

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE BUDGETS OF BANGLADESH DURING THE DECADE OF NINETIES

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Abstract: An attempt was carried out for comparative analysis of the national budgets of Bangladesh formulated during the decade of nineties. Consequently, the study not only compares the budgetary functions, objectives and attainments of the Jatiyo Party (JP), the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) and the Awami League (AL) governments but also compares the economic position of the country under dictatorship with that under democracy. Aspects like setting of specific targets in the fields of revenue earnings, foreign grants, foreign loan, annual development programme etc. and attainment of set goals, collection of tax and non-tax revenue, expenditure pattern of the successive governments have been covered in the present discussion. The paper makes it clear that though there are significant differences in the political ideology of the three main political parties they share same policy prescriptions in the field of economics. The only significant difference that lies between dictatorship and democratic rule is that the former regime is characterized by heavy dependence on foreign funds whereas the latter regime made the scenario up side down. Concerning the democratic rule the conclusion is that whether the highlighted period is a story of success or failure, credit or discredit for that goes to both the BNP and the AL.

Key words: Budget; Public Finance; Economic Development; Self-sufficiency and Bangladesh.

Introduction

Each government whether following socialistic, capitalistic or any other economic system are basically aimed at attainment of welfare of the state. Accordingly, it plans to undertake various economic and other activities and in order to implement these plans it pursues certain policies. These activities and policies have their financial counterparts in the form of collecting necessary revenues and incurring expenditures. Consequently, the government describes its intentions and policies which it would like to pursue in the coming period (usually a year) and draws up a financing plan corresponding to this scheme of things. Such a financial plan describes in detail the estimated receipts, proposed expenditures and disbursements under different heads. This financial plan is called budget. According to John. F. Due, "A budget in the central sense of the term is a financial plan for a specified period of time". Hence a budget enables the authorities to decide about each individual item of revenue and expenditure in the overall context of the total plan.

No government can go ahead with its decisions regarding taxation, borrowing, expenditure and other fiscal measures at random. All these decisions and policies are interconnected and must form a part of the overall set of objectives, which the government plans to pursue. The whole approach has to be correctly integrated, well coordinated and quite systematic. In general, a budget shows the financial accounts of the previous year and the budget estimates of the coming year. A budget, in this sense, becomes both a description of the financial policies of the government and the financial plans corresponding to them.

In old days, a budget was more or less only a statement of the financial plans of the government. But now a days, especially after the experiences of several worldwide depressions, importance of government activities have tremendously increased. Now it is taken for granted that government's financial activities contribute a major portion to the flow of funds in the economy and the government fiscal policies together with the financial flows has a wide impact on the working of the economy.

Accordingly, the ability of government authorities to form a clear picture of the impact of their transactions on the economy has become a requisite for undertaking fiscal and economic policy decisions and make them a success.

Objectives of the study

The paper is an attempt to analyze the budgets formulated by the Bangladesh Government during the decade of nineties. On the basis of this analysis a comparison has been made between the economic performances of the then three ruling parties viz. the Jatiyo Party (2 year regime), the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (5 year regime) and the Awami League (4 year regime). Moreover, a comparison of the first two years of the decade with the later periods reveals the economic aspirations and achievements of the country under autocracy and democracy.

Attainments and failures

Table I shows year wise and head wise revised amounts as percentage of the estimated amounts. This Table has been prepared from the Table I of Appendix.

This attempt can throw light on the objectives set by the government and level of success attained in some specific fields like revenue receipts, foreign grant, foreign loan, total resource, ADP, non ADP project, use

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of resources etc. The analysis shows that though in some cases targets have been achieved but in many cases there have been large gaps between expectations and achievements

Table 1. Year wise and head wise Revised Amounts as Percentage of Estimated Amounts

