A Comparison of Fiscal Effort by Provincial Governments in Pakistan[1]

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Comparison of Fiscal Effort by Provincial Governments in Pakistan

This paper uses the representative tax system approach to develop indices for fiscal effort and also develops cost recovery indices of provincial governments in Pakistan which enables us to make inter-provincial comparisons of fiscal effort. The results indicate substantial variation in the level of fiscal effort among the provinces. Based on utilization of variable taxable capacity, the paper suggests the appropriate resource mobilization strategy for each province and for the country as a whole.

Considerable variation exists among Provinces of Pakistan with respect to their abilities to raise revenues. This is due to underlying varied provincial characteristics like area, resources, population, nature of economic activities and provincial GDPs. The main focus of this paper is to make inter-provincial comparison of their fiscal efforts after allowing for difference in taxable capacity. Therefore, objective of such inter-provincial comparisons of fiscal effort is to identify whether provincial revenue collection is limited by capacity (revenue base) or if a province is unwilling to exploit the available capacity to generate revenues[4]. This will enable development of the appropriate resource mobilization strategy for each province and help in enhancing the overall provincial tax revenue to GDP ratio which is currently below 1% of the GDP. This analysis will also help policy makers in designing fiscal equalization formulae for assisting those provinces which have demonstrated lesser capacity to raise revenues from their own sources.

The paper is organized as follows: Section 2 identifies trend in revenue receipts of provinces. Section 3 reviews the literature on measurement of fiscal effort. Section 4 de-

[4] Stotsky and Mariam (1997) identify this objective for international comparisons

scribes the methodology used in this paper. Section 5 presents data and the derived estimates of fiscal efforts. Section 6 draws conclusions and gives policy recommendations.

2. Trend in Provincial Revenue Receipts

We observe a low to moderate growth in both provincial tax and non-tax revenues of all provinces (Table 1). Overall, the provincial tax revenue to GDP has declined from 0.55% in 2009-01 to 0.46% in 2009-10. This is one of the factors contributing to the overall lack of improvement in the tax to GDP ratio of Pakistan. Summary of provincial revenue receipts (Table 1) reveals that share of provincial own tax revenues in total revenue receipts is very low and appears to have shown no significant improvement over time. Smaller provinces appear to rely more on non-tax revenues as compared to tax revenue receipts. Surprisingly, share of non-tax revenue of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been the largest among all provinces since 2000. Sind has shown substantial growth in the share of non-tax revenues followed by Punjab in last decade. Growth in the share of non-tax revenues both in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan has remained negative in last decade probably due to war on terror.

Table 1: Summary of Provincial Own Revenue Receipts (Rs. Billions)

	PUNJAB				SINDH				KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA				BALOCHISTAN				**TOTAL**			
	2000	2005	2010	Average Annual Growth (%)	2000	2005	2010	Average Annual Growth (%)	2000	2005	2010	Average Annual Growth (%)	2000	2005	2010	Average Annual Growth (%)	2000	2005	2010	Average Annual Growth (%)
Total Revenue Receipts	98.6	181.3	436.5	16.0	55.9	102.6	240.5	15.7	36.2	45.3	133.4	13.9	19.7	29.0	44.8	8.6	210.4	358.2	855.2	15.1
(a). Provincial Own Tax Revenue	12.1	19.1	36.8	11.8	5.3	10.6	22.1	15.3	1.6	2.3	3.5	8.2	0.4	0.8	1.1	9.4	19.5	32.8	63.5	12.6
Share (%)	12.3	10.6	8.4	-3.7	9.6	10.3	9.2	-0.4	4.4	5.2	2.6	-5.0	2.3	2.6	2.5	0.8	9.3	9.2	7.4	-2.2
(ii). Provincial Own Non-Tax Revenue	13.1	37.6	76.2	19.3	10.8	16.2	93.2	24.0	18.0	12.7	53.7	11.5	5.7	7.7	1.3	-13.8	47.7	74.2	224.4	16.8
Share (%)	13.3	20.7	17.5	2.8	19.4	15.8	38.8	7.2	49.7	28.1	40.3	-2.1	29.1	26.5	2.9	-20.6	22.7	20.7	26.2	1.5

