

Preamble

It's a tradition, of course the prime duty also, that government to project the positive side and counter the negative side with strong logical reasoning. Fiscal budget has no exception at all in this regard where the public representative takes the general public into confidence through, mostly, print and electronic media. The major focus on budget, up to outgoing year, was to **stabilize** the instable economy, since last many years, rather than growth. Total budget outlay is 4.441 bn. Fiscal management of present government performed remarkably which is evident from the following economic indicators of outgoing years:

Government Performance for Outgoing Year

Positive Performance			Negative Performance			
Indicators	Current Year	Last Year	Indicators	Actual	Target	Remarks
Industrial Sector	6.80%	4.81%	GDP	4.71%	5.50%	Bad weather condition
Manufacturing Sector	5%	3.90%	Commodity Sector	3.29%	3.65%	
Construction	13.10%	6.24%	Agriculture Sector			-0.19%
Mining & Querying	6.80%	3.97%	Important Crops			-7.18%
Energy(Electricity & Gas)	12.18%	11.90%	Cotton ginning			-21.26%
Service Sector	5.71%	4.31%	Rice			-2.70%
Whole Sale & Retail	4.47%		Maize			-0.30%
Storage & Communication	4.06%		Live stock			+3.63%
Finance & Insurance	7.84%		Forestry			+ 8.8%
Govt. Services	11.13%		Fishing			+3.25%
Private Services	6.64%		Wheat			+1.58%
			Sugarcane			+4.22%
			Engineering Sector			-17.64%
Investment	Rs. 4502 b	Rs. 4256 b				
Per Capita Income	\$1,516.80	\$1,560.70	Engineering Sector			-17.64%
Worker's Remittances	\$16.03	\$15.24				
Fiscal Sector						
Budget deficit to GDP	5.30%	4.30%				
Tax to GDP	9.40%	9.00%				
Tax Collection	+18.9%					
Capital Market	36,266	34,399				
Inflation	2.79	4.53				
Transport & Communi.						
Railway						
PIA (Revenue)	+5.5%					
Broadband Subscribers	30.99 m	16.89 m				
Poverty Elevation						
BISP	Rs. 102 b	Rs. 97 b				
Beneficiary	5.3 m	5.0 m				

Following are the salient

features of the budget 2016 17, announced by the Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs Senator Muhammad Ishaq Dar here on Friday.

- The total outlay of the budget 2016 17 is Rs 4,894.9 billion.
 - It is 10 percent higher than the previous budget of 2015 16.
 - The resources availability during 2016 17 has been estimated at Rs 4,442.0 billion against Rs 4,168.3 billion in the budget of 2015 16.
 - The net revenue receipt for 2016 17 has been estimated at Rs 2,779.7 billion indicating an increase of 12.8 percent over the budget estimates of 2015 16.
 - The provisional share in federal taxes is estimated at Rs 2,135.9 billion, during 2016 17, which is 15.5 percent higher than the budget estimates for 2015 16.
 - The net capital receipts for 2016 17 have been estimated as Rs 453.6 billion against the budget estimates of Rs 606.3 billion in 2015 16 i.e a decline of 25.2 percent.
 - The external receipts in 2016 17 are estimated at Rs 819.6 billion.
 - This shows an increase of 9.1 percent over the budget estimates for 2015 16.
 - The overall expenditure during 2016 17 has been estimated at Rs 4,894.9 billion out of which the current expenditure is Rs 3844.0 billion and development expenditure is Rs 1,050.9 billion.
 - The share of current and development expenditure in total budgetary outlay for 2016 17 is 78.5 percent and 21.5 percent respectively.
 - The expenditure on general public service is estimated at Rs 2,707.2 billion which is 70.4 percent of the current expenditure.
 - The development expenditure outside PSDP has been estimated at Rs 156.6 billion in the current budget.
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- Budget deficit is Rs. 1,276 bn.

