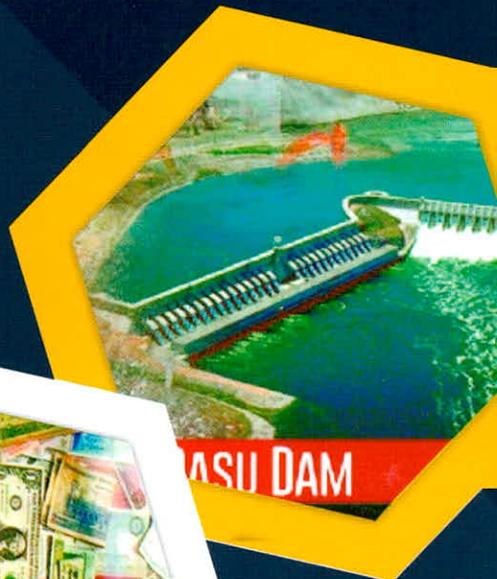


Federal Budget 2017 - 18

BUDGET IN BRIEF



GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
FINANCE DIVISION
ISLAMABAD

CONTENTS

	Page
Chapter 1: Review of the Budget 2016-17	1
Salient Features	1
Summary - Budget and Revised Estimates	2
Resources	3
- Internal Resources	3
• Net Revenue Receipts	3
• Net Capital Receipts	4
• Estimated Provincial Surplus	4
- External Resources	5
Expenditure	6
- Current	6
- Development	6
Chapter 2: The Budget 2017-18	7
Salient Features	7
Comparative Budgetary Position	8
Chapter 3: Resource Position 2017-18	9
- Internal Resources	10
• Net Revenue Receipts	10
• Net Capital Receipts	13
• Estimated Provincial Surplus	13
- External Resources	14
Chapter 4: Provincial Share in Federal Taxes	15
NFC Award	15
President's Order No. 5 of 2010	16
President's Order No. 6 of 2015	20
Details of Provincial Share in Federal Taxes	21
Net Federal Transfers to Provinces	22
Chapter 5: Current Expenditure 2017-18	23
Current Expenditure (Summary)	23
Comparative Position (Comparison)	24
General Public Service	25
Defence Affairs and Services	26

Contd.....

C O N T E N T S

Public Order and Safety Affairs	27
Economic Affairs	28
Environment Protection	29
Housing and Community Amenities	29
Health Affairs and Services	30
Recreational, Culture and Religion	31
Education Affairs and Services	32
Social Protection	33
Chapter 6: Subsidies & Grants / Transfers	34
Details of Subsidies	34
Details of Grants and Transfers	36
Chapter 7: Loans and Investments	38
Current Loans and Advances	38
Development Loans and Advances	39
Current Investments	40
Chapter 8: Public Sector Development Programme	41
Salient Features of PSDP	41
Size of PSDP	42
Development Expenditure Outside PSDP	45
Chapter 9: Medium Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF)	46
Budget Strategy Paper	46
Performance Budgeting	46
Performance Monitoring	47
MTBF Budgetary Process	47
Macroeconomic Indicators	48
Chapter 10: Climate Change Budgeting	49
Working of Fiscal Deficit and Financing for Budget 2017-18	51
Budget at a Glance for the Fiscal Year 2017-18	53
Glossary of Terms	55

CHAPTER - 1
REVIEW OF THE BUDGET 2016-17

SALIENT FEATURES

1.1 The budget 2016-17 had the following salient features:

- a) The total outlay of budget 2016-17 was Rs 4,894.9 billion. This size was higher by 10% than the size of budget 2015-16. The size of outlay decreased to Rs 4,841.2 billion in revised estimates 2016-17.
- b) The resource availability during 2016-17 had been estimated at Rs 4,442 billion. However, volume of resources decreased to Rs 4,099.8 billion or by 7.7% in revised estimates 2016-17.
- c) The net revenue receipts for 2016-17 had been estimated at Rs 2,779.7 billion, which decreased to Rs 2,616 billion or by 5.9% in revised estimates 2016-17.
- d) The provincial share in federal revenue receipts was estimated at Rs 2,135.9 billion during 2016-17, which decreased to Rs 2,121.3 billion in revised estimates.
- e) The net capital receipts for 2016-17 had been estimated at Rs 453.6 billion, which decreased to Rs 180.2 billion in revised estimates 2016-17 or by 60.3%.
- f) The external receipts in 2016-17 were estimated at Rs 819.6 billion, which increased to Rs 996.3 billion in revised estimates or by 21.6%.
- g) The overall expenditure during 2016-17 had been estimated at Rs 4,894.9 billion, out of which the share of current expenditure was Rs 3,844 billion and that of development expenditure was Rs 1,050.9 billion. Current expenditure in revised estimates 2016-17 showed an increase of Rs 60.8 billion from budget estimates, while development expenditure showed a decline of Rs 114.5 billion.
- h) The share of current expenditure in total budgetary outlay for 2015-16 was 78.5% as compared to 80.7% in revised estimates 2016-17.
- i) The expenditure on general public service for budget 2016-17 was estimated at Rs 2,707.2 billion, which was 70.4% of the total current expenditure.
- j) In budget 2016-17, the development expenditure outside Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) was estimated at Rs 156.6 billion.

- k) The total size of Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) for 2016-17 was Rs 1,675 billion. Out of this, Rs 875 billion was allocated to Provinces. Federal PSDP 2016-17 was estimated at Rs 800 billion, out of which Rs 282 billion for Federal Ministries/Divisions, Rs 318 billion for Corporations, Rs 20 billion for Prime Minister's Global SDG's Achievement Programme, Rs 28 billion for Special Federal Development Programme, Rs 7 billion for Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA), Rs 25 billion for Gas Infrastructure Development Programme, Rs 100 billion for Special Development Programme for Temporarily Displaced Persons (TDPs) and Security Enhancement and Rs 20 billion for Prime Minister's Youth Programme.
- l) To meet expenditure in fiscal year 2016-17, bank borrowing was projected at Rs 452.9 billion, which has been revised upwards to Rs 741.4 billion.

1.2 Table-1 below presents a summary of comparative position of the budget and revised estimates for fiscal year 2016-17:

TABLE - 1
SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES FOR 2016-17

Classification	(Rs in Million)	
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17
RESOURCES (A + B + C)	4,441,965	4,099,829
A Internal Resources	3,572,354	3,085,768
- Net Revenue Receipts	2,779,695	2,616,007
- Net Capital Receipts	453,638	180,171
- Estimated Provincial Surplus	339,022	289,589
B External Resources	819,610	996,287
C Privatization Proceeds	50,000	17,774
EXPENDITURE (I + II)	4,894,879	4,841,196
I Current Expenditure on Revenue Account	3,843,986	3,904,753
- Current Exp. on Revenue Receipts	3,843,986	3,904,753
II Development Expenditure	1,050,893	936,443
- Federal PSDP	800,000	715,085
- Development Expenditure outside PSDP	156,584	127,554
- Development Loans & Grants to Provinces	94,309	93,805
BANK BORROWING	452,915	741,367

RESOURCES

INTERNAL RESOURCES

1.3 The internal resources come through net revenue receipts, capital receipts and estimated provincial surplus. Table-2 provides the details of budget and revised estimates for 2016-17 in respect of net revenue receipts, while table-3 provides the details of net capital receipts.

NET REVENUE RECEIPTS

1.4 After the share of Provinces in gross revenue is transferred, the net revenue receipts of Federal Government were estimated at Rs 2,779,695 million in the budget 2016-17, which have now been revised downwards to Rs 2,616,007 million in the revised estimates 2016-17 showing a decrease of 5.9%. Table-2 provides the details:

TABLE - 2
NET REVENUE RECEIPTS
2016-17

Classification	(Rs in Million)	
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17
TAX REVENUE (A + B)	3,956,123	3,825,235
A. FBR TAXES	3,621,000	3,521,000
- Direct Taxes	1,558,000	1,378,840
- Indirect Taxes	2,063,000	2,142,160
B. OTHER TAXES	335,123	304,235
NON-TAX REVENUE	959,452	912,119
- Income from Property and Enterprise	261,217	243,815
- Receipts from Civil Administration and Other Functions	459,811	314,139
- Miscellaneous Receipts	238,424	354,165
Gross Revenue Receipts	4,915,575	4,737,354
Provincial Share in Gross Revenue	2,135,881	2,121,347
NET REVENUE RECEIPTS	2,779,695	2,616,007

1.5 The tax revenue was estimated for budget 2016-17 at Rs 3,956,123 million, which decreased to Rs 3,825,235 million in revised estimates 2016-17. The non-tax revenue for 2016-17 was estimated at Rs 959,452 million, which decreased to Rs 912,119 million or by 4.9% in revised estimates 2016-17.

