

ONE

Khyber
Pakhtunkhwa

ACTUAL REVENUE & EXPENDITURE

Report 2019-20





**Khyber Pakhtunkhwa White Paper Update:
Receipts & Expenditure Report
2019-20**

Volume II
Department of Finance
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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This report includes figures for ex-FATA

Introduction

Last year, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa published the first ever 'Receipts and Expenditure Report' setting the standard within Pakistan on budget transparency, by publishing a full record of its receipts and expenditure data for the previous year. In doing so, we fulfilled the commitment of Prime Minister Imran Khan's vision of openness about government data, because we believe that transparency and constructive debate improves future decision making, and acts as an accountability check on government. Building on that, this year the KP Government publishes the second 'Receipts and Expenditure Report' for the Financial Year 2019-20, and in doing so, ensuring that this becomes an annual affair rather than a one-time exercise.

The annual Receipts and Expenditure Report addresses two key gaps in the management of financial affairs of province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

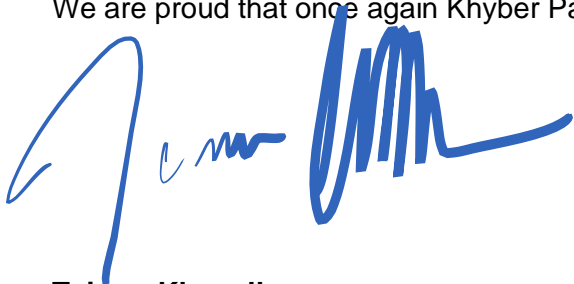
1. It is the only officially published document with actuals data on receipts and expenditure instead of budgeted and revised estimates.
2. It gives a holistic picture of current and development expenditure, which have historically been separately made and separately accounted for, even though there are very clear trade-offs in sectors like education and health about investment in existing facilities (from current budget) and investment in new facilities (from the development budget).

The emphasis on actuals data means more optimal allocation decisions, instead of basing decisions on last year's budgeted estimates; increased transparency, not just for the public, but also for senior bureaucracy as well as political decision makers; and finally improving the quality of debate in understanding budget utilization, in particular when it comes to development spend, where criticism is directed based on budget estimates rather than actuals. This is particularly important because of the historical gap between our budgeted receipts and what we actually receive. The natural corollary of this is the adjustment in expenditure in line with our receipts, creating a gap with budgeted expenditure.

Two significant events define this year's report. First, the financial merger of erstwhile FATA, referred to from here-on as Newly Merged Areas (NMAs). Secondly, the global COVID-19 Pandemic, which severely impacted provincial and federal receipts, and subsequently limiting the space for expenditure.

I hope that the decision to continue to publish this report is received in the spirit in which it was taken. We are trying to set standards in transparency, openness, constructive and meaningful debate to improve decisions that impact the citizens of this province, while increasing the accountability of those who make those decisions. Last year, the annual Receipts and Expenditure Report set the foundation for the next level of transparency on budget data. Forcing us during the budget making process to think through the decisions we were making in greater detail, as never done before in Pakistan, leading to better, more thought through decision making. This year's report will continue to do so going forward.

We are proud that once again Khyber Pakhtunkhwa continues to define the standard on transparency and reform, not just for itself, but for all of Pakistan.



Taimur Khan Jhagra

Minister for Finance & Health

Chapter 1: An Overview of Receipts & Expenditure in 2020-21

The 'Receipts and Expenditure Report 2019-20' contains the full record of receipts and expenditure data for the Financial Year 2019-20. While the merger of ex-FATA took place in 2018, the financial merger of the region with KP took place in FY 2019-20. This report caters for this change. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa will continue to receive these funds in the form of grants from the Federal Government until a new NFC award is in place. The arrangement for this report follows last year's structure and is as follows:

- This First Chapter includes an overview of receipts and expenditure data.
- Chapter 2 details receipts.
- Chapter 3 details expenditure.
- Finally, Chapter 4 breaks down departmental budgets and shows departmental expenditure.

Table 1.1 shows receipts for 2019-20. Total receipts of Rs. 615.4 billion were 68% of budget estimates of Rs. 900 billion. Nearly the entire difference from last year actual's of Rs. 514.2 billion can be attributed to grants from Federal Government for the Newly Merged Areas. The impact of COVID-19 can be seen in the difference in actual receipts against budget estimates of Federal Transfers. Last year KP received 92% of budgeted Federal Transfers. This year receipts dropped to 75% of budgeted Federal Transfers. It is difficult to quantify the real impact of COVID-19 on the overall economy of the province, but purely going by the loss of federal transfers, it was at least Rs. 100 billion

Despite, and perhaps because of the challenges of Covid-19, the provincial expenditure rose by 22% to a total of Rs. 635.7 billion. Of the additional Rs. 115 billion over last year, Rs. 95.7 billion was spent on the current and development expenditure of Newly Merged Areas including through the Accelerated Implementation Program (AIP), while settled districts expenditure rose by an additional Rs. 20 billion. Recognizing the challenge of restarting the economy post lockdown, and the significance of the role of ADP in boosting economic activity of the province, the KP Government ensured that in spite of the fiscal squeeze, development expenditure remained at par with last year. Table 1.2 shows expenditure for 2019-20.

Table 1.1
Overview of Receipts
Units: Rs. Bln

Head	2018-19			2019-20			Year-on-Year increase	
	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	BE v BE	Act v Act
Total Receipts	647.9	513.9	79%	900.0	615.4	68%	39%	20%
Federal Transfers	426.1	393.0	92%	533.2	401.2	75%	25%	2%
Federal Tax Assignment [^]	360.5	327.9	91%	453.2	336.3	74%	26%	3%
1 % for War on Terror	43.3	39.4	91%	54.5	40.3	74%	26%	2%
Straight Transfers	22.3	25.7	115%	25.6	24.6	96%	15%	-4%
Profit from Hydro Electricity (NHP)	65.3	20.0	31%	55.7	16.0	29%	-15%	-20%
Net Hydel Profit	28.8			43.8	4.1	9%	52%	-
Arrears of Net Hydel	15.0	3.1	21%				-	-
Net Hydel Profit (Previous arrears)	11.2	6.9	62%				-	-
Arrears of Net Hydel (M.O.U)	10.3	10.0	97%	11.9	11.9	100%	16%	19%
NHP as per AGN Kazi formula,(KCM)								
Provincial Own Receipts	41.2	31.8	77%	53.4	42.3	79%	30%	33%
Provincial Tax Receipts*	23.8	19.9	84%	33.0	25.4	77%	39%	28%
Provincial Non-Tax Receipts	17.4	11.9	68%	20.4	16.8	83%	17%	41%
Other Receipts	44.3	21.0	47%	24.7	12.3	50%	-44%	-41%
Recovery of Investment & loans	0.3	0.1	31%	0.3	12.3	4936%	0%	15679%
Financing From HDF								
Domestic Loan	5.0							
Financing from Cash Balance	39.0	20.9	54%	24.4	0.0	-	-37%	-100%
Grants from Federal Govt.		7.9			12.8		-	61%
Grants from Fed. Govt. (non-dev.)		0.2			0.4		-	170%
PSDP (Federal)		7.8			12.4		-	59%
Foreign Project Assistance	71.1	40.1	56%	82.0	33.3	41%	15%	-17%
Grants for Newly Merged Areas				151.0	97.5	65%		
Grants for Current Budget				79.0	60.5	77%		
Development Grants				72.0	37.0	51%		