Source:
Annual Budget Statements, (various years), Finance Department, Government of Punjab.
Annual Budget Statements, (various years), Finance Department Government of Sind.
Annual Budget Statements, (various years), Finance Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
Annual Budget Statements, (various years), Finance Department, Government of Baluchistan

1. Literature Review

Bahl et al (2008) point out that economic, political and administrative constraints like low taxable capacity, much of informal sector, weak tax administration, narrow tax base and strong political pressure from interest groups as source of inhibiting revenue growth, at both national and sub-national level, in developing countries, including Pakistan. There are three main approaches in literature to measure tax effort:

i. Regression or Econometric Modeling
ii. Representative Tax System
iii. Cost Recovery Index (CRI)

The first two approaches are conceptually similar. In the regression or econometric modeling approach tax revenues or tax to GDP ratios are regressed on variables likely to serve as revenue bases for a sample of tax units (like states, countries or provinces). Estimated parameters or coefficients of explanatory variables are considered as average tax rates which are then applied to each revenue base to calculate potential revenues. Ratio of actual to potential revenue is used as an index of fiscal effort (Lotz and Morss, 1997; Bahl, 1971; Tanzi, 1987; Tanzi, 1992; Chelliah, 1971; Tait and Echingreen, 1978; Aisha G Pasha, 1996).

On the other hand, in the Representative Tax Approach, tax revenues and tax bases are selected for a set of sample tax units (states, countries or provinces). Sum of tax base of all tax units is divided on sum of revenue of all tax units for each selected source to represent national average tax rate which then is applied to tax base to calculate potential

tax revenue. Ratio of actual to potential tax revenue serves as an index for fiscal effort (Bahl, 1971; Tait and Echingreen, 1978; Tanzi, 1981;). Representative Revenue System is, more or less, similar to the Representative Tax System Approach. Representative Revenue System in addition to tax revenues also includes non-tax revenues (State Fiscal Capacity and Effort: An Information Repot, 1986).

Cost Recovery Index measures fiscal effort in terms of recovery of current expenditure from non-tax revenue receipts. It is a ratio between revenue receipts and current expenditure on a particular service or group of services.

Rafia Ghaus and A. Rauf Khan (1995) used Representative Tax System Approach to measure fiscal effort of the provinces of Pakistan from 1990 to 1995. This work excludes non-tax revenues from analysis. Our paper contributes to the literature in two ways. Firstly, this paper measures provincial fiscal effort for both tax and non-tax revenues. Secondly, this paper extends previous analysis of provincial fiscal effort from year 2000 to 2010.

2. **Methodology**

In first part of paper, following Rafia Ghaus and A. Rauf Khan (1995), this study uses Representative Tax System Approach [Bahl (1972)] to calculate Indices for Fiscal Effort for individual tax revenue receipts of all provinces and Overall Indices for Fiscal Effort for all provinces. In addition to this, in second part of the paper, we also construct Cost Recovery Indices for individual non-tax revenue receipts and Overall Cost Recovery Indices for each province.

As a first step, we identify the major provincial tax revenue sources and respective tax bases. Based on provincial tax revenue statistics, available in Annual Budget Statements of the provinces, we select following major provincial tax revenue receipts and respective tax bases for our analysis as shown in Table 2. Revenue sources with similar tax bases are grouped together.

