

# **National Budget 2021-22: *What is there for the “disadvantaged people”***

*Statement by*

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*at the Media Briefing convened by the Citizen’s Platform for SDGs, Bangladesh*

**Sunday, 6 June 2021**



**Citizen’s Platform for SDGs, Bangladesh**

**এসডিজি বাস্তবায়নে নাগরিক প্ল্যাটফর্ম, বাংলাদেশ**



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# 1. The Context of the Budget

1. 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Independent & Bangabandhu's Birth Centenary
2. First year of Eighth Five Year Plan (2021-25)
3. Initial year of the run-up to LDC exit (2026)
4. Beginning of the second tierce of SDG timeline (2015-30)
5. Second budget under pandemic
6. Vaccines emerging as “national private good” (instead of global private good)
7. Indeterminate global economic prospect (2021 & 2022)



## 2. GDP and GNI Comparison

### GDP growth rate estimates by sources

|   | FY19  | FY20    | FY21   | FY22   |
|---|-------|---------|--------|--------|
| <b>Budget GDP Estimation Difference with other sources (in %)</b> |       |         |        |        |
| Difference with MTMPS   | -0.25 | 0.00    | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| Difference with National Accounts (BBS)                           | -0.25 | 2.04    | 2.47   | ??     |
| Difference with 8FYP  | -0.25 | 0.00    | -2.24  | -3.18  |
| <b>GDP Growth Rate (in %)</b>                                     |       |         |        |        |
| Budget  | 8.15  | 5.2(Pr) | 6.2(R) | 7.2(P) |
| MTMPS   | 8.15  | 5.2(Pr) | 6.1(R) | 7.2(E) |
| National Accounts (BBS)   | 8.15  | 5.24    | ??     | ??     |
| 8FYP  | 8.15  | 5.24    | 7.4(P) | 7.7(E) |

Pr=Provisional, R=revised, E=estimated, P=projected

- GDP in Budget (FY21)
  - Growth rate is similar between budget and MTMPS (FinMin)
  - Growth rate is lower than 8FYP (GED)
  - Nominal GDP size (FinMin) is bigger than that of BBS (Provisional)



## 2. GDP and GNI Comparison (contd...)

### National income per capita

|  | FY19 | FY20     | FY21     | FY22    |
|--|------|----------|----------|---------|
| <b>GDP/GNI Ratio</b>   |      |          |          |         |
| National Accounts (BBS)                                      | 0.96 | 0.95     | 0.94     | ??      |
| 8FYP   | 0.96 | 0.95     | 0.95     | 0.95    |
| <b>Per capita income (in USD)</b>                            |      |          |          |         |
| Budget   | 1909 | 2064(Pr) | 2227(R)  | 2462(P) |
| MTMPS  | 1909 | 2064(Pr) | 2227(R)  | 2462(E) |
| National Accounts (BBS)                                      | 1909 | 2024     | 2227(Pr) | ??      |
| 8FYP   | 1909 | 2064     | 2170(P)  | 2345(P) |
| <b>Budget per capita income difference with other source</b> |      |          |          |         |
| With MTMPS   | 0    | 0        | 0        | 0       |
| With 8FYP  | 0    | 0        | 2.56     | 4.75    |
| With National Accounts (BBS)                                 | 0    | 1.94     | 0        | n/a     |

Pr=Provisional, R=revised, E=estimated, P=projected

- Income per capita is larger in provisional FinMin data than projected 8FYP data – **notwithstanding COVID impact**
- GDP/GNI ratio – **growing role of remittance at the margin**



## 3. Fiscal Framework

### Was 2020-21 a better year than 2019-20?

| Indicators                    | FY 20 | FY 21 |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|
| GDP growth (%)                | 5.2   | 6.1   |
| Gross Investment (% of GDP)   | 31.8  | 32.3  |
| Private Investment (% of GDP) | 23.6  | 24.2  |
| Public Investment (% of GDP)  | 8.1   | 8.2   |