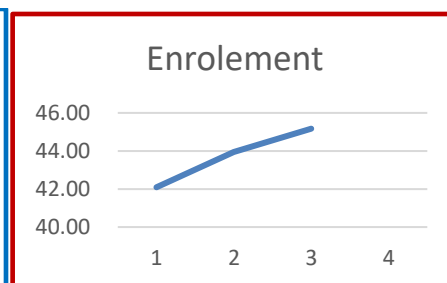
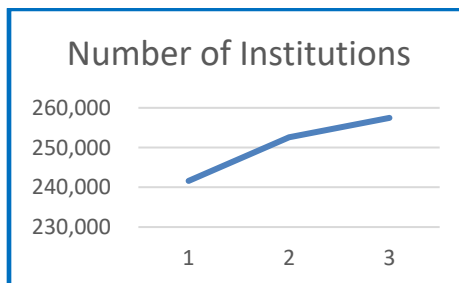
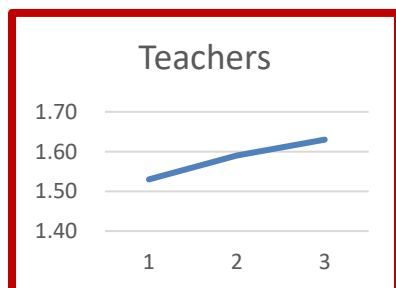
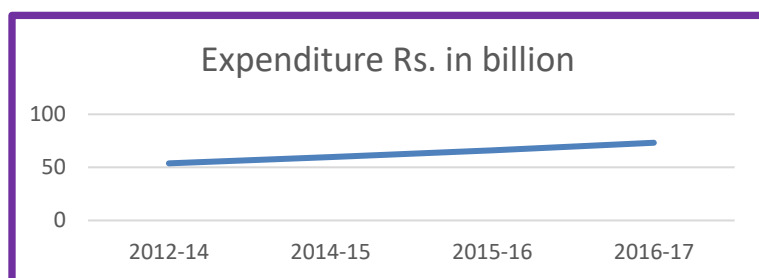
Ref: www.app.com/Salient-features-of-budget-2016-17

Education

Education needs to be delivered inclusively, effectively and equitably across the country to ensure that it is a driver of social cohesion and resilience. The government is making all efforts to recuperating both the quality and the coverage of education through effective policy interventions and expenditure allocations. After the post 18th Amendment, provincial governments will have to take all necessary steps towards educational reforms and delivery of educational services at gross root level.

Rs. 73.2 billion has been allocated for education sector which is 11% higher than preceding year. Effective budget allocation has played an important role to improve all Three Educational Indicators which are evident from below mentioned schedule and graphic presentation.

S.No	Particulars	2012-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17(Budget)	Remarks
1	Expenditure Rs. in billion	53.8	59.8	65.9	73.2	Rs. in billion
2	Number of Institutions(Primary - University and Technical & Vocational)	241,610	252,560	257,470		Number
3	Enrolment(Primary - University and Technical & Vocational)	42.09	43.95	45.17		Number in million
4	Teachers	1.53	1.59	1.63		Number in million



Other Educational Indicators:

- Literacy rate has been increased from 58% to 60% from previous.
- Expenditure on education sector remained 1.75% to 2.2% of GDP from last 10 yea
- Male literacy rate remain above from female literacy rate.
- Punjab literacy rate dominated the other provinces Sindh, KPK and Baluchistan respectively.
- Educational activities remain ahead in urban area than rural area.
- Education Budget has been increasing in % tage with the increase of GDP.

Ref: Economic Survey 2014-15 & 2015-16

- Government's major focus is on higher education.

- Skilled development remained the pivot point to promote the employment.
- Technical and vocation education also got patronage in current budget.
- PM has given special incentives to poor, intelligent and remote area students.

Role of HEC for promotion of Education

- Smart University: Transforming of conventional universities into IT based education system.
- E-HEC Services: Online information and application for scholarships, grants and further studies etc.
- Higher Education Web TV: This will promote the education in a better way to beneficiary in term of both cost and time.
- HEC would initiate 122 projects.

Prime Minister Education Reform Program (PMERP)

PM also assured his active participation in most desired sector of human resource with strong commitment with the following actions plan:

Provision of missing facilities i.e. (Labs, Washrooms, Clean Drinking Water, Renovation of Classrooms, Boundary wall etc.)

- _ Restructuring of Federal Directorate of Education.
- _ Formulation of Recruitment Rules for teaching and non-teaching staff.
- _ Merit base recruitment of teaching staff.
- _ Training of teachers.
- _ Development of comprehensive training programmes for teaching and non-teaching staff.
- _ Implementation of Article 25-A (Right to Free & Compulsory Education Act).
- _ Provision of 200 Buses to Schools and Colleges under FDE.
- _ Establishment of 10 Montessori classes and provision of free meal to kids enrolled in it.
- _ IT based monitoring mechanism for qualitative and quantitative performance evaluation.

