Performance in outgoing fiscal year 2020-2021

&

Budget for the fiscal year 2021-22

Mazhar Mahmood

(M.Com, MA Economics, FPA & FCMA)

Mazhar Mahmood & Co

Rawalpindi

Cell: 03335104584

Index

1. Budget at Glance

(Rs. in Billion)

RESOURCES		EXPENDITURE	
Tax Revenue (FBR)	**5,829**	**A. Current**	**7,523**
		Interest Payments	**3,060**
Non-Tax Revenue	**2,080**	**Pension**	**480**
		Defence Services	**1,370**
a) Gross Revenue Receipts	**7,909**	**Grants and Transfers to Provinces & Others**	**1,168**
b) Less Provincial Share	**3,412**	**Subsidies**	**682**
I. Net Revenue Receipts (a-b)	**4,497**	**Running of Civil Govt.**	**479**
II. Non Bank Borrowing (NSSs & Others)	**1,241**	**Provision for Contingencies & Fund**	**25**
III. Net External Receipts	**1,246**	**Provision for Disaster / Emergency/ Covid**	**100**
IV. Estimated Provincial Surplus	**570**	**Provision for Pay & Pension**	**160**
V. Bank Borrowing (T-Bills, PIBs, Sukuk)	**681**	**B. Development**	**964**
VI. Privatization Proceeds	**252**	**Federal PSDP**	**900**
		Net Lending	**64**
TOTAL RESOURCES (I to VI)	**8,487**	**TOTAL EXPENDITURE(A+B)**	**8,487**

Fiscal Deficit & Financing of Budget 2021-22

Table-2 shows Fiscal Deficit and Financing for FY 2021-22.

(Rs. in Billion)

Fiscal Deficit		Financing	
A) Federal Revenue (Net)	**4,497**	**A) Net External Financing**	**1,246**
B) Total Federal Expenditure (i+ii)	**8,487**	Multilateral & Bilateral Sources	369
		Commercial Sources	877
i) Current Expenditure	7,523		
ii) Development and Net Lending (a+b)	**964**	**B) Net Domestic Financing**	**2,492**
a) Federal PSDP	900	National Saving Schemes and Others	74
b) Net Lending	64	Bank (Govt. Securities)	2,417
		C) Privatization Proceeds	**252**
C) Federal Deficit (A-B)	**-3,990**	**Total Financing (A+B+C)**	**3,990**

Analyses FY 2020-21

2. Preamble

Covid-19 regime entered into 2nd year with devastated third wave creating a huge panic in the word and Pakistan has no exemption at all. India is the most affected country with millions of casualties as per international print media. Pakistan economic situation, under covid-19's third wave, is still under pressure though a mild Improvement has been seen in different economic sectors. This budget was prepared to focus the growth instead of meeting the current expenses like preceding budget of FY 2019-20. This mild improvement was the result of reverting policies to previous government economic model based on lower markup rate to boot economic activities. This model managed, up to 2018, all three primary microeconomic indicators where GDP growth rate suppressed both inflation and unemployment rates. Consequently, GDP size swelled to $ 315 b up to 2018 from $ 234 in 2013.

Twin drastic changes, higher policy rates and lower value of our national currency, slowed down the economy so such so that GDP dropped from $315 b to $ 280 and growth rate from 5.8% to 1.7% before COVID-19 in March 2020. During Covid-19, GDP further reduced to $ 263 billion and growth rate from 1.7% to -0.38% for the first time in the history of Pakistan. Consequently the unemployment increased and induced demand hampered.

Government reduced the policy rate to 7% which was previously enhanced from 6.25% to 13.25 % before covid-19. Reduction in markup booted the LSM, leading 18% of industrial production that stimulated the economic growth. Government incentives for construction industry also played an important role in pushing growth rate of under consideration Year. On the other hand timely rain fall and conducive weather supported the higher production of crops. Agriculture growth is always short term growth hardly sustainable in next year due to its dependency on very critical variables. Service sectors also showed a trifling progress based on agriculture and industrial sectors.

Ever higher remittances in under consideration FY 2020-21, has given relief to forex reservoir and helped reducing the trade deficit. A huge amount received in different heads as a relief to people affected from Covid. Collection of taxes more than previous year narrowed the budget deficit and provided the funds for PSDP. Unprecedented flow of remittances accentuated volume of expenditure. All three activities boosted the expenditure led growth. Consequently expenditure led growth rate increased unprecedently.

But, on contrary, most of renowned economists do not pose the trust on growth rate as it has no fundaments grounds.

Such high claim of government put all the stratum of society into much inculcated controversy. Even the renowned economists of country raise questions and seriously objected the claim of 3.94% economic growth rate.

Labor force data is not available to assess the quantum of change in unemployment rate. Unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.2 % and declined to 5.7 % in 2018. It is evident from media that further 8.5 million people shifted into unemployed pool due to mismanagement of government, when GDP dropped to 1.7% from 5.8%, in first year and further increase in unemployment due to covid-19 pandemic. International Labour Organization (ILO), having 187 member countries, recently published a report on employment situation under the wake of Covid-19 pandemic. The report showed that global unemployment could affect 205 million people in 2022 — far higher than the 187 million in 2019. All three basic or primary macroeconomic indicators are not in growth oriented composition to ensure the national economic development. The best composition of primary indicators, to guarantee the economic development, is that GDP growth rate should dominate both inflation rate and unemployment rate.

Such combination of macro indicators would lead to organic and sustainable growth but V shaped growth have no feature.

3. Comparison of outgoing year 2020-21 & Bench Mark 2018

Targets For FY 2020-2021							
			PTI	Vs	PTI	Bench Mark 2018	
			Target	Actual	FA / (UFA)	Actual	FA / (UFA)
Growth Rate Target For 2020-21			2.10%	3.94%	1.84%	5.58%	-1.64%
S.No	Sector	SubSectors					
1	Agriculture		2.8	2.77	-0.03	4	(1.23)
		Important Crops (Wheat, maize, Sugercan & cotton)	1.9	4.65	2.75		
		Other Crops (Fodder, vgitable & fruit etc)	1.5	1.41	(0.09)		
		Cotton Gininng	0.9	-15.58	(16.48)		
		Live Stock	3.5	3.6	0.10		
		Forestry	2.1	1.42	(0.68)		
		Fishing	1.5	0.73	(0.77)		
2	Industrial		0.1	3.57	3.47	5.4	(1.83)
		Mining & Querring (Coal, N gas & Crued C	0.5	-6.49	(6.99)		
		Manufacturing	-0.7	8.7	9.40		
		Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM)	-2.5	9.3	11.80		
		Small Scale Manufacturing(SSM)	6	8.3	2.30		
		Slaughtring	3.3	3.9	0.60		
		GENECO & DISCO	1.4	-23	(24.40)		
		Construction	3.5	8.3	4.80		
3	Service		2.6	4.43	1.83	6.3	(1.87)
		Whole Sales & Retail Trade	1.1	8.4	7.30		
		Transport, Storage & Communication	0.9	-0.6	(1.50)		
		Finance & Insurance	3	7.8	4.80		
		Housing Services	4	4	-		
		General Services of Government	4.6	2.3	(2.30)		
		Others (Private Sector)	4.2	4.6	0.40		