	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000
Revenue Receipts	85.75	97.15	104.6	100.5	99.55	104.2	100.4	100.1	95.68	94.82	88.38
Foreign Grant	88.16	88.55	82.22	91.28	66.4	99.43	84.19	106	96.6	118.8	110.4
Foreign Loan	96.73	106	83.14	89.5	111	95.53	83.12	81.76	99.68	121.4	102.6
Foreign Aid and Loan in Aggregate	93.09	97.88	82.77	90.24	91.59	96.96	83.6	91.43	98.34	120.3	105.64
Total Resource	90.8	101.8	96.3	96.67	96.05	103.68	94.46	99.52	97.55	106.33	104.78
ADP	87.92	108	95.33	93.88	98.46	101.36	86.33	93.6	95.31	103	106.45
Non ADP Project	53.08	94.11	65.55	100.86	122.68	60.13	108.45	174	65.79	Infinity	97.17
Use of Resources	95.86	101.0	96.54	96.69	96.05	103.68	96.46	99.52	97.55	106.33	104.78

As for example, revenue receipt was on an average 91.45% of the estimated amount during the first two years of the 90s. This figure rose to a level of 101.85 % during the five year reign of the BNP and subsequently fell to 94.74 % in the next four year period. This shows that during the BNP period target of revenue receipts was fully achieved which can be marked as a significant improvement over the previous period. Conversely only the first year of the Awami League regime (1996 – 97) attained full achievement of target. So it can be safely said that performance of the intermediate regime is comparatively most impressive in this regard.

In the case of foreign grant the first two years of the decade witnessed on average an achievement of 88.36% of the estimated amount. This figure fell to 84.7% in the next period and again rose to 108% in the last four-year period. The table also shows that except for the year 1994-95 the BNP regime has failed to attain foreign grant target. On the other hand, the last ruling party was successful in three of the four years in this regard and achievement (96.6%) in the remaining period (1997-98) was quite satisfactory.

More or less the same picture is revealed in the case of foreign loan. Average figures of foreign loan as percentage of estimated amount are 101.36%, 92.45% and 101.36% respectively during the three periods under analysis. Though the first two years of the BNP regime showed disappointing results in comparison to previous two years, the third year showed much improvement. The condition again worsened in the next two years. On the other hand, only the first year of the AL regime showed comparatively less impressive performance but later years showed gradual improvement. For example, in 1998-99 receipt of foreign loan was more than 21% of the estimated amount.

When foreign grant and loan are considered in aggregate similar trends come out. The figure in this case was 95.5% in the first two-year period, which fell to 89.03% in the next period and again rose to 104% during the last period. It is clear from the table that first three years of the BNP regime failed to attain the level reached in the two years of the JP rule, in the fourth year the condition in this respect improved but again worsened much in the fifth year. Conversely, very first year of the AL regime showed significant improvement and carried out this trend of success throughout their ruling period. Specifically the year 1998-99 observed a tremendous improvement (120.3%) in this respect.

Regarding total resources, average figures of revised amounts as percentage of estimated amounts stand at 96.3%, 97.83% and 102.04% in the three consecutive periods. So it can be said that in this context performance of the three political parties are more or less the same. Moreover, this performance is quite satisfactory.

Regarding successful implementation of the ADP, rate of achievement were respectively 98%, 95% and 99.6% during the three periods under concern. The table shows that except for the year 1994-95 the BNP regime has failed to realize the ADP fully. This implies that though projects were undertaken but could not be completed. On the other hand in two years of the four-year period of the AL regime not only programmes included in the ADP were realized but other programmes not included in the ADP were also realized. So the AL government cannot be accused for either non-realization of programmes or under utilization of allotted fund.

When the issue of use of resources in the non- ADP projects is considered we find that though revised amount was only 53% of the estimated amount in 1989-90 this figure rose to 94% in 1990-91. During the

BNP period this figure was 65.55% and 60.13% respectively in the years 1991-92 and 1994-95. But in rest three years the figures were 100.86%, 122.68% and 108.45% respectively. On the other hand, during the AL period only the year 1997-98 had a low figure of 65.79%. While 1996-97 had a high figure of 174% and even one year (1998-99) had an infinitely large figure (15100%).

With respect to the use of resources the picture is that during two years of the JP rule the average figure of revised amount as percentage of estimated amount was 98.43%. It took a value of 97.88% in the next period and a value of 102.04% in the last period. So it is clear that regarding the performance of using the resources the three parties can be placed on the same platform. Moreover, this level of attainment is quite satisfactory.