Ref: Economic Survey 2014-15 & 2015-16

Sectoral Analyses Of enrollment

a) Rural Trends (Survey 2015):

Enrollment:

- In 2015, 79% of 5-16 year old children in rural Pakistan were enrolled in schools whereas out-of-school. Compared to last year, percentage of out of school children in rural Pakistan has decreased (22%in 2014).
- Nationally, there is a constant gender gap in out enrolled or have dropped out of school. In ASER 2015 amongst the 21% out years), 8% were males and 13% were females.
- In 2015, 19% of children (age 6 in a school and 6% have dropped out of school for various reasons.
- 81% of all school-aged children within the age bracket of 6 , 76% of children were enrolled in government schools whereas 24% of children were institutions like (21% private schools, 2% Madrassah, 1% others).
- Significant shift has been witnessed in terms of enrollment from private to government school. In 2014, 70% of the enrolled children (age 6-16) were going to government. This year, 76% of the enrolled children are seen to be going to government schools while 24% are going to others.
- Pre-school enrollment (3-5 years) in 2015 stands at 37% as compared to 39% in 2014. 63% children of age 3 are currently not enrolled in any early childhood program/schooling. Highest enrollment in this age group 53% in Punjab and the lowest in Balochistan with 22%.

b) Urban Trends(Survey 2015):

- In 2015, overall 94% children aged 6-16 years were found to be enrolled in 21 urban districts surveyed whereas 6% (3% of girls and 3% of boys) children were found to be out-of-school.
- Private schools absorb a large share of school aged children. 63% of all school going children are enrolled in non-state schools in urban areas.
- 42% of the children enrolled in private schools are girls and 58% are boys.
- This year, the proportion of children in class 5 who were able to read a class 2 level Urdu story text were reported to be 58% as compared to 60% in 2014. For English, 60% of Class 5 students were reported as

being able to read Class 2 English sentences compared to 56% of Class 5 students in 2014. Similarly, 52% of Class 5 students were able to do 2-digit division sums in 2015 as compared to 53 in 2014.

- It was also found that private tuition incidence was more prevalent among private than government school students. Around 44% of all private school-going children gain paid tuition as compared to 19% of all government school children.
- 351 government and 298 private schools were surveyed in 21 urban districts.
- Percentage of primary schools having useable water and toilet facilities in urban areas is twice more than rural areas. 26% of the surveyed government primary schools in urban districts did not have useable water facility as compared to 40% of the surveyed government primary schools in rural districts. Also, 16% of the surveyed government primary schools in urban districts did not have useable toilet facility as compared to 49% of the surveyed government primary schools in rural districts.
- **Ref: Economic Survey 2014-15 & 2015-16**

Net Enrolment Ratio (NER): NER has been improved due to better and effective education policy and budgetary support. It has been seen the tremendous improvement in Punjab.

National and Provincial NER at Primary Level (Percent)						
Province/Area		2012-13			2013-14	
Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Pakistan	61	54	57	60	53	57
Punjab	64	60	62	66	63	64
Sindh	56	48	52	53	43	48
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	59	48	54	62	46	54
Balochistan	54	35	45	46	30	39

Ref: Economic Survey 2014-15 & 2015-16

Literacy Rate for 10 Years and Above is 58 % in 2013-14, which now has been increased to 60% in 2015-16 in the outgoing year.

Progress towards Goal 2 by 2013-14 at Provincial Level (percentage)					
Indicators	National	Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan
Net Primary Enrolment Rate (5-9 Years)	Total: 57 Male:60 Female:53	Total: 64 Male:66 Female:63	Total:48 Male:53 Female:43	Total:54 Male:62 Female:46	Total:39 Male:46 Female:30
Completion/Survival Rate 1 grade to 5	-	-	-	-	-
Literacy Rate (%) 10 years and above	Total:58 Male:70 Female:47	Total:61 Male:71 Female:52	Total:56 Male:67 Female:43	Total:53 Male:72 Female:36	Total:43 Male:59 Female:25

Ref: Economic Survey 2014-15 & 2015-16

Conclusion: All sincere efforts in term of budgetary support, empowering HEC, scholarships, trainings, merits based appointments in education sector, PM's personal interest, incentive schemes, statistics analyses, modernization, alignments of curriculum with international standard, skill development schemes to qualified & vocational students, government patronage to private education segment and many others will surely enhance the enrollment (GER), institutions, quality education and finally literacy rate.

