FBR Biannual Review

Vol. 13, No.4, January-June 2013-14

FBR Pakistan

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Government of Pakistan
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Foreword

Pakistan's economy continues to encounter multifaceted challenges during the past year, viz challenging law and order in the country, energy shortages and compression of imports. However, with the best efforts, FBR has been able to collect provisional tax revenues of Rs.2,266 billion during the year 2013-14, yielding 16% growth over the collection of Rs. 1,946 billion collected during 2012-13.

The current issue of the FBR Biannual Review provides an update on FBR revenue generating efforts. The in-depth analysis of data for the year 2013-14 provides an insight in to various components of federal taxes. It also explains how the growth in tax yield is directly linked with the macroeconomic indicators of the economy.

The current publication includes two articles on "Corruption, Fiscal Policy and Fiscal Management" and "Bottlenecks in the way of economic development in Pakistan" Detailed "Statistical Appendix" showing month to month and progressive collection of federal taxes collected by FBR, besides historical data on major revenue spinners of the four taxes and tax GDP ratio have also been included.

The efforts of the research team of Strategic Planning Reform & Statistics Wing are commendable in bringing out this issue of FBR Biannual Review. Suggestions and comments for improvement of this publication will be highly appreciated.

(Tariq Bajwa)
Secretary Revenue Division/
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Abbreviations

FBR	Federal Board of Revenue
DT	Direct Taxes
CD	Customs Duties
GST	General Sales Tax
STM	Sales Tax Import
STD	Sales Tax Domestic
FED	Federal Excise Duties
WHT	Withholding Taxes
VP	Voluntary Payments
CoD	Collection on Demand
AOPs	Association of Persons
NTN	National Tax Number
USAS	Universal Self-Assessment Scheme
SED	Special Excise Duty
PCT	Pakistan Customs Tariff
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
CH	Chapter
RTO	Regional Tax Office
LTU	Large Tax Payers' Unit
FY	Fiscal Year
CFY	Current Fiscal Year
PFY	Previous Fiscal Year

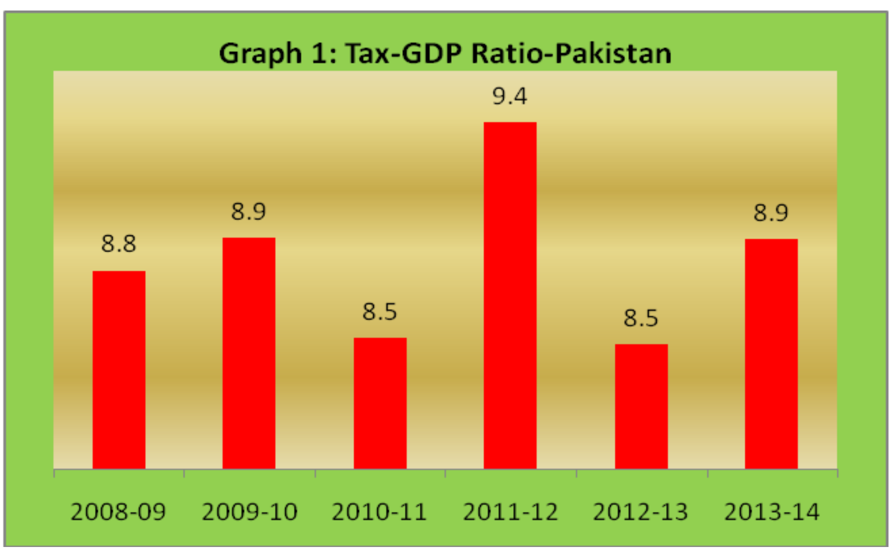
FBR Revenue Collection vis-à-vis Target

The Economy

Undoubtedly, Pakistan's economic growth over the past many years has suffered a number of setbacks; worsening security situation and crippling energy crisis. However, a number of deep structural problems that have persisted for decades are also to be blamed; the country weak financial position rooted in low tax revenues on one hand and limited export growth on the other; grossly insufficient investment in human capital development, infrastructure and economic activity at large. While external shocks have also adversely affected the economic performance. The noticeable decline in the rate of growth is a consequence of policy choice. The long term annual growth rate appears to have declined and at present is just 4 percent.

Pakistan has to focus on resource mobilization efforts. There is broad agreement amongst the economists that in a situation like Pakistan a steady rising tax to GDP is the best guarantee of viable fiscal adjustments and sound finances- a desired goal that has been missed for decade.

As far as revenue collection is concerned FBR has collected 2,266 billion as provisional collection during the outgoing fiscal year 2013-14 as against Rs 1,946 billion during 2012-13. Thus, a positive growth of 16% has been attained. As a result, the Tax GDP ratio has enhanced to 8.9% from 8.5% which itself a significant indicator of the government reform agenda (Graph 1). However, the target of Rs 2,275 billion has been achieved to the extent of 99%.



It may be recalled that FBR was allocated an ambitious target of Rs 2,475 billion for FY: 2013-14. The target was based on the assumptions that FBR revenue collection would be Rs 2,050 billion during 2012-13 (Base year) and high trajectory growth of macroeconomic indicators forecasted for FY 2013-14. On the contrary, the base year collection stood at 1,946 billion. Thus, the revenue base was eroded by Rs 104 billion. The correction was made accordingly and the target was reduced to Rs 2,345 billion and further corrected to Rs 2,275 billion during the year.

Table 1 below highlights the tax-wise target and collection during the year under review.

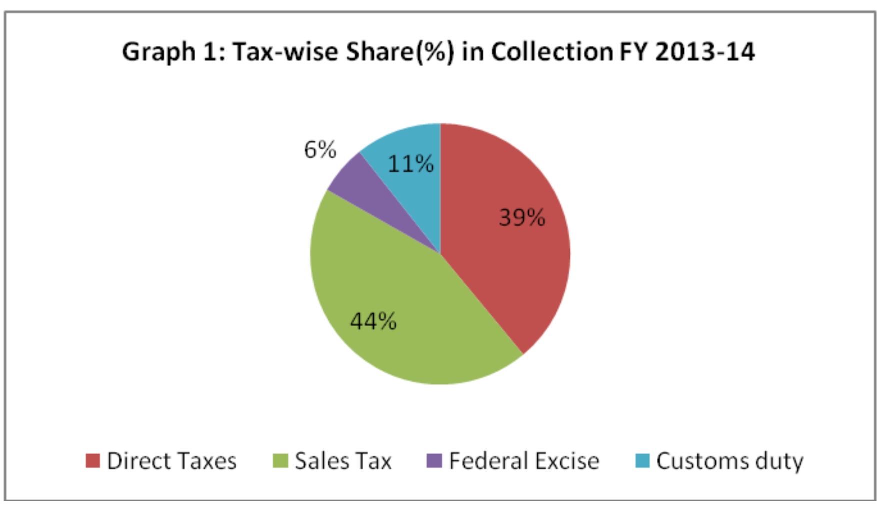
Table 1: A Comparison of Collection vis-avis Target 2013-14

(Rs. Billion)

Tax Head	**Original Target**	**Revised Target**	**Provisional Collection (*)**	**Achievement of Target (%)**	
				Original	**Revised**
Direct Taxes	975	891	884.1	90.7	99.2
Sales Tax	1,054.1	1,005	1,002.1	95.1	99.7
Federal Excise	166.9	138	139.1	83.3	100.8
Customs duty	279	241	241	86.4	100.0
All Taxes	**2,475**	**2,275**	**2,266.3**	**91.6**	**99.6**

(*) The collection for 2013-14 is purely provisional and subject to reconciliation.

The tax-wise share is shown in graph-1. Major share goes to sales tax i.e. 44%, followed by direct taxes 39%, customs 11% and FED 6% in FY 2013-14.



Analysis of Head-wise Revenue Collection

In total collection of Rs. 2,266.3 contribution of direct taxes has been Rs. 884.1 billion with 18.9% growth. The growth in the collection of sales tax has been 18.5%, customs only 0.6% and FED by 15%. The head-wise provisional collection of FY: 2013-14 is given below (Table 2).

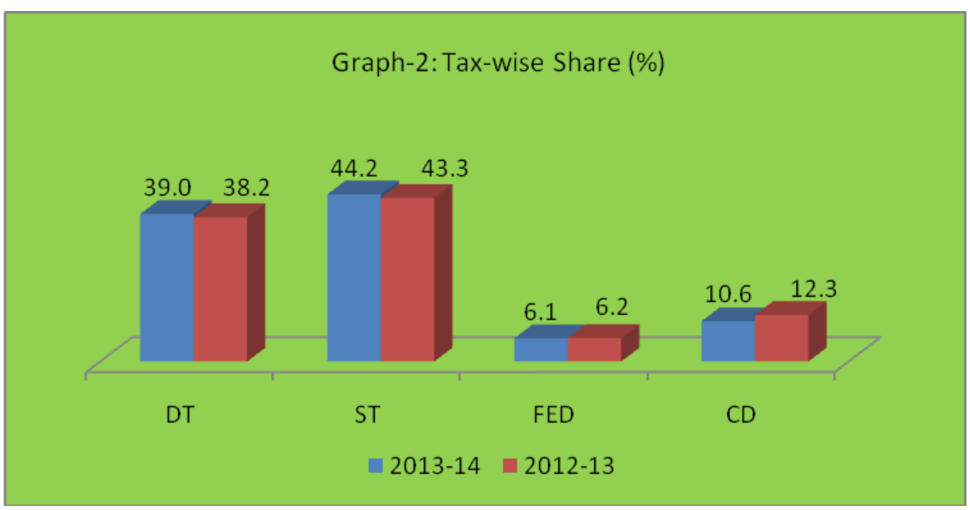
Table 2: Comparison of Net Revenue Collection

(Rs. Billion)

Revenue Heads	FY: 2013-14	FY: 2012-13	Growth	
			Absolute	(%)
Direct Taxes	884.1	743.4	140.7	18.9
Sales Tax	1002.1	842.5	159.6	18.5
FED	139.1	121.0	18.1	15.0
Customs	241.0	239.5	1.5	0.6
TOTAL	**2,266.3**	**1,946.4**	**319.9**	**16.4**

In absolute terms, Rs. 319.9 billion higher amount has been collected as compared to FY 2012-13. Performance of direct taxes and sales tax has been excellent as Rs. 140.7 billion and 159.6 billion additional amount has been collected during FY: 2013-14 respectively. Under the head of FED, Rs. 18.1 billion higher revenue was realized whereas customs duty fetched just Rs. 1.5 billion additional amount as compared to last fiscal year.

The share of direct taxes in total federal taxes has increased from 38.2% in 2012-13 to 39% in 2013-14 (Graph 2). Similarly, share of sales tax has also increased from 43.3% to 44.2%. On the other hand, share of custom duty has declined from 12.3% in 2012-13 to 10.6% in 2013-14.



Refunds/Rebates

The tax-wise refund payments during FY 2013-14 have been shown in the following table;

Table 3: Comparative Position of Refunds/ Rebates Payments during FY: 20 13-14 and FY: 2012-13

(Rs. billion)

Tax Head	Refund / Rebate		Difference	
	2013-14	**2012-13**	**Absolute**	**Growth (%)**
Direct taxes	63.7	53.4	10.3	19.3
Sales Tax	32.4	29.7	2.7	9.1
Federal Excise	0	0	0	0.0
Customs Duty	8.7	10.4	-1.7	-16.3
Total	**104.8**	**93.5**	**11.3**	**12.1**

Detailed Tax wise Analysis

Direct Taxes**:** The direct taxes have contributed 39% in the total tax receipts collected during FY: 2013-14. Historically, the share of direct taxes in total federal tax receipts has increased from around 15% in 1989-90 to 39% in FY: 2013-14. The net collection stood at Rs. 884.1 billion reflecting a growth of 18.9% over the corresponding period last year. An amount of Rs. 63.7 billion has been paid back as refund to the claimants as against Rs. 53.4 billion during FY: 2012-13.

It may be recalled that the collection of direct taxes includes income tax and other direct taxes i.e. worker welfare fund and worker welfare profit participation fund. The contribution of income tax in total direct taxes is around 97%.

The structure of income tax is based on withholding taxes (WHT), voluntary payments (VP) and collection on demand (COD). The collection during FY: 2013-14 shows that the share of WHT, VP and COD in gross collection has been 62.5%, 28.4% and 8.7% respectively. Details of these components of income tax collection are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Head-wise Performance of Direct Taxes

A Comparison of FY: 13-14 & FY: 12-13 Collection

(Rs Million)

Heads	2013-14	2012-13	Growth (%)	Share (%)	
				2013-14	2012-13
Collection on Demand	**80,582**	**89,427**	**-9.9**	**8.7**	**11.5**
Voluntary Payments	**262,598**	**244,920**	**7.2**	**28.4**	**31.6**
Deductions at Source (WHT)	**578,413**	**436,087**	**32.6**	**62.5**	**56.2**
Miscellaneous	4,016	5,574	-28.0	0.4	0.7
Gross Income Tax	925,609	776,008	19.3	100.0	100.0
Other DT	22103	20,797	6.3		
Total Gross Direct Taxes	**947,712**	**796,805**	**18.9**		
Refunds	63,711	53,397	19.3		
Total Net Direct Taxes	**884,001**	**743,408**	**18.9**		

Source: FBR Data Bank

Analysis of Components of Income Tax

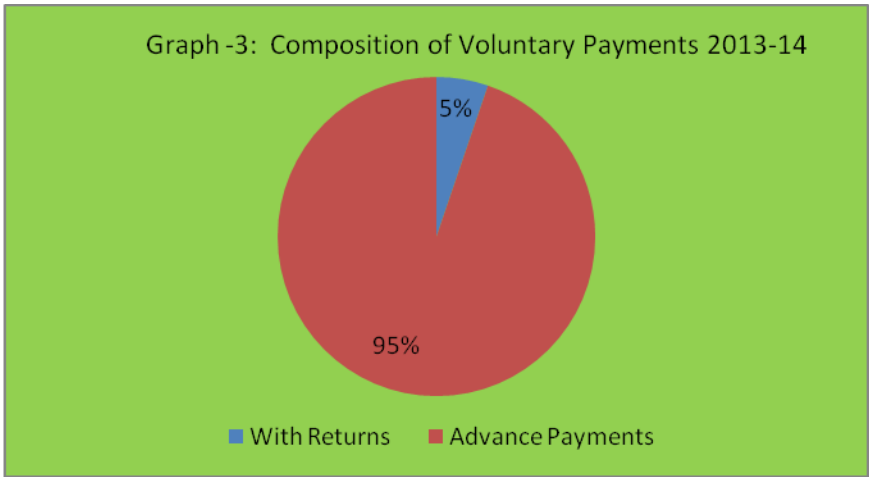
Collection Out of Demand (CoD): The collection from this head has declined by around 9.9% in FY 2013-14 as compared to PFY. The reason for decline is lack of audit for several years and huge demand stuck up in litigation. Due to lack of audit, fresh demand has not been created that could translate into collection.

Voluntary Payments (VP): This component includes payments with return and advances. Rs 262.6 billion have been generated during FY: 2013-14 as compared to Rs 244.9 billion in the corresponding period last year. Collection from VP has recorded a growth 7.2% (Table 5). Major component of voluntary payment is advance tax where a sum of Rs 248.8 billion has been collected in FY 2013-14 against Rs 230.1 billion in FY: 2012-13. The collection from advance tax has grown by 8.1%. The second component of VP is payment with returns, which has declined by 6.8% during the period under review. This shows lack of enforcement on the part of authorities. Deterrence should be created by effective audit and stringent enforcement.

Table 5: Collection of Income Tax by Voluntary Compliance
A Comparison of FY: 13-14 & FY: 12-13 Collection

(Rs .Million)

Heads	2013-14	2012-13	Change (%)
Voluntary Payments (A+B)	**262,598**	**244,920**	**7.2**
A) With Returns	13,761	14,771	-6.8
B) Advance Tax	248,837	230,150	8.1



Withholding Taxes (WHT): WHT contributes a major chunk i.e. around 63% in the collection of direct taxes. The WHT collection during FY: 13-14 has been Rs. 578.4 against Rs. 436 billion during FY: 12-13 indicating a growth of 32.6%. The nine major components of withholding taxes contributed around 88% of total WHT collection. These are: contracts, imports, salary, telephone, export, bank interest/securities, cash withdrawal, dividends and electricity. The highest growth in WHT collection has been from telephone (92%), followed by cash withdrawal (53%), salary (29%), dividends (26%), electric bills (23.3%) and contracts (22.5%). The reason behind vibrant growth is effective monitoring of WHT by creating special monitoring units and rationalization of withholding tax rates.

Table 6: Deductions at Source:
A Comparison of FY: 13-14 & FY: 12-13 Collection

(Rs .Million)

Collection Head	Collection		Difference	
	FY 13-14	FY 12-13	Absolute	Percent
Imports	123,808	103,235	20573	19.9
Salary	64,552	50,056	14496	29.0
Dividends	24,182	19,191	4991	26.0
Bank Interest & Securities	40,475	35,339	5136	14.5
Contracts	136,647	111,516	25131	22.5
Export	26,731	23,201	3530	15.2
Cash Withdrawal	19,063	12,440	6623	53.2
Electric bills	19,758	16,026	3732	23.3
Telephone	51,974	27,102	24872	91.8
a. Sub Total	**507,190**	**398,106**	**12,485**	**27.4**
% Share in total WHT	87.7	91.3		
b. Other WHT	71,223	37,981	33,242	87.5
c. Total WHT	**578,413**	**436,087**	**142,326**	**32.6**
Share (%) in Gross I. Tax	62.5	56.2		

Source: FBR Data Bank

Sales Tax: The sales tax is the top revenue generating source of federal tax receipts. It constitutes 44% of the total net revenue collection. The gross and net sales tax collection during the year has been Rs 1,034.5 billion and Rs 1,002.1 billion showing growths of 18.6% and 18.9% respectively over the collection of PFY**.** This significant performance can be attributable to the increased tax rate of sale tax from 16% in 2012-13 to 17% in 2013-14.

Of total net collection of sales tax, more than half of total sales tax is contributed by sales tax on domestic while the rest originated from imports during 2013-14. Details of collection of these two components are depicted in (Table-7)

Table 7 : Sales Taxes Gross and Net Revenue Receipts

(Rs. In Million)

Heads	FY 2013-14		FY 2012-13		Growth (%)	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Sales Tax (Imports)	495,351	495,330	429,843	429,831	15.2	15.2
Sales Tax (Domestic)	539,143	506,780	442,372	412,697	21.9	22.8
Total	**1,034,494**	**1,002,110**	**872,215**	**842,528**	**18.6**	**18.9**

Source: FBR Data Bank

Sales Tax Domestic Collection: The overall net collection of Sales Tax Domestic (STD) was Rs.506.8 billion against Rs.412.7 billion in the PFY. The net collection grew by 22.8% in FY 2013-14. The sales tax domestic contributed around 51% of the total sales tax during 2013-14.

Major Revenue Spinners of STD: The collection of sales tax has been highly concentrated in few commodities. This is confirmed by the fact that only petroleum products and natural gas contribute around 53% of the total sales tax domestic. Major 10 items including POL and natural gas shared 73% of the total net sales tax domestic. It is evident from (Table 8) that all the major ten items exhibited positive growths except natural gas.

Table 8: Comparison of Sales Tax Domestic (Net) Collection by Major Commodities During FY: 2013-14 & FY: 2012-13

(Rs Million)

Commodities	2013-14	2012-13	Growth (%)	Share (%) 2013-14
POL Products	231,003	180,588	27.9	43.8
Natural Gas	31,615	36,821	-14.1	8.9
Fertilizers	24,034	19,939	20.5	4.8
Cement	20,106	11,457	75.5	2.8
Electrical Energy	19,945	10,064	98.2	2.4
Cigarettes	17,672	14,535	21.6	3.5
Aerated Waters/Beverages	13,536	10,686	26.7	2.6
Sugar	9,189	8,545	7.5	2.1
Tea	8,352	5,302	57.5	1.3
Food Products	4,931	3,134	57.3	0.8
Sub Total	**380,383**	**301,071**	**26.3**	**73.0**
Other sectors	126,397	111,626	**13.2**	**27.0**
Sales Tax (Domestic) Net	**506,780**	**412,697**	**22.8**	**100.0**

Source: FBR Data Bank

The petroleum products have been the top revenue spinner of sales tax domestic and contributed around 44% in the total sales tax domestic collection during 2013-14. The collection stood at Rs. 231 billion in 2013-14 against Rs. 180.6 billion in 2012-13, recording a growth of 27.9%.