Table 2
Selected Provincial Tax Revenue Sources and Tax Bases

Tax Revenue		Tax Bases
i.	Stamp Duties and Property Tax	Value added in ownership of Dwellings + Finance and Insurance
ii.	Motor Vehicle Tax	Value added in Transport, Storage and Communication
iii.	Land Revenue and Agriculture Income Tax	Value added in Agriculture
iv.	Electricity Duty	Value added in Electricity and Gas
v.	Tax on Professions, Trade and Callings	Value added in Wholesale and Retail Trade and Other Services

In second step, we estimate average tax rate:

$$t_{jy} = \frac{\Sigma_{i=1}^{4} T_{ijy}}{\Sigma_{i=1}^{4} TB_{ijy}}$$

Where t_{jy} measures national average tax rate for tax source j (j=1 to n) in year y

$\sum_{i=1}^{4} T_{ijy}$ = Sum of tax revenue of all provinces from source j in year y and

$\sum_{i=1}^{4} TB_{ijy}$ = Sum of tax base of all provinces for revenue source j in year y

In third step, we apply average tax rate on respective tax base to calculate provincial potential tax revenue from each source j:

$$PTR_{ijy} = t_{jy} \times TB_{ijy}$$

Where PTR_{ijy} = Potential Tax Revenue of province i from resource j in year y

TB_{ijy} =Tax Base of province i for source j in year y

In fourth step, we construct an Index for Fiscal Effort (IFE_{ijy}) for tax revenue of province i from source j in year y:

$$IFE_{ijy} = \frac{T_{ijy}}{PTR_{ijy}}$$

In fourth step, we construct Overall Index for Fiscal Effort ($OIFE_{iy}$) for province i in year y:

$$OIFE_{iy} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} T_{ijy}}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} PTR_{ijy}}$$

Where $\sum_{j=1}^{n} T_{ijy}$ = Sum of tax revenues of a province i from all sources (j=1 to n) in year y.

$\sum_{j=1}^{n} PTR_{ijy}$ = Sum of potential revenues of province i from all sources in year y.

For second part of our paper, we select following major significant non-tax revenue sources and revenue expenditures.

1. Law and Order
2. Community Services
3. Social Services
   i) Education
   ii) Health
4. Economic Services
   i) Agriculture
   ii) Irrigation

We construct Cost Recovery Index (CRI_{ijy}) of province i for non-tax revenue from source j in year y as follows:

$$CRI_{ijy} = \frac{NTR_{ijy}}{CE_{ijy}}$$

Where NTR_{ijy} is non-tax revenue of province i from source j in year y and

CE_{ijy} is current expenditure of province i from source j in year y

We construct Overall Cost Recovery Index ($OCRI_{iy}$) for province i in year y as follows:

$$OCRI_{iy} = \frac{\Sigma_{j=1}^{n} NTR_{ijy}}{\Sigma_{j=1}^{n} CE_{ijy}}$$

$\sum_{j=1}^{n} NTR_{ijy}$ =Sum of non-tax revenues of province i from all sources 1 to n in year y.

$\sum_{j=1}^{n} NTR_{ijy}$ **= Sum of current expenditures of province i fom all sources 1 to n in year y**

3. **Data Analysis and Construction of Indices for Fiscal Effort**

This paper uses Annual Budget Statements of provinces, their White Papers on Budgets for various years and Regional Accounts of Pakistan: Methodology and Estimates-1973-

2000 by Kaiser Bengali and Mahpara Sadaqat as main data sources. This study reveals that provincial shares of value added by sector have remained quite stable over the time span of twenty seven years. Therefore, we estimate provincial value added by sector in Table 2-A[5] by using average annual growth rate of provincial shares from 1973 to 2000 based on Regional Accounts of Pakistan: Methodology and Estimates-1973-2000 by Bengali (2005-06). By using methodology described in previous section, we construct following Indices:

i. Indices for fiscal effort by province for individual taxes
ii. Overall indices for fiscal effort for all provinces
iii. Cost recovery indices by province for individual non-tax revenues and
iv. Overall cost recovery indices for all provinces