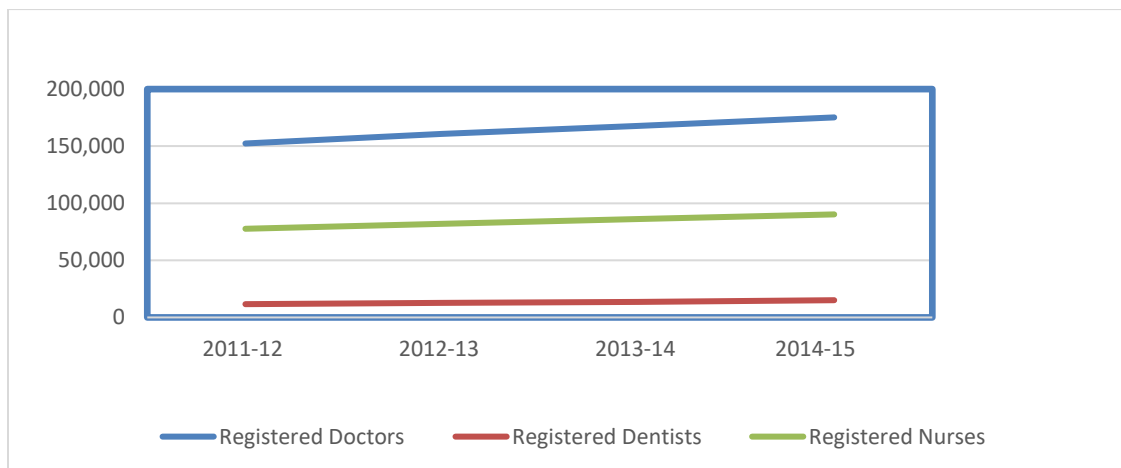
Health

Government has given the priority in health care sector to ensure the maximum life expectancy. Rs. 22.4 billion has been allocated for Fy 2016-17 as compared to 20.48 b in FY 2015-16.

Federal government has empowered the provinces to formulate their own health policies through 18th amendments.

Health indicators have positive trend due to effective polices and better utilization of budgetary support. Non-state sector like societies, foundations, philanthropists and trusts etc, are also participating very actively to address this most urgent issue. General health consciousness has increased life expectancy to 66.6 year, though very low in the region.

Healthcare Facilities				
Health Manpower	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Registered Doctors	152,368	160,880	167,759	175,223
Registered Dentists	11,649	12,692	13,716	15,106
Registered Nurses	77,683	82,119	86,183	90,276
Population per Doctor	1,162	1,123	1,099	1,073
Population per Dentist	15,203	14,238	13,441	12,447
Population per Bed	1,647	1,616	1,557	1,593



Ref: Economic Survey 2014-15 & 2015-16

Highlights

- Budget allocation, Rs.22.4 billion, for the financial year 2016-17.
- Per capita spending on health is \$ 37 which is very near to \$44 as WHO's standard.
- Public and private sectors run side by side in providing level best services.
- Majority of hospitals, clinics and other facilities have concentration in urban areas.
- There are 1,167 hospitals, 5,695 dispensaries, 5,464 basic health care unit and 675 rural health centers.
- FY 2015-16 has seen the registered doctors 184,471, 16,652 dentist, 94,766 nurses and 118,869 beds available for patients.
- Regulation and coordination, under PSDP, has started 15 health schemes and budgeted to construct the Cancer hospital in Islamabad.
- Rs. 9 billion would be spend, under PM Health Insurance Scheme, up to 2018 for the privileged people.
- Another Rs. 2 billion would be allocated, PSDP, for 23 districts to improve the health condition and loan facility to hospitals.
- 3.3 million families will take the advantage of PM health scheme in 23 districts.

- Priority list of diseases includes cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, burns, road accidents, renal & dialysis, TB, hepatitis and HIV etc will get the special attention of government.
- Ref: Economic Survey 2015-16
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Government to continue the following programs for the FY 2016-17

- **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** : MDGs provide countries with time bound objectives for achieving human development. Less than half year is short of the deadline 2015, Pakistan's progress on health related MDGs vary across different goals. Leady health workers coverage to be universalized by 2015 has increased significantly and the target seems to achievable. The under five mortality rate has declined moderately to 85.5 versus its targeted reduction of 52/1000 deaths.

Pakistan Progress on MDGs												
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		2013	Target 2015
Life Expectancy at birth , total (year)	64.7	64.9	65.2	65.4	65.6	65.8	66.0	66.1	66.3	66.4	66.6	-
Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000)	83.0	81.6	80.1	78.8	77.5	76.1	74.8	73.4	72.1	70.6	69.0	40.0
Under 5 Mortality Rate (Per 1000)	105.5	103.4	101.4	99.4	97.5	95.6	93.6	91.8	89.9	87.8	85.5	52.0
Maternal Mortality Rate Per 100000	-	-	230.0	-	-	-	-	190.0	-	-	170.0	140.0
Population Growth Rate (%)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7		1.7	1.9

