

Financial Picture of the Thai Public Sector

FINANCIAL PICTURE

OF THE

THAI PUBLIC SECTOR

BY

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

BOB	Bureau of the Budget
BOT	Bank of Thailand
CG	Central government
CGD	Comptroller-General's Department
CPS	Consolidated public sector
DTEC	Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation
FL	Foreign loans
FPO	Fiscal Policy Office
GR	Grants
GFS	A Manual on Government Finance Statistics
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LG	Local governments
NB	National budget
NESDB	Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
SE	State enterprises
XF	Extrabudgetary funds

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The purpose of this report is to paint a financial portrait of the Thai public sector. To contrast with most other public finance studies which mainly concentrate on the national budget, this study will cover the overall public sector by also including organizations and agencies other than the government itself.

Four chapters comprise the report. The first chapter summarizes the conceptual framework for the Thai consolidated public sector finance by classifying the public sector into various organizational and financial components, and describing their interrelationships. Chapter II, in essence, translates the aforementioned components and their interactions into an accounting format called "consolidated public sector (CPS) account." CPS accounts have been designed to summarize necessary financial information onto one page in order to facilitate policy makers in their public finance decisions. The conceptual framework outlined in Chapters I and II has already been elaborated in another report titled "Consolidated Public Sector Finance in Thailand: A Management Approach" upon which this report relies as its conceptual foundation. In a way, this report is the sequel to that report.

The financial picture of the public sector is portrayed verbally, numerically as well as diagrammatically in Chapter III. Brief comments are also given as a reflection on the present situation and the direction we are headed. Topics of discussion concern the size and structure of the public sector, its fund flows, and its debts. The last chapter (Chapter IV) summarizes the earlier chapters and closes the report by giving some concluding remarks concerning what is perceived in the study as the underlying cause of Thai public finance problems and their possible remedies.

COMPONENTS OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Various studies concerning consolidated public sector finance have identified several common components composing the total public sector, such as: the central government, local governments, state enterprises, revolving funds, special funds, loans and grants. The classification tends to differ from one study to another and confusion often arises when trying to reconcile various classification schemes. One probable explanation is from the different criteria of classification employed. This report differentiates three classification criteria: (i) organizational (ii) financial and (iii) accounting.

The organizational criterion differentiates various public sector components by agency, office and administrative unit each having its own authority,

jurisdiction and staff. This criterion divides the public sector into (1) the central government (2) local governments and (3) state enterprises.

The financial criterion, on the other hand, classifies along different financial sources and accompanying financial procedures, budgets and disbursement procedures. Six financial entities are identified: (1) the national budget (2) foreign loans (3) grants (4) extrabudgetary funds (5) local government budgets and (6) state enterprise budgets. The first two are at national level while the remainder are subnational. These financial entities are not independent due to coordinated planning, cross subsidies and financial interactions of various kinds. In fact, a great number of projects are jointly funded by several financial sources.

The accounting criterion merely provides operational convenience for an organization in order to manage various revenues and expenses. Accounting criterion is only an internal management matter and will not be a concern here except for clarification purposes.

To summarize, the Thai public sector is divided up two ways in this report -- "organizationally" and "financially". This results in three organizational components and six financial components. Both sets of components and their interrelationships are discussed as follows.

Organizational Components

The central government (CG) encompasses twelve ministries, the Office of the Prime Minister, the Office of University Affairs and five independent public agencies (e.g., the Office of the Auditor General) along with all departments, offices and agencies under them. It also directs, supervises and finances the operation and management of local governments and state enterprises to a great extent. The central government is thus the focal point in planning and directing the national policy and management.

Local governments (LG), in a way, are merely an administrative arm of the central government taking care of the more routine public services in the provinces. A large part of the financial support of the local governments comes as subsidy and shared taxes allocated to them by the central government. Aside from financial reliance, local governments are legally subject to supervision and endorsement by their provincial governors, who are government officials answerable to the Ministry of Interior. Currently, local governments are made up of municipalities, 795 sanitary districts, 72 changwat administrative organizations (one for each province except Bangkok), the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, and the Pattaya City Administration. There are roughly 3.6 million people living under the jurisdiction of the municipalities; 5.5

million under the sanitary districts; and about 36 million under the changwat administrative organizations.

State enterprises (SE) are mostly big businesses that are wholly or predominantly owned by the government, thus whose policies and operations are directed and supervised by the government. The bulk of state enterprises are in utilities and public services, such as electricity, waterworks, telephone, postal service and transportation. However, they span over several other industries, such as tanning, textiles, preserved food manufacturing, hotel services and state lotteries. There are currently 68 state enterprises holding some 600 billion baht assets and employing roughly 1/4 million employees. Their combined revenues and expenditures are in the order of 250 billion baht with operating surplus running over 20 billion baht annually. According to their sizeable contribution to and influence on the economy -- as producers, consumers, as well as competitors -- these state enterprises can reasonably be thought of as the "third sector" of the economy and are often collectively referred to here as the "state enterprise sector."

Financial Components

The three organizational components described above can be thought of as the "engine" for implementing public policy goals and objectives. Along the same analogy, the financial

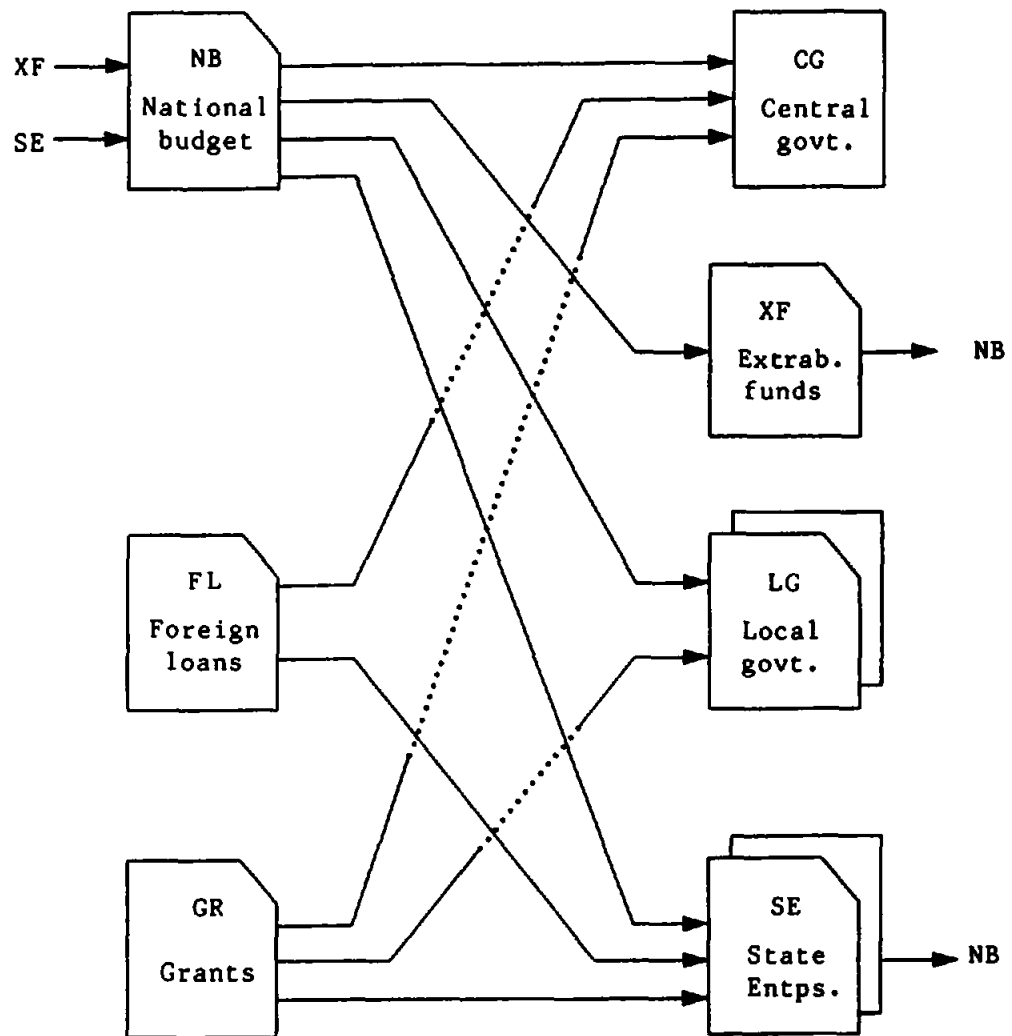
components perform the "fuel" function of driving the public policy engine. The six financial entities or sources of funds -- national budget, foreign loans, grants, extrabudgetary funds, local government budgets and state enterprise budgets -- in some combinations, jointly fuel the central government, local governments and state enterprises.

Figure 1 diagrammatically illustrates such interdependence. For convenience and consistency, organizational entities are represented as rectangles and financial entities also as rectangles but with the upper right-hand corner chipped off. The arrow points from the source to the destination of the flow of fund. Local governments and their budgets are stacked together since the sole purpose of these budgets is to serve the local governments in question. The same applies for state enterprises.



It can be seen from Figure 1 that the national budget is an all-purpose source of funds. Although it concentrates on financing the central government (over 90% of the current expenditures), extrabudgetary funds, local governments and state enterprises also draw from it. The national expenditure budget for FY 1986 was targeted at 218,000 million baht and is expected to be about 227,500 million baht for FY 1987.

The bulk of the national budget's revenue, of course, comes from taxes of various kinds. This represents about

Figure 1. Relationships among Public Sector Components



Legend

	Organizational components
	Financial components

90% of the revenue. The taxes are mainly collected by three departments -- Revenue, Customs and Excise Departments -- of the Ministry of Finance. A small portion of the revenue is also derived from sales and services of the government and contributions from profitable state enterprises and extrabudgetary funds.

Foreign loans are not included in the national budget. A separate planning, disbursement and accounting procedure is set up for this purpose. The magnitude of foreign borrowing varies from year to year according to the financial "aggressiveness" of the ruling government. The borrowing list totalled US\$ 1,000 million for the past two fiscal years. By law, the total borrowing may not cause the projected debt service payments to exceed 9% of the expected export earnings.

Foreign loans are primarily for investment financing for the central government and state enterprises. Roughly two-thirds of foreign borrowing goes to state enterprises and the remainder to the central government. Though not prohibited by law, local governments (except for Bangkok Metropolitan Administration) have not yet borrowed from abroad until very recently.