The second major revenue source is natural gas which has reflected a decline of 8.9% by collecting Rs 31.6 billion during 2013-14. Main reason of this decline is the higher input-output ratio of 77.3% during 2013-14 against 72.6% during 2012-13. Moreover, higher refunds of more than Rs. 4 billion have been paid as compared to previous year which has also affected the net collection of sale tax domestic.

A healthy growth of 20.5% was recorded in STD collection from fertilizers during 2013-14. The production of fertilizer has increased by around 18% which has cast favorable impact on the collection of sales tax from fertilizer.

The collection from cement recorded a robust growth of 75.5%. Although the production has increased by only 1%, but input-output ratio has also declined from 70.3% to 61.3% during 2013-14.

A massive growth of 98.2% in the collection has been attained in electrical energy during 2013-14. The refunds payments during 2013-14 have declined one billion which has improved the net collection. Moreover, the input-out ratio has also declined from 107.7% in 2012-13 to 105.2% in 2013-14.

The collection from cigarettes has increased by 21.6% during 2013-14. The input-output ratio has declined during the period. The collection from the beverages recorded a growth of 26.7% in 2013-14 as compared to 2012-13. This growth can be attributable to the growths in the production of soft drinks and juices by 22.1% and 11.1% respectively.

The collection from sugar has grown by 7.5% in 2013-14 against 10% growth in the production of sugar during 2013-14. The increased input-out ratio during 2013-14 as compared to previous year has affected collection of sugar.

The collection from tea has recorded significant growth of 57.5% during 2013-14 as compared to the previous fiscal year. The growth can be attributable to 13.4% increase in the production of tea during the period under review.

Sales Tax at Import Stage: Sales tax on imports is a significant component of federal tax receipts. The share of sales tax (imports) in total sales tax net collection has been around 49% in FY: 2013-14. The net collection of sales tax imports during FY: 2013-14 stood at Rs. 495.3 billion against Rs. 429.8 billion in 2012-13.

Major 10 commodities of sales tax import have contributed a major chunk of revenue of sales tax (imports) collection (Table 9). Like sales tax domestic, petroleum is a leading source of sales tax collection at import stage. Its share in sales tax imports is 34.2%. The share of top three items i.e. POL products, edible oil and plastic is around 47% of total collection of sales tax imports. Item-wise details indicate that the collection from POL products was Rs. 169.6 billion against Rs.156.3 billion in the previous year. Thus, the growth in net collection was 8.5%. On the other hand, the import value of POL products grew by 2.9%.

The collection from edible oil stood at Rs. 33.9 billion in FY: 2013-14 against Rs. 32.3 billion in the PFY. The growth in collection has been 4.9% against 6% growth in value of import of edible oils. The collection of plastic exhibited 35.1% due to 26% growth in the import value during 2013-14.

The collection from vehicles has also recorded negative growth of 2.8% as compared to 6.7% decline in value of imports. Other items like mechanical machinery, iron & steel, electrical machinery, fertilizers etc. recorded positive growths in the collection due to growths in their respective import values.

Table 9 : Collection of Sales Tax (Import) from Major Items

(Rs. in Million)

Commodities	**2013-14**	**2012-13**	**Growth (%) 2013-14**	**Share (%) 2013-14**
POL Products	169,551	156,324	8.5	34.2
Edible Oil	33,854	32,261	4.9	6.8
Plastic Resins etc.	27,834	20,598	35.1	5.6
Iron and Steel	27,595	21,745	26.9	5.6
Mechanical Machinery	26,096	19,533	33.6	5.3
Vehicles (Non-Railway)	26,035	26,793	-2.8	5.3
Electrical Machinery	18,769	14,515	29.3	3.8
Organic Chemicals	13,300	9,964	33.5	2.7
Fertilizers	12,842	10,554	21.7	2.6
Misc Chemical Products	9,008	6,501	38.6	1.8
Sub Total	**364,884**	**318,788**	**14.5**	**73.7**
Others	**130,467**	**111,055**	**17.5**	**26.3**
Gross	**495,351**	**429,843**	**15.2**	**100.0**
Refund/Rebate	**21**	**12**	**75.0**	
Net	**495,330**	**429,831**	**15.2**	

Customs Duty

The Customs duty contributed around 17.4% and 10.6% in the indirect taxes and federal taxes respectively during 2013-14. The base of customs duty is dutiable imports. Any fluctuation in the tax base affects the collection of customs duty.

Dutiable imports constituted around 38% of the total imports during 2013-14. It reflects high level of exemptions of imports from customs duty. The duty free imports grew by 5.9% while dutiable imports have grown by 7.6%. The gross and net collection from customs duty has been Rs 249.7 billion and Rs 241 billion respectively during 2013-14. The difference between the gross and net collection is the refund/rebate payment. In fact, Rs.8.7 billion has been paid back as refunds/rebates during the year. The net collection of customs duty yielded a growth of around 1%. One of the major reasons of this low growth is appreciation of rupees against dollar.

Performance of Major Revenue Spinners of Customs: There is a considerable degree of concentration of collection of customs duty in few items i.e. vehicles, edible oils, petroleum, machinery and plastic contributed around 45% of the total collection from customs during 2013-14. Similarly, 52.3% of the total collection of customs duty has been realized from 10 major commodities groups (PCT chapters). The collection of customs duty from these ten leading commodities (Chapters) is highlighted in (Table 10).

Automobile (Ch:87) is the top revenue spinner of customs duty. The collection from automobile has dropped by 14.2% during 2013-14 due to decline of 6.7% in the value of dutiable imports. The customs duty mainly emanated from motor cars (87.03) which are mostly subject to tariff peaks. Dutiable imports of motor car etc have declined by 17.6% which has adversely affected the collection from this head by 19%. As a result, declined in collection has also dropped the share of vehicles in total customs duty collection from 16.9% to 14.5% in total customs duty in 2013-14.

Edible oils (CH:15) is the second major source of revenue generation of customs duty. During 2013-14, a growth of 2% in the collection from edible oils was recorded as compared to the collection during FY: 2012-13. On the other hand, the value of dutiable imports was declined by 5.7%. The edible oils are mostly subject to specific rate of duty; therefore, the growth in the value of dutiable imports has no impact on revenue collection.

Petroleum products have been the 3rd major revenue source of customs duty. Some of the major petroleum items like crude oil, furnace oil, motor spirit etc are exempt from customs duty. The dutiable imports have recorded negative growth by 16.1%. Similarly, the customs duty from POL products has dropped by 17.8%. The customs duty from petroleum products mainly depends on the level of contribution by High Speed Diesel Oil (HSD). In fact, the value of dutiable imports of HSD has declined by 13.1%% while its collection has also dropped by 18%.

The dutiable imports of mechanical machinery (CH:84) and electrical machinery (CH:85) have grown by 10.8% and 2.7% respectively while collection of customs duty grew by 11.2% and 8.9% respectively.

The collection from plastic items (CH:39) has increased significantly by 25.3%. This growth is mainly attributable to growth of 26.3% in dutiable imports during 2013-14. As far as iron and steel (CH: 72) is concerned, the collection has declined by 17.5% against decline in dutiable imports by 10.8%. The remaining items of major spinners have recorded positive growths in the collection due to growths in their respective dutiable imports.

Table 10 : Details of Collection of Customs Duties during 2013-14

(Rs Million)

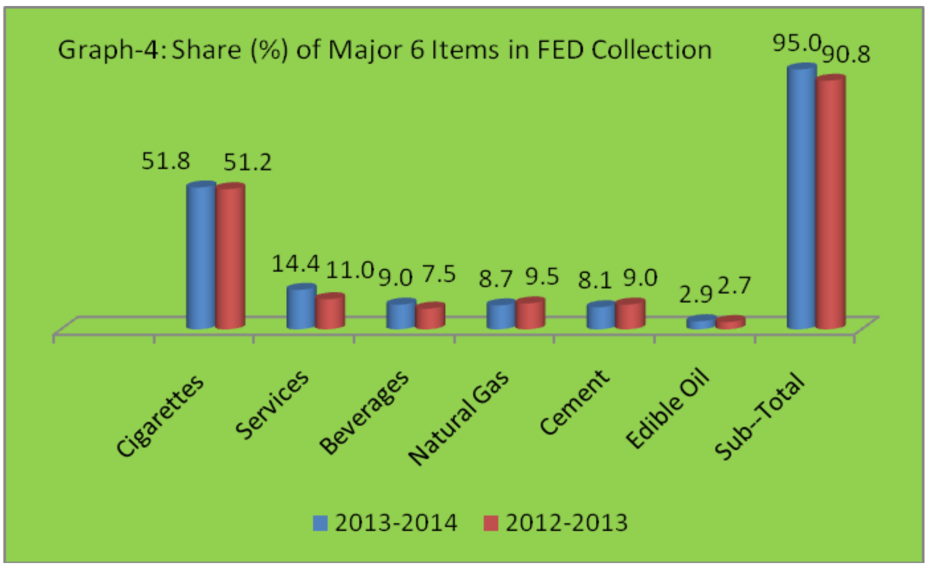
Description	2013-14	2012-13	Growth (%)	Share (%) 2013-14	Share (%) 2012-13
1.Vehicles and Parts (87)	36,314	42,306	-14.2	14.5	16.9
2.Edible Oil (15)	20,659	20,247	2.0	8.3	8.1
3. POL Products (27)	16,761	20,399	-17.8	6.7	8.2
4.Mechanical Machinery (84)	13,742	12,363	11.2	5.5	4.9
5.Electrical Machinery (85)	11,326	10,396	8.9	4.5	4.2
6.Plastic (39)	11,056	8,821	25.3	4.4	3.5
7.Paper & P. Board (48)	5,900	5,173	14.1	2.4	2.1
8.Iron and steel (72)	5,820	7,057	-17.5	2.3	2.8
9.Textile Materials	4,826	3,396	42.1	1.9	1.4
10.Organic Chemical (29)	4,337	3,917	10.7	1.7	1.6
Sub Total	**130,741**	**134,075**	**-2.5**	**52.3**	**53.7**
Other	118,989	115,746	2.8	47.6	46.3
Gross	**249,730**	**249,821**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Refund/Rebate	8,732	10,362	-15.7		
Net	**240,998**	**239,459**	**0.6**		

Federal Excise Duty (FED)

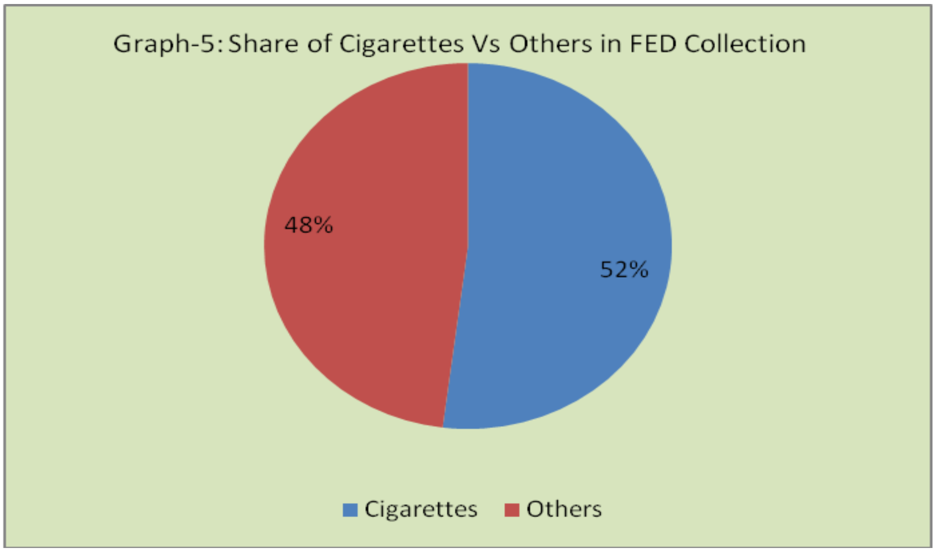
Federal excise duty is levied at import and domestic stages. Major portion of the receipts emanates from domestic sector. The base of the federal excise duty is quite narrow and is limited to few commodities. Federal excise duty has contributed around 6% of total tax collection during 2013-14. The realized tax collection has been Rs 139.1 billion in 2013-14 against Rs.121 billion in 2012-13 yielding a growth of 15%.

Analysis of Major Commodities of FED

Among major items, cigarette has been the top revenue generator with around 52% share in total FED collection, followed by services (14.4%), beverages (9%), natural gas (8.7%), cement (8.1%) and edible oil (2.9%) (Graph 4). Only six major spinners of FED contributed 95% of the total FED collection.



According to further details cigarette is the most prolific revenue generation source of collection of FED. Top five items contribute 95% of total FED revenue and the share of cigarettes is 52% (Graph- 5).



The overall FED revenue grew by 15% during FY 2013-14 over the collection of FY 2012-13 (Table 11). A cursory look on head-wise collection shows that revenue from services recorded a healthy growth of around 51%, followed by beverages (37.2%), edible oil (27.4%) and cigarettes (16.3%).

Table 11: FED Collection from Major Commodities
FY: 13-14 and FY: 12-13

(Rs Million)

SNo.	Commodities	2013-2014	2012-2013	Growth (%)
1	Cigarettes	72,088.8	62,010.3	16.3
2	Services	20,030.7	13,285.8	50.8
3	Beverages	12,517.6	9,121.1	37.2
4	Natural Gas	12,129.6	11,448.9	5.9
5	Cement	11,210.9	10,928.5	2.6
6	Edible Oil	4,099.6	3,218.5	27.4
	Sub--Total	**132,077.2**	**110,013.1**	**20.1**
	Others	7,009.0	11,104.1	-36.9
	Gross	139,086.2	121,117.2	14.8
	Refund	2.0	153.3	-98.7
	Net	**139,084.2**	**120,963.9**	**15.0**

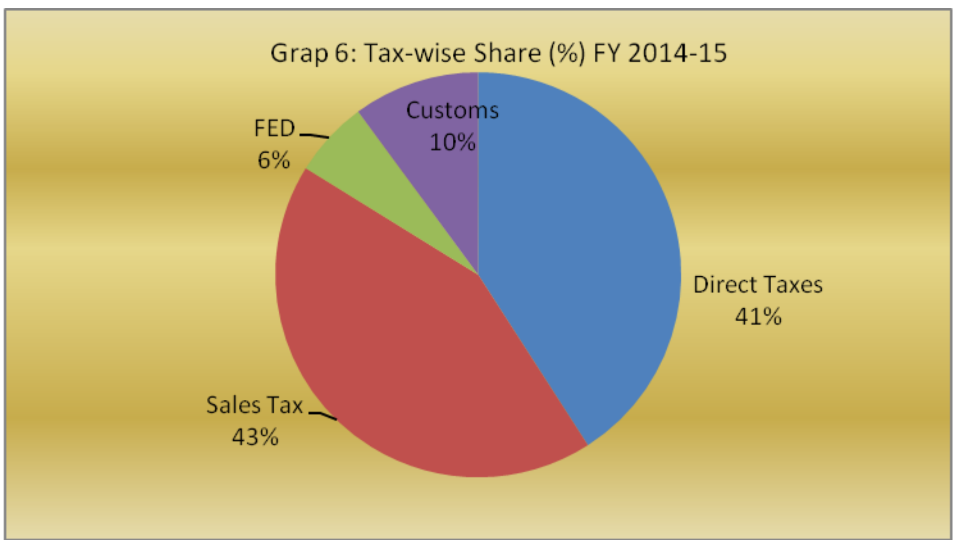
Revenue Targets FY: 2014-15

The revenue target for FY 2014-15 has been fixed at Rs. 2,810 billion. The required growth is 24% over the actual collection of FY 2013-14. In absolute terms Rs. 544 billion additional revenue will be collected in 2014-15. The tax-wise details are shown in table 12 and graph below;

Table 12: Head-wise Revenue Target FY: 2014-15

(*Rs. Billion)*

Heads	Revenue Target 2014-15	Provisional Collection 2013-14	Required Growth (%)
Direct Taxes	1,149	884.1	30.0
Sales Tax	1,206	1,002.1	20.3
FED	171	139.1	22.9
Customs	284	241.0	17.9
Total	**2,810**	**2,266.3**	**24.0**



II.

Corruption, Fiscal Policy, and Fiscal Management[1]

By

Umar Wahid

Background

Corruption has become an endemic problem; primarily because it has not been duly acknowledged as a major issue by the public sector, international organizations, and policy experts. This is a fact because, firstly, corruption was considered in isolation; more as a cultural and political issue; and secondly, because measuring corruption was perceived as nearly impossible. Therefore, elimination of corruption was never an economic priority of development reforms; hence now it is ubiquitous.

However, now good governance practices play a fundamental role in economic and institutional development and hence corruption is identified as one of the major issue. The growing interest in corruption is a result of several factors; firstly, International Financial Institutions (IFIs) prime focus is on development aid/loans and antipoverty strategies. These measures are bound to fail if those resources are embezzled by corrupt domestic administrations. Thus, IFIs have started to address corruption as a fundamental component of their development programs. Besides IFIs, many other non-governmental, bilateral and international organizations have also taken an active role to curb corruption.

Second, one tangible result of the engagement of the aforementioned institutions was the collection and dissemination of objective data, which opened possibilities of research. Thus the availability of data along-with the application of new measurement techniques resulted in creation of indicators of corruption. Thus studies using these measurements, in turn, has provided an index for institutions to quantify their measurements from general indicators of corruption to specific types of corruption. As stated by Kaufmann (2003), data on corruption has helped to debunk old myths and to ‘de-sensationalize’ the topic of corruption making it an objective topic of dialogue. One of the myths the database challenges is the belief that developed countries have low levels of corruption. The Transparency International Index data shows that some

[1] Edited by Umar Wahid Chief (SPR&S) FBR to fit in the research in Pakistan context. This valuable research findings has been taken from the book entitled” **Fighting Corruption in the Public Sector**” where number of valuable research work has been done by the legend Professor of Economic Jorge Martinez-Vazquez and his team, Javier Arze del Granado and Jameson Boex of the International Studies Program, Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, USA.

developing countries have reached levels of good governance and corruption control comparable to those of most developed countries.

Third, there is a growing consensus that issues such as poverty and corruption are part of a global phenomenon, and more or less affect all countries. Illnesses and diseases such as Hiv/Aids, for example do not discriminate among countries or regions based on race, religion, geographic location, or per capita income. As a result, containment in countries, whether developed or underdeveloped, is necessary. Similarly, poverty leads to social distortion and discontent, which in turn is translated into migration patterns of unemployed populations from rural to urban areas; which in turn results in anti social activities such as organized crime, drug trafficking, and terrorism. The realization that corruption is a global phenomenon makes it clear that the fight against corruption is not an issue of international aid, but rather a matter of global subsistence.

However, the growing interest and increasing number of studies of corruption, does not suggest the existence of easy solutions to serious problems affecting the social, legal, and economic dimensions that has an effect on corruption. In fact, the experience indicates that there is no quick fix or one solution, rather to fight corruption requires a robust strategy and the recognition of the unique cultural and historical characteristics of a country.

Corruption manifests itself in innumerable areas, in various and complex forms and is mostly dominated in the fiscal arena. Although unintentionally, fiscal policies sometimes facilitate corruption in the private and public sectors, as a result of the ways governments collect and spend resources. The relationships between corruption and fiscal policy can be simple and yet complex. In some instances, public sector empowers its public servants with opportunities to be corrupt. For instance, poorly compensated public servant has powerful financial incentives to search for additional sources of income, including through bribes or extortion if necessary. Likewise, if ethical standards are equivalent in two countries, there will be more corruption in the country where it is easier to conceal that a bribe was paid, for example, due to a much more complex administrative structure. Poorly designed expenditure programs and budget processes may also give individuals or firms opportunities or incentives to bribe public officials or to perpetrate other financial frauds. It can proliferate from acts of nepotism and favoritism of a privileged few by politicians or senior policy makers; tax administration and customs officials; or those entrusted with contracting or redelivering government services.