Ref: Economic Survey 2014-15 & 2015-16

- **Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI)**: program provides immunization to children against the seven vaccine-preventable diseases under one year of age.
- **Malaria Control Programme** : Malaria, the 2nd most prevalent and devastating communicable disease in the country, has been the major cause of morbidity in Pakistan. More than 90% of disease burden in the country is shared by 56 highly endemic districts.
- **TB Control Programme**: Pakistan is ranked 6th amongst 22 high disease burden countries of the world. 40% of the burden of disease in Pakistan is in the form of communicable diseases such as malaria and TB.
- **HIV/ AIDS Control Programme**: The number of injecting drug users has posed a threat of increasing number of total cases of HIV/AIDs in Pakistan. Still the prevalence of HIV/ AIDs is considered to be as low as 1%, hence not consider a high risk country.
- **Maternal and Child Health Programme**: Mother and Child health has been one of the priority areas of Public health in Pakistan. This program has been launched by the government in order to improve Maternal and Neonatal Health services for all particularly the poor and the disadvantaged at all levels of health care delivery system. It aims to provide improved access to high quality Mother and Child Health and Family Planning services, train 10,000 community midwives comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (EmONC) services in 275 hospitals/ health facilities, basic EmONC services in 550 health facilities, and family planning services in all health outlets.
- **Prime Minister's Programme for Prevention and Control of Hepatitis in Pakistan**: All forms of hepatitis are of concern within a public health framework. The program envisages meeting the challenges posed by the high prevalence of viral hepatitis in the country. The program aims at 50% reduction in new cases of hepatitis B and C by 2015 through advocacy and behavior change communication, hepatitis B vaccination of high risk groups, establishment of screening, diagnosis and treatment facilities in 150 teaching and DHQ hospitals, Safe Blood Transfusion and prevention of hepatitis A and E.
- **Cancer Treatment Programme**: Cancer has been considered as one of the deadliest forms of non-communicable disease and the number of cases is increasing alarmingly. Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) Cancer Hospitals in four provinces are already providing diagnosis and treatment facilities to cancer patients. Up till now, PAEC has established eighteen (18) nuclear medical centers throughout the country, while, few more are in planning phase. Advance state-of-the-art facilities are

available at these nuclear medical centers for diagnostic and treatment of the patients. Recently, Positron Emission Tomography (PET/CT) and Cyclotron facility have been added at Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Oncology (INMOL), Lahore in nuclear medicine department.

- **Drug Abuse:** The drug production in Afghanistan is the main factor influencing the drug situation, not only in Pakistan but world over. Afghanistan is producing almost 74% of the total world opium. About 25% of the illicit drugs traded through Pakistan are either retained or consumed within the country. The misuse of sedatives and tranquilizer is of particular concern, and so is the illicit use of drugs a major public health concern. The present government took the following initiative to control the drug trafficking.

Ref: Economic Survey 2014-15 & 2015-16

Narcotics Control Development Projects (Rs. Million)		
S.No.	Name of Project	Total Capital Cost
1	Establishment of Drug Demand Reduction Cell in the Ministry of Narcotics Control.	59.975
2	Kala Dhaka Area Development Project	1,770.968
3	Kohistan Area Development Project	1,317.155
4	Khyber Area Development Project	1,235.351
5	Mohmand Area Development Project	859.079
6	Bajaur Area Development Project	911.016
Total		6,153.544

- **Polio:** Polio is the most notorious and fatal disease and spreads from person to person. There is no cure but there are safe and effective vaccines. Therefore, the strategy to eradicate polio is based on preventing infection by immunizing every child to stop transmission and ultimately make the World Polio Free. Polio incidence has dropped more than 99 percent since the launch of global polio eradication efforts in 1988. According to global polio surveillance data, 23 cases have been reported in 2015; 22 from Pakistan and 1 from Afghanistan. Polio incidence has almost stopped around the world. However, Pakistan, Nigeria and Afghanistan are the only three countries in the world where polio remains endemic. According to WHO 22 cases have been reported in Pakistan in 2015. Tribal Areas have recorded six polio cases in the current year. The repeated immunization indicates that the programme (Immunization) is going in right direction and the situation has improved a lot. World Health Organization (WHO) in collaboration with Government of Pakistan is trying to ensure vaccination of all children below five years of age. The only solution to eradicate polio is mass immunization. FATA and KPK has been declared hub of polio virus. The UAE, Bill and Melinda Foundation and other donors are helping FATA and KPK in eradication of polio.

Food & Nutrition

Government is contributing its efforts to provide the food security and nutrition as per WHO 's standard. Government has announced many incentives in this regards by monitoring the basic crops like wheat, rice, maize and pulses.