Grants are also multipurpose. Only scanty information is available on their combined size and scope since donors tend to deal with the receiving organizations directly. Only a small fraction goes through the official route via

the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC) or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The other three funds -- extrabudgetary funds, local government budgets and state enterprise budgets -- are specific funds. They are at subnational level and only finance their own organizations or projects. Extrabudgetary funds and state enterprise budgets derive their revenues mainly from the sales of goods produced and services rendered. Local government budgets derive their main revenues from local taxes (either locally or centrally collected), such as property, motor vehicle, excise and sales taxes. They all, however, receive annual or periodical subsidies from the national budget.

Profitable state enterprises and extrabudgetary funds may be required to contribute a portion of their profits to the national budget. The total contribution is currently about 9,000 million baht. Recent major contributors have been the Government Lottery Bureau, Liquor Distillery Organization, and Thailand Tobacco Monopoly.

It should be noted that the extrabudgetary funds as covered in this report are incomplete due to data availability reasons. According to a legal provision, schools, hospitals and universities are allowed to keep their generated revenues (hospital fees, tuition, etc.) for their own use. These funds are, for all practical purposes,

"extrabudgetary funds." This provision, though intended for operational flexibility, causes subsequent difficulties in sizing and tracking the finances of these organizations. The size of these funds, though difficult to estimate, is presumably quite large.

PUBLIC SECTOR AND THE ECONOMY

On the whole, the central and local governments receive revenues from businesses and households as taxes and nontaxes. Revenues are also generated from sales of goods and services through operations of state enterprises and, to a smaller extent, extrabudgetary funds. All expenditures go to purchasing of goods and services in the market for public policy objectives as well as raw materials, labor, rents, etc., for the operations and production processes of state enterprises and extrabudgetary funds.

When means and ends do not meet, the public sector borrows. Among the creditors are: businesses and households in the form of government bonds; banks and other financial institutions in bonds, treasury bills and promissory notes; and foreign lenders usually as project loans. Foreign borrowing is not included in the national budget except when the debt obligations are serviced. Aside from borrowing, the public sector also receives grants from abroad of an uncertain amount (officially recorded around 4,000 million

baht a year) mostly to finance public investment projects and as technical assistance.

LEGAL CONSTRAINTS

When public expenditure is not adequately met by its revenue, financing is required. The recent trend of financing has been rather worrisome. Acts and regulations were put forth to counter the looming financial trouble of the public sector. The following is a brief description of such acts and regulations.

The Budget Procedure Act, B.E. 2502 (Section 9), requires that the net budget deficit for any year may not exceed 20% of the net expenditure (both excluding principal repayment).

Foreign borrowing is regulated by the Regulation on National Debt Policy, B.E. 2528, such that debt service may not exceed 9% of the expected export value. A time clause in the Regulation relaxes the ceiling to 11% up to FY 1988.

In addition, the Act Authorizing the Ministry of Finance to Raise Loans from Abroad, B.E. 2519, limits the direct foreign borrowing within 10% of the national budget. Guaranteed foreign loans for state enterprises are also curtailed within 10% of the national expenditure budget according to the Act Determining the Power of the Ministry of Finance to Guarantee Loans, B.E. 2510. The same act also prohibits the debt from exceeding four times its capital for

"financial institution" state enterprises; and six times for "company limited" enterprises.

Concerning the ceiling on printing of money or debt monetization, the Currency Act, B.E. 2501, requires that at least 60% of the outstanding currency is covered by gold and foreign currencies held by the Bank of Thailand.

CHAPTER II

DATABASES

This chapter comprises two sections: (i) sources of information and (ii) CPS accounts. The first briefly describes the sources of data employed while the second proposes an accounting format for compiling, organizing and summarizing those data which were received from various sources. These accounts are called "CPS accounts" and will form the basis for discussion in the next chapter.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Most of the literature on Thailand's public finance has mainly concentrated on the national budget. Although only few studies covering the overall public sector have been spotted, vast databases have been collected and compiled (though not equally analyzed) by various agencies concerned. Most of them are in the form of worksheets and statistical tables, published and unpublished, compiled by the Bank of Thailand (BOT), the Bureau of the Budget (BOB), the Fiscal Policy Office (FPO), the Comptroller-General's Department (CGD) and the Office of the Auditor General (OAG).

This report benefited greatly from BOT's various monthly and quarterly bulletins, as well as from several worksheets and statistical tables prepared both for BOT's

internal use and for the International Monetary Fund (IMF). A series of BOB's "Budgetary Documents" (in Thai) is relied on equally heavily as an information source for budgetary transactions. Statistical tables and summaries on the government's financial position, appearing in various CGD journals, provide a useful checking point for reconciling numerical differences from different sources. The OAG certified accounts and financial statements, when available (usually late), are used as the official judge for reconciling intersource differences.

On the conceptual and theoretical side, this report relies heavily on concepts and guidelines offered in IMF's "A Manual on Government Finance Statistics (GFS)" published in 1986. Additional references include the United Nations' manuals titled "A System of National Accounts (1968)" and "Classification of the Functions of Government (1980)." The conceptual framework, though liberally modified, is still kept reasonably in line with the principles espoused in the GFS.

CONSOLIDATED PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTS

The consolidated public sector (CPS) accounts presented in this report are based upon the conceptual framework explained in the previous chapter. The accounts are constructed according to the traditional public finance accounts with only few (but hopefully significant)

modifications. As generally done, the body of the account is made up of three main rows covering (1) revenue (2) expenditure and (3) financing. The three main rows are further classified into constituting items. Revenue is subdivided according to the nature of transaction into taxes, sales and services, other incomes, various kinds of grants and interagency transfers. Expenditure is, as usual, broken into current and capital. Financing is classified by lending source as domestic, external and own cash balance.

Below the three main rows, however, are two additional rows; one for assets and the other for liabilities or debts. This is an attempt to incorporate the "stock" variables into conventional accounts which concentrate merely on "flow" variables. The linking relationships between appropriate stock and flow variables are established. For example, when financing is done, there will be an associated increase in the stock of debts. Similarly, physical assets will be effected by additional capital expenditure and depreciation.

The CPS accounts contain eight columns. The first six columns represent the six financial entities already defined, i.e., the national budget (NB), foreign loans (FL), grants (GR), extrabudgetary funds (XF), local government budgets (LG) and state enterprise budgets (SE). Two additional columns are constructed by horizontally summing appropriate columns. One column represents the financial

transactions related to the central government (CG) and the other for overall consolidated public sector (CPS).

This modification is an attempt to bring necessary information for public finance decision onto one page. Consequently, the information contained is in a highly abbreviated form. However, detail on items of interest can be retrieved upon request without altering the basic structure of the account. Another point to note is the multiplicity of information sources in constructing these CPS accounts. Where intersource inconsistencies arise, which often do, especially when involving interagency transfers, some data are adjusted and altered to reconcile with those judged as more reliable. The necessity of these alterations will, however, diminish as more interagency cooperation regarding data collection and exchange will hopefully materialize in the near future.

For illustration, the CPS account for FY 1985 is presented in Table 1. The remaining CPS accounts (FY 1975-1984) appear in Appendix A. Reading through the first column of the account reveals that the national budget's total revenue for FY 1985 was 162.21 billion baht; 141.92 of which came from taxes of various kinds. The net expenditure (principal repayment excluded) amounts to 195.45 billion baht; 158.70 and 28.00 of which were categorized as current and capital expenditure, respectively. The remaining 8.75 billion baht were subsidies to local governments, state

TABLE 1
CONSOLIDATED PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNT
(FY 1985)

(unit: billion baht)

	NB	FL	GR	XF	LG	SR	CG	CPB
REVENUE	162.21		4.90	11.37	17.78	241.70	178.46	420.41
Taxes	141.92				9.00		141.92	150.92
Sales	4.84			11.35	1.52	239.79	16.19	257.50
Others	6.65				0.44		6.65	7.09
Transfers	8.80		4.90	0.02	6.82	1.91	13.70	4.90
EXPENDITURE	195.45	9.68	4.90	6.82	16.81	265.57	216.83	481.67
Current	158.70	1.73	3.75	6.82	9.85	215.21	171.00	396.05
-Interest	32.17					9.23	32.17	41.40
Capital	28.00	7.96	1.15		6.96	41.56	37.11	85.63
Transfers	8.75					8.80	8.73	
FINANCING	33.23	9.68		-4.55	-0.97	23.87	38.37	61.26
Domestic	37.72					2.44	39.19	41.63
Foreign		9.68				11.98	9.68	21.66
Cash balance	-4.49			-4.55	-0.97	9.45	-10.51	-2.04
Assets:								
Beginning assets					49.77	208.34	216.72	474.83
Investment					6.96	41.56	37.11	85.63
Depreciation					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ending assets					56.73	249.90	253.83	560.46
Debts:								
Beginning domestic debts						12.25	209.47	221.72
Ending domestic debts						14.69	248.66	263.35
Beginning foreign debts						107.79	59.68	167.47
Net borrowing						11.98	9.68	21.66
Exchange loss/gain						24.51	19.37	43.88
Ending foreign debts						144.28	88.74	233.02
Beginning total debts						120.04	269.15	389.19
Ending total debts						158.97	337.40	496.37

enterprises and certain extrabudgetary funds. The budget deficit for FY 1985 was 33.23 billion; and 37.72 billion baht (net of principal repayment) was borrowed domestically to finance the deficit. The overborrowing of 4.49 was then added to the treasury cash balance.

The next five columns read in the same manner. The central government (CG) column results from summing the first four columns (NB, FL, GR and XF) horizontally. Likewise, the consolidated public sector (CPS) column is a horizontal summation of the central government (CG), local governments (LG) and state enterprises (SE) columns.

To summarize, these CPS accounts are an attempt to facilitate policy decision making with an abbreviated and simplified yet comprehensive overall financial picture of the public sector. Aside from their shortcomings regarding the lack of detail and complete accuracy, they possess an array of advantageous features, such as: simplicity, brevity, comprehensiveness (within the scope of data availability), internal consistencies, and expandability upon request. These CPS accounts will form the basis for points of discussion in the next chapter.

CHAPTER III

FINANCIAL PICTURE

The financial picture of the Thai consolidated public sector (CPS) will be portrayed in three sections. The first section gives a general impression of the size of CPS and its components in relation to one another and the rest of the economy. Their flows of funds are illustrated diagrammatically in the second section. The last section focuses on the issue of great public concern -- the public debts. Their size and implications will be displayed and discussed to create awareness of their potential danger. It should be noted that most of the discussion in this chapter will be mainly at a broad policy and conceptual level thus leaving out numerical details. The details, however, can be found in the Appendices.

