDIX

Table 1
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT - NEPAL
(Rs. In million)

Statement	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Factor Income -Govt	293	212	859	748	569	764	787	810	834
Factor Income-Prv Sec	41263	46852	54850	63583	70679	79139	87729	97156	107562
GDP at factor cost	41556	47064	55709	64331	71248	79903	88516	97966	108396
Indirect taxes-subsides	2861	3364	3888	5182	6166	5008	5099	5243	5393
GDP at market prices	44417	50428	59597	69513	77414	84911	93614	103210	113789
Resource gap	-3945	-4712	-5585	-6717	-9478	-7987	-13272	-13733	-14197
Export-goods & service	5372	6506	7563	8747	9878	8826	9452	10127	10856
Import-goods % service	9317	11218	13147	15464	19356	16813	22724	23860	25053
Gross Expenditures	48362	55140	65182	76230	86892	92898	106886	116942	127986
consumption	38178	44541	51790	64985	71820	76331	90023	99774	110504
Private	33807	39408	45220	57897	63192	72382	86016	95655	106269
Government	4371	5133	6570	7087	8628	3949	4007	4119	4235
Investment	10184	10599	12888	14246	15072	16567	16863	17168	17482
Private	5757	5472	7088	7060	5321	5500	5500	5500	5500
Government	3629	3959	4727	5363	6728	9867	10163	10468	10782
Change in stocks	798	1168	1072	1823	3023	1200	1200	1200	1200
Gross Domestic Savings	6239	5887	7303	7529	5594	8580	3592	3436	3285
Net factor income	661	709	1169	1575	1714	1700	1734	1769	1804
Net transfers	763	886	1377	816	1911	2608	2740	2910	3088
Gross National Savings	7002	6773	8680	8345	7505	11188	6332	6346	6373
Private	5873	5497	6632	5422	5040	8216	3270	3192	3125
Government	1129	1276	2048	2923	2465	2972	3061	3153	3248
Foreign Savings	3182	3826	4208	5902	7567	5379	10532	10823	11109

Table 1.1
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT - NEPAL
(Percentage of GDP)

Statement	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Factor Income -Govt	0.007	0.004	0.014	0.011	0.007	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.007
Factor Income-Prv Sec	0.929	0.929	0.920	0.915	0.913	0.932	0.937	0.941	0.945
GDP at factor cost	0.936	0.933	0.935	0.925	0.920	0.941	0.946	0.949	0.953
Indirect taxes-subsides	0.064	0.067	0.065	0.075	0.080	0.059	0.054	0.051	0.047
GDP at market prices	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Resource gap	-0.089	-0.093	-0.094	-0.097	-0.122	-0.094	-0.142	-0.133	-0.125
Export-goods & services	0.121	0.129	0.127	0.126	0.128	0.104	0.101	0.098	0.095
Import-goods % services	0.210	0.222	0.221	0.222	0.250	0.198	0.243	0.231	0.220
Gross Expenditures	1.089	1.093	1.094	1.097	1.122	1.094	1.142	1.133	1.125
consumption	0.860	0.883	0.869	0.935	0.928	0.899	0.962	0.967	0.971
Private	0.761	0.781	0.759	0.833	0.816	0.852	0.919	0.927	0.934
Government	0.098	0.102	0.110	0.102	0.111	0.047	0.043	0.040	0.037
Investment	0.229	0.210	0.216	0.205	0.195	0.195	0.180	0.166	0.154
Private	0.130	0.109	0.119	0.102	0.069	0.65	0.059	0.053	0.048
Government	0.082	0.079	0.079	0.077	0.087	0.116	0.109	0.101	0.095
Change in stocks	0.018	0.023	0.018	0.026	0.039	0.014	0.013	0.012	0.011
Gross Domestic Savings	0.140	0.117	0.123	0.108	0.072	0.101	0.038	0.033	0.029
Net factor income	0.015	0.014	0.020	0.023	0.022	0.020	0.019	0.017	0.016
Net transfers	0.017	0.018	0.023	0.012	0.025	0.031	0.026	0.028	0.027
Gross National Savings	0.158	0.134	0.146	0.120	0.097	0.132	0.068	0.061	0.056
Private	0.132	0.109	0.111	0.078	0.065	0.097	0.035	0.031	0.027
Government	0.025	0.025	0.034	0.042	0.032	0.035	0.033	0.031	0.029
Foreign Savings	0.072	0.076	0.071	0.085	0.098	0.063	0.113	0.105	0.098

Table 2
GOVERNMENT BUDGET - NEPAL
(Rs. in million)