Source: MTMPS

### Consistency with Investment Correlates

| Correlates  | FY 20  | FY 21  |
|---|--|--|
| Annual Development Programme implementation (%)                 | 74.9<br>Source: MTMPS  | 49.09 (April FY21)<br>Source: IMED   |
| Private sector credit growth (%)                                | 8.6<br>Source: MTMPS   | 8.3 (April FY21)<br>Source: BB   |
| Capital machinery import (billion USD)                          | 3.01 (July-March FY20)<br>Source: BB   | 2.63 (July-March FY21)<br>Source: BB   |
| Industrial raw material import (% change)                       | 0.76 (March FY20)<br>Source: MTMPS   | 3.2 (February FY21)<br>Source: MTMPS   |
| QIIP (% change)   | Large & medium industries: 14.3<br>Small industries: 10.6<br>Source: BBS (July-Dec 20) | Large & medium industries: 5.7<br>Small industries: 1.8<br>Source: BBS (July-Dec 21) |
| Electricity utilisation (% of underutilized capacity in system) | 49.8 (as of 16 June 2020)<br>Source: BPDB  | 48.4 (as of 2 <sup>nd</sup> June 2021)<br>Source: BPDB                               |



## 3. Fiscal Framework *(contd...)*

### COVID Impact in FY20 and FY21

- Infection
  - FY20 – 145,483
  - FY21 – 663,831 (till June 5, 2021) (**4.56 times** higher than FY20)
- Death
  - FY 20 – 1,847
  - FY 21 – 10,954 (till June 5, 2021) (**5.93 time** higher than FY20)
- Lockdown
  - FY20 – 66 days
  - FY21 – 60 days (till June 6, 2021)
- School Closure
  - FY20 – around 4 months
  - FY21 – around 12 months
- Person left for abroad on employment
  - In FY 20, more than 5.3 lakhs people went abroad
    - **During April-June 2020 no person went abroad**
  - In FY21, till April 2021, more than 2 lakhs person went aboard





## 3. Fiscal Framework *(contd...)*

### Observations

- Public and private investment are not corroborated by the investment correlates.
- Figures in COVID correlates do not support that FY21 was better than FY20.
- FY 2020-21 does not seem to be better than FY 2019-20.
- GDP growth rate of 6.1% in FY21 does not consider second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Improvement of capital productivity between FY21 (ICOR 6.1) and FY22 (ICOR 5.3) is also not plausible.
- Projections of the international organisations have also been estimated before the second wave of the pandemic. However, all initial projections consistently below the national estimate.



## 4. Poverty, Employment and Inequality

### *Poverty Trend: Picking up amid Covid-19?*

|                             | 2019* | 2020* | Target 2021 | Target 2022 | Target 2024 |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>General Poverty (%)</b>  |       |       |             |             |             |
| <b>8FYP</b>                 | 20.5  | 18.6  | 23.0        | 20.0        | 17.0        |
| <b>Budget</b>               | 20.5  | N/A   | N/A         | N/A         | 12.3        |
| <b>MTMPS</b>                | 20.5  | N/A   | N/A         | N/A         | N/A         |
| <b>Hardcore Poverty (%)</b> |       |       |             |             |             |
| <b>8FYP</b>                 | 10.5  | 8.9   | 12.0        | 10.0        | 8.3         |
| <b>Budget</b>               | 10.5  | N/A   | N/A         | N/A         | 4.5         |
| <b>MTMPS</b>                | N/A   | N/A   | N/A         | N/A         | N/A         |

Source: 8FYP. \*Estimated

- **The budget speech (FY21 and FY22) seems to be more ambitious than the 8FYP.**
- It may be recalled that independent studies by *Citizen's Platform for SDGs*, CPD, SANEM and BIGD/PPRC projected poverty rates in 2020 following Covid-19 between the range of **35-43%**.



## 4. Poverty, Employment and Inequality (contd...)

### Government Expenditure (Allocation) for Poverty Reduction

|   | FY19  | FY20  | FY21  |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Government expenditure - % of GDP           | 10.06 | 9.88  | 10.5  |
| Government expenditure - % of annual budget | 55.0  | 55.24 | 56.61 |

Source: Medium Term Macroeconomic Policy Statements (MTMPS), MoF.