Towards achieving the goal of self-sufficiency

The main objective of an underdeveloped country is to attain self-sufficiency and reduce foreign dependence. Generally, greater importance of domestic source with respect to resource mobilization is taken as an indicator of attaining self-sufficiency, whereas growing contribution of foreign sources is considered to be a symptom of dependency. To trace the actual position of the country in this respect the following table is at our aid. It shows percentage contribution of foreign and domestic sources in the financing of budget. It is based on revised budgets and figures shown here have been calculated from the Table II of the Appendix.

Table 2. Summary of resources (in percentage terms)

	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000
Revenue Surplus	.68	7.32	19.83	27.75	31.64	32.07	31.31	36.43	34.43	19.7	16.59
Foreign Grants	40.17	36.85	29.94	29.28	20.67	21.53	25.45	23.32	23.23	23.84	20.63
Foreign Loan	59.85	50.47	44.1	39.98	44.92	35.83	31.13	27.22	30.73	35.79	29.86
Domestic Capital (net)	-4.31	-.12	1.69	.16	.79	3.3	8.09	10.35	9.35	8.59	8.02
Self-Financing by Autonomous Bodies	3.61	5.48	4.44	2.83	1.98	1.49	1.27	1.22	1.37	1.24	1.43
T&T Bond and Bank Loan	0	0	0	0	0	5.78	2.75	1.46	.89	10.84	23.47
Total Resources Available	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Foreign Grant & Loan in Aggregate	99.97	87.27	74.04	69.26	65.59	57.36	56.58	50.54	77.19	59.63	50.49

The table shows that revenue surplus was on average only 4% of the total available resources in the early two years of the decade. This figure was as low as 0.68% in the first year of the decade. Later it rose significantly and secured an average value of 28.5% in the next five-year period. It fell slightly in the next four-year period and was 26.79% on average. Hence it is clear that the very first year of the BNP regime made a break through in this respect. This tendency continues throughout the BNP and the AL regimes.

On the other hand foreign grants were on average 38.5% of the total available resources in the first period. It constituted on average 25.37% of the same in the next five-year period. The same figure fell to 22.75% in the last four-year period. In the case of foreign loan the table shows that in the earliest period of the decade this sector contributed 55.16% of the total available resources. But the same figure fell to 39.19% in the next period and again fell to 30.9% in the last period under study. This is a clear decline in the importance of foreign source.

Regarding contribution of domestic capital the picture is very unsatisfactory in the first two years. The average percentage figure was 2.21%. This figure rose to 2.8% in the next period and finally stood at 9.05% during the Awami League regime. Autonomous bodies provided an average 4.5% of the total resources during the JP rule. This figure fell to 2.4% in the next BNP period and again fell to 1.31% in the Awami League regime. On the other hand, T&T bond or bank loan played no role in the first period. The same trend continued till 1993-94. Rest two years of the BNP regime collected 4.26% from T&T bond and bank loans. Conversely the Awami League collected 9.16% on average from the same source.

When foreign grants and loans are considered in aggregate it is found that their joint contribution has fallen from 93.6% to 64.56% and ultimately to 59.46% in the specified three periods which can be pointed out as a significant fall in the degree of foreign dependence. Moreover, in this respect the two democratic governments gained a sharp edge over the former autocratic one.

So, it is clear from the above analysis that the move towards attaining self-sufficiency, which was initiated during the BNP regime, also continued throughout the AL regime. This fact is reflected in the growing contribution of domestic sources like revenue surplus, net domestic capital, T&T bond and bank loan and declining importance of foreign sources in total available resources. This feature can be taken as a step forward for the economy.

To look at the same thing from a different viewpoint we take the help of the following table. It shows percentage contribution of different sources in the financing of ADP. The figures in the table have been calculated from the revised budgets of different years shown in Table III of Appendix.

Table 3. Financing of the Annual Development Programme (ADP)

	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000
Internal Resource	-12	12.6	25	26.2	35.8	43	42.3	49	45.3	31	26
External Resource	98.6	87.4	75	73.8	64.2	57	57.7	51	54.7	58.5	50.2
Additional Financing by The Banking System	13.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.5	23.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Contribution of internal source was negative (-12 %) in the first year of the decade and was balanced by bank loan. This figure significantly increased to a level of 34.4 % during the next five - year period and ultimately stood at a level of 37.8 % in the last period of time. Conversely contribution of external source fell from a level of 93 % through 65.7 % to 53.6 %. Besides the year 1989 - 90, in the years 1998 -1999 and 1999-2000 bank loans also played a vital role in the financing of the ADP. Share of bank loan in the ADP were 13.4 % and 10.5 % respectively and around 24 % in the above mentioned periods. On the other hand, no such case of taking bank loan is found in the BNP period.