* Minor adjustments in 2018-19 due to final reconciliation of accounts

[^]2019-20 Actuals includes transfer of Rs. 1.36 bln for GST Arrears 2016-17

Table 1.2
Overview of Expenditure
Units: Rs. Bln

Head	2018-19			2019-20			Year-on-Year increase	
	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	BE v BE	Act v Act
Total Expenditure	617.8	520.8	84%	900.0	635.2	71%	46%	22%
Current Revenue Expenditure	429.8	369.0	86%	447.3	397.5	89%	4%	8%
Salary (Provincial)	116.0	86.0	74%	121.0	92.3	76%	4%	7%
Salary (District)	140.0	129.1	92%	135.0	145.5	108%	-4%	13%
Pension	60.1	67.5	112%	69.9	70.0	100%	16%	4%
Subsidy	2.9	2.9	100%	3.2	2.9	93%	9%	1%
Investment & Committed Contribution	7.5			9.0	3.8	42%	20%	-
Interest Payments	9.0	10.3	115%	10.0	1.6	16%	11%	-85%
Local Councils	6.7	4.0	60%	5.8	3.5	60%	-14%	-14%
O&M and Contingency	64.5	58.9	91%	75.3	68.1	91%	17%	16%
District Non-Salary	23.1	10.2	44%	18.2	9.8	54%	-21%	-4%
Capital Expenditure	8.0	8.8	110%	9.7	10.1	104%	21%	15%
Current Revenue Expenditure (NMAs)				79.0	57.3	73%	-	-
Salary				23.0	19.1	83%	-	-
Salary (District)				24.4	21.6	88%	-	-
Pension				-	0.1	-	-	-
Non-Salary				28.7	13.7	48%	-	-
Non-Salary (District)				2.8	2.8	99%	-	-
Development Expenditure	180.1	143.0	79%	319.0	170.3	53%	77%	19%
ADP (Provincial)	79.6	83.7	105%	108.0	93.1	86%	36%	11%
ADP (Districts)	29.4	17.0	58%	46.0	3.4	7%	56%	-80%
Development Grants (PSDP Federal)		2.2			13.4		-	523%
Foreign Project Assistance	71.1	40.1	56%	82.0	22.3	27%	15%	-44%
ADP (NMAs)				24.0	14.2	59%	-	-
AIP (NMAs)				59.0	23.9	41%	-	-
Surplus				45.0				

Chapter 2: Receipts in Detail 2019-20

In this section, a detailed breakdown is given of the revenue the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa receives. In 2019-20, receipts totaled Rs 615.4 billion out of budget estimates of Rs. 900 billion. Actual receipts were only 68.4% of the budget estimates, a drop from last year's 79.3%. This was primarily a result of unrealized receipts from the Federal Government. While Federal Tax Assignments and 1% for War on Terror both increased in actual terms, they were significantly lower than budgeted figures. Federal Tax Assignment and 1% for War on Terror are both directly linked to total FBR collection, and with FBR failing to meet its collection target in the year, provincial receipts fell short of budget estimates.

Table 2.1
Overview of Receipts
Units: Rs. Bln

Head	2018-19			2019-20			Year-on-Year increase	
	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	BE v BE	Act v Act
Total	647.9	513.9	79.3%	900.0	615.4	68.4%	39%	20%
Federal Tax Assignments	360.5	327.9	91.0%	453.2	336.3	74%	26%	3%
1 % for War on Terror	43.3	39.4	91.0%	54.5	40.3	74%	26%	2%
Straight Transfers	22.3	25.7	115.0%	25.6	24.6	96%	15%	-4%
Profit from Hydro Electricity (NHP)	65.3	20.0	30.6%	55.7	16.0	29%	-15%	-20%
Provincial Own Receipts	41.2	31.8	77.2%	53.4	42.3	79%	30%	33%
Other Receipts	44.3	21.0	47.5%	24.7	12.3	50%	-44%	-41%
Grants from Federal Govt.	0.0	7.9	0.0%	0.0	12.8	-	-	61%
Foreign Project Assistance	71.1	40.1	56.4%	82.0	33.3	41%	15%	-17%
Grants for Newly Merged Areas				151.0	97.5	65%	-	-

A few key takeaways from Table 2.1:

- The reliance of the provincial budget on Federal Tax Assignments, or FBR performance. These make up 55% of total receipts of Rs. 615.4 billion for the year.
- How the erratic nature of NHP transfers contribute massively to the shortfall in receipts, limiting KP Government's ability to spend on development and critical non-salary operations,
- In a challenging year, KP Government managed to increase own source receipts from Rs. 32 billion to Rs. 42 billion, an increase of 32% or 7% of the provincial revenue base.
- The shortfall in actual receipts for NMAs stems from decreased transfers in lieu of AIP commitment of centre and other provinces for uplifting the Newly Merged Areas.

Federal Transfers

Table 2.2 shows four key categories of federal transfers, that make up Rs. 417.2 billion, or over 66% of total expenditure of Rs. 635.7 billion for the year.

Table 2.2
Federal Transfers
Units: Rs Bln

Head	2018-19			2019-20			Year-on-Year increase	
	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	BE v BE	Act v Act
Total Federal Transfers	491.4	413.0	84%	588.9	417.2	71%	20%	1%
Federal Tax Assignment	360.5	327.9	91%	453.2	336.3	74%	26%	3%
Sales Tax*	139.8	126.4	90%	173.4	134.5	78%	24%	6%
Taxes on Income	139.5	124.6	89%	169.1	129.1	76%	21%	4%
Custom Duties	59.9	56.6	94%	81.7	49.2	60%	36%	-13%
Federal Excise	20.7	20.0	97%	28.7	23.2	81%	39%	16%
Capital Value Tax (CVT)	0.5	0.3	65%	0.3	0.3	109%	-39%	2%
1% of Divisible Pool for War on Terror	43.3	39.4	91%	54.5	40.3	74%	26%	2%
Straight Transfers	22.3	25.7	115%	25.6	24.6	96%	15%	-4%
Royalty on Crude Oil	9.1	16.1	176%	13.5	14.0	104%	47%	-13%
Royalty on Natural Gas	9.0	7.9	88%	7.7	9.2	120%	-14%	17%
Gas Development Surcharge	1.7	0.2	11%	1.7	0.1	4%	1%	-64%
Excise Duty on Natural Gas	2.5	1.5	58%	2.7	1.3	49%	7%	-10%
NHP	65.3	20.0	31%	55.7	16.0	29%	-15%	-20%
Net Profit from Hydel Power Generation	28.8	0.0	0%	43.8	4.1	9%	52%	-
Arrears of Net Hydel Profit	36.5	20.0	55%	11.9	11.9	100%	-67%	-40%

*2019-20 includes transfer of Rs. 1.36 bln for GST Arrears 2016-17

The difference in 2019-20 federal budgeted and actual receipts is made up within the shortfall of FBR collection (with a Rs. 116.8 billion shortfall), and NHP payments (Rs. 39.7 billion shortfall). Given that Federal Tax Assignment, 1% of divisible pool for War on Terror and Straight Transfers combine to make up for over Rs. 400 billion of KPs current expenditure needs, erratic receipts against Net Hydel Profits (NHP) significantly impact development spend. A shortfall in NHP therefore, directly handicaps the Provincial Government's Annual Development Plan and indirectly impacts economic prosperity of the province. The irregular nature of the NHP payments also impedes the KP Government's desire for effective fiscal planning and cashflow modelling, bringing predictability to the financial needs of the province.