NET CAPITAL RECEIPTS

1.6 These receipts comprise proceeds of borrowing, money received in repayment of loans, recoveries of advances/investments, proceeds of saving schemes, net receipts from transactions under deposits and remittances heads. The net capital receipts for the fiscal year 2016-17 were budgeted at Rs 453,638 million. The revised estimates are Rs 180,171 million, which indicates a decline of 60.3%. Table-3 provides the details:

TABLE - 3
NET CAPITAL RECEIPTS
2016-17

Classification	(Rs in Million)	
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17
I. CAPITAL RECEIPTS (A + B + C)	640,547	324,896
A. Recovery of Loans	101,889	107,720
B. Public Debt (Net)	367,778	52,086
- Permanent Debt	150,400	114,370
- Floating Debt	217,378	(62,284)
C. Public Account	170,879	165,089
II. DISBURSEMENTS	186,909	144,724
NET CAPITAL RECEIPTS (I-II):	453,638	180,171

ESTIMATED PROVINCIAL SURPLUS

1.7 The estimated provincial surplus was budgeted at Rs 339,022 million for 2016-17, which decreased to Rs 289,589 million in revised estimates 2016-17 or by 14.6%.

EXTERNAL RESOURCES

1.8 The Government obtains foreign loans and grants to use for capital and development expenditure. The external loans for 2016-17 were budgeted at Rs 796,785 million, which are now projected at Rs 971,603 million in revised estimates showing an increase of 21.9%.

1.9 External grants increased from Rs 22,826 million in the budget estimates 2016-17 to Rs 24,685 million in the revised estimates 2016-17 or by 8.1%.

1.10 Overall external resources were estimated at Rs 819,610 million, which increased to Rs 996,287 million or by 21.6% in the revised estimates 2016-17. Table-4 below presents the details:

TABLE - 4
EXTERNAL RESOURCES
2016-17

Classification	(Rs in Million)	
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17
I. EXTERNAL LOANS (a to d)	796,785	971,603
a. Project Loans	219,149	299,776
b. Programme Loans	133,797	112,244
d. Other Aid	443,839	559,582
II. EXTERNAL GRANTS	22,826	24,685
TOTAL EXTERNAL RESOURCES (I + II):	819,610	996,287

EXPENDITURE

1.11 The budget estimates 2016-17 of the overall expenditure were Rs 4,894,879 million, which decreased to Rs 4,841,196 million in revised estimates 2016-17 or by 1.1%.

1.12 The components of expenditure are current and development. Table-5 below shows the comparative position of the budget and revised estimates of current and development expenditure for the fiscal year 2016-17:

TABLE - 5
CURRENT AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE
2016-17

Classification	(Rs in Million)	
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17
A. CURRENT	3,843,986	3,904,753
- General Public Service	2,707,212	2,741,376
- Defence Affairs & Services	860,169	841,442
- Public Order and Safety Affairs	103,459	119,491
- Economic Affairs	63,540	86,699
- Environment Protection	1,068	1,358
- Housing and Community Amenities	2,260	2,480
- Health Affairs & Services	12,108	12,379
- Recreation, Culture and Religion	8,001	10,723
- Education Affairs and Services	84,195	84,707
- Social Protection	1,975	4,097
B. DEVELOPMENT	1,050,893	936,443
- Federal PSDP	800,000	715,085
- Development Expenditure outside PSDP	156,584	127,554
- Development Loans & Grants to Provinces	94,309	93,805
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (A + B):	4,894,879	4,841,196

CHAPTER - 2
THE BUDGET 2017-18

SALIENT FEATURES

2.1 The budget 2017-18 has the following salient features:

- a) The total outlay of budget 2017-18 is Rs 5,103.8 billion. This size is 4.3% higher than the size of budget estimates 2016-17.
- b) The resource availability during 2017-18 has been estimated at Rs 4,713.7 billion against Rs 4,442 billion in the budget estimates of 2016-17.
- c) The net revenue receipts for 2017-18 have been estimated at Rs 2,926 billion indicating an increase of 5.3% over the budget estimates of 2016-17.
- d) The provincial share in federal taxes is estimated at Rs 2,384.2 billion during 2017-18, which is 11.6% higher than the budget estimates for 2016-17.
- e) The net capital receipts for 2017-18 have been estimated at Rs 552.5 billion against the budget estimates of Rs 453.6 billion in 2016-17 i.e. an increase of 21.8%.
- f) The external receipts in 2017-18 are estimated at Rs 837.8 billion. This shows an increase of 2.2% over the budget estimates for 2016-17.
- g) The overall expenditure during 2017-18 has been estimated at Rs 5,103.8 billion, out of which the current expenditure is Rs 3,763.7 billion and development expenditure is Rs 1,340.1 billion.
- h) The share of current and development expenditure respectively in total budgetary outlay for 2017-18 is 73.7% and 26.3%.
- i) The expenditure on General Public Services is estimated at Rs 2,553.6 billion which is 67.8% of the current expenditure.
- j) The development expenditure outside PSDP has been estimated at Rs 152.2 billion in the budget 2017-18.

- k) The size of Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) for 2017-18 is Rs 2,113 billion. Out of this, Rs 1,112 billion has been allocated to provinces. Federal PSDP has been estimated at Rs 1,001 billion, out of which Rs 377.9 billion for Federal Ministries/Divisions, Rs 380.6 billion for Corporations, Rs 30 billion for Prime Minister's SDGs Achievement Programme, Rs 40 billion for Special Federal Development Programme, Rs 12.5 billion for Energy for All, Rs 12.5 billion for Clean Drinking Water for All, Rs 7.5 billion for Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA), Rs 5 billion for Special Provision for Competition of CPEC Projects, Rs 45 billion for Relief and Rehabilitation of IDPs, Rs 45 billion for Security Enhancement, Rs 20 billion for Prime Minister's Initiative and Rs 25 billion for Gas Infrastructure Development Cess.
- l) To meet expenditure, bank borrowing has been estimated for 2017-18 at Rs 390.1 billion, which is significantly lower than revised estimates of 2016-17.

2.2 Table-6 below presents the comparative position of budget and revised estimates for fiscal year 2016-17 and budget estimates for fiscal year 2017-18.

TABLE - 6
COMPARATIVE BUDGETARY POSITION
2016-17 AND 2017-18

Classification	(Rs in Million)		
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
RESOURCES (A + B + C)	4,441,965	4,099,829	4,713,686
A Internal Resources	3,572,354	3,085,768	3,825,863
- Net Revenue Receipts	2,779,695	2,616,007	2,926,074
- Net Capital Receipts	453,638	180,171	552,520
- Estimated Provincial Surplus	339,022	289,589	347,269
B External Resources	819,610	996,287	837,824
C Privatization Proceeds	50,000	17,774	50,000
EXPENDITURE (I + II)	4,894,879	4,841,196	5,103,780
I Current Expenditure on Revenue Account	3,843,986	3,904,753	3,763,709
- Current Exp. on Revenue Account	3,843,986	3,904,753	3,763,709
II Development Expenditure	1,050,893	936,443	1,340,072
- Federal PSDP	800,000	715,085	1,001,000
- Dev. Expenditure outside PDSP	156,584	127,554	152,200
- Dev. Loans & Grants to Provinces	94,309	93,805	186,871
BANK BORROWING	452,915	741,367	390,094

CHAPTER - 3
RESOURCE POSITION
2017-18

3.1 There are two type of resources i.e. internal and external. The internal resources comprise of revenue receipts, capital receipts and estimated provincial surplus. The external resources come from foreign loans and grants. Table-7 below presents the overall comparative resource position for the year 2016-17 (budget and revised) and 2017-18 (budget).

TABLE - 7
RESOURCE POSITION

(Rs in Million)			
Classification	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
A Internal Resources	3,759,263	3,230,492	3,913,909
I Net Revenue Receipts [(i) - (ii)]	2,779,695	2,616,007	2,926,074
(i) Gross Revenue Receipts	4,915,575	4,737,354	5,310,317
(ii) Less Provincial Share in Taxes	2,135,881	2,121,347	2,384,243
II Total Capital Receipts	640,547	324,896	640,567
III Estimated Provincial Surplus	339,022	289,589	347,269
B External Resources	819,610	996,287	837,824
TOTAL RESOURCES (A + B)	4,578,874	4,226,779	4,751,733

INTERNAL RESOURCES

I. NET REVENUE RECEIPTS

3.2 The gross revenue receipts in budget 2017-18 are estimated at Rs 5,310,317 million showing an increase of 8% over the budget estimates 2016-17 and 12.1% over revised estimates of outgoing fiscal year 2016-17.

3.3 The provincial share in taxes for 2017-18 is estimated at Rs 2,384,243 million, which is 12.4% higher than the revised estimates of 2016-17. After the share of Provinces in gross revenues is transferred, the net revenue of Federal Government has been estimated to be Rs 2,926,074 million for fiscal year 2017-18.

3.4 The tax revenue for 2017-18 is estimated at Rs 4,330,463 million, which reflects an increase of 13.2% over revised estimates 2016-17. Out of which FBR collection is Rs 4,013,000 million. Non-tax revenue is projected at Rs 979,854 million in 2017-18 as compared with Rs 912,119 million in revised estimates 2016-17.