It is evident from the above analysis that concerning the case of financing of the ADP, degree of external dependence fell gradually during the three periods. It fell by 27.3 % during the BNP rule and again fell by 12 % during the next regime. As was the case in the previous analysis also, here a positive move towards reducing external dependence is clear from the very beginning of the BNP rule.

We now turn to focus on the summary of the budgetary operations of the period under study. In this context we take the help of the following table, which is based on the Table IV of Appendix.

Table 4. Summary of Budgetary Operations (Revised Budgets; In Percentage Terms)

	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000
General Revenue	52.6	49.6	57.2	61.4	57.6	61.6	65.6	68.5	69.4	59.3	56.2
Total Expenditure	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Overall Deficit	-47.4	-50.4	-42.8	-38.6	-42.4	-38.4	-34.4	-31.5	-30.6	-40.7	-43.8
Financing by Foreign Source	38	33.7	31.8	30.5	24.9	25.4	22.6	19.9	19.3	26.8	23.3
Financing by Domestic Source	9.4	16.7	11	8.1	17.5	13	11.8	11.6	11.3	9.5	10.1
Need for Extra Financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	10.4

It is evident from the table that revenue earnings in the first two years met on average 51 % of the total expenditure. This amount rose to 60.7 % in the next time period and subsequently to 63% in the last period under consideration. So it is clear that subsequent improvement has taken place in this aspect of budget.

It is also found from the table that during the same three periods overall deficit as percentage of total expenditure fell from 49% through 39.3% to 37%. This is nothing but the reflection of increasing contribution of revenue earnings to total expenditure. The same table shows percentage share of different sources in financing this deficit.

Regarding importance of foreign and domestic source the finding of the table is that there have occurred changes in this respect. As for example, foreign source contributed on an average 36 % of the total expenditure in first two years. This figure fell to a level of 27 % in the subsequent period and lastly to 22 %,

which shows that importance of foreign source with respect to deficit financing is on a decline. On the other hand percentage contribution of the domestic source were 13 %, 12.3 % and 10.6 % respectively. The table also shows that in the first two periods domestic and foreign source were sufficient to meet up the deficiency whereas last two years of the AL regime needed extra financing which amounted to an average level of 7.2 %.

In the light of the above analysis based on the Tables 2, 3 and 4 it can safely be argued that starting from a high dependence on external sources and failure to mobilize internal resources during the JP period the successive two ruling parties were successful to make the scenario upside down. That is, the period of democratic rule experienced lowering of importance of external sources and consequent rising role of domestic sources in the sphere of financing of the budget.

Tax structure of the period

The paper now attempts to focus on the tax structure of the budget. Table V below has been designed to show revenue receipts of the government by source in percentage terms. It is based on Table V of Appendix.

Table 5. Revenue Receipt by Source (In Percentage Terms)

Source	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000
Tax Revenue	85.3	81.6	81.3	81.6	80.4	78.2	78.9	82	79.9	80.5	80.1
Non-tax Revenue	14.7	18.4	18.7	18.4	19.6	21.8	21.1	18	20.1	19.5	19.9
Total Revenue	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

It shows that in the first two years of the study period tax revenue consisted on average about 83.5 % of total revenue income. This figure became 80.1 % and 80.6 % respectively in the two subsequent periods. On the other hand, non-tax revenue contributed about 16.5 %, 19.9 % and 19.4 % respectively in the same periods. This clarifies the fact that throughout the whole period under study percentage contribution of tax and non-tax revenue to total receipts remained almost same on average.

Pattern of revenue expenditure

Lastly we have analysed sector specific revenue expenditure of the three ruling parties. For this we can use Table VI, which has been derived from Table VI of the Appendix.