N.B. :The methodology applied to derive the figures is unclear.  
Please see the next table.



## 4. Poverty, Employment and Inequality (contd...)

### Ministry-wise Poverty Reducing Expenditure (Poverty Incidence of Budget)

#### UNDERSTANDABLE

| Ministry/<br>Division                          | Budget 2020-21 | Budget 2021-22 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Health Services<br>Division                    | 57.6           | 59.0           |
| Ministry of Labour<br>and Employment           | 65.4           | 67.6           |
| Ministry of Women<br>and Children's<br>Affairs | 77.9           | 78.9           |
| Ministry of<br>Primary and Mass<br>Education   | 85.3           | 86.6           |

#### INEXPLICABLE

| Ministry/<br>Division                                | Budget 2020-21 | Budget 2021-22 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Ministry of<br>Defense                               | 48.7           | 57.5           |
| Legislative and<br>Parliamentary<br>Affairs Division | 74.5           | 73.7           |
| Bridges Division                                     | 97.6           | 96.7           |
| Statistics and<br>Informatics<br>Division            | 99.4           | 99.4           |

Source: Publication - Poverty and Gender (2021-2022), MoF.



## 4. Poverty, Employment and Inequality (contd...)

### Employment

#### What was said:

1. The National Budget Speech (FY21-22) states that **more than 50% of the national population is made up of youth.**
  - a) The speech primarily focuses on **traditional skill development, training and internship programmes** as a means of increasing employability of the youth and encouraging **self employment.**
  - b) The budget speech claims that **1 million jobs for the youth had been created in the IT sector** and **1 million more youth are to be employed in 2021.** There is **no source cited** and **no time frame** mentioned.
2. The budget speech also mentions women-focused allowance and micro-credit programmes as a means of **self-employment** and empowerment.
3. Mentioning **that more than 2 million people are newly entering the job market** every year, the budget speech chooses to place more importance on **overseas employment.** (21 lakh overseas jobs in the next 3 years as opposed to the additional overseas employment is +/- 6 lakhs per year in the 8<sup>th</sup> FYP)
4. There has been increased emphasis on self- and overseas employment. **What about wage employment where many of the new fiscal reliefs are going?**



## 4. Poverty, Employment and Inequality (contd...)

### What was not said:

- The National Budget Speech (FY21-22) emphasises the increased focus on overseas employment as a means of reducing pressure on domestic employment.
- Targeted additional domestic employment makes up 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of total employment generated every year in the 8<sup>th</sup> FYP.

|                                       | Unit  | FY2021        | FY2022        | FY2023        | FY2024        | FY2025       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| <b>Additional domestic employment</b> | Lakhs | 14.3<br>(0.7) | 15.2<br>(0.7) | 16.1<br>(0.7) | 17.2<br>(0.7) | 18<br>(0.7)  |
| <b>Additional overseas employment</b> | Lakhs | 5.8<br>(0.3)  | 6.1<br>(0.3)  | 6.5<br>(0.3)  | 6.9<br>(0.3)  | 7.2<br>(0.3) |
| <b>Additional total employment</b>    | Lakhs | 20.1          | 21.3          | 22.6          | 24.1          | 25.2         |

Source: 8<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan

\*() denotes percentage shares of additional total employment.

### What should've been said:

- Identification of how fiscal measures are to be linked to employment retention & generation.
- Possible composition of the future additional employment.
- **There has been no Labour Force Survey since 2016-17. How will the employment situation be monitored and market signals generated?**



## 4. Poverty, Employment and Inequality (contd...)

### Gender Inequality Reducing Expenditure (Ministry-wise)

1. The expenditure on gender equality as a per cent of budget allocation is targeted to **increase** in FY22 from FY21 (**31% to 32.7%**).
2. **Good changes towards on gender equality incidence (as a percent of budget FY22)**
  - *Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (59.3%)*
  - *Medical Education and Family Welfare Division (60.2%)*
  - *Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (70.6%)*
3. **Some strange movements**
  - *Statistics and Informatics Division's target gender inequality reducing expenditure for FY22 is 84.2% which increased from 36.2% in FY21.*
  - *The Planning Division's increase in expenditure to 58.2 in FY22 from 35.3% in FY21.*
  - *The Bridge's Division shows a 4.71% target for gender equality expenditure in FY22 which contradicts to the division's expenditure on poverty reduction (96.7% in FY22).*
4. **Needs to decouple**
  - *Expenditure on the Technical and Madrasa Education Division is allocated to be 27.8% in FY21 and 28.4% in FY22*