Food Availability Kg Per Capita per Annum						
Items	Year/ Units	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)
Cereals	Kg	159	160	160	161	162
Pulses	Kg	7	7	7	6.5	7.0
Sugar	Kg	27	30	31	32	32.5
Milk*	Ltr	113	97.0	100	135	170
Meat	Kg	21	22	19	21	21.5
Eggs	Dozen	6	6	6	6	6
Edible Oil/Gh	Ltr	13.0	13.0	13.5	12.6	13.0

Per capita wheat consumption in Pakistan is 135 kg. This year government managed to produce the required target of 25 million ton of wheat. Good weather condition has also supported the target achievements. Despite that the yield per hectare remain also the same. Below mention

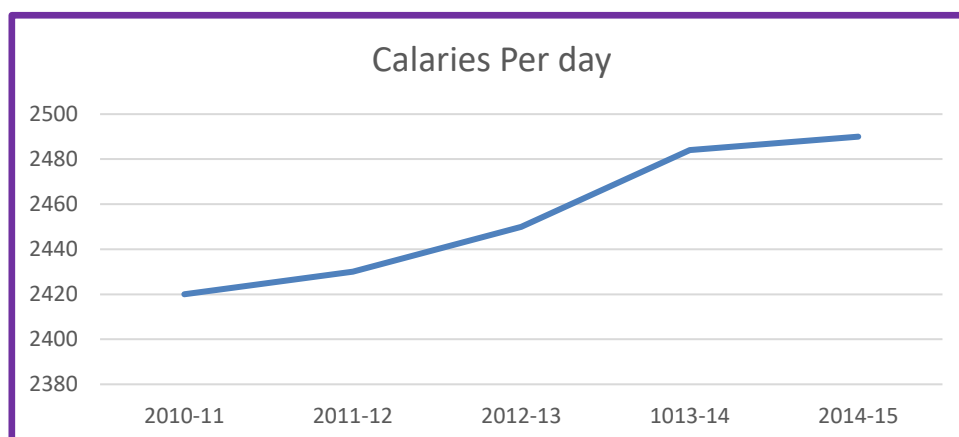
Period	Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Baluchistan	Pakistan
03 – 04	2,500	2,493	1,382	1,946	2,373
04 – 05	2,724	2,827	1,458	1,858	2,586
05 – 06	2,588	2,947	1,526	2,097	2,519
06 – 07	2,775	3,431	1,538	2,133	2,716
07 – 08	2,438	3,446	1,434	2,116	2,451
08 – 09	2,695	3,723	1,670	2,651	2,657
Average	2,620	3,145	1,501	2,134	2,550

Nutrition

Pakistan being an agricultural country is producing sufficient food to meet food and nutrition security requirements. According to National Nutrition Survey 2011 multiple factors that involve several sectors contribute to food insecurity and under nutrition with different levels of causalities: immediate, underlying and structural causes. Specific interventions for food security, along with nutritional awareness and safety nets required to address the nutritional issues.

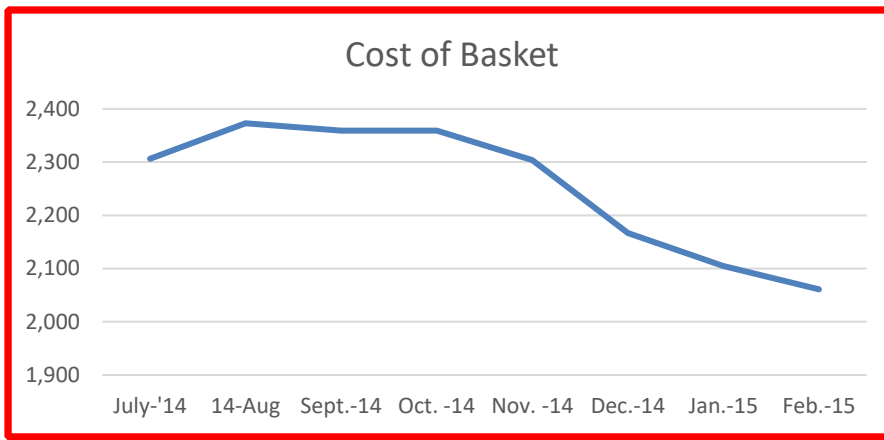
Pakistan Vision 2025 seeks a healthy and hunger-free Pakistan; the target is to reduce malnutrition up to 50 percent. Due to the good policies the calories intake has been increase which is committed to continue in this FY.

The average calories estimated based on food availability has been 2490 per capita for 2014-15 .



Cost of Food Basket

A food basket is maintained as a tool, based on minimum essential food items drawn from the consumption surveys. The average cost of food basket based on minimum 2150 calories for the fiscal year 2014-15 (July 2014-February, 2015) remained fluctuating and gradually decreased from Rs.2306 to Rs.2061 at national level detail is given below:



Conclusion: Government successes in providing the basic health and food nutrition facilities which are to be carried out for this FY to spread it to rural areas.