The relationship between fiscal policy and corruption has been discussed extensively in the economic literature. The lessons learnt in relation to fiscal policy and corruption seem to be different with regard to their specific focus, analytical framework, and discipline of study. There is also a gap between qualitative and quantitative studies in corruption. While qualitative research is typically based on broad and general discussions of the nature and consequences of corruption, quantitative studies are usually focused on cross-country comparisons.

This study seeks to assess the current state of knowledge and contribute to our understanding of how fiscal policies and management interact with corruption issues by integrating concrete and practical issues with theoretical and quantitative analysis of their nature and consequences. This study presents a comprehensive analysis of corruption that not only points out the problems, but also potential solutions for a broad range of fiscal policy and fiscal reform issues.

Defining corruption

Numerous definitions for the term "corruption" have been proposed and cited in the academic research and policy-relevant literature on corruption. The Oxford English Dictionary, for example, defines corruption as "the perversion or destruction of integrity or fidelity in the discharge of public duties by bribery or favor". Yet other definitions of corruption stress the role of the participation of public agents such as public officials, bureaucrats, legislators, or politicians. Perhaps the most widely cited definition of corruption in the public sector – and the one used in the current study – denotes corruption as:

> "The abuse of public office for private gain:
> Public office is abused for private gain when an official accepts, solicits, or exhorts a bribe. It is also abused when private agents actively offer bribes to circumvent public policies and processes for competitive advantage and profit. Public office can also be abused for personal benefit even if no bribery occurs, through patronage and nepotism, the theft of state assets, or the diversion of state revenues. (World Bank, 1997

Alternative definitions of corruption include "the degree misuse of public power for private benefit" and "the likeliness to demand illegal payments in high and low levels of government". However, not all types of corruption involve direct momentary payments, as government officials may receive more subtle benefits from corrupt activities, such as political support. Public officials may demand bribes to do what they are supposed to do anyway (i.e., the so-called " speed or grease money") or accept bribes to do what they are not supposed to do, such as overlook the underreporting of tax liabilities (see Bardhan, 1997).

Despite being immoral and illegal, "speed money" types of corruption are widely perceived as less harmful to an economy than certain other types of corruption that involves payments for the execution of illegal activities. The negative effects of speed money are, at best, ambiguous to many. Some studies even have suggested that this type of corruption has positive effects, because they represent an incentive for public official to work harder and/ or to recognize the different opportunity costs of time for different individuals. As a result, speed money corruption is not usually addressed as a main topic in the fiscal policy debate.

Although corruption affects many areas of the public, sector, our focuses exclusively on the fiscal dimension of corruption, which may be called "fiscal corruption". Fiscal refers to all issues pertaining to public revenues/ resources, taxation, and spending policies. Hence, fiscal corruption encompasses all types of corruption pertaining either to tax administration or spending policies, including tax evasion and customs fraud, tax administration corruption, corruption in service procurement, and so on. We specifically do not focus on non-fiscal types of corruption, in which public officials abuse their public powers for private gain outside the realm of fiscal processes (such as law enforcement officials extorting bribes from motorists under the pretext of alleged traffic violations). With this caveat, we note that for brevity in much of the following discussions, "fiscal corruption" will be referred to simply as "corruption".

It is important to note that, given the definition used here, a public official must be involved for corruption to take place. After all, it is the abuse of official power that constitutes corruption. This important distinction is relevant to connections between corruption and certain other issues, for example, the relation between tax evasion and corruption. While taxes may be evaded unilaterally by a taxpayer, it is likely that in many instances tax evasion is related to some form of corruption. Thus most factors that have an impact on tax evasion (such as high levels of taxation) have also at least an indirect effect on corruption. While this study aims to analyze the effects of the fiscal structure and fiscal reforms on corruption, in many cases non-fiscal factors also need to be considered in order to reduce fiscal corruption.

Corruption around the world

It is widely known that corruption manifests itself in a variety of forms within and across countries. What was not known before the recent "data revolution" in the corruption literature was the severity of corruption across countries, or the existence of patterns in the distribution of corruption. Data across counties reveals that most developing and transitional countries have (or more correctly, are perceived to have, since all key measures of corruption are currently based on opinion surveys) the highest levels of corruption. Indeed corruption tends to be more of a poor country disease; the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita for a sample of 89 countries for 2001 is 8.85. However, as mentioned previously, data on some developing countries also demonstrates that low levels of income do not necessarily imply high levels of corruption:-

The new rhetoric is that the quality of governance of a nation is the factor that plays the main role in its ability to deter corruption. Governance is likely to be weak in which countries are in process of reforming their market structures or engaged in deep structural reforms. This observation may support the alternative contention that there is a link between fiscal reform and corruption; however, there is no evidence for this argument. Furthermore, there are reasons to believe that the origins of corruption are not reforms, but it may result from poor policy implementation. Thus corruption may be influenced by multifarious determinants such as the institutional, economic, and fiscal structure of a country, as well other characteristics such as cultural and social customs.

Stakeholders in the fight against corruption

Many institutions and actors have taken proactive roles in the fight against corruption. Domestically, advocacy for greater transparency and surveillance are increasingly and undertaken by civil society organizations, media, and several types of anticorruption agencies. Externally, anticorruption efforts have been supported, on several different grounds, by international Finance Institutions, Multinational Organizations of various types, and non-governmental organizations (See Box 1.1)

Box 1.1 Fighting corruption: the role of International Finance Institutions, bilateral and multilateral donor organizations, and NGOs

During the past decade the problem of corruption has received increasing attention by international finance institutions, multilateral donors, and NGOs. Often the problem or corruption is addressed by these institutions in the context of the broader issue of good governance.

In the case of the World Bank, the strategy for combating corruption has been based on four pillars: (a) strong policy of fraud prevention in own financed projects and programs, (b) support of countries that request help in fighting corruption, (c) preventing corruption inside the Bank's analysis and lending decisions, and (d) supporting international anticorruption efforts (World Bank, 2003). In addition, the World Bank includes anticorruption policies as a component in many of its economic reform lending operations, with more than 40 percent of the bank's lending operations including public sector governance components (World Bank, 2004). In additions, the World Bank has a special team devoted to do research and provide advice on "Governance and Anticorruption" issues. This team has a special section in the Bank's Website, which offers to interested parties a wide range of resources, including the Bank's publications, research papers, and reports on corruption issues, newsletters achieves, and interactive datasets.

The international Monetary Fund (IMF) is also addressing corruption issues through its technical assistance and financial support activities. One of the IMF's steps to promote transparency and accountability in government is the development of standards and best practice codes such as:" *The Code of Good* practices on Fiscal Transparency" and The Code of Good Practices on Transparency in Monetary and Financial Policies". IMF's anticorruption initiatives also include the development of reports and assessments that reveal weaknesses of the financial sector and lack of observance of international standards. Some examples are the Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes, the Financial System Stability Assessments, and the Financial Sector Assessment Program. Others are mentioned in the IMF's website (www.imf.org) under the menu selection "IMF' and Good Governance".

The United Nations (UN), the Organization for Economic Cooperation Development (DECD), and the Organization of American States (OAS) have taken important steps in relation to fighting corruption in international transactions (i.e., transitional bribery). One of the most important steps forward in this area has been the signing of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption by leaders of nearly 100 countries (December 2003). This document addresses issues such as bribery, embezzlement, misappropriation, money laundering, protection of whistle-bellowers, and makes explicit the intention of co-first document of its kind since it encompasses countries of all convention are the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, and initiative of the OAC signed by American Countries in 1996, and the Convention on combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, an initiative of the OECD, which entered into force in February 1999. Moreover, all of these institutions fund and variety of anticorruption programs and offer a wide range of information and other type of anticorruption resources on their websites.

The European Union (EU) has also strengthened anticorruption efforts with the signing of the Convention on the Fight against Corruption involving official of the European Communities in 1997, and the technical cooperation and support for anticorruption issues provided by institutions such as the European Court of Auditors, the European Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions, and the European Ombudsman.

Bilateral donor agencies, such as USAID, DFID, DANIDA, and Regional Development Bank, such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), African Development Bank (AFDB) have also developed their own anticorruption strategies and funded different types of anticorruption programs around the world. For example, USAID has been a leading institution fighting corruption with programs as diverse as financial management improvement in Latin America, to conflict of interest legislation in Georgia, and judicial system reforms in Russia (USAID, 2000). Some important documents produced by USAID on the topic of corruption and anticorruption activities include, A Handbook on Fighting Corruption USAID 1999) as well as a number of USAID Technical Publications in relevant governance areas. All these documents are available from the USAID website.

NGSs increasingly are being recognized for their active participation in combating corruption. In particular, the international NGO Transparency International (TI) has been a leader countries, publishing them in widely available sources, such as the Corruption Transparency Index and the Bribe Payers Index (both of which are further discussed in Chapter 2 of this study). TI's "national chapters" in more than 85 countries represent a leading initiative for corruption awareness and a source of practical anticorruption strategies. TI also provides a wide variety of literature on its website including anticorruption guides, toolkits, and best practice source books. In particulars, the Global Corruption report (available for years 2001, 2003 and 2004) is a useful tool of discussion that gathers country and regional experiences and reports anticorruption progress around the World. Other NGOs that have made significant contributions in this area are the international chamber of Commerce and Global Transparency.

Sources: Various technical reports referenced in the text, and documentation posted on institutional websites.

Policy Lessons and Practical Guidelines

Corruption is, in the first place, a failure in ethics and moral standards of public officials. This requires strict adherence to a Code of Conduct and integrating ethics sensitization in the training, evaluation and promotion of public officials should be considered a first step in the fight against corruption. But this is typically not enough. While corrupt behavior has other causes, which we still do not fully understand, to a large extent corrupt officials appear to behave in a very responding to incentives and opportunities, provided by existing fiscal institutions, to commit corrupt acts. Therefore, the design of effective anticorruption measures needs to take into account these rational responses to incentives and opportunities.

For convenience, we have organized the study around three main areas of fiscal policy and management: revenue collections, expenditure processes, and quasi-fiscal operations. For each of these areas, we have identified policy responses, from piecemeal to more general or programmatic, that have proven to be effective in combating corruption. Here we highlight the most prominent responses in each area.

First, there are policy responses that are effective in fighting corruption in all areas of fiscal management. These include the introduction or strengthening of mechanisms to monitor officials, encouraging the cooperation from other public employees through whistle-bellower protection plans, and the collection of anonymous reports. Laws for the mandatory disclosure of assets, effective prosecution and stringent penalties, and the reductions of wage differentials between the public and private sector can also contribute to curbing corruption.

On the revenue side of the budget, it is important to focus on measures that reduce the number of tax evaders willing to exert pressure on tax officials and also reduce the potential gains from corruption and tax evasion, such as keeping tax burdens manageable and improving the fairness of the tax system.

Basic oversight mechanisms such as computerized paper trails institutionalized routine cross-checks, internal and external audits, or measures that decrease the discretionary power of tax revenue officials can eliminate many opportunities for corruption. Other common-sense measures likely to decrease opportunities for corruption include the separation between officials responsible for the tax assessment, tax collection, and audits; rotation of staff; use of standardized and computerized systems of tax assessment and merchandise classification; use of presumptive tax regulations; and automatic mechanisms of tax audit selection, independent appeal courts; and existence of an ombudsman.

On the expenditure side of the budget, anticorruption design can be more complex due to the larger scope and the greater variety of avenues for corruption. But here again there are quite simple, common sense, and effective ways to fight administrative or petty corruption, such as public service spending controls, integrated treasury systems, transparent procurement processes, and the application of international standards for internal and external audits. Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS) have been quite useful for identifying the potential scope of corruption and mobilizing policy responses.

Controlling political corruption can prove to be a more difficult and subtle task. Nevertheless, active involvement by the parliament and parliamentarian anticorruption commissions, courts, external audit institutions, civil society organizations, and the investigative media has proven effective in controlling this type of corruption. In addition, opportunities for political corruption can be reduced by strengthening political institutions that promote political representation and electoral accountability. Large areas of the quasi-fiscal sector can face significant problems with corrupt practices. But here, too, there are practical steps that can be taken to reduce corruption incentives and opportunities. Corruption in the privatization of state assets can be reduced by decreasing the level of administrative discretion and bureaucratic clearances required in the process, and by increasing the transparency of the process through the public and open disclosure of information, valuation procedures, and results of the privatization process. Corruption and abuse of market regulation powers can be controlled by minimizing the number of market regulations, import controls, and so on. Corruption in the pricing of public utilities can be curtailed by promoting more independent regulatory agencies and by increasing the depth and scope of monitoring auditing procedures. In the case of natural resource exploitation, the corruption stakes can be huge through the direct or indirect embezzlement of these revenues. Where democratic institutions are weak and parliamentary oversight and free media scrutiny are lacking, IFIs can be effective in exerting pressures on government leaders to disclose and enable external auditing of natural resource revenue accounts.

A few general lessons

Our understanding of the nature of fiscal corruption has improved significantly over the last decade but it is still limited in several ways. Similarly, our understanding of the relative effectiveness of policy responses and anticorruption strategies has also improved but is far from complete. With this note of caution we close this report with several preliminary lessons regarding the design of anticorruption strategies in developing and transitional countries.

Fiscal corruption is a problem faced to different extents by every country.

Corruption is a global phenomenon and it affects all countries without exceptions but is various degrees. Thus, it is not so important to free a country of corruption entirely, even if this were at all possible, but to introduce reforms and institutions that enable a country to fight and contain corruption where it arises. The realization that the effects of corruption do not stop at international borders and that the impact of corruption is felt not only by developing and transition countries but across the global economy, has led the international community to address corruption as a fundamental objective that goes beyond the notion of international aid, but also rather as a matter of global subsistence.

Reducing corruption is not an irresolvable problem.

An important conclusion of this study is that corruption is not an untouchable or irresolvable problem. While it is true that there are no easy solutions in combating corruption, we have uncovered in this report many practical instruments to fight different forms of corruption. In fact some of the anticorruption responses have been quite successful in curtailing even the most entrenched forms of corruption. The recognition that corruption is neither untouchable nor an irresolvable economic governance problem signals a significant shift is attitudes towards this issue. As recently as the mid-1990s, the topic of corruption was taboo in a large sector of international policy circles. At that time, the prevailing notion was that corruption was primarily a domestic political problem and that the issue was outside the scope of international development efforts. Subsequent involvement of the IMF in developing a Code of Good practice on Transparency; and the World Bank, USAID and other bilateral donors' engagement in anticorruption efforts, and in a variety of other governance issues, has signaled a sea of change in attitudes toward corruption.

To be effective, it is important to understand the exact nature of the corruption challenge

Corruption is a problem that can be studied, at least in part, in objective and systematic ways, which can facilitate the design of effective policy responses and remedies. From the perspective of this study, and much of the existing literature, corruption may be so much the result of a predetermined absence of ethics and morals in the public sector of society at large, but rather the result of conscious and rational decisions by agents responding to incentives and opportunities offered by a particular institutional framework. Several factors affect this decision, many of which can be conceptually modeled as a simultaneous system of incentives and opportunities to engage in corruption.

Corruption in the fiscal arena takes many forms, ranging from petty corruption by poorly paid public officials to grand corruption by wealthy, powerful, rent-seeking political operatives. Both forms of corruption are detrimental to economic growth and stability to different degrees. Anticorruption policies should target the specific incentives and window of opportunity that motivate and enable these different forms of corruption.

Good targeting is important because there are distinctive patterns of corruption across countries and regions.

As this study uncovered, there are distinctive patterns of corruption across countries and regions although geographic regions around the world often share similar corruption problems. This presents potential challenges of contagion across countries but also opportunities for learning how to fight corruption. This also means that anticorruption strategies cannot be designed in a mechanistic way. Appropriate anticorruption design needs to recognize that corruption is a multifaceted phenomenon and that corruption in each country is likely to adopt different forms and nuances. Therefore, anticorruption strategies need to be adapted to the peculiarities of each country.

Institutions matter and institutional reform is key in fighting corruption

This study has shown that the design of fiscal institutions is key for the presence (absence) of corruption. Other institutions of general governance, such as the rule of law and democratic representation are also key to containing corruption. Campaigns targeted to the introduction or reinforcement of anticorruption legislation and to promoting the independence of judicial systems are needed to increase the number of reported cases of corruption that end up prosecuted and penalized. Some key institutional reforms should aim to relax extremely high standards of proof for the prosecution, to authorize and support the investigation of corruption, to eliminate secrecy of bank account information, to eliminate immunity of senior political figures against corruption charges, to grant prosecutorial powers to audit institutions or anticorruption bureaus, and to promote the creation of bilateral and multilateral extradition agreements for corruption charges.

Other institutional reforms which may require longer periods of time to be effective in curbing corruption include the liberalization of markets, fiscal decentralization with functional and grass roots participation, the consolidation of democratic institutions and civil rights, and education in social ethics and moral standards.

Successful anticorruption strategies require a comprehensive approach, sustained effort, and political support from the highest level

This study identifies a list of piecemeal anticorruption policies that are well suited for quick implementation and which can attain outcomes in relatively short periods of time. Many of these have been proven to be quite effective, if not always long-lasting. A more permanent reduction of corruption is likely to require a sustained and comprehensive anticorruption strategy. Comprehensiveness means the active participation of different groups including the executive, the parliament and political opposition, citizen organizations non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and often international organizations in the design and implementation of the anticorruption strategy. Each and every one of these stakeholder groups executes a role that cannot be performed by the others. Each of these groups has also particular interests for which they should be held accountable by the other groups. Comprehensiveness also means the breadth and depth of the scope of the anticorruption strategy, from basic education programs, changes in laws and governance institutions, and so on. Anticorruption strategies should aim simultaneously at the incentives and the opportunities for corruption. Anticorruption policies targeting opportunities for corruption or the system of motivating factors alone are unlikely to be successful in curbing corruption. A double pronged approach should aim to control the opportunities of corruption by curative approaches based in enforcement and prosecution, while simultaneously using a preventive approach that attacks the roots of corruption by curative approaches based in enforcement and prosecution, while simultaneously using a preventive approach that attacks the roots of corruption by addressing the system of incentives embedded in the public sector. Hong Kong and Singapore are good examples of has much can be done with well-designed comprehensive strategies. Yet, both cases are small city-states with very unusual histories, which could be considered as outliers and may not reflect the challenges faced by a "typical" developing country.

To be successful, anticorruption efforts also need to be sustained over time. The international experience reviewed in this study shows that one of the most common causes of failure in anticorruption effort is the lack of continuity in effort once the strategy has been put into motion. In fact, sporadic efforts tend to be counterproductive as they undermine the credibility of future strategies. An important fact to keep in mind is that comprehensive anticorruption initiatives are costly and their sustainability greatly depends on the availability of resources to fund them. Ideally, anticorruption institutions should have long-term stable budgets that are independent of political influence.

Comprehensiveness and sustainability of effort are generally not sufficient for success. Anticorruption strategies need to be championed by the highest political offices in the country. This means the commitment of the office of the president and the entire government cabinet. Generating and keeping political will and momentum may be the most difficult of all these elements. The political class can get distracted (intentionally or not) after a while or may never be sufficiently motivated to provide support to the anticorruption strategy.

Political will to fight corruption can be generated or reinforced by different stakeholders, advocacy and pressure imposed on the others. Civil society organizations can be powerful advocates for an anticorruption commitment at the policymaking level. In some cases, IFIs can exert pressure or even impose explicit financing conditions, on the implementation of anticorruption reforms when political will is weak.

Some further reflections on the implementation of anticorruption policies

It would not be fitting to end this study without providing some more concrete guidance to policymakers all around the world facing the demanding task of designing effective anticorruption reforms strategies. We believe that the first necessary step in an anticorruption strategy design is to evaluate the extent of corruption within the existing institutions and organizations, identify the types of corrupt practices effecting these institutions, and to evaluate the weaknesses of the anticorruption structure now in place, if there is any. This country specific assessment and the careful consideration of national realities is the cornerstone for the development of an effective national anticorruption program.