4. Objectives of Budgets 2021-22

	1
Key Priorities of the Federal Government for FY 2021-22	
During the last three years of the present Government, it has faced numerous economic challenges, aggravated by the Covid 19 Pandemic. The Government has successfully progressed from recovery and stabilization to sustainable growth. The Government's priorities are as follows:	
a)	Inclusive and sustainable economic growth
b)	Pro-poor initiatives and social safety net through the Ehsaas Programme's vertical and horizontal expansion
c)	Reduction in inflation and price control and monitoring
d)	Increased development spending for more job creation
e)	PM's initiatives including Kamyab Jawan and Kissan Programmes
f)	Impact mitigation of Covid-19, and the continuation of the Stimulus Package
g)	Circular debt financing and power subsidies
h)	Revenue mobilization without new taxes
i)	Support of the Housing Sector and the Construction Industry through Naya Pakistan Housing Scheme and SME support programs
j)	Facilitating expatriates remittances and savings through Roshan Digital Account
k)	Pakistan Remittances Initiatives and other schemes

5. Performance in Outgoing year 2020-2021

a- Targets' and promised missed by the government

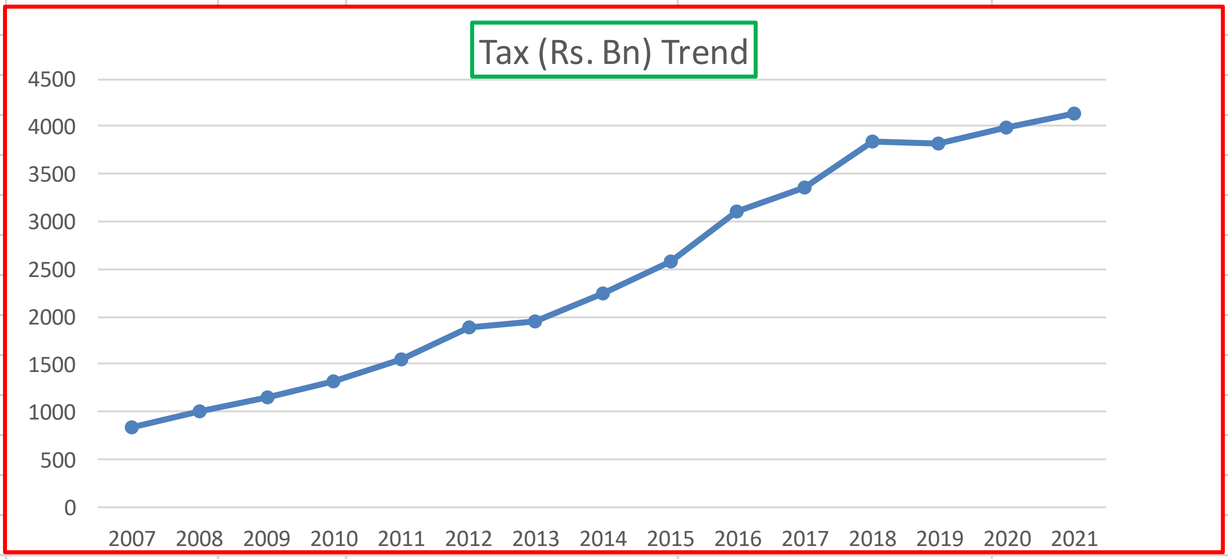
Following are targets missed by the government despite the claim of 3.94% GDP growth rate.

- There were 20 major targets set for three sector, as given in above analyses, but despite of 3.94 % growth rate, as claimed by the government claim, 40 % targets still are missing. 8 out of 20 targets met in outgoing year.
- Inflation rate remained in double digit.
- Prices of important food items could not be controlled. Floor, sugar, Ghee and other food & vegetable prices remained high all the time.
- CPI was in double digit, 11%, while SPI was 21.3 % in May this year.
- GDP growth rate is not followed by inclusive growth.
- 10 million jobs still remained a dream for the young generation. Instead, 8.5 million people has been shifted into unemployment pool.
- Labor force reduced from 55.5 million to 35.4 million before and after covid-19. Govt. claims that 2.44 million have been reemployed. But unfortunately data for labor force and poverty is missing.
- Poverty level, in 2013, was 33% which was brought down by previous government to 23%. That, once again, according to Dr,. Hafeez Pasha, when up to 40% in first year of govt. before Covid and crossed 51% after Covid. Data for poverty is not given in economic survey.
- People are still waiting for 5.0 million houses. The houses build from Workers' 25 years old fund reserved for this purpose was labelled as Naya Pakistan Housing Scheme.
- Millions of youth applied for Kamyab Jawan loan scheme but few of them, below 5%, could be served so for.
- Corruption remained burning question. Government failed to overcome it. Pakistan's rank was 117, 120 & 124 in 2018, 2019 and 2020 respectively.
- The government has used foreign trade figures of first three quarters (July-March) 2020-21 in which trade deficit was comparatively less. However, the trade figures of 11 months July-May 2020-21 have posted a trade deficit of over 30 percent to reach over $50 billion as compared to $40.849 billion in the corresponding period of 2019-20.
- The government has used foreign trade figures of first three quarters (July-March) 2020-21 in which trade deficit was comparatively less. However, the trade figures of 11 months July-May 2020-21 have posted a trade deficit of over 30 percent to reach over $50 billion as compared to $40.849 billion in the corresponding period of 2019-20.

- Almost 40% devaluation could hardly increase export to the tune of 6% while imports also increased to 13%. Actually the devaluation could have been advantageous had there been;
  a) Increase in export more than 40% while no increase in import, or
  b) Decrease in import to more than 40% while no increase export, or
  c) Combine positive effect of both import & export may have more than 40%.
- Foreign debt have a major portion in reserve of $23b.
- 1,500 MW short fall while still 6,000 capacity is available.
- Incompetency in Tax collection

Tax Collection Performance of three Competitor governments

Third Year	Year	Tax (Rs. Bn)	Increase	Govt.
	2007	847.2		PPP
	2008	1008.1	18.99%	
	2009	1161.1	37.05%	
Third Year	2010	1327.4	56.68%	
	2011	1558.2	83.92%	
	2012	1882.7	122.23%	
	2013	1946.4	4.09%	
	2014	2254.5	19.75%	PLM(N)
	2015	2589.9	37.56%	
Third Year	2016	3112.7	65.33%	
	2017	3367.9	78.89%	
	2018	3843.8	104.16%	
	2019	3828.5	-0.40%	PTI
	2020	3996.9	3.98%	
Third Year	2021	4143.0	7.78%	



- Tax to GDP ratio declined from 11.1% to 9.5%.

- Tax collection is not due to any tangible policy or brooding the tax network rather on increase in price of import due to devaluation. Increase in tax is due to nominal value instead of real production or factor price.

Tax Collection on Import

Period	Imports ($ Bn)	Tax Collected (Rs. Bn)	$ Value
2018 (12-Months)	61	1691	110
2021(10-Months)	45	1726	160

- Poor stratum of society was more burdened with indirect taxes. Indirect taxes increased 60% in 2018 and increased to 64.4% in 2020.