Provincial Receipts

Table 2.3 shows total provincial receipts of Rs. 42.3 billion, significantly higher than 2018-19's Rs. 32.1 billion. A 31% increase in a year where the government was forced to go into lockdown in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as giving significant tax exemptions, shows the potential of generating own source revenue in KP. It also shows how good governance and seriousness in generating own source revenue can accelerate the capacity of government to create necessary fiscal space for development.

Also interesting to notice is that the total provincial receipts of Rs. 42.3 billion make up only 7% of the total provincial receipts of Rs. 615.4 billion. However, if we add receipts for NHP (Rs. 16 billion) and for straight transfers (Rs. 24.6 billion), then it can be said that the province generated Rs. 82.8 billion, or 13% of its revenue in all, due to its own resources, or payments made to it in lieu of them.

Table 2.3

Provincial Receipts: Overview

Units: Rs. Bln

Head	2018-19			2019-20			Year-on-Year increase	
	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	BE v BE	Act v Act
Provincial Own Receipts	41.2	31.8	77%	53.4	42.3	79%	29%	33%
Provincial Tax Receipts	23.8	19.9	84%	33.0	25.4	77%	39%	28%
Provincial Non-Tax Receipts	17.4	11.9	68%	20.4	16.8	83%	17%	41%

To look at how the province can think about its tax and non-tax receipts in a better way, it is worth looking at the details on each count.

Provincial Tax Receipts

The rise in provincial tax receipts of 35% from Rs. 20.2 billion to Rs. 27.2 billion can be almost entirely attributed to the performance of KPRA. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Revenue Authority collected Rs. 17 billion as General Sales Tax (GST) on services, an increase of almost Rs. 7 billion or 64%, the fastest growth rate in the country. This is exceptional work, made possible with focused effort, tough reforms, and a dynamic team willing to challenge themselves.

However, the government was acutely aware of the challenges that COVID-19 brought to the citizens of this province, and in response announced significant tax exemptions to alleviate financial stress facing businesses and people. The government's tax exemption policy of giving relief to its citizens during the pandemic can be gauged from the fact that 9 out of 15 heads actually had reduced collection in 2019-20 in comparison to the previous year.

Table 2.4
Provincial Tax Revenue

Units: Rs. Bln

Head	2018-19			2019-20			Year-on-Year increase	
	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	BE v BE	Act v Act
Total Provincial Taxes*	24.61	20.22	82%	34.10	27.22	80%	39%	35%
Total Direct Taxes	4.62	5.27	114%	5.72	4.75	83%	24%	-10%
Land Revenue	2.55	2.86	112%	3.05	2.44	80%	20%	-15%
Urban Immovable Property Tax (UIPT)	1.00	1.26	126%	1.40	0.87	62%	40%	-31%
Urban CVT Provincial	0.34	0.45	134%	0.43	0.45	105%	26%	-1%
Tax on Profession, Trades & Callings	0.35	0.40	114%	0.45	0.68	150%	29%	70%
Tax on Transfer of Property (Reg.)	0.27	0.22	81%	0.30	0.25	83%	13%	16%
Tax from Agriculture Income/Land	0.11	0.08	72%	0.09	0.07	76%	-20%	-15%
Total Indirect Taxes	19.99	14.95	75%	28.38	22.47	79%	42%	50%
GST on Services (KPRA)	15.00	10.35	69%	20.35	16.97	83%	36%	64%
Motor Vehicle Tax + R. Permit + Fitness	2.00	1.84	92%	1.85	1.33	72%	-7%	-28%
Stamp Duty	1.23	1.54	125%	1.52	1.70	111%	24%	10%
Infrastructure Development Cess	0.40	0.15	37%	0.20	0.15	77%	-50%	4%
Electricity duty / fee	0.86	0.50	58%	1.72	1.86	108%	100%	275%
Provincial Excise	0.03	0.06	201%	0.04	0.03	84%	17%	-51%
Entertainment Tax	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00	0.00	-	-	-16%
Hotel Tax / Real Estate Dealers / Electronic Media / Others	0.06	0.08	NA	2.31	0.06	3%	-	-16%
Tobacco Development Cess	0.41	0.43	106%	0.39	0.37	96%	-6%	-15%

*Rs. 1.81 bln is deducted as local council share

Provincial Non-Tax Receipts

As with increase in tax receipts, non-tax also showed a significant increase over FY 2018-19 (41%). Total non-tax receipts approximated to Rs. 17 billion, Rs. 5 billion above the previous year. The two largest increases were in Mines and Minerals (Rs. 1B) and Own Hydel Generation (Rs. 2B). Law and Order is the only other head that exceeded Rs. 1B in total collection.

Non-tax revenue makes up approximately a third of provincial own source revenue. Heads under non-tax revenue can be described as having one of three purposes. One is regulatory, the other is to collect cost, and the third is to generate a certain amount of revenue.

In areas such as Higher Education and Health, it is important to look at the revenue generated vs. the cost incurred, with the objective of actually trying to make the cost of delivery sustainable. The government can subsidize to the extent that it has resources, but unless the cost is sustainable, limiting of resources will limit the quality of service. Therefore the purpose of these departments is not to generate revenue for the government, but so far what is lacking in any province, is a comparison of the cost incurred on a specific department, and the cost recovered by it. These need to be aligned based on the quality of service delivered, and because this is not done, the service delivery is poor. And that's why a report like this is important, so such conversations can be had.