The second step is to spend time and resources in planning. Even if it is not implemented as a package, the anticorruption strategy must define all the anticorruption elements and the interrelationships between all or them. Then an anticorruption implementation action plan should follow. This plan should contain the operational details of the strategy's implementation, such as the agents responsible for each specific task, the sequencing of proposed reforms, and the follow of resources to sustain the sequencing of proposed reforms, and the flow of resources to sustain the process. The anticorruption action plan should also make explicit the mechanisms and processes of coordination to ensure the cohesiveness of the strategy.

The third step is to gain as broad as possible political support and commitment to the anticorruption strategy. leadership and political commitment are key for the success of anticorruption efforts. In order to maintain this political will it is important for the strategy to design formal channels of civil society's participation and programs to increase citizens' voice and general capability demand greater accountability from their ;political leaders.

III

"Bottlenecks in the Way of Economic Development in Pakistan"

By

Naeem Ahmed[2]

Introduction

Pakistan is a country with abundant natural resources, fertile agricultural lands, long coastal belt, ideal geographical location and established institutions. Nonetheless, despite all these positives Pakistan economy could not performed very well. The current study aims to analyze the causes of underdevelopment in Pakistan. The scope of study is limited to the bottlenecks in the way of economic development in Pakistan by analyzing the indicators like corruption perception index (CPI), human development index (HDI), worldwide governance indicators (WGI), world development indicators (WDI) vis-a-vis economic indicators of Pakistan.

The prominent authors and economists like Ishrat (2002), Zaidi (2011), Shaikh (2006), Iqbal (2006), Shafique & Haq (2006), Majeed & Eatzaz (2006) have written on the subject. Ishrat (2002) critically analyzed the stages and history of economic development in Pakistan with major focus on the distributive aspects and also suggests how to break the vicious circle of poverty. Zaidi (2011) has highlighted various issues faced by Pakistan economy in detail and also has suggested how to alleviate poverty. The role of institutions in growth & development has been discussed by Rodrik, Subramanian, Trebbi (2004), Kaufmann, Kraay and Zoido-Lobaton, (2002), Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson (2001), Rodrik et al (2003), Mamoon and Murshed (2005), Murshed (2004), Easterly and Levine (2002) and Hussain (2002). They believe that institutions are essential for attaining economic development. Glaeser et al (2004), Edward, Rafael, Florencio & Andrei (2004) and Mamoon and Murshed (2005) have suggested that human capital is more important for growth. Osmani (2001) has highlighted the role of policies in attaining economic growth. Edward, Rafael, Florencio and Andrei (2004) discussed the role of leadership and political will in the

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[2] The Author is Second Secretary (FBR), the views expressed in this paper are those of the author and do not necessarily represent FBR or FBR policy. The research paper was written during 17th MCMC Training at NIM, Quetta, March-June 2014 and the same has been modified for the purpose of this publication.

discourse of economic development. Examples from the recent history are the Malaysia, Singapore, China and Turkey. Dr. Mahathir the leader of Malaysia, longest-serving Prime Minister held the post from 1981 to 2003, is a dynamic leader, who changed Malaysia completely[3]. Similarly, the countries like Singapore, China, and Japan have progressed exceeding well under their wise and visionary leadership. Wilber and Jameson (1992) have discussed in detail various aspects of the political economy of development and underdevelopment.

SECTION-I: Overview of Pakistan Economy

The backbone of Pakistan economy is its agriculture sector playing vital role for last 6 decades. However, during this journey of decades share of agriculture in GDP has declined from around 50% to 22% in 2012-13 (Zaidi: 2011). Likewise the share of employment in agriculture sector declined from 65% to less than 50% in 2012-13[4]. The industrial sector contributes 20.9% in the GDP of Pakistan and employs 20.3% of the total workforce[5]. Major industries are textiles, leather, cement, sugar, banking, telecom, mining etc. Textiles and apparel manufacturing contributes 51.4% of the country's total exports and industry also employs 40% of the industrial workforce (ibid).

The manufacturing sector is contributing significantly, its share in GDP is 13.2% of total employed labor force and of course a major source of exports earning (Economic Survey 2012-13). The share of Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM) in GDP is 10.6% dominates the overall sector, accounts for 81% of the sectoral share followed by Small Scale Manufacturing, which accounts for 1.6% of total GDP (ibid).

The composition of economy of Pakistan is shown in the graph 1 and graph 2.

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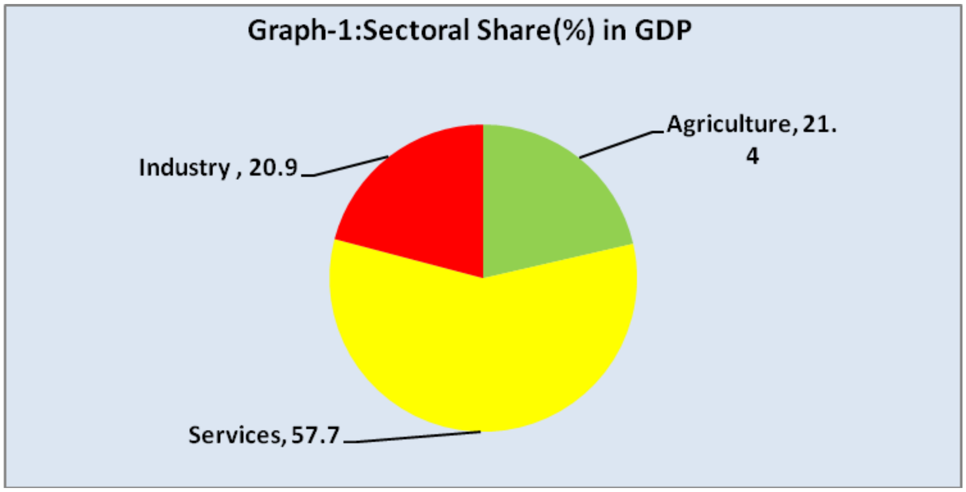
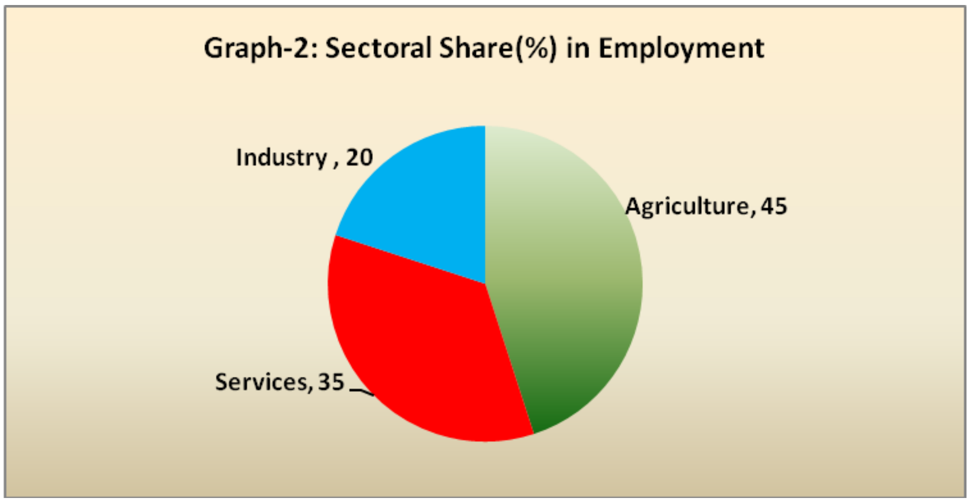
[3] http://www.cmm.or.id/cmm-eng_more.php?id=157_0_2_0_C

[4] See also Economic Survey of Pakistan 2012-13

[5] http://www.economywatch.com/world_economy/pakistan/structure-of-economy.html



Source: Data taken from Economic Survey of Pakistan 2012-13 for graph



Source: Data taken from Economic Survey of Pakistan 2012-13 for graph

1.1 Strengths and Weaknesses of Pakistan Economy:

The strengths and weaknesses have been discussed in this section.

Strengths: Pakistan economy is full of natural and human resources. There are so many economic and social strengths in the country. Some of the major strengths have been discussed below;

Young population: Total population of Pakistan is 184.3 million and out of total population 81 million are age of 15-39 years which is a real strength of the country (Table 1).

Table 1: Population of Pakistan by Age Groups

Age Group	Million		Percent	
	2013	2030	2013	2030
15-19	20.7	22.2	11.2	9.2
20-24	18.7	21.1	10.1	8.7
25-29	16.2	19.9	8.8	8.2
30-34	13.8	19.9	7.5	8.2
35-39	11.6	19.5	6.3	8.1
15-39	81	102.6	43.9	42.4
Total Population	184.4	242.1	100	100

Source: Table 12.2 (Economic Survey 2012-13: p/157)

Natural Resources: Pakistan has a total area of 796,095 square km[6] with 24.4% of arable land. Pakistan is among the top producers of commodities; cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane, apricot, buffalo milk, chickpea, dates, mango, oranges, tangerines etc (ibid). There is plenty of fertile land in the country and 79.6 million hectors of land is cultivable where as only 20.43 million hectors is cultivated (Economic Survey, 2010-11). Pakistan's coal reserves are estimated to be 175 billion tons, which is equivalent to 618 billion barrels of crude oil, which is more than twice if compared with oil reserves of Saudi Arabia and equal to total oil reserves of top 4 countries[7]. Pakistan is the 4th largest producer of cotton of best quality and it also produces sufficient wheat, rice, sugarcane and many fruits[8].

Institutions: There are strong institutions like judiciary, parliament, revenue organizations, research institutions like Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), IT universities, well equipped training institutions, regulatory bodies like Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA), Oil and Gas Regulatory (OGRA), Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA), Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) etc. Its banking sector comprises of around 40 private and public banks with thousands of branches operating in the country[9]. There are more than 50,000 companies registered with SECP[10]. There are three stock exchanges in the country (Economic

[6] http://www.economywatch.com/world_economy/pakistan/structure-of-economy.html
[7] http://www.insaf.pk/Media/InsafBlog/tabid/168/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/1347/Pakistan-The-Richest-country-in-natural-resources.aspx,
[8] http://zaraimedia.com/2013/03/19/agricultural-crops-of-pakistan/
[9] www.sbp.org.pk
[10] www.secp.gov.pk

Survey 2012-13). There are leading engineering & technology universities and research institutions both in private and public sector and also there is no dearth of quality medical universities and colleges. Pakistan has a road network of 12,131 km[11] and rail around 8000 km[12].

On the other hand the factors like illiteracy, law & order situation, acute energy shortage, low tax-GDP ratio are the major challenges faced by the country.

1.2 Economic Development: Historical Outlook

The economic history of last 67 years is full of ups and downs. One can see high growth rates, mega projects, developmental works, and profit earning public enterprises like Pakistan Railways, Pakistan Steel and PIA and gaining nuclear power. On the other hand country has witnessed recessions, very low growth rates, low tax-GDP ratios, poverty, unemployment and widening trade gaps and fiscal deficits and low literacy rates. According to (Hussain, 2002) the economic and social outcomes in Pakistan over the last five decades have turned out to be a mixture of paradoxes. He says that on the one hand growth rate during 50 years averaged five percent annually, which is highly encouraging, but on the other hand almost all social indicators were below the average.

Period of 1958-1968: It is believed that this era has been very good for the economy of Pakistan as a whole. Many big projects completed, growth rates were excellent, institutions were developed, gross fixed investment increased nearly three folds in real term rising from 8.5% of GDP in 1958-59 to 14% in 1968-1969[13]. The average annual real GDP growth rates were 6.8%, 4.8%, 6.5% and 4.6% in the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s and 1990s respectively[14]. Some countries wanted to follow Pakistan's economic planning strategy and one of them, South Korea, copied the city's second "Five-Year Plan"; the World Financial Centre in Seoul is modeled after Karachi (ibid).

[11] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Highways_of_Pakistan
[12] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_rail_transport_in_Pakistan

[13] http://faculty.lahoreschool.edu.pk/Academics/Lectures/ayeshaa/PH%202%20HO.pdf

[14] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_history_of_Pakistan

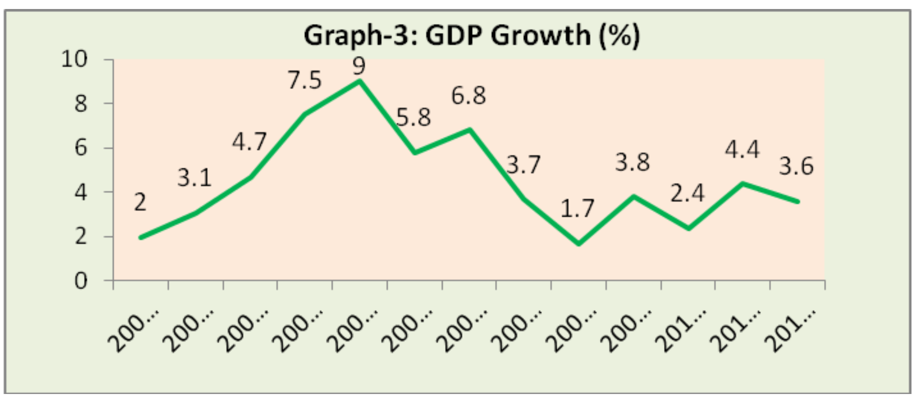
Table-2: Growth Rates at Constant fc

Indicators	60s	70s	80s	90s	2000s[15]
GDP	6.8	4.8	6.5	5.6	4.9
Agriculture	5.1	2.4	5.4	5.0	2.8
Manufacturing	9.9	5.5	8.2	6.3	7.2
Services	6.7	6.3	6.7	5.2	5.3

Source: Economic Surveys of Pakistan

1990s and 2000s: GDP growth dropped to 3-4%, poverty jumped to 33%, inflation was in double digits and foreign debt reached as high as the entire GDP of Pakistan[16]. In 1999 Pakistan's total public debt 99.3% of GDP the highest in South Asia, and 629% of its revenue receipts, compared to Sri Lanka (91.1% & 528.3% respectively) and India (47.2% & 384.9% respectively) (ibid). Pakistan again became one of the four fastest growing economies in the Asian region during 2000-07 with its growth averaging 7.0 per cent per year for most of this period. Resultantly, macroeconomic indicators of Pakistan started doing well (ibid).

Following graph indicates the growth trend which is aligned with the political stability.



Source: Data taken from Economic Survey 2012-13 and Graph has been created

2008-2013: The economic growth achieved during last 8 years could not be sustained by the then government, despite the fact that it had inherited a sound economy. The GDP growth rate plummeted to1.7% in 2008-09 and could not touch the 5% mark (Economic Survey 2012-13). The poverty, unemployment, trade deficit increased, tax

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15 http://pu.edu.pk/images/journal/pols/Currentissue-pdf/Overview%20of%20economy.pdf

16 http://www.riazhaq.com/2010/09/brief-history-of-pakistani-economy-1947.html

collections could not continue the previous positive trends and tax-GDP ratio declined to 8.5%[17].

1.3 Cross-country Comparison:

Pakistan economy performed well in initial few decades as compared to some other developing countries. However, in the later few decades the excellent performance could not be sustained. Table 3 gives comparison between Pakistan and India. Pakistan had done better till 1990s however, later on it could not sustain the excellent performance.

Table 3: Economic Performance Indicators

	India	Pakistan
Per Capita Income in US$	340	460
GDP Growth Rates, 1950-80	3.6	5.0
1980-94	5.0	5.9
Trade GDP Ratio	10.0	20.0
Overall Budget Deficit/GDP, 1980-94	8.7	7.4
Current Account/GDP, 1980-94	-1.7	-4.4
Export Growth Rate, 1980-94	5.9	8.1

Source: Hussain (2002) Table 7.2

In table-4 a comparison regarding HDI, CPI and WGI has been given.

Table-4: HDI (2013)[18]

Under Developed Countries			Developed Countries		
Rank	Country	Value	Rank	Country	Value
121	Indonesia	0.629	1	Norway	0.955
136	India	0.554	2	Australia	0.938
146	Pakistan	0.515	3	USA	0.937
146	Bangladesh	0.508	4	Netherlands	0.921

[17] Economic Survey 2012-13 and FBR data bank
[18] Human Development Report 2013, UNDP

Table-5: Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2012[19]

Under Developed Countries			Developed Countries		
Rank	Country	Value	Rank	Country	Value
94	India	36	1	Denmark	90
118	Indonesia	32	2	Sweden	88
139	Pakistan	27	3	Singapore	83
144	Bangladesh	26	4	Switzerland	81

The governance indicators show overall control and effectiveness of government. Following table indicates that developed countries are 100 or near 100 whereas; developing countries are far from 100.

Table-6: Worldwide Governance Indicators WGI (2012)[20]

Under Developed Countries						
Country	Voice & Accountability	Political Stability	Govt. Effectiveness	Regulatory Quality	Rule of Law	Control of Corruption
India	65	20	60	46	58	47
Indonesia	56	40	57	53	45	41
Pakistan	28	2	39	35	31	24
Bangladesh	42	18	37	27	31	30
	Developed Countries					
Australia	100	97	99	100	100	98
Denmark	100	93	100	100	100	100
Netherlands	100	100	100	100	100	100
USA	92	81	97	95	98	92

The comparison of development indicators have been shown in Table 7.

[19] http://www.transparency.org/cpi2012/results [The Corruption Perceptions Index ranks countries and territories based on how corrupt their public sector is perceived to be. A country or territory's score indicates the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0 - 100, where 0 means that a country is perceived as highly corrupt and 100 means it is perceived as very clean. A country's rank indicates its position relative to the other countries and territories included in the index.]

[20] http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home

Table-7: World Development Indicators (WDI) 2012

Under Developed Countries				
Country	GDP Growth	Per capita income	Life expectancy	Poverty $2 per day
India	5	3820	66	68.7
Indonesia	7	4730	71	43.3
Pakistan	4	2880	66	60.1
Bangladesh	6	2030	70	76.5
	Developed Countries			
Australia	3	$ 42,540	82	
Denmark	0	44,070	80	
Netherlands	-1	43,750	81	
USA	3	52,610	79	

SECTION-2: Debate on Underdevelopment

2.1 Characteristics of Underdeveloped Countries:

The underdevelopment may be referred to a situation when resources are underutilized and resultantly, there is widespread poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, inequitable distribution of resources, poor infrastructure, weak institutions. Some of the characteristics of under-developed countries are low per capita income, reliance on agriculture, high population growth rates, deficient capital equipment and capital formation, under-utilization of natural resources[21]. Other criterion in modern times to evaluate the level of development of a country is to see the indicators like World Development Indicators (WDI), Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI), Human Development Index (HDI) and Corruption Perception Index (CPI) and Quality of Life Index for Country. A comparative position is shown in the Table -8.