Priod	**Ratio of Tax (%)**	
	Indirect	**Direct**
2006	68.5	31.5
2018	60.0	40.0
2019	62.2	37.8
2020	64.4	35.6

- Loan Increased in third consecutive of government.

Internal Loan

Period	Rs. Bn
Dec. 2018	16,400
Dec. 2020	24,300
April 2021	24,555

Total Loan

Period	Rs. Bn
2018	24,000
2021	37,000

- Some important information are missing in economic survey. Data is presented in MoM bases, instead of YoY bases, to refrain people away from reality. Data about total foreign debts on YoY bases, Poverty line, Labor force and trade deficit etc are not given clearly. Data given in MoM bases or otherwise projecting the government performance.

b- Government claims for performance of outgoing year.

- Pakistan's economy has witnessed a V-shaped recovery after contracting by 0.47% in FY 2020-21.
- The provisional GDP growth rate for FY 2021 is estimated to be 3.94% against the targeted growth of 2.1% through the policy initiatives undertaken during FY 2020-21.
- The nominal GDP for FY 2021 is projected to increase from Rs. 45,567 billion to Rs. 47,709 billion.
- The Economic Stimulus of Rs1.24 trillion announced in March 2020 has been extended for the FY 2021 and an amount of Rs155 billion has been released to mitigate the socio economic impacts of Covid 19 pandemic.

- The Current account balance during Jul-Apr, FY 2020-21 posted a surplus of $0.8 bn (0.3 % of GDP) against a deficit of $4.7 bn (-2.1 % of GDP) last year.
- Exports during Jul-Apr FY 2020-21 increased by 6.5% to $21.0 bn ($ 19.7 bn last year). On YoY basis, exports increased by 61.3 % to $2.3 bn in Apr, 2021 ($ 1.4 bn in Apr, 2020).
- Remittances grew significantly by 29.0% to $24.2 bn and surpassed the target of $21.5 bn as compared to $18.8 bn during Jul-Apr, FY 2020-21 during same period last year.
- LSM posted a growth of 8.99% during Jul-Mar FY 2020-21 against a negative growth of 5.10% for last year.
- The inflation based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) during Jul-Apr, FY 2020-21 is down to 8.6% as against 11.2% during the same period last year.
- FBR tax collection grew by 14.4% to Rs.3,780 bn during Jul-Apr FY 2020-21 against Rs.3,303 bn last year.
- Fiscal consolidation helped in containing the fiscal deficit to 4.2% of GDP during Jul- Apr, FY 2020-21, against 5.3% of GDP last year.
- Primary balance posted a surplus of Rs.159 billion during Jul-Apr FY 2020-21, against the deficit of Rs.205 billion last year.
- Refund of Rs.253 billion was issued by FBR to the business community during Jul- April, FY 2020-21, which are 66.5% higher than previous year's Rs.151.8 billion issued during the same period last year.
- Private Sector has borrowed Rs.454.5 bn during Jul-Apr FY 2020-21, compared to Rs.318.5 bn during the same period last year, a growth of 43%.

- Fixed investment loans disbursement increased to Rs140.4 billion during Jul-Apr FY 2020-21, as compared to Rs 0.4 billion during the corresponding period last year, thus registered a significant growth.
- Pakistan has entered the international capital market after a gap of over three years by successfully raising USD 2.5 billion.
- World Bank recognized Ehsaas Emergency Cash Programme as amongst the top four social protection interventions in the world in terms of numbers of people covered.

6. **Following are the salient Budget 2021-22**

- Total budget outlay set at Rs8,487 billion
- GDP growth target has been set at 4.8%
- National PSDP outlay set at Rs2,102 billion
- Federal PSDP outlay set at Rs900 billion for FY22, up 43% year-on-year compared to Rs630 billion in FY21
- Large-scale manufacturing to grow by 6.0%
- Debt repayment to cost Rs3,060 billion
- Government sets NFC distribution target at Rs3,412 billion
- FBR's tax collection target set at Rs5.8 trillion for FY22 compared to PKR 4.7 trillion in FY21.
- An amount of Rs12 billion set aside for emergency agriculture program to ensure food security
- Total subsidy expenditure for FY22 stands at Rs682 billion
- No new tax implied on salaried class
- Minimum wage to be increased to Rs20,000.
- Interest-free loans up to Rs. 500, 000 to be provided to help alleviate poverty concerns
- Foreign auditors to be selected for E-audit system
- Karachi's transformation plan will be allocated Rs98 billion from the PSDP
- Reduction in rate of capital gains tax on disposal of securities from 15% to 12.5%
- Defence spending to be Rs1.37 trillion in the upcoming year
- Federal government employees' salaries and pensions would be increased by 10%
- Federal excise duty proposed on internet data usage at Rs5 per GB

• Tax on the so-called ón’ money on vehicles, if sold without registration, is to be retained

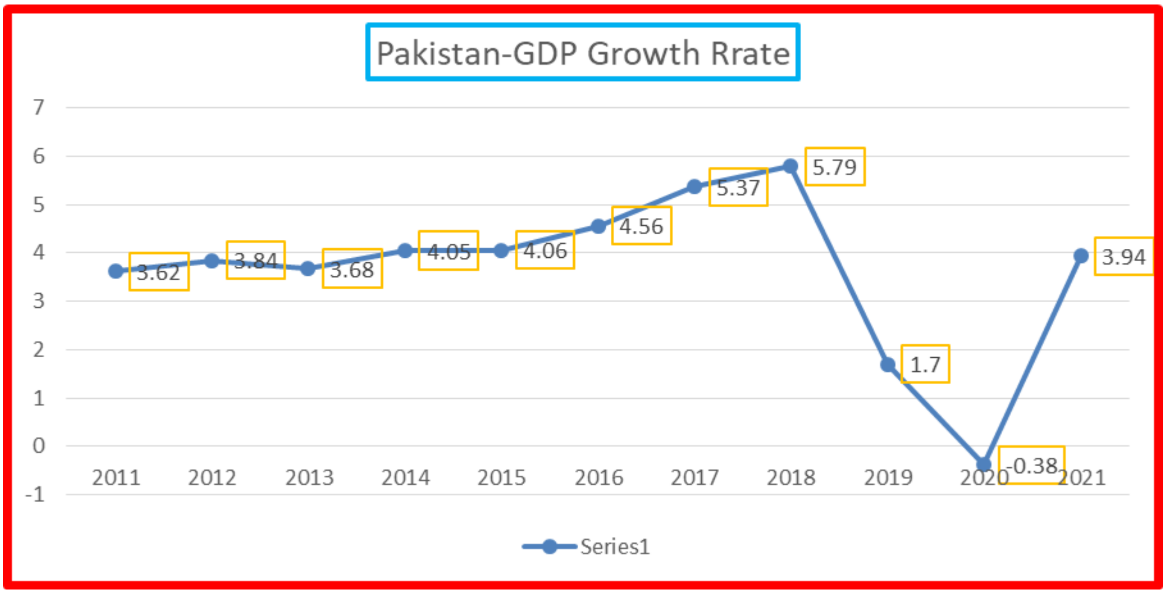
• Reduction in tax liability by 25% for women entrepreneurs.