Table 2.5
Provincial Non Tax Revenue
 Units: Rs. Bln

Head	2018-19			2019-20			Year on Year increase	
	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	BE v BE	Act v Act
Total Non-Tax Receipts	17.44	11.91	68%	20.38	16.84	83%	17%	41%
Income from Property & Enterprises and Own Hydel Generation	3.89	1.14	29%	5.69	3.14	55%	46%	176%
Civil Administration	3.27	2.38	73%	3.43	3.06	89%	5%	29%
Law and Order	2.64	1.97	75%	3.01	2.53	84%	14%	29%
General Administration	0.63	0.41	65%	0.42	0.53	127%	-34%	28%
Community Services	1.08	0.52	48%	0.93	0.60	65%	-14%	15%
PBMC.	0.66	0.32	48%	0.58	0.38	66%	-12%	19%
Public Health (water charges)	0.40	0.19	47%	0.30	0.22	72%	-24%	17%
Local Government	0.02	0.02	79%	0.05	0.00	1%	125%	-
KPHA**	0.25	0.00	0%	0.26	0.00	0%	4%	-
Social Services*	2.04	1.72	84%	2.33	2.10	90%	14%	22%
Economic Services*	6.78	3.52	52%	6.84	4.29	63%	1%	22%
Miscellaneous	0.38	2.63	684%	1.17	3.65	313%	203%	39%

*Detailed in Table 2.6

**The revenues earned by KPHA are retained by the authority and not deposited in Account-I which is why the actuals are 0

Table 2.6
Socail and Economic Services
 Units: Rs. Bln

Head	2018-19			2019-20			Year on Year increase	
	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	BE v BE	Act v Act
Social Services Total	2.04	1.72	84%	2.33	2.10	90%	14%	22%
Health Department	1.10	0.78	71%	1.26	0.83	66%	14%	6%
Higher Education, Archives & Libraries	0.52	0.64	123%	0.65	0.77	118%	25%	20%
Printing + Registration Renewal of Printing Press	0.21	0.17	83%	0.21	0.39	185%	3%	129%
Elementary & Secondary Education	0.07	0.04	56%	0.10	0.05	47%	43%	20%
Tourism Department	0.06	0.05	81%	0.06	0.05	88%	0%	9%
Culture Department	0.06	0.03	49%	0.03	0.00	0%	-50%	-100%
Technical Education.	0.02	0.01	71%	0.02	0.01	94%	0%	32%
Museums	0.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0.00	0%	0%	-
Autonomous Health Institutes*	1.23	0.00	0%	1.42	0.00	0%	16%	-
Economic Services Total	6.78	3.52	52%	6.84	4.29	63%	1%	22%
Mineral Development	4.22	2.37	56%	5.32	3.38	64%	26%	43%
Environment (Forests & Wildlife)	0.54	0.14	26%	0.50	0.19	38%	-8%	35%
Irrigation	0.59	0.38	64%	0.58	0.22	38%	-2%	-42%
Agriculture	0.19	0.41	208%	0.20	0.19	92%	4%	-54%
Livestock & Dairy Development	0.14	0.13	89%	0.14	0.19	140%	-3%	51%
Fisheries	0.08	0.07	99%	0.08	0.07	94%	3%	-2%
Industries	0.03	0.03	116%	0.03	0.05	159%	13%	55%
Manpower Management	0.00	0.00	91%	0.00	0.00	164%	0%	80%
Housing	1.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0.00	0%	-	-

*The revenues earned by Autonomous Health Institutes are retained by the institutes and not deposited in Account-I which is why the actuals are 0

Grants, Assistance, & Financing from Past Savings

Table 2.7 Consists of grants, assistance, and financing from past savings. This year's grants include 'Grants for NMAs' which were Rs. 92.5B. These however fell significantly short of budget estimates. The commitment for additional funding to the Newly Merged Areas were made so as to accelerate the assimilation of ex-FATA and bring it to parity with the rest of the country. While KP has been fulfilling its commitment, others provinces haven't yet been forthcoming. The Federal Government too has fallen short of its stated commitment. NMAs is a national responsibility, and one that deserves the federation's complete commitment in terms of action, not just in spirit.

Table 2.7

Development Receipts

Units: Rs. Bln

Head	2018-19			2019-20			Year on Year increase	
	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	BE v BE	Act v Act
Total	110.1	69.0	63%	257.4	153.0	59%	134%	122%
Special Federal Grant PSDP	0.0	7.8		0.0	12.4		-	59%
Non-Development Grants	0.0	0.2		0.0	0.4		-	156%
Foreign Project Assistance	71.1	40.1	56%	82.0	33.3	41%	15%	-17%
Foreign Loan	44.3	23.3	52%	48.6	16.2	33%	9%	-30%
Foreign Grants	26.8	16.9	63%	33.4	17.2	51%	25%	2%
Financing from Past Savings	39.0	20.9	54%	24.4	9.4	39%	-37%	-55%
Grants for NMAs				151.0	97.5	65%		
Grants for Current budget				79.0	60.5	77%		
Grants for Development				72.0	37.0	51%		

Chapter 3: Expenditure in Detail 2019-20

There are 4 major heads of Expenditure: Current Revenue, Current Capital, Development Revenue and Development Capital.

- **Current Revenue Expenditure** includes the expenditures on the regulatory functions of the government and provision of social and economic services.
- **Current Capital Expenditure** consists of loans raised, loans repaid and contributions made to fund Government liabilities.
- **Development Revenue Expenditure** pertains to most expenses of a project other than brick and mortar; including employees related expenses, purchase of transport, machinery and equipment, operating expenses, research and development, training etc.
- **Development Capital Expenditure** is the capital investment under the development programs for roads, buildings, irrigation sectors, etc.

Each is broken down in this chapter to greater detail to present a clearer picture of expenditure incurred by the province. The overall figures for both 2018-19 and 2019-20 are reflected in Table 3.1

Table 3.1

Details of Provincial Expenditure

Units: Rs. Bln

Head	2018-19			2019-20			Year on Year increase	
	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	BE v BE	Act v Act
Total	618.0	520.8	84%	773.0	635.7	82%	25%	22%
Total Current	438.0	377.7	86%	536.0	465.4	87%	22%	23%
Current Revenue	430.0	369.0	86%	526.3	455.3	87%	22%	23%
Current Capital	8.0	8.8	110%	9.7	10.1	104%	21%	15%
Total Development	180.0	143.0	79%	237.0	170.3	72%	32%	19%
Development Revenue	17.2	18.8	109%	64.1	23.8	37%	273%	26%
Development Capital	162.8	124.2	76%	172.9	146.5	85%	6%	18%

Total actual spending for the year 2019-20 was Rs. 635.7 billion, against total revenue receipts of Rs. 615.4 billion. The overall increase is primarily based on expenditure under current revenue, which is the single largest head and consists of 71% of overall expenditure budget. This is because it includes salaries and pensions, the increase in which squeezes not only the development budget but also the non-salary expenditure which the province needs to improve existing infrastructure, provide essential medicine for patients, and textbooks for children. Salaries and pensions account for 55% of all government expenditure, amounting to PKR 348.6B. In a year where total revenue increased a modest 1% (excluding receipts of NMAs), salaries and pensions increased a total of 9% from the year before. The increase in the salaries and pension however were stymied to a degree with the pension reform. With partial impact of the pension reform, 2019-20 saw salaries and pensions stay around 2018-19's 54% of the total expenditure, despite a Rs. 25 B increase in actuals. Without much needed reforms the government would be left with an ever-shrinking space for development expenditure in the province. In a difficult year where development budget was squeezed by increasing current expenditure, where there was a challenge of COVID-19, as well as reduced Federal Receipts, through considerable effort, the government managed to maintain development spending.