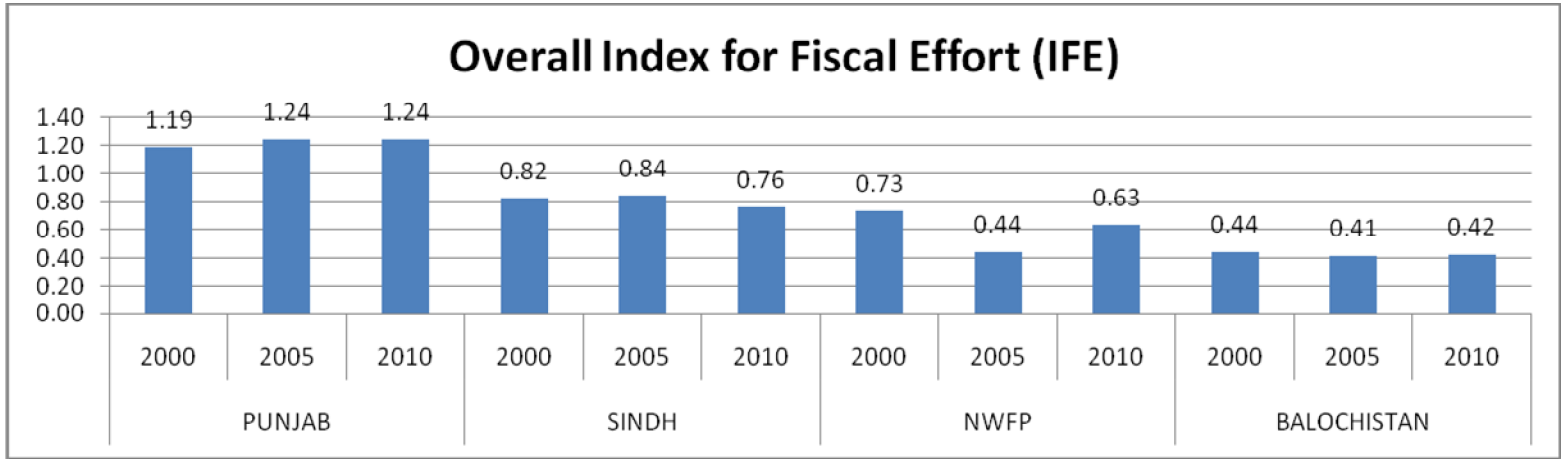
[5] See statistical appendix

Table 3: Index for Fiscal Effort (IFE)

source	PUNJAB			SIND			KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA.			BALUCHISTAN		
	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010
Stamp Duties and Property Tax	1.20	1.23	1.26	0.92	0.89	0.78	0.37	0.25	0.51	0.23	0.32	0.27
Motor Vehicle	0.92	1.11	1.05	0.76	0.81	0.90	2.11	1.07	1.06	1.45	0.95	1.02
Land Revenue and Agriculture Income Tax	1.38	1.41	1.48	0.22	0.34	0.24	1.34	0.87	0.81	0.23	0.24	0.17
Electricity Duty	1.14	1.25	1.36	0.58	0.73	0.41	1.34	0.67	0.77	0.30	-	-
Tax on Professions, Trade and Callings	0.99	0.94	0.99	1.29	1.20	1.13	0.65	1.00	0.99	0.00	0.07	0.04
Overall Index For Fiscal Effort	1.19	1.24	1.24	0.82	0.84	0.76	0.73	0.44	0.63	0.44	0.41	0.42