- Additional revenue measures worth Rs350 billion are also expected.
- The non-tax collection target will be set at Rs1.42tr.
- Government is likely to set mark-up interest and defence expenditure targets at Rs3.1tr and Rs1.4tr, up 4pc and 9pc from last year’s budget, respectively.
- The fiscal deficit is expected to be around Rs2.9tr in FY22 which could be 5.6pc of the GDP.
- The current account deficit for FY22 is projected to be around $2.3bn which would be less than 1pc of the GDP.
- The cotton bales output expected for FY22 would be around 10.5m bales.
- The government may also earmark funds for Covid-19 to procure more vaccines in the upcoming year. According to a government statement, it has spent $250m for procuring vaccines in FY21 and the upcoming budget will see an enhanced amount for this purpose.

7. GDP dynamics

The gross domestic product (GDP) is one of the primary indicators used to gauge the health of a country's economy. It represents the total dollar value of all goods and services produced over a specific time period; you can think of it as the size of the economy. This gauge is used by all the countries of the word.
There are there methods to measure the GDP called as Expenditure method, Income method and Production method. GDP of Pakistan over the years;

a. GDP Trend in Percentage.



b. Most Controversial GDP rate in history of Pakistan

- ➢ Government claims and justifies 3.94% growth rate on the following grounds;
- Higher remittances boosted the expenditure led growth.
- Increased in export injected the money in economy to boost both production and demand side economy.
- Bumper crops of major crops stimulated the GDP growth rate.
- Aid and grants received from donors in different heads pushed the demand side economy.
- Reduction in trade deficit provided liquidity for PSDP.
- Set 4.8 % GDP growth rate target for next FY 2021-22.

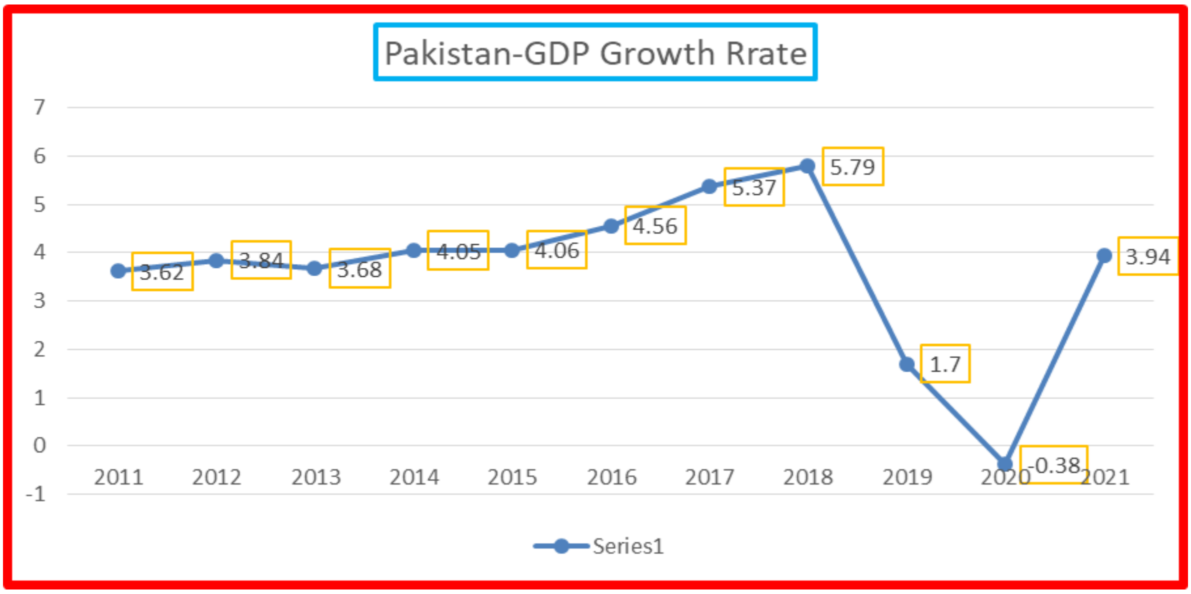
➢ **Objection of Economists**

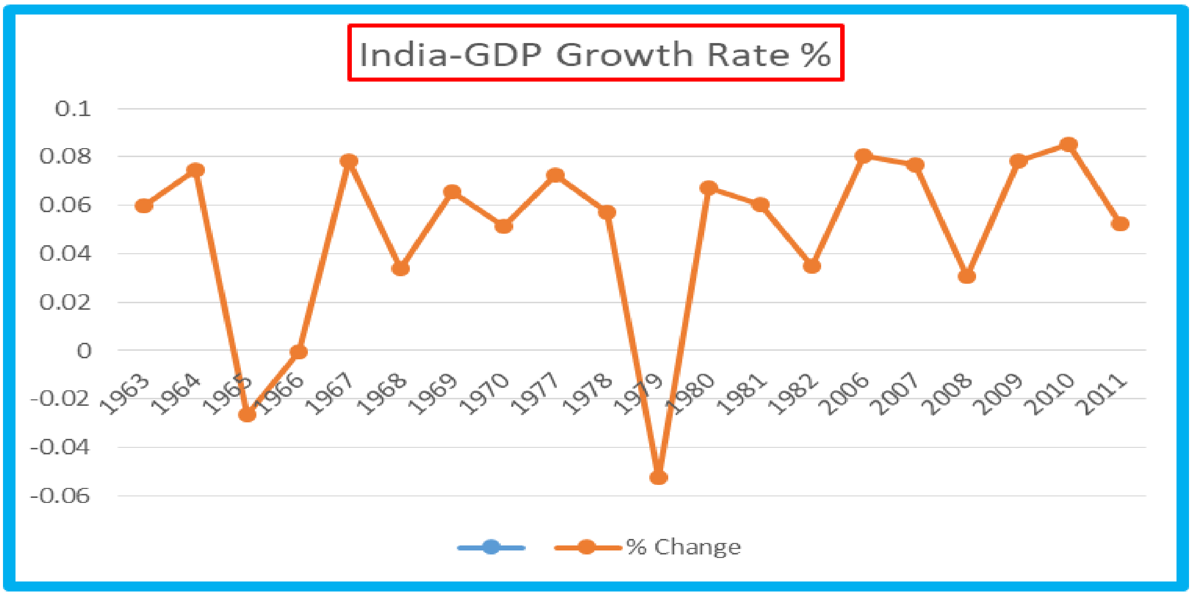
- SBP's estimate ranged between 2.8pc and 3pc while the estimates of the IMF and the World Bank stood at about 2pc and 1.5pc, respectively.