Statement	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Current Receipts	3849.3	4507.8	5824.1	7200.0	7597.9	7826	8061	8302	8552
Indirect Taxes	2490.3	2920.9	3462.7	4620.1	4862.5	5008.4	5159	5313	5473
Direct Taxes	559.7	661.8	768.7	1010.2	1331.4	1371.3	1412	1455	1499
Income fr prp-domestic	405.0	636.1	592.7	699.3	741.4	763.6	787	810	834
Income fr prp-int rec	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Others transfers-domestic	293.1	212.4	859.1	747.9	569.3	586.4	604	622	641
Others transfers-fr abroa	101.2	7606	140.9	122.5	93.3	96.1	9%	102	105
Current Expenditures	2720.4	3232.1	3776.0	4277.0	5133.3	4853	4999	5149	5303
Subsidies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60	70	80
Interest Transfers-domestic	383.2	551.3	609.9	805.5	873.9	1003.1	1019	1031	1042
Interest Transfers-abroad	120.3	125.2	236.1	293.5	312.7	-215.0	-207	-194	-181
Others Transfers	59.3	98.1	119.7	102.3	113.0	116.4	120	123	127
Government Consumption	2157.6	2457.5	2810.3	3075.7	3833.7	3948.7	4007	4119	4235
Government Savings	1128.9	1275.7	2048.1	2923.0	2464.6	2973	3061	3153	3248
Net lending	-118.3	-215.1	-208.3	-249.7	-364.1	-375.0	-386	-398	-410
Capital revenue	67.5	136.7	150.9	150.4	178.9	184.3	190	195	201
Capital repayments	174.7	342.8	350.6	397.5	534.1	550.1	567	584	601
Loans & Investment	11.1	9.0	8.6	2.6	8.9	9.2	9	10	10
Capital Expenditures	5499.7	6222.3	7386.6	9430.6	9579.9	9867.3	10163	10468	10782
Development Transfers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Fixed Investment	5499.7	6222.3	7386.6	9430.6	9579.9	9867.3	10163	10468	10782
Overall Surplus/deficit	-4489.1	-5161.7	-5546.8	-6757.3	-7479.4	-7270	-7488	-7713	-7944
Deficit & its Financing	4489.1	5161.7	5546.8	6757.3	7479.4	7270	7488	7713	7944
External Loans	1753.0	2370.9	2236.1	3094.3	4188.7	2903.5	3670	3850	4130
Grants	923.4	1120.6	1078.3	1994.2	1478.2	1271.6	1297	1323	1349
Borrowing from Banks	1299.9	903.4	1116.3	790.6	1320.0	1320.0	1320	1320	1320
Non-Bank Borrowing	512.8	766.8	1116.1	878.2	492.5	1774.5	1201	1220	1144

Table 2.1
GOVERNMENT BUDGET - NEPAL
(Percentage of GDP)

Statement	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Current Receipts	0.087	0.089	0.098	0.104	0.098	0.092	0.086	0.080	0.075
Indirect Taxes	0.056	0.058	0.058	0.066	0.063	0.059	0.055	0.051	0.048
Direct Taxes	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.015	0.017	0.016	0.015	0.014	0.013
Income fr prp-domestic	0.009	0.013	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.007
Income fr prp-int rec	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Others transfern-domestic	0.007	0.004	0.014	0.011	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.006
Others transfers-fr abroa	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Current Expenditures	0.061	0.064	0.063	0.062	0.066	0.057	0.053	0.050	0.047
Subsidies	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001
Interest Transfers-domestic	0.009	0.011	0.010	0.012	0.011	0.012	0.011	0.010	0.009
Interest Transfers-abroad	0.003	0.002	0.004	0.004	0.004	-0.003	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002
Others Transfers	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Government Consumption	0.049	0.049	0.047	0.044	0.050	0.047	0.043	0.040	0.037
Government Savings	0.025	0.025	0.034	0.042	0.032	0.035	0.033	0.031	0.029
Net lending	-0.003	-0.004	-0.003	-0.004	-0.005	-0.004	-0.004	-0.004	-0.004
Capital revenue	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Capital repayments	0.004	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.005
Loans & Investment	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Capital Expenditures	0.124	0.123	0.124	0.136	0.124	0.116	0.109	0.101	0.095
Development Transfers	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Fixed Investment	0.124	0.123	0.124	0.136	0.124	0.116	0.109	0.101	0.095
Overall Surplus/deficit	-0.101	-0.102	-0.093	-0.097	0.097	-0.086	-0.080	-0.075	-0.070
Deficit & its Financing	0.101	0.102	0.093	0.097	0.097	0.086	0.080	0.075	0.070
External Loans	0.039	0.047	0.038	0.045	0.054	0.034	0.039	0.037	0.036
Grants	0.021	0.022	0.018	0.029	0.019	0.015	0.014	0.013	0.012
Borrowing from Banks	0.029	0.018	0.019	0.011	0.017	0.016	0.014	0.013	0.012
Non-Bank Borrowing	0.012	0.015	0.019	0.013	0.006	0.021	0.013	0.012	0.010