## 5. Fiscal Measures – who are they meant for?

### *The Four Dichotomies at the Firm Level*

#### *1. Manufacturing vs. other sectors*

#### **Tax and tariffs favoured manufacturing over other sectors – Good!**

- Advance Tax cuts of 1% on imported raw materials of *manufacturing* sector
- Long term tax holiday for *manufacturing* in mega industries, home appliance production, light engineering and IT hardware
- VAT exemptions and extensions, concessionary facilities on raw material import, favouring big and medium *manufacturing* industries e.g. electronics, ICT products, Steel, energy, pharmaceuticals, textile and footwear etc.
- VAT and AT exemption, reduced duty on selected inputs to *agriculture* sector and increased tariff on certain products to protect domestic farmers
- Fiscal incentives in *service* sector mostly include tax holidays in the ICT sector
- Increased tax rate for mobile financial *services*.





## 5. Fiscal Measures – who are they meant for? (contd.)

### 2. Domestic market oriented vs. export oriented Industries

**Most incentives focused on import substitution and protection of domestic industries – Good!**

- Measures towards export-oriented industries were limited to concessionary rates on raw materials of textile and footwear industries

### 3. Large vs. small industries/businesses

**The fiscal incentives offered will serve big and medium industries that mostly cater to the domestic market – Cautiously Good!**

- Corporate income tax rate decreased for most **large companies** barring certain industries
- Fiscal incentives in the manufacturing sector largely targeted towards **big and medium industries**
- Few measures proposed specifically to incentivise SMEs including 1% exemption rate for capital machineries import and concessionary rates on raw materials import
- Increased tax rate on MFS **if passed on to users** will burden SMEs
- No change in VAT-free annual turnover threshold from the current Tk. 50 lakh. Increasing the limit would have increase investable income for businesses with **higher propensity to invest**



## 5. Fiscal Measures – who are they meant for? (contd.)

### 4. Formal versus informal Sector

#### Fiscal incentives largely focused on the organised sector – Not necessarily Good!

- Few measures to protect selected domestic agricultural producers
- No incentive designed keeping in mind the **broader informal sector** that employs over 80 per cent of the labour force including those engaged in informal services
- Measures did not reflect a **COVID-recovery perspective** e.g. no reflection to incentivise most affected sectors in the **informal economy** including hospitality, retail trade, transport etc.
- Measures proposed to encourage financial inclusion and expansion of tax net” e.g. mandatory use of formal channels for transaction above 50K; defining e-commerce platform as a source tax deducting authority etc., combined with increased tax rate on MFS, may instead **discourage informal business owners** and burden them in a pandemic situation
- Reform measures should focus on revenue from higher income groups/larger corporates
- Continuation of special tax treatment of undisclosed income for investments in real estate, BIFF bond and economic zone or hi-tech parks



# 5. Fiscal Measures – who are they meant for? (contd.)

## *Implications at the Household Level*

### **Households and implications of fiscal measures - Consumers were mostly ignored!**

- The tax structure of FY21 – criticised for disproportionately favoring **high income groups** – will continue
- No measure to increase taxable threshold (around 25,000 TK per month) – would have increased **disposable income** of HHs with higher **marginal propensity to consume**
- No novel/innovative tax rebate/tax relief incentive introduced (e.g. on health expenditure /insurance, education etc.) to reduce burden of households
- Increased tax rate on MFS if **passed on to users** will burden HHs (particularly those outside formal banking channels and rural HHs)
- Imposing a 15% tax rate on private universities will burden HHs if it is **passed on to the students**.
- Incremental tax incidence of FY22 is not means tested. That is, it will be **higher** on the general population vis-a- vis the property owning high income segment
- Positive measures benefitting selected HH include cuts on surcharge tax cut, business turnover tax of individual tax payers, AT on freelancing; zero tariff on essential food items
- Increase in **higher surcharge tax** rate of 35% on net personal wealth worth **over Tk. 50 crore** is a move in the right direction