3.5 Tables 8 to 10 present information on various components of tax revenue and non-tax revenue.

TABLE - 8
NET REVENUE RECEIPTS

Classification	(Rs in Million)		
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
TAX REVENUE (A + B)	3,956,123	3,825,235	4,330,463
A. FBR TAXES	3,621,000	3,521,000	4,013,000
- Direct Taxes	1,558,000	1,378,840	1,594,910
- Indirect Taxes	2,063,000	2,142,160	2,418,090
B. OTHER TAXES	335,123	304,235	317,463
NON-TAX REVENUE	959,452	912,119	979,854
- Property and Enterprise	261,217	243,815	214,689
- Civil Administration and Other Functions	459,811	314,139	413,172
- Miscellaneous Receipts	238,424	354,165	351,992
Gross Revenue Receipts	4,915,575	4,737,354	5,310,317
Provincial Share in Gross Revenue	2,135,881	2,121,347	2,384,243
NET REVENUE RECEIPTS	2,779,695	2,616,007	2,926,074

TABLE - 9
TAX REVENUE

(Rs in Million)			
Classification	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
A. FBR TAXES (I + II)	3,621,000	3,521,000	4,013,000
I. Direct Taxes	1,558,000	1,378,840	1,594,910
- Income Tax	1,538,756	1,363,837	1,577,557
- Workers Welfare Fund	16,947	12,641	14,622
- Capital Value Tax	2,297	2,362	2,731
II. Indirect Taxes	2,063,000	2,142,160	2,418,090
- Customs Duties	413,000	491,054	581,371
- Sales Tax	1,437,000	1,444,962	1,605,200
- Federal Excise	213,000	206,144	231,519
B. OTHER TAXES	335,123	304,235	317,463
- Other Indirect Taxes	5,003	4,165	4,373
- Airport Tax	120	70	90
- Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (GIDC)	145,000	80,000	110,000
- Natural Gas Development Surcharge	35,000	65,000	43,000
- Petroleum Levy	150,000	155,000	160,000
TOTAL TAX REVENUE:	3,956,123	3,825,235	4,330,463

TABLE - 10
NON-TAX REVENUE

(Rs in Million)			
Classification	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
NON-TAX REVENUE (A+B+C)	959,452	912,119	979,854
A. Income from Property and Enterprise	261,217	243,815	214,689
- Pakistan Telecom Authority	6,000	6,000	1,000
- PTA (3 G Licenses)	75,000	32,500	10,000
- Regulatory Authorities	477	532	312
- Mark up (Provinces)	13,494	13,595	14,111
- Mark up (PSEs & Others)	81,118	103,857	95,984
- Dividends	85,127	87,330	93,283
B. Receipts from Civil Administration and Other Functions	459,811	314,139	413,172
- General Administration Receipts	3,360	5,026	5,196
- Share of Surplus Profits of the SBP	280,000	228,000	260,000
- Defence Services Receipts	170,754	74,504	141,797
- Law and Order Receipts	2,123	2,481	1,501
- Community Services Receipts	1,579	1,767	2,070
- Social Services	1,996	2,362	2,608
C. Miscellaneous Receipts	238,424	354,165	351,992
- Economic Services Receipts	10,863	21,873	21,381
- Foreign Grants	75,000	61,405	43,546
- Citizenship, Naturalization, Passport and Copyright Fees	25,000	27,000	28,000
- Discount Retained on Local Crude Price	10,000	10,000	10,000
- Royalty on Crude Oil	10,859	15,696	19,127
- Royalty on Natural Gas	32,097	32,638	39,404
- Windfall Levy against Crude Oil	10,000	8,000	8,000
- Petroleum Levy on LPG	2,000	-	2,000
- Others	62,605	177,553	180,534

II. NET CAPITAL RECEIPTS

3.6 Capital receipts on net basis in the budget 2017-18 have been estimated at Rs 552,520 million against Rs 453,638 million in the budget estimates 2016-17 and Rs 180,171 million in the revised estimates 2016-17. Table-11 below presents the details of capital receipts, disbursements and net capital receipts.

TABLE - 11
NET CAPITAL RECEIPTS

Classification	(Rs in Million)		
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
TOTAL CAPITAL RECEIPTS (I + II)	640,547	324,896	640,567
I. Recoveries of Loans & Advances	101,889	107,720	112,537
- Provinces	46,725	47,333	51,947
- Others	55,164	60,388	60,590
II. CAPITAL RECEIPTS (A + B)	538,657	217,175	528,030
A. Public Debt Net (1 + 2)	367,778	52,086	314,937
1. Permanent Debt	150,400	114,370	184,937
- Pakistan Investment Bonds	150,000	110,020	115,000
- Ijara Sukuk Bonds	463	463	60,000
- FEBCs	(5)	(1)	(5)
- FCBCs	(5)	(1)	(5)
- U.S. Dollar Bearer Certificates	(3)	(1)	(3)
- Special US Dollar Bonds	(50)	(10)	(50)
- Premium Prize Bonds (Regd.)	-	3,900	10,000
2. Floating Debt	217,378	(62,284)	130,000
- Prize Bonds	110,000	115,831	85,000
- Treasury Bills Auction	100,000	34,507	45,000
- Govt. Bai-Maujjal Ijara Sukuk	7,378	(212,622)	-
B. Public Account	170,879	165,089	213,093
- Saving Schemes	118,181	114,638	159,503
- G.P. Fund	4,000	5,604	6,500
- Net Deposits	48,698	44,847	47,090
III. DISBURSEMENTS	186,909	144,724	88,047
- Government Investments, Loans, Advances and Others	45,539	29,224	48,273
- Repayment of Short Term Credits	141,370	115,500	39,774
NET CAPITAL RECEIPTS (I + II - III):	453,638	180,171	552,520
Net Lending to Others:	(9,625)	(31,163)	(12,317)

III. ESTIMATED PROVINCIAL SURPLUS

3.7 The estimated provincial surplus has been projected at Rs 347,269 million for 2017-18 as against Rs 289,589 million in revised estimates 2016-17.

EXTERNAL RESOURCES

3.8 The government obtains loans and grants to bridge the gap between the receipts and expenditure. The external resources for 2017-18 have been projected at Rs 837,824 million, which are higher by 2.2% and lower by 15.9% respectively when compared with budget and revised estimates 2016-17. Table-12 below presents the details of receipts from external resources.

TABLE - 12
EXTERNAL RESOURCES

Classification	(Rs in Million)		
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
I. EXTERNAL LOANS (A to C)	796,785	971,603	810,742
A. Project Loans (i+ii)	219,149	299,776	340,647
i Federal Government	150,438	221,890	162,806
- Ministries/Divisions	24,169	28,550	13,554
- Corporations/Autonomous Bodies	115,063	142,603	138,430
ii Provinces	68,711	77,886	177,840
B. Programme Loans	133,797	112,244	95,571
C. Other Aid	443,839	559,582	374,525
- Islamic Development Bank	47,686	61,252	163,525
- Sovereign Bond	105,500	-	-
- Sukuk Bond	79,125	105,000	105,500
- Economic Trade Bank	-	4,200	-
- Commercial Banks	211,528	389,130	105,500
II. EXTERNAL GRANTS	22,826	24,685	27,081
- Project Aid Grants	22,826	24,685	27,081
• Federal Departments	3,974	6,118	6,454
• Autonomous Bodies	1,511	7,684	3,467
• Provinces	17,340	10,883	17,160
TOTAL EXTERNAL RESOURCES (I + II):	819,610	996,287	837,824

CHAPTER - 4

PROVINCIAL SHARE IN FEDERAL TAXES

NFC AWARD

4.1 Pakistan is a Federal democracy. In order to inter-governmental fiscal relationship, Article 160 of the Constitution provides for setting up of a National Finance Commission (NFC) with intervals not exceeding five years. The mandate of NFC is to make recommendations to the President for the distribution of resources between the Federal and Provincial Governments. The recommendations of the NFC are given legal cover through a Presidential Order.

4.2 Presently, 7th National Finance Commission (NFC) Award is in practice. Through this Award, the financial autonomy of the provinces has been ensured by increasing their share in the Divisible Pool (taxes) from 46.5% to 57.5% from 2011-12 onwards. For the first time in history, multiple indicators were adopted for distribution of provincial shares (horizontal distribution) in the divisible pool, whereas in all the previous Awards, population remained as sole criterion for distribution of provincial share with special grants (subventions) to smaller provinces.

4.3 A special feature of the 7th NFC Award is recognition for requirements of Balochistan. Its share from the divisible pool was guaranteed at Rs 83 billion in financial year 2010-11, which was more than double from the actual divisible pool share of financial year 2009-10. It has also been ensured that Balochistan province would receive its share in the divisible pool, based on the budgetary projections instead of actual FBR collection. Shortfall, if any, based on the actual collection, reported by FBR, is being made up by the Federal Government out of its own share. This arrangement is in practice since financial year 2011-12 and shall continue till 7th NFC Award remains in field. In this regard, an amount of Rs 79.672 billion have been provided to Government of Balochistan, as additionality, from 2010-11 to 2016-17.

4.4 The 8th NFC Award was constituted on 21st July, 2010, but it did not give any Award as the new Award was just implemented. The 9th NFC was constituted on April 24, 2015 and its 1st meeting was held on 28th April, 2015. The 9th NFC, in its 1st meeting, constituted four working groups to undertake thematic studies to assist the commission to make its deliberation meaningful. The reports of Working Groups were presented and discussed in the meeting of the NFC held on 19.12.2016. The deliberations for new NFC Award are under active consideration. It is expected that new NFC Award would be announced as soon as the consensus among all stakeholders is arrived. The present Award will remaining operative till a new Award is concluded and implemented.