Table 3
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS - NEPAL
(Rs. in million)

Statement	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Merchandise Exports, fob	2746.4	3085.7	3003.0	4127.3	4210.7	2923	3223	3553	3918
Merchandise imports, cif	7768.6	9372.0	10927.0	13892.8	16296.7	13613	19364	30332	21348
Trade balance	-5022.2	-6286.3	-7924.0	-9765.5	-12086.0	-10689	-16140	-16778	-17431
Non-factor services (net)	986.0	1511.0	2226.7	2015.7	2544.9	2702	2869	3046	3234
Receipts	2624.9	3419.8	4552.0	4589.4	5592.8	5902	6229	6574	6938
Travel	735.4	1071	1740.5	1675.7	2735.3	2902	3079	3266	3465
Other	1889.5	2348.8	2811.5	2913.7	2857.5	3000	3150	3308	3473
Payment	1638.9	1908.8	2325.3	2573.7	3047.9	3200	3360	3528	3705
Resources balance	-4036.2	-4775.3	-5697.3	-7749.8	-9541.1	-7987	-13272	-13733	-14197
Factor service									
Investment income	93.5	63.5	100.7	196.0	503.0	518	534	550	566
Government	0.8	-48.8	-106.8	-45.3	108.6	215	207	194	181
Private	92.7	112.3	207.5	241.3	394.4	303	326	355	385
Transfers (net)	760.9	885.5	1389	1652.3	1471.2	2090	2206	2360	2522
Private transfers	689.1	808.1	1272.9	1539.5	1384.0	1994	2107	2258	2417
Receipts	722.5	907.8	1342.2	1651.7	1640.0	2263	2390	2555	2728
Private remittances	690.7	890.1	1292.6	1608.4	1608.4	2049	2171	2332	2500
Others	31.8	98.7	49.6	43.3	31.6	214	219	223	227
Government transfers	71.8	77.4	116.1	112.8	87.2	96	99	102	105
Indian excise refund	71.8	77.4	116.1	112.8	87.2	96	99	102	105
Payment	33.4	99.7	69.3	112.2	256	269	282	296	311
Current balance	-3181.8	-3826.3	-4207.6	-5901.5	-7566.9	-5379	-10532	-10823	-11109
Official capital (net)	2603.0	3166.7	3191.7	5646.7	7168.6	4175	4967	5173	5479
Foreign loans	1362.5	2005.1	2097.9	4675.4	6302.0	3207	4000	4200	4500
Amortization	-92.3	-193.6	-209.6	-307.4	-380.1	-303	-330	-350	-370
Official grants	1332.8	1355.2	1303.4	1278.7	1246.7	1272	1297	1323	1349
Miscellaneous capital	-287.2	1220.4	1392.6	2527.8	474.2	1500	2000	2200	2500
Change reserves (net)	866.0	-560.8	-376.7	-2273.0	-75.9	-296	3565	3450	3130

Table 3.1
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS - NEPAL
(Rs. in GDP)

Statement	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Merchandise Exports, fob	0.062	0.061	0.050	0.059	0.054	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034
Merchandise imports, cif	0.175	0.186	0.183	0.200	0.211	0.160	0.207	0.197	0.188
Trade balance	-0.113	-0.125	-0.133	-0.140	-0.156	-0.126	-0.172	-0.163	-0.153
Non-factor services (net)	0.022	0.030	0.037	0.029	0.033	0.032	0.031	0.030	0.028
Receipts	0.059	0.068	0.076	0.066	0.072	0.070	0.067	0.064	0.061
Travel	0.017	0.021	0.029	0.024	0.035	0.034	0.033	0.032	0.030
Other	0.043	0.047	0.047	0.042	0.037	0.035	0.034	0.032	0.031
Payment	0.037	0.038	0.039	0.037	0.039	0.038	0.036	0.034	0.033
Resources balance	-0.091	-0.095	-0.096	-0.111	-0.123	-0.094	-0.142	-0.133	-0.125
Factor service	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Investment income	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.005
Government	0.000	-0.001	-0.002	-0.001	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002
Private	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003
Transfers (net)	0.017	0.018	0.023	0.024	0.019	0.025	0.024	0.023	0.022
Private transfers	0.016	0.016	0.021	0.022	0.018	0.023	0.023	0.022	0.021
Receipts	0.016	0.018	0.023	0.024	0.021	0.027	0.026	0.025	0.024
Private remittances	0.016	0.016	0.022	0.023	0.021	0.024	0.023	0.023	0.022
Others	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002
Government transfers	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Indian excise refund	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Payment	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Current balance	-0.072	-0.076	-0.071	-0.085	-0.098	-0.063	-0.113	-0.105	-0.098
Official capital (net)	0.059	0.063	0.054	0.081	0.093	0.049	0.053	0.050	0.048
Foreign loans	0.031	0.040	0.035	0.067	0.081	0.038	0.043	0.041	0.040
Amortization	-0.002	-0.004	-0.004	-0.004	-0.005	-0.004	-0.004	-0.003	-0.003
Official grants	0.030	0.027	0.022	0.018	0.016	0.015	0.014	0.013	0.012
Miscellaneous capital	-0.006	0.024	0.023	0.036	0.006	0.018	0.021	0.021	0.022