Ref: Economic Survey 2014-15 & 2015-16

Defence

Pakistan Armed Forces is the 6th in the world in terms of active military personnel. The armed forces comprise three main inter-services branches: Army, Navy, and Air Force together with the number of paramilitary forces and the Strategic Plans Division forces. Chain of command of the military is organized under the Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee alongside chiefs of staff of army, navy, and the air force. All of the branches work together during operations and joint missions under the Joint Staff HQ.

- Defence budget outlay is Rs. 860 billion.
- Increase in defence expenditure is 11.6%.
- Out of additional Rs. 81.01 b budget, Rs. 32 b would be spent on security related expenses associated with China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).
- Rs 165 billion have also been allocated to the military under the contingent liability.
- Rs 85 billion under the Coalition Support Fund (CSF).
- CSF is provided as reimbursement of the expenditure by the United States for expenditure incurred by Pakistan's military in support of the conflict in Afghanistan.
- The allocations do not include pensions of defence personnel, nuclear program and FATA operation.
- Rs. 178 b budget is allocated to pension for FY 2016-17 which was Rs.127 b for FY 2015-16.

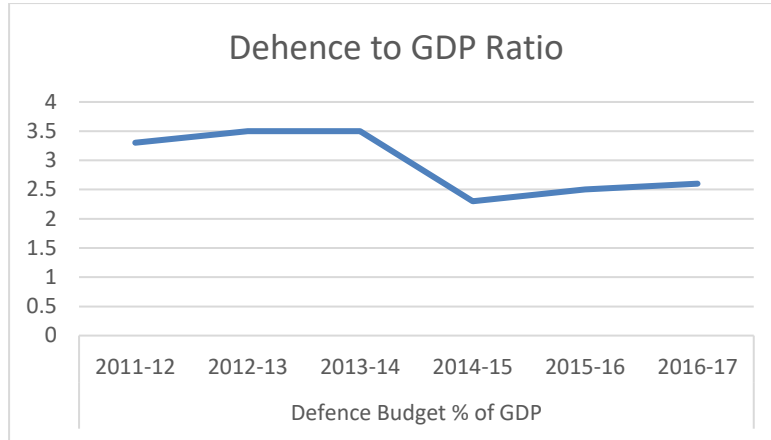
Other dynamics of current defence budget:

a) Budget comparison with outgoing year.

Defence Budget (Rs. b)			
2015-16		2016-17	
Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised
700.2	775	860	
2.3% of GDP			2.6% of GDP

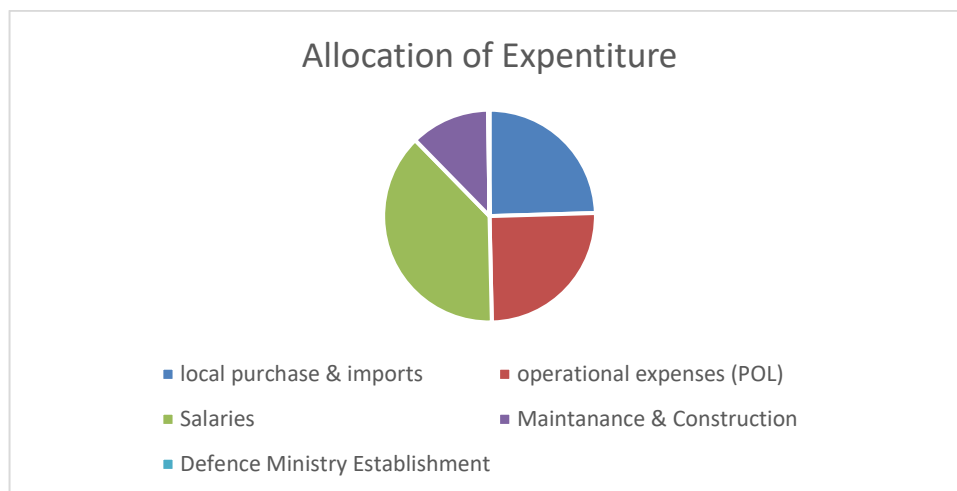
b) Defence budget to GDP Ratio

Defence Budget % to GDP					
2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
3.3	3.5	3.5	2.3	2.5	2.6