Table 6. Expenditure Pattern by Sector (Revised Budget)

Source	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000
Defence	17	16.1	16.5	17.5	17.8	18.3	17.5	18	18.2	17.5	17.4
Education	16.2	16.1	17.5	19.7	19.2	19.5	18.2	18.3	18.5	17.7	17.6
Health	5.4	5.3	5.5	6	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.1	5.6	5.3	5.3
Transport	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.3	2	2
Total	40.3	39.1	41.6	45.7	46.2	46.8	44.4	44.6	44.6	42.5	42.3

Analysis based on the above table reveals the following facts. In the first two years, percentage share of defence, education, health and transport sector in total expenditure were 16.5 %, 16 %, 5.3 % and 1.6 % respectively. In the following period the same figures became 17.5 %, 18.8 %, 6.2 % and 2.4 % respectively and lastly took the values 17.7 %, 18 %, 5.6 % and 2 % respectively.

This finding makes it sufficiently clear that regarding pattern of expenditure there is significant similarity among the regimes under consideration. When total amount of expenditures (in percentage) in this four important sectors of the economy are compared inter temporally then also the same findings are obtained – the corresponding figures being 39.7 %, 45 % and 43.5 % respectively.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that though these three political parties have had marked differences in their ideological views they subscribe almost the same view in the realm of economic activities. The only significant difference found between the non-democratic and the democratic governments is that the former one relied heavily on external sources for the financing of the budget whereas the latter ones were successful in lessening the high degree of foreign dependence and mobilize domestic resources for the same purpose. With respect to the budgetary operations of the BNP and the AL governments one may conclude that there exists no marked difference in their policy prescriptions. Whatever successes achieved or failures encountered by the economy of the country they both are to be given equal credits or blames.

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Structure of public sector revenues

Particulars	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01	
	Actual	Revised	Actual	Revised	Actual	Revised	Actual	Revised	Actual	Revised	Actual	Revised	Actual	Revised	Actual	Revised	Actual	Revised	Actual	Revised
Total	1090.000	1300.000	1050.000	1250.000	1100.000	1200.000	1150.000	1250.000	1200.000	1300.000	1250.000	1350.000	1300.000	1400.000	1350.000	1450.000	1400.000	1500.000	1450.000	1550.000
Income Tax	578	650	550	600	580	620	600	650	620	680	650	700	680	720	700	750	720	780	750	800
Corporate Income Tax	150	170	140	160	150	170	160	170	160	170	180	170	180	170	180	190	180	190	200	210
Individual Income Tax	428	480	410	440	430	450	440	480	460	510	470	520	500	540	520	560	540	590	550	590
Excise Duty	250	280	240	270	250	280	260	290	270	300	280	310	290	320	300	330	310	340	320	350
Stamp Duty	100	110	90	100	100	110	90	100	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110	100	110
Other Taxes	172	190	160	170	170	190	160	190	170	190	170	190	170	190	170	190	170	190	170	190
Government Grants	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other Income	162	180	150	170	170	190	150	180	150	180	150	180	150	180	150	180	150	180	150	180
Total	1090.000	1300.000	1050.000	1250.000	1100.000	1200.000	1150.000	1250.000	1200.000	1300.000	1250.000	1350.000	1300.000	1400.000	1350.000	1450.000	1400.000	1500.000	1450.000	1550.000

Appendix I
 Figures Taken from Original Budgets of Different Years (Expressed in Crore Taka)

Heads	1989 - 1990		1990 - 1991		1991 - 1992		1992 - 1993		1993 - 1994		1994 - 1995	
	Estimated	Revised	Estimated	Revised	Estimated	Revised	Estimated	Revised	Estimated	Revised	Estimated	Revised
Revenue Receipts	7904	6778	8051	7822	9100	9517	11004	11060	12335	12280	13637	14210
Foreign Grant	2526	2227	2909	2576	2970	2442	2948	2691	3078	2044	2640	2625
Foreign Loan	3430	3318	3327	3528	4326	3597	4105	3674	4004	4443	4573	4369
Foreign Aid and Loan in Aggregate	5956	5545	6236	6104	7296	6039	7053	6365	7082	6487	7213	6994
Total resource	13529	12284	14048	14300	16674	16056	18309	17700	19823	19041	21694	22493
ADP	5803	5102	5668	6121	7500	7150	8650	8121	9750	9600	11000	11150
Non-ADP Project	162	86	85	80	180	118	116	117	97	119	148	89
Use of Resources	13526	12967	14157	14300	16631	16056	18305	17700	19823	19041	21694	22493