[21] See Faizan Bhatti at (*http://notesforpakistan.blogspot.com/2011/08/basic-characteristics-of-under.html)*

Table-8: Quality of Life Index for Country

Countries	2014 (*)						HDI 2013 (**)
	Quality of Life Index	Purchasing Power Index	Safety Index	Health Index	Consumer Price Index	Pollution Index	
Singapore	88.0	64.1	78.7	61.8	100.0	41.9	0.895
Turkey	67.8	55.8	60.1	57.5	49.9	77.1	0.722
Pakistan	22.3	31.5	36.3	50.4	29.7	80.3	0.515

(*)http://www.numbeo.com/quality-of-life/rankings_by_country.jsp

2.2 Co-Ordinates of Long-run Growth:

There are two types of co-ordinates of long-run economic growth and development i.e. *destiny* and *choice*. Human being has no control over the first one as it is bestowed by nature and it can't be created and imported. However, the second one the *Choice* is controlled by the human being.

i. Destiny (Natural Resources):

Pakistan is a resource rich country having a large amount of coal, gas, gemstones, copper and gold reserves, oil, iron, titanium and aluminum and it among the top producers of many agricultural and related things as shown below;[22]

Item	World Ranking	Item	World Ranking
Chickpea	2nd	Oranges	6th
Cotton	4th	Apricot	6th
Mango	4th	Onion	7th
Milk	5th	Wheat	7th
Date Palm	5th	Rice	14th
Sugarcane	5th		

[22] http://zaraimedia.com/2013/03/19/agricultural-crops-of-pakistan/

ii. Choice: The second types of coordinates of growth are the choices which include institutions, policies, skilled human capital, governance and leadership etc. These coordinates have been discussed below.

a- Institutions: The institutions are supposed to establish accountability, rule of law, political & economic stability and elimination of corruption from a society. Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson (2001) suggest institutional quality as a fundamental determinant of economic development. Mamoon and Murshed (2005) established through cross country analysis that institutions are one of the most significant determinants of economic development. According to Murshed (2004:1) "institutions and institutional functioning are the crucial link between resource endowments, geography and policies, on the one hand and economic outcomes on the other hand". Easterly and Levine (2002) present evidence based on cross-sectional econometrics that natural resources endowments, a poor geographical location and an excessive mortality rate (disease burden) do retard economic development but via institutions. The countries with bad governance and corrupt institutions can't develop, no matter how abundant they have the natural resource endowments. According to Hussain (2002, 340-341) economic performance is affected by initial endowments, external factors, including exogenous shocks, domestic policy and institutional factors.

b- Governance and Leadership: Florencio and Andrei (2004) highlight the importance of leaders and say that the institutions have not been the way for a poor country to escape poverty, rather, countries escaped poverty by having committed, wise and loyal leaders. For any revolutionary change the leader works as driving force by giving guidance, formulating policies, sharing wisdom and ultimately success to the nation. Strong determination and wisdom when combined together changes the fate of the societies and nations. Examples from the recent history are the Turkey, Malaysia, Singapore and China. Mahathir converted Malaysia from a newly formed state into one of the most successful economies. Similarly, under the strong leadership of Tayyeb Ardagan, the Turksih economy is performing exceedingly well.

c- Education, Skilled Human Capital and Policies: There is a pivotal role of education and skilled human capital in the process of economic development and nation building. A comparison of developed and underdeveloped countries has been presented in the Table 9. The developed countries literacy rate is nearly 100 percent whereas; underdeveloped countries have lower literacy rates.

Table-9: Literacy Rate (2012)[23]

Country	Underdeveloped
India	74.4
Indonesia	90.4
Pakistan	57.0
Bangladesh	59.8
	Developed
Australia	96
Denmark	99
Netherlands	99
USA	96.9

Policies play very important role in the process of development. As far as policies are concerned a look on policies shows that usually appropriate policies were framed. In sixties South Korea borrowed Pakistan's five year plans and made an excellent progress.

SECTION-III: Research Findings and Analysis

The data in respect of governance indicators of various developing and developed countries was analyzed and it was found that countries with good governance have progressed fast and their social and economic indicators were quite satisfactory as in the case of Singapore PS, GE, RQ, RL and CC were at 100 (Annex-I)[24]. In case of Turkey these indicators were higher than 70 and in case of Pakistan the indicators were ranging between 2 to 39[25].

Governance indicators of Pakistan were at lowest level and consequently there was lower growth, poverty and under development. Whereas, on the other hand Singapore

[23] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_literacy_rate
[24] http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG, accessed on 13-4-14

[25] ibid

and Turkey had very effective controls, accountability and regulatory quality, hence they progressed very well.

The quality of life index as evident from table 10, revealing the same story, Singapore is at top, followed by Turkey and unfortunately the QLI for Pakistan is low.

Table-10: Quality of Life Index for Country

Countries	2014 (*)						
	Quality of Life Index	Purchasing Power Index	Safety Index	Health Index	Consumer Price Index	Pollution Index	HDI 2013 (**)
Singapore	88.0	64.1	78.7	61.8	100.0	41.9	0.895
Turkey	67.8	55.8	60.1	57.5	49.9	77.1	0.722
Pakistan	22.3	31.5	36.3	50.4	29.7	80.3	0.515

(*)http://www.numbeo.com/quality-of-life/rankings_by_country.jsp, accessed on 15-4-14
(**)http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_Human_Development_Index, accessed on 15-4-14

Hence, on bases of above discussion and data it would not be wrong to say that governance matters a lot in the process of economic development.

The study has found that institutions do play a significant role for economic development, growth and poverty alleviation, justice and law & order etc. It was observed that in developed countries the institutions were strong and independent; hence they contribute in positive manner in economy. On the other hand it was observed that in less developed countries the institutions could not perform well which resulted into lower economic growth and economic stability.

The development economists agree on the point that without meaningful education and research there is hardly any concept of economic development. The countries which spend huge amounts on education they definitely make difference. The literacy rate in developed countries is almost 100% whereas, it was found that literacy rate in poor countries was very low i.e. 57% in case of Pakistan (Annex-I). Apart from routine education the developed nations spent a significant part of their budgets on research & development (R&D). The R&D makes the nations stronger and superior and also makes their economic development sustainable. Unfortunately, Pakistan despite plenty of education policies and plans could not achieve the desired goals and objectives.

The financial corruption is also a menace crippling the process of economic development in poor countries. The CPI is one of the measures annually released by the Transparency International to gauge the corruption level of countries. The CPI ranking of Pakistan has started improving but needs more speedy improvement. Generally it is believed that abundance of natural resources is a sufficient condition for development and prosperity of a country. However, the historical data has proved this assumption wrong in many cases.

Conclusion

The study has tried to explore the causes of underdevelopment in Pakistan. The discussion and evidence suggested that there is strong positive relationship between good governance and economic development. In other words major cause behind the underdevelopment is the poor governance. Governance indicators of Pakistan were not as good as in comparable countries. Two countries i.e. Singapore and Turkey were selected as case study and it was noted that due to good governance there were effective governmental controls, accountability and regulatory quality, hence they progressed very well. Similarly, the quality of life index (QLI) revealing the same story, Singapore was at top, followed by Turkey and unfortunately the QLI for Pakistan was low. The discussion revealed that the countries like Malaysia, Indonesia, and Korea have done well. Strong relationship was found between good governance and economic growth in the fast growing economies. It was noticed that in the countries where the governance indicators like; voice & accountability, political stability, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law and control of corruption were healthy the economic growth and development was satisfactory.

The study has found that institutions play a significant role for economic development. It was observed that in the developed countries the institutions were strong and independent and there is hardly any interference from the government, hence they contribute in very positive manner in the economy. The study also found that without education and research there is hardly any concept of development. The countries which spend huge amounts on the education they definitely make difference. The literacy rate in developed countries is almost 100% whereas, it was found that literacy rate in poor countries was very low i.e. 57% in case of Pakistan, hence impacted the process of economic development negatively.

There is no doubt that currently the economy of Pakistan is facing numerous challenges but, strong resolve, vision and utilization of available natural and human resources fully, would put the country on the speedy track of development and prosperity. The existence of problem is not a problem, but the lack of will to resolve the problem is the real problem. The only way to break the shackles of poverty and underdevelopment is to ensure good governance. Various mega projects initiated by the present government are the lifeline of Pakistan economy and hopefully would put the economy on fast track of growth and development.

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Annex-I

Table 11: Governance Indicators of Singapore

	1996	1998	2002	2008	2010	2011	2012
Voice & Accountability	65.1	65.6	56.5	45.5	49.5	54.6	58
Political Stability	100	99	100	100	98	99	100
Government Effectiveness	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Regulatory Quality	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rule of Law	95	94	95.2	97.6	99.1	100	100
Control of Corruption	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
GDP Growth (1)	7.6	-2.2	4.2	1.7	14.8	5.2	1.3

Table-12: Governance Indicators of Turkey

	1996	1998	2002	2008	2010	2011	2012
Voice & Accountability	55	36	46	52	52	51	47
Political Stability	23	22	30	30	27	29	21
Government Effectiveness	65	57	65	71	70	72	72
Regulatory Quality	72	80	64	68	70	73	74
Rule of Law	56	58	59	59	62	62	61
Control of Corruption	63	43	40	66	66	66	68
GDP Growth	7.4	2.3	6.2	0.7	9.2	14.7	11

Table-13: Governance Indicators of Pakistan

	1996	1998	2002	2008	2010	2011	2012
Voice & Accountability	41	43	22	29	29	28	28
Political Stability	26	26	16	2	2	2	2
Government Effectiveness	50	53	52	42	40	39	39
Regulatory Quality	56	53	38	46	42	38	35
Rule of Law	42	37	37	25	37	30	31
Control of Corruption	28	33	34	36	23	23	24
GDP Growth	4.8	2.6	3.2	1.7	1.6	2.8	4

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Comparative Statements of

Month – to – Month and Progressive

Collection of

Federal Taxes 2013-14

Collection of Federal Taxes 2013-14 Vs. 2012-13

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection											
		FY 2013-14			FY 2012-13			COMPARISON			Growth (%)		
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Goss	Reb/Ref	Net	Goss	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
JULY	M	135,502	11,245	124,257	117,011	10,135	106,876	18,491	1,110	17,381	15.8	11.0	16.3
AUGUST	M	156,216	8,995	147,221	131,144	7,785	123,359	25,072	1,210	23,862	19.1	15.5	19.3
	P	**291,718**	**20,240**	**271,478**	**248,155**	**17,920**	**230,235**	**43,563**	**2,320**	**41,243**	**17.6**	**12.9**	**17.9**
SEPTEMBER	M	210,148	6,271	203,877	187,079	6,305	180,774	23,069	-34	23,103	12.3	-0.5	12.8
1st Quarter		**501,866**	**26,511**	**475,355**	**435,234**	**24,225**	**411,009**	**66,632**	**2,286**	**64,346**	**15.3**	**9.4**	**15.7**
OCTOBER	M	160,142	6,815	153,327	140,541	5,407	135,134	19,601	1,408	18,193	13.9	26.0	13.5
	P	**662,008**	**33,326**	**628,682**	**575,775**	**29,632**	**546,143**	**86,233**	**3,694**	**82,539**	**15.0**	**12.5**	**15.1**
NOVEMBER	M	181,845	10,651	171,194	147,022	7,313	139,709	34,823	3,338	31,485	23.7	45.6	22.5
	P	**843,853**	**43,977**	**799,876**	**722,797**	**36,945**	**685,852**	**121,056**	**7,032**	**114,024**	**16.7**	**19.0**	**16.6**
DECEMBER	M	244,085	12,545	231,540	210,804	7,679	203,125	33,281	4,866	28,415	15.8	63.4	14.0
2nd Quarter		**586,072**	**30,011**	**556,061**	**498,367**	**20,399**	**477,968**	**87,705**	**9,612**	**78,093**	**17.6**	**47.1**	**16.3**
Upto 2nd Qtr		**1,087,938**	**56,522**	**1,031,416**	**933,601**	**44,624**	**888,977**	**154,337**	**11,898**	**142,439**	**16.5**	**26.7**	**16.0**
JANUARY	M	177,788	11,871	165,917	147,654	14,969	132,685	30,134	-3,098	33,232	20.4	-20.7	25.0
	P	**1,265,726**	**68,393**	**1,197,333**	**1,081,255**	**59,593**	**1,021,662**	**184,471**	**8,800**	**175,671**	**17.1**	**14.8**	**17.2**
FEBRUARY	M	168,657	5,409	163,248	145,928	5,662	140,266	22,729	-253	22,982	15.6	-4.5	16.4
	P	**1,434,383**	**73,802**	**1,360,581**	**1,227,183**	**65,255**	**1,161,928**	**207,200**	**8,547**	**198,653**	**16.9**	**13.1**	**17.1**
MARCH	M	221,811	7,693	214,118	200,365	10,008	190,357	21,446	-2,315	23,761	10.7	-23.1	12.5
3rd Quarter		**568,256**	**24,973**	**543,283**	**493,947**	**30,639**	**463,308**	**74,309**	**-5,666**	**79,975**	**15.0**	**-18.5**	**17.3**
Upto 3rd Qtr		**1,656,194**	**81,495**	**1,574,699**	**1,427,548**	**75,263**	**1,352,285**	**228,646**	**6,232**	**222,414**	**16.0**	**8.3**	**16.4**
APRIL	M	178,098	7,878	170,220	158,532	5,334	153,198	19,566	2,544	17,022	12.3	47.7	11.1
	P	**1,834,292**	**89,373**	**1,744,919**	**1,586,080**	**80,597**	**1,505,483**	**248,212**	**8,776**	**239,436**	**15.6**	**10.9**	**15.9**
MAY	M	219,742	11,556	208,186	177,613	4,344	173,269	42,129	7,212	34,917	23.7	166.0	20.2
	P	**2,054,034**	**100,929**	**1,953,105**	**1,763,693**	**84,941**	**1,678,752**	**290,341**	**15,988**	**274,353**	**16.5**	**18.8**	**16.3**
JUNE	M	317,101	3,895	313,206	276,266	8,658	267,608	40,835	-4,763	45,598	14.8	-55.0	17.0
4th Quarter		**714,941**	**23,329**	**691,612**	**612,411**	**18,336**	**594,075**	**102,530**	**4,993**	**97,537**	**16.7**	**27.2**	**16.4**
Annual		**2,371,137**	**104,826**	**2,266,311**	**2,039,961**	**93,601**	**1,946,360**	**331,176**	**11,225**	**319,951**	**16.2**	**12.0**	**16.4**

(*) M- Monthly, P-Progressive

DIRECT TAXES

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection											
		FY 2013-14			FY 2012-13			COMPARISON			Growth (%)		
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
JULY	M	38,923	8,178	30,745	26,878	5,024	21,854	12,045	3,154	8,891	44.8	62.8	40.7
AUGUST	M	47,123	2,549	44,574	33,946	1,588	32,358	13,177	961	12,216	38.8	60.5	37.8
	P	**86,046**	**10,727**	**75,319**	**60,824**	**6,612**	**54,212**	**25,222**	**4,115**	**21,107**	**41.5**	**62.2**	**38.9**
SEPTEMBER	M	89,591	3,181	86,410	87,379	2,833	84,546	2,212	348	1,864	2.5	12.3	2.2
1st Quarter		**175,637**	**13,908**	**161,729**	**148,203**	**9,445**	**138,758**	**27,434**	**4,463**	**22,971**	**18.5**	**47.3**	**16.6**
OCTOBER	M	53,513	3,047	50,466	48,548	3,244	45,304	4,965	-197	5,162	10.2	-6.1	11.4
	P	**229,150**	**16,955**	**212,195**	**196,751**	**12,689**	**184,062**	**32,399**	**4,266**	**28,133**	**16.5**	**33.6**	**15.3**
NOVEMBER	M	66,308	7,518	58,790	51,649	3,209	48,440	14,659	4,309	10,350	28.4	134.3	21.4
	P	**295,458**	**24,473**	**270,985**	**248,400**	**15,898**	**232,502**	**47,058**	**8,575**	**38,483**	**18.9**	**53.9**	**16.6**
DECEMBER	M	119,048	8,050	110,998	110,300	5,278	105,022	8,748	2,772	5,976	7.9	52.5	5.7
2nd Quarter		**238,869**	**18,615**	**220,254**	**210,497**	**11,731**	**198,766**	**28,372**	**6,884**	**21,488**	**13.5**	**58.7**	**10.8**
Upto 2nd Qtr		**414,506**	**32,523**	**381,983**	**358,700**	**21,176**	**337,524**	**55,806**	**11,347**	**44,459**	**15.6**	**53.6**	**13.2**
JANUARY	M	64,493	7,575	56,918	47,946	7,786	40,160	16,547	-211	16,758	34.5	-2.7	41.7
	P	**478,999**	**40,098**	**438,901**	**406,646**	**28,962**	**377,684**	**72,353**	**11,136**	**61,217**	**17.8**	**38.5**	**16.2**
FEBRUARY	M	64,031	2,880	61,151	51,755	3,012	48,743	12,276	-132	12,408	23.7	-4.4	25.5
	P	**543,030**	**42,978**	**500,052**	**458,401**	**31,974**	**426,427**	**84,629**	**11,004**	**73,625**	**18.5**	**34.4**	**17.3**
MARCH	M	103,996	5,219	98,777	86,389	7,740	78,649	17,607	-2,521	20,128	20.4	-32.6	25.6
3rd Quarter		**232,520**	**15,674**	**216,846**	**186,090**	**18,538**	**167,552**	**46,430**	**-2,864**	**49,294**	**25.0**	**-15.4**	**29.4**
Upto 3rd Qtr		**647,026**	**48,197**	**598,829**	**544,790**	**39,714**	**505,076**	**102,236**	**8,483**	**93,753**	**18.8**	**21.4**	**18.6**
APRIL	M	61,921	2,686	59,235	51,787	3,325	48,462	10,134	-639	10,773	19.6	-19.2	22.2
	P	**708,947**	**50,883**	**658,064**	**596,577**	**43,039**	**553,538**	**112,370**	**7,844**	**104,526**	**18.8**	**18.2**	**18.9**
MAY	M	87,053	9,255	77,798	63,493	2,511	60,982	23,560	6,744	16,816	37.1	268.6	27.6
	P	**796,000**	**60,138**	**735,862**	**660,070**	**45,550**	**614,520**	**135,930**	**14,588**	**121,342**	**20.6**	**32.0**	**19.7**
JUNE	M	151,824	3,568	148,256	136,736	7,847	128,889	15,088	-4,279	19,367	11.0	-54.5	15.0
4th Quarter		**300,798**	**15,509**	**285,289**	**252,016**	**13,683**	**238,333**	**48,782**	**1,826**	**46,956**	**19.4**	**13.3**	**19.7**
Annual		**947,824**	**63,706**	**884,118**	**796,806**	**53,397**	**743,409**	**151,018**	**10,309**	**140,709**	**19.0**	**19.3**	**18.9**

INDIRECT TAXES

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection											
		FY 2013-14			FY 2012-13			COMPARISON			Growth (%)		
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
JULY	M	96,579	3,067	93,512	90,133	5,111	85,022	6,446	-2,044	8,490	7.2	-40.0	10.0
AUGUST	M	109,093	6,446	102,647	97,198	6,197	91,001	11,895	249	11,646	12.2	4.0	12.8
	P	**205,672**	**9,513**	**196,159**	**187,331**	**11,308**	**176,023**	**18,341**	**-1,795**	**20,136**	**9.8**	**-15.9**	**11.4**
SEPTEMBER	M	120,557	3,090	117,467	99,700	3,472	96,228	20,857	-382	21,239	20.9	-11.0	22.1
1st Quarter		**326,229**	**12,603**	**313,626**	**287,031**	**14,780**	**272,251**	**39,198**	**-2,177**	**41,375**	**13.7**	**-14.7**	**15.2**
OCTOBER	M	106,629	3,768	102,861	91,993	2,163	89,830	14,636	1,605	13,031	15.9	74.2	14.5
	P	**432,858**	**16,371**	**416,487**	**379,024**	**16,943**	**362,081**	**53,834**	**-572**	**54,406**	**14.2**	**-3.4**	**15.0**
NOVEMBER	M	115,537	3,133	112,404	95,373	4,104	91,269	20,164.0	-971.0	21,135.0	21.1	-23.7	23.2
	P	**548,395**	**19,504**	**528,891**	**474,397**	**21,047**	**453,350**	**-474,397**	**-21,047**	**-453,350**	**-100.0**	**-100.0**	**-100.0**
DECEMBER	M	125,037	4,495	120,542	100,504	2,401	98,103	24,533	2,094	22,439	24.4	87.2	22.9
2nd Quarter		**347,203**	**11,396**	**335,807**	**287,870**	**8,668**	**279,202**	**59,333**	**2,728**	**56,605**	**20.6**	**31.5**	**20.3**
Upto 2nd Qtr		**673,432**	**23,999**	**649,433**	**574,901**	**23,448**	**551,453**	**98,531**	**551**	**97,980**	**17.1**	**2.3**	**17.8**
JANUARY	M	113,295	4,296	108,999	99,708	7,183	92,525	13,587	-2,887	16,474	13.6	-40.2	17.8
	P	**786,727**	**28,295**	**758,432**	**674,609**	**30,631**	**643,978**	**112,118**	**-2,336**	**114,454**	**16.6**	**-7.6**	**17.8**
FEBRUARY	M	104,626	2,529	102,097	94,173	2,650	91,523	10,453.0	-121.0	10,574.0	11.1	-4.6	11.6
	P	**891,353**	**30,824**	**860,529**	**768,782**	**33,281**	**735,501**	**122,571**	**-2,457**	**125,028**	**15.9**	**-7.4**	**17.0**
MARCH	M	117,815	2,474	115,341	113,976	2,268	111,708	3,839	206	3,633	3.4	9.1	3.3
3rd Quarter		**335,736**	**9,299**	**326,437**	**307,857**	**12,101**	**295,756**	**27,879**	**-2,802**	**30,681**	**9.1**	**-23.2**	**10.4**
Upto 3rd Qtr		**1,009,168**	**33,298**	**975,870**	**882,758**	**35,549**	**847,209**	**126,410**	**-2,251**	**128,661**	**14.3**	**-6.3**	**15.2**
APRIL	M	116,177	5,192	110,985	106,745	2,009	104,736	9,432	3,183	6,249	8.8	158.4	6.0
	P	**1,125,345**	**38,490**	**1,086,855**	**989,503**	**37,558**	**951,945**	**135,842**	**932**	**134,910**	**13.7**	**2.5**	**14.2**
MAY	M	132,689	2,301	130,388	114,120	1,833	112,287	18,569	468	18,101	16.3	25.5	16.1
	P	**1,258,034**	**40,791**	**1,217,243**	**1,103,623**	**39,391**	**1,064,232**	**154,411**	**1,400**	**153,011**	**14.0**	**3.6**	**14.4**
JUNE	M	165,277	327	164,950	139,530	811	138,719	25,747	-484	26,231	18.5	-59.7	18.9
4th Quarter		**414,143**	**7,820**	**406,323**	**360,395**	**4,653**	**355,742**	**53,748**	**3,167**	**50,581**	**14.9**	**68.1**	**14.2**
Annual		**1,423,311**	**41,118**	**1,382,193**	**1,243,153**	**40,202**	**1,202,951**	**180,158**	**916**	**179,242**	**14.5**	**2.3**	**14.9**