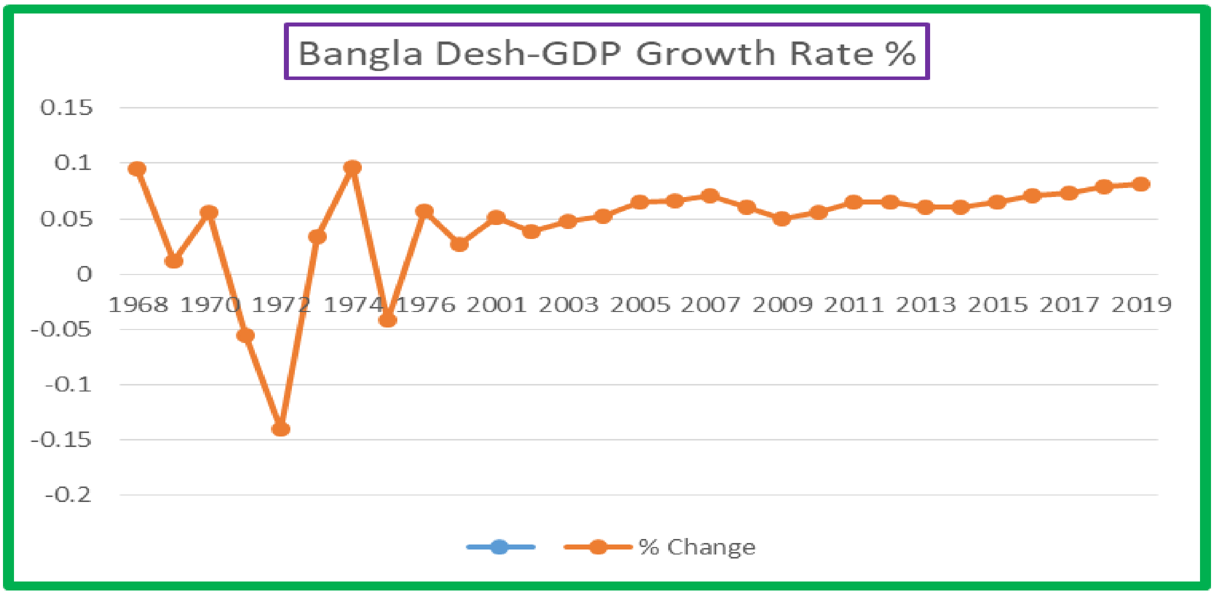
- Low base to measure the current growth. For example; if growth increases at the rate 1% for the current year when previous years rate (Base rate) are 3% or 2% respectively, the growth rate for current year would be 33.3% or 50% respectively. Low base of 2% would give higher growth rate.
- No tangible policy from the government to push high growth rate.
- It would be revised near to 2 - 2.5% when actual data will be available.
- This is based on provisional data.
- Previously 3.3 % rate claimed by the government was revised to 1.7% which was accepted by the government later on.
- Agriculture growth rate is based on provisional data. Actual data may change the result.
- Estimates of Government may be incorrect like previous year for wheat production.
- It is not sustainable growth rate.

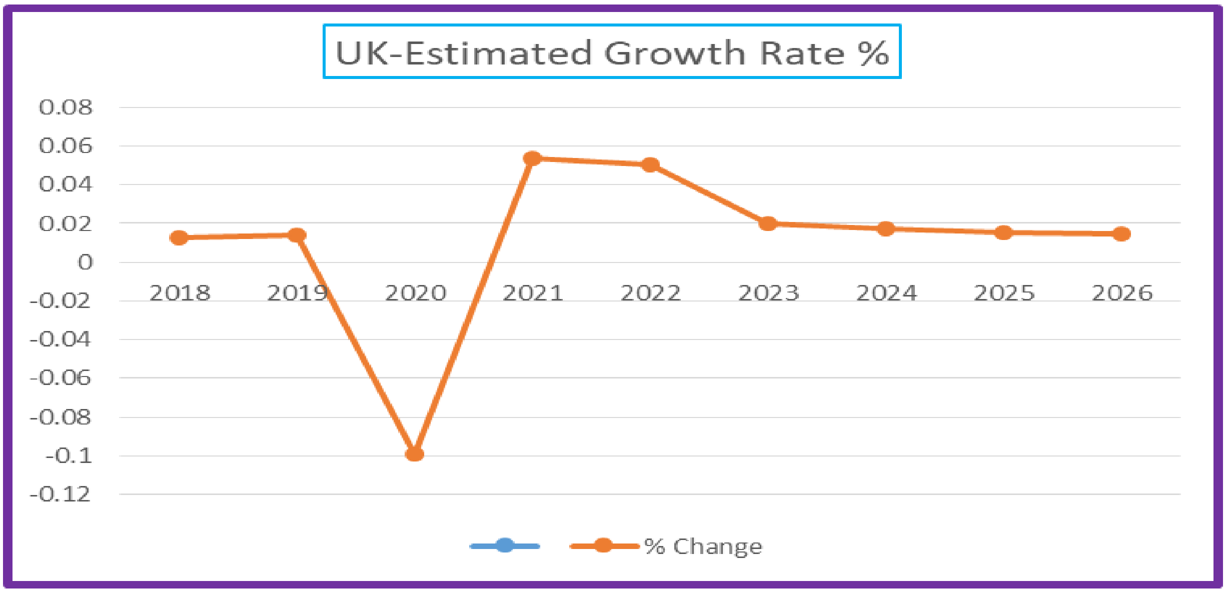
c. V-shaped growth is not sustainable

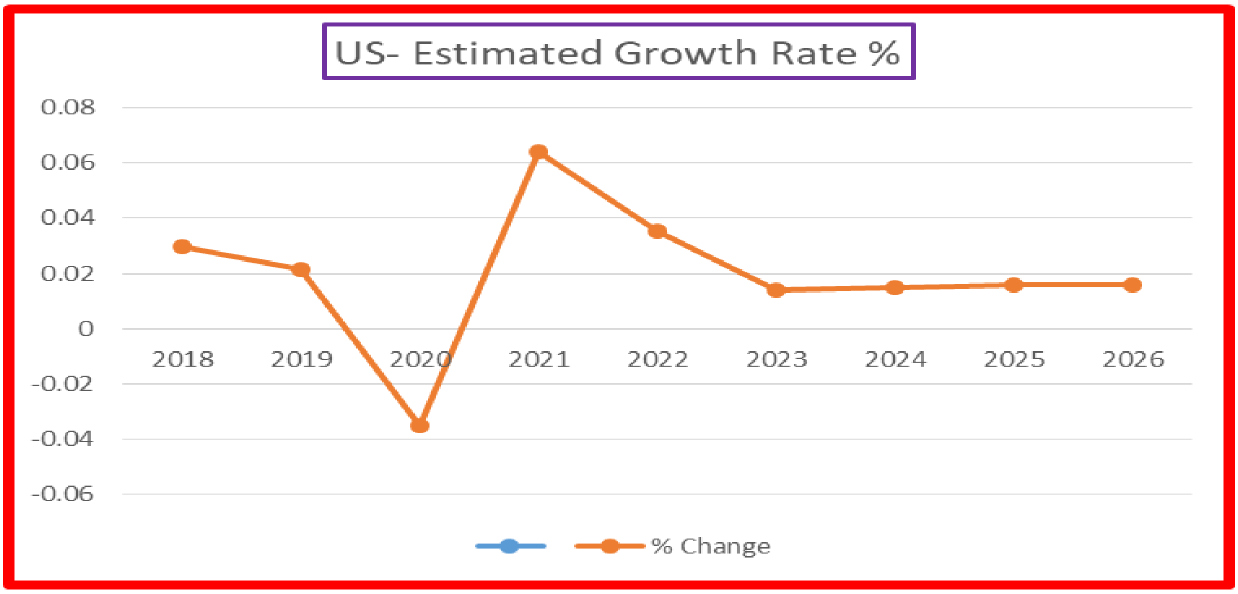
History shows that V-shaped economic growth is not sustainable. That immediately bounces back with trajectory to preceding year. The situation of five countries is presented as evident which is self-explanatory. These countries could not sustain growth rate after V-shaped recovery. Organic growth, instead of V-shaped, is sustainable as evident from previous government performance and other countries performance shown in below mentioned graphs.