SIZE AND STRUCTURE

Despite the effort to curtail the growth of the public sector, it is evident (as shown in Table 2) that CPS is expanding much faster than the economy. The combined expenditure of the public sector has climbed from 27.2% of GDP in 1975 to 46.0% in 1985. Of course, this cannot mean that 46% of the Thai economy is in the hands of the government because the measurement basis for GDP and CPS

TABLE 2
PUBLIC SECTOR EXPENDITURE

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<hr/>											
In billion baht											
CG	44.95	55.31	64.99	80.38	94.37	125.38	142.05	164.18	177.93	192.49	216.83
LG	10.74	14.12	12.04	14.86	16.99	23.29	12.74	13.64	14.57	15.67	16.81
SE	<u>35.57</u>	<u>42.13</u>	<u>52.25</u>	<u>69.04</u>	<u>83.29</u>	<u>135.68</u>	<u>167.52</u>	<u>193.95</u>	<u>210.63</u>	<u>266.57</u>	<u>265.57</u>
CPS	81.33	95.87	115.54	148.12	176.86	258.72	306.24	356.41	397.42	449.29	481.67
In % of GDP											
CG	15.04	16.38	16.54	17.10	16.97	18.31	18.07	19.40	19.25	19.41	20.70
LG	3.59	4.18	3.06	3.16	3.05	3.40	1.62	1.61	1.58	1.58	1.60
SE	<u>12.24</u>	<u>12.48</u>	<u>13.29</u>	<u>14.69</u>	<u>14.97</u>	<u>19.81</u>	<u>21.31</u>	<u>22.92</u>	<u>22.79</u>	<u>25.88</u>	<u>25.35</u>
CPS	27.22	28.39	29.40	31.52	31.80	37.77	38.95	42.12	41.92	45.31	45.98
In % of CPS											
CG	55.27	57.69	56.25	54.27	53.36	48.46	46.39	46.06	45.93	42.84	45.02
LG	13.21	14.73	10.42	10.03	9.61	9.00	4.16	3.83	3.76	3.49	3.49
SE	<u>44.96</u>	<u>43.94</u>	<u>45.22</u>	<u>46.61</u>	<u>47.09</u>	<u>52.44</u>	<u>54.70</u>	<u>54.42</u>	<u>54.37</u>	<u>57.11</u>	<u>55.14</u>
Total	113.44	116.37	111.89	110.91	110.06	109.91	105.25	104.31	104.06	103.44	103.64

Note : The sum of CG, LG and SE expenditures exceeds that of CPS due to interagency transfers.

expenditure is different. Nevertheless, these numbers should serve well as a benchmark indicating the expanding role of the public sector in the economy. Aside from the increasing role in the public finance aspect, the government role as the "regulator" has evidently also increased. Though outside the scope of this report, this fact should be kept in mind when assessing the government's impacts on the economy and the society.

Within this rapid expansion, a definite shift can be discerned. The role of local governments in the CPS has declined dramatically from 13.2% of CPS in 1975 to only 3.5% in 1985. At the same time, state enterprises emerged as the trend for the future. In terms of expenditure share, state enterprises rose from 45.0% of CPS in 1975 to 55.1% in 1985. If this trend persists (and likely will), the public finance role will shift away from the central and local governments into the economy's third sector -- the state enterprise sector. It is thus rather worrisome since the supervision of state enterprises at present is quite inadequate and fragmented. This poses another potential serious problem regarding the nation's public policy.

FUND FLOWS

The next four figures portray the sources and uses of public funds for the overall public sector (Figure 2), the central government (Figure 3), local governments (Figure 4)

and state enterprises (Figure 5). The left-hand side of the diagram shows the sources of funds (revenue and financing); and their uses (expenditure) appear on the right-hand side. Revenue, expenditure and financing are further classified into sub-items similar to those appearing in CPS accounts. The number appearing on each branch signifies the percentage share of the total expenditure (i.e., expenditure = 100%). Numbers in parentheses show the trend of the items in question as observed over the period of FY 1975-1985. These trends are obtained by regressing the percentage share of items of interest on the time variable. However, only those which are significant at 90% confidence level are shown in the diagrams.

For example, according to Figure 2, 87.28% of CPS expenditure comes from revenue of various kinds and the remaining 12.72% from financing. Within the revenue, taxes account for 31.33%; nontaxes (sales, services, fines, etc.) for 54.93%; and 1.02% as transfers (e.g., foreign grants). Financing is broken down to domestic financing (DF at 7.42%), foreign financing (FF at 5.27%), and cash balance (CB at 0.03%). Expenditure, as usual, is categorized as current expenditure (C), interest payment (I) and capital investment (K). The share of taxes now standing at 31.33% has been declining by roughly 1.44% per annum for the period observed. A quick glance through Figures 2 to 5 reveals at least five interesting observations.

Figure 2. Fund Flow Diagram : Consolidated Public Sector

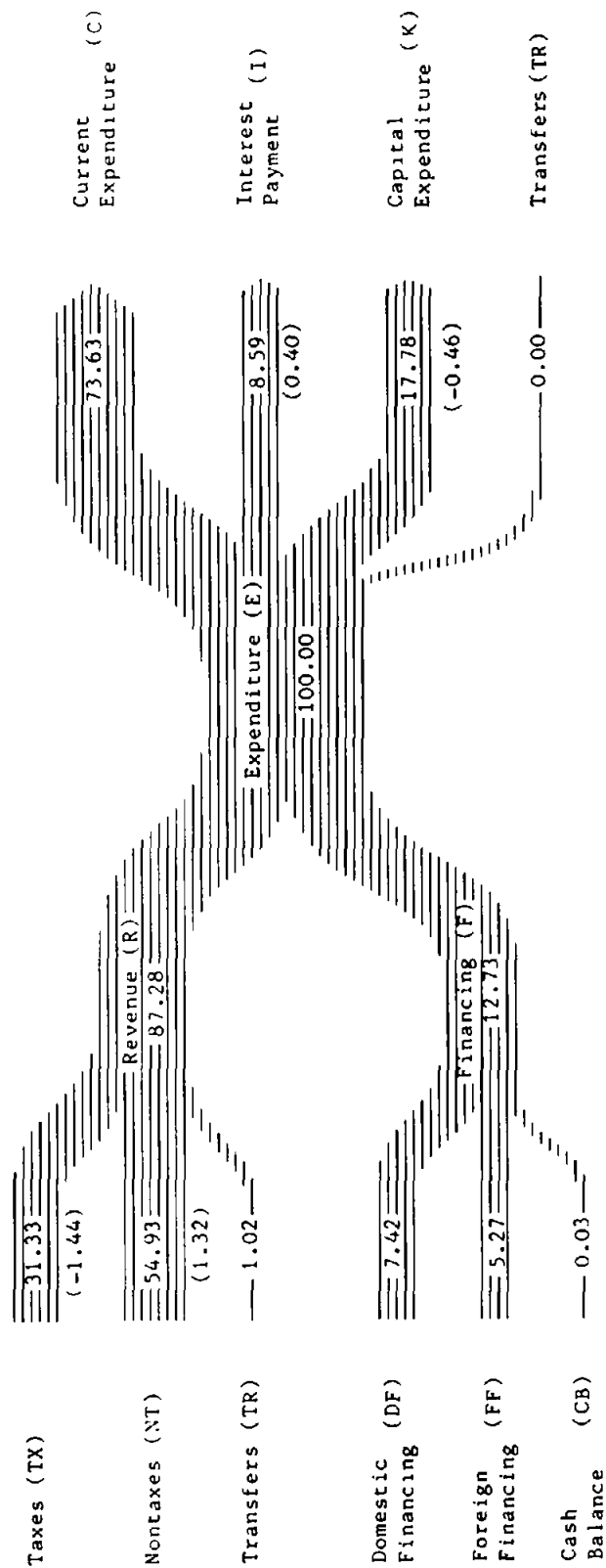
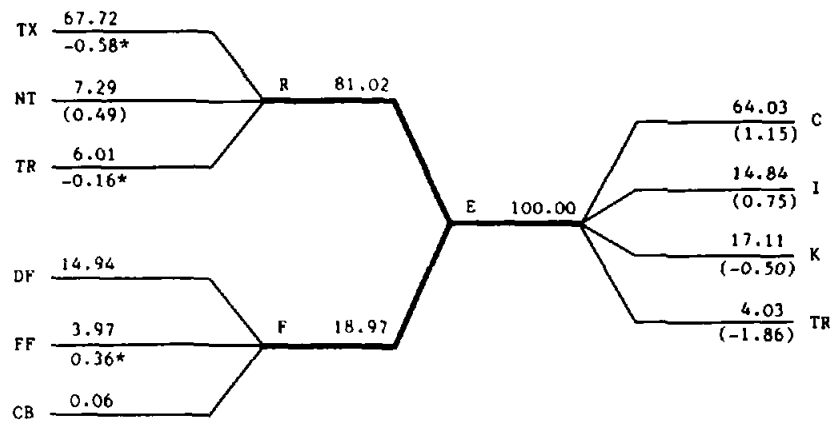


Figure 3. Fund Flow Diagram : Central Government



* marginally significant, at a level below 90% confidence.