SALES TAX (TOTAL)

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection											
		FY 2013-14			FY 2012-13			COMPARISON			Growth (%)		
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
JULY	M	72,649	2,536	70,113	68,136	4,263	63,873	4,513	-1,727	6,240	6.6	-40.5	9.8
AUGUST	M	82,820	5,088	77,732	69,775	5,076	64,699	13,045	12	13,033	18.7	0.2	20.1
	P	**155,469**	**7,624**	**147,845**	**137,911**	**9,339**	**128,572**	**17,558**	**-1,715**	**19,273**	**12.7**	**-18.4**	**15.0**
SEPTEMBER	M	90,522	2,531	87,991	71,800	2,885	68,915	18,722	-354	19,076	26.1	-12.3	27.7
1st Quarter		**245,991**	**10,155**	**235,836**	**209,711**	**12,224**	**197,487**	**36,280**	**-2,069**	**38,349**	**17.3**	**-16.9**	**19.4**
OCTOBER	M	78,550	2,596	75,954	62,278	992	61,286	16,272	1,604	14,668	26.1	161.7	23.9
	P	**324,541**	**12,751**	**311,790**	**271,989**	**13,216**	**258,773**	**52,552**	**-465**	**53,017**	**19.3**	**-3.5**	**20.5**
NOVEMBER	M	85,683	2,512	83,171	67,614	3,211	64,403	18,069	-699	18,768	26.7	-21.8	29.1
	P	**410,224**	**15,263**	**394,961**	**339,603**	**16,427**	**323,176**	**70,621**	**-1,164**	**71,785**	**20.8**	**-7.1**	**22.2**
DECEMBER	M	90,437	3,714	86,723	70,506	1,526	68,980	19,931	2,188	17,743	28.3	143.4	25.7
2nd Quarter		**254,670**	**8,822**	**245,848**	**200,398**	**5,729**	**194,669**	**54,272**	**3,093**	**51,179**	**27.1**	**54.0**	**26.3**
Upto 2nd Qtr		**500,661**	**18,977**	**481,684**	**410,109**	**17,953**	**392,156**	**90,552**	**1,024**	**89,528**	**22.1**	**5.7**	**22.8**
JANUARY	M	83,548	3,379	80,169	71,938	5,736	66,202	11,610	-2,357	13,967	16.1	-41.1	21.1
	P	**584,209**	**22,356**	**561,853**	**482,047**	**23,689**	**458,358**	**102,162**	**-1,333**	**103,495**	**21.2**	**-5.6**	**22.6**
FEBRUARY	M	75,469	1,714	73,755	66,570	1,498	65,072	8,899	216	8,683	13.4	14.4	13.3
	P	**659,678**	**24,070**	**635,608**	**548,617**	**25,187**	**523,430**	**111,061**	**-1,117**	**112,178**	**20.2**	**-4.4**	**21.4**
MARCH	M	83,012	1,827	81,185	74,239	1,682	72,557	8,773	145	8,628	11.8	8.6	11.9
3rd Quarter		**242,029**	**6,920**	**235,109**	**212,747**	**8,916**	**203,831**	**29,282**	**-1,996**	**31,278**	**13.8**	**-22.4**	**15.3**
Upto 3rd Qtr		**742,690**	**25,897**	**716,793**	**622,856**	**26,869**	**595,987**	**119,834**	**-972**	**120,806**	**19.2**	**-3.6**	**20.3**
APRIL	M	82,992	4,626	78,366	74,336	962	73,374	8,656	3,664	4,992	11.6	380.9	6.8
	P	**825,682**	**30,523**	**795,159**	**697,192**	**27,831**	**669,361**	**128,490**	**2,692**	**125,798**	**18.4**	**9.7**	**18.8**
MAY	M	95,090	1,747	93,343	80,181	1,230	78,951	14,909	517	14,392	18.6	42.0	18.2
	P	**920,772**	**32,270**	**888,502**	**777,373**	**29,061**	**748,312**	**143,399**	**3,209**	**140,190**	**18.4**	**11.0**	**18.7**
JUNE	M	113,722	114	113,608	94,842	626	94,216	18,880	-512	19,392	19.9	-81.8	20.6
4th Quarter		**291,804**	**6,487**	**285,317**	**249,359**	**2,818**	**246,541**	**42,445**	**3,669**	**38,776**	**17.0**	**130.2**	**15.7**
Annual		**1,034,494**	**32,384**	**1,002,110**	**872,215**	**29,687**	**842,528**	**162,279**	**2,697**	**159,582**	**18.6**	**9.1**	**18.9**

SALES TAX (IMPORTS)

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection											
		FY 2013-14			FY 2012-13			COMPARISON			Growth (%)		
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
JULY	M	37,918	2	37,916	36,706	0	36,706	1,212	2	1,210	3.3	#DIV/0!	3.3
AUGUST	M	40,148	0	40,148	37,022	0	37,022	3,126	0	3,126	8.4	#DIV/0!	8.4
	P	**78,066**	**2**	**78,064**	**73,728**	**0**	**73,728**	**4,338**	**2**	**4,336**	**5.9**	**#DIV/0!**	**5.9**
SEPTEMBER	M	43,594	2	43,592	38,124	0	38,124	5,470	2	5,468	14.3	#DIV/0!	14.3
1st Quarter		**121,660**	**4**	**121,656**	**111,852**	**0**	**111,852**	**9,808**	**4**	**9,804**	**8.8**	**#DIV/0!**	**8.8**
OCTOBER	M	40,601	4	40,597	31,798	5	31,793	8,803	-1	8,804	27.7	-20.0	27.7
	P	**162,261**	**8**	**162,253**	**143,650**	**5**	**143,645**	**18,611**	**3**	**18,608**	**13.0**	**60.0**	**13.0**
NOVEMBER	M	44,263		44,263	33,598	1	33,597	10,665	-1	10,666	31.7	-100.0	31.7
	P	**206,524**	**8**	**206,516**	**177,248**	**6**	**177,242**	**29,276**	**2**	**29,274**	**16.5**	**33.3**	**16.5**
DECEMBER	M	40,165	1	40,164	32,503	0	32,503	7,662	1	7,661	23.6	#DIV/0!	23.6
2nd Quarter		**125,029**	**5**	**125,024**	**97,899**	**6**	**97,893**	**27,130**	**-1**	**27,131**	**27.7**	**-16.7**	**27.7**
Upto 2nd Qtr		**246,689**	**9**	**246,680**	**209,751**	**6**	**209,745**	**36,938**	**3**	**36,935**	**17.6**	**50.0**	**17.6**
JANUARY	M	41,784	2	41,782	34,391	1	34,390	7,393	1	7,392	21.5	100.0	21.5
	P	**288,473**	**11**	**288,462**	**244,142**	**7**	**244,135**	**44,331**	**4**	**44,327**	**18.2**	**57.1**	**18.2**
FEBRUARY	M	35,704	2	35,702	31,665	0	31,665	4,039	2	4,037	12.8	#DIV/0!	12.7
	P	**324,177**	**13**	**324,164**	**275,807**	**7**	**275,800**	**48,370**	**6**	**48,364**	**17.5**	**85.7**	**17.5**
MARCH	M	35,615	0	35,615	36,520	4	36,516	-905	-4	-901	-2.5	-100.0	-2.5
3rd Quarter		**113,103**	**4**	**113,099**	**102,576**	**5**	**102,571**	**10,527**	**-1**	**10,528**	**10.3**	**-20.0**	**10.3**
Upto 3rd Qtr		**359,792**	**13**	**359,779**	**312,327**	**11**	**312,316**	**47,465**	**2**	**47,463**	**15.2**	**18.2**	**15.2**
APRIL	M	41,498	1	41,497	36,961	0	36,961	4,537	1	4,536	12.3	#DIV/0!	12.3
	P	**401,290**	**14**	**401,276**	**349,288**	**11**	**349,277**	**52,002**	**3**	**51,999**	**14.9**	**27.3**	**14.9**
MAY	M	47,164	2	47,162	41,039	1	41,038	6,125	1	6,124	14.9	100.0	14.9
	P	**448,454**	**16**	**448,438**	**390,327**	**12**	**390,315**	**58,127**	**4**	**58,123**	**14.9**	**33.3**	**14.9**
JUNE	M	46,897	5	46,892	39,516	0	39,516	7,381	5	7,376	18.7	#DIV/0!	18.7
4th Quarter		**135,559**	**8**	**135,551**	**117,516**	**1**	**117,515**	**18,043**	**7**	**18,036**	**15.4**	**700.0**	**15.3**
Annual		**495,351**	**21**	**495,330**	**429,843**	**12**	**429,831**	**65,508**	**9**	**65,499**	**15.2**	**75.0**	**15.2**

SALES TAX (DOMESTIC)

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection											
		FY 2013-14			FY 2012-13			COMPARISON			Growth (%)		
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
JULY	M	34,731	2,534	32,197	31,430	4,263	27,167	3,301	-1,729	5,030	10.5	-40.6	18.5
AUGUST	M	42,672	5,088	37,584	32,753	5,076	27,677	9,919	12	9,907	30.3	0.2	35.8
	P	**77,403**	**7,622**	**69,781**	**64,183**	**9,339**	**54,844**	**13,220**	**-1,717**	**14,937**	**20.6**	**-18.4**	**27.2**
SEPTEMBER	M	46,928	2,529	44,399	33,676	2,885	30,791	13,252	-356	13,608	39.4	-12.3	44.2
1st Quarter		**124,331**	**10,151**	**114,180**	**97,859**	**12,224**	**85,635**	**26,472**	**-2,073**	**28,545**	**27.1**	**-17.0**	**33.3**
OCTOBER	M	37,949	2,592	35,357	30,480	987	29,493	7,469	1,605	5,864	24.5	162.6	19.9
	P	**162,280**	**12,743**	**149,537**	**128,339**	**13,211**	**115,128**	**33,941**	**-468**	**34,409**	**26.4**	**-3.5**	**29.9**
NOVEMBER	M	41,420	2,512	38,908	34,016	3,210	30,806	7,404	-698	8,102	21.8	-21.7	26.3
	P	**203,700**	**15,255**	**188,445**	**162,355**	**16,421**	**145,934**	**41,345**	**-1,166**	**42,511**	**25.5**	**-7.1**	**29.1**
DECEMBER	M	50,272	3,713	46,559	38,003	1,526	36,477	12,269	2,187	10,082	32.3	143.3	27.6
2nd Quarter		**129,641**	**8,817**	**120,824**	**102,499**	**5,723**	**96,776**	**27,142**	**3,094**	**24,048**	**26.5**	**54.1**	**24.8**
Upto 2nd Qtr		**253,972**	**18,968**	**235,004**	**200,358**	**17,947**	**182,411**	**53,614**	**1,021**	**52,593**	**26.8**	**5.7**	**28.8**
JANUARY	M	41,764	3,377	38,387	37,547	5,735	31,812	4,217	-2,358	6,575	11.2	-41.1	20.7
	P	**295,736**	**22,345**	**273,391**	**237,905**	**23,682**	**214,223**	**57,831**	**-1,337**	**59,168**	**24.3**	**-5.6**	**27.6**
FEBRUARY	M	39,765	1,712	38,053	34,905	1,498	33,407	4,860	214	4,646	13.9	14.3	13.9
	P	**335,501**	**24,057**	**311,444**	**272,810**	**25,180**	**247,630**	**62,691**	**-1,123**	**63,814**	**23.0**	**-4.5**	**25.8**
MARCH	M	47,397	1,827	45,570	37,719	1,678	36,041	9,678	149	9,529	25.7	8.9	26.4
3rd Quarter		**128,926**	**6,916**	**122,010**	**110,171**	**8,911**	**101,260**	**18,755**	**-1,995**	**20,750**	**17.0**	**-22.4**	**20.5**
Upto 3rd Qtr		**382,898**	**25,884**	**357,014**	**310,529**	**26,858**	**283,671**	**72,369**	**-974**	**73,343**	**23.3**	**-3.6**	**25.9**
APRIL	M	41,494	4,625	36,869	37,375	962	36,413	4,119	3,663	456	11.0	380.8	1.3
	P	**424,392**	**30,509**	**393,883**	**347,904**	**27,820**	**320,084**	**76,488**	**2,689**	**73,799**	**22.0**	**9.7**	**23.1**
MAY	M	47,926	1,745	46,181	39,142	1,229	37,913	8,784	516	8,268	22.4	42.0	21.8
	P	**472,318**	**32,254**	**440,064**	**387,046**	**29,049**	**357,997**	**85,272**	**3,205**	**82,067**	**22.0**	**11.0**	**22.9**
JUNE	M	66,825	109	66,716	55,326	626	54,700	11,499	-517	12,016	20.8	-82.6	22.0
4th Quarter		**156,245**	**6,479**	**149,766**	**131,843**	**2,817**	**129,026**	**24,402**	**3,662**	**20,740**	**18.5**	**130.0**	**16.1**
Annual		**539,143**	**32,363**	**506,780**	**442,372**	**29,675**	**412,697**	**96,771**	**2,688**	**94,083**	**21.9**	**9.1**	**22.8**

FEDERAL EXCISE

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection											
		FY 2013-14			FY 2012-13			COMPARISON			Growth (%)		
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
JULY	M	7,115	1	7,114	6,089	0	6,089	1,026	1	1,025	16.9	-	16.8
AUGUST	M	8,913	0	8,913	8,541	0	8,541	372	0	372	4.4	-	4.4
	P	**16,028**	**1**	**16,027**	**14,630**	**0**	**14,630**	**1,398**	**1**	**1,397**	**9.6**	**-**	**9.5**
SEPTEMBER	M	9,353	0	9,353	7,906	74	7,832	1,447	-74	1,521	18.3	-100.0	19.4
1st Quarter		**25,381**	**1**	**25,380**	**22,536**	**74**	**22,462**	**2,845**	**-73**	**2,918**	**12.6**	**-98.6**	**13.0**
OCTOBER	M	10,457		10,457	11,650	62	11,588	-1,193	-62	-1,131	-10.2	-	-9.8
	P	**35,838**	**1**	**35,837**	**34,186**	**136**	**34,050**	**1,652**	**-135**	**1,787**	**4.8**	**-**	**5.2**
NOVEMBER	M	10,498	0	10,498	9,037	63	8,974	1,461	-63	1,524	16.2	-	17.0
	P	**46,336**	**1**	**46,335**	**43,223**	**199**	**43,024**	**3,113**	**-198**	**3,311**	**7.2**	**-**	**7.7**
DECEMBER	M	11,327	1	11,326	8,835	-59	8,894	2,492	60	2,432	28.2	-101.7	27.3
2nd Quarter		**32,282**	**1**	**32,281**	**29,522**	**66**	**29,456**	**2,760**	**-65**	**2,825**	**9.3**	**-98.5**	**9.6**
Upto 2nd Qtr		**57,663**	**2**	**57,661**	**52,058**	**140**	**51,918**	**5,605**	**-138**	**5,743**	**10.8**	**-98.6**	**11.1**
JANUARY	M	9,899	0	9,899	8,932	13	8,919	967	-13	980	10.8	-	11.0
	P	**67,562**	**2**	**67,560**	**60,990**	**153**	**60,837**	**6,572**	**-151**	**6,723**	**10.8**	**-**	**11.1**
FEBRUARY	M	10,467	0	10,467	9,899	0	9,899	568	0	568	5.7	-	5.7
	P	**78,029**	**2**	**78,027**	**70,889**	**153**	**70,736**	**7,140**	**-151**	**7,291**	**10.1**	**-**	**10.3**
MARCH	M	11,787	0	11,787	10,082	0	10,082	1,705	0	1,705	16.9	#DIV/0!	16.9
3rd Quarter		**32,153**	**0**	**32,153**	**28,913**	**13**	**28,900**	**3,240**	**-13**	**3,253**	**11.2**	**-100.0**	**11.3**
Upto 3rd Qtr		**89,816**	**2**	**89,814**	**80,971**	**153**	**80,818**	**8,845**	**-151**	**8,996**	**10.9**	**-98.7**	**11.1**
APRIL	M	14,211	0	14,211	10,404	0	10,404	3,807	0	3,807	36.6	-	36.6
	P	**104,027**	**2**	**104,025**	**91,375**	**153**	**91,222**	**12,652**	**-151**	**12,803**	**13.8**	**-**	**14.0**
MAY	M	15,876	0	15,876	12,470	0	12,470	3,406	0	3,406	27.3	-	27.3
	P	**119,903**	**2**	**119,901**	**103,845**	**153**	**103,692**	**16,058**	**-151**	**16,209**	**15.5**	**-**	**15.6**
JUNE	M	19,184	0	19,184	17,272	0	17,272	1,912	0	1,912	11.1	#DIV/0!	11.1
4th Quarter		**49,271**	**0**	**49,271**	**40,146**	**0**	**40,146**	**9,125**	**0**	**9,125**	**22.7**	**#DIV/0!**	**22.7**
Annual		**139,087**	**2**	**139,085**	**121,117**	**153**	**120,964**	**17,970**	**-151**	**18,121**	**14.8**	**-98.7**	**15.0**