India-GDP Growth Rate %
0.1
0.08
0.06
0.04
0.02
0
-0.02
-0.04
-0.06
1963
1964
1965
1966
1967
1968
1969
1970
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
% Change


Bangla Desh-GDP Growth Rate %
0.15
0.1
0.05
0
-0.05
-0.1
-0.15
-0.2
1968
1970
1972
1974
1976
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
2017
2019
% Change


UK-Estimated Growth Rate %
0.08
0.06
0.04
0.02
0
-0.02
-0.04
-0.06
-0.08
-0.1
-0.12
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
% Change



d. Why V-shaped growth is not sustainable.

Growth rate depends upon two factors called Fundamentals or Technical or some combination of both. More aptly the vernalabilty of variables. Growth rate will be sustainable if these variables are permanently persisting, it will bounce back otherwise. Let us see the stimulators of growth rate and variables availability for sustainable growth rate.

I. Higher Remittances: Played a major by providing excess liquidity both for expenditure led growth and relaxing the trade deficit.

Reasons for higher for higher remittances during Covid:

- Most of the emigrant refrained from performing Hajj & Ummera.
- Limited domestic and international travelling saved more money.
- Remitted the surplus money to their females in Pakistan.
- Emigrants were constraint to use Banking channel instead of Hundi.

Sustainability at stake due to:

The variables will no more be available after end of Covid to ensure the sustainable growth.

II. Bumper Crops: Out of 6 sub-sectors of Agriculture sector, 2 performed excellent. Major Crops (Wheat, Sugarcane and rice etc. performed as per provisional data or estimates). Livestock also showed a positive growth from targets. Govt. has not given in tangle incentives at Pan Pakistan level.

Reasons for higher Agriculture Growth: This is result of timely rainfall, conducive weather and bringing more area under cultivation.

Sustainability at stake due to:

- Excess supply, if not exported, of bumper crops will reduce the sales prices and former may not be able to get expected prices.
- Cobweb theorem will operate when former will cultivate less of crops in next year by keeping in mind today's prices in the market.
- Conducive weather and timely rainfall is beyond the control of human beings.

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION FOR CROPS			
			mill.hec
Crops	**Previous**	**Current**	**Increase/Decrease (%)**
Cotton	2.1	2.5	19%
Sugarcane	1.0	1.2	20%
Rice	3.03	3.3	9%
Wheat	8.81	9.2	4%
Maize	1.4	1.42	1%

LSM unprecedented growth rate: Previous two years declining production, even –Ve growth/production, depleted the stocks. People have pressed the demand under the psychological pressure of Covid. Hospitality industry hit by 96%, Construction by 90% and Road transport by 60%.

Reasons for higher Growth in LSM: Construction led the higher growth in LSM. Government has given too many lucrative incentives for construction activities. Construction was formally declared as industry which was big achievement of Government. Cement & sugar remained leader in LSM with higher growth rate.

Sustainability at stake due to::

- This is one time exercise and market will not be able to absorb the huge production. All 28 Cement plants claim 6,700 ton per day capacity.
- Construction needs bricks, steel and other items which are innately produced with slow pace. Brick are produced manually in all 22,000, around, kilns in Pakistan already feeding construction of 450,000 houses per year. This will be limiting factor for cement and steel production if not exported.

III. MoM Export Surplus: Government showed the performance on export front for three first quarters where deficit was comparatively less. Bust actual picture is different.

Reasons for narrow trade gap: China, India and Bangla Desh are our competitors in international cotton market. Due the devastated third wave of Covid in these countries, especially in India, most of the importers diverted their import orders to Pakistan. International donors suspended the recovery of debt service.

Sustainability at stake due to::

- Diversion of such import will be no more be available after end of Covid third wave.
- Relaxation for debt service facility will be withdrawn.
- The government has used foreign trade figures of first three quarters (July- March) 2020-21 in which trade deficit was comparatively less. However, the trade figures of 11 months July-May 2020-21 have posted a trade deficit of over 30 percent to reach over $50 billion as compared to $40.849 billion in the corresponding period of 2019-20.
- Though, Commerce Ministry argues that exports will touch $25 billion mark, indications do not support the claim as growth in exports in June are not as per expectations.

There is long list of such adhoc variable which may not be available to support the sustainable growth in feature. These variables are technical rather than fundaments to ensure the sustainable growth as claimed by the government. Next year target of 4.8% growth needs prudent actions instead of waiting for some miracles as abruptly happened in current year. The constraints of others favored as with wind fall economic advantages.

8. **Allocation and Disbursement for Agriculture Sector.**

Allocation Disbursement-Agriculture Sector			
Period	**Allocation**	**Disbursement**	**Utalization**
2017	700	409	58%
2018	1,001	666	67%
2019	1,250	805	64%
2020	1,350	912	68%
2021	1,500	954	64%

Agriculture remained priority for the government and tried to do whatever is best to boost the agriculture sector. Agriculture sector is not limited to crops only but there other sub-sectors called livestock, Forestry and fishery.
Share of agriculture in DGP is 19.3%. Livestock holds 60.6% share in agriculture.

Despite the pandemic, agriculture credit disbursement is encouraging. During FY2021 (July-March), the agriculture lending institutions have disbursed Rs 953.7 billion which is 63.6 percent of the annual target and 4.6 percent higher than the disbursement of Rs 912.2 billion during the same period last year. However, the outstanding portfolio of agriculture loans has increased by Rs 29.7 billion i.e., from Rs 572.1 billion to Rs 601.8 billion or 5.2 percent at end March 2021 as compared to same period last year. In terms of outreach, the number of outstanding borrowers has reached 3.5 million in March 2021. The comparative disbursements of agriculture lending banks/institutions against

9. **Allocation and Disbursement for Education Sector.**

Federal government allocation and actual expenditure on education.