Source: Calculated by authors

Figure 1: Overall Index for Fiscal Effort



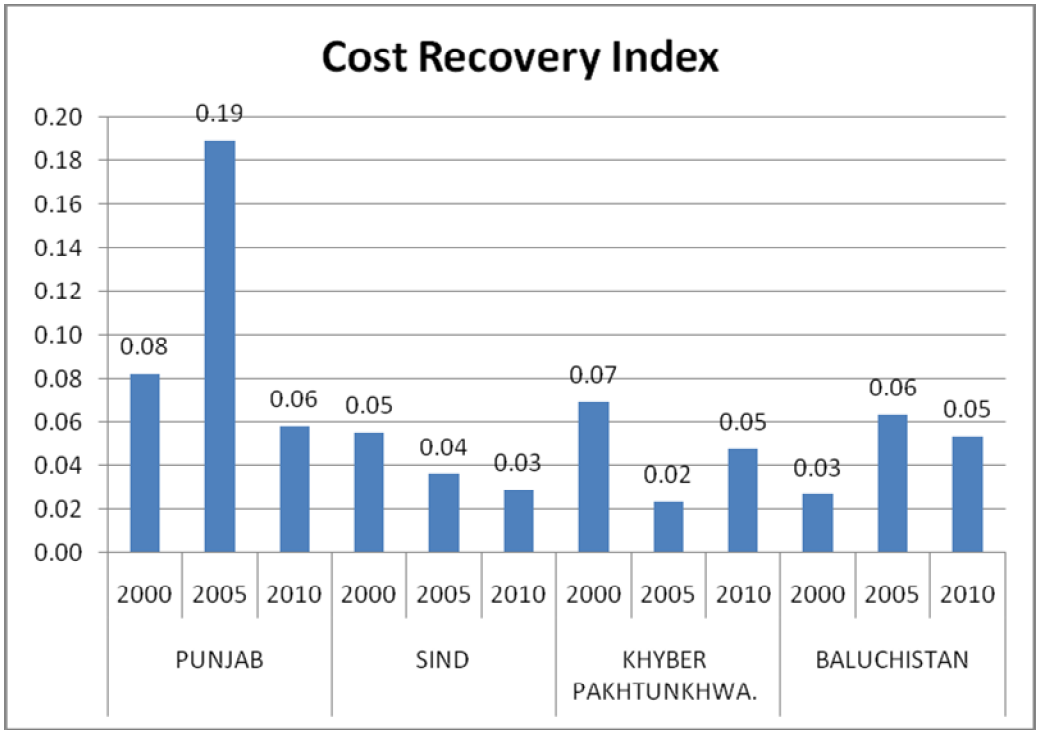
Source: Calculated by authors

Table 4: Cost Recovery Index*

	PUNJAB			SIND			KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA.			BALUCHISTAN			TOTAL		
	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010
General administration	0.020	0.013	0.004	0.013	0.004	0.005	0.030	0.003	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.017	0.007	0.004
Law and order	0.082	0.067	0.044	0.072	0.057	0.042	0.079	0.055	0.023	0.025	0.020	0.028	0.073	0.059	0.039
Community services	0.145	0.414	0.549	0.036	0.075	0.107	0.135	0.323	4.603	0.017	0.051	0.019	0.096	0.219	0.244
Social services	0.029	0.078	0.025	0.021	0.022	0.017	0.040	0.014	0.063	0.005	0.022	0.016	0.027	0.033	0.024
i) Education	0.023	0.102	0.035	0.020	0.081	0.025	0.035	0.007	0.021	0.003	0.015	0.003	0.023	0.037	0.028
ii) Health	0.026	0.032	0.019	0.024	0.017	0.008	0.063	0.047	0.050	0.013	0.034	0.028	0.031	0.032	0.020
Economic service	0.338	0.590	0.131	0.223	0.037	0.055	0.223	0.001	0.220	0.133	0.187	0.227	0.274	0.195	0.128
i) Agriculture	0.102	0.185	0.077	0.062	0.006	0.018	0.130	0.093	0.108	0.184	0.177	0.067	0.105	0.082	0.054
ii) Irrigation	0.474	0.918	0.401	0.490	0.149	0.109	0.225	0.398	0.192	0.170	0.273	0.028	0.432	0.546	0.222
OVERALL	0.082	0.189	0.058	0.055	0.036	0.029	0.069	0.023	0.048	0.027	0.064	0.054	0.068	0.086	0.048