4.5 The 7th NFC Award has been given legal cover through President's Order No.5 of 2010, which are reproduced as follows:

"PRESIDENT'S ORDER No. 5 of 2010

AN
ORDER

to provide for distribution of revenues and certain grants

WHEREAS in pursuance of clause (1) of Article 160 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan hereinafter referred to as the Constitution, the President, by the Finance Division's Notification No. S.R.O. 739(I)/2005, dated 21st July 2005, as modified by the said Division's Notification No. S.R.O. 693(I)/2009, dated 24th July 2009, appointed a National Finance Commission to make recommendations, among other matters, as to the distribution between the Federation and the Provinces of the net proceeds of certain taxes;

AND WHEREAS the said Commission has also submitted its recommendations with regard to the said distribution;

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of clauses (4) and (7) of Article 160 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to make the following Order:—

1. Short title and commencement.— (1) This Order may be called the Distribution of Revenues and Grants-in-Aid Order, 2010.

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of July, 2010.

2. Definitions.— In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (a) "net proceeds" means, in relation to any tax, duty or levy, the proceeds thereof reduced by the cost of collection as ascertained and certified by the Auditor General of Pakistan; and
- (b) "taxes on income" includes corporation tax but does not include taxes on income consisting of remuneration paid out of the Federal Consolidated Fund.

3. Distribution of Revenues.—(1) The divisible pool taxes in each year shall consist of the following taxes levied and collected by the Federal Government in that year, namely:—

- (a) taxes on income;
- (b) wealth tax;
- (c) capital value tax;
- (d) taxes on the sales and purchases of goods imported, exported, produced, manufactured or consumed;
- (e) export duties on cotton;
- (f) customs duties;
- (g) federal excise duties excluding the excise duty on gas charged at well-head; and
- (h) any other tax which may be levied by the Federal Government.

(2) One percent of the net proceeds of divisible pool taxes shall be assigned to Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to meet the expenses on war on terror.

(3) After deducting the amounts as prescribed in clause (2), of the balance amount of the net proceeds of divisible pool taxes, fifty-six percent shall be assigned to provinces during the financial year 2010-11 and fifty-seven and half percent from the financial year 2011-12 onwards. The share of the Federal Government in the net proceeds of divisible pool shall be forty-four percent during the financial year 2010-11 and forty-two and half percent from the financial year 2011-12 onwards.

4. Allocation of shares to the Provincial Governments.—(1) The Province - wise ratios given in clause (2) are based on multiple indicators. The indicators and their respective weights as agreed upon are:—

(a)	Population	82.0%
(b)	Poverty or backwardness	10.3%
(c)	Revenue collection or generation	5.0%
(d)	Inverse population density	2.7%

(2) The sum assigned to the Provincial Governments under Article 3 shall be distributed amongst the Provinces on the basis of the percentage specified against each:—

(a)	Balochistan	9.09%
(b)	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	14.62%
(c)	Punjab	51.74%
(d)	Sindh	24.55%
	Total:	100.00%

(3) The Federal Government shall guarantee that Balochistan province shall receive the projected sum of eighty-three billion rupees from the provincial share in the net proceeds of divisible pool taxes in the first year of the Award. Any shortfall in this amount shall be made up by the Federal Government from its own resources. This arrangement for Balochistan shall remain protected throughout the remaining four years of the Award based on annual budgetary projections.

5. **Payment of net proceeds of royalty on crude oil.**—Each of the provinces shall be paid in each financial year as a share in the net proceeds of the total royalties on crude oil an amount which bears to the total net proceeds the same proportion as the production of crude oil in the Province in that year bears to the total production of crude oil.

6. **Payment of net proceeds of development surcharge on natural gas to the Provinces.**—(1) Each of the Provinces shall be paid in each financial year as a share in the net proceeds to be worked out based on average rate per MMBTU of the respective province. The average rate per MMBTU shall be derived by notionally clubbing both the royalty on natural gas and development surcharge on Gas. Royalty on natural gas shall be distributed in accordance with clause (1) of Article 161 of the Constitution whereas the development surcharge on natural gas would be distributed by making adjustments based on this average rate.

(2) The development surcharge on natural gas for Balochistan with effect from 1st July 2002, shall be re-worked out hypothetically on the basis of the formula given in clause (1) and the amount, subject to maximum of ten billion rupees, shall be paid in five years in five equal installments by the Federal Government as grants to be charged on the Federal Consolidated Fund.

7. **Grants-in-Aid to the Provinces.**—There shall be charged upon the Federal Consolidated Fund each year, as grants-in-aid of the revenues of the province of Sindh an amount equivalent to 0.66% of the provincial share in the net proceeds of divisible pool as a compensation for the losses on account of abolition of octroi and zilla tax.

8. **Sales tax on services.**—NFC recognizes that sales tax on services is a Provincial subject under the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and may be collected by respective Provinces, if they so desired.

9. **Miscellaneous.**—(1) NFC also recommended increase in the rate of excise duty on natural gas to Rs 10.0 per MMBTU. Federal Government may initiate necessary legislation accordingly.

(2) The NFC recommended that the Federal Government and Provincial Governments should streamline their tax collection systems to reduce leakages and increase their revenues through efforts to improve taxation in order to achieve a 15% tax to GDP ratio by the terminal year i.e. 2014-15. Provinces would initiate steps to effectively tax the agriculture and real estate sectors. Federal Government and Provincial Governments may take necessary administrative and legislative steps accordingly.

(3) Federal Government and Provincial Governments would develop and enforce mechanism for maintaining fiscal discipline at the Federal and Provincial levels through legislative and administrative measures.

(4) The Federal Government may assist the Provinces through specific grants in times of unforeseen calamities.

(5) The meetings of the NFC may be convened regularly on a quarterly basis to monitor implementation of the award in letter and spirit.

10. **Repeal.**— The Distribution of Revenues and Grants-in-Aid Order, 1997 (P.O. No. 1 of 1997), and the Distribution of Revenues and Grants-in-Aid, Order, 2010 (P.O. 4 of 2010) are hereby repealed.

ASIF ALI ZARDARI,
President."

“PRESIDENT’S ORDER NO.6 OF 2015

AN
ORDER

*To amend Distribution of Revenues and Grants-in-Aid Order, 2010
(President’s Order No. 5 of 2010)*

WHEREAS, it is expedient to amend the Distribution of Revenues and Grants-in-Aid Order, 2010 (P.O.No.5 of 2010), for the purpose hereinafter appearing.

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of Clause (6) read with Clause (7) of Article 160 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the President is pleased to make the following Order:-

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) This Order may be called the Distribution of Revenues and Grants-in-Aid (Amendment) Order, 2015.

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of July, 2015.

(3) It will remain in force till further orders.

2. **Substitution of Article-4(3) P.O. No.5 of 2010.**—In the Distribution of Revenues and Grants-in-Aid Order, 2010 (P.O.No.5 of 2010), for Article 4(3) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

(3) The Federal Government shall guarantee that Balochistan province shall receive the projected sum of eighty-three billion rupees from the provincial share in the net proceeds of divisible pool taxes in the first year of the Award and any shortfall in this amount shall be made up by the Federal Government from its own resources. This arrangement for Balochistan shall remain protected throughout the Award period based on annual budgetary projections.

MAMNOON HUSSAIN,
President.”

4.6 In accordance with the framework for distribution of resources structured by the 7th NFC Award, provincial share in federal taxes and straight transfers to Provinces are estimated at Rs 2,384,243 million for fiscal year 2017-18, reflecting an increase of 12.4% over revised estimates 2016-17. The details are as in Table-13 below:

TABLE - 13
DETAILS OF PROVINCIAL SHARE IN FEDERAL TAXES

(Rs in Million)			
Classification	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
A. DIVISIBLE POOL TAXES	2,044,143	1,996,264	2,268,999
- Income Tax	873,498	783,073	895,524
- Capital Value Tax	1,317	1,351	1,566
- Sales Tax (Excl. GST on Services)	822,655	827,216	918,829
- Federal Excise (excl. Excise Duty on Natural Gas)	113,170	110,295	123,554
- Customs Duties (excl. Export Development Surcharge)	233,503	274,329	329,526
B. STRAIGHT TRANSFERS	91,738	125,084	115,244
- Royalty on Crude Oil	10,642	15,382	18,745
- Royalty on Natural Gas	31,455	31,986	38,616
- Gas Development Surcharge	34,300	63,700	42,140
- Excise Duty on Natural Gas	15,341	14,016	15,743
TOTAL (A to B):	2,135,881	2,121,347	2,384,243
PROVINCE- WISE SHARE			
Punjab	1,045,013	1,020,095	1,161,824
Sindh	547,841	554,111	612,590
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Inclusive 1% War on Terror)	346,184	343,547	389,854
Balochistan	196,843	203,594	219,974
TOTAL PROVINCIAL SHARE:	2,135,881	2,121,347	2,384,243

4.7 Table-14 below presents total net federal transfers to provinces.

TABLE - 14
NET FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO PROVINCES

(Rs in Million)			
Classification	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
A. Total Transfers to Provinces	2,270,241	2,238,532	2,597,166
- Divisible Pool Taxes	2,044,143	1,996,264	2,268,999
- Straight Transfers	91,738	125,084	115,244
- Special Grants / Subventions	40,000	23,378	26,000
- Project Loans and Grants	86,051	77,886	177,840
- Programme Loans	8,257	15,920	9,031
- Japanese Grant	52	1	51
B. Less Payments to Federal Govt.	60,220	60,928	66,057
- Interest Payments	13,494	13,595	14,111
- Loans Repayments	46,725	47,333	51,947
NET TRANSFERS TO PROVINCES (A-B):	2,210,021	2,177,603	2,531,108

4.8 In accordance with the framework for distribution of resources structured by the 7th NFC Award, the net transfers to provinces are Rs 2,531,108 million in the budget estimates 2017-18. These transfers were estimated at Rs 2,210,021 million in the budget estimates 2016-17 and Rs 2,177,603 million in revised estimates 2016-17.