Current Expenditure

Expenditure under Current Revenue increased from Rs. 369 billion to Rs. 455.2 billion, a 23% increase. This includes current expenditure, that is salary and non-salary expenditure for NMAs. As for settled districts, salaries increased by 11% year on year. Pensions remained flat after nearly a decade of over 20% annual increase. This was a direct result of the Government's increase in retirement age reform which only saw partial implementation due to the Honorable Peshawar High Court's suspension in the second half of the year.

It is also important to note that debt servicing, which is talked about in alarming terms, is only about two percent of the total expenditure of the province. KP government's debt portfolio is very conservative, balanced and any discussions on debt that suggest otherwise, are ill-informed. Out of PKR 12.1B, 2.2B is interest payment, reflected in current revenue, and the principle of Rs. 9.9B is reflected in Current Capital (Table 3.4).

Table 3.2
Expenditure Details under Current Revenue
 Units: Rs. Bln

Head	2018-19			2019-20			Year on Year increase	
	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	BE v BE	Act v Act
Total	430.0	369.0	86%	526.3	454.7	86%	22%	23%
Salary	256.0	215.1	84%	256.0	237.8	93%	0%	11%
Salary (NMAs)	-	-	-	47.4	40.7	86%	-	-
O&M, Contingencies & District Non -Salary	87.8	69.1	79%	93.5	78.0	83%	6%	13%
O&M, Contingencies (NMAs)	-	-	-	31.6	16.5	52%	-	-
Pension	60.1	67.5	112%	69.9	70.0	100%	16%	4%
Subsidies	2.9	2.9	100%	3.2	2.9	93%	9%	1%
Grant to Local Councils	6.7	4.0	60%	5.8	3.5	60%	-14%	-14%
Debt servicing	9.0	10.3	115%	10.0	1.6	16%	11%	-85%
Committed Contributions/Investment	7.5			9.0	3.8	42%	20%	-

Share of Local Government

Table 3.3 below shows the share of local government. Of the total salary expense of PKR 237.8B, share of transfer to local government, that is district salaries, was PKR 145.5B. This includes health and education which are the largest components of district salaries. This was a 13% increase from the previous year.

Table 3.3
Share of Local Government
 Units: Rs. Bln

Head	2018-19			2019-20			Year on Year increase	
	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	BE v BE	Act v Act
Total	199.2	160.3	80%	205.0	162.1	79%	3%	1%
Salary	140.0	129.1	92%	135.0	145.5	108%	-4%	13%
Non Salary	23.1	10.2	44%	18.2	9.8	54%	-21%	-4%
Grant to Local Councils	6.7	4.0	60%	5.8	3.5	60%	-14%	-14%
District ADP	29.4	17.0	58%	46.0	3.3	7%	56%	-80%

Current Expenditure of Capital Accounts

Current Expenditure of Capital Accounts consist primarily of loan repayments. These include Repayment of Foreign Loans, Loans & Advances to Provincial Government Employees, write-off loans & Advances to Provincial Government Employees. These are reflected in Table 3.4

Total portfolio of current capital expenditure increased from Rs. 8.78B to Rs. 10.11B, an increase of 15%. There were no loans written off in 2018-19, or 2019-20. Repayments for Foreign loans was the principal expense under the current capital head, increasing from Rs. 8.6 billion in 2018-19 to Rs. 9.9 billion, a year on year increase of 15%. Repayment of loans however remains a very small portion of the province's total expenses and well within manageable limits.

Table 3.4

Current Expenditure of Capital Accounts

Units: Rs. Bln

Head	2018-19			2019-20			Year on Year increase	
	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	BE v BE	Act v Act
Total	8.00	8.78	110%	9.70	10.11	104%	21%	15%
Repayment of Foreign Loans	7.79	8.60	110%	9.49	9.93	105%	22%	15%
Loans & Advances to Provincial Government Employees	0.20	0.18	90%	0.20	0.18	92%	0%	2%
Write off Loans & Advances to Provincial Govt. Employees	0.01			0.01	0.00			

Development Expenditure by Sector

During 2019-20, Rs. 170 Billion was expensed under development spending. There are 27 sectors that underspent their allocation while 6 went over budget in their allocation. While province budget utilization is consistently high, however the capacity for individual projects is very different. Certain sectors are above a hundred percent showing a greater capacity to absorb, while there are other sectors that don't spend so efficiently. This is typically because project approvals and project implementation capacity tend to be weak. Therefore, the province optimizes utilization by reallocating where spending is slow. However, this means that by taking this consideration in the budget process, the government can improve allocation and spend decisions and consequently limit the need for mid-year reallocations.

A similar pattern can be seen in the Foreign portfolio, where there is significant capacity across the board to increase spending. This is because there are significantly more committed funds than expensed. This lack of utilization is typically because the foreign funded portfolio has not been monitored and tracked at a high enough level. The foreign funded portfolio clearly shows the potential to increase utilization by more closely tracking and management of the portfolio. The provincial government intends to do that with increased oversight by identifying and removing bottlenecks and expedite spending.

Another pressing concern for the government was the throw forward. The overall throw forward was over six years, and there are departments with throw forwards higher than eight years. This means that if no new projects were added, it would still have taken the province over six years to complete the existing ADP with the present development budget. It also means that through the last year, spending would have been disbursed between the projects. The situation on the throw forward was unsustainable and hence the provincial effort in the budget 19-20 to rationalize the ADP was essential. This data shows how necessary that rationalization process was.

Table 3.5

Sector-wise Allocation & Expense of Settled Districts Development Budget 2019-20 (FPA not included)

Units: Rs. Bln

S. No	Department	No. of Projects	Total Cost	Allocation	Actuals	% Expended from Total Allocation
1	Roads	313	284.77	11.3	17.9	158%
2	Environment	3	0.15	0.0	0.1	129%
3	Multi Sectoral Development	50	134.80	11.6	12.9	112%
4	Water	164	102.45	9.5	10.6	111%
5	Law & Justice	30	14.06	1.0	1.1	107%
6	Housing	5	2.35	0.3	0.3	102%
7	Health	117	110.55	10.0	9.7	97%
8	Drinking Water & Sanitation	45	30.71	3.8	3.5	93%
9	Urban Development	35	103.95	6.7	5.7	85%
10	Transport	5	68.28	2.0	1.7	84%
11	Energy & Power	41	189.72	0.8	0.7	82%
12	Home	39	23.58	1.9	1.5	81%
13	Relief and Rehabilitation	30	10.83	2.3	1.8	79%
14	Elementary & Secondary Education	67	85.32	9.7	7.5	77%
15	Agriculture	43	55.91	4.2	3.1	74%
16	Higher Education	56	40.11	5.8	4.2	72%
17	Forestry	25	25.30	4.1	2.9	71%