## 5. Fiscal Measures – who are they meant for? (contd.)

### *Review from the Perspective of the Left Behind*

### New measures taken for specific LNOB groups – Good!

#### Women

- **Tax free turnover** limit increased to BDT 70 Lac for female owned SMEs from BDT 50 Lac for all
- **VAT exemption** at local manufacturing stage on the production of sanitary napkin and extension of exemption on certain raw materials used for production.

#### Youth

- **Tax exemption** until 2024 on ICT services to encourage youth entrepreneurs
- **Tax exemption** of 10 years on an array of vocational and technical training institutions

#### Transgender Community

- Increase of **tax free income** for transgender community from 3 Lac to 3.5 Lac
- **Tax rebate** incentive declared for companies to employ 10% or more than 100 transgender persons in their workforce



## 5. Fiscal Measures – who are they meant for? (contd.)

*New measures taken for specific LNOB groups – Good!*

### Health/Children/Geographic location

- **Tax exemption** of 10 years for hospitals/specialised hospitals established outside Dhaka, and three other cities dedicated to **women, children**, oncology, wellbeing, preventive medicine.
- VAT exemption on **autism** related services
- Duty free facility on the import of implantable ‘Occluder’ used for the treatment of **children** born with heart defects
- Withdrawal of 10 percent supplementary duty from locally manufactured “Long Pan” to make **sanitation** facility cheaper for **rural people**



## 5. Fiscal Measures – who are they meant for? (contd.)

### *What and who are missing?*

- Fiscal incentives not sufficiently linked to employment generation, particularly for the traditionally left behind groups as well as the **“new poor”** due to the pandemic
  - Apparently no “official” estimation yet of the number of HHs who fell into poverty due to the pandemic
- Leaving out the **informal sector** will disproportionately burden **women**. A recent trend among female labour force has been the shift from formal to informal sector. The trend has accentuated during the pandemic. No measure targeted addressing this issue
- No concrete measure targeting the employment of **“disengaged” youth**, and female youth in the formal sector
- No fiscal incentive specifically targeted towards incentivising industries, or improving livelihood of people, in remote and hard to reach areas (e.g. **Char, Haor, coastal areas**). These groups are among the worst affected by the pandemic due to the **multiple shocks** they are exposed to.
- No exemption for treatment of **mental health issues** (beyond autism) – a substantive implication of COVID-19 across demographic groups



## 6. Health, Education and Safety Net

### Education Sector

#### ☐ Size/Share of Education Budget:

| Particulars                                 | FY-21  | FY-22  |
|---|--------|--------|
| Education budget as a share of total budget | 11.68% | 11.92% |
| Education budget as a share of GDP          | 2.10%  | 2.08%  |

#### ☐ Change in Composition:

| Component                                | % Change (from FY-21 to FY-22) | ADP implementation rate in FY-21 (till April) | Comments   |
|--|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Primary education                        | 5.5%                           | 34%   | Even though primary sector is severely impacted by Covid-19 compare to other educational sectors, the additional allocation in this sector is almost half than others. ADP implementation rate of primary sector is also significantly lower in FY-21. |
| Secondary and higher secondary education | 10%                            | 53%   |  |
| Technical and Madrasa education          | 10%                            | -   |  |

- ☐ Is there any Covid-19 related measure undertaken in FY-22?  
– No specific Covid-19 related measure could be located.