Table 4
PRIVATE SECTOR ACCOUNT - NEPAL
(Rs. in million)

Statement	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Factor income	41262.9	46851.6	54849.9	63583.1	70678.7	79139	87729	97156	107562
Interest trf from budget	383.2	551.3	609.9	805.5	873.9	1003	1019	1031	1042
Other trf from budget	59.3	98.1	119.7	102.3	113.0	116	120	123	127
Transfers from abroad	689.1	808.1	1272.9	1539.5	1384.0	1994	2107	2258	2417
Factor pays abroad	92.7	112.3	207.5	241.3	394.4	303	326	355	385
Direct taxes	559.7	661.8	768.7	1010.2	1331.4	1371	1412	1455	1499
Transfers to budget	293.1	212.4	859.1	747.9	569.3	586	604	622	641
Private disposable income	39680.3	44905.0	51852.3	63318.5	68232.5	80598	89286	98847	109394
Consumption	33807.0	39408.0	45220.0	57897.0	63192.0	72382	86016	95655	106269
Savings	5873.3	5497.0	6632.3	5421.5	5040.5	8216	3270	3192	3125
Sources of capital	6448.7	7848.7	9136.7	9978.3	8447.0	13710	14668	15429	15962
Own savings	5873.3	5497.0	6632.3	5421.5	5040.5	8216	3270	3192	3125
Loans fr monetary system	862.6	1131.3	1111.8	2029.0	2932.3	3610	9012	9639	9928
Net foreign borrowing	-287.2	1220.4	1392.6	2527.8	474.2	1500	2000	2200	2500
Capital trf from budget	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	375	386	398	410
Uses of capital	7841.2	8946.4	10028.1	12239.9	12065.9	13700	14668	15429	15962
Investment	5757.0	5472.0	7088.0	7060.0	5321.0	6700	6700	6700	6700
Loans to government						1775	1201	1220	1144
Money & quasi-money	1841.4	2862.4	2339.2	3924.4	5182.5	4405	6267	6909	7618
Other monetary liabilities	242.8	612.0	600.9	1255.5	1562.4	820	500	600	500
Check sources/uses	-1392.5	-1097.7	-891.4	-2261.6	-3618.9	0	0	-0	-0

Table 4.1
PRIVATE SECTOR ACCOUNT - NEPAL
(Rs. in GDP)

Statement	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Factor income	0.929	0.929	0.920	0.915	0.913	0.932	0.937	0.941	0.945
Interest trf from budget	0.009	0.011	0.010	0.012	0.011	0.012	0.011	0.010	0.009
Other trf from budget	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Transfers from abroad	0.016	0.016	0.021	0.022	0.018	0.000	0.023	0.022	0.021
Factor pays abroad	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003
Direct taxes	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.015	0.017	0.016	0.015	0.014	0.013
Transfers to budget	0.007	0.004	0.014	0.011	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.006
Private disposable income	0.893	0.890	0.870	0.911	0.881	0.949	0.954	0.958	0.961
Consumption	0.761	0.781	0.759	0.833	0.816	0.852	0.919	0.927	0.934
Savings	0.132	0.109	0.111	0.078	0.065	0.097	0.035	0.031	0.027
Sources of capital	0.145	0.156	0.153	0.144	0.109	0.161	0.157	0.149	0.140
Own savings	0.132	0.109	0.111	0.078	0.065	0.097	0.035	0.031	0.027
Loans fr monetary system	0.019	0.022	0.019	0.029	0.038	0.043	0.096	0.093	0.087
Net foreign borrowing	-0.006	0.024	0.023	0.036	0.006	0.018	0.021	0.021	0.022
Capital trf from budget	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Uses of capital	0.177	0.177	0.168	0.176	0.156	0.161	0.157	0.149	0.140
Investment	0.130	0.109	0.119	0.102	0.069	0.079	0.072	0.065	0.059
Loans to government	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.021	0.013	0.012	0.010
Money & quasi-money	0.041	0.057	0.039	0.056	0.067	0.052	0.067	0.067	0.067
Other monetary liabilities	0.005	0.012	0.010	0.018	0.020	0.010	0.005	0.006	0.004