CHAPTER - 5
CURRENT EXPENDITURE
2017-18

5.1 Table-15 below presents a summary of current expenditure:

TABLE - 15
SUMMARY

		(Rs in Million)		
Classification	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18	
(i) Mark-up Payment	1,360,000	1,361,098	1,363,016	
- Mark-up on Domestic Debt	1,247,000	1,228,130	1,231,000	
- Mark-up on Foreign Debt	113,000	132,968	132,016	
(ii) Pension	245,000	245,000	248,000	
- Military	177,586	177,586	180,152	
- Civil	67,414	67,414	67,848	
(iii) Defence Affairs and Services	860,169	841,442	920,166	
- Defence Services	858,047	838,047	917,949	
- Defence Administration	2,122	3,395	2,217	
(iv) Grants and Transfers	441,616	382,405	430,230	
- Grants to Provinces	40,000	23,378	26,000	
- Grants to Others	401,616	359,028	404,230	
(v) Subsidies	140,600	168,952	138,846	
(vi) Running of Civil Government	352,793	398,822	376,840	
- Salary	198,276	207,324	210,735	
a) Pay	87,986	93,228	104,348	
b) Allowance	110,290	114,096	106,387	
- Non-Salary	151,018	191,498	163,605	
- Others	3,500	0	2,500	
CURRENT EXPENDITURE (i to vi)	3,400,179	3,397,720	3,477,097	
(vii) Foreign Loans Repayment	443,807	507,033	286,612	
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURE (includes foreign loans repayment)	3,843,986	3,904,753	3,763,709	

5.2 The main components of current expenditure are mark-up on government borrowing, defense, running of civil government, pension, grants and subsidies. Estimates for total current expenditure in the budget for fiscal year 2016-17 stood at Rs 3,843,986 million, which have now been revised upwards to Rs 3,904,753 million. For fiscal year 2017-18 an allocation of Rs 3,763,709 million has been made for current expenditure, showing a decline of 3.6% over the revised estimates of the outgoing fiscal year 2016-17.

5.3 Table-16 below presents the comparative position of the budget and revised estimates of current expenditure for the year 2016-17 along with the budget estimates 2017-18. It shows breakup of Current Expenditure according to functional classification.

TABLE - 16
CURRENT EXPENDITURE

(Rs in Million)			
Classification	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
1) General Public Service	2,707,212	2,741,376	2,553,633
2) Defence Affairs and Services	860,169	841,442	920,166
3) Public Order and Safety Affairs	103,459	119,491	109,604
4) Economic Affairs	63,540	86,699	62,940
5) Environment Protection	1,068	1,358	1,141
6) Housing and Community Amenities	2,260	2,480	2,329
7) Health Affairs & Services	12,108	12,379	12,847
8) Recreation, Culture and Religion	8,001	10,723	8,434
9) Education Affairs and Services	84,195	84,707	90,516
10) Social Protection	1,975	4,097	2,100
TOTAL:	3,843,986	3,904,753	3,763,709

5.4 The bulk of expenditure falls under General Public Service. The expenditure against this head has been budgeted at Rs 2,553,633 million for 2017-18, which is 67.8% of current expenditure.

GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE

5.5 Under the head of General Public Service, the major portion goes to executive & legislative organs, financial, fiscal and external affairs. At Rs 2,083,532 million, this component forms 81.6% of the allocation for General Public Service. The main heads of expenses are Servicing of Domestic Debt, Foreign Loans Repayment and Others. Transfer payments constitute another important item.

5.6 The details of expenditures classified under General Public Service are given in Table-17 below:

TABLE - 17
GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE

Classification	(Rs in Million)		
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE	2,707,212	2,741,376	2,553,633
Executive & Legislative Organs, Financial, Fiscal Affairs & External Affairs	2,229,837	2,303,333	2,083,532
- Superannuation Allowances & Pensions	245,000	245,000	248,000
- Servicing of Foreign Debt	113,000	132,968	132,016
- Foreign Loans Repayment	443,807	507,033	286,612
- Servicing of Domestic Debt	1,247,000	1,228,130	1,231,000
- Others	181,030	190,202	185,905
Foreign Economic Aid	752	4,774	4,632
Transfers	441,616	382,405	430,230
General Services	6,607	25,603	6,599
Basic Research	3,653	3,995	3,974
Research and Development General Public Services	11,334	11,197	11,712
Administration of General Public Services	2,253	2,253	2,348
General Public Services not elsewhere defined	11,160	7,815	10,605

DEFENCE AFFAIRS AND SERVICES

5.7 Details of estimates of expenditure on Defence Affairs and Services in 2016-17 (budget & revised) and 2017-18 (budget) are given in Table-18 below:

TABLE - 18
DEFENCE AFFAIRS AND SERVICES

Classification	(Rs in Million)		
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
DEFENCE AFFAIRS AND SERVICES	860,169	841,442	920,166
- Defence Administration	2,122	3,395	2,217
- Defence Services	858,047	838,047	917,949
- Employees Related Expenses	327,300	286,540	322,142
- Operating Expenses	216,149	221,308	225,521
- Physical Assets	211,702	217,383	243,991
- Civil Works	104,849	114,769	128,346
- Less Recoveries	(1,953)	(1,953)	(2,051)

PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY AFFAIRS

5.8 Under the head of Public Order and Safety Affairs, an amount of Rs 109,604 million has been provided in the budget 2017-18 as compared with Rs 103,459 million in the budget estimates 2016-17 and Rs 119,491 million in revised estimates of the outgoing fiscal year 2016-17. The allocation for Police (Rs 101,174 million) forms the major component, with a share of 92.3%, in the total allocation under this head. Table-19 below provides the details:

TABLE - 19
PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY AFFAIRS

Classification	(Rs in Million)		
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY AFFAIRS	103,459	119,491	109,604
- Law Courts	5,061	5,018	5,174
- Police	95,325	110,841	101,174
- Fire Protection	183	183	203
- Prison Administration and Operation	38	39	43
- R & D Public Order and Safety	31	31	32
- Administration of Public Order	2,820	3,378	2,977

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

5.9 The allocation under the head of Economic Affairs in the budget 2017-18 has been projected at Rs 62,940 million, which is lower by 0.9% and 27.4% when compared with the budget and the revised estimates 2016-17. Major share of this head goes to Agriculture, Food, Irrigation, Forestry and Fishing, which is 41.3% of total allocation for Economic Affairs. Table-20 below provides the details under this head:

TABLE - 20
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Classification	(Rs in Million)		
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	63,540	86,699	62,940
- General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs	17,066	10,451	17,474
- Agriculture, Food, Irrigation, Forestry and Fishing	27,517	56,101	26,020
- Fuel and Energy	797	1,583	803
- Mining and Manufacturing	1,510	1,567	1,565
- Construction and Transport	12,045	11,730	12,354
- Communications	3,021	3,124	3,113
- Others Industries	1,584	2,142	1,611

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

5.10 Under the head of Environment Protection, an amount of Rs 1,141 million has been estimated for budget 2017-18 for Waste Water Management, which is higher by 6.8% than budget estimates 2016-17, while lower by 16% when compared with revised estimates 2016-17.

TABLE - 21
ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

Classification	(Rs in Million)		
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION	1,068	1,358	1,141
- Waste Water Management	1,068	1,358	1,141

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES

5.11 Under the head of Housing and Community Amenities, an amount of Rs 2,329 million has been provided in the budget 2017-18 for Community Development, which is higher by 3.1%, when compared with budget estimates 2017-18, while lower by 6.1% than revised estimates 2016-17.