## 6. Health, Education and Safety Net (contd...)

### Health Sector

#### □ Size/ Share of Health Budget

| Particulars   | FY-21 | FY-22 |
|---|-------|-------|
| Health budget as a share of total budget              | 5.8%  | 5.4%  |
| Health budget as a share of GDP                       | 1.0%  | 0.9%  |
| ADP Implementation Rate in Health Sector (till April) | 25.5% | –     |

- Health Services Division could not spend 75% of the allocation of ADP in 10 months of FY21
- Medical Education and Family Welfare Division could not spend 50% of the allocation
- Several projects are yet to be implemented fully (including boosting oxygen supply to ICUs and health facilities at the grassroots)





## 6. Health, Education and Safety Net *(contd...)*

### Gross Social Protection Programmes

|  | RFY21  | FY22   |
|--|--------|--------|
| Total Social Safety Net Programmes       | 95683  | 107614 |
| Share of GDP <i>(with pension)</i>       | 3.10%  | 3.11%  |
| Share of GDP <i>(without pension)</i>    | 2.35%  | 2.34%  |
| Share of Budget <i>(with pension)</i>    | 17.75% | 17.83% |
| Share of Budget <i>(without pension)</i> | 13.49% | 13.41% |

Share of budget and GDP are representing based on respective year's announcement

- Gross social protection includes cash transfer (allowance), pension, food security, stipend, one time cash support programmes etc.
- **Marginal increase as share of budget is due to pension allocation, otherwise falls (without pension)**



## 6. Health, Education and Safety Net (contd...)

### Social Safety Net Cash Transfer (monthly allowance) programmes in FY22

| Particular      | RFY21    | FY22     | Change       |
|-----------------|----------|----------|--------------|
| Total           | 10189.99 | 12947.30 | <b>27.06</b> |
| Share of GDP    | 0.33     | 0.37     | <b>0.08</b>  |
| Share of Budget | 1.89     | 2.14     | <b>0.46</b>  |

- Elderly and Widow allowance BDT 500
- Minimum consumption expenditure of single person is BDT 1,862 (BBS, 2016)
- In India,
  - Elderly allowance (aged 60-79) approx. BDT720 (Rs 600)
  - Aged 80+ is approx. (BDT 1,200 Rs)
  - In Delhi, allowance for widow is approx. BDT 1,000 per month (Rs 2,500 per 3 months)



## 6. Health, Education and Safety Net (contd...)

### COVID stimulus for LNOB

|                      | FY20                  |          | FY21                  |          |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
|                      | % of total allocation | % of GDP | % of total allocation | % of GDP |
| <b>Cash transfer</b> | 1.03                  | 0.05     | 1.89                  | 0.08     |
| <b>Food support</b>  | 2.55                  | 0.12     | No food support       |          |

\*These packages do not include agriculture, home construction, honoraum, health insurance and expansion of social safety allowance



## 7. The Forgotten SDGs (2020)

- In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, there were **12 SDGs** along with **21 indicators that had a 2020 deadline**. However, while the SDGs have been mentioned, their **performance indicators have not been mentioned in the National Budget (2021-22)**.
- Out of the 12 SDGs, only **2 of the targets (17%)** have been officially recognized to be **on track** in the SDR 2020 while **6 of the SDGs are in the red (50%)** and facing **major challenges**. **Two of the SDGs (17%) are in the orange facing significant challenges**, while the last **two SDGs (17%) face some challenges**, they are **in the yellow**.
- The **weakest areas** in terms of meeting SDG targets in 2020 has centered around **citizen well-being, clean water sources, internet and information access and availability of timely, reliable and disaggregated data**. In the case of export based indicator, the VNR 2020 did not mention any information regarding SDG 17.11

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <b>SDG 2 : Zero Hunger</b>                  | <b>Indicator 2.5</b> : Maintain genetic diversity of seeds, plants & animals through seed and plant banks on a national, regional and international levels.<br>* Latest data used in VNR 2020 is from 2015.       | ● |
| <b>SDG 3 : Good Health &amp; Well Being</b> | Indicator 3.6 : Have the By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents<br>* Latest data used is from 2017-18  | ● |
| <b>SDG 4 : Quality Education</b>            | Indicator 4.b : Substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries in developed countries and other developing countries<br>*Latest data used in VNR 2020 is from 2014-15 | ● |
| <b>SDG 6 : Clean Water &amp; Sanitation</b> | Indicator 6.6 : Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes<br>*Latest data used is from 2018-19   | ● |