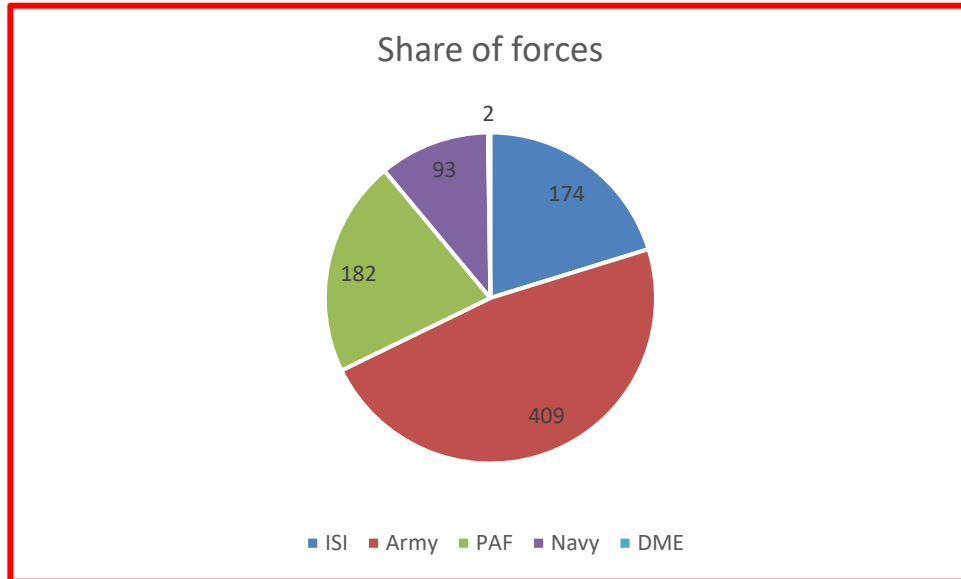
c) Budget Allocation

Break up in term of Expenditure (Rs. b)					
Total	local purchase & imports	operational expenses (POL)	Salaries	Maintenance & Construction	Defence Ministry Establishment
860	211	216	327	104	2



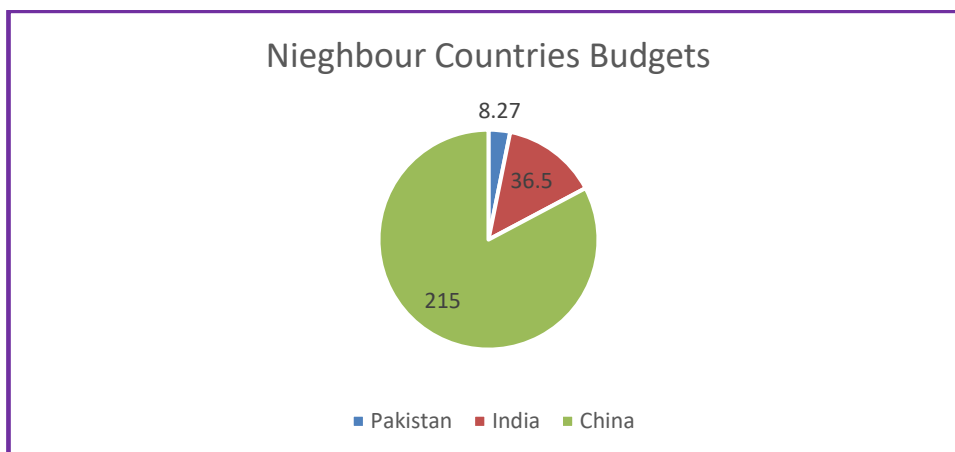
d) Allocation segment wise

Share of Forces (Rs. b)					
ISI	Army	PAF	Navy	DME	Total
174	409	182	93	2	860



e) Comparison with neighbors

Defence Budget Neighbors(\$)		
Pakistan	India	China
8.27	36.5	215



f) Major Challenges to Pak Army to need the heavy budget;

- ✓ National security.
- ✓ Sensitivity of LoC at Indian border area since 1947.
- ✓ Chaotic situation at western border after 9/11.
- ✓ Zarb-e-Hazb to curb the terrorism in FATA.
- ✓ Karachi operation under 21st amendment of parliament.
- ✓ Security arrangement to complete CPEC.
- ✓ Disaster Management when it becomes due.

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Table 2: Burden of Defence Budget

Years	Defence Spending		Per Capita Defence Spending (S)*
	as % of GDP	as % of Budget	
2000-01	3.2	18.3	16
2001-02	3.4	18.1	16.5
2002-03	3.3	17.8	17.8
2003-04	3.3	19.7	20.6
2004-05	3.3	19.0	21.4
2005-06	2.9	17.2	22.8
2006-07	2.7	13.9	22.3
2007-08	2.6	12.2	22.3
2008-09	2.5	13.0	20.0
2009-10	2.5	12.5	20.9
2010-11	2.5	13.1	23.8
2011-12	2.5	12.9	23.0
2012-13	2.4	11.2	22.1
2013-14	2.5	12.1	23.3

*Source: Pakistan Economic Survey 2006-07 and 2013-14,
* at constant price of 2000*

Ref: www.google.com – Defence expenditure & Budget Speech.