C U S T O M S

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection											
		FY 2013-14			FY 2012-13			COMPARISON			Growth (%)		
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
JULY	M	16,815	530	16,285	15,908	848	15,060	907	-318	1,225	5.7	-37.5	8.1
AUGUST	M	17,360	1,358	16,002	18,882	1,121	17,761	-1,522	237	-1,759	-8.1	21.1	-9.9
	P	**34,175**	**1,888**	**32,287**	**34,790**	**1,969**	**32,821**	**-615**	**-81**	**-534**	**-1.8**	**-4.1**	**-1.6**
SEPTEMBER	M	20,682	559	20,123	19,994	513	19,481	688	46	642	3.4	9.0	3.3
1st Quarter		**54,857**	**2,447**	**52,410**	**54,784**	**2,482**	**52,302**	**73**	**-35**	**108**	**0.1**	**-1.4**	**0.2**
OCTOBER	M	17,622	1,172	16,450	18,065	1,109	16,956	-443	63	-506	-2.5	5.7	-3.0
	P	**72,479**	**3,619**	**68,860**	**72,849**	**3,591**	**69,258**	**-370**	**28**	**-398**	**-0.5**	**0.8**	**-0.6**
NOVEMBER	M	19,356	621	18,735	18,722	830	17,892	634	-209	843	3.4	-25.2	4.7
	P	**91,835**	**4,240**	**87,595**	**91,571**	**4,421**	**87,150**	**264**	**-181**	**445**	**0.3**	**-4.1**	**0.5**
DECEMBER	M	23,273	780	22,493	21,163	934	20,229	2,110	-154	2,264	10.0	-16.5	11.2
2nd Quarter		**60,251**	**2,573**	**57,678**	**57,950**	**2,873**	**55,077**	**2,301**	**-300**	**2,601**	**4.0**	**-10.4**	**4.7**
Upto 2nd Qtr		**115,108**	**5,020**	**110,088**	**112,734**	**5,355**	**107,379**	**2,374**	**-335**	**2,709**	**2.1**	**-6.3**	**2.5**
JANUARY	M	19,848	917	18,931	18,838	1,434	17,404	1,010	-517	1,527	5.4	-36.1	8.8
	P	**134,956**	**5,937**	**129,019**	**131,572**	**6,789**	**124,783**	**3,384**	**-852**	**4,236**	**2.6**	**-12.5**	**3.4**
FEBRUARY	M	18,690	815	17,875	17,704	1,152	16,552	986	-337	1,323	5.6	-29.3	8.0
	P	**153,646**	**6,752**	**146,894**	**149,276**	**7,941**	**141,335**	**4,370**	**-1,189**	**5,559**	**2.9**	**-15.0**	**3.9**
MARCH	M	23,016	647	22,369	29,655	586	29,069	-6,639	61	-6,700	-22.4	10.4	-23.0
3rd Quarter		**61,554**	**2,379**	**59,175**	**66,197**	**3,172**	**63,025**	**-4,643**	**-793**	**-3,850**	**-7.0**	**-25.0**	**-6.1**
Upto 3rd Qtr		**176,662**	**7,399**	**169,263**	**178,931**	**8,527**	**170,404**	**-2,269**	**-1,128**	**-1,141**	**-1.3**	**-13.2**	**-0.7**
APRIL	M	18,974	566	18,408	22,005	1,047	20,958	-3,031	-481	-2,550	-13.8	-45.9	-12.2
	P	**195,636**	**7,965**	**187,671**	**200,936**	**9,574**	**191,362**	**-5,300**	**-1,609**	**-3,691**	**-2.6**	**-16.8**	**-1.9**
MAY	M	21,723	554	21,169	21,469	603	20,866	254	-49	303	1.2	-8.1	1.5
	P	**217,359**	**8,519**	**208,840**	**222,405**	**10,177**	**212,228**	**-5,046**	**-1,658**	**-3,388**	**-2.3**	**-16.3**	**-1.6**
JUNE	M	32,371	213	32,158	27,416	185	27,231	4,955	28	4,927	18.1	15.1	18.1
4th Quarter		**73,068**	**1,333**	**71,735**	**70,890**	**1,835**	**69,055**	**2,178**	**-502**	**2,680**	**3.1**	**-27.4**	**3.9**
Annual		**249,730**	**8,732**	**240,998**	**249,821**	**10,362**	**239,459**	**-91**	**-1,630**	**1,539**	**0.0**	**-15.7**	**0.6**

FEDERAL TAX RECEIPTS (NET) 1948-49 to 2013-14

Rs. Million

Years	Direct Taxes	ST (total)	ST(Imp)	ST(Dom)	FED	Customs	Total
1948-49	50	0	-	-	45	216	311
1949-50	**90**	**0**	**-**	**-**	**39**	**319**	**448**
1950-51	100	0	-	-	54	631	785
1951-52	133	116	116	-	71	631	951
1952-53	162	141	141	-	92	487	882
1953-54	166	110	110	-	147	278	701
1954-55	185	141	141	-	141	308	775
1955-56	208	167	167	-	144	446	965
1956-57	197	191	191	-	149	347	884
1957-58	229	220	220	-	174	355	978
1958-59	413	263	263	-	236	369	1,281
1959-60	**303**	**270**	**270**	**-**	**248**	**357**	**1,178**
1960-61	322	362	362	-	288	428	1,400
1961-62	383	378	378	-	297	507	1,565
1962-63	428	423	423	-	386	523	1,760
1963-64	472	512	512	-	559	540	2,083
1964-65	555	588	588	-	636	719	2,498
1965-66	583	613	613	-	787	703	2,686
1966-67	615	684	684	-	1,187	813	3,299
1967-68	643	401	401	-	1,385	784	3,213
1968-69	742	485	485	-	1,522	1,153	3,902
1969-70	**958**	**522**	**522**	**-**	**1,890**	**1,240**	**4,610**
1970-71	949	608	608	-	2,020	1,407	4,984
1971-72	1,257	482	482	-	2,111	1,312	5,162
1972-73	1,195	461	461	-	2,211	2,641	6,508
1973-74	1,257	692	692	-	2,895	4,175	9,019
1974-75	1,447	1,074	1,074	-	3,670	4,746	10,937
1975-76	2,244	1,200	1,200	-	4,585	5,164	13,193
1976-77	2,734	1,363	1,363	-	5,429	6,138	15,664
1977-78	2,909	1,590	1,590	-	6,299	8,390	19,188
1978-79	3,424	1,935	1,935	-	6,916	10,124	22,399
1979-80	**5,333**	**2,410**	**2,410**	**-**	**9,701**	**12,572**	**30,016**

FEDERAL TAX RECEIPTS (NET) 1948-49 to 2013-14

Rs. Million

Years	Direct Taxes	ST (total)	ST(Imp)	ST(Dom)	FED	Customs	Total
1980-81	7,182	2,893	2,893	-	10,413	14,276	34,764
1981-82	8,486	3,251	2,651	600	11,740	15,074	38,551
1982-83	8,634	3,489	2,774	715	12,675	18,510	43,308
1983-84	8,788	4,624	3,651	973	15,387	21,532	50,331
1984-85	9,312	4,674	3,541	1,133	15,053	23,371	52,410
1985-86	9,782	4,928	3,567	1,361	15,149	29,343	59,202
1986-87	10,568	6,409	4,574	1,835	14,960	33,364	65,301
1987-88	11,841	8,743	5,172	3,571	16,840	38,001	75,425
1988-89	13,920	14,700	7,514	7,186	19,399	42,362	90,381
1989-90	**15,642**	**18,574**	**8,639**	**9,935**	**21,433**	**48,584**	**104,233**
1990-91	19,870	17,008	7,788	9,220	23,087	50,528	110,493
1991-92	28,851	20,799	9,969	10,830	28,305	61,821	139,776
1992-93	36,771	23,521	11,057	12,464	31,546	61,400	153,238
1993-94	43,452	30,379	14,304	16,075	34,520	64,240	172,591
1994-95	61,660	43,574	23,260	20,314	43,691	77,653	226,578
1995-96	78,165	49,841	28,090	21,751	51,115	88,916	268,037
1996-97	85,060	55,668	35,889	19,779	55,265	86,094	282,087
1997-98	103,182	53,942	29,705	24,237	62,011	74,496	293,631
1998-99	110,207	72,105	43,010	29,095	60,905	65,292	308,509
1999-00	**112,950**	**116,711**	**67,261**	**49,450**	**55,784**	**61,659**	**347,104**
2000-01	124,585	153,565	88,554	65,011	49,080	65,047	392,277
2001-02	142,505	166,561	92,779	73,782	47,186	47,818	404,070
2002-03	151,898	195,139	105,605	89,534	44,754	68,836	460,627
2003-04	165,079	219,167	125,875	93,292	45,552	91,045	520,843
2004-05	183,372	238,537	144,845	93,692	53,104	115,374	590,387
2005-06	224,988	294,798	171,445	123,353	55,272	138,384	713,442
2006-07	333,737	309,396	175,909	133,487	71,804	132,299	847,236
2007-08	387,861	377,430	196,034	181,396	92,137	150,663	1,008,091
2008-09	443,548	451,744	203,715	248,029	117,455	148,403	1,161,150
2009-10	**525,977**	**516,348**	**247,246**	**269,102**	**124,784**	**160,273**	**1,327,382**
2010-11	602,451	633,357	308,648	324,709	137,353	184,853	1,558,014
2011-12	738,424	804,899	430,399	374,500	122,464	216,906	1,882,693
2012-13	**743,409**	**842,528**	**429,831**	**412,697**	**120,964**	**239,459**	**1,946,360**
2013-14	**884,118**	**1,002,110**	**495,330**	**506,780**	**139,085**	**240,998**	**2,266,311**

Tax GDP Ratio Pakistan

Years	Tax Collection (Rs. Million)	GDP (mp) (Rs. Million)	Tax/GDP Ratio
2005-06	713,442	8,216,160	8.7
2006-07	847,236	9,239,786	9.2
2007-08	1,008,091	10,637,772	9.5
2008-09	1,161,150	13,199,707	8.8
2009-10	1,327,382	14,866,996	8.9
2010-11	1,558,014	18,284,860	8.5
2011-12	1,882,693	20,090,862	9.4
2012-13	1,946,360	22,909,079	8.5
2013-14	2,266,311	25,401,895	8.9

<u>**BUDGET ESTIMATES 1997-98 TO 2013-14**</u>

(Rs. Million)

Years	Direct Taxes	Sales Tax	FED	Customs	Total
1997-98	101,793	54,086	63,028	78,710	**297,617**
1998-99	112,000	72,650	62,000	61,300	**307,950**
1999-00	109,900	120,000	57,000	64,800	**351,700**
2000-01	133,900	155,800	52,200	64,600	**406,500**
2001-02	146,500	170,100	47,100	50,500	**414,200**
2002-03	148,400	204,000	47,500	59,000	**458,900**
2003-04	161,500	218,400	43,500	86,600	**510,000**
2004-05	182,700	239,500	52,800	115,000	**590,000**
2005-06	215,000	281,500	58,500	135,000	**690,000**
2006-07	333,736	309,396	71,804	132,299	**847,235**
2007-08	387,819	376,931	92,177	150,589	**1,007,516**
2008-09	461,000	457,000	116,000	145,000	**1,179,000**
2009-10	540,400	540,300	134,400	164,900	**1,380,000**
2010-11	626,900	654,600	132,900	173,300	**1,587,700**
2011-12	745,000	852,000	140,000	215,000	**1,952,000**
2012-13	779,000	865,000	122,000	241,000	**2,007,000**
2013-14	891,000	1,005,000	138,000	241,000	**2,275,000**

Major Revenue Spinners (Direct Taxes)

(Rs. Million)

Revenue Heads	2008-09	Share (%)	2009-10	Share (%)	2010-11	Share (%)	2011-12	Share (%)	2012-13	Share (%)	2013-14	Share (%)
1. Out of Demand	**77,166**	*16*	**98,529**	*17*	**72,182**	*11.1*	**129,976**	*15.7*	**89,426**	*11.4*	**80,582**	*8.5*
a) Arrear Demand	16,260	*21.1*	19,829	*20.1*	15,259	*21.1*	16,529	*12.7*	9,138	*1.2*	12,707	*1.3*
b) Current Demand	60,906	*78.9*	78,700	*79.9*	56,923	*78.9*	113,447	*87.3*	80,288	*10.2*	67,875	*7.2*
2. Voluntary Payments	**141,680**	*29.4*	**165,801**	*28.6*	**196,065**	*30.2*	**237,366**	*28.6*	**244,921**	*31.2*	**262,598**	*27.7*
i) With Return	14,484	*10.2*	9,500	*5.7*	11,852	*6*	14,968	*6.3*	14,771	*1.9*	13,761	*1.5*
ii) Advance Tax	127,196	*89.8*	156,301	*94.3*	184,213	*94*	222,398	*93.7*	230,150	*29.3*	248,837	*26.3*
3. Total Withholding Taxes	**242,137**	*50.2*	**295,249**	*50.9*	**357,836**	*55.1*	**420,457**	*50.7*	**436,088**	*55.5*	**57,841**	*6.1*
1. Contracts	84,099	*34.7*	91,656	*31*	99,319	*27.8*	104,766	*24.9*	111,516	*14.2*	136,647	*14.4*
2. Imports	30,102	*12.4*	50,253	*17*	66,399	*18.6*	85,334	*20.3*	103,236	*13.1*	123,808	*13.1*
3. Salaries	26,991	*11.1*	34,073	*11.5*	45,581	*12.7*	57,339	*13.6*	50,056	*6.4*	64,552	*6.8*
4. Bank interest	16,119	*6.7*	19,937	*6.8*	23,584	*6.6*	33,824	*8*	35,339	*4.5*	40,475	*4.3*
5. Telephone/Mobile Phones	21,726	*9*	23,115	*7.8*	27,566	*7.7*	36,921	*8.8*	27,102	*3.4*	51,974	*5.5*
6. Exports	14,361	*5.9*	16,669	*5.6*	24,061	*6.7*	23,277	*5.5*	23,201	*3*	26,731	*2.8*
7. Dividends	6,565	*2.7*	9,283	*3.1*	12,003	*3.4*	16,986	*4*	19,191	*2.4*	24,182	*2.6*
8. Electricity bills	12,721	*5.3*	15,471	*5.2*	14,313	*4*	14,636	*3.5*	16,026	*2*	19,758	*2.1*
9. Cash withdrawal	11,338	*4.7*	12,886	*4.4*	10,630	*3*	12,538	*3*	12,440	*1.6*	19,063	*2.0*
Sub Total (withholding major heads)	224,022	*92.5*	273,343	*92.6*	323,456	*90.4*	385,621	*91.7*	**398,107**	*50.6*	**507,190**	*53.5*
Other Withholding	18,115	*7.5*	21,906	*7.4*	34,380	*9.6*	35,383	*8.4*	37,982	*4.8*	71,223	*7.5*
4. Misc	255	*0.1*	119	*0*	3,018	*0.5*	24,093	*2.9*	5,574	*0.7*	4,017	*0.4*
Gross Income Tax(1+2+3+4)	**461,238**	*95.6*	**559,698**	*96.5*	**629,101**	*96.9*	**811,892**	*97.8*	**776,009**	*98.2*	**925,609**	*97.7*
Refunds	38,798		54,204		46,678		91,561		53,397		63,711	
Net Income Tax	**422,440**		**505,494**		**582,423**		**720,331**		**722,612**		**861,899**	
Other DT	**21,107**	*4.4*	**20,482**	*3.5*	**20,027**	*3.1*	**18,092**	*2.2*	**20,797**	*1.8*	22,103	*2.3*
Gross DT	**482,345**	*100*	**580,180**	*100*	**649,128**	*100*	**829,985**	*100*	**796,806**	*100*	**947,824**	*100.0*
Refund DT	38,798		54,204		46,678		91,561		53,397		63,706	
Net DT	**443,547**		**525,976**		**602,450**		**738,424**		**743,409**		**884,118**	

Major Revenue Spinners Sales Tax Domestic (Net)

(Rs. Million)

S.No.	Commodities	2008-09	Share (%)	2009-10	Share (%)	2010-11	Share (%)	2011-12	Share (%)	2012-13	Share (%)	2013-14	Share (%)
1	**POL Products**	106,811	*43.1*	116,167	*43.2*	153,276	*47.2*	150,379	*39.9*	177,582	*43.2*	231,003	*45.6*
2	**Services provided by Telecom.**	50,099	*20.2*	44,709	*16.6*	52,658	*16.2*	49,131	*13*	18,320	*4.5*	4395	*0.9*
3	**Natural Gas**	18,800	*7.6*	17,187	*6.4*	17,190	*5.3*	29,240	*7.8*	36,312	*8.8*	31,615	*6.2*
4	**Services**	6,460	*2.6*	16,796	*6.2*	20,655	*6.4*	17,410	*4.6*	6,245	*1.5*	712	*0.1*
5	**Fertilizers**	48	*0*	92	*0*	3,796	*1.2*	13,197	*3.5*	15,615	*3.8*	24,034	*4.7*
6	**Sugar**	12,102	*4.9*	9,377	*3.5*	7,275	*2.2*	12,731	*3.4*	8,307	*2*	9,189	*1.8*
7	**Cigarettes**	9,644	*3.9*	10,933	*4.1*	11,527	*3.5*	12,522	*3.3*	10,909	*2.7*	17,672	*3.5*
8	**Electrical Energy**	8,145	*3.3*	5,901	*2.2*	8,191	*2.5*	9,841	*2.6*	8,910	*2.2*	19,945	*3.9*
9	**Aerated Waters / Beverages**	5,097	*2.1*	6,987	*2.6*	8,342	*2.6*	8,432	*2.2*	10,750	*2.6*	13,536	*2.7*
10	**Cement**	4,697	*1.9*	3,966.00	*1.5*	4,862	*1.5*	8,049	*2.1*	10,909	*2.7*	20,106	*4.0*
11	**Tea**	3,671	*1.5*	4,767	*1.8*	5,671	*1.7*	1,069	*0.3*	403	*0.1*	8,352	*1.6*
12	**Scraps of Iron or Steel (Ship Breaking)**	538	*0.2*	1,942	*0.7*	2,160	*0.7*	3,644	*1*	3,433	*0.8*	4,805	*0.9*
13	**Motor Cars**	1,804	*0.7*	2,856	*1.1*	2,503	*0.8*	2,394	*0.6*	3,178	*0.8*	3,802	*0.8*
14	**Auto Parts**	1,682	*0.7*	2,305	*0.9*	2,483	*0.8*	2,310	*0.6*	2,529	*0.6*	2,358	*0.5*
15	**Iron & Steel Products**	1,794	*0.7*	285	*0.1*	4,370	*1.3*	2,585	*0.7*	1,836	*0.4*	3,107	*0.6*
	Sub Total	**227,916**	*91.9*	**241,680**	*89.8*	**304,959**	*93.9*	**322,934**	*85.7*	**315,238**	*76.4*	**394,631**	*77.9*
	Other sectors	20,113	*8.1*	27,422	*10.2*	19,750	*6.1*	53,830	*14.3*	97,459	*23.6*	112,149	*22.1*
	Sales Tax (Dom) Net	**248,029**	*100*	**269,102**	*100*	**324,709**	*100*	**376,764**	*100*	**412,697**	*100*	**506,780**	*100.0*

Major Revenue Spinners Sales Tax (Imports)

(Rs. Million)

S.No	Ch	Commodities	2008-09	Share (%)	2009-10	Share (%)	2010-11	Share (%)	2011-12	Share (%)	2012-13	Share (%)	2013-14	Share (%)
1	27	POL Products	76,081	37.3	99,514	40.2	110,543	35.8	157,278	36.5	156,324	36.3	16951	3.4
2	15	Edible Oil	17,824	8.7	18,709	7.6	28,598	9.3	34,898	8.1	32,261	7.5	33854	6.8
3	87	Vehicles (Non-Railway)	10,736	5.3	16,089	6.5	19,795	6.4	28,100	6.5	26,793	6.2	27834	5.6
4	39	Plastic Resins etc.	16,606	8.1	18,779	7.6	24,575	8.0	26,102	6.1	20,598	4.8	27834	5.6
5	84	Machinery and Mechanical Appliances	6,813	3.3	8,137	3.3	12,640	4.1	22,638	5.3	19,533	4.5	26096	5.3
6	72	Iron and Steel	15,117	7.4	17,541	7.1	19,010	6.2	21,809	5.1	21,745	5.1	27595	5.6
7	31	Fertilisers	30	0.0	11	0.0	1,769	0.6	18,900	4.4	10,554	2.5	12842	2.6
8	85	Electrical Machinery	5,883	2.9	6,506	2.6	9,664	3.1	14,099	3.3	14,515	3.4	6473	1.3
9	29	Organic Chemicals	5,917	2.9	6,778	2.7	8,374	2.7	9,582	2.2	9,964	2.3	13300	2.7
10	12	Oil Seeds and Oleaginous Fruit etc	3,763	1.8	6,419	2.6	6,437	2.1	8,858	2.1	6,212	1.4	5606	1.1
11	48	Paper & Paperboard	5,829	2.9	4,909	2.0	7,964	2.6	7,377	1.7	5,879	1.4	7367	1.5
12	28	Organic/Inorganic Chemicals	1,419	0.7	1,598	0.6	2,204	0.7	6,470	1.5	6,932	1.6	6473	1.3
13	38	Misc Chemical Products	3,195	1.6	3,539	1.4	5,369	1.7	6,436	1.5	6,501	1.5	9008	1.8
14	40	Rubber Products	2,460	1.2	3,303	1.3	5,397	1.7	6,102	1.4	5,716	1.3	7589	1.5
15	09	Tea & Coffee	3,575	1.8	4,465	1.8	5,879	1.9	5,654	1.3	3,744	0.9	6757	1.4
		Sub Total	**175,247**	86.0	**216,297**	87.5	**268,217**	86.9	**374,303**	87.0	**347,271**	80.7	**235,579**	47.6
		Others	**28,532**	14.0	**30,976**	12.5	**40,477**	13.1	**56,103**	13.0	**82,571**	19.2	**259,772**	52.4
		Gross	**203,778**	100.0	**247,273**	100.0	**308,694**	100.0	**430,406**	100.0	**429,842**	100.0	**495,351**	100.0
		Refund/Rebate	63		26		46		8		11		21	
		Net	**203,715**		**247,247**		308648		430399		**429,831**		**495,330**	