Figure 4. Fund Flow Diagram : Local Governments

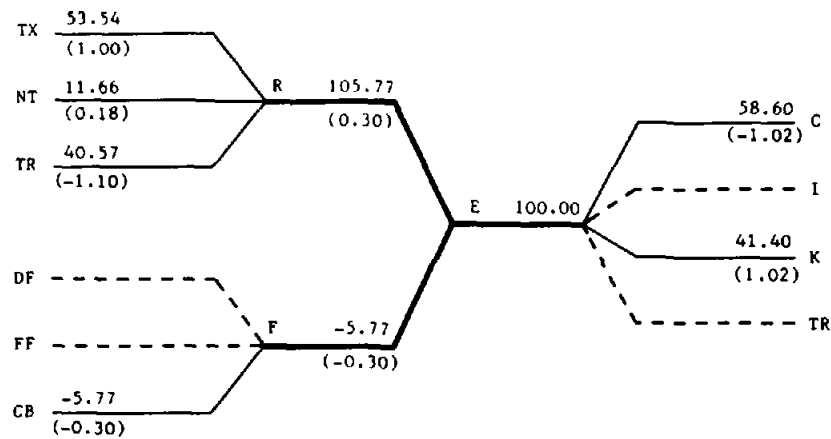
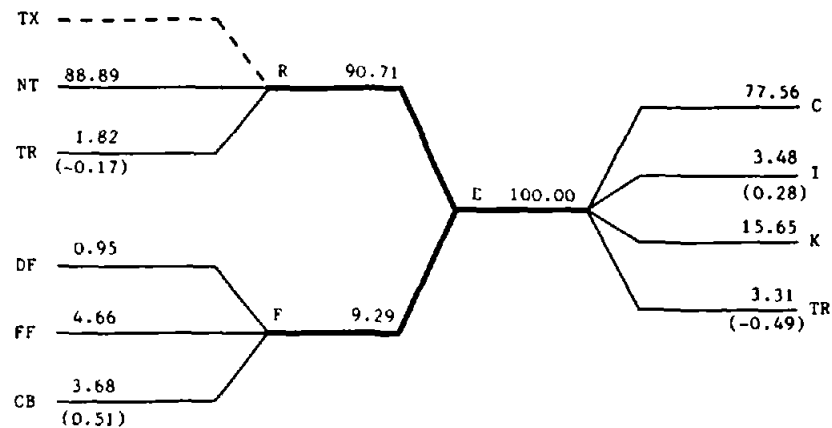


Figure 5. Fund Flow Diagram : State Enterprises



First, taxes though often taken as by far the largest source of revenue are actually smaller than nontax revenue when the whole public sector is taken into account. They only account for less than 1/3 of the overall public sector's expenditure (Figure 2). Besides, their share is shrinking by roughly 1.44 percentage point a year.

Second, interest payment increases by 0.40 percentage point annually while capital investment declines by 0.46 point. This is a numerical confirmation that public investment is declining due to encroaching interest payments. Similar trends can be observed at the central government (Figure 3) and state enterprises (Figure 5).

Third, concerning the central government, taxes account for about 2/3 of its expenditure (Figure 3). The share is, however, declining by approximately 0.58% a year. This is partially replaced by the increasing revenue from nontaxes of 0.49% a year. Contributions from profitable state enterprises are shrinking as well. At the same time, less subsidies are being given out to local governments and loss ridden state enterprises. This probably signals the forthcoming public sector's financial leverage structure.

Fourth, in spite of the decline of local governments in the overall picture, there are still some encouraging (but probably deceiving) signs of improvement. Subsidies from the central government seem to be declining as their own

revenues (both taxes and nontaxes) are taking up the slack (Figure 4). This can be optimistically interpreted as increasing self-reliance of local governments. Additionally, proportionally more money is spent on capital investment each year. The share of capital expenditure now standing at 41.40% is growing at an approximate rate of 1.02% a year.

Fifth, regarding state enterprises, their new investment projects are becoming increasingly financed by their own money. Foreign financing, however, still dominates the scene (Figure 5). This sector can still maintain its capital investment at over 15% of the expenditure while that of the central government has been dwindling markedly due to the mounting debt service burden. On the other hand, the interest payment, now at 3.48% of their expenditure, is still increasing by about 0.28% each year. The increasing interest payment coupled with higher self financing for investment projects, probably explain the declining contributions of 0.49% a year from state enterprises to the central government (through national budget).

These five general observations only serve as a foundation for understanding the existing financial situation of the Thai public sector and to suggest what the probable future picture will look like. Many more insights can be drawn from these fund flow diagrams. Careful reading

through them is thus highly recommended in comprehending other aspects of the Thai public finance not already covered in the previous discussion.

PUBLIC DEBTS

As in many other countries, overspending has been a long tradition of the Thai public sector. Those deficits, financed either by borrowing or issuance of currency, have over the years accumulated to a point of concern. Table 3 shows the CPS outstanding debts resulting from accumulated deficits shown in Table 4. The size of debts has now risen to an alarming proportion. In 1975, the total public debts were only about 53.2 billion baht and accounted for 17.8% of GDP; while in 1985, they amounted to 496.3 billion baht or 47.4% of GDP. The state enterprises' share in the CPS outstanding debts has increased from 14.1% in 1975 to 32.0% in 1985. In nominal terms, the state enterprises' debts increased roughly 21 times between 1975 to 1985.

This, as already shown in Figures 2 to 5, necessitates devoting a substantial (and increasing) proportion of the public resources for debt servicing leaving less public resources available for other uses, particularly for capital investment. As the capital expenditure keeps declining, the government will eventually lose its influence as the leader and initiator of the country's investment programs. When

TABLE 3
PUBLIC DEBTS

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
In billion baht											
Domestic	41.30	47.57	70.65	86.66	98.19	114.65	130.24	155.73	193.50	221.72	263.35
Foreign	<u>11.88</u>	<u>16.20</u>	<u>20.15</u>	<u>34.77</u>	<u>48.89</u>	<u>74.31</u>	<u>103.44</u>	<u>128.11</u>	<u>154.18</u>	<u>167.47</u>	<u>233.02</u>
Total	53.18	63.77	90.80	121.43	147.08	188.96	233.68	283.84	347.68	389.19	496.37
In % of GDP											
Domestic	13.82	14.09	17.98	18.44	17.65	16.74	16.57	18.40	20.94	22.36	25.14
Foreign	<u>3.98</u>	<u>4.80</u>	<u>5.13</u>	<u>7.40</u>	<u>8.79</u>	<u>10.85</u>	<u>13.16</u>	<u>15.14</u>	<u>16.68</u>	<u>16.89</u>	<u>22.24</u>
Total	17.80	18.89	23.10	25.84	26.44	27.59	29.72	33.55	37.62	39.25	47.38
In % of total debts											
Domestic	77.66	74.60	77.81	71.37	66.76	60.67	55.73	54.87	55.65	56.97	53.06
Foreign	<u>22.34</u>	<u>25.40</u>	<u>22.19</u>	<u>28.63</u>	<u>33.24</u>	<u>39.33</u>	<u>44.27</u>	<u>45.13</u>	<u>44.35</u>	<u>43.03</u>	<u>46.94</u>
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
In % of CPS											
-Domestic debts											
CG	98.89	96.57	95.53	92.78	93.33	94.00	93.88	94.56	94.79	94.48	94.42
SB	<u>1.11</u>	<u>3.43</u>	<u>4.47</u>	<u>7.22</u>	<u>6.67</u>	<u>6.00</u>	<u>6.12</u>	<u>5.44</u>	<u>5.21</u>	<u>5.52</u>	<u>5.58</u>
CPS	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
-Foreign debts											
CG	40.66	43.89	38.86	40.95	42.81	38.85	36.13	36.01	36.06	35.64	38.08
SB	<u>59.34</u>	<u>56.11</u>	<u>61.14</u>	<u>59.05</u>	<u>57.19</u>	<u>61.15</u>	<u>63.87</u>	<u>64.00</u>	<u>63.94</u>	<u>64.36</u>	<u>61.92</u>
CPS	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
-Total debts											
CG	85.88	83.19	82.95	77.94	76.54	72.31	68.32	68.13	68.74	69.16	67.97
SB	<u>14.12</u>	<u>16.81</u>	<u>17.05</u>	<u>22.06</u>	<u>23.46</u>	<u>27.69</u>	<u>31.68</u>	<u>31.87</u>	<u>31.26</u>	<u>30.84</u>	<u>32.03</u>
CPS	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 4
PUBLIC SECTOR DEFICIT

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<hr/>											
In billion baht											
CG	5.20	11.24	11.53	16.59	17.23	28.25	26.01	46.68	31.85	29.69	38.37
LG	-0.28	-0.34	-0.30	-0.48	-0.44	-0.68	-0.35	-0.75	-0.59	-0.73	-0.97
SE	<u>0.08</u>	<u>2.14</u>	<u>5.51</u>	<u>9.70</u>	<u>8.27</u>	<u>23.12</u>	<u>22.79</u>	<u>18.78</u>	<u>15.35</u>	<u>14.85</u>	<u>23.87</u>
CPS	5.00	13.04	16.73	25.80	25.05	50.69	48.45	64.71	46.61	43.81	61.26
 In % of GDP											
CG	1.74	3.33	2.93	3.53	3.10	4.12	3.31	5.52	3.45	2.99	3.66
LG	-0.09	-0.10	-0.08	-0.10	-0.08	-0.10	-0.04	-0.09	-0.06	-0.07	-0.09
SE	<u>0.03</u>	<u>0.63</u>	<u>1.40</u>	<u>2.06</u>	<u>1.49</u>	<u>3.38</u>	<u>2.90</u>	<u>2.22</u>	<u>1.66</u>	<u>1.50</u>	<u>2.28</u>
CPS	1.67	3.86	4.26	5.49	4.50	7.40	6.16	7.65	5.04	4.42	5.85
 In % of CPS											
CG	104.00	86.20	68.88	64.28	68.76	55.73	53.68	72.14	68.33	67.76	62.63
LG	-5.60	-2.61	-1.79	-1.86	-1.76	-1.34	-0.71	-1.16	-1.27	-1.66	-1.58
SE	<u>1.60</u>	<u>16.41</u>	<u>32.91</u>	<u>37.58</u>	<u>33.00</u>	<u>45.61</u>	<u>47.03</u>	<u>29.02</u>	<u>32.93</u>	<u>33.89</u>	<u>38.96</u>
CPS	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

and how this role should be replaced is another question worth deliberating by the nation's policy makers.

Though smaller than their domestic counterpart, foreign debts deserve particular attention for their potential to perturb the external balance of the country's economy. Outstanding foreign debts grew from 11.9 billion baht or 4.0% of GDP in 1975 to 233.0 billion or 22.2% in 1985. This drastic increase was mainly due to the investment of state enterprises, as can be seen from the increasing proportion of foreign debts liable to them (61.9% in 1985). This unavoidably affects the current account balance in a major way. When all these deliberations are put into perspective, it is not difficult to see that the "straw that broke the camel's back" is in sight. A sensible appeal should be made to the government to see to it that this dangerous trend be reversed or at least slowed down. Having been fashionable for so long, deficit financed budgeting is being seriously questioned in many countries regarding its validity, probable misuses and abuses. This may be the time for the Thai public sector to embark on such an expedition itself.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS

In concluding the report, this last chapter will summarize the main points presented in the previous three chapters and make a few concluding remarks. The remarks will outline what is believed to be the major financial weaknesses of the Thai public sector and some possible remedial strategies.