Fedral Allocation Disbursement- Education			
Period	Allocation	Disbursement	Utalization
2017	84.71	108.03	128%
2018	97.42	126.92	130%
2019	97.16	125.57	129%
2020	77.26	114.57	148%
2021	91.97		0%

Total expenditures of four provinces including federal government

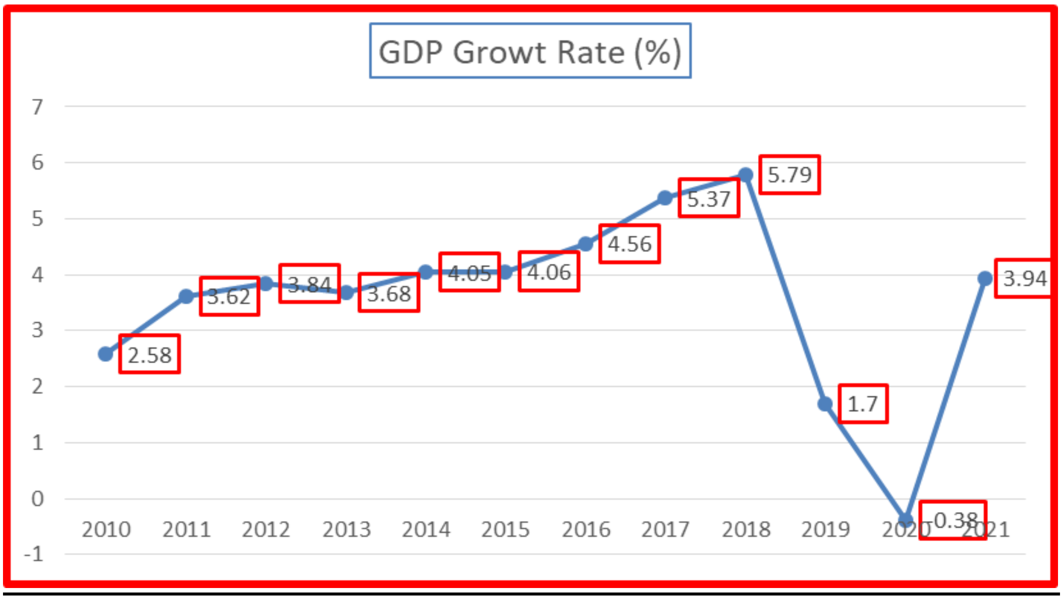
Pakistan Education Expenditure (% of GDP)			
Period	GDP	Disbursement	Utalization
2017	30,457.0	699.20	2.3%
2018	34,602.7	829.15	2.4%
2019	38,950.8	868.02	2.2%
2020	42,088.0	611.02	1.5%

10. Defence Allocation & Actual Disbursment

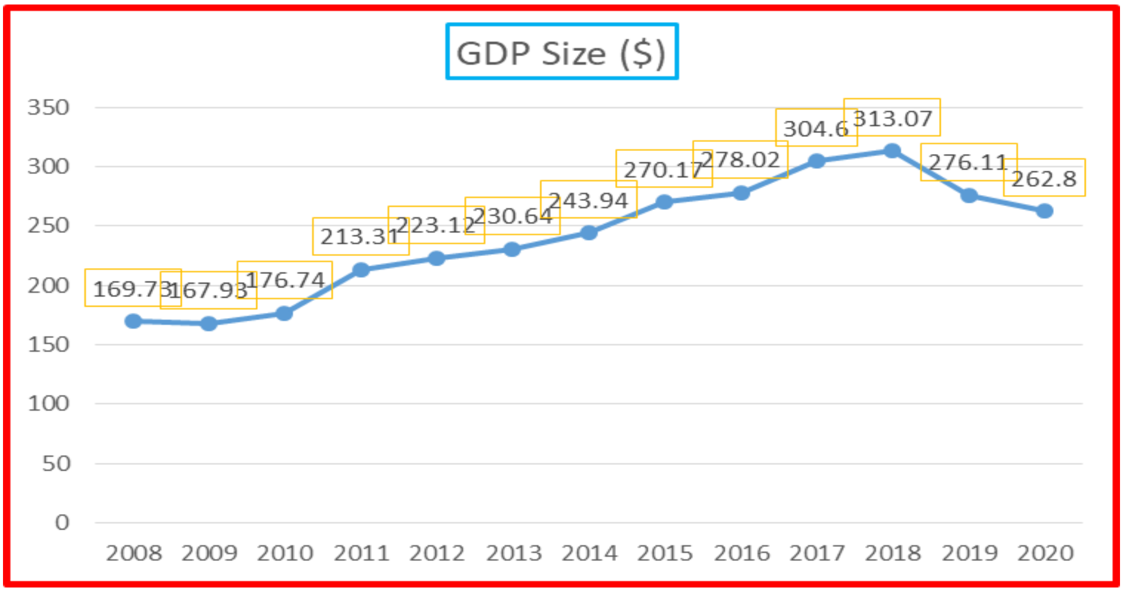
Defence Allocation & Expenditure (% of GDP)				
Period	GDP	Allocation	Disbursement	Utalization
2017	30,457.0	841.4	852.80	2.8%
2018	34,602.7	999.3	1,038.08	3.0%
2019	38,950.8	1,137.7	1,168.52	3.0%
2020	42,088.0	1,224.5	1,220.55	2.9%