Major Revenue Spinners (Federal Excise Duty)

(Rs. Million)

S.No.	Commodities	2008-09	Share (%)	2009-10	Share (%)	2010-11	Share (%)	2011-12	Share (%)	2012-13	Share (%)	2013-14	Share (%)
1	Cigarettes	36,860	*31.4*	44,748	*35.9*	47,070	*34.3*	53,492	*43.6*	62,010	*51.8*	72,089	*51.8*
2	Natural Gas	5,701	*4.9*	6,205	*5.0*	11,656	*8.5*	12,032	*9.8*	11,588	*9.7*	12,130	*8.7*
3	Cement	17,618	*15.0*	15,764	*12.6*	15,469	*11.3*	12,686	*10.3*	10,929	*9.1*	11,211	*8.1*
4	Services	17,485	*14.9*	16,062	*12.9*	11,056	*8.0*	10,425	*8.5*	13,286	*11.1*	20,031	*14.4*
5	Beverages	10,587	*9.0*	11,374	*9.1*	9,148	*6.7*	7,920	*6.5*	9,121	*7.6*	12,518	*9.0*
6	POL Products	4,121	*3.5*	4,799	*3.8*	5,110	*3.7*	5,839	*4.8*	177	*0.1*	0	*0*
7	1% Special Excise Duty	14,159	*12.0*	16,084	*12.9*	24,614	*17.9*	4,440	*3.6*	-	-	-	*0*
	Sub- Total	**106,531**	*90.6*	**115,036**	*92.2*	**124,123**	*90.4*	**106,834**	*87.1*	107,111	*89.6*	127,978	*92.0*
	All Other	**10,999**	*9.4*	**9,773**	*7.8*	**13,233**	*9.6*	**15,869**	*12.9*	12,491	*10.4*	11,109	*8.0*
	Gross	**117,530**	*100.0*	**124,809**	*100.0*	**137,356**	*100.0*	**122,703**	*100.0*	**121,117**	*100.0*	**139,087**	*100.0*
	Refund	**75**		**25**		**3**		**239**		**153**		**2**	
	Net	**117,455**		**124,784**		**137,353**		**122,464**		**120,964**		**139,085**	

Major Revenue Spinners (Customs Duties)

(Rs. Million)

S.No	Ch	Commodities	2008-09	Share (%)	2009-10	Share (%)	2010-11	Share (%)	2011-12	Share (%)	2012-13	Share (%)	2013-14	Share (%)
1	87	Vehicles	17,554	*11.2*	25,234	*15.2*	28,097	*14.5*	43,090	*19.1*	42,306	*17.0*	36,314	*14.5*
2	27	POL Products	19,369	*12.4*	19,021	*11.5*	21,402	*11.1*	17,554	*7.8*	20,399	*8.2*	16,761	*6.7*
3	15	Edible Oil	17,134	*11.0*	15,512	*9.3*	17,263	*8.9*	18,417	*8.2*	20,247	*8.1*	20,659	*8.3*
4	84	Mechanical Appliances	13,794	*8.8*	10,468	*6.3*	10,929	*5.7*	11,606	*5.1*	12,363	*5.0*	13,742	*5.5*
5	85	Electrical Machinery	13,334	*8.5*	9,443	*5.7*	9,528	*4.9*	9,928	*4.4*	10,396	*4.2*	11,326	*4.5*
6	39	Plastic Resins etc.	6,784	*4.3*	7,219	*4.3*	8,832	*4.6*	8,807	*3.9*	8,821	*3.5*	11,056	*4.4*
7	72	Iron and Steel	7,887	*5.1*	8,370	*5.0*	7,574	*3.9*	7,813	*3.5*	7,057	*2.8*	5,820	*2.3*
8	48	Paper & Paperboard	5,120	*3.3*	4,860	*2.9*	7,277	*3.8*	6,574	*2.9*	5,173	*2.1*	5,900	*2.4*
9	54	Textile Materials	1,782	*1.1*	2,331	*1.4*	4,453	*2.3*	4,289	*1.9*	3,396	*1.4*	4,826	*1.9*
10	29	Organic Chemicals	3,743	*2.4*	3,794	*2.3*	3,923	*2.0*	3,873	*1.7*	3,917	*1.6*	4,337	*1.7*
11	09	Tea & Coffee	2,193	*1.4*	2,736	*1.6*	3,542	*1.8*	3,548	*1.6*	3,731	*1.5*	3,714	*1.5*
12	55	Staple Fibres	1,341	*0.9*	1,742	*1.0*	3,213	*1.7*	3,328	*1.5*	3,127	*1.3*	3,948	*1.6*
13	04	Dairy Produce, Eggs, Honey	1,010	*0.6*	1,371	*0.8*	2,769	*1.4*	2,479	*1.1*	2,235	*0.9*	-	*0.0*
14	32	Dyes and Paints	2,238	*1.4*	2,418	*1.5*	2,681	*1.4*	2,538	*1.1*	2,671	*1.1*	3,611	*1.4*
15	69	Ceramic Products	2,029	*1.3*	1,899	*1.1*	2,024	*1.0*	2,414	*1.1*	2,223	*0.9*	3,430	*1.4*
		Sub Total	**115,311**	*73.9*	**116,418**	*70.1*	**133,507**	*69.0*	**146,258**	*64.9*	148,062	*59.3*	**145,444**	*58.2*
		Others	**40,738**	*26.1*	**49,637**	*29.9*	**59,873**	*31.0*	**79,102**	*35.1*	101,759	*40.7*	104,286	*41.8*
		Gross	**156,049**	*100.0*	**166,056**	*100.0*	**193,380**	*100.0*	**225,360**	*100.0*	**249,821**	*100.0*	**249,730**	*100.0*
		Refund/rebate	7,646		5,783		8,527		8,454		10,362		8,732	
		Net	**148,403**		**160,273**		**184,853**		**216,906**		**239,459**		**240,998**	

Month-wise Net Collection

ALL TAXES

(Rs. Million)

MONTHS	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
JULY	23,357	30,675	34,601	46,178	50,941	72,463	74,680	77,148	112,276	106,876	124,257
AUGUST	30,128	34,188	44,924	46,333	60,139	78,815	86,189	99,940	120,506	123,359	147,221
EPTEMBER	40,577	60,846	72,531	91,426	94,056	110,813	102,990	116,407	148,023	180,774	203,877
OCTOBER	41,988	40,922	49,175	53,313	66,388	92,182	107,957	103,547	126,408	135,134	153,327
NOVEMBER	33,755	38,490	47,553	59,026	68,543	74,809	87,859	103,032	131,848	139,709	171,194
DECEMBER	60,623	57,369	75,125	114,236	95,009	124,752	122,503	161,580	201,676	203,125	231,540
JANUARY	43,746	41,252	45,921	52,160	77,542	76,629	112,487	108,413	136,003	132,686	165,917
FEBRUARY	39,263	37,241	49,482	52,426	72,766	77,524	96,744	105,910	133,388	140,266	163,248
MARCH	39,958	60,288	70,510	81,899	94,545	107,123	118,190	144,172	170,269	190,357	214,118
APRIL	43,854	49,841	57,157	59,485	83,663	85,824	116,948	129,686	145,795	153,197	170,220
MAY	43,282	49,432	63,590	65,774	92,611	94,870	110,260	159,623	181,764	173,269	208,186
JUNE	80,312	89,843	102,873	124,980	151,889	165,346	190,575	248,556	274,737	267,608	313,206
Total	**520,843**	**590,387**	**713,442**	**847,236**	**1,008,092**	**1,161,150**	**1,327,382**	**1,558,014**	**1,882,693**	**1,946,360**	**2,266,311**

DIRECT TAXES

(Rs. Million)

MONTHS	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
JULY	6,174	6,215	7,620	10,086	14,110	18,469	17,470	18,102	28,966	21,854	30,745
AUGUST	6,777	6,656	9,015	11,110	15,007	22,154	26,421	26,006	32,069	32,358	44,574
EPTEMBER	12,627	28,863	31,551	45,280	48,415	47,612	41,455	51,610	63,507	84,546	86,410
OCTOBER	12,300	6,754	11,105	16,066	17,161	25,573	43,641	34,218	39,659	45,304	50,466
OVEMBER	8,500	7,376	10,163	13,925	18,720	22,920	26,896	32,668	45,421	48,440	58,790
DECEMBER	23,618	22,523	34,860	76,232	51,182	73,608	55,518	78,273	102,945	105,022	110,998
JANUARY	12,200	9,067	10,070	12,457	27,071	24,999	45,677	36,860	41,580	40,161	56,918
FEBRUARY	10,180	8,870	10,519	13,780	25,018	23,649	35,230	37,206	51,235	48,743	61,151
MARCH	12,043	23,149	27,793	38,865	40,955	48,596	50,039	66,674	73,279	78,649	98,777
APRIL	14,300	13,472	14,888	15,080	26,915	25,361	45,965	49,635	50,238	48,461	59,235
MAY	14,640	13,464	14,363	19,825	28,211	32,317	36,679	46,995	72,121	60,982	77,798
JUNE	31,720	36,963	43,041	61,031	75,097	78,290	100,986	124,204	137,404	128,889	148,256
Total	**165,079**	**183,372**	**224,988**	**333,737**	**387,862**	**443,548**	**525,977**	**602,451**	**738,424**	**743,409**	**884,118**

INDIRECT TAXES

(Rs. Million)

MONTHS	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
JULY	17,183	24,460	26,981	36,092	36,831	53,994	57,210	59,046	83,310	85,022	93,512
AUGUST	23,351	27,532	35,909	35,223	45,132	56,661	59,768	73,934	88,437	91,001	102,647
EPTEMBER	27,950	31,983	40,980	46,146	45,641	63,201	61,535	64,797	84,516	96,228	117,467
OCTOBER	29,688	34,168	38,070	37,247	49,227	66,609	64,316	69,329	86,749	89,830	102,861
OVEMBER	25,255	31,114	37,390	45,101	49,823	51,889	60,963	70,364	86,427	91,269	112,404
DECEMBER	37,005	34,846	40,265	38,004	43,827	51,144	66,985	83,307	98,731	98,103	120,542
JANUARY	31,546	32,185	35,851	39,703	50,471	51,630	66,810	71,553	94,423	92,525	108,999
FEBRUARY	29,083	28,371	38,963	38,646	47,748	53,875	61,514	68,704	82,153	91,523	102,097
MARCH	27,915	37,139	42,717	43,034	53,590	58,527	68,151	77,498	96,990	111,708	115,341
APRIL	29,554	36,369	42,269	44,405	56,748	60,463	70,983	80,051	95,557	104,736	110,985
MAY	28,642	35,968	49,227	45,949	64,400	62,553	73,581	112,628	109,643	112,287	130,388
JUNE	48,592	52,880	59,832	63,949	76,792	87,056	89,589	124,352	137,333	138,719	164,950
Total	**355,764**	**407,015**	**488,454**	**513,499**	**620,230**	**717,602**	**801,405**	**955,563**	**1,144,269**	**1,202,951**	**1,382,193**

SALES TAX (TOTAL)

(Rs. Million)

MONTHS	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
JULY	10,253	14,787	15,740	24,024	26,234	33,471	38,431	40,800	61,674	63,873	70,113
AUGUST	14,771	16,101	22,779	20,915	28,847	36,624	39,045	51,568	64,395	64,699	77,732
SEPTEMBER	16,573	19,462	24,466	30,646	27,671	40,137	39,582	41,333	59,248	68,915	87,991
OCTOBER	18,893	19,715	23,576	21,974	31,506	42,345	42,131	46,784	63,726	61,286	75,954
NOVEMBER	16,656	19,319	23,547	28,130	29,740	33,597	39,849	46,207	61,006	64,403	83,171
DECEMBER	23,596	19,967	22,631	20,548	25,318	31,006	43,834	55,911	70,957	68,980	86,723
JANUARY	19,690	19,250	22,188	24,786	29,907	32,865	44,986	46,579	65,578	66,202	80,169
FEBRUARY	19,591	16,571	23,591	23,716	28,838	35,395	41,166	44,994	57,066	65,072	73,755
MARCH	15,665	20,207	23,885	24,076	30,552	35,699	42,134	48,495	64,734	72,557	81,185
APRIL	17,324	21,432	26,144	26,977	35,041	38,073	46,159	52,300	66,865	73,374	78,366
MAY	17,705	20,943	30,546	27,425	39,441	40,163	47,916	78,681	75,734	78,951	93,343
JUNE	28,450	30,783	35,705	36,179	44,335	52,369	51,115	79,705	93,916	94,216	113,608
Total	**219,167**	**238,537**	**294,798**	**309,396**	**377,430**	**451,744**	**516,348**	**633,357**	**804,899**	**842,528**	**1,002,110**

SALES TAX (IMPORTS)

(Rs. Million)

MONTHS	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
JULY	8,192	10,614	11,082	15,109	15,298	17,873	17,077	20,667	37,310	36,706	37,916
AUGUST	9,597	11,272	13,587	14,849	15,993	17,453	18,084	22,820	34,149	37,022	40,148
SEPTEMBER	9,471	11,287	14,356	14,783	16,262	20,410	16,959	20,470	32,663	38,124	43,592
OCTOBER	10,918	11,349	14,264	11,429	17,530	22,322	21,124	25,136	33,833	31,793	40,597
OVEMBER	8,552	11,812	13,116	16,367	17,845	14,220	16,633	22,197	34,902	33,597	44,263
DECEMBER	12,397	13,005	14,343	12,775	12,142	11,454	19,400	30,761	38,695	32,503	40,164
JANUARY	11,759	11,573	12,260	12,702	17,403	14,758	23,078	25,610	36,330	34,390	41,782
FEBRUARY	9,262	11,055	13,091	13,620	13,545	14,525	17,029	20,816	31,323	31,665	35,702
MARCH	11,234	14,026	15,008	14,098	15,689	14,263	23,513	23,503	33,695	36,516	35,615
APRIL	11,686	12,547	13,755	15,466	16,256	17,312	23,044	25,337	37,486	36,961	41,497
MAY	10,387	12,943	17,156	16,561	19,366	17,316	25,942	38,311	38,814	41,038	47,162
JUNE	12,420	13,362	19,427	18,150	18,705	21,809	25,363	33,020	41,198	39,516	46,892
Total	**125,875**	**144,845**	**171,445**	**175,909**	**196,034**	**203,715**	**247,246**	**308,648**	**430,398**	**429,831**	**495,330**

SALES TAX (DOMESTIC)

(Rs. Million)

MONTHS	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
JULY	2,061	4,173	4,658	8,915	10,936	15,598	21,354	20,133	24,364	27,167	32,197
AUGUST	5,174	4,829	9,192	6,066	12,854	19,171	20,961	28,748	30,246	27,677	37,584
SEPTEMBER	7,102	8,175	10,110	15,863	11,409	19,727	22,623	20,863	26,585	30,791	44,399
OCTOBER	7,975	8,366	9,312	10,545	13,976	20,023	21,007	21,648	29,893	29,493	35,357
NOVEMBER	8,104	7,507	10,431	11,763	11,895	19,377	23,216	24,010	26,104	30,806	38,908
DECEMBER	11,199	6,962	8,288	7,773	13,176	19,552	24,434	25,150	32,262	36,477	46,559
JANUARY	7,931	7,677	9,928	12,084	12,504	18,107	21,908	20,969	29,248	31,812	38,387
FEBRUARY	10,329	5,516	10,500	10,096	15,293	20,870	24,137	24,178	25,743	33,407	38,053
MARCH	4,431	6,181	8,877	9,978	14,863	21,436	18,621	24,992	31,039	36,041	45,570
APRIL	5,638	8,885	12,389	11,511	18,785	20,761	23,115	26,963	29,379	36,413	36,869
MAY	7,318	8,000	13,390	10,864	20,075	22,847	21,974	40,370	36,920	37,913	46,181
JUNE	16,030	17,421	16,278	18,029	25,630	30,560	25,752	46,685	52,718	54,700	66,716
Total	**93,292**	**93,692**	**123,353**	**133,487**	**181,396**	**248,029**	**269,102**	**324,709**	**374,501**	**412,697**	**506,780**

FEDRAL EXCISE

(Rs. Million)

MONTHS	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	**2013-14**
JULY	1,997	3,128	2,858	3,992	1,859	8,187	9,313	7,293	9,668	6,089	7,114
AUGUST	3,206	3,855	4,061	4,597	6,555	8,940	9,589	10,322	9,867	8,541	8,913
SEPTEMBER	3,796	4,247	5,320	5,397	7,462	8,334	9,488	9,296	8,900	7,832	9,353
OCTOBER	3,872	4,274	4,641	5,471	7,548	10,604	9,585	10,242	8,507	11,588	10,457
NOVEMBER	3,004	3,778	4,116	5,519	8,304	8,549	10,023	10,779	9,596	8,974	10,498
DECEMBER	3,556	4,276	4,364	5,857	7,793	8,944	8,658	10,215	6,913	8,894	11,326
JANUARY	3,627	4,221	4,141	5,321	6,785	8,095	9,076	10,564	11,640	8,919	9,899
FEBRUARY	3,212	3,737	4,882	5,588	7,711	9,009	8,944	9,761	8,453	9,899	10,467
MARCH	4,173	4,815	5,263	5,979	7,782	10,338	9,732	10,616	11,261	10,082	11,787
APRIL	4,853	5,276	5,705	7,015	8,770	10,592	10,775	13,088	10,752	10,404	14,211
MAY	4,334	5,445	6,187	7,318	10,013	10,973	11,658	16,246	13,392	12,470	15,876
JUNE	5,922	6,052	3,734	9,750	11,555	14,890	17,943	18,931	13,515	17,272	19,184
Total	**45,552**	**53,104**	**55,272**	**71,804**	**92,137**	**117,455**	**124,784**	**137,353**	**122,464**	**120,964**	**139,085**

C U S T O M S

(Rs. Million)

MONTHS	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
JULY	4,933	6,545	8,383	8,076	8,738	12,336	9,466	10,953	11,968	15,060	16,285
AUGUST	5,374	7,576	9,069	9,711	9,730	11,097	11,134	12,044	14,175	17,761	16,002
SEPTEMBER	7,581	8,274	11,194	10,103	10,508	14,730	12,465	14,168	16,368	19,481	20,123
OCTOBER	6,923	10,179	9,853	9,802	10,173	13,660	12,600	12,303	14,516	16,956	16,450
NOVEMBER	5,595	8,017	9,727	11,452	11,779	9,743	11,091	13,378	15,825	17,892	18,735
DECEMBER	9,853	10,603	13,270	11,599	10,716	11,194	14,493	17,181	20,861	20,229	22,493
JANUARY	8,229	8,714	9,522	9,596	13,779	10,670	12,748	14,410	17,205	17,404	18,931
FEBRUARY	6,280	8,063	10,490	9,342	11,199	9,471	11,404	13,949	16,634	16,552	17,875
MARCH	8,077	12,117	13,569	12,979	15,256	12,490	16,285	18,387	20,995	29,069	22,369
APRIL	7,377	9,661	10,420	10,413	12,937	11,798	14,049	14,663	17,940	20,958	18,408
MAY	6,603	9,580	12,494	11,206	14,946	11,417	14,007	17,701	20,517	20,867	21,169
JUNE	14,220	16,045	20,393	18,020	20,902	19,797	20,531	25,716	29,902	27,231	32,158
Total	**91,045**	**115,374**	**138,384**	**132,299**	**150,663**	**148,403**	**160,273**	**184,853**	**216,906**	**239,459**	**240,998**