SUMMARY

At the outset, the report gives a framework in conceptualizing the Thai public sector in order to better understand the financial transactions and processes that follow. The public sector is divided two ways -- organizationally and financially. Three organizational entities identified are (1) the central government (2) local governments and (3) state enterprises. Similarly, six financial components are (1) the national budget (2) foreign loans (3) grants (4) extrabudgetary funds (5) local government budgets and (6) state enterprise budgets. Organizational components can be visualized as the public policy "engine" and financial components as the "fuel" driving the engine to arrive at various public policy objectives. The public sector and its components are later

placed in relation to the general economy to provide a broader perspective of the subject matter.

The financial flows and transactions described are then captured in an accounting format called "consolidated public sector (CPS) accounts" as proposed in the report. These CPS accounts are mere attempts to condense necessary public finance information onto one page in order to facilitate policy makers in their decisions concerning the country's financial issues. They also form the basis for upcoming analysis and discussion regarding the public sector's overall financial picture.

The financial situation of the Thai public sector is portrayed from three different angles. They include (1) the public sector's size and structure (2) flows of public funds and (3) public debts. In brief, the report suggests that the public sector, on the whole, has been growing remarkably fast -- much faster than the rest of the economy. Within this rapid growth, there is a clear structural shift toward state enterprises which, as suggested in the discussion, may be cause for concern.

Later, patterns and trends concerning sources and uses of public funds are portrayed diagrammatically in various fund flow diagrams. A few observations were put forth. For example, taxes are found to be much smaller than nontaxes as a source of revenue when the overall public sector is taken into account. Besides, their share is found to be

constantly shrinking. Interest payment is currently occupying about 8.6% of CPS's expenditure and is increasing by roughly 0.4% each year. This has preempted public investment opportunity by an approximately equal amount.

Fund flow diagrams also reveal that state enterprises in recent years are relying more on their own money for new investment and thus contributing proportionally less to the national budget. Conversely, the government has also been giving out less subsidies to local governments and state enterprises. Local governments, either by choice or by default, are now relying more on their own tax bases. The local governments are, however, shrinking in relation to the overall public sector.

Concerning public debts, the public sector is now probably resting on "quicksand." The deficits, which the public sector has been running repeatedly over many years, have now accumulated into public debts of an alarming proportion. Debt servicing is becoming a greater hardship each year. The interest payment item in the national budget of FY 1988 is expected to hover around 20% of the total expenditure. This obviously is a tremendous drain on increasingly limited public resources. In closing the discussion, it is suggested that the merits and validity of deficit budgeting should be thoroughly revised and urgently attended to.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The financial predicaments of the Thai public sector outlined in the previous chapter, to put in medical terms, are mere symptoms. The underlying causes of the ailment are many but the most pervasive of all is probably the "role definition" of the Thai government. How the role is perceived and performed is a subject stretching beyond economics and public finance, and usually encompassing political, cultural and sociological elements. Though beyond the scope of this report, the topic deserves a candid discussion since its ramifications often overwhelmingly determine the shape and direction of public finance.

Simply put, the government should question itself about what it should and should not do. Conventional wisdom of keeping on doing whatever was done in the past will no longer suffice in the more complicated government of today. The "market failure" argument for justifying more government functions and interventions have too often been taken for granted without realizing that "government failure" exists as well. Political motives should, at least once in a while, give way to financial and managerial rationale.

Redefinition of its role is, in essence, a "soul searching" process of the government which may lead to some unpleasant or even painful self-criticisms. Worse still, the search may end up suggesting some politically unpopular

actions to be taken. In short, there is not much political incentive to embark on such an endeavor. The action has often been postponed and quickly passed on to a succeeding government. More deficit financing and more lucrative tax reforms are often opted as less unpopular measures. The expenditure side of the budget which is supposedly an honest reflection of the government's roles and functions hardly receive the questioning and deliberations of the fundamental nature they deserve. Most government functions, in budget defence, are often attacked on less important or even trivial grounds. Hardly are they ever questioned about the justification of their existence.

Organizations once created will strive for existence regardless of the purposes of their creation. Many succeed in surviving even after their missions have been completed or become obsolete -- termed by sociologists as "goal displacement." Public agencies and their functions are by no means an exception. A full-fledged revision of existing government functions and interventions should be initiated. Such an exercise has been long overdue.

There are two other topics this report wishes to touch on before closing. Both of them are somewhat related to the previous topic on role revision and can be seen as an extension and elaboration of what has already been discussed. One involves the issue of "privatization" and

the other, "public workforce management." They are chosen for further discussion because both have the potential of affecting the Thai public finance in a major way.

As pointed out in Chapter III, the state enterprise sector has been expanding remarkably fast in the past few years. It spends a larger proportion of public funds than the central and local governments combined. A sizeable portion of public sector deficit and consequently public debts are also attributable to state enterprises. Nonetheless, the government's supervision of these enterprises is mostly routine and nonfunctioning, allowing its goals to drift from those intended when created. Role revision is particularly applicable here. State enterprises whose goals and missions have become obsolete, unobtainable or simply neglected should be placed as candidates for "privatization."

The privatization effort thus far has been at window dressing level. A few weak enterprises have been privatized as a political showcase while the more powerful culprits still remain at large. Just as most state enterprises have been set up for political reasons, they are now chosen for privatization on political grounds (or public finance ones, at best). Public policy considerations are, for most of the time, not given the weight they deserve. If the government continues privatizing in accordance with public finance reasons and political mastery, the country will end up

keeping the wrong enterprises and selling out those it should not. This will only worsen an already bad situation. In short, privatization should be motivated primarily by public policy objectives rather than by public finance or politics of special interest. Besides, the proceeds from privatization should be channelled to remedy the present financial ills rather than open new grounds for new political and bureaucratic absurdities.

To move on to another topic of public concern, the government's wage bill is now receiving a great deal of attention for taking up a sizable and increasing portion of the national budget. The problem is straightforward. The government is spending too much money on too many people for too little output. Over 1/3 of the national budget goes to wages and salaries of over a million and a half civil servants and other government employees (excluding state enterprise employees). A policy was then set up to restrict the public workforce expansion within 2% per annum. This has resulted in the public workforce aging quickly leading to unacceptable managerial consequences. In other words, the policy was fiscally effective but quite damaging managerially.

This report wishes to urge the government to approach this problem from a perspective wider than that of strict public finance. Needless to say, civil service is not known

for high pay to begin with. Suppressing the government pay scale will only make it harder to maintain employees of desirable quality in the public sector, not to mention recruiting new ones. The money saved by prolonging pay scale adjustments may not justify weakening the public workforce when the impacts are taken into account. Streamlining the government's functions and its corresponding workforce, especially when supplemented with appropriate personnel management measures, should yield a more satisfactory result. These techniques include: restructuring of government pay scale, fringe benefits, pension plans; early retirement incentive packages; promotion criteria; personnel rotation, career development, and personnel databank; and reorganization and bureaucratic reforms.

In conclusion, this report urges the government to reevaluate and revise its roles in the economy and the society in order to identify which public functions to continue, abandon or modify before deciding on how to perform them. State enterprises deemed redundant or unproductive from public policy viewpoint should be privatized. Lastly, streamlining of the bureaucracy and consequently the public workforce through some appropriate management techniques should be adopted.

Of greater importance than saving the government some money, these proposals aim to deal with some very

fundamental issues concerning the public sector. Thoughtful attention should be given to these issues for they are dealing with one of the most pervasive and often most troubled aspects of modern society -- the public sector. While capable of becoming the nation's invaluable asset, the public sector can equally well turn into a taxing liability for the society. These issues are, after all, what shape the public sector and consequently, the public finance which is the subject of this report.

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APPENDIX A
CONSOLIDATED PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTS
FY 1975-1985

Consolidated Public Sector Account
(FY 1975)

(unit: billion baht)

	NB	FL	GR	XF	LG	BE	CG	CPS
REVENUE	38.49		0.90	0.37	11.02	36.50	39.75	76.33
Taxes	34.61				2.53		34.61	37.14
Sales	0.67			0.37	0.29	35.48	1.03	36.80
Others	1.38				0.11		1.38	1.49
Transfers	1.84		0.90	0.00	8.08	1.02	2.74	0.90
EXPENDITURE	43.56	0.16	0.90	0.33	10.74	36.57	44.95	81.33
Current	28.18	0.00	0.67	0.33	7.20	30.27	29.18	66.64
-Interest	3.50					0.43	3.50	3.93
Capital	6.28	0.16	0.23		3.54	4.47	6.68	14.69
Transfers	9.10					1.84	9.10	
FINANCING	5.07	0.16		-0.03	-0.28	0.08	5.20	5.00
Domestic	4.53					0.46	1.71	2.17
Foreign		0.16				1.99	0.16	2.15
Cash balance	0.54			-0.03	-0.28	-2.38	3.33	0.67
Assets:								
Beginning assets				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Investment				3.54	4.47	6.68	14.69	
Depreciation				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Ending assets				3.54	4.47	6.68	14.69	
Debts:								
Beginning domestic debts						0.00	39.13	39.13
Ending domestic debts						0.46	40.84	41.30
Beginning foreign debts						4.94	4.96	9.90
Net borrowing						1.99	0.16	2.15
Exchange loss/gain						0.12	-0.29	-0.17
Ending foreign debts						7.05	4.83	11.88
Beginning total debts						4.94	44.08	49.03
Ending total debts						7.51	45.67	53.18

Consolidated Public Sector Account
(FY 1976)

(unit: billion baht)

	MB	PL	GR	XF	LG	RE	CG	CPS
REVENUE	42.92		0.81	0.35	14.46	39.99	44.08	82.82
Taxes	35.77				2.65		35.77	38.42
Sales	1.93			0.35	0.37	39.40	2.27	42.04
Others	1.40				0.15		1.40	1.55
Transfers	3.82		0.81	0.00	11.29	0.59	4.63	0.81
EXPENDITURE	53.77	0.40	0.81	0.33	14.12	42.13	55.31	95.87
Current	32.40	0.00	0.58	0.33	9.16	32.25	33.31	74.71
-Interest	3.83					0.53	3.83	4.36
Capital	9.50	0.40	0.23		4.96	6.06	10.13	21.15
Transfers	11.87					3.82	11.87	
FINANCING	10.86	0.40		-0.02	-0.34	2.14	11.24	13.04
Domestic	10.44					1.17	5.10	6.27
Foreign		0.40				1.82	0.40	2.22
Cash balance	0.42			-0.02	-0.34	-0.85	5.74	4.56
Assets:								
Beginning assets					3.54	4.47	6.68	14.69
Investment					4.96	6.06	10.13	21.15
Depreciation					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ending assets					8.50	10.53	16.81	35.84
Debts:								
Beginning domestic debts						0.46	40.84	41.30
Ending domestic debts						1.63	45.94	47.57
Beginning foreign debts						7.05	4.83	11.88
Net borrowing						1.82	0.40	2.22
Exchange loss/gain						0.22	1.88	2.10
Ending foreign debts						9.09	7.11	16.20
Beginning total debts						7.51	45.67	53.18
Ending total debts						10.72	53.05	63.77