Heads	1995 - 1996		1996 - 1997		1997 - 1998		1998 - 1999		1999 - 2000	
	Estimated	Revised	Estimated	Revised	Estimated	Revised	Estimated	Revised	Estimated	Revised
Revenue Receipts	15450	15512	17120	17145	19624	18777	20776	19700	24151	21345
Foreign Grant	3569	3005	2782	2951	2987	2886	2990	3552	3269	3609
Foreign Loan	4422	3676	4212	3444	3830	3818	4392	5332	5091	5223
Foreign Aid and Loan in Aggregate	7991	6681	6994	6395	6817	6704	7382	8884	8360	8832
Total Resource	24490	23624	25309	25189	27598	26924	29776	31663	34292	35934
ADP	12100	10447	12500	11700	12800	12200	13600	14000	15500	16500
Non-ADP Project	201	218	50	87	38	25	0	151	197	193
Use of Resources	24490	23624	25309	25189	27598	26924	29776	31663	34292	35934

Appendix II
 Summary of resources

(Figures Expressed in Crore Taka)

Heads	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000
Revenue Surplus	38	512	1617	2550	3130	3910	3698	4610	4277	2935	2901
Foreign Grants	2227	2576	2442	2691	2044	2625	3005	2951	2886	3552	3609
Foreign Loan	3318	3528	3597	3674	4443	4369	3676	3444	3818	5332	5223
Domestic Capital (net)	-239	-9	138	15	78	402	956	1309	1162	1280	1402
Self-Financing by Autonomous Bodies	200	383	362	260	196	182	150	155	170	184	250
T&T Bond and Bank Loan	-	-	-	-	-	705	325	185	111	1615	4105
Total Resources Available	5544	6990	8156	9190	9891	12193	11810	12654	12424	14898	17490
Foreign Grants & Loan in Aggregate	5545	6104	6039	6365	6487	6994	6681	6395	6704	8884	8832

Appendix III
Financing of ADP (Revised Budgets)

(Figures Expressed in Crore Taka)

Heads	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000
Total	5102	6121	7150	8121	9600	11150	10447	11700	12200	14000	16500
Internal Source	-610	771	1787	2130	3440	4798	4414	5725	5521	4347	4292
External Source	5030	5350	5363	5991	6160	6352	6033	5975	6679	8188	8274
Additional Financing by the Banking System	682	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1465	3934

Table-IV
Summary of Budgetary Operations (Revised Budgets)

(Figures Expressed in Crore Taka)

Heads	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000
General Revenue	6778	7822	9517	11060	12280	14210	15512	17145	18777	19700	21345
Total Expenditure	12872	15772	16643	18016	21319	23079	23653	25011	27070	33206	37953
Overall Deficit	-6094	-7950	-7126	-6956	-9039	-8869	-8141	-7866	-8293	-13506	-16608
Financing by Foreign Source	4889	5317	5291	5498	5307	5859	5341	4970	5229	8884	8832
Financing by Domestic Source	1205	2632	1835	1458	3732	3010	2800	2896	3064	3157	3842
Need for Extra financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1465	3934

Appendix V
Revenue Receipt by Source (Revised Budgets)

(Figures Expressed in Crore Taka)

Heads	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000
Total Revenue Receipt	6778	7821	9517	11060	12280	14210	15512	17145	18777	19700	21345
Tax Revenue	5781	6382	7741	9030	9880	11110	12233	14074	15001	15855	17096
Non - Tax Revenue	997	1439	1776	2030	2400	3100	3279	3071	3776	3845	4249

Appendix VI
Revenue Expenditure by Sector (Revised Budgets)

(Figures Expressed in Crore Taka)

Heads	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000
Total	6740	7310	7900	8510	9150	10300	11814	12535	14500	16765	18444
Defence	1149	1180	1301	1494	1634	1887	2069	2265	2644	2940	3217
Education	1094	1182	1382	1674	1756	2008	2149	2295	2689	2968	3257
Health	367	387	431	517	607	685	730	768	813	887	972
Transport	113	118	167	209	242	245	296	276	337	346	363

Source of all tables of the Appendix: Annual Budgets undertaken by the Government of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh, Ministry of Finance, Finance Division, for the years under study (1989 - 1990 to 1999 - 2000).