TABLE - 22
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES

Classification	(Rs in Million)		
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES	2,260	2,480	2,329
- Community Development	2,260	2,480	2,329

HEALTH AFFAIRS AND SERVICES

5.12 Under the head of Health Affairs and Services, a total allocation of Rs 12,847 million has been made in the budget estimates 2017-18, which is higher by 6.1% and 3.8% when compared with budget and revised estimates 2016-17. The allocation for Hospital Services forms the major component under this classification. Details are given in Table-23 below:

TABLE - 23
HEALTH AFFAIRS AND SERVICES

Classification	(Rs in Million)		
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
HEALTH AFFAIRS AND SERVICES	12,108	12,379	12,847
- Medical Products, Appliances and Equipment	28	28	29
- Hospital Services	10,195	10,247	10,823
- Public Health Services	418	418	439
- Health Administration	1,467	1,686	1,555

RECREATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

5.13 In budget 2017-18 an amount of Rs 8,434 million has been budgeted for Recreation, Culture and Religion. Overall estimates under this classification for 2017-18 are higher by 5.4% when compared with budget estimates 2016-17, while lower by 21.3% when compared with revised estimates 2016-17. The bulk of expenditure under this head has been earmarked for Broadcasting and Publishing, which is 76.9% of the total allocation. Details are given in Table-24 below:

TABLE - 24
RECREATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

Classification	(Rs in Million)		
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
RECREATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION	8,001	10,723	8,434
- Recreation and Sporting Services	1	1	1
- Cultural Services	588	1,091	618
- Broadcasting and Publishing	6,200	8,333	6,483
- Religious Affairs	872	947	959
- Administration of Information, Recreation & Culture	341	351	373

EDUCATION AFFAIRS AND SERVICES

5.14 Education Affairs and Services have been provided with Rs 90,516 million in the budget estimates 2017-18 as compared with Rs 84,195 million in budget estimates 2016-17 and Rs 84,707 million in revised estimates 2016-17. The bulk of expenditure at Rs 68,252 million has been allocated for Tertiary Education Affairs and Services in budget 2017-18, which is 75.4% of the total allocation under this head. The details are as under:

TABLE - 25
EDUCATION AFFAIRS AND SERVICES

Classification	(Rs in Million)		
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
EDUCATION AFFAIRS AND SERVICES	84,195	84,707	90,516
- Pre-Primary & Primary Education Affairs Services	8,197	8,197	8,748
- Secondary Education Affairs & Services	10,009	10,009	10,798
- Tertiary Education Affairs and Services	63,593	63,650	68,252
- Education Services not Definable by Level	75	75	70
- Subsidiary Services to Education	262	262	274
- Administration	1,167	1,645	1,286
- Education Affairs, Services not elsewhere classified	891	869	1,088

SOCIAL PROTECTION

5.15 Under the head of Social Protection, an amount of Rs 2,100 million has been allocated in the budget 2017-18, which is higher by Rs 125 million as compared with budget estimates 2016-17, while lower by Rs 1,997 million when compared with revised estimates 2016-17. The revised estimates include additional expenditures on account of emergency relief and repatriation.

TABLE - 26
SOCIAL PROTECTION

Classification	(Rs in Million)		
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
SOCIAL PROTECTION	1,975	4,097	2,100
- Administration	1,428	3,549	1,503
- Others	547	547	598

CHAPTER - 6
SUBSIDIES, GRANTS AND TRANSFERS
2017-18

SUBSIDIES

6.1 In order to alleviate the impact of inflation on citizens, especially the poor segments of society, the Federal Government spends a fairly large sum on providing power and food subsidies. In the budget estimates 2016-17 subsidies were Rs 140,600 million; in revised estimates 2016-17 they increased to Rs 168,952 million due to increase in subsidy to WAPDA/PEPCO for tariff differential and subsidy to fertilizer. Total subsidies for fiscal year 2017-18 has been estimated at Rs 138,846 million.

6.2 In budget 2017-18, the allocation for subsidies to WAPDA/PEPCO forms the major component, which is 73.8% of the total allocation followed by subsidy to PASSCO and KESC with share of 11.9% and 11.2% respectively. A total estimate of subsidies for budget 2017-18 is 0.4% of GDP. Table-27 provides the details:

TABLE - 27
SUBSIDIES

Classification	(Rs in Million)		
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
Subsidy to WAPDA/PEPCO:	95,400	102,580	102,500
1 Inter-Disco Tariff Differential	60,000	91,000	65,000
2 Tariff Differential for Agriculture Tubewells in Balochistan	8,400	1,680	8,500
3 To pick up WAPDA/PEPCO receivables from FATA	8,000	9,900	10,000
4 Inter-Disco Tariff Differential (Arrears)	19,000	-	4,000
5 Power Sector PSEs Reforms	-	-	15,000

Contd....

SUBSIDIES

(Rs in Million)			
Classification	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
Subsidy to KESC:	22,600	15,420	15,500
6 To pick up KESC's Tariff Differential	22,000	10,165	15,000
7 For Tariff Differential for Agriculture Tubewells in Balochistan	600	600	500
8 DISCOs & K Electric on A/c of Support Package for Industrial Customer	-	4,655	-
Subsidy to USC for:	7,000	7,000	4,000
9 Ramzan Package	2,000	2,000	1,500
10 Payment of Sugar Arrears	5,000	5,000	2,000
11 Sale of Pulses, Rice, Tea etc. at subsidized rates	-	-	500
Subsidy to PASSCO for:	15,300	18,554	16,545
12 Wheat Operation	7,000	7,000	2,000
13 Wheat Reserved Stock	7,000	7,000	5,000
14 Freight Subsidy on Sugar Export by TDAP	1,300	1,300	-
15 Wheat supplied to Gilgit-Baltistan (Arrears)	-	-	8,045
16 Support for Wheat Export	-	1,629	1,500
17 Support for Sugar Export	-	1,625	-
Subsidy to National Food Security & Research Division	-	25,098	1
18 National Food Security & Research Division	-	-	1
19 Subsidy to Fertilizer	-	25,098	-
Subsidy to Others:	300	300	300
20 Sale of Wheat in FATA	300	300	300
TOTAL SUBSIDIES:	140,600	168,952	138,846

GRANTS AND TRANSFERS

6.3 Grants and transfers to provinces and others for the year 2017-18 have been estimated at Rs 430,230 million as compared with Rs 441,616 million in budget estimates 2016-17 and Rs 382,405 million in revised estimates. The detail of grants and transfers to the provinces and others is given in the following table:

TABLE - 28
GRANTS AND TRANSFERS

(Rs in Million)				
Classification	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18	
I. GRANTS IN AID & MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS	40,000	23,378	26,000	
A. SPECIAL GRANTS	23,000	23,378	22,000	
- Punjab	-	313	-	
- Sindh	13,000	13,000	12,000	
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	-	50	-	
- Balochistan	10,000	10,015	10,000	
B. LUMP PROVISION	17,000	-	4,000	
II. GRANTS TO OTHERS	401,616	359,028	404,230	
- Contingent Liabilities	190,000	165,000	180,000	
- Miscellaneous Grants	63,000	68,000	70,000	
- Other outstanding Liabilities	30,000	6,500	20,000	
- Pakistan Railways to meet their losses	37,000	37,000	40,000	

Contd.....

GRANTS AND TRANSFERS

Classification	(Rs in Million)		
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
- National Internship Programme	61	61	55
- Lump Provision for Relief etc.	2,400	2,400	2,400
- Competition Commission of Pakistan	210	210	210
- Reimbursement of TT Charges on Home Remittances	15,000	12,500	12,000
- Pakistan Remittance Initiative	100	15	20
- Grants to AJK Government	29,500	31,760	40,000
- Grant-in-Aid to Gilgit Baltistan	24,300	25,036	27,500
- Grant to Bait-ul-Maal	4,000	4,500	6,000
- Wheat Subsidy to Gilgit Baltistan	6,045	6,045	6,045
TOTAL GRANTS (I + II):	441,616	382,405	430,230

CHAPTER - 7
LOANS AND INVESTMENTS
2017-18

7.1 The financial assets of the Federal Government consist of investible funds and loans provided to Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) and various agencies/institutions as well as government servants to enable them to meet their financial requirements.

CURRENT LOANS & ADVANCES

7.2 Total current loans and advances have been estimated at Rs 28,324 million in budget 2017-18. The following table provides the details:

TABLE - 29
CURRENT LOANS & ADVANCES

		(Rs in Million)		
Classification	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18	
1	AJK for Repayment of Principal & Interest	12,000	12,028	13,714
2	Junagadh and Kathiawar Chiefs	1	1	1
3	Loans/Advances to Employees of PNRA	14	14	15
4	Loans/Advances to Friendly Countries	1,000	-	500
5	Interest free Loans to WAPDA Operation and Maintenance, Hub Dam & Khanpur Dam	40	40	40
6	Loan to State Engineering Corporation	-	55	55
7	Cash Development Loan to Heavy Mechanical Complex	-	247	-
8	Loans and Advances to:			
	- Federal Gov't Servants Islamabad	6,002	6,002	6,002
	- Federal Gov't Servants Lahore	1,239	1,239	1,239
	- Federal Gov't Servants Karachi	1,389	1,389	1,389
	- Federal Gov't Servants Quetta	337	337	337
	- Federal Gov't Servants Peshawar	600	600	600
	- Federal Gov't Servants Gilgit	405	405	405
9	Pakistan Mint Lahore	27	27	27
10	Loans to Pakistan Steel Mills Karachi	4,000	4,000	4,000
	TOTAL:	27,055	26,385	28,324

DEVELOPMENT LOANS AND ADVANCES

7.3 Development loans and advances are made by the Federal Government to Provinces, Government of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs), Financial / Non-Financial Institutions, District Governments/TMAs, and Others to assist them in carrying out their development programmes.

7.4 Total development loans and advances (local and external) were estimated at Rs 412,528 million in the budget 2016-17, which have now been revised upwards to Rs 460,026 million in revised estimates 2016-17. For budget 2017-18, total development loans and advances have been estimated at Rs 595,212 million, showing an increase of 44.3% over budget estimates 2016-17 and 29.4% over revised estimates 2016-17.