Consolidated Public Sector Account
(FY 1977)

(unit: billion baht)

	NB	FL	GR	XP	LG	SB	CG	CPS
REVENUE	52.16		0.65	0.65	12.34	46.75	53.46	98.81
Taxes	44.69				3.14		44.69	47.83
Sales	1.79			0.65	0.45	45.31	2.43	48.19
Others	1.92				0.21		1.92	2.13
Transfers	3.76		0.65	0.00	8.54	1.44	4.41	0.65
EXPENDITURE	63.12	0.70	0.65	0.51	12.04	52.25	64.99	115.54
Current	39.56	0.00	0.44	0.51	8.59	39.09	40.50	88.18
-Interest	4.68					0.67	4.68	5.35
Capital	13.59	0.70	0.21		3.45	9.40	14.51	27.36
Transfers	9.98					3.76	9.98	
FINANCING	10.96	0.70		-0.14	-0.30	5.51	11.53	16.73
Domestic	11.41					1.53	21.55	23.08
Foreign		0.70				2.87	0.70	3.58
Cash balance	-0.44			-0.14	-0.30	1.10	-10.72	-9.92

Assets:

Beginning assets				8.50	10.53	16.81	35.84
Investment				3.45	9.40	14.51	27.36
Depreciation				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ending assets				11.95	19.93	31.32	63.20

Debts:

Beginning domestic debts					1.63	45.94	47.57
Ending domestic debts					3.16	67.49	70.65
Beginning foreign debts					9.09	7.11	16.20
Net borrowing					2.87	0.70	3.58
Exchange loss/gain					0.36	0.02	0.37
Ending foreign debts					12.32	7.83	20.15
Beginning total debts					10.72	53.05	63.77
Ending total debts					15.48	75.32	90.80

Consolidated Public Sector Account
(FY 1978)

(unit: billion baht)

	NB	FL	GR	XF	LG	SE	CG	CPS
REVENUE	62.14		1.11	0.53	15.35	59.34	63.79	122.32
Taxes	54.55				3.59		54.55	58.14
Sales	2.06			0.53	0.60	57.42	2.59	60.60
Others	2.11				0.36		2.11	2.46
Transfers	3.43		1.11	0.00	10.80	1.93	4.54	1.11
EXPENDITURE	74.74	4.08	1.11	0.45	14.86	69.04	80.38	148.12
Current	47.44	2.71	0.76	0.45	10.16	50.46	51.36	111.98
-Interest	5.98					1.03	5.98	7.01
Capital	14.57	1.37	0.35		4.71	15.15	16.29	36.15
Transfers	12.72					3.43	12.72	
FINANCING	12.59	4.08		-0.08	-0.48	9.70	16.59	25.80
Domestic	12.12					3.10	12.91	16.01
Foreign		4.08				6.85	4.08	10.92
Cash balance	0.47			-0.08	-0.48	-0.25	-0.40	-1.13

Assets:

Beginning assets				11.95	19.93	31.32	63.20
Investment				4.71	15.15	16.29	36.15
Depreciation				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ending assets				16.66	35.08	47.61	99.35

Debts:

Beginning domestic debts					3.16	67.49	70.65
Ending domestic debts					6.26	80.40	86.66
Beginning foreign debts					12.32	7.83	20.15
Net borrowing					6.85	4.08	10.92
Exchange loss/gain					1.37	2.33	3.70
Ending foreign debts					20.53	14.24	34.77
Beginning total debts					15.48	75.32	90.80
Ending total debts					26.79	94.64	121.43

Consolidated Public Sector Account
(FY 1979)

(unit: billion baht)

	NB	FL	GR	XF	LG	SB	CG	CPS
REVENUE	75.09		1.44	0.62	17.43	75.02	77.15	151.81
Taxes	66.89				3.90		66.89	70.79
Sales	2.11			0.62	0.70	73.52	2.72	76.94
Others	2.21				0.44		2.21	2.65
Transfers	3.89		1.44	0.00	12.39	1.50	5.33	1.44
EXPENDITURE	86.15	6.27	1.44	0.52	16.99	83.29	94.37	176.86
Current	57.58	3.74	1.07	0.52	12.75	63.92	62.91	139.58
-Interest	7.90					1.65	7.90	9.55
Capital	14.67	2.53	0.37		4.24	15.48	17.57	37.29
Transfers	13.90					3.89	13.90	
FINANCING	11.06	6.27		-0.10	-0.44	8.27	17.23	25.05
Domestic	12.95					0.29	11.24	11.53
Foreign		6.27				8.18	6.27	14.45
Cash balance	-1.89			-0.10	-0.44	-0.20	-0.28	-0.92

Assets:

Beginning assets	16.66	35.08	47.61	99.35
Investment	4.24	15.48	17.57	37.29
Depreciation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ending assets	20.90	50.56	65.18	136.64

Debts:

Beginning domestic debts	6.26	80.40	86.66
Ending domestic debts	6.55	91.64	98.19
Beginning foreign debts	20.53	14.24	34.77
Net borrowing	8.18	6.27	14.45
Exchange loss/gain	-0.74	0.42	-0.32
Ending foreign debts	27.96	20.93	48.89
Beginning total debts	26.79	94.64	121.43
Ending total debts	34.51	112.57	147.08

Consolidated Public Sector Account
(FY 1980)

(unit: billion baht)

	NB	FL	GR	XF	LG	SB	CG	CPS
REVENUE	92.69		1.95	2.69	23.97	112.56	97.13	208.03
Taxes	82.34				4.30		82.34	86.64
Sales	2.51			2.48	0.76	110.22	5.00	115.98
Others	3.04				0.42		3.04	3.46
Transfers	4.80		1.95	0.20	18.49	2.34	6.75	1.95
EXPENDITURE	112.78	9.29	1.95	1.56	23.29	135.68	125.38	258.72
Current	71.67	4.99	1.61	1.56	15.89	101.84	79.83	197.56
-Interest	10.62					2.66	10.62	13.27
Capital	20.07	4.30	0.35		7.40	29.04	24.71	61.15
Transfers	21.04					4.80	20.83	
FINANCING	20.09	9.29		-1.12	-0.68	23.12	28.25	50.69
Domestic	23.03					0.33	16.13	16.46
Foreign		9.29				17.68	9.29	26.96
Cash balance	-2.94			-1.12	-0.68	5.11	2.84	7.27

Assets:

Beginning assets				20.90	50.56	65.18	136.64
Investment				7.40	29.04	24.71	61.15
Depreciation				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ending assets				28.30	79.60	89.89	197.79

Debts:

Beginning domestic debts					6.55	91.64	98.19
Ending domestic debts					6.88	107.77	114.65
Beginning foreign debts					27.96	20.93	48.89
Net borrowing					17.68	9.29	26.96
Exchange loss/gain					-0.20	-1.34	-1.54
Ending foreign debts					45.44	28.87	74.31
Beginning total debts					34.51	112.57	147.08
Ending total debts					52.32	136.64	188.96

Consolidated Public Sector Account
(FY 1981)

(unit: billion baht)

	NB	PL	GR	XP	LG	RE	CG	CPS
REVENUE	110.49		3.72	1.97	13.08	144.72	116.05	257.78
Taxes	95.93				5.54		95.93	101.47
Sales	2.94			1.84	0.81	141.25	4.78	146.85
Others	5.40				0.35		5.40	5.75
Transfers	6.21		3.72	0.13	6.39	3.47	9.93	3.72
EXPENDITURE	130.07	7.22	3.72	1.17	12.74	167.52	142.05	306.24
Current	95.94	3.91	3.01	1.17	8.31	130.49	104.02	242.82
-Interest	13.85					4.54	13.85	18.39
Capital	24.15	3.32	0.71		4.43	30.82	28.17	63.42
Transfers	9.98					6.21	9.86	
FINANCING	19.58	7.22		-0.80	-0.35	22.79	26.01	48.46
Domestic	19.46					1.09	14.50	15.59
Foreign		7.22				17.33	7.22	24.55
Cash balance	0.12			-0.80	-0.35	4.37	4.29	8.31

Assets:

Beginning assets				28.30	79.60	89.89	197.79
Investment				4.43	30.82	28.17	63.42
Depreciation				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ending assets				32.73	110.42	118.06	261.21

Debts:

Beginning domestic debts					6.88	107.77	114.65
Ending domestic debts					7.97	122.27	130.24
Beginning foreign debts					45.44	28.87	74.31
Net borrowing					17.33	7.22	24.55
Exchange loss/gain					3.30	1.28	4.58
Ending foreign debts					66.07	37.37	103.44
Beginning total debts					52.32	136.64	188.96
Ending total debts					74.04	159.64	233.68

Consolidated Public Sector Account
(FY 1982)

(unit: billion baht)

	NB	PL	GR	XF	LG	SE	CG	CPS
REVENUE	113.65		2.63	1.38	14.39	175.17	117.50	291.70
Taxes	100.39				6.33		100.39	106.73
Sales	3.27			1.22	0.93	171.57	4.49	177.00
Others	5.09				0.26		5.09	5.35
Transfers	4.90		2.63	0.16	6.86	3.60	7.52	2.63
EXPENDITURE	152.33	8.25	2.63	1.13	13.64	193.95	164.18	356.41
Current	113.92	3.48	2.12	1.13	8.45	158.17	120.64	287.26
-Interest	16.61					6.97	16.61	23.58
Capital	27.79	4.77	0.51		5.19	30.88	33.08	69.15
Transfers	10.62					4.90	10.46	
FINANCING	38.68	8.25		-0.25	-0.75	18.78	46.68	64.71
Domestic	40.89					0.50	24.99	25.49
Foreign		8.25				17.65	8.25	25.90
Cash balance	-2.21			-0.25	-0.75	0.63	13.44	13.32

Assets:

Beginning assets				32.73	110.42	118.06	261.21
Investment				5.19	30.88	33.08	69.15
Depreciation				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ending assets				37.92	141.30	151.14	330.36

Debts:

Beginning domestic debts					7.97	122.27	130.24
Ending domestic debts					8.47	147.26	155.73
Beginning foreign debts					66.07	37.37	103.44
Net borrowing					17.65	8.25	25.90
Exchange loss/gain					-1.73	0.51	-1.23
Ending foreign debts					81.99	46.13	128.11
Beginning total debts					74.04	159.64	233.68
Ending total debts					90.46	193.39	283.84

Consolidated Public Sector Account
(FY 1983)

(unit: billion baht)

	NB	PL	GR	XP	LG	SE	CG	CPS
REVENUE	137.45		2.64	6.00	15.15	195.28	146.08	340.81
Taxes	120.34				6.88		120.34	127.22
Sales	4.24			5.99	1.07	192.54	10.23	203.84
Others	6.80				0.30		6.80	7.10
Transfers	6.07		2.64	0.01	6.90	2.74	8.71	2.64
EXPENDITURE	165.08	7.85	2.64	2.38	14.57	210.63	177.93	387.42
Current	128.96	2.70	2.12	2.38	8.82	174.29	136.16	319.27
-Interest	22.23					7.29	22.23	29.52
Capital	26.47	5.15	0.52		5.74	30.27	32.14	68.15
Transfers	9.65					6.07	9.64	
FINANCING	27.63	7.85		-3.62	-0.59	15.35	31.85	46.61
Domestic	27.02					1.61	36.16	37.77
Foreign		7.85				13.96	7.65	21.81
Cash balance	0.60			-3.62	-0.59	-0.23	-12.16	-12.97
Assets:								
Beginning assets				37.92	141.30	151.14	330.36	
Investment				5.74	30.27	32.14	68.15	
Depreciation				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Ending assets				43.66	171.57	183.28	398.51	
Debts:								
Beginning domestic debts						8.47	147.26	155.73
Ending domestic debts						10.08	183.42	193.50
Beginning foreign debts						81.99	46.13	128.11
Net borrowing						13.96	7.85	21.81
Exchange loss/gain						2.64	1.62	4.26
Ending foreign debts						98.59	55.59	154.18
Beginning total debts						90.46	193.39	283.84
Ending total debts						108.67	239.01	347.68

Consolidated Public Sector Account
(FY 1984)

(unit: billion baht)

	NB	FL	GR	XP	LG	SB	CG	CP8
REVENUE	148.82		4.00	9.99	16.39	241.72	162.79	405.47
Taxes	131.51				7.91		131.51	139.41
Sales	3.94			9.97	1.23	239.54	13.91	254.68
Others	7.07				0.31		7.07	7.38
Transfers	6.31		4.00	0.02	6.95	2.18	10.31	4.00
EXPENDITURE	178.05	6.63	4.00	3.83	15.67	256.57	192.49	449.29
Current	141.68	1.36	3.05	3.83	9.55	213.49	149.92	372.97
-Interest	25.25					8.21	25.25	33.46
Capital	27.22	5.27	0.95		6.11	36.77	33.44	76.32
Transfers	9.15					6.31	9.13	
FINANCING	29.23	6.63		-6.16	-0.73	14.85	29.69	43.82
Domestic	38.25					2.17	26.05	28.22
Foreign		6.63				12.66	6.63	19.28
Cash balance	-9.02			-6.16	-0.73	0.02	-2.98	-3.68

Assets:

Beginning assets				43.66	171.57	183.28	398.51
Investment				6.11	36.77	33.44	76.32
Depreciation				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ending assets				49.77	208.34	216.72	474.83

Debts:

Beginning domestic debts					10.08	183.42	193.50
Ending domestic debts					12.25	209.47	221.72
Beginning foreign debts					98.59	55.59	154.18
Net borrowing					12.66	6.63	19.28
Exchange loss/gain					-3.45	-2.54	-6.00
Ending foreign debts					107.79	59.68	167.47
Beginning total debts					108.67	239.01	347.68
Ending total debts					120.04	269.15	389.19

Consolidated Public Sector Account
(FY 1985)

(unit: billion baht)

	NB	FL	GR	XP	LG	SB	CG	CPS
REVENUE	162.21		4.90	11.37	17.78	241.70	178.46	420.41
Taxes	141.92				9.00		141.92	150.92
Sales	4.84			11.35	1.52	239.79	16.19	257.50
Others	6.65				0.44		6.65	7.09
Transfers	8.80		4.90	0.02	6.82	1.91	13.70	4.90
EXPENDITURE	195.45	9.68	4.90	6.82	16.81	265.57	216.83	481.67
Current	158.70	1.73	3.75	6.82	9.85	215.21	171.00	396.05
-Interest	32.17					9.23	32.17	41.40
Capital	28.00	7.96	1.15		6.96	41.56	37.11	85.63
Transfers	8.75					8.80	8.73	
FINANCING	33.23	9.68		-4.55	-0.97	23.87	38.37	61.26
Domestic	37.72					2.44	39.19	41.63
Foreign		9.68				11.98	9.68	21.66
Cash balance	-4.49			-4.55	-0.97	9.45	-10.51	-2.04

Assets:

Beginning assets				49.77	208.34	216.72	474.83
Investment				6.96	41.56	37.11	85.63
Depreciation				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ending assets				56.73	249.90	253.83	560.46

Debts:

Beginning domestic debts					12.25	209.47	221.72
Ending domestic debts					14.69	248.66	263.35
Beginning foreign debts					107.79	59.68	167.47
Net borrowing					11.98	9.68	21.66
Exchange loss/gain					24.51	19.37	43.88
Ending foreign debts					144.28	88.74	233.02
Beginning total debts					120.04	269.15	389.19
Ending total debts					158.97	337.40	496.37

APPENDIX B
TIME SERIES DATA
FOR
VARIOUS FINANCIAL COMPONENTS

NATIONAL BUDGET

(unit: billion baht)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
REVENUE	38.49	42.92	52.16	62.14	75.09	92.69	110.48	113.65	137.45	148.82	162.21
Taxes	34.61	35.77	44.69	54.55	66.89	82.34	95.93	100.39	120.34	131.51	141.92
Sales	0.67	1.93	1.79	2.06	2.11	2.51	2.94	3.27	4.24	3.94	4.84
Others	1.38	1.40	1.92	2.11	2.21	3.04	5.40	5.09	6.80	7.07	6.65
Transfers	1.84	3.82	3.76	3.43	3.89	4.80	6.21	4.90	6.07	6.31	8.80
EXPENDITURE	43.56	53.77	63.12	74.74	86.15	112.78	130.07	152.33	165.08	178.05	195.45
Current	28.18	32.40	39.56	47.44	57.58	71.67	95.94	113.92	128.96	141.68	158.70
-Interest	3.50	3.83	4.68	5.98	7.90	10.62	13.85	16.61	22.23	25.25	32.17
Capital	6.28	9.50	13.59	14.57	14.67	20.07	24.15	27.79	26.47	27.22	28.00
Transfers	9.10	11.87	9.98	12.72	13.90	21.04	9.98	10.62	9.65	9.15	8.75
FINANCING	5.07	10.86	10.96	12.59	11.06	20.09	19.58	38.68	27.63	29.23	33.23
Domestic	4.53	10.44	11.41	12.12	12.95	23.03	19.46	40.89	27.02	38.25	37.72
Foreign											
Cash balance	0.54	0.42	-0.44	0.47	-1.89	-2.94	0.12	-2.21	0.60	-9.02	-4.49

FOREIGN LOANS

(unit: billion baht)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
REVENUE											
Taxes											
Sales											
Others											
Transfers											
EXPENDITURE	0.16	0.40	0.70	4.08	6.27	9.29	7.22	8.25	7.85	6.63	9.69
Current	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.71	3.74	4.99	3.91	3.48	2.70	1.36	1.73
-Interest											
Capital	0.16	0.40	0.70	1.37	2.53	4.30	3.32	4.77	5.15	5.27	7.96
Transfers											
FINANCING	0.16	0.40	0.70	4.08	6.27	9.29	7.22	8.25	7.85	6.63	9.69
Domestic											
Foreign	0.16	0.40	0.70	4.08	6.27	9.29	7.22	8.25	7.85	6.63	9.69
Cash balance											

GRANTS

(unit: billion baht)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
REVENUE	0.90	0.81	0.65	1.11	1.44	1.95	3.72	2.63	2.64	4.00	4.90
Taxes											
Sales											
Others											
Transfers	0.90	0.81	0.65	1.11	1.44	1.95	3.72	2.63	2.64	4.00	4.90
EXPENDITURE	0.90	0.81	0.65	1.11	1.44	1.95	3.72	2.63	2.64	4.00	4.90
Current	0.67	0.58	0.44	0.76	1.07	1.61	3.01	2.12	2.12	3.05	3.75
-Interest											
Capital	0.23	0.23	0.21	0.35	0.37	0.35	0.71	0.51	0.52	0.95	1.15
Transfers											
FINANCING											
Domestic											
Foreign											
Cash balance											

EXTRABUDGETARY FUNDS

(unit: billion baht)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
REVENUE	0.37	0.35	0.65	0.53	0.62	2.69	1.97	1.38	6.00	9.99	11.37
Taxes											
Sales	0.37	0.35	0.65	0.53	0.62	2.48	1.84	1.22	5.99	9.97	11.35
Others											
Transfers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.13	0.16	0.01	0.02	0.02
EXPENDITURE	0.33	0.33	0.51	0.45	0.52	1.56	1.17	1.13	2.38	3.83	6.82
Current	0.33	0.33	0.51	0.45	0.52	1.56	1.17	1.13	2.38	3.83	6.82
-Interest											
Capital											
Transfers											
FINANCING	-0.03	-0.02	-0.14	-0.08	-0.10	-1.13	-0.80	-0.25	-3.62	-6.16	-4.55
Domestic											
Foreign											
Cash balance	-0.03	-0.02	-0.14	-0.08	-0.10	-1.13	-0.80	-0.25	-3.62	-6.16	-4.55