S. No	Department	No. of Projects	Total Cost	Allocation	Actuals	% Expended from Total Allocation
18	Social Welfare	15	1.08	0.4	0.3	68%
19	Building	38	6.63	0.8	0.5	63%
20	Industries	25	15.91	1.5	0.9	60%
21	Auqaf, Hajj, Religious & Minority Affairs	24	1.85	0.4	0.2	58%
22	Sports, Tourism, Archaeology, Culture & Youth Affairs	76	46.81	5.9	3.3	56%
23	Local Government	39	35.17	3.2	1.7	54%
24	Population Welfare	7	2.48	0.2	0.1	53%
25	Board of Revenue	5	6.02	0.5	0.2	49%
26	Food	10	1.34	0.4	0.2	43%
27	Finance	4	12.07	0.2	0.1	39%
28	Excise, Taxation & Narcotics Control	7	0.92	0.2	0.1	34%
29	Mines & Minerals	8	1.74	0.4	0.1	32%
30	Labour	4	0.38	0.1	0.0	29%
31	ST&IT	15	2.09	0.6	0.1	14%
32	Information	6	0.32	0.2	0.0	2%
33	Special Initiatives	2	8.04	8.0	0.0	0%

Chapter 4: Departmental Expenditure 2019-20

Table 4.1 below, shows the overall departmental budgets, broken down in to three key components:

- Current
- Development
- Foreign Project Assistance (FPA)

It also shows the budget estimates and the actual data over the last two years. Breaking down expenditure information at a department level can provide useful insight for having conversations between stakeholders that can lead to improved decision making.

Last Year's expenditure report emphasized the importance of looking at departmental budgets as a whole, by looking at current and development in an integrated manner. It would be of use to revisit that reasoning.

“Considering two of the largest departments, education and health, where a lot of narrative focuses on the development budget. What is actually important is the current budget through which delivery happens in terms of number of service delivery personnel, i.e. teachers, doctors, nurses, paramedic staff, etc. Add to these the non-salary expenses which includes supplies such as text books, medicines, as well as class rooms repair etc. and one begins to understand the greater importance of current expenditure in such departments, where service delivery to the general public is their *raison d'etre*. In fact, the current spend on education, which includes teacher salaries, in itself is greater than the overall expenditure of any other department in the province. Therefore, it is important to look at these departments in an integrated manner, and through this report, all stakeholders including the public can now do so. So, for the first time a conversation can happen about what the province is actually getting out of a department as a whole.”

The spread of COVID-19 has only reinforced the importance of improved service delivery whether it is of the relief department or the health department rather than just brick and mortar development expenditure. It has also reemphasized the importance of having the fiscal space to carry out improved service delivery, highlighting the importance of own source revenue. By looking at individual departments, insights can also be made on revenue generation departments, such as mines and minerals or excise and taxation, with respect to their revenue to cost ratio. Is a ratio of 2 to 1 or 3 to 1 satisfactory when other government agencies like KPRA can generate PKR 18B against a cost of PKR 0.4B, a ratio of nearly 45 to 1? Although the government has encouraged tax exemptions and rationalization, there is still plenty of potential for revenue generation and more emphasis and effort need to be made to realize full potential in these sectors.

One of the intents of this exercise is to understand exactly how and where can expenses be incurred that best facilitate the citizens of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. This level of details will allow the provincial government to closely look at where such expenditure can be streamlined. Only by looking at the province's finances holistically, will the government be able to improve financial management and continue to remain a citizen-centric government.

Table 4.1 (1 of 10)
 Department wise Expenditure
 Units: Rs. Mln

Head	2018-19			2019-20			Year on Year increase	
	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	BE v BE	Act v Act
ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION	125,333.4	119,147.0	95%	159,923.9	149,616.0	94%	28%	26%
Settled				130,543.8	129,508.1	99%		
Current	108,190.5	105,801.4	98%	113,163.7	121,320.0	107%	5%	15%
Development	10,096.8	8,122.6	80%	9,698.0	7,495.7	77%	-4%	-8%
FPA	7,046.2	5,223.0	74%	7,682.1	692.4	9%	9%	-87%
NMAs				29,380.1	20,107.9	68%		
Current				17,818.7	16,241.7	91%		
Development				11,561.4	3,866.2	33%		
HEALTH	76,795.1	64,697.4	84%	106,084.0	83,743.7	79%	38%	29%
Settled				87,481.2	74,211.7	85%		
Current	64,357.1	57,722.3	90%	75,632.4	64,172.3	85%	18%	11%
Development	8,391.6	6,811.8	81%	10,003.0	9,730.1	97%	19%	43%
FPA	4,046.5	163.4	4%	1,845.8	309.3	17%	-54%	89%
NMAs				18,602.8	9,532.0	51%		
Current				6,734.9	5,944.4	88%		
Development				11,867.8	3,587.6	30%		
HOME & TRIBAL AFFAIRS, POLICE & JAILS	55,293.1	48,227.8	87%	73,057.7	64,346.2	88%	32%	33%
Settled				56,002.5	49,127.3	88%		
Current	52,019.0	45,202.5	87%	52,553.0	46,534.2	89%	1%	3%
Development	1,560.0	1,613.1	103%	1,872.0	1,521.8	81%	20%	-6%
FPA	1,714.0	1,412.2	82%	1,577.5	1,071.3	68%	-8%	-24%
NMAs				17,055.2	15,218.9	89%		
Current				16,957.1	15,066.6	89%		
Development				98.2	152.3	155%		

Table 4.1 (2 of 10)
Department wise Expenditure
Units: Rs. Mln

Head	2018-19			2019-20			Year on Year increase	
	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	BE v BE	Act v Act
TRANSPORT & MASS TRANSIT	39,587.9	25,348.4	64%	14,814.6	5,765.5	39%	-63%	-77%
Settled				14,637.9	5,765.5	39%		
Current	340.5	220.2	65%	347.8	725.0	208%	2%	229%
Development	7,115.0	7,045.4	99%	1,972.0	1,659.3	84%	-72%	-76%
FPA	32,132.4	18,082.8	56%	12,318.1	3,381.2	27%	-62%	-81%
NMAs				176.7	0.0	0%		
Development				176.7	0.0	0%		
COMMUNICATION & WORKS	23,486.0	26,348.6	112%	42,653.7	41,289.7	97%	82%	57%
Settled				32,581.3	32,304.1	99%		
Current	7,046.7	6,093.6	86%	8,070.4	6,385.4	79%	15%	5%
Development	11,020.4	17,323.1	157%	12,082.0	18,383.8	152%	10%	6%
FPA	5,419.0	2,931.9	54%	12,428.9	7,534.9	61%	129%	157%
NMAs				10,072.4	8,985.6	89%		
Current				1,484.2	1,781.9	120%		
Development				8,588.3	7,203.7	84%		
HIGHER EDUCATION, ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES	18,798.2	16,625.3	88%	25,207.4	16,554.7	66%	34%	0%
Settled				19,746.1	14,845.8	75%		
Current	13,924.8	10,025.1	72%	13,895.0	10,675.1	77%	0%	6%
Development	4,125.0	6,072.8	147%	5,757.0	4,170.7	72%	40%	-31%
FPA	748.4	527.4	70%	94.1	0.0	0%	-87%	-100%
NMAs				5,461.3	1,708.9	31%		
Current				2,101.0	1,434.2	68%		
Development				3,360.3	274.7	8%		