\*SDR 2020 : Sustainable Development Report 2020, UN

\*VNR 2020: Voluntary National Review, GoB





## 7. The Forgotten SDGs (2020) (contd...)



|   |   |          |
|---|---|----------|
| <p><b>SDG 8 : Decent Work &amp; Economic Growth</b></p>         | <p><b>Indicator 8.6</b> : Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.<br/><b>Indicator 8.b</b> : Develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization<br/><b>* Latest available data used in VNR 2020 is from 2016-17.</b></p>  | <p>●</p> |
| <p><b>SDG 9 : Industry, Innovation &amp; Infrastructure</b></p> | <p>Indicator 9.c : Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries<br/><b>*Latest data used is from 2019</b></p>  | <p>●</p> |
| <p><b>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</b></p>        | <p><b>Indicator 11.b</b> : Increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030<br/><b>*There is no available data used in VNR 2020</b></p>   | <p>●</p> |
| <p><b>SDG 12 : Responsible Consumption &amp; Production</b></p> | <p><b>Indicator 12.4</b> : Achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks<br/><b>* Latest data used in SDR 2020 is from 2016; Latest data from VNR 2020 is from 2018 only regarding e-waste generation</b></p>   | <p>●</p> |
| <p><b>SDG 13 : Climate Action</b></p>                           | <p>Indicator 13.a : Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible<br/><b>*Latest data used in SDR 2020 from 2017 &amp; no available data in VNR 2020</b></p> | <p>●</p> |



## 7. The Forgotten SDGs (2020) (contd...)

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <p><b>SDG 14</b><br/>: Life below Water</p>           | <p><b>Indicator 14.2</b> : Protect and restore marine and coastal ecosystems<br/> <b>Indicator 14.4</b> : effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans<br/> <b>Indicator 14.5</b> : Conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information<br/> <b>Indicator 14.6</b> : Prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies<br/> <b>*Latest data used in SDR 2020 from 2017 &amp; no available data in VNR 2020</b></p>   |    |
| <p><b>SDG 15</b><br/>: Life on Land</p>               | <p><b>Indicator 15.1</b> : Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services (<b>* Latest data used from 2014 in VNR 2020 for estimation purposes</b>)<br/> <b>Indicator 15.2</b> : Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation<br/> <b>(* Data used in VNR 2020 from 2018-19)</b><br/> <b>Indicator 15.5</b> : Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species<br/> <b>(*Data used in VNR 2020 from 2015)</b><br/> <b>Indicator 15.8</b> : Introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species (<b>no available data</b>)<br/> <b>Indicator 15.9</b> : Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts (<b>no available or up-to-date information</b>)</p> |    |
| <p><b>SDG 17</b><br/>: Partnerships for the Goals</p> | <p>Indicator 17.11 : Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports<br/> <b>*Not mentioned Bangladesh's contribution to the global indicator in VNR 2020.</b></p>   |  |
|   | <p>Indicator 17.18 : To increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts<br/> <b>*No available information in VNR 2020.</b></p>   |  |



## 8. Concluding Remarks

1. The second wave has not been considered in preparation of the budgetary numbers and thus, in general, all projections for FY22 are on the higher side
2. Relevant budgetary figures show that FY21 was a better than FY20 – which is not supported by other evidence
3. Expansionary fiscal stance – Emphasis on generating investible surplus (tax/tariff rebates), less on household level disposable income (direct fiscal transfers)
4. No measures to scale up impactful public expenditure (ADP)
5. More for organised (large) business sector, much less for middle class, MSME & LNOB and PNOB
6. No consequential and structured pandemic mitigating and post-pandemic recovery programme
7. Data deficit and discrepancy increasing, BBS losing data leadership role to MinFin?

*“In the past, a number of different agencies used to prepare estimates of GDP and other national account aggregates, but since 1988 this has been the **sole responsibility of the National Accounting Wing (BBS)**. (NSDS, pp. 18)”*



# Thank You

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