7.5 For budget 2017-18, development loans and advances (local) have been estimated at Rs 264,274 million, while development loans and advances (external) at Rs 330,939 million. The details are as in Table-30 below:

TABLE - 30
DEVELOPMENT LOANS AND ADVANCES

Classification	(Rs in Million)		
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
1 Development Loans and Advances	218,286	218,234	264,274
2 External Development Loans and Advances	194,242	241,792	330,939
TOTAL:	412,528	460,026	595,212

CURRENT INVESTMENTS

7.6 The federal current investments for the year 2017-18 have been estimated at Rs 19,949 million as compared with Rs 18,484 million and Rs 2,840 in the budget and revised estimates of 2016-17 respectively. The allocation for investment in 2017-18 is higher by 7.9% as compared with budget estimates 2016-17. Table-31 provides the comparative position.

TABLE - 31
CURRENT INVESTMENTS

Classification	(Rs in Million)		
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
1 GoP Equity in First Women Bank Ltd.	500	500	-
2 GoP Contribution in Equity of Pak China Investment Co. Ltd. Islamabad	1,600	-	100
3 GoP Equity in Mortgage Refinance Co.	10	-	-
4 GoP Equity Investment against the liability of Peoples Steel Mills	184	-	5
5 GoP Equity Investment in Capital of Pakistan Textile City Limited	-	12	-
6 Lump Provision for Miscellaneous Expenditure	14,290	-	12,000
7 Paid up Capital for the proposed Exim Bank of Pakistan	-	-	3,000
8 Capital Stock IDB	400	743	841
9 GoP Equity in DISCOs through PHPL for payment of DSL of STFF	1,500	1,585	4,000
10 Pakistan's Annual Contribution to Inter Governmental Group IF 24 (G-24)	-	-	3
TOTAL:	18,484	2,840	19,949

CHAPTER - 8

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (PSDP) 2017-18

8.1 The Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) is the main instrument for improving the socio-economic conditions in the country and achieving the macroeconomic and development objectives and targets set by the government, which yield maximum benefits in the shortest possible time for the society.

8.2 For the year 2017-18 National Economic Council (NEC) has approved an overall size of PSDP at Rs 2,113 billion, which is 5.9% of GDP.

8.3 The Salient features of PSDP allocation for 2017-18 are as follows:

- The size of national PSDP (Rs 2,113 billion) in the budget for 2017-18 showing an increase of 26.2% over budget estimates 2016-17 and 37.3% over revised estimates 2016-17.
- Federal PSDP for the year 2017-18 has been kept at Rs 1,001 billion, which is higher by 25.1% than budget estimates 2016-17.
- The share of Federal Ministries/Divisions in 2017-18 PSDP is Rs 377.9 billion indicating an increase of 34% over budget estimates 2016-17.
- The Corporations' PSDP for 2017-18 has been placed at Rs 380.6 billion indicating an increase of 19.7% over budget estimates 2016-17.
- An amount of Rs 30 billion has been allocated in the budget 2017-18 to Prime Minister's Global SDGs Achievement Programme showing an increase of 50% over budget estimates 2016-17.
- An amount of Rs 40 billion has been provided in the budget 2017-18 for Special Federal Development Programme, which is higher by 42.9% than budget estimates 2016-17.
- An amount of Rs 12.5 billion has been allocated in budget 2017-18 to Energy for All.
- In budget 2017-18, an amount of Rs 12.5 billion has been budgeted for Clean Drinking Water for All.
- Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Authority (ERRA) has been allocated Rs 7.5 billion in the budget 2017-18.
- In budget 2017-18, Rs 5 billion has been kept for Special Provision for Competition of CPEC Projects.
- In budget 2017-18, an amount Rs 45 billion has been allocated to Relief and Rehabilitation of IDPs.

- An amount of Rs 45 billion has been budgeted for Security Enhancement in 2017-18.
- An amount of Rs 20 billion has been budgeted for 2017-18 for Prime Minister's Initiative.
- In budget 2017-18, an amount of Rs 25 billion has been provided for Gas Infrastructure Development Cess.
- The Provincial Development Programme for 2017-18 has been estimated at Rs 1,112 billion as against Rs 875 billion in budget estimates 2016-17, showing an increase of 27.1%.

8.4 The following Table-32 indicates details of the size of Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP).

TABLE - 32
SIZE OF PSDP

Classification	(Rs in Million)		
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
A. Federal Ministries/Divisions	282,000	298,526	377,870
1 Aviation Division	4,695	2,897	4,349
2 Cabinet Division	369	303	160
3 Capital Administration & Development Division	2,562	1,799	5,188
4 Climate Change Division	1,027	573	815
5 Commerce Division	797	738	1,200
6 Communications Division (other than NHA)	5,285	9,184	13,660
7 Defence Division	2,527	215	535
8 Defence Production Division	2,300	2,300	4,468
9 Establishment Division	137	137	270
10 Federal Education & Professional Training Division	2,221	1,666	2,962
11 Finance Division	9,202	5,859	18,936
12 Foreign Affairs Division	500	-	200
13 Higher Education Commission	21,486	27,275	35,663
14 Housing & Works Division	6,554	6,554	10,386
15 Human Rights Division	170	24	306

Contd.....

SIZE OF PSDP

(Rs in Million)

Classification	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
16 Industries and Production Division	910	780	2,737
17 Information & Broadcasting Division	335	219	812
18 Information Tech. & Telecom Division	1,109	1,109	1,538
19 Inter Provincial Coordination Division	645	732	3,044
20 Interior Division	11,554	12,481	15,667
21 Kashmir Affairs & Gilgit Baltistan Division	25,750	30,490	43,644
22 Law and Justice Division	1,500	1,015	1,200
23 Narcotics Control Division	218	375	220
24 National Food Security & Research Division	1,521	523	1,614
25 National Health Services, Regulations & Coordination Division	24,951	30,311	48,701
26 National History & Literary Heritage Division	67	22	273
27 National Security Division	-		100
28 Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission	27,560	28,600	15,085
29 Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority	271	264	322
30 Petroleum & Natural Resources Division	587	587	554
31 Planning, Development & Reform Division	11,998	5,351	16,799
32 Ports & Shipping Division	12,825	1,031	12,776
33 Railways Division	41,000	55,875	42,900
34 Religious Affairs & Inter Faith Harmony Division	34	34	-
35 Revenue Division	687	519	790
36 Science & Technological Research Division	1,777	956	2,428
37 States & Frontier Regions Division	22,300	33,861	26,900
38 Statistics Division	200	150	200
39 SUPARCO	2,500	2,000	3,500
40 Textile Industry Division	150	-	218
41 Water & Power Division (Water Sector)	31,716	31,716	36,750

Contd.....

SIZE OF PSDP

(Rs in Million)

Classification	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
B. Corporations	318,000	343,998	380,630
1 WAPDA (Power)	130,000	134,323	60,909
2 National Highway Authority	188,000	209,675	319,720
C. Prime Minister's Global SDGs Achievement Programme	20,000	42,500	30,000
D. Special Federal Development Programme	28,000	-	40,000
E. Energy for All	-	-	12,500
F. Clean Drinking Water for All	-	-	12,500
G. ERRA	7,000	10,713	7,500
H. Special Provision for Competition of CPEC Projects	-	-	5,000
I. Relief and Rehabilitation of IDPs	100,000	-	45,000
J. Security Enhancement	-	13,970	45,000
i. SAFRON	-	8,364	-
ii. FATA	-	5,606	-
K. Prime Minister's Initiative	20,000	5,219	20,000
L. Gas Infrastructure Development Cess	25,000	158	25,000
Total Federal PSDP (A to L):	800,000	715,085	1,001,000
M. Provinces	875,000	824,000	1,112,000
TOTAL NATIONAL PSDP (A to M):	1,675,000	1,539,085	2,113,000

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE PSDP 2017-18

8.5 Under the head of Development Expenditure Outside Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP), Rs 152,200 million have been allocated in this head in the budget 2017-18, reflecting an increase of 19.3% over revised estimates 2016-17. Table-33 provides the details.

TABLE - 33
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE PSDP

Classification	(Rs in Million)		
	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
1 Benazir Income Support Programme	115,000	111,500	121,000
2 Crop Loan Insurance Scheme	500	500	700
3 Livestock Insurance Scheme	-	-	1,000
4 Credit Guarantee Scheme for Small Farmers	1,000	-	1,000
5 Provision for Reconstruction of Afghanistan	3,000	3,000	3,000
6 Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)	1,584	181	-
7 Subsidy to TCP for Import of Urea Fertilizer	7,000	7,000	5,000
8 Provision for Misc. Dev. Exp. outside PSDP	14,500	-	3,000
9 Grants for Pakistan Poverty Fund	2,000	1,675	2,000
10 Strategic Trade Policy Framework	6,000	-	5,000
11 Textile Policy 2009-14	6,000	-	5,000
12 Duty Drawback of Local Taxes and Levies 2014-15	-	693	-
13 Drawback of Local Taxes and Levies 2015-16	-	1,000	-
14 Brand Certification Development Support Order, 2016	-	100	-
15 Support for Plant & Machinery for Agro Processing (SME) Order, 2016	-	100	-
16 Technology Upgradation Fund Order, 2016	-	100	-
17 Product Development Incentive Order, 2016	-	100	-
18 Drawback on Local Taxes & Levies (Non-Textile) Order, 2016	-	100	-
19 Duty Drawback of Taxes Order 2016-17	-	1,000	4,000
20 Drawback of Local Taxes and Levies (Non-Textile) Order, 2017	-	500	1,500
21 Support for Widows of Victims of Suicidal Attacks	-	5	-
TOTAL:	156,584	127,554	152,200

CHAPTER - 9

MEDIUM-TERM BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (MTBF)

9.1 Medium-Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF) reform initiative is aimed at improving budget preparation process of the Federal Government. Since its full rollout, endorsed by the Cabinet in 2009, this reform initiative has made steady progress.