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

(unit: billion baht)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
REVENUE	11.02	14.46	12.34	15.35	17.43	23.97	13.08	14.39	15.15	16.39	17.78
Taxes	2.53	2.65	3.14	3.59	3.90	4.30	5.54	6.33	6.88	7.91	9.00
Sales	0.29	0.37	0.45	0.60	0.70	0.76	0.81	0.93	1.07	1.23	1.52
Others	0.11	0.15	0.21	0.36	0.44	0.42	0.35	0.26	0.30	0.31	0.44
Transfers	8.08	11.29	8.54	10.80	12.39	18.49	6.39	6.86	6.90	6.95	6.82
EXPENDITURE	10.74	14.12	12.04	14.86	16.99	23.29	12.74	13.64	14.57	15.67	16.81
Current	7.20	9.16	8.59	10.16	12.75	15.89	8.31	8.45	8.82	9.55	9.85
-Interest											
Capital	3.54	4.96	3.45	4.71	4.24	7.40	4.43	5.19	5.74	6.11	6.96
Transfers											
FINANCING	-0.28	-0.34	-0.30	-0.48	-0.44	-0.68	-0.35	-0.75	-0.59	-0.73	-0.97
Domestic											
Foreign											
Cash balance	-0.28	-0.34	-0.30	-0.48	-0.44	-0.68	-0.35	-0.75	-0.59	-0.73	-0.97
Assets:											
Beginning assets	0.00	3.54	8.50	11.95	16.66	20.90	28.30	32.73	37.92	43.66	49.77
Investment	3.54	4.96	3.45	4.71	4.24	7.40	4.43	5.19	5.74	6.11	6.96
Depreciation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ending assets	3.54	8.50	11.95	16.66	20.90	28.30	32.73	37.92	43.66	49.77	56.73

STATE ENTERPRISES

(unit: billion baht)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
REVENUE	36.50	39.99	46.75	59.34	75.02	112.56	144.72	175.17	195.28	241.72	241.70
Taxes											
Sales	35.48	39.40	45.31	57.42	73.52	110.22	141.25	171.57	192.54	239.54	239.79
Others											
Transfers	1.02	0.59	1.44	1.93	1.50	2.34	3.47	3.60	2.74	2.18	1.91
EXPENDITURE	36.57	42.13	52.25	69.04	83.29	135.68	167.52	193.95	210.63	256.57	265.57
Current	30.27	32.25	39.09	50.46	63.92	101.84	130.49	158.17	174.29	213.49	215.21
-Interest	0.43	0.53	0.67	1.03	1.65	2.66	4.54	6.97	7.29	8.21	9.23
Capital	4.47	6.06	9.40	15.15	15.48	29.04	30.82	30.88	30.27	36.77	41.56
Transfers	1.84	3.82	3.76	3.43	3.89	4.80	6.21	4.90	6.07	6.31	8.80
FINANCING	0.07	2.14	5.51	9.70	8.27	23.12	22.79	18.78	15.35	14.85	23.87
Domestic	0.46	1.17	1.53	3.10	0.29	0.33	1.09	0.50	1.61	2.17	2.44
Foreign	1.99	1.82	2.87	6.85	8.18	17.68	17.33	17.65	13.96	12.66	11.98
Cash balance	-2.38	-0.85	1.11	-0.25	-0.20	5.11	4.37	0.63	-0.22	0.02	9.45
Assets:											
Beginning assets	0.00	4.47	10.53	19.93	35.08	50.56	79.60	110.42	141.30	171.57	208.34
Investment	4.47	6.06	9.40	15.15	15.48	29.04	30.82	30.88	30.27	36.77	41.56
Depreciation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ending assets	4.47	10.53	19.93	35.08	50.56	79.60	110.42	141.30	171.57	208.34	249.90
Debts:											
Beginning domestic debts	0.00	0.46	1.63	3.16	6.26	6.55	6.88	7.97	8.47	10.08	12.25
Ending domestic debts	0.46	1.63	3.16	6.26	6.55	6.88	7.97	8.47	10.08	12.25	14.69
Beginning foreign debts	4.94	7.05	9.09	12.32	20.53	27.96	45.44	66.07	81.99	98.59	107.79
Net borrowing	1.99	1.82	2.87	6.85	8.18	17.68	17.33	17.65	13.96	12.66	11.98
Exchange loss/gain	0.12	0.22	0.36	1.36	-0.75	-0.20	3.30	-1.73	2.64	-3.46	24.51
Ending foreign debts	7.05	9.09	12.32	20.53	27.96	45.44	66.07	81.99	98.59	107.79	144.28
Beginning total debts	4.94	7.51	10.72	15.48	26.79	34.51	52.32	74.04	90.46	108.67	120.04
Ending total debts	7.51	10.72	15.48	26.79	34.51	52.32	74.04	90.46	108.67	120.04	158.97

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(unit: billion baht)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
REVENUE	39.75	44.08	53.46	63.79	77.15	97.13	116.05	117.50	146.08	162.79	178.46
Taxes	34.61	35.77	44.69	54.55	66.89	82.34	95.93	100.39	120.34	131.51	141.92
Sales	1.03	2.27	2.43	2.59	2.72	5.00	4.78	4.49	10.23	13.91	16.19
Others	1.38	1.40	1.92	2.11	2.21	3.04	5.40	5.09	6.80	7.07	6.65
Transfers	2.74	4.63	4.41	4.54	5.33	6.75	9.93	7.52	8.71	10.31	13.70
EXPENDITURE	44.95	55.31	64.99	80.38	94.37	125.38	142.05	164.18	177.93	192.45	216.83
Current	29.18	33.31	40.50	51.36	62.91	79.83	104.02	120.64	136.16	149.92	171.00
-Interest	3.50	3.83	4.68	5.98	7.90	10.62	13.85	16.61	22.23	25.25	32.17
Capital	6.68	10.13	14.51	16.29	17.57	24.71	28.17	33.08	32.14	33.44	37.11
Transfers	9.10	11.87	9.98	12.72	13.90	20.83	9.86	10.46	9.64	9.13	8.73
FINANCING	5.20	11.24	11.53	16.59	17.23	28.25	26.01	46.68	31.85	29.69	38.37
Domestic	1.71	5.10	21.55	12.91	11.24	16.13	14.50	24.99	36.16	26.05	39.19
Foreign	0.16	0.40	0.70	4.08	6.27	9.29	7.22	8.25	7.85	6.63	9.68
Cash balance	3.33	5.74	-10.72	-0.40	-0.28	2.83	4.29	13.44	-12.16	-2.99	-10.50
Assets:											
Beginning assets	0.00	6.68	16.81	31.32	47.61	65.18	89.89	118.06	151.14	183.28	216.72
Investment	6.68	10.13	14.51	16.29	17.57	24.71	28.17	33.08	32.14	33.44	37.11
Depreciation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ending assets	6.68	16.81	31.32	47.61	65.18	89.89	118.06	151.14	183.28	216.72	253.83
Debts:											
Beginning domestic debts	39.13	40.84	45.94	67.49	80.40	91.64	107.77	122.27	147.26	183.42	209.47
Ending domestic debts	40.84	45.94	67.49	80.40	91.64	107.77	122.27	147.26	183.42	209.47	248.66
Beginning foreign debts	4.96	4.83	7.11	7.83	14.24	20.93	28.87	37.37	46.13	55.59	59.68
Net borrowing	0.16	0.40	0.70	4.08	6.27	9.29	7.22	8.25	7.85	6.63	9.68
Exchange loss/gain	-0.29	1.88	0.02	2.33	0.42	-1.35	1.28	0.51	1.61	-2.54	19.38
Ending foreign debts	4.83	7.11	7.83	14.24	20.93	28.87	37.37	46.13	55.59	59.68	88.74
Beginning total debts	44.09	45.67	53.05	75.32	94.64	112.57	136.64	159.64	193.39	239.01	269.15
Ending total debts	45.67	53.05	75.32	94.64	112.57	136.64	159.64	193.39	239.01	269.15	337.40

CONSOLIDATED PUBLIC SECTOR

(unit: billion baht)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
REVENUE	76.33	82.82	98.81	122.32	151.81	208.03	257.78	291.70	340.81	405.47	426.41
Taxes	37.14	38.42	47.83	58.14	70.79	86.64	101.47	106.73	127.22	139.41	150.92
Sales	36.80	42.04	48.19	60.60	76.94	115.93	146.85	177.00	203.84	254.68	257.50
Others	1.49	1.55	2.13	2.46	2.65	3.46	5.75	5.35	7.10	7.38	7.09
Transfers	0.90	0.81	0.65	1.11	1.44	1.95	3.72	2.63	2.64	4.00	4.90
EXPENDITURE	81.33	95.87	115.54	148.12	176.86	258.72	306.24	356.41	387.42	449.29	481.67
Current	66.64	74.71	88.18	111.98	139.58	197.56	242.82	287.26	319.27	372.97	396.05
-Interest	3.93	4.36	5.35	7.01	9.55	13.27	18.39	23.58	29.52	33.46	41.40
Capital	14.69	21.15	27.36	36.15	37.29	61.15	63.42	69.15	68.15	76.32	85.63
Transfers											
FINANCING	5.00	13.04	16.74	25.80	25.05	50.69	48.46	64.71	46.61	41.82	61.26
Domestic	2.17	6.27	23.08	16.01	11.53	16.46	15.59	25.49	37.77	26.22	41.63
Foreign	2.15	2.22	3.58	10.92	14.45	26.96	24.55	25.90	21.81	19.28	21.66
Cash balance	0.68	4.55	-9.92	-1.13	-0.93	7.27	8.32	13.32	-12.97	-3.68	-2.03
Assets:											
Beginning assets	0.00	14.69	35.84	63.20	99.35	136.64	197.79	261.21	330.36	398.51	474.83
Investment	14.69	21.15	27.36	36.15	37.29	61.15	63.42	69.15	68.15	76.32	85.63
Depreciation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ending assets	14.69	35.84	63.20	99.35	136.64	197.79	261.21	330.36	398.51	474.83	560.46
Debts:											
Beginning domestic debts	39.13	41.30	47.57	70.65	86.66	98.19	114.65	130.24	155.73	193.50	221.72
Ending domestic debts	41.30	47.57	70.65	86.66	98.19	114.65	130.24	155.73	193.50	221.72	263.35
Beginning foreign debts	9.90	11.88	16.20	20.15	34.77	48.89	74.31	103.44	128.11	154.18	167.47
Net borrowing	2.15	2.22	3.58	10.92	14.45	26.96	24.55	25.90	21.81	19.28	21.66
Exchange loss/gain	-0.17	2.10	0.37	3.70	-0.33	-1.54	4.58	-1.23	4.26	-5.99	43.89
Ending foreign debts	11.88	16.20	20.15	34.77	48.89	74.31	103.44	128.11	154.18	167.47	233.02
Beginning total debts	49.03	53.18	63.77	90.80	121.43	147.08	188.96	233.68	283.84	347.68	389.19
Ending total debts	53.18	63.77	90.80	121.43	147.08	188.96	233.68	283.84	347.68	389.19	495.37