Table 4.1 (3 of 10)
Department wise Expenditure
Units: Rs. Mln

Head	2018-19			2019-20			Year on Year increase	
	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	BE v BE	Act v Act
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT AND BUREAU OF STATISTICS	16,935.2	14,802.1	87%	37,258.5	17,432.3	47%	120%	18%
Settled				32,927.5	16,407.0	50%		
Current	601.3	411.6	68%	618.7	438.5	71%	3%	7%
Development	7,438.0	5,663.7	76%	19,595.0	12,924.7	66%	163%	128%
FPA	8,895.9	8,726.9	98%	12,713.8	3,043.9	24%	43%	-65%
NMAs				4,331.0	1,025.3	24%		
Current				62.2	32.9	53%		
Development				4,268.7	992.4	23%		
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	11,290.4	12,214.2	108%	26,998.9	16,888.4	63%	139%	38%
Settled				21,765.5	15,831.8	73%		
Current	5,922.5	5,719.5	97%	7,226.1	6,942.8	96%	22%	21%
Development	3,476.9	6,269.3	180%	9,938.0	7,421.8	75%	186%	18%
FPA	1,891.0	225.5	12%	4,601.4	1,467.2	32%	143%	551%
NMAs				5,233.5	1,056.7	20%		
Current				301.8	76.4	25%		
Development*				4,931.6	980.3	20%		
AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND COOPERATIVES	12,203.1	9,309.7	76%	22,682.8	14,870.3	66%	86%	60%
Settled				17,252.2	11,178.0	65%		
Current	7,715.9	6,245.9	81%	7,742.5	7,747.8	100%	0%	24%
Development	3,577.4	3,028.0	85%	4,200.0	3,110.6	74%	17%	3%
FPA	909.8	35.8	4%	5,309.7	319.6	6%	484%	793%
NMAs				5,430.5	3,692.3	68%		
Current				1,044.1	1,138.3	109%		
Development				4,386.4	2,554.0	58%		

*Includes FATA Development Authority

Table 4.1 (4 of 10)
 Department wise Expenditure
 Units: Rs. Mln

Head	2018-19			2019-20			Year on Year increase	
	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	BE v BE	Act v Act
IRRIGATION	12,626.6	14,549.7	115%	23,260.8	18,294.0	79%	84%	26%
Settled				17,860.6	14,922.2	84%		
Current	4,088.5	4,140.8	101%	4,599.5	4,199.4	91%	12%	1%
Development	5,662.3	8,266.4	146%	9,538.0	10,616.6	111%	68%	28%
FPA	2,875.8	2,142.5	75%	3,723.1	106.3	3%	29%	-95%
NMAs				5,400.2	3,371.8	62%		
Current				149.2	112.4	75%		
Development				5,251.0	3,259.4	62%		
PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING	10,975.0	11,709.8	107%	15,286.1	13,389.4	88%	39%	14%
Settled				11,951.0	10,875.5	91%		
Current	5,742.7	6,807.0	119%	7,152.0	7,330.7	102%	25%	8%
Development	5,132.3	4,902.8	96%	3,799.0	3,544.8	93%	-26%	-28%
FPA	100.0	0.0	0%	1,000.0	0.0	0%	900%	#DIV/0!
NMAs				3,335.0	2,513.9	75%		
Current				975.4	1,025.9	105%		
Development				2,359.6	1,487.9	63%		
REVENUE & ESTATE	8,273.2	4,999.3	60%	15,160.0	7,130.2	47%	83%	43%
Settled				11,918.9	5,104.7	43%		
Current	7,790.5	4,679.4	60%	11,508.9	5,104.4	44%	48%	9%
Development	482.7	319.9	66%	410.0	0.3	0%	-15%	-100%
NMAs				3,651.1	2,025.8	55%		
Current				3,241.1	2,025.5	62%		
Development				410.0	0.3	0%		

Table 4.1 (5 of 10)
 Department wise Expenditure
 Units: Rs. Mln

Head	2018-19			2019-20			Year on Year increase	
	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	BE v BE	Act v Act
RELIEF REHABILITATION AND SETTLEMENT	8,362.6	2,413.8	29%	32,242.3	28,188.6	87%	286%	1068%
Settled				11,021.5	6,434.8	58%		
Current	6,934.6	1,480.2	21%	8,039.5	4,626.4	58%	16%	213%
Development	1,428.0	933.5	65%	2,282.0	1,808.4	79%	60%	94%
FPA				700.0	0.0	0%		
NMAs				21,220.8	21,753.8	103%		
Current				17,107.3	9,448.3	55%		
Development				4,113.5	12,305.4	299%		
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	7,380.4	7,787.7	106%	12,365.5	8,619.3	70%	68%	11%
Settled				7,975.1	8,139.8	102%		
Current	6,500.4	6,796.4	105%	6,935.1	7,031.1	101%	7%	3%
Development	880.0	991.4	113%	1,040.0	1,108.7	107%	18%	12%
NMAs				4,390.4	479.5	11%		
Current				851.3	407.7	48%		
Development				3,539.1	71.8	2%		
INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE, STATIONERY & PRINTING AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION	4,823.5	3,949.2	82%	6,979.9	4,402.9	63%	45%	11%
Settled				5,526.6	4,096.1	74%		
Current	3,184.6	2,546.5	80%	3,227.7	2,398.8	74%	1%	-6%
Development	1,058.0	957.2	90%	1,478.0	892.6	60%	40%	-7%
FPA	580.9	445.5	77%	820.9	804.8	98%	41%	81%
NMAs				1,453.3	306.7	21%		
Current				196.0	153.5	78%		
Development				1,257.3	153.3	12%		

Table 4.1 (6 of 10)
 Department wise Expenditure
 Units: Rs. Mln

Head	2018-19			2019-20			Year on Year increase	
	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	BE v BE	Act v Act
ESTABLISHMENT & ADMINISTRATION	6,714.3	3,802.6	57%	4,790.9	3,263.0	68%	-29%	-14%
Settled				4,241.7	2,737.6	65%		
Current	6,714.3	3,802.6	57%	4,241.7	2,737.6	65%	-37%	-28%
NMAs				549.2	525.4	96%		
Current				549.2	525.4	96%		
Development				3,500.0	0.0	0%		
ENVIRONMENT & FORESTRY (WILDLIFE)	6,551.1	5,251.3	80%	9,208.3	6,190.7	67%	41%	18%
Settled				7,644.5	5,514.2	72%		
Current	3,238.1	2,608.3	81%	3,518.5	2,567.8	73%	9%	-2%
Development	2,903.6	2,643.0	91%	4,126.0	2,946.4	71%	42%	11%
FPA	409.3	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0			
NMAs				1,563.8	676.4	43%		
Current				338.7	335.8	99%		
Development				1,225.0	340.6	28%		
SPORTS, CULTURE, TOURISM, ARCHAEOLOGY & MUSEUMS	4,097.2	3,075.2	75%	15,985.8	5,552.2	35%	290%	81%
Settled				10,118.1	5,050.6	50%		
Current	979.3	689.8	70%	1,211.1	1,535.8	127%	24%	123%
Development	3,112.9	2,385.4	77%	5,907.0	3,329.6	56%	90%	40%
FPA	5.0	0.0	0%	3,000.0	185.2	6%	59900%	
NMAs				5,867.7	501.6	9%		
Current				13.1	6.8	52%		
Development				5,854.6	494.9	8%		