Source: Calculated by authors
* Non-Tax Revenue Receipts /Current Expenditure

Figure 2: Overall Cost Recovery Index



Source: Calculated by authors

4. Conclusions and Policy Recommendations

Punjab has the highest fiscal effort which has gradually improved over time since 2000, while the position of Sind has remained variable in the last decade. Despite this, Sind has been managing its fiscal effort through imposition of sizable infrastructure maintenance fees (Rs.13 billion in 2010-11) that it charges from the users of Karachi Port. This implies a degree of 'tax exporting' to other provinces. Overall index for fiscal effort of Sind has dropped to 0.76 in 2010. Fiscal effort of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has also tended to decline from a high level probably due to military operations on account of insurgency and war on terrorism. Baluchistan has shown no improvement in its fiscal effort.

Our estimates show that if Sind, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan improve their fiscal effort indices to 1, there exists potential for raising Rs.6 billion[6] additional tax revenue i.e Rs.3 billion from Sind, Rs.2 billion from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and almost one billion Baluchistan.

Indices for all tax revenues and overall index for fiscal effort for Punjab (greater than or almost equal to one) indicate its firm determination to realize its available taxable capacity (Table 3). For Sind, on the other hand, low indices (less than one) for all taxes are indicative of scope for improvement in its fiscal effort (Table 3). Our conclusion is consistent with the results of previous study by *Ghau Rafia and Khan A. Rauf (1995).* There is the potential for higher revenues in Sindh from land revenue and agriculture income tax, and electricity duty. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa needs to focus especially on stamp duties and property tax, land revenue, agriculture income tax and electricity duty to improve resource mobilization. Balochistan has scope for substantial improvement in its fiscal effort for all taxes except for motor vehicle tax.

All provinces need to raise their cost recovery ratios, especially in economic services. Subsidies on social services may be also, the justified on redistributive grounds. Also, the low national average tax rates for all taxes revenues (Table 3-A)[7] and poor cost recovery levels highlight the roots of fiscal problems faced by the governments. Therefore, we also suggest raising tax rates and user cost recovery for resource mobilization at province level across the board.

[6] Difference between potential and actual tax revenues
[7] See statistical appendix

The overall conclusions are, first, the low and generally declining effective tax rates of provincial taxes which have led to a fall in the provincial tax to GDP ratio to below 0.5% of the GDP. All provinces need to enhance these rates as the part of their resource mobilization strategy. Second, fiscal effort varies considerably among the provinces and the smaller provinces in particular have potential for higher revenues which they are currently not exploiting. Third, user charges need to be developed, especially on economic services.

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Statistical Appendix

Table 1-A: Tax Revenue Receipts by Province and Source

(Rs. Billions)

Source	PUNJAB			SIND			KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA.			BALUCHISTAN			TOTAL		
	2000	**2005**	**2010**	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**
Stamp Duties and Property Tax	4.85	11.33	15.39	2.17	4.84	5.85	0.23	0.35	0.94	0.06	0.20	0.21	7.31	16.72	22.39
Motor Vehicle Tax	1.17	3.36	5.91	0.64	1.60	3.30	0.50	0.60	1.11	0.12	0.19	0.38	2.43	5.75	10.69
Land Revenue	1.91	3.14	5.75	0.15	0.36	0.45	0.35	0.37	0.59	0.03	0.05	0.06	2.43	3.91	6.85
Electricity Duty	0.97	1.50	3.28	0.20	0.36	0.40	0.26	0.18	0.42	0.02	-	-	1.44	2.05	4.10
Tax on Professions, Trade and Callings	0.21	0.27	0.43	0.14	0.18	0.25	0.04	0.08	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.52	0.80
Total	9.11	19.60	30.76	3.30	7.08	10.05	1.20	1.51	3.34	0.23	0.44	0.69	13.83	28.62	44.84

Source:
Annual Budget Statements, (various years), Finance Department, Government of Punjab.
Annual Budget Statements, (various years), Finance Department Government of Sind.
Annual Budget Statements, (various years), Finance Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
Annual Budget Statements, (various years), Finance Department, Government of Baluchistan.