11. GDP Growth Rate

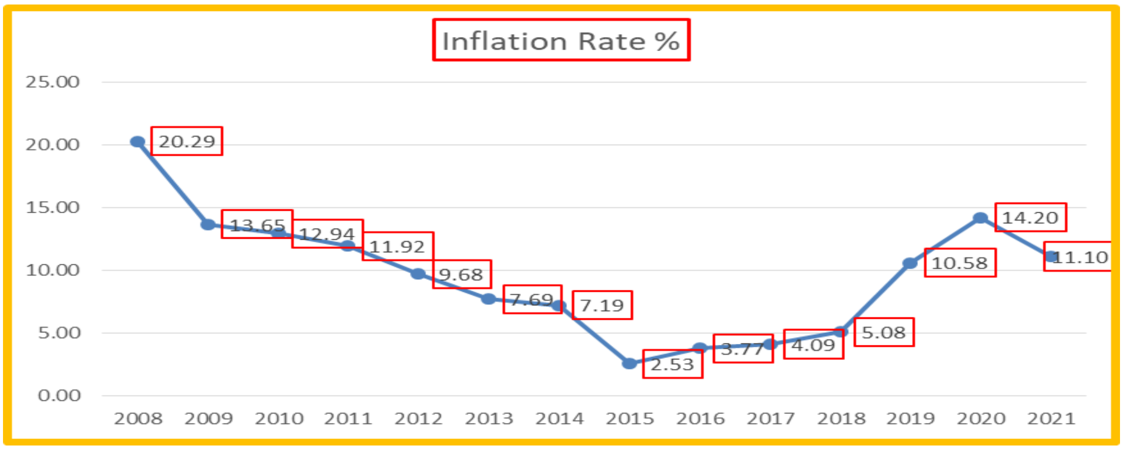
a) **Growth Rae**



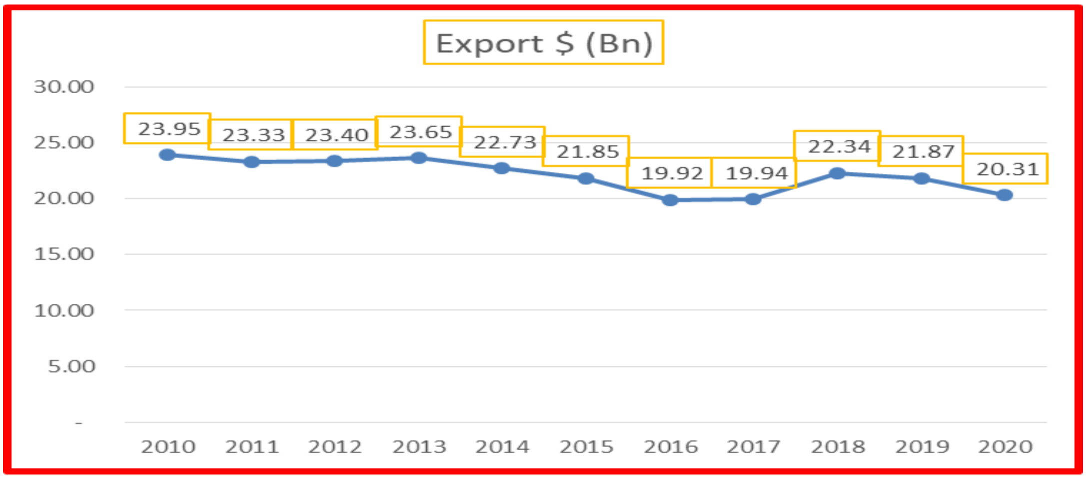
b. GDP Size



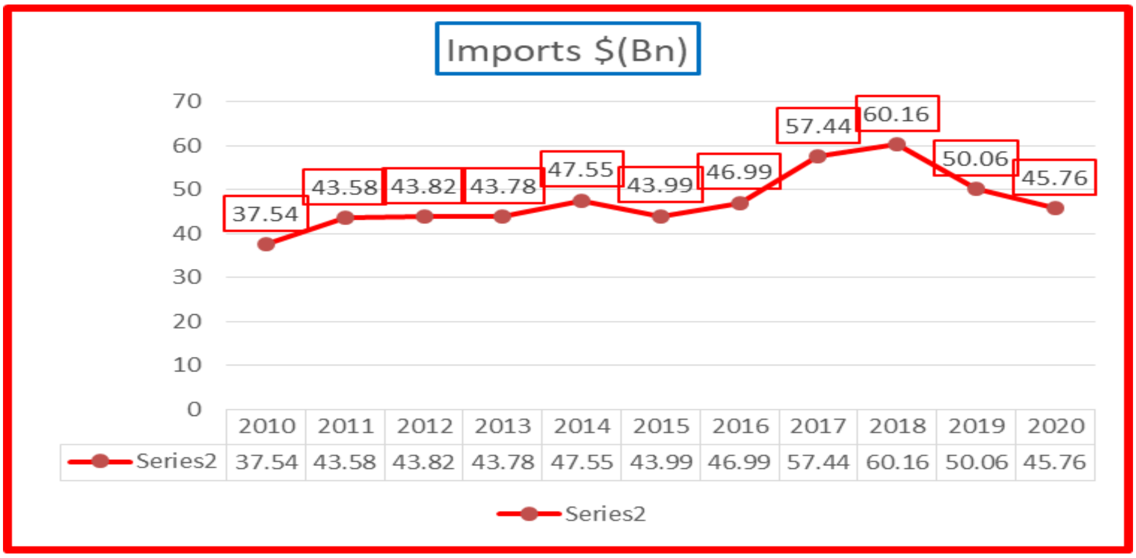
12. Inflation Trend.



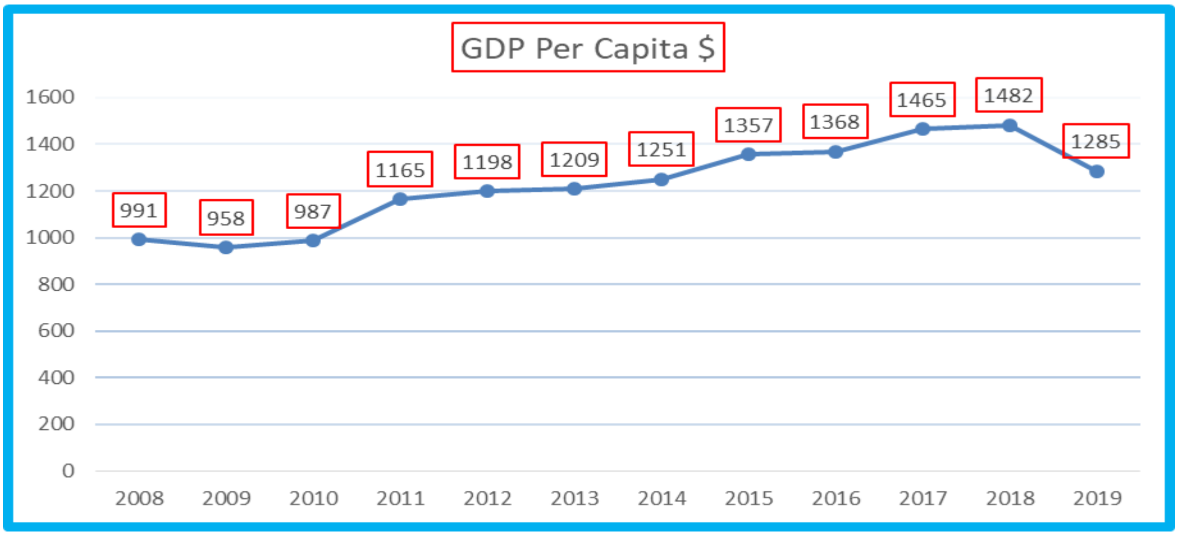
13. Export Trend



14. Import Trend



15. Per Capita ($)



16. Health Indicators

Health Indicators										
Paticulars	Units	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Registered Doctor	"000"	160.90	167.70	175.20	184.70	195.90	280.00	220.80	233.30	245.00
Registered Nurses	"000"	82.10	86.10	90.30	94.80	99.20	103.80	108.50	112.10	116.10
Registered Dentist	"000"	12.70	13.70	15.10	16.60	18.30	20.50	22.60	24.90	27.40
Hospitals	Number	1,092.00	1,113.00	1,143.00	1,172.00	1,243.00	1,264.00	1,279.00	1,282.00	1,282.00
Dispensaries	"000"	5.20	5.40	5.50	5.70	6.00	5.60	5.70	5.70	5.70
Trural Halth Centres	Number	640.00	667.00	669.00	684.00	668.00	688.00	686.00	670.00	670.00
Total Beds Available	"000"Number	111.80	118.40	118.20	119.50	124.80	131.00	132.20	133.70	133.70
Expenditures Health	% of GDP	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.09	1.00	1.20	1.10	1.20

17. Social Services

Social Services										
Paticulars	Units	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Primary Schools	"000"	154.6	159.7	157.9	165.9	164.6	168.9	172.5	182.7	187.1
Middle Schools	"000"	42	42.1	42.9	44.8	45.7	49.1	46.7	47.3	48.3
High schools	"000"	28.7	29.9	30.6	31.3	31.7	31.6	31.4	31.7	32
Technical/Vocational	Number	3257	3290	3323	3579	3746	3798	3740	3882	3998
Literacy Rate	"%"	58	60	58	60	58	-	62.3	60	60
Expenditure on Education	% of GDP	2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.5

18. Road Infrastructure

Road Infrastrctiure

Paticulars	Units	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Roads	"000" Kms	261.6	263.4	264.8	265.4	256.9	267	268.9	271	501	493.1
Motor Vechles on Roads	"000,000"	11.5	11.6	13.2	13.9	15.6	21.9	24.3	25.2	30	31