Table 5
MONETARY SURVEY - NEPAL
(Rs. in million)

Statement	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Net Foreign assets	-642.2	702.4	459.9	2513.7	629.9	296	-3565	-3450	-3130
Domestic credit	2726.4	2722.0	2480.2	2666.2	6115.0	4930	10332	10959	11248
Net claims on govt	1463.4	1003.6	1216.6	546.7	3086.1	1220	1203	1191	1178
Net claims govt enterp	400.4	637.1	151.8	90.5	96.6	100	117	129	142
Net claims on prv sec	862.6	1131.3	1111.8	2029.0	2932.3	3610	9012	9639	9928
Assets	2084.2	3474.4	2940.1	5179.9	6744.9	5226	6767	7509	8118
Money supply - M1	548.5	1549.3	1090.9	1476.4	2178.8	2390	2635	2905	3203
Currency	463.9	1105.6	903.2	628.5	1572	0	1901	2096	2311
Demand deposits	84.6	443.7	187.7	847.9	606.8	0	734	809	892
Quasi - Money Fixed & savings deposits	1292.9	1313.1	1248.3	2448	3003.7	2016	3632	4005	4415
Money supply - M2	1841.4	2862.4	2339.2	3924.4	5182.5	4405	6267	6909	7618
Net capital & other items	242.8	612	600.9	1255.5	1562.4	820	500	600	500
Liabilities	2084.2	3474.4	2940.1	5179.9	6744.9	5226	6767	7509	8118

Table 5.1
MONETARY SURVEY - NEPAL
(Rs. in GDP)

Statement	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Net Foreign assets	-0.014	0.014	0.008	0.036	0.008	0.003	-0.038	0.033	-0.028
Domestic credit	0.061	0.055	0.042	0.038	0.079	0.058	0.110	0.106	0.099
Net claims on govt	0.033	0.020	0.020	0.008	0.040	0.014	0.013	0.012	0.010
Net claims govt enterp	0.009	0.013	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Net claims on prv sec	0.019	0.022	0.019	0.029	0.038	0.043	0.096	0.093	0.087
Assets	0.047	0.069	0.049	0.075	0.087	0.062	0.072	0.073	0.071
Money supply - M1	0.012	0.031	0.018	0.021	0.028	0.028	0.028	0.028	0.028
Currency	0.010	0.022	0.015	0.009	0.020	0.000	0.020	0.020	0.020
Demand deposits	0.002	0.009	0.003	0.012	0.008	0.000	0.008	0.008	0.008
Quasi - Money	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Fixed & savings deposits	0.029	0.026	0.021	0.035	0.039	0.024	0.039	0.039	0.039
Money supply - M2	0.041	0.057	0.039	0.056	0.067	0.052	0.067	0.067	0.067
Net capital & other items	0.005	0.012	0.010	0.018	0.020	0.010	0.005	0.006	0.004
Liabilities	0.047	0.069	0.049	0.075	0.087	0.062	0.072	0.073	0.071

Table 6
FLOW OF FUNDS MATRICES 1989/90

CURRENT ACCOUNT	Government Budget	Balance of Payments	Private Sectors	National Accounts	Monetary Sectors	Total Sources
Govt Budget		96	1371 586	5008 764		7826
Bal Payments	-215			7987		7772
Private-sector	1003 166	1994 303		79139		82556
National accounts Savings	2973	5379	8216			16567
Consumption	3949		72382			76331
Total current Uses & savings	7826	7772	82556	92898		
CHECK SUM	-0	0	0	-0		

CURRENT ACCOUNT	Government Budget	Balance of Payments	Private Sectors	National Accounts	Monetary Sectors	Total Sources
Govt Budget		2904 1272	1775 -375	2973	1320	9867
Bal Payments		1500		5379	296	5675
Private sector				8216	3610	13325
National accounts	9867		6700			16567
Monetary sector			4405 820			5226
Total Capital Uses	9867	5675	13325	16567	5226	
CHECK SUM	0	0	-0	0	0	