Table 2-A: Tax Bases

Value added	PUNJAB			SIND			KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA			BALUCHISTAN			TOTAL		
	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010
Ownership of dwellings + Finance and Insurance	134.8	221.7	553.5	78.1	131.2	340.8	20.7	33.9	84.0	**9.2**	**14.7**	**34.8**	**242.8**	**401.6**	**1013.0**
Transport, storage and communication	210.5	399.0	994.6	137.5	260.3	649.4	38.9	73.9	184.0	**14.0**	**26.6**	**66.3**	**401.0**	**759.8**	**1894.3**
Agriculture	525.5	747.7	1716.3	254.9	363.0	832.9	98.8	140.5	322.6	**45.3**	**64.4**	**147.8**	**924.5**	**1315.6**	**3019.6**
Electricity and Gas	82.0	109.9	144.5	33.6	45.1	59.3	18.6	24.9	32.7	**5.4**	**7.3**	**9.6**	**139.6**	**187.3**	**246.1**
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Other services	514.4	896.5	2122.0	265.9	464.3	1070.0	136.9	238.5	554.1	**26.2**	**45.3**	**109.4**	**943.4**	**1644.6**	**3855.6**
Total	1467.2	2374.9	5530.9	770.1	1264.0	2952.4	313.8	511.6	1177.4	**100.2**	**158.3**	**367.9**	**2651.3**	**4308.8**	**10028.6**

Source: Calculated by authors by using cumulative growth rate of provincial shares of value added by sector from 1973 to 2000 based on Regional Income accounts by Bengali (2005-06)

Table 3-A: National Average Tax Rate (%)

Tax Source (j) $t_{jy} = \frac{\Sigma_{i=1}^{4} T_{ijy}}{\Sigma_{i=1}^{4} TB_{ijy}}$	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**
Stamp Duties and Property Tax	3.01	4.16	2.21
Motor Vehicle	0.61	0.76	0.56
Land Revenue and Agriculture Income Tax	0.26	0.30	0.23
Electricity Duty	1.03	1.09	1.67
Tax on Professions, Trade and Callings	0.04	0.03	0.02

Source: Calculated by authors based on statistics in Table 1-A &2-A

Table 4-A: Potential Tax Revenues (Rs. Billions)

	PUNJAB			SINDH			NWFP			BALOCHISTAN			TOTAL		
source	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010
Stamp Duties and Property Tax	**4.06**	**9.23**	**12.23**	**2.35**	**5.46**	**7.53**	**0.62**	**1.41**	**1.86**	**0.28**	**0.61**	**0.77**	**7.31**	**16.72**	**22.39**
Motor Vehicle	**1.27**	**3.02**	**5.61**	**0.83**	**1.97**	**3.67**	**0.24**	**0.56**	**1.04**	**0.08**	**0.20**	**0.37**	**2.43**	**5.75**	**10.69**
Land Revenue and Agriculture Income Tax	**1.38**	**2.22**	**3.89**	**0.67**	**1.08**	**1.89**	**0.26**	**0.42**	**0.73**	**0.12**	**0.19**	**0.34**	**2.43**	**3.91**	**6.85**
Electricity Duty	**0.85**	**1.20**	**2.41**	**0.35**	**0.49**	**0.99**	**0.19**	**0.27**	**0.55**	**0.06**	**0.08**	**0.16**	**1.44**	**2.05**	**4.10**
Tax on Professions, Trade and Callings	**0.21**	**0.28**	**0.44**	**0.11**	**0.15**	**0.22**	**0.06**	**0.07**	**0.11**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.02**	**0.39**	**0.52**	**0.80**
Total	**7.65**	**15.78**	**24.73**	**4.02**	**8.40**	**13.20**	**1.64**	**3.40**	**5.26**	**0.52**	**1.05**	**1.64**	**13.83**	**28.62**	**44.84**

Source: Calculated by authors based on statistics in Table 2-A &2-A

Table 5-A: Non-Tax Revenue Receipts of the Provincial Governments

(Rs. Billions)