Table 4.1 (7 of 10)
 Department wise Expenditure
 Units: Rs. Mln

Head	2018-19			2019-20			Year on Year increase	
	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	BE v BE	Act v Act
ZAKAT, USHR, SOCIAL WELFARE, SPECIAL EDUCATION AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	2,706.1	2,171.1	80%	4,219.5	2,550.7	60%	56%	17%
Settled				2,998.6	2,313.8	77%		
Current	2,196.9	1,653.3	75%	2,610.6	2,050.0	79%	19%	24%
Development	509.1	517.8	102%	388.0	263.8	68%	-24%	-49%
NMAs				1,220.8	236.9	19%		
Current				131.5	88.7	67%		
Development				1,089.3	148.2	14%		
POPULATION WELFARE	2,498.6	1,668.3	67%	3,058.8	2,231.9	73%	22%	34%
Settled				3,053.9	2,124.9	70%		
Current	1,890.4	1,626.4	86%	2,226.9	1,996.8	90%	18%	23%
Development	180.0	41.9	23%	242.0	128.1	53%	34%	206%
FPA	428.2	0.0	0%	585.0	0.0	0%	37%	
NMAs				4.9	106.9	2172%		
Current				0.0	106.9			
Development				4.9	0.0	0%		
ENERGY & POWER	4,412.7	782.0	18%	13,122.4	1,058.6	8%	197%	35%
Settled				9,169.5	861.3	9%		
Current	141.4	95.2	67%	153.1	89.1	58%	8%	-6%
Development	471.0	513.6	109%	812.0	669.0	82%	72%	30%
FPA	3,800.3	173.3	5%	8,204.4	103.3	1%	116%	-40%
NMAs				3,953.0	197.2	5%		
Development				3,953.0	197.2	5%		
EXCISE & TAXATION	1,356.2	936.3	69%	968.7	750.8	78%	-29%	-20%
Settled				958.9	750.7	78%		
Current	1,155.2	883.7	76%	764.0	687.4	90%	-34%	-22%
Development	201.0	52.6	26%	185.0	63.2	34%	-8%	20%
NMAs				9.8	0.1	1%		
Development				9.8	0.1	1%		

Table 4.1 (8 of 10)
Department wise Expenditure
Units: Rs. Mn

Head	2018-19			2019-20			Year on Year increase	
	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	BE v BE	Act v Act
MINES & MINERAL DEVELOPMENT	1,347.8	829.8	62%	2,299.3	557.8	24%	71%	-33%
Settled				1,372.4	536.4	39%		
Current	946.8	685.3	72%	994.4	417.2	42%	5%	-39%
Development	401.0	144.5	36%	378.0	119.2	32%	-6%	-17%
NMAs				926.9	21.4	2%		
Current				57.2	21.4	37%		
Development				869.7	0.0	0%		
AUQAF, HAJJ, RELIGIOUS & MINORITY AFFAIRS	583.1	419.0	72%	863.3	337.9	39%	48%	-19%
Settled				543.6	317.9	58%		
Current	122.3	105.3	86%	119.6	73.9	62%	-2%	-30%
Development	460.8	313.7	68%	424.0	244.0	58%	-8%	-22%
NMAs				319.7	20.0	6%		
Development				319.7	20.0	6%		
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	514.6	410.4	80%	1,125.5	223.3	20%	119%	-46%
Settled				1,105.8	223.3	20%		
Current	121.6	77.7	64%	111.8	132.4	118%	-8%	70%
Development	393.0	332.7	85%	638.0	90.9	14%	62%	-73%
FPA				356.0	0.0	0%		
NMAs				19.7	0.0	0%		
Development				19.7	0.0	0%		

Table 4.1 (9 of 10)

Department wise Expenditure

Units: Rs. Mln

Head	2018-19			2019-20			Year on Year increase	
	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	BE v BE	Act v Act
HOUSING	391.7	468.3	120%	353.4	355.3	101%	-10%	-24%
Settled				353.4	355.3	101%		
Current	43.7	34.2	78%	43.4	39.1	90%	-1%	14%
Development	348.0	434.2	125%	310.0	316.3	102%	-11%	-27%
INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATION	622.5	303.4	49%	719.2	359.4	50%	16%	18%
Settled				709.3	354.9	50%		
Current	477.4	270.6	57%	553.3	352.3	64%	16%	30%
Development	145.1	32.8	23%	156.0	2.7	2%	7%	-92%
NMAs				9.9	4.5	45%		
Current				0.0	0.8			
Development				9.9	3.7	37%		
LABOUR	602.7	362.6	60%	594.7	375.3	63%	-1%	4%
Settled				589.8	375.3	64%		
Current	465.6	324.5	70%	492.5	348.4	71%	6%	7%
Development	55.0	11.6	21%	58.0	16.7	29%	5%	43%
FPA	82.2	26.5	32%	39.2	10.3	26%	-52%	-61%
NMAs				4.9	0.0	0%		
Development				4.9	0.0	0%		
INTER PROVINCIAL COORDINATION	56.7	37.5	66%	55.6	42.7	77%	-2%	14%
Settled				55.6	42.7	77%		
Current	56.7	37.5	66%	55.6	42.7	77%	-2%	14%

Table 4.1 (10 of 10)
 Department wise Expenditure
 Units: Rs. Mln

Head	2018-19			2019-20			Year on Year increase	
	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Actuals as % of Budget	BE v BE	Act v Act
FOOD	93,742.0	14,292.1	15%	93,723.2	34,783.3	37%	0%	143%
Settled				93,685.9	34,763.8	37%		
Current	93,270.0	13,930.7	15%	93,281.9	34,589.4	37%	0%	148%
Development	472.0	361.4	77%	404.0	174.4	43%	-14%	-52%
NMAs				37.3	19.5	52%		
Current				17.3	11.2	65%		
Development				20.0	8.3	41%		
FINANCE, TREASURIES & LOCAL FUND AUDIT	8,347.6	4,494.7	54%	12,923.3	9,574.9	74%	55%	113%
Settled				7,923.3	5,680.6	72%		
Current	2,149.6	3,187.1	148%	2,694.3	1,698.1	63%	25%	-47%
Development	6,193.0	1,307.5	21%	229.0	88.2	39%	-96%	-93%
FPA				5,000.0	3,894.3	78%		
NMAs				8,153.3	111.9	1%		
Current				8,143.3	107.4	1%		
Development	5.0		0%	10.0	4.5	45%	0%	

Food and Finance departments are listed separately, as expenditure in these departments are accounted differently. Most of the current expenditure in Food Department is for the purchase of wheat and that is done from Account 2 of the province rather than Account 1, which is the principal account used for provincial expenditure.

Expenditure of Finance Department includes an additional head that includes loan repayments, pensions, investments, etc.

For more information and feedback:

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