9.2 The MTBF includes the following key components:

- (1) An annual pre-budget analytical '**Budget Strategy Paper**', which includes a 3-year macro-fiscal framework, budget policies, and indicative ceilings (resource limits) for Ministries/Divisions. The Budget Strategy Paper is tabled in the Cabinet meeting where discussions on policy priorities, allocations, and performance against targets are held.

To compile the Budget Strategy Paper, the Finance Division, Planning Commission, Federal Board of Revenue, and State Bank of Pakistan share their projections and discuss different scenarios and options.

This component has led to greater coordination between technical and political levels of the Government in defining fiscal policy and benchmarks, and enhanced understanding of medium-term implications of current budgetary decisions.

- (2) **Performance budgeting** (also known as 'output-based budgeting'). Through this mechanism the Principal Accounting Officers (Secretaries) are gradually being given greater autonomy over the distribution of ceilings as per their own policy priorities. Together with greater autonomy, a system of performance management is being introduced, which presents the budget by outputs (services delivered) as against inputs only (funding and material resources required).

The output-orientation to the budget allows a linkage of the budget with policy preferences, and provides a basis for defining and measuring performance. Through the use of mutually agreed indicators and targets, each Principal Accounting Officer is given a set of criteria against which the performance of the Ministry/Division is evaluated in terms of outputs generated from the utilisation of budgetary resources appropriated by the Parliament.

This information is then presented to the Parliament in the shape of 'Federal Medium-Term Budgetary Estimates for Service Delivery' - also known as the MTBF Green Book. The Green Book is a part of the reform agenda to make the budget more transparent and comprehensive by linking budgetary allocations with policy and performance.

- (3) **Performance monitoring.** The performance budgets prepared are being monitored by the Finance Division. Under this process, actual expenditure against appropriations and reasons for variations are compiled from Ministries/Divisions along with performance achieved vs targets.

9.3 To achieve the objectives as outlined above, the Federal Government has improved its budget preparation process through the MTBF. Under the reformed process:

- The Finance and Planning, Development and Reform Divisions prepare a Medium-Term Macroeconomic Framework in consultation with various Government Ministries and the State Bank of Pakistan
- Based on the macroeconomic situation, the Finance Division articulates its budgetary policy priorities and prepares a Medium-Term Fiscal Framework
- The Finance and Planning, Development and Reform Divisions work out, for each Principal Accounting Officer, medium-term Indicative Budget Ceilings (IBCs) that align resource allocation with the Government's policies
- Based on these IBCs, ministries prepare their budgets that are reviewed for quality assurance by the Finance and Planning, Development and Reform Divisions
- The Secretaries of Finance, Planning, Development and Reform, and Economic Affairs Divisions jointly chair the Priorities Committee meetings that discuss policy and budget priorities with each Principal Accounting Officer
- The macroeconomic and fiscal frameworks, together with the IBCs, are presented to the Cabinet through the 'Budget Strategy Paper' (BSP) for approval
- The Annual Plan Coordination Committee (APCC) discusses the public sector investment proposals with the Federal and Provincial Governments
- The National Economic Council (NEC) approves the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) of the Federal and Provincial Governments
- The finalised budget is presented in the Cabinet for endorsement and Parliament for appropriation

MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

9.4 Macroeconomic Indicators for 2016-19 are provided in Table - 34 below:

TABLE - 34

Consolidated Fiscal Projections	Budget 2016-17	Revised 2016-17	Budget 2017-18	Forecast	
				2018-19	2019-20
Real GDP Growth (%)	5.7	5.3	6.0	6.5	7.0
Inflation (%)	6.0	4.5	6.0	6.0	6.0
	(as percentage of GDP)				
Total Revenue	16.0	16.2	17.2	17.3	17.5
- Tax Revenue	12.9	13.1	13.7	14.2	14.6
- FBR Tax Revenue	10.8	11.1	11.2	11.8	12.2
- Non Tax Revenue	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.2	2.9
Total Expenditure	19.8	20.4	21.3	21.3	21.4
- Current	14.9	15.9	15.0	14.6	14.6
- Development	4.7	4.5	6.3	6.7	6.8
Fiscal Balance	-3.8	-4.2	-4.1	-4.0	-3.9
Revenue Balance	0.9	0.2	2.2	2.7	2.9
Total Public Debt-(Gross)	61.4	64.8	61.4	57.8	54.3
Total Public Debt-(Net)	58.1	61.3	59.2	56.7	54.2
GDP at market prices (Billions)	33,509	31,862	35,919	40,876	46,597

CHAPTER - 10
CLIMATE CHANGE BUDGETING

10.1 Pakistan ranks amongst the top ten countries most vulnerable to climate change. Increasingly frequent and more intensive floods, heat waves, and cyclonic activities has resulted insubstantial financial, material and human losses being incurred over recent years. To reduce this impact, and increase resiliency, the government has taken some critical steps to systematically respond to the challenge.

10.2 Pakistan has demonstrated its commitment to climate change by submitting an Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) under the international Paris Agreement on Climate Change. An implementation framework for the 2012 National Climate Change Policy was also adopted in 2015. An updated 'Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review' (CPEIR) diagnostic, building on a first report carried out in 2015 will soon be finalized, providing information on how much Pakistan is spending on climate mitigation and adaptation related activities at the federal and provincial levels. The study identified a number of initiatives relating to climate change being undertaken by various Ministries/Departments.

- Efforts are being made to integrate climate change into planning and budgeting system so that plans and budgets reflect Government strategies and priorities. A draft Climate Change Financing Framework has been developed to provide systemic and procedural requirements that will aid in this ~~integration~~
- A coding and tracking system dedicated to climate expenditures has been designed and will be operational from next financial year. More timely, transparent information will enable policy makers to take more informed public investment decisions on climate change.

10.3 The Finance Division and Climate Change Division are leading these reforms and involve Federal Ministries/Divisions that undertake climate change initiatives. These aim to build a more transparent, climate change responsive public financial management system. These efforts will result in a stronger implementation of the climate policy and more robust tracking of Pakistan's international commitments.

WORKING OF FISCAL DEFICIT AND FINANCING
BUDGET 2017-18

(Rs. in Billion)

Working Deficit		Financing of Deficit	
A) Federal Revenue (net)	2,926.1	Gross External Loans	837.8
B) Total Federal Expenditure (i+ii)	4,752.9	Less Repayments	326.4
i) Current Expenditure	3,477.1	Long Term Foreign Loans	286.6
ii) Development and Net Lending (a+b+c)	1,275.8	Short Term Foreign Loans	39.8
a) Federal PSDP	1,001.0	i) Net External Financing	511.4
b) Other Development Expenditure	152.2	ii) Domestic Financing (a+b)	968.1
c) Net Lending	122.6	a) Bank Financing	390.1
		of which SBP Financing	0.0
C) Federal Deficit (A-B)	-1,826.8	b) Non Bank Financing	578.0
Estimated Provincial Surplus	347.3	Public debt	314.9
		Public Account	213.1
		Privatization Proceeds	50.0
Overall Fiscal Deficit	-1,479.6	Total Financing of Deficit (i+ii)	1,479.6
% of GDP	-4.1%	% of GDP	4.1%

BUDGET AT A GLANCE
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2017-18

(Rs. in Billion)

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE	
TAX REVENUE	4,330.5	A. CURRENT	3,477.1
- FBR Taxes	4,013.0	Interest Payments	1,363.0
- Other Taxes	317.5	Pension	248.0
- NON-TAX REVENUE	979.9	Defence Affairs & Services	920.2
a) Gross Revenue Receipts	5,310.3	Grants and Transfers	430.2
b) Less Provincial Share	2,384.2	Subsidies	138.8
I. Net Revenue Receipts (a-b)	2,926.1	Running of Civil Govt.	376.8
II. Capital Receipts (Non-Bank)	528.0		
III. External Receipts (net)	511.4	B. DEVELOPMENT	1,275.8
IV. Estimated Provincial Surplus	347.3	Federal PSDP	1,001.0
V. Bank Borrowing	390.1	Net Lending	122.6
VI. Privatization Proceeds	50.0	Other Dev. Expenditure	152.2
<u>TOTAL RESOURCES (I to VI)</u>	<u>4,752.9</u>	<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURE(A+B)</u>	<u>4,752.9</u>

**BUDGET
IN
BRIEF
2017-18**



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