	PUNJAB			SIND			KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA.			BALUCHISTAN			TOTAL		
	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010
General administration	0.23	0.18	0.20	0.08	0.06	0.19	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.40	0.29	0.50
Law and order	0.71	1.28	2.61	0.45	0.74	1.38	0.19	0.23	0.48	0.05	0.06	0.16	1.40	2.31	4.63
Community services	0.47	0.95	0.90	0.07	0.17	0.21	0.24	0.19	0.34	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.79	1.36	1.49
Social services	0.99	0.85	1.18	0.38	0.30	0.39	0.53	0.24	0.28	0.03	0.05	0.08	1.93	1.44	1.92
i) Education	0.60	0.47	0.75	0.28	0.24	0.30	0.36	0.10	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.25	0.82	1.15
ii) Health	0.17	0.18	0.43	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.17	0.14	0.18	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.45	0.40	0.73
Economic service	3.25	5.71	5.20	0.95	0.57	1.02	0.76	0.01	1.57	0.21	0.36	1.35	5.17	6.65	9.13
i) Agriculture	0.37	0.60	0.45	0.08	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.15	0.12	0.69	0.88	0.72
ii) Irrigation	2.10	3.84	2.70	0.75	0.49	0.60	0.22	0.37	0.28	0.05	0.13	0.08	3.12	4.82	3.65
Total	8.90	14.05	14.41	3.13	2.65	4.24	2.69	1.41	3.38	0.49	0.85	1.90	15.20	18.97	23.93

Source:

Annual Budget Statements, (various years), Finance Department, Government of Punjab.

Annual Budget Statements, (various years), Finance Department Government of Sind.

Annual Budget Statements, (various years), Finance Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Annual Budget Statements, (various years), Finance Department, Government of Baluchistan.

Table 6-A: Current Expenditure of Provincial Governments

(Rs. Billions)

	PUNJAB			SIND			KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA.			BALUCHISTAN			TOTAL		
	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010	2000	2005	2010
General administration	11.81	14.69	44.91	5.82	14.44	38.65	3.17	12.90	28.35	2.30	2.12	7.23	23.10	44.14	119.14
Law and order	8.65	19.23	59.52	6.34	12.91	32.84	2.36	4.20	20.93	1.77	3.15	5.83	19.12	39.48	119.11
Community services	3.22	2.29	1.64	1.87	2.19	1.92	1.74	0.57	0.07	1.46	1.14	2.48	8.29	6.19	6.12
Social services	33.91	10.85	46.67	18.18	13.28	22.81	13.09	17.14	4.43	5.39	2.16	5.05	70.56	43.42	78.96
i) Education	26.34	4.61	21.50	13.50	2.97	11.97	10.29	13.89	4.43	3.73	0.78	2.70	53.86	22.24	40.60
ii) Health	6.45	5.50	22.25	4.05	3.19	9.04	2.65	2.99	3.67	1.21	0.82	1.61	14.37	12.50	36.57
Economic service	9.63	9.67	39.67	4.25	15.54	18.41	3.42	6.94	7.13	1.54	1.94	5.95	18.84	34.09	71.16
i) Agriculture	3.65	3.25	5.80	1.33	5.66	5.12	1.04	1.03	0.63	0.57	0.84	1.75	6.58	10.78	13.30
ii) Irrigation	4.44	4.18	6.73	1.52	3.26	5.51	0.98	0.93	1.44	0.28	0.46	2.80	7.22	8.83	16.47
Total	108.08	74.28	248.70	56.87	73.43	146.26	38.74	60.58	71.07	18.26	13.39	35.39	221.94	221.68	501.42

Source:

Annual Budget Statements, (various years), Finance Department, Government of Punjab.

Annual Budget Statements, (various years), Finance Department Government of Sind.

Annual Budget Statements, (various years), Finance Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Annual Budget Statements, (various years), Finance Department, Government of Baluchistan.